



Metric-Work Element Association Report

(as of 02/13/2013)

This report lists all metrics and their association with work elements. Some metrics are associated with multiple work elements, and each metric-work element association can have its own metric guidance. Also please note that the metric-work element association has a start and end date. This allows the "expiration" of just the association but not of the metric itself.

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1375	Type of acquisition [Fee Title, New Easement, Renewed Easement, Exchange, Mix]	10/1/2004			1 'Mix' refers to any combination of different types of acquisition. 'Exchange' refers to a land trade or swap. If additional BPA funds are required as part of an exchange, select 'Mix.'	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1376	Start date of easement	10/1/2004			2 In most cases, this will be a Conservation Easement; not a construction easement. This metric does not apply to Fee Title acquisitions.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1377	End date of easement	10/1/2004			3 In most cases, this will be a Conservation Easement; not a construction easement. This metric does not apply to fee title acquisitions.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1378	Start date of the purchase	10/1/2004			4 This is the closing date of the transaction.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1379	# of riparian miles protected	10/1/2004	9/30/2009		5 Add length on both sides when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
						92	Lease Land
1380	# of riparian acres protected	10/1/2004	9/30/2009		6 # of acres applies to both wildlife and fish habitat land transactions. Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total acres purchased, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage.	92	Lease Land
						5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1381	# of minimum estimated HUs protected for wildlife	10/1/2004			7 Use this habitat unit (HU) metric when a land acquisition is part of BPA's Wildlife Mitigation Program, which mitigates for the impacts to wildlife caused by the development of the dams of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS).	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1382	Start latitude of protected stream reach	10/1/2004			8 This metric only applies to acquisitions (by lease or purchase) in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
						92	Lease Land



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1383	End latitude of protected stream reach	10/1/2004			9 This metric only applies to acquisitions (by lease or purchase) in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	92	Lease Land
						5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1384	Start longitude of protected stream reach	10/1/2004			10 This metric only applies to acquisitions (by lease or purchase) in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
						92	Lease Land
1385	End longitude of protected stream reach	10/1/2004			11 This metric only applies to acquisitions (by lease or purchase) in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	92	Lease Land
						5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1386	# of fish transported	10/1/2004			12 Self-Explanatory	28	Trap and Haul
1387	# of miles of stream with improved complexity	10/1/2004			13 Self-Explanatory	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
		10/1/2009	9/30/2010		13 Self-Explanatory	44	Enhance Nutrients in Water Bodies
1388	# of structures installed	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		14 For example: Over the course of two miles of stream, 10 J-hooks, 3 weirs and 35 pieces of LWD were placed; total number reported = 48. If the proposed channel work does not involve the creation of any instream habitat structures then please designate zero (0.0) for this metric.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
		10/1/2008	9/30/2010		114 If within the period of channel construction, complexity structures are going to be built such as, Weirs, J-hooks, or LWD structures, then report the total number of structures to be completed. For example, if 10 J-hooks, 3 weirs and 35 pieces of LWD are to be placed; total number reported = 48.	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1389	Start latitude of treated stream reach	10/1/2004			15 This metric only applies to work in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
						30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
						40	Install Fence
1390	End latitude of treated stream reach	10/1/2004			16 This metric only applies to work in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	40	Install Fence
						30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
						29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1391	Start longitude of treated stream reach	10/1/2004			17 This metric only applies to work in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
						30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
						40	Install Fence
1392	End longitude of treated stream reach	10/1/2004			18 This metric only applies to work in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	40	Install Fence
						30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
						29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1393	Type of decommissioning [Blocked, Scarified/Ripped, Recontoured]	10/1/2004	9/30/2010	19	Self-Explanatory	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1394	# of miles of road improved or decommissioned in a riparian area	10/1/2004	9/30/2010	20	Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
						38	Improve Road
1395	# of miles of road improved or decommissioned in an upland area	10/1/2004	9/30/2010	21	Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	38	Improve Road
						33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1396	Start latitude of treated road or trail segment	10/1/2004		22	Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1397	End latitude of treated road or trail segment	10/1/2004		23	Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1398	Start longitude of treated road or trail segment	10/1/2004		24	Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1399	End longitude of treated road or trail segment	10/1/2004		25	Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1400	# of features developed	10/1/2004		26	Self-Explanatory	36	Develop Terrestrial Habitat Features
1401	# of miles of fence installed in a riparian area	10/1/2004		27	Number of miles of fence built to protect a riparian area. May include fencing above the floodplain if the purpose is to exclude livestock from the riparian area. Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	40	Install Fence
1402	# of miles of fence installed in an upland area	10/1/2004	9/30/2010	28	Number of miles of fence built in an upland area for purposes other than excluding livestock from riparian areas. Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	40	Install Fence
1403	# of riparian acres treated	10/1/2004	9/30/2009	29	Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the floodplain of streams. To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage.	47	Plant Vegetation
						48	Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
						52	Remove Mine Tailings
						53	Remove Vegetation
						31	Conduct Controlled Burn
		10/1/2007	9/30/2009	29	Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the floodplain of streams. To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
						181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1404	# of upland acres treated	10/1/2004	9/30/2009	30	Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage.	31	Conduct Controlled Burn
						53	Remove Vegetation
						52	Remove Mine Tailings
						48	Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems
						47	Plant Vegetation
				111	Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). Because this work element only covers upland habitat, the acreage provided for this metric should equal the total acres treated.	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
		10/1/2007	9/30/2009	30	Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage.	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1405	# of wetland acres treated	10/1/2004	9/30/2009	31	Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. Because wetlands can be located either in riparian or upland areas, the acres you claim here should overlap with the acres you claim as upland and/or riparian. To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage.	47	Plant Vegetation
						52	Remove Mine Tailings
						53	Remove Vegetation
						31	Conduct Controlled Burn



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
					112 Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. Because wetlands can be located in upland areas, the acres you claim here may overlap with the acres you claim as upland. Because wetland is a subset of upland, we will assume the upland acres represent the total acres treated.	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
		10/1/2007	9/30/2009		31 Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. Because wetlands can be located either in riparian or upland areas, the acres you claim here should overlap with the acres you claim as upland and/or riparian. To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1406	# of riparian miles treated	10/1/2004			32 To calculate the length of riparian streambank habitat treated in miles, the measurement should reflect the length of the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream; or left side looking downstream; or both, if both banks are treated. This excludes the length of streambank associated with unnamed tributaries, side channels or inlets. - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ... (truncated for report)	47	Plant Vegetation



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
		10/1/2007		373	To calculate the length of riparian bank habitat treated in miles, the measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream; or left side looking downstream; or both, if both banks are protected. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channels or inlets. - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.)	53	Remove Vegetation
		10/1/2011		373	To calculate the length of riparian bank habitat treated in miles, the measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream; or left side looking downstream; or both, if both banks are protected. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channels or inlets. - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.)	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1407	Was barrier Full or Partial?	10/1/2004	9/30/2010	33	Applies to the removal of mine tailings in aquatic habitat.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
				34	Self-Explanatory	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1408	Did the tailings create a fish passage barrier?	10/1/2004		35	Applies to the removal of mine tailings in aquatic habitat.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
1409	# of miles of habitat accessed	10/1/2004	9/30/2009	36	Applies to the removal of mine tailings in aquatic habitat.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
1410	Purpose of production program [Supplementation, Harvest Augmentation, Research]	10/1/2004		37	Drop-down box. Supplement natural populations to help recovery, increase Harvest opportunities, or Research.	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
						176	Produce Hatchery Fish



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2011		37 Drop-down box. Supplement natural populations to help recovery, increase Harvest opportunities, or Research.	59	Incubate Eggs
						56	Acclimate Juvenile Fish
						64	Spawn Fish
						63	Rear Fish
1412	# eggs received into program	10/1/2004			39 # of eggs shipped to you from another facility	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011		39 # of eggs shipped to you from another facility	59	Incubate Eggs
1426	# eggs (hatchery origin)	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		54 # of hatchery origin eggs shipped to a facility or release site	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
1427	# eggs (natural origin)	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		55 # of natural origin eggs shipped to a facility or release site	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
1428	# ad-clip (hatchery origin) smolts	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		56 # of hatchery origin smolts shipped to a facility or release site	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
1429	# non-clip (natural origin) smolts	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		57 # of natural origin smolts shipped to a facility or release site	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
1430	# ad-clip (hatchery origin) juveniles (presmolt)	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		58 # of hatchery origin presmolts shipped to a facility or release site	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
1431	# non-clip (natural origin) juveniles (presmolt)	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		59 # of natural origin presmolts shipped to a facility or release site	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
1432	# ad-clip (hatchery origin) adults	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		60 # of hatchery origin adults shipped to a facility or release site	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
1433	# non-clip (natural origin) adults	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		61 # of natural origin adults shipped to a facility or release site	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
1434	Does the screen meet NOAA specs?	10/1/2004			62 Self-Explanatory	69	Install Fish Screen
1436	Quantity of water protected by screening in acre-feet/year	10/1/2004			64 Determined by what is stated in the water right or calculated based on flow rate.	69	Install Fish Screen
1438	# of miles of primary stream reach improvement	10/1/2004			66 The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed by the acquisition to the next downstream diversion or confluence, whichever comes first. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water.	164	Acquire Water Instream
					67 This work is designed to eliminate an irrigation diversion or to provide irrigation efficiencies. The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed to the next downstream diversion or confluence with the next major order stream, whichever comes first.	82	Install Well



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
						149	Install Pipeline
						150	Install Sprinkler
						151	Line Diversion Ditch
1439	# of miles of total stream reach improvement	10/1/2004			68 The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed by the acquisition to the confluence. The term total includes both primary and secondary stream reaches. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water.	164	Acquire Water Instream
					69 This work is designed to eliminate an irrigation diversion or to provide irrigation efficiencies. The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed to the confluence of the next major order stream. The term "total" includes both primary and secondary stream reaches.	150	Install Sprinkler
						149	Install Pipeline
						82	Install Well
		10/1/2007			69 This work is designed to eliminate an irrigation diversion or to provide irrigation efficiencies. The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed to the confluence of the next major order stream. The term "total" includes both primary and secondary stream reaches.	151	Line Diversion Ditch
1440	Amount of unprotected water flow returned to the stream by conservation in acre-feet/year	10/1/2004			70 This is the seasonal volume of water left instream due to irrigation efficiencies; this water is "unprotected" until an official water transaction is recorded.	82	Install Well
						149	Install Pipeline
						150	Install Sprinkler
						151	Line Diversion Ditch
1441	# of miles of habitat accessed to the next upstream barrier(s) or likely limit of habitable range	10/1/2004			71 The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for the removal of a barrier under another work element, put "0" here.	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
					384 The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for this barrier under another work element, put "0" here.	84	Remove/Install Diversion



