

Siuslaw Stewardship Contracting
Multi-Party Monitoring Report
Fiscal Year 2007

Prepared for the:
Siuslaw National Forest and the
Siuslaw Stewardship Group

Prepared by:

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Executive Summary

Introduction and Purpose

This report documents the biophysical accomplishments and economic impacts of stewardship contracting on the Siuslaw National Forest Service and of other federal and non-federal projects funded with receipts from stewardship contracts during fiscal year (FY) 2007. Stewardship contracting is a suite of authorities granted to the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to achieve land management objectives that meet rural community needs.

Methodology

We collected information on biophysical and economic impacts of stewardship contracting, retained receipt and Wyden Amendment projects from electronic records provided by the Siuslaw National Forest, Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation and Development Council and other agencies and organizations associated with the project activities. We conducted telephone interviews with staff from the Siuslaw National Forest Service, project and/or technical managers of sponsoring agencies, landowners, contractors and sub-contractors to identify accomplishments and outcomes of the projects.

We estimated the direct and indirect economic and employment impacts of the suite of stewardship investments by using a regional input-output model (RIMS) developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. We used IMPLAN (also known as Impact Planning) to determine the employment and employee compensation that resulted from the manufacture of commercial timber volume harvested from stewardship contracts during the 2007 fiscal year.

Summary of Biophysical Accomplishments in Fiscal Year 2007

Forest Service Stewardship Contracts

The Siuslaw National Forest implemented four stewardship contracts during fiscal year 2007. These contracts were awarded to Georgia Pacific and the Swanson Group. The total value of commercial material removed was \$1,347,841 and the total receipts retained for additional stewardship activities were \$726,339.

A summary of the biophysical accomplishments achieved through stewardship contracts in the Siuslaw basin in the fiscal year includes:

- Thinning treatments on 668 acres late successional reserve (LSR)
- Creation of 13 mature and 629 young tree snags
- Noxious weed control over 13 acres
- Brushing and maintenance work along 3 miles of trail
- Closure, storm-proofing and maintenance along 26.5 miles of road
- Side case pullback implemented on 1,175 cubic yards of material along forest

- roads
- Late non-commercial thinning on 140 upland and 41 riparian acres
- Upland planting on 75 acres
- Riparian conifer release on 25 acres
- Structure placement (by helicopter) of 120 trees into some stream channels.

Forest Service Retained Receipt Projects

The Siuslaw National Forest completed 29 restoration project funded with receipts from stewardship contracts, referred as retained receipts projects, in the Siuslaw River basin in fiscal year 2007. Specifically:

- Seven projects were completed prior to FY 07
- Twelve projects were underway or completed FY 07
- Eight projects were scheduled to begin in FY 08
- One project was postponed and one was completed without stewardship funds.

The Forest expended \$830,554 of retained receipts on restoration projects on national forest lands in the Siuslaw basin in fiscal year 2007. This investment accomplished:

- Reconstruction of more than 12 miles of road
- Meadow maintenance on 189 acres
- Tree/native grass planting on approximately 15 acres
- Snowy plover habitat improvement
- Construction of one vault toilet.

Wyden Amendment Projects

The Wyden Amendment allows national forests to make investments in non-federal land if it provides direct benefit to national forest system lands. Wyden Amendment projects are restoration projects that occur on non-federal lands that are funded with receipts retained from stewardship contracts on the national forest. Local conservation partners, such as the Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District and the Siuslaw Watershed Council were implementing 15 Wyden Amendment projects in fiscal year 2007 including:

- Five projects were completed prior to FY 07 (now monitoring)
- Eight projects were well underway or completed in FY 07
- Two projects were less than 50% complete.

Accomplishments from fiscal year 2007 Wyden projects included:

- Planting and protection of approximately 13,200 native trees and shrubs
- Installing 2,740 willow stakes
- Protecting approximately 4,600 trees and shrubs from predation

- Noxious weeds removed at two sites
- Vegetation release on at least 45 acres.

