

Stewardship Project Eligibility Requirements and Guidelines for Off-Forest Projects near the Siuslaw National Forest

Projects located on non-National Forest lands funded through Wyden Authority must clearly demonstrate benefits to National Forest Service land to be considered for funding under the Wyden Authority. Where project scope and benefit are small with localized or immeasurable offsite benefit, or where the project is a considerable distance from Forest Service land, the case for Wyden Authority funding will be more difficult to demonstrate. The following guidelines were developed to help plan projects that meet the Wyden Authority criteria for benefits to the Siuslaw National Forest resources.

Project Management

Project management includes pre-implementation coordination and preparation activities required to make the project happen on-the-ground; on site management of implementation activities; and post implementation reporting, process monitoring and dissemination of project results. (Some reporting, field evaluation and follow-up inspection activities are considered an integral part of project implementation and may be paid for with stewardship funds as a part of project management.)

Cultural Resources Review

All projects must be evaluated to assess and address potential effects to natural and cultural resources, meeting applicable local, state and federal laws, regulation and permitting requirements.

ACCEPTED Project Types and Activities

Terrestrial Projects

Types of upland habitat projects that will be considered may include, but not limited to:

- Development of late-successional habitat;
- Habitat improvement for neotropical migratory birds;
- Dune protection and restoration; and
- Creation or improvement of upland meadows, or other early and mid-seral habitats for rare or unique species or elk forage.

Project proposals for most types of projects should be located within a 1 ½ miles of Siuslaw National Forest lands (based on the home range radius of the northern spotted owl and elk movement).

Invasive Plant/Weeds

Priority and potential benefit to National Forest lands for invasive plant projects are weed species and resource impact specific. Consult the invasive plant list below to determine weed species threat category (category A — anywhere in the basin, category B — vector or resource impact connection with NF lands needed, category C — adjacency to NF and resource impact connection needed).

Table 1. Scientific names, common names, and weed species threat categories.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	European beachgrass	C
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False brome	A
<i>Buddleja globosa</i>	Butterflybush	B
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge bindweed	C
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Spotted knapweed	B
<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>	Meadow knapweed	B
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow starthistle	B
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	B
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	B
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Clematis	B
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampass grass	A
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	C
<i>Cytisus striatus</i>	Portuguese broom	B
<i>Elodea densa</i>	So. Am waterweed	A
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Robert's geranium	C
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	C
<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>	English holly	C
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Policeman's helmet	B
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Flag iris	B
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Yellow archangel	A
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Everlasting peavine	C
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy	B
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	B
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	A
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot feather	A
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass	C
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed	A
<i>Polygonum oystachyum</i>	Himalayan knotweed	A
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	Giant knotweed	A
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalaya Blackberry	C
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Evergreen blackberry	C
<i>Sasa palmate</i>	Bamboo	C
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Tansy ragwort	B
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	B

Aquatic Projects

Projects on private land within the Stewardship boundary that are most likely to receive funding under the Wyden Authority may include, but not limited to:

- Opening additional fish passage to at least ¼ mile of fish habitat;
- Noxious weed control;
- Riparian planting;
- Upgrades to poor road and trails systems;
- Road decommissioning;
- In-stream projects that will improve fish spawning, rearing and thermal refuge habitat;
- Improvements to sanitation facilities; and
- Clean-up of dumpsites.

Riparian and Wetland Projects

Projects on private land within the Stewardship boundary that are most likely to receive funding under the Wyden Authority may include, but not limited to:

- Riparian projects that benefit water quality (especially temperature and sediment);
- Long term in-stream habitat recovery and nutrient contribution; and
- Tidal wetland projects that remove dikes and restore tide channels.
- Projects in sub-watersheds containing National Forest lands would be higher priority than projects in sub-watersheds with no National Forest lands.

Water Quality Projects

Projects that reduce point and non-point sources of pollution will be considered and may include, but not limited to.

- Upgrades to road and trail drainage;
- Road decommissioning;
- Improvements to sanitation facilities at undeveloped sites; and
- Cleanup of dumpsites that contain materials harmful to the watershed.

Projects must demonstrate direct positive effects to water quality; mitigation work mandated by law cannot be funded.

In-stream and Fish Passage Enhancement Projects

Eligible in-stream restoration projects may include, but not limited to projects:

- that increase spawning, rearing and thermal refuge habitat;
- where migratory populations are found on NFS lands (especially anadromous or adfluvial life histories) the contribution can be direct and easy to demonstrate;
- where resident populations are present, benefit may be shown based on the presumption that the greater the number of fish produced within the basin, the better the resiliency of the population to recover if a catastrophic event occurs;
- that remove barriers downstream of National Forest lands; and
- that have the potential to increase fish habitat, especially those in close proximity to SNF lands.

Minimum design requirements for culvert replacement projects, stream restoration projects, or other projects requiring stream modification

- Site plan(s) showing existing and proposed conditions.
- Existing and proposed longitudinal profiles.
- Existing and proposed cross sections.
- Type and size of any proposed fill material (boulders, wood, etc.).
- Clean water bypass plan.
- For stream restoration, identify design approaches used (e.g. “stream simulation,” “natural channel design,” or “hydraulic design,” etc.).
- Use “Stream Simulation” design approach for culvert replacement projects.
- Must identify a qualified design team including engineer, hydrologist and biologist or technical contacts representing these disciplines.
- Must identify qualified construction management personnel.

Technical links for stream channel design

[Click here to see a stream simulation design manual from US Forest Service:](#)

[Stream Simulation](#)

[Click here to see a natural channel design manual from US Fish and Wildlife:](#)

[Channel Design](#)

ACCEPTED Project Implementation Activities

Pre-Implementation

Pre-implementation activities paid for with stewardship funds must be shown to directly support future implementation of the project. These activities may include, but not limited to:

- Coordination with landowners, organizations, contractors or agencies involved in the- project.
- Pre-work meetings with contractors or cooperators.
- Travel to meetings associated with the project.

Implementation

Implementation activities paid for with stewardship funds must be in direct support of on-the ground implementation of the project and may include, but not limited to:

- On-the-ground work or supervision of project work.
- Administration of contracts.
- Inspection and acceptance of work.
- Coordination of landowners, volunteers, other groups or agencies involved in project activities.
- Travel to project sites.

Post Implementation

Post implementation activities funded with retained receipts are limited to legal reporting requirements of any permits or activities associated with on-the-ground implementation and accomplishment reporting required for stewardship retained receipts.

PROHIBITED Project Types and Activities

In general, Stewardship funds are limited to on the ground projects. The following activities cannot be funded:

- Indirect Administration
- Analysis/Research, Surveys, Inventories* or Evaluation
- Monitoring*, Maintenance
- Education, Signage
- Technical Design or NEPA Planning
- Capital improvements (e.g. permanent structures such as bridges and concrete abutments etc.)
Culverts and box culverts are permitted.

**Monitoring and Inventory*

In general, stewardship funds cannot be used for project monitoring and inventory work. Project level monitoring and inventory work can, and often should be included in stewardship project proposals, but it must be identified as in-kind work or paid for through other matching fund sources.

Questions Can Be Directed To:

Contact CPRCD:

Kirk Shimeall, Stewardship Coordinator, kirk@cascadepacific.org;

Courtney Schwartzbeck, Program Administration, courtney@cascadepacific.org;

CPRCD Office Phone: (541) 248-3094; or

Contact the US Forest Service:

Chuck Fisher (541) 563-8406), lfisher02@fs.fed.us.