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					385 The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for this barrier under another work element, put "0" here.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
		10/1/2009			383 The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for this barrier under another work element, put "0" here.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
					386 The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for this barrier under another work element, put "0" here.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1442	Type of lease [New Lease, Renewed Lease]	10/1/2004			72 Self-Explanatory	92	Lease Land
1443	Start date of lease	10/1/2004			73 Self-Explanatory	92	Lease Land
			10/1/2010		389 This metric is required when there is a lease agreement of less than 15 years accompanying the fence. If the agreement is for more than 15 years, the SOW must also include WE# 92, Lease Land work element. When renewing a lease agreement on a fence previously constructed, use Lease Land instead.	40	Install Fence
1444	End date of lease	10/1/2004			74 Self-Explanatory	92	Lease Land
			10/1/2010		390 This metric is required when there is a lease agreement of less than 15 years accompanying the fence. If the agreement is for more than 15 years, the SOW must also include WE# 92, Lease Land work element. When renewing a lease agreement on a fence previously constructed, use Lease Land instead.	40	Install Fence
1445	# of upland acres protected	10/1/2004	9/30/2009		75 # of acres applies to both wildlife and fish habitat land transactions. Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total acres purchased, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage.	92	Lease Land
						5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement



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1446	# of wetland acres protected	10/1/2004	9/30/2009	76	# of acres applies to both wildlife and fish habitat land transactions. Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. Because wetlands can be located either in riparian or upland areas, the acres you claim here should overlap with the acres you claim as upland and/or riparian. To determine total acres purchased, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
						92	Lease Land
1447	# of students reached	10/1/2004		77	This is the total number of "class" participants for any given event; it does not include members of the "presenting" organization.	99	Outreach and Education
1448	# of general public reached	10/1/2004		78	This is the total number of "class" participants for any given event; it does not include members of the "presenting" organization.	99	Outreach and Education
1449	# of teachers reached	10/1/2004		79	This is the total number of "class" participants for any given event; it does not include members of the "presenting" organization.	99	Outreach and Education
1450	Are the measuring devices portable or fixed?	10/1/2004		80	Self-Explanatory	148	Install Flow Measuring Device
1451	Amount of unprotected water flow returned to the stream by conservation in cubic-feet per second (cfs)	10/1/2004		81	This is the rate of flow of water left instream due to irrigation efficiencies or the removal of a diversion; this water is "unprotected" unless and until an official water transaction is recorded.	149	Install Pipeline
						151	Line Diversion Ditch
						150	Install Sprinkler
						82	Install Well
1452	Amount of water secured in acre-feet/year	10/1/2004		82	This is the total volume of water being addressed by the acquisition over the course of one irrigation season. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water.	164	Acquire Water Instream
		10/1/2008		82	This is the total volume of water being addressed by the acquisition over the course of one irrigation season. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water.	92	Lease Land
						5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1453	Flow of water returned to the stream as prescribed in the water acquisition in cubic-feet per second (cfs)	10/1/2004		83	Provide the volume rate of flow expected by transferred instream by the acquisition. The term "acquisition" refers to either the lease or the purchase of water.	164	Acquire Water Instream



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		10/1/2008			83 Provide the volume rate of flow expected by transferred instream by the acquisition. The term "acquisition" refers to either the lease or the purchase of water.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
						92	Lease Land
1455	# fertilized eggs after shock-picking	10/1/2004	9/30/2009		85 # of fertilized eggs left after shock-picking	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
1456	# eggs released from program	10/1/2004			86 Number of eggs released to the natural environment from your hatchery or acclimation site during this contract period. Enter zero if eggs are taken to a hatchery for rearing under another BPA-funded contract. A number must be entered. Zero is a valid entry.	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
		10/1/2008	9/30/2011		86 Number of eggs released to the natural environment from your hatchery or acclimation site during this contract period. Enter zero if eggs are taken to a hatchery for rearing under another BPA-funded contract. A number must be entered. Zero is a valid entry.	59	Incubate Eggs
1457	# fry (button-up) produced	10/1/2004	9/30/2009		87 Number of fry (button-up) produced	59	Incubate Eggs
						176	Produce Hatchery Fish
1458	# juveniles received into program	10/1/2004			88 # of juveniles shipped to you from another facility	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011		88 # of juveniles shipped to you from another facility	63	Rear Fish
1459	# juveniles released from program	10/1/2004			89 Number of juveniles released to the natural environment from your hatchery or acclimation site during this contract period. Enter zero if juveniles are taken to an acclimation site for release under another BPA-funded contract. A number must be entered. Zero is a valid entry.	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011		89 Number of juveniles released to the natural environment from your hatchery or acclimation site during this contract period. Enter zero if juveniles are taken to an acclimation site for release under another BPA-funded contract. A number must be entered. Zero is a valid entry.	63	Rear Fish
						56	Acclimate Juvenile Fish
1461	# adults into program (fish ponded)	10/1/2004			91 # of adults collected elsewhere or from captive rearing for broodstock outside of this contract	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011		91 # of adults collected elsewhere or from captive rearing for broodstock outside of this contract	63	Rear Fish
1462	# adults released from program	10/1/2004	9/30/2008		92 # of mature or soon-to-mature fish (including kelts) released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months.	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
						63	Rear Fish



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1463	End day and month for water instream	10/1/2004			93 This is the end of the season in which flow will be returned. Pertains to acre-feet of water acquisition.	164	Acquire Water Instream
1464	Primary R, M, and E Focal Area [Population Status, Hydrosystem, Tributary Habitat, Estuary/Ocean, Harvest, Hatchery, Predation, Systemwide]	10/1/2004			94 Primary RM&E strategies refer to the principle focus of the work being conducted in relation to program RM&E strategy management questions. Additional details on strategies including management questions may be found at http://www.cbfish.org/strategies.mvc/Index . Secondary RM&E strategies are used when data collected for one strategy also supports other strategies. For example Coded Wire Tag monitoring used for Harvest management may also be used to support the effectiveness of hatchery programs. RM&E Strategies are defined below, but additional guidance and specific management questions may be found at www.cbfish.org on the F&W Program Strategies Tab. Population Status – Monitoring of Fish or Wildlife population-specific abundance, productivity, spatial distribution, or genetic diversity. Hydrosystem – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the mainstem Columbia River hydrosystem and associated habitat. Tribu ... (truncated for report)	157	Collect/Generate/Validate Field and Lab Data
						158	Mark/Tag Animals
						162	Analyze/Interpret Data
1465	Start day and month for water instream	10/1/2004			95 This is the beginning of the season in which flow will be returned. Pertains to acre-feet of acquisition. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water.	164	Acquire Water Instream
1466	Start year of returned flow	10/1/2004			96 This is the first year in which flow will be returned under the water transaction.	164	Acquire Water Instream
1467	End year of returned flow	10/1/2004			97 This refers to the end of the agreement (when it expires). For permanent acquisitions, enter Permanent as the metric.	164	Acquire Water Instream
1468	# of draft scientific reports submitted	10/1/2004			98 TBD	183	Produce Journal Article
1469	# of draft manuscripts and draft final reports of research findings submitted for publication	10/1/2004			99 TBD	183	Produce Journal Article
1470	If installing a ladder, does the ladder meet NOAA specifications for attraction flow, pool dimensions, jump height, etc?	10/1/2004			100 Self-Explanatory	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1471	Does the structure remove or replace a fish passage barrier?	10/1/2004	9/30/2010		101 Self-Explanatory	184	Install Fish Passage Structure