Summary of Socioeconomic Impacts Fiscal Year 2007

Forest Service Retained Receipt Project Economic Impacts

- The Siuslaw National Forest expended \$335,706 of receipt retained from stewardship projects in fiscal year 2007. Project expenditures ranged between \$908 and \$150,000. The majority of projects expended between \$10,000 and \$35,000.
- Thirteen (13) different contractors and sub-contractors were employed on retained receipt projects. Approximately two-thirds of these contractors were located within 50 miles of the Siuslaw basin.
- Contractors and sub-contractors that worked on retained receipt projects earned wages that varied between \$12/hr-\$40/hr with an average wage between \$16 and \$20 per hour.
- Contractors and sub-contractors were employed on retained receipt projects between 2.5 weeks – 4.5 months. The average time spent working on a retained receipt project was approximately 2.5 months. None of the projects provided full-time work for more than two months.
- None of the contractors or sub-contractors reported receiving medical benefits or paid time off as a result of working on retained receipt projects.

Wyden Amendment Project Economic Impacts

The economic impacts resulting from Wyden Amendment projects conducted in the Siuslaw basin in fiscal year 2007 revealed a similar pattern to retained receipts projects. Some of the key economic impacts included:

- Forty-three people were employed as contractors or sub-contractors.
- Wyden projects typically employed one person per job or task.
- The person hours per job or task ranged between 4.5 and 510 hours. The average person hours were approximately 150 per job, or 1/3 to 1/2 FTE for two to three months.
- Wages ranged between \$15 - \$25 per hour with the average wage approximately \$16/hr.
- None of the contractors or sub-contractors reported having medical benefits or paid time off resulting from their work on Wyden projects.
- Approximately 85% of contractors and sub-contractors resided in Siuslaw basin.

Direct and Indirect Economic Impact of Stewardship Contracting

Direct investment in restoration activities, thinning, and other stewardship-related activities equaled approximately \$1.75 million in the fiscal year. Interviews with project managers and others suggest this work supported over 50 short-term jobs. In general, our interviews show that the majority of these jobs would not be considered high quality jobs as they are medium wage, short duration (1-4 months) and offer no benefits. A regional input-output model calculates the direct investment in restoration and associated activities supported to be 29.5 direct jobs and indirect jobs and an additional \$2 million in economic impacts to the state as a whole.

According to an IMPLAN analysis conducted by the Oregon Department of Forestry, the manufacture of 7,360 mbf of commercial timber harvested from four stewardship contracts supported 14.1 direct jobs in Coos County and 6.8 direct jobs in Lane County. The model predicts that these direct forest products manufacturing jobs support an additional 27 indirect and induced jobs in Coos and Lane Counties. The analysis shows that these jobs provided just over \$1 million in direct employee compensation and an additional \$961,000 in indirect and induced employee compensation to the economies of Coos and Lane Counties.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Table of Contents	6
List of Tables	7
Section One: Introduction	8
Section Two: Methods	12
Section Three: Biophysical Accomplishments	13
Section Four: Economic Impacts.....	26
Section Five: Implementation Monitoring.....	32
Section Six: Stakeholder Field Trips	34

List of Tables

Table 1: Biophysical Accomplishments of Stewardship Contracts, FY07	14
Table 2: Divide Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	15
Table 3: Misery Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	15
Table 4: Chopper Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	16
Table 5: Walker Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	17
Table 6: Chopper Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	18
Table 7a: Retained Receipt Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	19
Table 7b: Retained Receipt Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	20
Table 7c: Retained Receipt Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	21
Table 7d: Retained Receipt Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	22
Table 8a: Wyden Amendment Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	24
Table 8b: Wyden Amendment Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07	25
Table 9: Volume and Value of Materials Removed from Stewardship Contracts, FY07	28
Table 10: Receipts Retained from Stewardship Contracts, FY07	28
Table 11: Economic and Employment Multipliers by Restoration Categories	29
Table 12: Economic and Employment Impacts of Stewardship Contracting on the Siuslaw National Forest, FY07	29
Table 13: Employment and Employee Compensation Estimates from Commercial Timber Harvested with Stewardship Contracts on the Siuslaw National Forest, FY07	31
Table 14: Photo Point Locations for Chopper, Misery and Ol Cleve Stewardship Contracts	33

Section One: Introduction

This report summarizes the biophysical accomplishments and calculates the economic impacts resulting from stewardship contracts and restoration projects funded with stewardship funds conducted in fiscal year (FY) 2007 in the Siuslaw Stewardship basin on the Siuslaw National Forest. The Siuslaw National Forest contracted Resource Innovations, a non-profit affiliated with the Institute for a Sustainable Environment at the University of Oregon, to compile, analyze and summarize the biophysical and socioeconomic impacts of these projects. This report does not seek to evaluate the quality of work accomplished or to assess the success of project outcomes.

This report presents the data collected in year two of the multi-party monitoring effort in the Siuslaw basin. The Fiscal Year 2006 Multi-Party Monitoring Report can be found at: <http://ri.uoregon.edu/>.

About Stewardship Contracting

Stewardship contracting is a land management approach available to the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to achieve land management objectives that meet rural community needs. “Land management objectives” is a broad term, and the agencies have narrowed the direction to focus on restoration and fuels reduction. It is the integration of restoration and rural community benefits that makes stewardship contracting unique.

Origins

In the 1990s, rural community leaders and the leadership of the Forest Service were frustrated by the lack of active management of national forests and the difficulty the agency faced in developing projects that would survive appeal and litigation. These leaders saw two interdependent problems: 1) implementation mechanisms such as timber sales and service contracts that were not well suited for their management priorities, and 2) limited opportunity to provide meaningful and diverse public involvement in project development prior to appeal and litigation. They worried about important projects that never got off the ground because they could not pay their way out of the woods. And they were concerned about important, viable projects that were stalled by legal challenges late in the process. These concerns resulted in the initial set of stewardship contracting pilot projects in 1999.

In 1999, Congress authorized the Forest Service to enter into up to 28 stewardship contract pilot projects. In 2000 and 2002, Congress amended the legislation and directed the agency to develop an additional 28 stewardship pilot projects in each year, raising the number of pilots to 84. The stewardship pilot program was envisioned to last five years, but, in 2003, Congress eliminated the pilot program and made the authorities available to all national forests and the BLM through 2013. The ten-year authorization enables the agencies to enter into stewardship contracts until the end of fiscal year 2013.

Stewardship Contracting Authorities

Stewardship contracting is a set of contracting tools that enables more effective, efficient, and responsive project implementation. The relationships fostered by collaborative stewardship contracting often lead to effective collaborative *planning* prior to project implementation. Stewardship contracting also provides stakeholders with a greater voice in agency decisions and creates opportunities for local support of forest management activities. Unlike traditional timber sales, a primary objective of stewardship contracting is to involve stakeholders in developing, implementing, and evaluating stewardship projects from start to finish, thus creating trust among various project partners and community groups. The trust developed through stewardship contracting can serve as a product of the process and a mechanism for promoting future collaborative efforts.

Comparing stewardship contracting with the traditional forms of federal land management contracting helps define its unique attributes. Contracting, in this context, refers to land management activities performed by the nonfederal workforce, usually through a competitive contract. Traditionally, the agencies used the timber sale program to achieve vegetative management objectives and produce timber for regional timber markets. Fundamentally, timber sale contracts are about the disposal of saleable timber. The activities that can be included in a timber sale contract must relate directly to the removal of timber. This means that additional restoration and fuels reduction work is not usually included in a timber sale contract, although some work is completed through various trust funds, such as Knudsen Vandenburg (KV). The agencies award the timber sale contract to the highest bidder, and the purchaser pays the government for the commercial material. All surplus revenue from the sale of the timber is returned to the federal treasury.