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1472	Primary R, M, and E Type [Status and Trend Monitoring, Action Effectiveness Research, Uncertainties Research, Project Implementation/ Compliance Monitoring]	10/1/2004			102 Primary Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation Type refers to the primary goal of the work. If there is a secondary type, please enter it under the metric "Secondary R, M, and E Type". This information helps us classify R, M, and E work. Definitions of each type follow. Status and Trend Monitoring: A type of monitoring (or research) that attemptsto estimate the status of fish populations and watershed conditions, and to track over time Indicators of habitat, water quality, water quantity and other factors that affect watershed health. The spatial scale is large and varies from watershed scale (HUC 6), to ESUs, to an entire region such as the Pacific Northwest. Action Effectiveness Monitoring: A type of monitoring (or research) that attempts to establish "cause and effect" or inferential relationships between fish conditions, habitat conditions, and/or management actions. It pertains to evaluation of projects and programs meant to protect or enhance habitat conditions or fish product ... (truncated for report)	162	Analyze/Interpret Data
						158	Mark/Tag Animals
						157	Collect/Generate/Validate Field and Lab Data
1473	# of acres of wetland affected by treatment	10/1/2004	9/30/2009		103 Includes off-channels after realignment. Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. This metric only applies to work in a pre-existing wetland or work which reconnects historic wetland.	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1474	# of acres treated	10/1/2004	9/30/2007		104 Self-Explanatory	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
			9/30/2009		104 Self-Explanatory	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1475	# of miles of secondary stream reach improvement	10/1/2004	9/30/2007		105 The assumption here is that the work is designed to eliminate an irrigation diversion or to provide irrigation efficiencies. The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed by the well to the next downstream diversion or confluence, whichever comes first.	151	Line Diversion Ditch
1476	# of stream miles after treatment	10/1/2004	9/30/2009		106 Includes off-channels after realignment.	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1477	# of stream miles before treatment	10/1/2004	9/30/2009		107 Self-Explanatory	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1478	Secondary R, M, and E Type [Status and Trend Monitoring, Action Effectiveness Research, Uncertainties Research, Project Implementation/ Compliance Monitoring]	10/1/2004			108 Secondary Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation Type refers to a secondary goal or indirect benefit of the work. This information helps us classify R, M, and E work. For definitions of each type, see the Guidance under the "Primary R, M, and E Type" metric. Status and Trend Monitoring: A type of monitoring (or research) that attemptsto estimate the status of fish populations and watershed conditions, and to track over time Indicators of habitat, water quality, water quantity and other factors that affect watershed health. The spatial scale is large and varies from watershed scale (HUC 6), to ESUs, to an entire region such as the Pacific Northwest. Action Effectiveness Monitoring: A type of monitoring (or research) that attempts to establish "cause and effect" or inferential relationships between fish conditions, habitat conditions, and/or management actions. It pertains to evaluation of projects and programs meant to protect or enhance habitat conditions or fish production. These studi ... (truncated for report)	157	Collect/Generate/Validate Field and Lab Data
						158	Mark/Tag Animals
						162	Analyze/Interpret Data
1479	Are herbicides used as part of work performed under this contract?	10/1/2006			109 Please select yes if you are using BPA funding to apply herbicides as part of this contract. Herbicide use is often related to noxious weed control, restoration of native vegetation, or for rehabilitation purposes after construction.	165	Produce Environmental Compliance Documentation
1480	# of screens addressed	10/1/2006			110 This metric applies to screens associated with the removal or replacement of a diversion.	84	Remove/Install Diversion
1481	# of stream kilometers credited for resident fish	10/1/2006			113 Use this stream kilometer metric when the land purchase or conservation easement results in credit towards BPA's Resident Fish Mitigation Program in Montana. Note that this metric is in kilometers while other metrics in Pisces tend to use miles.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1482	# of miles of road or trail created/relocated in the riparian zone	10/1/2008			115 The length of new road or trail relocated in miles in the riparian habitat zone. (This metric value will = 0 if decommissioning is done without relocation) To calculate the length in miles divide the total length of new road or trail (in feet) created by 5,280 feet/mile. -The riparian zone is defined as: the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.)	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1483	# of miles of road or trail created/relocated in the upland zone	10/1/2008			116 The length of new road, or trail or trail relocated in miles in the upland habitat zone. (This metric value will = 0 if decommissioning is done without relocation) To calculate the length in miles divide the total length of new road or trail (in feet) created by 5,280 feet/mile. -Upland habitat is defined as: habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1484	# of miles of new trail relocated in riparian area	10/1/2008	9/30/2010		117 Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1485	# of miles of new trail relocated in upland area	10/1/2008	9/30/2010		118 Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1486	# of miles of trail improved or decommissioned in a riparian area	10/1/2008	9/30/2010		119 Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	38	Improve Road
		10/1/2009	9/30/2010		119 Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1487	# of miles of trail improved or decommissioned in an upland area	10/1/2008	9/30/2010		120 Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	38	Improve Road



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
		10/1/2009	9/30/2010	120	Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1488	# of river miles treated	10/1/2008	9/30/2009	121	Measure using the route of the main channel, or thalweg, protected by the fence installed. When treating both sides of a stream under a single work element, the measurement should reflect the total thalweg miles, counted for both sides.	40	Install Fence
1489	Secondary purpose of production program (if any) [Supplementation, Harvest Augmentation, Research]	10/1/2008		122	If there is a secondary purpose for the production different from the primary purpose, select it here. Otherwise, uncheck the metric. Secondary purpose of production includes: Supplement natural populations to help recovery, increase Harvest opportunities, or Research.	66	Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery
			9/30/2011	122	If there is a secondary purpose for the production different from the primary purpose, select it here. Otherwise, uncheck the metric. Secondary purpose of production includes: Supplement natural populations to help recovery, increase Harvest opportunities, or Research.	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
						59	Incubate Eggs
						63	Rear Fish
						64	Spawn Fish
1490	Brood Year	10/1/2008		123	Brood year is defined as the calendar year in which the eggs were spawned. This metric is only applicable for eggs, juveniles or fish collected for brood. If releasing adults for non-anadromous fishery or collecting kelts, the metric should be unchecked. Select a brood year from the drop-down list regardless of when eggs or juveniles were released.	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	123	Brood year is defined as the calendar year in which the eggs were spawned. This metric is only applicable for eggs, juveniles or fish collected for brood. If releasing adults for non-anadromous fishery or collecting kelts, the metric should be unchecked. Select a brood year from the drop-down list regardless of when eggs or juveniles were released.	56	Acclimate Juvenile Fish
						59	Incubate Eggs
						63	Rear Fish
						64	Spawn Fish



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1491	# eggs transferred to a non BPA-funded facility	10/1/2008		124	# of eggs transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA-funded program.	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	124	# of eggs transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA-funded program.	59	Incubate Eggs
1492	# adult fish released to non-anadromous fishery	10/1/2008		125	Excess broodstock or returning hatchery fish not utilized for natural spawning that are taken to a lake or other area with no outlet to anadromous streams.	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	125	Excess broodstock or returning hatchery fish not utilized for natural spawning that are taken to a lake or other area with no outlet to anadromous streams.	63	Rear Fish
						64	Spawn Fish
1493	# juveniles transferred to a non BPA-funded facility	10/1/2008		126	# of juveniles transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA-funded program.	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	126	# of juveniles transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA-funded program.	63	Rear Fish
1494	# captively-reared adults or reconditioned kelts released from program	10/1/2008	9/30/2009	127	# of mature or soon-to-mature fish (including kelts) released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months.	63	Rear Fish
						176	Produce Hatchery Fish
1495	Secondary R, M, and E Focal Area [Population Status, Hydrosystem, Tributary Habitat, Estuary/Ocean, Harvest, Hatchery, Predation, Systemwide]	10/1/2008		128	If there is a secondary focal area different from the primary focal area, select it here. Otherwise, uncheck the metric. Additional details on strategies including management questions may be found at http://www.cbfish.org/strategies.mvc/Index . Population Status – Monitoring of Fish or Wildlife population-specific abundance, productivity, spatial distribution, or genetic diversity. Hydrosystem – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the mainstem Columbia River hydrosystem and associated habitat. Tributary Habitat – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the Columbia basin tributary habitat. Estuary/Ocean – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the Columbia River estuary habitat or the ocean. Harvest – RM&E associated with harvest management questions or critical uncertainties. ... (truncated for report)	157	Collect/Generate/Validate Field and Lab Data
						158	Mark/Tag Animals



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
						162	Analyze/Interpret Data
1496	# of patrol hours logged	10/1/2008		129	Officer would count number of hours on patrol as opposed to total number of hours on duty.	192	Law Enforcement
1497	# of arrests made	10/1/2008		130	Officer would count # of arrests regardless of type or outcome.	192	Law Enforcement
1498	# of seizures made	10/1/2008		131	Officer would count the event as one seizure as opposed to the number of items seized and or confiscated. A seizuer is considered confiscated equipment, or illegal take such as pelts and fish.	192	Law Enforcement
1499	# of citations issued	10/1/2008		132	Officer would count number of citations issued regardless of type or outcome.	192	Law Enforcement
1500	# of fish stocked	10/1/2008		133	# of fish you transport and release to your put and take fishery	187	Put and Take Fisheries
1501	Total weight of fish stocked in kilograms	10/1/2008		134	Weight, to the nearest 0.1 kilogram, of the fish you transport and release to your put and take fishery.	187	Put and Take Fisheries
1502	Type of metering device primarily used	10/1/2008		135	Metering Device choices: 1) Electronic, Data Transmitted - a gauge that records and transmits by telemetry to another location, 2) Electronic, Data Read On-Site - a gauge that is read on-site, or 3) Other - Under "Deliverable Specification" please describe device and explain why this device would be more appropriate.	148	Install Flow Measuring Device
1506	# of kelts released to natural environment	10/1/2009		140	# of kelts released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	140	# of kelts released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months	63	Rear Fish
1507	# of kelts collected	10/1/2009		141	# of kelts collected for reconditioning	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	141	# of kelts collected for reconditioning	63	Rear Fish
1508	# of kelts transferred to a non BPA-funded facility	10/1/2009		142	# of kelts transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA funded program	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	142	# of kelts transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA funded program	63	Rear Fish
1509	# of captively reared adults released to the natural environment	10/1/2009		143	# of captively reared adults released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	143	# of captively reared adults released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months	63	Rear Fish



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1510	# of captively reared adults transferred to a non BPA-funded facility	10/1/2009		144	# of captively reared adults transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA funded program	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	144	# of captively reared adults transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA funded program	63	Rear Fish
1511	# of adults transferred to a non BPA-funded facility	10/1/2009		145	# of adults transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA funded program	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	145	# of adults transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA funded program	63	Rear Fish
1512	# of adults released to the natural environment	10/1/2009		146	# of adults released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	146	# of adults released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months	63	Rear Fish
1513	# of female fish retained as broodstock	10/1/2008		147	Females retained for broodstock. Includes fish expected to die before spawn date	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	147	Females retained for broodstock. Includes fish expected to die before spawn date	64	Spawn Fish
1514	# of male fish retained as broodstock	10/1/2009		148	Males retained for broodstock. Includes fish expected to die before spawn date	176	Produce Hatchery Fish
			9/30/2011	148	Males retained for broodstock. Includes fish expected to die before spawn date	64	Spawn Fish
1515	# of acres of upland non-wetland habitat treated	10/1/2009		152	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	48	Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems
						47	Plant Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
					370 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the upland non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a ... (truncated for report)	53	Remove Vegetation
		9/30/2010		152	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
		9/30/2011		152	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	55 31	Erosion and Sedimentation Control Conduct Controlled Burn



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
		10/1/2011		370	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the upland non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a ... (truncated for report)	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1516	# of acres of upland wetland habitat treated	10/1/2009		153	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetland information at http://www.epa.gov/ ... (truncated for report)	47	Plant Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
					366 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland wetland habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the upland wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil co ... (truncated for report)	53	Remove Vegetation
		9/30/2009			153 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetland information at http://www.epa.gov/ ... (truncated for report)	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	153	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetland information at http://www.epa.gov/ ... (truncated for report)	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
						48	Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems
						52	Remove Mine Tailings
			9/30/2011	153	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetland information at http://www.epa.gov/ ... (truncated for report)	31	Conduct Controlled Burn



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
		10/1/2011		366	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland wetland habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the upland wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil co ... (truncated for report)	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1517	# of acres of riparian non-wetland habitat treated	10/1/2009		154	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian non-wetland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Non-wetland: Habitat de ... (truncated for report)	48	Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems
						47	Plant Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
					382 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian non-wetland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Non-wetland: Habitat de ... (truncated for report)	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
					387 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the riparian non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.)To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplai ... (truncated for report)	53	Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	154	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian non-wetland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Non-wetland: Habitat de ... (truncated for report)	52	Remove Mine Tailings
							30 Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
							55 Erosion and Sedimentation Control
			9/30/2011	154	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian non-wetland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Non-wetland: Habitat de ... (truncated for report)	31	Conduct Controlled Burn



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
		10/1/2011			387 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the riparian non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.)To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplai ... (truncated for report)	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1518	# of acres of riparian wetland habitat treated	10/1/2009			155 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulat ... (truncated for report)	47	Plant Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
					367 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the riparian wetland habitat zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes flo ... (truncated for report)	53	Remove Vegetation
		9/30/2010		155	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulat ... (truncated for report)	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
						180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
						30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
						55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
						48	Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
						52	Remove Mine Tailings
		9/30/2011		155	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulat ... (truncated for report)	31	Conduct Controlled Burn
		10/1/2011		367	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the riparian wetland habitat zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes flo ... (truncated for report)	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1519	# of acres of freshwater non-wetland habitat treated	10/1/2009			156 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	47	Plant Vegetation
						30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
					371 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the freshwater non-tidal non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegeta ... (truncated for report)	53	Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	156	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
						180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
						55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
		10/1/2011		371	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the freshwater non-tidal non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegeta ... (truncated for report)	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1520	# of acres of freshwater wetland habitat treated	10/1/2009			157 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetlan ... (truncated for report)	47	Plant Vegetation
					368 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the freshwater non-tidal wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapt ... (truncated for report)	53	Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	157	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetlan ... (truncated for report)	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
						180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
						30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
						55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
						52	Remove Mine Tailings
		10/1/2011		368	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the freshwater non-tidal wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapt ... (truncated for report)	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1521	# of acres of estuarine wetland habitat treated	10/1/2009			158 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is d ... (truncated for report)	47	Plant Vegetation
					365 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the estuarine non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that fee ... (truncated for report)	53	Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	158	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is d ... (truncated for report)	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
						180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
						30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
						55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
		10/1/2011		365	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the estuarine non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that fee ... (truncated for report)	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1522	# of acres of estuarine non-wetland habitat treated	10/1/2009			159 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, ... (truncated for report)	47	Plant Vegetation
						30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
					372 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the estuarine wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds t ... (truncated for report)	53	Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	159	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, ... (truncated for report)	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
		10/1/2011		372	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the estuarine wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds t ... (truncated for report)	55 197	Erosion and Sedimentation Control Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1523	Average width of treatment	10/1/2009		160	The average width (in feet) modified/created or road treated or altered.	33 38	Decommission Road/Relocate Road Improve Road
				388	The average wetted width (in feet) of channel treated or altered.	44	Enhance Nutrients in Water Bodies



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1524	# of acres of upland non-wetland habitat protected	10/1/2009			161 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
					381 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre.) (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	92	Lease Land



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	364	Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	40	Install Fence
1525	# of acres of upland wetland habitat protected	10/1/2009		162	Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult ... (truncated for report)	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
					377 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the ... (truncated for report)	92	Lease Land
		9/30/2010		363	Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more informat ... (truncated for report)	40	Install Fence



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1526	# of acres of riparian non-wetland habitat protected	10/1/2009			163 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat inf ... (truncated for report)	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
					378 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influ ... (truncated for report)	92	Lease Land



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	360	Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplai ... (truncated for report)	40	Install Fence
1527	# of acres of riparian wetland habitat protected	10/1/2009		164	Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat ... (truncated for report)	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
					374 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat inf ... (truncated for report)	92	Lease Land
		9/30/2010			359 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplai ... (truncated for report)	40	Install Fence



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1528	# of acres of freshwater non-wetland habitat protected	10/1/2009			165 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
					380 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	92	Lease Land



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1529	# of acres of freshwater wetland habitat protected	10/1/2009			166 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and simila ... (truncated for report)	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
					376 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar a ... (truncated for report)	92	Lease Land



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1530	# of acres of estuarine wetland habitat protected	10/1/2009			167 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian ... (truncated for report)	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
					375 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian hab ... (truncated for report)	92	Lease Land



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	361	Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodpla ... (truncated for report)	40	Install Fence
1531	# of acres of estuarine non-wetland habitat protected	10/1/2009		168	Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian ... (truncated for report)	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
					379 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian hab ... (truncated for report)	92	Lease Land
			9/30/2010		362 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodpla ... (truncated for report)	40	Install Fence
1533	# of miles of new trail relocated in an estuarine area	10/1/2009	9/30/2010		170 The length of new trails created in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1534	# of miles of road improved or decommissioned in an estuarine area	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	171	The length of road treated in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
						38	Improve Road
1535	# of miles of road or trail created/relocated in the estuarine zone	10/1/2009		172	The length of new road, or trail or trail relocated in miles in the estuarine habitat zone. (This metric value will = 0 if decommissioning is done without relocation) To calculate the length in miles divide the total length of new road or trail (in feet) created by 5,280 feet/mile. -Estuarine habitat is defined as: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1540	Start latitude of created road or trail segment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	177	Start latitude of trail or road creation project. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1541	End latitude of created road or trail segment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	178	Start ongtitude of trail or road creation project. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1542	Start longitude of created road or trail segment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	179	End latitude of trail or road creation project. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1543	End longitude of created road or trail segment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	180	End ongtude of trail or road creation project. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMSS-decimal.html .	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1546	# of miles of fence installed in an estuarine area	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	183	The length of fence treated in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat.	40	Install Fence
1547	# of miles of stream treated with spawning gravel	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	184	Length of treatment in miles. This should be the total length of the stream to be treated with gravel placement (if placement of gravel is dumped with the expectation of distribution from high flows, identify the length of stream expected to be treated). The addition of gravel, sand and fine sediments into the stream with size ratios to support salmonid spawning and rearing.	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
		10/1/2010		184	Length of treatment in miles. This should be the total length of the stream to be treated with gravel placement (if placement of gravel is dumped with the expectation of distribution from high flows, identify the length of stream expected to be treated). The addition of gravel, sand and fine sediments into the stream with size ratios to support salmonid spawning and rearing.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1548	# of lbs of fertilizer added	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	185	Weight of the fish carcass, nutrient analog or fertilizer released into the stream for nutrient enrichment.	44	Enhance Nutrients in Water Bodies
1549	# of miles of left streambank fenced in a freshwater area	10/1/2009		186	Measure the streambank length protected by the fence installed by using the route of the center of channel. The measurement should reflect the total center of channel counted for the left side of the stream, if looking downstream. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets.	40	Install Fence
1550	# of miles of left streambank fenced in an estuarine area	10/1/2009		187	Measure the streambank length protected by the fence installed, by using the route of the center of channel protected. The measurement should reflect the total center of channel counted for the left side, if looking downstream. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets.	40	Install Fence



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1551	# of miles of right streambank fenced in a freshwater area	10/1/2009			188 Measure the streambank length protected by the fence installed by using the route of the center of channel protected. The measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets.	40	Install Fence
1552	# of miles of right streambank fenced in an estuarine area	10/1/2009			189 Measure the streambank length protected by the fence installed by using the route of the center of channel protected. The measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets.	40	Install Fence
1553	# of acres of freshwater wetland affected by treatment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010		190 Includes off-channels after realignment. Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. This metric only applies to work in a pre-existing wetland or work which reconnects historic wetland.	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1554	# of acres of estuarine wetland affected by treatment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010		191 Includes off-channels after realignment. Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. This metric only applies to work in a pre-existing wetland or work which reconnects historic wetland.	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1555	# of miles protected in a riparian wetland area	10/1/2009			192 Add length on both sides of stream when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
			9/30/2010		192 Add length on both sides of stream when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish.	92	Lease Land
1556	# of miles protected in a riparian non-wetland area	10/1/2009			193 Add length on both sides of stream when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
			9/30/2010		193 Add length on both sides of stream when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish.	92	Lease Land



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1557	# of miles of trail improved or decommissioned in an estuarine wetland area	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	194	The length of new trails created in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat.	38	Improve Road
						33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1558	# of miles of trail improved or decommissioned in an estuarine non-wetland area	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	195	The length of new trails created in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
						38	Improve Road
1559	# of miles of freshwater stream before treatment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	196	Self-Explanatory	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1560	# of miles of estuarine stream before treatment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	197	Self-Explanatory	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1561	# of miles of freshwater stream after treatment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	198	Includes off-channels after realignment.	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1562	# of miles of estuarine stream after treatment	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	199	Includes off-channels after realignment.	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1563	# of barriers in the freshwater zone	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	200	The count of barriers addressed is the total number of fish passage barriers removed at a specified worksite. This is not the number of individual fish passage structure types but the structural blockages as a whole that may be quantified by one Latitude and Longitude and is used to calculate the distance upstream to the next barrier. A barrier in PISCES will be defined as passage barriers created from increased sediment from mine tailings that result in a passage impairment from subsurface flows.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
						84	Remove/Install Diversion



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
						85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
						180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
						184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1564	# of barriers in the estuarine zone	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	201	The count of barriers addressed is the total number of fish passage barriers removed at a specified worksite. This is not the number of individual fish passage structure types but the structural blockages as a whole that may be quantified by one Latitude and Longitude and is used to calculate the distance upstream to the next barrier. A barrier in PISCES will be defined as passage barriers created from increased sediment from mine tailings that result in a passage impairment from subsurface flows.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
						84	Remove/Install Diversion
						85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
						180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
						184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1565	# of miles of dike removed or modified in the freshwater area	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	202	The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1566	# of miles of dike removed or modified in the estuary area	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	203	The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1567	# of miles of dike removed or modified in the riparian area	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	204	The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1568	# of erosion control structures	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	205	Enter the total number of sediment basins, sediment collection ponds, sediment traps, or other structural treatments constructed or placed. (Note: This excludes treatments to roads and trails. Or plantings.)	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
1569	# of alternate water sources installed	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	206	The number of objects installed or treated in total.	34	Develop Alternative Water Source