The agencies employ a service or construction contract when they want to procure goods and/or services. In these contracts, the agencies pay the contractor to complete the services required. The contracts are awarded on a best-value basis, a contract evaluation method in which the government considers technical capability, past performance, and price in its award. The funds used to pay the contractor usually come from appropriated agency budgets.

A stewardship contract combines elements of both timber sales and service contracts. Like a timber sale, a stewardship contract includes the sale of commercial material (usually trees). And like a service contract, a stewardship contract includes the provision of contracted services. It is a hybrid contract in which the value of the commercial material is traded to cover the cost of the services. If the value of the commercial material is greater than the cost of the services, any remaining funds, called retained receipts, are reinvested in future projects.

Stewardship contracting does not replace timber sale contracts but rather provides another means for meeting ecological, economic, and social needs of agencies and rural communities, while providing an avenue for collaborative restoration. The collaborative process is essential for creating sustainable and healthy forests because it provides opportunities for rural communities and helps align community and agency priorities.

Specifically, stewardship contracts provide agencies with the five distinct authorities.

Goods-for-services allows the value of commercial material (usually trees) to be traded to cover or offset the costs associated with required services, such as fuels reduction. The agencies are prohibited from harvesting timber simply to generate revenue to pay for restoration or fuels reduction. Projects that remove commercially viable trees are required to demonstrate sound ecological outcomes.

Retained receipts are generated when the value of the material removed is greater than the cost of the services required. Rather than returning funds to the federal treasury, receipts retained from stewardship contracts can be reinvested in additional resource restoration activities, either on public lands or on private land that benefits public lands.

Best-value contracting enables the agencies to consider factors other than price in making a contract award. Common criteria include past performance, technical capability, local economic benefit, and price. Best-value contracting is required on all stewardship contracts.

Multi-year contracting authorizes stewardship contracts that are up to ten years in length. This authority is included to provide consistency in the program of work and foster local financial investment. Both the Forest Service and the BLM have awarded ten-year contracts.

Designation by prescription enables the agency to specify the end result expected to be achieved on the ground and then allows the contractor to propose the methods to be used to achieve that result, including which individual trees are to be cut. This authority enables land managers and contractors to deal more effectively with unique or changing forest conditions and take better advantage of qualified contractors' professional skills and knowledge to meet the end result stand conditions desired.

Stewardship Contracting in the Siuslaw Basin

The Siuslaw River Basin is located on the central Oregon coast. Steep ridges and rugged mountains dominate the coast range while dunes, broader floodplains and wetlands appear in the coastal estuary. Federal agencies manage over half of the land within the watershed. Portions of the Siuslaw National Forest are located in the western part of the watershed, while the BLM manages the lands in the eastern half of the basin. Much of the lowlands, estuaries, and river valleys are privately owned.

The Siuslaw National Forest manages much of the forested land in the basin as late successional reserve (LSR) under the Northwest Forest Plan. The LSR designation requires that the land be managed as habitat for threatened and endangered species. The Siuslaw National Forest uses stewardship contracting as a means to address the health of the entire basin. Given that much of the lands with the highest habitat potential for salmonids are on private land, there is a natural strategic partnership between the National Forest and the Siuslaw Watershed Council, Soil and Water Conservation

District, Siuslaw Institute and others that deal with private lands. However, due to increasing demands on staff and decreased funding, the Siuslaw, like many other National Forest, struggled to accomplish priority restoration work on National Forest and adjacent private lands. Stewardship contracting provides the Siuslaw National Forest with an avenue to conduct much-needed work while growing local and regional collaborative partnerships and socioeconomic opportunities in the basin.