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1570	# of miles of stream treated with nutrients	10/1/2009		207	TBD	44	Enhance Nutrients in Water Bodies
1571	# of unanchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010		208	Enter the quantity of unanchored individual log structures (not logjams) used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Individual logs (unanchored): Placement of individual logs as a discrete structure that is not part of log jams, weirs, or specified as root wads that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1572	# of anchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010		209	Enter the quantity of anchored individual logs used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Anchored individual logs: Placement of individual logs that are either cabled or buried to withstand movement under high flows as a discrete structure that are not part of log jams, weirs or root wads. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1573	# of logjam structures installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010		210	Enter the quantity of logs fastened together (logjam) used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If logs fastened together (logjam) are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Logs fastened together (logjam): Placement of wood structure/log jam with multiple logs and/or rootwads fastened together as a discrete structure. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1574	# of unanchored rocks/boulder structures installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010		211	Enter the quantity of unanchored rock/boulders used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If unanchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Unanchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders (non-gabion) as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1575	# of anchored rocks/boulder structures installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010			212 Enter the quantity of anchored rock/boulders used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If anchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Anchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders, secured by cabling or other restraints, as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1576	# of log weir structures installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010			213 Enter the quantity of log weirs used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If log weirs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) - Log weirs: Placement of logs as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools, to create new pools above and/or below the structure, to trap sediment, aerate the water, or promote deposition of organic debris. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or prevent erosion along the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1577	# of rock weir structures installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010			214 Enter the quantity of rock weirs used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If rock weirs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Rock weirs: The placement of rocks as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools; and/or to create new pools, to trap sediment, aerate the water, and to promote deposition of organic debris. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1578	# of gabion structures installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010			215 Enter the quantity of gabions used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If gabions are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Gabions: A wire cage filled with rocks used to stabilize banks as a discrete structure, e.g., two non-contiguous 8-foot gabions on the same bank would be counted as two. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1579	# of deflector/barb structures installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010			216 Enter the quantity of deflectors/barbs used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If deflectors/barbs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Deflectors/barbs: Placement of structures of rock or logs as a discrete structure on a bank that extend into the stream to narrow or deepen the channel, or alter flow. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1580	# of revetment/rip rap/other structures installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010			217 Enter the quantity of revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Revetments/rip rap/other engineered structures: Retaining wall to prevent erosion, to face a surface with stone slabs, and concrete and/or steel structure as a discrete structure. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1581	# of rootwad structures installed for only stabilization	10/1/2010			218 Enter the quantity of rootwad structures used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If rootwad structures are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) - Stumps with roots attached (root wads): Placement of a stump with roots attached into the stream or on a bank. Root wads are a type of large woody debris. (Note: if rootwads are fastened to multiple pieces of wood, select "logjam".) - Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1582	# of unanchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for only complexity	10/1/2010			219 Enter the quantity of unanchored individual logs used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Individual logs (unanchored): Placement of individual logs as a discrete structure that is not part of log jams, weirs, or specified as root wads that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1583	# of anchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for only complexity	10/1/2010			220 Enter the quantity of anchored individual logs used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Anchored individual logs: Placement of individual logs that are either cabled or buried to withstand movement under high flows as a discrete structure that are not part of log jams, weirs or root wads. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1584	# of logjam structures installed for only complexity	10/1/2010			221 Enter the quantity of logs fastened together (logjam) used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If logs fastened together (logjam) are not used; enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Logs fastened together (logjam): Placement of wood structure/log jam with multiple logs and/or rootwads fastened together as a discrete structure. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1585	# of unanchored rocks/boulder structures installed for only complexity	10/1/2010			222 Enter the quantity of unanchored rock/boulders used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If unanchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Unanchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders (non-gabion) as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1586	# of anchored rocks/boulder structures installed for only complexity	10/1/2010			223 Enter the quantity of anchored rock/boulders used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If anchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Anchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders, secured by cabling or other restraints, as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric) -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1587	# of log weir structures installed for only complexity	10/1/2010			224 Enter the quantity of log weirs used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If log weirs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) - Log weirs: Placement of logs as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools, to create new pools above and/or below the structure, to trap sediment, aerate the water, or promote deposition of organic debris. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1588	# of rock weir structures installed for only complexity	10/1/2010			225 Enter the quantity of rock weirs used for stabilization of the stream channel. (Note: If rock weirs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Rock weirs: The placement of rocks as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools, and/or to create new pools, trap sediment, aerate the water, and promote deposition of organic debris. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1589	# of gabion structures installed for only complexity	10/1/2010	9/30/2011		226 Enter the quantity of gabions used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If gabions are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Gabions: A wire cage filled with rocks used to stabilize banks as a discrete structure, e.g., two non-contiguous 8-foot gabions on the same bank would be counted as two. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1590	# of deflector/barb structures installed for only complexity	10/1/2010	9/30/2011		227 Enter the quantity of deflectors/barbs used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If deflectors/barbs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Deflectors/barbs: Placement of structures of rock or logs as a discrete structure on a bank that extend into the stream to narrow or deepen the channel, or alter flow. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1591	# of revetment/rip rap/other structures installed for only complexity	10/1/2010	9/30/2011	228	Enter the quantity of revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Revetments/rip rap/other engineered structures: Retaining wall to prevent erosion, to face a surface with stone slabs, and concrete and/or steel structure as a discrete structure. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1592	# of rootwad structures installed for only complexity	10/1/2010		229	Enter the quantity of rootwad structures used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If rootwad structures are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Stumps with roots attached (root wads): Placement of a stump with roots attached into the stream or on a bank. Root wads are a type of large woody debris. (Note: if rootwads are fastened to multiple pieces of wood, select "logjam".) -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1593	# of unanchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010		230	Enter the quantity of unanchored individual logs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Individual logs (unanchored): Placement of individual logs as a discrete structure that is not part of log jams, weirs, or specified as root wads that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1594	# of anchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010		231	Enter the quantity of anchored individual logs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Anchored individual logs: Placement of individual logs that are either cabled or buried to withstand movement under high flows as a discrete structure that are not part of log jams, weirs or root wads. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1595	# of logjam structures installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010		232	Enter the quantity of logs fastened together (logjam) used both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If logs fastened together (logjam) are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Logs fastened together (logjam): Placement of wood structure/log jam with multiple logs and/or rootwads fastened together as a discrete structure. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1596	# of unanchored rocks/boulder structures installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010		233	Enter the quantity of unanchored rock/boulders used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If unanchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Unanchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders (non-gabion) as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1597	# of anchored rocks/boulder structures installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010		234	Enter the quantity of anchored rock/boulders used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If anchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Anchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders, secured by cabling or other restraints, as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1598	# of log weir structures installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010		235	Enter the quantity of log weirs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If log weirs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) - Log weirs: Placement of logs as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools, to create new pools above and/or below the structure, to trap sediment, aerate the water, or promote deposition of organic debris. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1599	# of rock weir structures installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010			236 Enter the quantity of rock weirs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If rock weirs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Rock weirs: The placement of rocks as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools; and/or to create new pools, to trap sediment, aerate the water, and to promote deposition of organic debris. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1600	# of gabion structures installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010	9/30/2011		237 Enter the quantity of gabions used for both complexity and stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If gabions are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Gabions: A wire cage filled with rocks used to stabilize banks as a discrete structure, e.g., two non-contiguous 8-foot gabions on the same bank would be counted as two. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1601	# of deflector/barb structures installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010			238 Enter the quantity of deflectors/barbs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If deflectors/barbs are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Deflectors/barbs: Placement of structures of rock or logs as a discrete structure on a bank that extend into the stream to narrow or deepen the channel, or alter flow. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1602	# of revetment/rip rap/other structures installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010			239 Enter the quantity of revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Revetments/rip rap/other engineered structures: Retaining wall to prevent erosion, to face a surface with stone slabs, and concrete and/or steel structure as a discrete structure. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1603	# of rootwad structures installed for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010			240 Enter the quantity of rootwad structures used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If rootwad structures are not used, enter a "0" for the value of the metric.) -Stumps with roots attached (root wads): Placement of a stump with roots attached into the stream or on a bank. Root wads are a type of large woody debris. (Note: if rootwads are fastened to multiple pieces of wood, select "logjam".) -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1604	# of acres of channel/side-channel habitat reconnected or added in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010		241 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone. ; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; ;	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1605	# of acres of channel/side-channel habitat reconnected or added in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010		242 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone. ; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; ;	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1606	# of miles of road or trail blocked in the riparian zone	10/1/2010			243 The length of road or trail blocked in the riparian habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Blocked: Placement of a physical barrier (gates, boulders, ditches, etc.) to prevent vehicle access. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.)	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1607	# of miles of road or trail scarified/ripped in the riparian zone	10/1/2010			244 The length of road or trail scarified/ripped in the estuary habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Scarified/ripped: Road or trail surface is altered to allow for planting or plant colonization. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1608	# of miles of road or trail recontoured in the riparian zone	10/1/2010			245 The length of road or trail recontoured in the riparian habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Recontoured: Road or trail slope is re-graded to allow for more natural processes. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river;s floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.)	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1609	# of miles of road or trail blocked in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			246 The length of road or trail blocked in the estuary habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Blocked: Placement of a physical barrier (gates, boulders, ditches, etc.) to prevent vehicle access. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1610	# of miles of road or trail scarified/ripped in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			247 The length of road or trail scarified/ripped in the riparian habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Scarified/ripped: Road or trail surface is altered to allow for planting or plant colonization. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.)	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1611	# of miles of road or trail recontoured in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		248	The length of road or trail recontoured in the estuary habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Recontoured: Road or trail slope is re-graded to allow for more natural processes. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1612	# of miles of road or trail blocked in the upland zone	10/1/2010		249	The length of road or trail blocked in the upland habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Blocked: Placement of a physical barrier (gates, boulders, ditches, etc.) to prevent vehicle access. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1613	# of miles of road or trail scarified/ripped in the upland zone	10/1/2010		250	The length of road or trail scarified/ripped in the upland habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Scarified/ripped: Road or trail surface is altered to allow for planting or plant colonization. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road
1614	# of miles of road or trail recontoured in the upland zone	10/1/2010		251	The length of road or trail recontoured in the upland zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Recontoured: Road or trail slope is re-graded to allow for more natural processes. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone.	33	Decommission Road/Relocate Road