About the Siuslaw Stewardship Group

The Siuslaw Stewardship Group is a collaboration of private landowners, representatives from watershed councils, conservation organizations, community groups and Forest Service agency personnel. Organizations and agencies involved with the Siuslaw Stewardship include:

- Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation and Development Council
- Ecotrust
- Lane County
- Oregon Wild (formerly Oregon Natural Resources Council)
- Private residents and landowners
- Resource Innovations
- Siuslaw National Forest
- Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)
- Siuslaw Watershed Council
- The Siuslaw Institute

The group originally formed as a loose gathering of individuals concerned about land management in the Siuslaw basin. The group has since led the effort in developing successful stewardship projects and today serves as a model for community forestry. The primary focus of the group includes the planning, implementing and monitoring of stewardship projects in the basin. Much of the group's time and energy in fiscal year 2007 was spent developing and improving upon the stewardship award process and managing the Siuslaw Stewardship Fund. The Fund is derived from retained receipts generated from stewardship contracts administered on the Siuslaw Forest from the previous fiscal year.

Section Two: Methods

We calculated the direct employment impacts of retained receipts and Wyden Amendment projects by interviewing the project managers, contractors, project sponsors, and private landowner associated the restoration projects funded with retained receipts. Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation and Development, the Siuslaw National Forest, the Swanson Group and Georgia Pacific also provided data. Some of the data gathered through interviews with contractor did not correspond with the Forest Service's fiscal year. In these instances, we extrapolated results and estimated work accomplished for fiscal year 2007.

We estimated the direct and indirect economic and employment impacts of the suite of stewardship investments by using a regional input-output model. We used a two-step analysis; first we categorized all of the project activities by the dominant economic activity in the project. Second, we used the Regional Input-Output Modeling System developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (RIMS) to calculate the economic and employment impacts. We used IMPLAN (also known as Impact Planning) to determine the employment and employee compensation at the county level that resulted from the manufacture of commercial timber volume from the stewardship contracts during the 2007 fiscal year.

Definitions

The language used to describe stewardship contracting is often complex. The following definitions are offered to improve clarity:

Stewardship contracts—refers to contracts on land managed by the Forest Service using an Integrated Resource Contract-Timber or an Integrated Resource Contract-Service.

Retained receipts projects—refers to service contracts on land managed by the Forest Service using funds generated from stewardship contracts.

Wyden Amendment projects—refers to contracts on private lands and public lands (other than federal forests) administered through Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation and Development Council using funds generated from stewardship contracts. The Wyden Amendment authorizes the Forest Service to utilize federal funds to complete projects on private land, provided those projects provide a benefit to public land.

The Knudson-Vandenberg (KV) Funds - The Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930 established a constant source of funding for the Forest Service to reforest harvested lands. The act allows a portion of the receipts from timber sales to be put into a Trust Fund for reforestation and improvements within the sale area (generally within ¼ mile of harvest units).

Local—For the purposes of this report, “local” refers to that which exists in communities within the boundary of the Siuslaw River watershed and the coastal lakes basins. Contractors are considered local if they are located within a 1.5-hour drive from the project site.

Section Three: Biophysical Accomplishments

This section summarized the biophysical accomplishments of the three project types: stewardship contracts, retained receipts projects, and Wyden Amendment projects completed during fiscal year 2007 in the Siuslaw Basin.

Stewardship Contracts

The Siuslaw National Forest tracks the progress of the stewardship contracts and associated projects on the forest, including the projects within the Siuslaw basin. In fiscal year 2007, stewardship contract activities were conducted or planned for in 5 areas of the Siuslaw basin including: Divide Thin, Misery Thin, Chopper Thin, Walker Thin and Ol’Cleve Thin. The following table shows the biophysical accomplishments of stewardship contracts in the Siuslaw basin through fiscal year 2007.

The implementation of the four stewardship contracts in the Siuslaw basin resulted:

- Thinning treatments on 668 acres late successional reserve (LSR)
- Creation of 13 mature and 629 young tree snags
- Noxious weed control over 13 acres
- Brushing and maintenance work along 3 miles of trail
- Closure, storm-proofing and maintenance along 26.5 miles of road
- Side case pullback implemented on 1,175 cubic yards of material along forest roads
- Late non-commercial thinning on 140 upland and 41 riparian acres
- Upland planting on 75 acres
- Riparian conifer release on 25 acres
- Structure placement (by helicopter) of 120 trees into stream channels

Table 1 summarizes the biophysical accomplishments as a result of stewardship contracts in the Siuslaw basin in fiscal year 2007.

Table 1: Biophysical Accomplishments of Stewardship Contracts, FY07

Description	Planned Quantity	Unit of Measure	Completed during FY07	Total Completed to Date	Remainder
Thinning Treatments					
LSR Thinning Treatments	2114	Acres	668	1131	983
Late Non-Commercial Thinning - Riparian	78	Acres	41	41	37
Late Non-Commercial Thinning - Upland	269	Acres	140	140	229
Late Pre-commercial Thinning	11	Acres	0	0	11
In-Stream Structure Creation					
Stream Structure Placement - Helicopter	240	Each	240	240	0
Snag and Downed Wood Creation					
Coarse Woody Debris Creation	3685	Each	368	368	3317
Snag Creation - Mature Tree	133	Each	13	48	85
Snag Creation - Young Tree	2748	Each	629	629	2119
Riparian Release					
Riparian Release (including conifers)	71	Acres	25	25	46
Site Preparation and Planting					
Site Preparation and Planting - Riparian	12	Acres	0	0	12
Site Preparation and Planting - Upland	80	Acres	0	0	80
Early Seral Meadow and Forage Creation					
Early Seral Meadow and Forage Creation	47.5	Acres	5	5	37.5
Noxious Weed Control					
Noxious Weed Control	97	Acres	0	11	88
Trail Brushing and Maintenance					
Trail Brushing and Maintenance	5	Miles	1	5	0
Roadwork					
Storm Proofing, Road Closure and Maintenance	36.3	Miles	1	27.8	8.5
Fire Equipment Access	4	Miles	0	1	3
Sidecast Pullback	3205	Cubic yd	1175	0	2030
Culvert and Fill Removal	825	Cubic yd	0	0	825
Other/Miscellaneous					
Sweet Creek Stump Removal	1	Each	0	1	0

Source: Siuslaw National Forest

The following tables detail the accomplishments of the four stewardship contracts implemented in fiscal year 2007.

Table 2: Divide Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Description	Planned Quantity	Unit of Measure	Completed during FY07	Total Completed	Remainder
Divide Thin Pilot (6.1mmbf removed through FY2007)					
LSR Thinning treatments	475	Acre	39	248	227
Course Woody Debris Creation	573	Each	0	0	573
Snag Creation - Mature Tree	30	Each	0	0	30
Snag Creation - Young Tree	751	Each	0	0	751
Sidecast Pullback	220	Yard ³	0	0	220
Culvert and Fill Removal	200	Yard ³	0	0	200
Waterbar and Close Roads	8	Miles	0	0	8
Road Decommission	0.5	Miles	0	0	0
Noxious Weed Control	30	Acres	0	30	0
Early Seral Meadow Creation	10	Acres	5	0	5

Source: Siuslaw National Forest

Table 3: Misery Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Description	Planned Quantity	Unit of Measure	Completed during FY07	Total Completed	Remainder
Misery Thin Pilot (1.8mmbf removed through FY2007)					
LSR Thinning Treatments	182	Acres	0	0	182
Course Woody Debris Creation	958	Each	0	0	958
Snag Creation - Mature Tree	8	Each	0	0	8
Snag Creation - Young Tree	364	Each	0	0	364
Late Pre-commercial Thinning	11	Acres	0	0	11
Sidecast Pullback	200	Yard ³	0	0	200