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1615	# of miles of road or trail improved in a riparian area	10/1/2010			252 The length of road or trail improved in a riparian area (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail improved by 5,280 feet/mile. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.)	38	Improve Road
1616	# of miles of road or trail improved in an estuarine area	10/1/2010			253 The length of road or trail improved in an estuarine area (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail improved by 5,280 feet/mile. - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	38	Improve Road
1617	# of miles of road or trail improved in an upland area	10/1/2010			254 The length of road or trail improved in an upland area (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail improved by 5,280 feet/mile. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone.	38	Improve Road
1618	# of water bars installed	10/1/2010			255 Identify the number of water bars installed in the treated area. Treated area is defined as the construction footprint. - A water bar or interceptor dyke is a shallow ditch dug across a road or trail at an angle to prevent excessive flow down the road or trail surface and erosion of road or trail surface materials. A small excavation across a road or trail to collect and divert road or trail surface water flow.	38	Improve Road



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
			9/30/2010	255	Identify the number of water bars installed in the treated area. Treated area is defined as the construction footprint. - A water bar or interceptor dyke is a shallow ditch dug across a road or trail at an angle to prevent excessive flow down the road or trail surface and erosion of road or trail surface materials. A small excavation across a road or trail to collect and divert road or trail surface water flow.	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
1619	# of ditch relief culverts/ cross drains installed	10/1/2010		256	Identify the number of ditch relief culverts installed in the treated area. - A ditch relief culvert or other structure or shaping for the travel way designed to capture and remove surface water from road or trail surfaces.	38	Improve Road
1620	# of improved road crowns	10/1/2010		257	Identify the number of improved road crowns in the treated area. Treated is defined as the construction footprint that provides benefit to focal species. (Note: To have multiple worksites, the construction footprint should be spaced a 1/2 mile or more apart for each improvement.) -Improved road crowns: Surface shaping of the road or trail that causes surface runoff to flow laterally towards the uphill shoulder or ditch and/or the downhill shoulder.	38	Improve Road
1621	# of road stream crossing improvements (rocked ford)	10/1/2010		258	Identify the number of road stream crossings installed in the treated area. -Road stream crossing improvements (rocked ford): Creation or improvement of a reinforced rock road or trail bed that crosses the stream without restricting the stream flow. Does not include stream crossing improvements that have a fish passage goal.	38	Improve Road
1622	# of regradation and/or terracing treatments	10/1/2010		259	Identify the number of regradation or terracing treatments implemented in the treated area. The number will usually be one, unless multiple treatments are made where worksites are spaced greater than .5 miles apart. -Regradation or terracing: Regradation is a technique that alters the angle of the slope of the bank or removes sediment mass to reduce erosion, landslides or slumping. Terracing is a non-agricultural sediment and water conservation technique consisting of ridges on the contour, or level areas constructed on a slope.	38	Improve Road
						55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
1623	# of other sediment control measures	10/1/2010		260	Identify the number of "other" treatments implemented in the treated area. Treated is defined as the construction footprint that provides benefit to focal species. -Other sediment control measures: Other structures used to manage road or trail drainage networks and decrease erosion.	38	Improve Road



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1624	# of water gaps	10/1/2010		261	The number of water gaps installed (provision of a fenced livestock stream crossing).	40	Install Fence
1625	# of cattle guards installed	10/1/2010		262	The number of cattle guards installed (bridge over a ditch or stream consisting of parallel metal bars that allow pedestrians and vehicles to pass, but not livestock).	40	Install Fence
1626	# of other exclusion structures	10/1/2010		263	The number of other techniques to block livestock access to a stream including natural debris piles, herding, etc.	40	Install Fence
1627	# of riparian wetland miles treated	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	264	Add length treated on both sides when both sides are treated. Add one side when one side is treated. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces).; Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surfa ... (truncated for report)	47	Plant Vegetation
1628	# of riparian non-wetland miles treated	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	265	Add length treated on both sides when both sides are treated. Add one side when one side is treated. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces).; Non-Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or satura ... (truncated for report)	47	Plant Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1629	# of acres of riparian habitat treated by removing mine tailings	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	266	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high water mark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" in Pisces.)	52	Remove Mine Tailings
1630	# of acres of upland habitat treated by removing mine tailings	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	267	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
1631	# of acres of freshwater habitat treated by removing mine tailings	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	268	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
1632	# of mine tailing full passage barriers addressed in the freshwater zone	10/1/2010		269	The number of mine tailing full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. (Note: If distance between barriers is greater than half a mile, use two WE.) -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	52	Remove Mine Tailings



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1633	# of mine tailing full passage barriers addressed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		270	The number of mine tailing full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. (Note: If distance between barriers is greater than half a mile, use two WE.) -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the near shore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments in which pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
1634	# of mine tailing partial passage barriers addressed in the freshwater zone	10/1/2010		271	The number of mine tailing partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. (Note: If distance between barriers is greater than half a mile use two WE.) -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage of specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow passage for some species, but not others. - Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
1635	# of mine tailing partial passage barriers addressed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		272	The number of mine tailing partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. (Note: If distance between barriers is greater than half a mile use two WE.) -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage of specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow passage for some species, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the near shore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments in which pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that ... (truncated for report)	52	Remove Mine Tailings



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1636	# of estuarine miles treated	10/1/2010		273	To calculate the length of estuarine bank habitat in miles treated add the length treated on both sides of the main channel when both sides are treated. Add one side when only one side is treated. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	53	Remove Vegetation
		10/1/2011		273	To calculate the length of estuarine bank habitat in miles treated add the length treated on both sides of the main channel when both sides are treated. Add one side when only one side is treated. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1637	# of freshwater miles treated	10/1/2010		274	To calculate the length of freshwater non-tidal habitat treated in miles, add the length of the main channel treated. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	53	Remove Vegetation
		10/1/2011		274	To calculate the length of freshwater non-tidal habitat treated in miles, add the length of the main channel treated. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1638	# of acres of riparian habitat treated	10/1/2010			275 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the construction footprint, plus the estimated catchment area that the treatment is designed to reduce sediment transport export from. (For example the area treated may be the area of a sediment pond, plus the upslope area that drains directly into the pond.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, ... (truncated for report)	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
1639	# of acres of estuarine habitat treated	10/1/2010			276 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the estuary habitat zone. The treatment area is the construction footprint, plus the estimated catchment area that the treatment is designed to reduce sediment transport export from. (For example the area treated may be the area of a sediment pond, plus the upslope area that drains directly into the pond.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and t ... (truncated for report)	52	Remove Mine Tailings
						55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1640	# of acres of upland habitat treated	10/1/2010		277	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. The treatment area is the construction footprint, plus the estimated catchment area that the treatment is designed to reduce sediment transport export from. (For example the area treated may be the area of a sediment pond, plus the upslope area that drains directly into the pond.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone.	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
						52	Remove Mine Tailings
1641	# of acres of freshwater habitat treated	10/1/2010		278	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	52	Remove Mine Tailings
			9/30/2010	278	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
1642	# of sediment basins, collection ponds, and sediment traps installed	10/1/2010		279	Identify the number of sediment basins, collection ponds, and sediment traps installed, which are defined as: a man-made basin or intentional ponding area designed to hold storm water for a period of time to allow sediment and other suspended material to settle. The water eventually flows out of the basin to downstream waterways, evaporates into the atmosphere, or infiltrates the ground.	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
1643	# of baffles installed	10/1/2010		280	Identify the number of baffles installed where baffles are defined as: porous barriers installed inside a temporary sediment trap, rock dam, skimmer basin, or sediment basin to reduce the velocity and turbulence of the water flowing through the control measure, and facilitate the settling of sediment from the water before discharge.	55	Erosion and Sedimentation Control



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1644	# of small scale push-up or diversion dam full passage barriers in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		281	The number of full barriers to fish passage for all life stages that are addressed by removal of a small scale push-up or diversion dam at a worksite in the estuarine zone. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	84	Remove/Install Diversion
1645	# of small scale push-up or diversion dam full passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		282	The number of full barriers to fish for all life stages that are addressed by removal of a small scale push-up or diversion dam at a worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	84	Remove/Install Diversion
1646	# of small scale push-up or diversion dam partial passage barriers in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		283	The number of partial barriers that are addressed by removal of a small scale push-up or diversion dam at a worksite in the estuarine zone. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. ... (truncated for report)	84	Remove/Install Diversion



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1647	# of small scale push-up or diversion dam partial passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010			284 The number of partial barriers that are addressed by removal of a small scale push-up or diversion dam at a worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. - Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	84	Remove/Install Diversion
1648	# of large scale hydropower and diversion dam full passage barriers in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			285 The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat inclu ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1649	# of large scale hydropower and diversion dam partial passage barriers in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			286 The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, sal ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1650	# of large scale hydropower and diversion dam full passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010			287 The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1651	# of large scale hydropower and diversion dam partial passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010			288 The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1652	# of small scale hydropower and diversion dam full passage barriers in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			289 The number of small scale push-up or diversion dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Small scale push-up or diversion dam: An earthen push-up dam or small scale concrete diversion dam constructed to divert water for irrigation or hydropower that impairs fish passage. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes fl ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1653	# of small scale hydropower and diversion dam partial passage barriers in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			290 The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, sa ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1654	# of small scale hydropower and diversion dam full passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		291	The number of small scale push-up or diversion dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Small scale push-up or diversion dam: An earthen push-up dam or small scale concrete diversion dam constructed to divert water for irrigation or hydropower that impairs fish passage. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1655	# of small scale hydropower and diversion dam partial passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		292	The number of small scale push-up or diversion dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Small scale push-up or diversion dam: An earthen push-up dam or small scale concrete diversion dam constructed to divert water for irrigation or hydropower that allows impaired passage. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1656	# of natural dam full passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		293	The number of natural dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Natural dam or barrier: Naturally created barriers to fish passage either in the form of log jams or stream aggradation resulting in subsurface flows from landslides or low flows. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat s ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1657	# of natural dam partial passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		294	The number of natural dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Natural dam or barrier: Naturally created barriers to fish passage either in the form of log jams or stream aggradation resulting in subsurface flows from landslides or low flows. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1658	# of natural dam full passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		295	The number of natural dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Natural dam or barrier: Naturally created barriers to fish passage either in the form of log jams or stream aggradation resulting in subsurface flows from landslides or low flows. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1659	# of natural dam partial passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		296	The number of natural dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Natural dam or barrier: Naturally created barriers to fish passage either in the form of log jams or stream aggradation resulting in subsurface flows from landslides or low flows. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1660	# of weir full passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		297	The number of weir full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Weir: A stream-spanning structure used to facilitate or divert passage of salmon across steep grades; or a structure used by fish hatcheries to divert fish passage for collection or removal. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1661	# of weir partial passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		298	The number of weir partial barriers to partial passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Weir: A stream-spanning structure used to facilitate or divert passage of salmon across steep grades; or a structure used by fish hatcheries to divert fish passage for collection or removal. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc. or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are s ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1662	# of weir full passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		299	The number of weir full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Weir: A stream-spanning structure used to facilitate or divert passage of salmon across steep grades; or a structure used by fish hatcheries to divert fish passage for collection or removal. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1663	# of weir partial passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		300	The number of weir partial barriers to partial passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Weir: A stream-spanning structure used to facilitate or divert passage of salmon across steep grades; or a structure used by fish hatcheries to divert fish passage for collection or removal. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc. or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1664	# of culvert full passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		301	The number of culvert full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from w ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1665	# of culvert partial passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			302 The number of culvert partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1666	# of culvert full passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010			303 The number of culvert full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1667	# of culvert partial passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010			304 The number of culvert partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence.	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1668	# of tidegate full passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			305 The number of tidegate full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Tidegate: A structure providing an opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodpl ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1669	# of tidegate partial passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			306 The number of tidegate partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Tidegate: A structure providing an opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc. or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and w ... (truncated for report)	85	Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier
1672	# of acres of habitat treated by full dike removal in the Riparian zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010		309 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1673	# of acres of habitat treated by full dike removal in the Estuarine zone	10/1/2010		310	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1674	# of acres of habitat treated by full dike removal in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	311	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1675	# of acres of habitat treated by dike breaching in the Riparian zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	312	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike



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Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1676	# of acres of habitat treated by dike breaching in the Estuarine zone	10/1/2010		313	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1677	# of acres of habitat treated by dike breaching in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	314	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1678	# of acres of habitat treated by dike setbacks in the Riparian zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	315	Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1679	# of acres of habitat treated by dike setbacks in the Estuarine zone	10/1/2010			316 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1680	# of acres of habitat treated by dike setbacks in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010		317 Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1681	# of miles of dike removed or modified by Full removal in the Riparian zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010		318 The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functio ... (truncated for report)	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1682	# of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike breaching in the Riparian zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	319	The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality ... (truncated for report)	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1683	# of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike Setbacks in the Riparian zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	320	The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the a ... (truncated for report)	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1684	# of miles of dike removed or modified by Full removal in the Estuarine zone	10/1/2010		321	The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1685	# of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike breaching in the Estuarine zone	10/1/2010		322	The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike ... (truncated for report)	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1686	# of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike Setbacks in the Estuarine zone	10/1/2010			323 The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1687	# of miles of dike removed or modified by Full removal in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010		324 The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1688	# of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike breaching in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010		325 The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1689	# of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike Setbacks in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	326	The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ;	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1690	# of acres of riparian habitat created	10/1/2010		327	Identify the total acres of wetland habitat created in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Creation: The manipu ... (truncated for report)	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1691	# of acres of riparian habitat restored/re-established	10/1/2010			328 Identify the total acres of wetland habitat restored in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Habitat restoration/re- ... (truncated for report)	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1692	# of acres of riparian habitat rehabilitated/enhanced	10/1/2010			329 Identify the total acres of wetland habitat enhanced in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Habitat rehabilitation/ ... (truncated for report)	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1693	# of acres of estuarine habitat created	10/1/2010			330 Identify the total acres of wetland habitat created in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Creation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or b ... (truncated for report)	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1694	# of acres of estuarine habitat restored/re-established	10/1/2010			331 Identify the total acres of wetland habitat restored in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Habitat restoration/re-establishment: The manipulation o ... (truncated for report)	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1695	# of acres of estuarine habitat rehabilitated/enhanced	10/1/2010		332	Identify the total acres of wetland habitat enhanced in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Habitat rehabilitation/enhancement: The manipulation of t ... (truncated for report)	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1696	# of acres of freshwater non-tidal habitat created	10/1/2010		333	Identify the total acres of wetland habitat created in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Creation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop a wetland on an upland or deepwater site, where a wetland did not previously exist. Establishment (creation) results in a gain in wetland acres.	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1697	# of acres of freshwater non-tidal habitat restored/re-established	10/1/2010		334	Identify the total acres of wetland habitat restored in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Habitat restoration/re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to former wetland. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former wetland and results in a gain in wetland acres.	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1698	# of acres of freshwater non-tidal habitat rehabilitated/enhanced	10/1/2010		335	Identify the total acres of wetland habitat enhanced in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Habitat rehabilitation/enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions of degraded wetland, or to heighten, intensify, or improve specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present. It does not result in a gain in wetland acres.	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1699	# of acres of upland habitat created	10/1/2010		336	Identify the total acres of wetland habitat created in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Creation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop a wetland on an upland or deepwater site, where a wetland did not previously exist. Establishment (creation) results in a gain in wetland acres.	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1700	# of acres of upland habitat restored/re-established	10/1/2010		337	Identify the total acres of wetland habitat restored in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Habitat restoration/re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to former wetland. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former wetland and results in a gain in wetland acres.	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1701	# of acres of upland habitat rehabilitated/enhanced	10/1/2010			338 Identify the total acres of wetland habitat enhanced in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Habitat rehabilitation/enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions of degraded wetland, or to heighten, intensify, or improve specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present. It does not result in a gain in wetland acres.	181	Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland
1702	# of culverts installed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			339 Enter the number of culverts installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes f ... (truncated for report)	184	Install Fish Passage Structure



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1703	# of tidegates installed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			340 Enter the number of tidegates installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Tidegate: A structure providing an opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the t ... (truncated for report)	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1704	# of bridges installed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			341 Enter the number of bridges installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Bridge: Installation, improvement/upgrade or replacement of a bridge over a stream to provide/improve salmonid passage under a road. The bridge allows for passage underneath with a semi-natural stream bed. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tide ... (truncated for report)	184	Install Fish Passage Structure



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1705	# of natural stream crossings installed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			342 Enter the number of natural stream crossings (road crossing removal) installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Removal of stream road crossing and the affiliated road structures so that the stream flows unimpeded with a natural stream bed. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1706	# of rock fords installed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010			343 Enter the number of rock fords installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Rock ford: Placement of a crushed gravel reinforced track through stream that still allows unimpeded stream flow. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.	184	Install Fish Passage Structure



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1707	# of fish ladders installed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		344	Enter the number of fish ladders installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Fish ladder installed or improved: A fishway with a series of shallow steps down or chutes which water is allowed to flow; designed to permit salmon to circumvent artificial barriers such as power dams and locks as the salmon migrate to the ocean or upstream to spawn. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includ ... (truncated for report)	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1708	# of weirs or fishway chutes or pools installed in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		345	Enter the number of weirs or fishway chutes or pools installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Weirs or fishway chutes or pools: Placement of an engineered bypass for salmonids to pass more safely around a barrier (other than fish ladder). This includes bedrock chutes, weirs, rock boulder step pools, and chutes constructed/roughened in bed rock. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat ... (truncated for report)	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1709	# of culverts installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		346	Enter the number of culverts installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	184	Install Fish Passage Structure



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1711	# of bridges installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		348	Enter the number of bridges installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Bridge: Installation, improvement/upgrade or replacement of a bridge over a stream to provide/improve salmonid passage under a road. The bridge allows for passage underneath with a semi-natural stream bed. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1712	# of natural stream crossings installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		349	Enter the number of natural stream crossings (road crossing removal) installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Road crossing removal: Removal of stream road crossing and the affiliated road structures so that the stream flows unimpeded with a natural stream bed. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1713	# of rock fords installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		350	Enter the number of rock fords installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Rock ford: Placement of a crushed gravel reinforced track through stream that still allows unimpeded stream flow. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1714	# of fish ladders installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		351	Enter the number of fish ladders installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Fish ladder installed or improved: A fishway with a series of shallow steps down or chutes which water is allowed to flow; designed to permit salmon to circumvent artificial barriers such as power dams and locks as the salmon migrate to the ocean or upstream to spawn. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	184	Install Fish Passage Structure