Source: Siuslaw National Forest

Table 4: Chopper Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Description	Planned Quantity	Unit of Measure	Completed during FY07	Total Completed	Remainder
Chopper Thin STWD (12.3mmbf removed)					
LSR Thinning Treatments	774	Acres	519	734	40
Course Woody Debris Creation	1,040	Each	368	0	672
Snag Creation - Mature Tree	60	Each	13	48	12
Snag Creation - Young Tree	803	Each	629	0	174
Sidecast Pullback	1,410	Yard ³	0	0	1,410
Culvert and Fill Removal	625	Yard ³	0	0	625
Noxious Weed Control	32	Acres	0	11	21
Fire Equipment Access	4	Miles	0	1	3
Upland Planting	139	Acres	75	0	64
Riparian Site Preparation and Planting	12	Acres	0	0	12
Late Non-Commercial Thinning - Upland	269	Acres	140	0	139
Late Non-Commercial Thinning - Riparian	37	Acres	0	0	37
Riparian Release	46	Acres	0	0	46
Stream Structure Placement - Helicopter	120	Pieces	120	0	0
Trail Brushing and Maintenance	4	Miles	1	3	0
Road Maintenance	26.5	Miles	26.5	0	0
Storm Proofing and Road Closure	24.2	Miles	0	24.2	0
Road 24 Deferred Maintenance	2.6	Miles	0	2.6	0
Early Seral Forage Creation	37.5	Acres	0	0	37.5
Sweet Cr. Stump Removal	1	Each	0	1	0

Source: Siuslaw National Forest

Table 5: Walker Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Description	Planned Quantity	Unit of Measure	Completed during FY07	Total
Walker Thin STWD (6.1mmbf removed through fiscal year 2007)				
LSR Thinning treatments	501	Acres	110	0
Course Woody Debris Creation	1,114	Each	0	0
Snag Creation - Mature Tree	27	Each	0	0
Snag Creation - Young Tree	466	Each	0	0
Sidecast Pullback	1,175	Yard ³	1,175	0
Noxious Weed Control	60	Acres	0	0
Site Prep and Underplant - Upland	80	Acres	0	0
Late Non-Commercial Thinning - Riparian	41	Acres	41	0
Conifer Release - Riparian Areas	25	Acres	25	0
Stream Structure Placement - Helicopter	120	Pieces	120	0
Trail Brushing and Maintenance	1	Each	0	1
Deferred Road Maintenance	1	Each	1	0
Storm Proofing and Road Closure	1	Each	0	0

Source: Siuslaw National Forest

Table 6: Chopper Thin Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Description	Planned Quantity	Unit of Measure	Completed during FY07	T
OI Cleve Thin STWD (total of 4.8mmbf removed through FY2007)				
LSR Thinning Treatments	182	Acres	0	0
Course Woody Debris Creation	958	Each	0	0
Snag Creation - Mature Tree	8	Each	0	0
Snag Creation - Young Tree	364	Each	0	0
Late Pre-commercial Thinning	11	Acres	0	0
Sidecast Pullback	200	Yards ³	0	0

Source: Siuslaw National Forest

Forest Service Retained Receipt Projects: Biophysical Accomplishments

Through fiscal year 2007, a total of 29 retained receipt projects were planned or implemented on lands managed by the Siuslaw National Forest in the Siuslaw basin including:

- Seven projects were completed prior to fiscal year 2007
- Twelve projects are ongoing or were completed in fiscal year 2007
- Eight are scheduled to begin in fiscal year 2008
- One project was postponed
- One project was completed without stewardship funds.

The Siuslaw National Forest expended \$335,706 of retained receipts on restoration projects on national forest lands during fiscal year 2007. Highlights of the biophysical accomplishments of the retained receipt projects includes:

- Greater than 12 miles of roads were reconstructed
- Meadow maintenance occurred on 189 acres
- Tree/native grass planting occurred on approximately 15 acres
- Snowy Plover habitat improvement on more than 12 acres
- Several culvert were replaced
- One vault toilet was installed.

Tables 7a-d offer a detailed breakdown of accomplishments by project.