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1715	# of weirs or fishway chutes or pools installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010			352 Enter the number of weirs or fishway chutes or pools installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Weirs or fishway chutes or pools: Placement of an engineered bypass for salmonids to pass more safely around a barrier (other than fish ladder). This includes bedrock chutes, weirs, rock boulder step pools, and chutes constructed/roughened in bed rock. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.	184	Install Fish Passage Structure
1718	# of lbs of salmonid carcass fertilizer added	10/1/2010			355 Identify the weight of the salmonid carcasses released into the stream for nutrient enrichment.	44	Enhance Nutrients in Water Bodies
1719	# of lbs of carcass analog/fish meal brick fertilizer added	10/1/2010			356 Identify the weight of the carcass analog/fish meal brick nutrients released into the stream for nutrient enrichment.	44	Enhance Nutrients in Water Bodies
1720	# of lbs of liquid fertilizer added	10/1/2010			357 Identify the weight of the liquid nutrients released into the stream for nutrient enrichment. -Liquid Fertilizer: Liquid nutrients used to change nutrient loads to increase primary productivity. Note: for the weight of the liquid fertilizer, use the mass of the fertilizer prior to mixing with water.	44	Enhance Nutrients in Water Bodies
1721	# of lbs of other nutrient fertilizer added	10/1/2010			358 Identify the weight of the other types of nutrients released into the stream for nutrient enrichment.	44	Enhance Nutrients in Water Bodies
1722	Will water craft, heavy equipment, waders, boots, or other equipment be used from outside the local watershed as part of work performed under this contract?	10/1/2010			391 Please select yes if water craft, heavy equipment, waders, boots, or other equipment from outside the local watershed will be used during performance of work in the contract. Implement standard protocols or BMPs to meet the intent of federal, state, and local aquatic and terrestrial invasive species prevention guidelines. Aquatic invasive Species Guidance: Uniform Decontamination Procedures: http://www.aquaticnuisance.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2009/01/Recommended-Protocols-and-Standards-for-Watercraft-Interception-Programs-for-Dreissenid-Mussels-in-the-Western-United-States-September-8.pdf -- Best management guidance for boaters: http://www.coastal.ca.gov/ccbn/bmp-boaters.pdf -- Aquatic Nuisance Species newsletter: http://www.aquaticnuisance.org/newsletters -- State Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plans: Oregon: http://www.clr.pdx.edu/publications/files/OR_ANS_Plan.pdf -- Washington: http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/publications/pub.php?id=00105 -- Montana: http://www.anstaskforce.g ... (truncated for report)	165	Produce Environmental Compliance Documentation
1723	# of years treated	10/1/2010			392 Enter the number of years a plant removal treatment has been applied to the worksite.	53	Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
		10/1/2011			392 Enter the number of years a plant removal treatment has been applied to the worksite.	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1724	# of miles of streambank protected	10/1/2010			393 To calculate the length of riparian bank habitat protected in miles, measure the streambank length protected by using the route of the center of channel. The measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream; or left side looking downstream; or both, if both banks are protected. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channels or inlets.	92	Lease Land
1725	Full dike removal	10/1/2010			394 Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether full removal of a dike was applied to the project area. Full removal removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1726	Partial dike removal	10/1/2010			395 Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether partial removal of a dike was applied to the project area. Partial removal removes major lengths of the dike but may leave some sections of the dike intact.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1727	Dike breaching	10/1/2010			396 Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether breaching was applied to the project area. Dike breaching opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydraulic connectivity, but functionality may still be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1728	Dike setback	10/1/2010			397 Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether dike setbacks were applied to the project area. A dike setback is used in conjunction with breaching, full removal, or partial removal in a manner where new dikes are created limiting the area of floodplain that is connected to the stream or riparian zone.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1729	Dike height reduction	10/1/2010			398 Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether a dike elevation change was applied to the project area. An elevation change lowers the overall height of the dike to allow for over-topping during higher flows to help mitigate flooding effects.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1730	# of miles of dike removed or treated	10/1/2010			399 The length of dike treated or removed, in miles. Report the full length of dike removed or altered to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached, report the cumulative length of openings created.	180	Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike
1731	# of miles of streambank protected by fence maintenance	10/1/2010			400 This metric is required only when O&M maintains a fence. Measure the streambank length maintained by using the route of the center of channel. The measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream; or left side looking downstream; or both, if both banks are protected. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets.	186	Operate and Maintain Habitat/Passage/Structure



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1733	# of acres protected by fence maintenance	10/1/2010		402	This is only required when O&M maintains a fence and there is no active lease associated with the land under WE# 92, Lease Land. To calculate acres, use the average length x width in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre.	186	Operate and Maintain Habitat/Passage/Structure
1734	# of acres maintained	10/1/2010		403	This is required when O&M maintains vegetation to support growth for beneficial plant species. Identify the total acres of habitat treated. The treatment area is the unit area where maintenance techniques are applied. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.)To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre.	22	Maintain Vegetation
		10/1/2011		403	This is required when O&M maintains vegetation to support growth for beneficial plant species. Identify the total acres of habitat treated. The treatment area is the unit area where maintenance techniques are applied. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.)To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre.	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1737	Biological plant removal	10/1/2010		406	Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether a biological treatment was used to remove or maintain plant species.	53	Remove Vegetation
		10/1/2011		406	Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether a biological treatment was used to remove or maintain plant species.	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1738	Herbicide plant removal	10/1/2010		407	Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether herbicide was used to remove or maintain plant species.	53	Remove Vegetation
		10/1/2011		407	Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether herbicide was used to remove or maintain plant species.	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1739	Mechanical plant removal	10/1/2010		408	Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether mechanical treatment (mowing, weed eating, scalping, or manually digging) was used to remove plant species.	53	Remove Vegetation
		10/1/2011		408	Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether mechanical treatment (mowing, weed eating, scalping, or manually digging) was used to remove plant species.	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation
1740	Conduct controlled burn	10/1/2010		409	Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether a controlled burn was used to remove or maintain plant species.	53	Remove Vegetation
		10/1/2011		409	Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether a controlled burn was used to remove or maintain plant species.	197	Maintain/Remove Vegetation



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1742	# of pools created	10/1/2010	9/30/2010	411	Identify the number of pools that are created to enhance channel complexity. A pool is defined as a deep or still place in a stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1743	Average buffer width	10/1/2010		412	The average width of habitat buffer of estuarine or riparian habitat protected by the installation of a fence (in feet).	40	Install Fence
1745	Flow rate at the new screen diversion allowed by the water right in cubic-feet per second (cfs)	10/1/2010		414	TBD	69	Install Fish Screen
1746	Flow rate at the replaced screen diversion allowed by the water right in cubic-feet per second (cfs)	10/1/2010		415	TBD	69	Install Fish Screen
1747	# of pools created for only stabilization	10/1/2010	9/30/2011	416	Identify the number of pools that are created to enhance channel stabilization. A pool is defined as a deep or still place in a stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1748	# of pools created for only complexity	10/1/2010		417	Identify the number of pools that are created to enhance channel complexity. A pool is defined as a deep or still place in a stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1749	# of pools created for both stabilization and complexity	10/1/2010	9/30/2011	418	Identify the number of pools that are created to enhance both channel stabilization and complexity. A pool is defined as a deep or still place in a stream.	29	Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization
1750	# of miles of side channel treated in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		419	TBD	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1751	# of miles of main channel treated in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		420	TBD	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1752	# of miles of side channel treated in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		421	TBD	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1753	# of miles of main channel treated in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		422	TBD	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1754	# of miles of side channel created in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		423	TBD	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1755	# of miles of main channel created in the freshwater non-tidal zone	10/1/2010		424	TBD	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1756	# of miles of side channel created in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		425	TBD	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel
1757	# of miles of main channel created in the estuarine zone	10/1/2010		426	TBD	30	Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1758	# of acres of upland non-wetland habitat protected by fencing	10/1/2010			427 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	40	Install Fence
1759	# of acres of upland wetland habitat protected by fencing	10/1/2010			428 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more informa ... (truncated for report)	40	Install Fence



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1760	# of acres of riparian non-wetland habitat protected by fencing	10/1/2010			429 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplai ... (truncated for report)	40	Install Fence
1761	# of acres of riparian wetland habitat protected by fencing	10/1/2010			430 Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplai ... (truncated for report)	40	Install Fence



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1762	# of acres of estuarine wetland habitat protected by fencing	10/1/2010		431	Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions.	40	Install Fence
1763	# of acres of estuarine non-wetland habitat protected by fencing	10/1/2010		432	Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodpla ... (truncated for report)	40	Install Fence
1764	# pounds (lbs) (to nearest 100 lbs.) of trash collected	10/1/2010		433	Pounds of trash collected to the nearest 100 pounds.	27	Remove Debris
1765	# of alternate water sources installed in the upland	10/1/2010		434	The number of objects installed or treated in total.	34	Develop Alternative Water Source
1766	# of alternate water sources installed in the riparian	10/1/2010		435	The number of objects installed or treated in total.	34	Develop Alternative Water Source
1767	# of beavers released	10/1/2011		436	Refers to the number of beavers (<i>Castor canadensis</i>) physically released into the wild; beavers trapped/captured, held and/or transported are not considered "released" for purposes of this metric.	190	Remove, Exclude and/or Relocate Animals
1768	Start date of reporting period	10/1/2011		437	The start date of the period your report covers.	132	Produce (Annual) Progress Report



Metric-Work Element Association Report

Metric ID	Metric Name	Association Start Date	Association End Date	Association Guidance ID	Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element	WE ID	Work Element Name
1769	End date of reporting period	10/1/2011		438	The end date of the period your report covers.	132	Produce (Annual) Progress Report
1770	Targeted animal	10/1/2011		439	Identify the piscivorous animal targeted.	190	Remove, Exclude and/or Relocate Animals
1772	Total # of Acres Protected	10/1/2012		440	This is the total number of acres identified in the purchase including items such as home sites.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1774	BPA's water rights interest post acquisition	10/1/2012		442	Identify how BPA will have rights to the water rights after the land acquisition by selecting an option from the list.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1775	Water rights use prior to acquisition	10/1/2012		443	Specify the primary current use of the water rights. If more than one use, provide additional information on secondary uses (e.g irrigation, stock watering, etc.) in BPA Comments field.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1776	Planned water rights use after acquisition	10/1/2012		444	Select "Instream" if any amount of water will be returned instream. Otherwise, specify the the primary planned use of water rights after acquisition. If more than one use, provide additional information on secondary uses (e.g irrigation, stock watering, etc.) in BPA Comments field.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement
1777	Water right certificate numbers	10/1/2012		445	Please include the water right certificate numbers for the water rights that will be secured by the acquisition. Separate multiple entries with commas. If no water right certificate is available use claim or permit number.	5	Land Purchase and/or Conservation Easement

This report summarizes 571 data records that are available for download and independent analysis in [structured text format](#) (.TXT) and in [Excel 2003](#) (.XLS) format.