Table 7a: Retained Receipt Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Project #	Project Name	Location	Round	Project Objectives	Status	FY 2007 Biophysical Accomplishments	STWD \$ Approved	Obligated or Expended Previous FY(s)	FY07 <u>NEW</u> expenditures -obligations	Available STWD \$ FY08
FS-001	Deadwood Roads Decomissioning	Deadwood	I	Water quality	Completed FY07	100% complete - Cleaned ditches, opened culverts and performed maintenance.	\$69,770	\$33,490	\$-	\$36,280
FS-002	Road 32 Reconstruction	Indian Creek	I	Water quality	Project still active, stewardship portion of funds paid out.	90% of project complete about 7 miles of road repaired and paved, including 10 deep patches. Work also included 10 culvert replacements	\$104,130	\$104,130	\$-	\$-
FS-005	Sutton Beach Plover Habitat Restoration	Mercer/Berry Creeks	I	T&E species habitat restoration	Completed FY07	100% Complete. Improved snowy plover habitat by removing beach grass and 4 feet of sand from on 12.5 acres.	\$5,000	\$-	\$5,000	\$-

Table 7b: Retained Receipt Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Project #	Project Name	Location	Round	Project Objectives	Status	FY 2007 Biophysical Accomplishments	STWD \$ Approved	Obligated or Expended Previous FY(s)	FY07 <u>NEW</u> expenditures- obligations	Available STWD \$ FY08
FS-009	Divide Mitigation	Lower Siuslaw	II	Accelerate development of late successional attributes	Ongoing	10 acres of hole planting and 5 acres of underplanting	\$225,180	\$10,916	\$2,250	\$202,564
FS-009	Divide Mitigation	Lower Siuslaw	II		Ongoing				\$6,102	
FS-009	Divide Mitigation	Lower Siuslaw	II		Ongoing				\$4,000	
FS-015	Baker Beach Dune Restoration	Mercer Berry Creeks	III	T&E species habitat restoration	Completed FY07	100% complete - restoration work completed on 12.5 acres.	\$23,700		\$23,700	\$-
FS-016	32 Road Reconstruction	Indian and Deadwood	III	Water quality	Project still active, stewardship portion of funds paid out.	Approximately 10% complete. Ditch maint., road recon, surfacing and patching on 5 miles of road	\$31,500	\$31,500	\$-	\$-
FS-017	NF Siuslaw Rustic Camp	NF Siuslaw	III	Water quality	Completed FY07	100% complete. Installed vault toilet to protect water quality.	\$13,500		\$12,592	\$-

Table 7c: Retained Receipt Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Project #	Project Name	Location	Round	Project Objectives	Status	FY 2007 Biophysical Accomplishments	STWD \$ Approved	Obligated or Expended Previous FY(s)	FY07 NEW expenditures -obligations	Available STWD \$ FY08
FS-017	NF Siuslaw Rustic Camp			Water quality	Completed FY07				\$908	
FS-019	APHIS-WS Plover Predator Management	5 sites dune beach	IV	T&E species habitat restoration	Completed FY07	100% complete. Identified and removed predators (ravens & crows)	\$45,000		\$45,000	\$-
FS-020	ONHIC Plover Nest Protection	5 sites dune beach	IV	T&E species habitat restoration	Completed FY07	100% complete. Erected nest enclosures, tracked movement & breeding success. Enclosed 60 of 98 nests.	\$25,000		\$25,000	\$-
FS-026	Stocking Control and Diversity Enhancement	Various Siuslaw Basin	IV	Late successional habitat development	Completed FY07	441 acres of pre-commercial thinning complete	\$63,000		\$53,304	\$9,696
FS-027	Snowy Plover/Pink Sand-Verbena Habitat Restoration	4 dune beach sites	IV	T&E species habitat restoration	Awarded in FY07, starting in FY08	\$-	\$28,000		\$0	\$28,000

Table 7d: Retained Receipt Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Project #	Project Name	Location	Round	Project Objectives	Status	FY 2007 Biophysical Accomplishments	STWD \$ Approved	Obligated or Expended Previous FY(s)	FY07 NEW expenditures -obligations	Available STWD \$ FY08
FS-028	Road 24 Stabilization	Maple Creek	IV	Improve water quality	Awarded fy07 about 50% completed	Stewardship funds paid out before fiscal year 2007 – but other matching funds used continue activities. Accomplishments include culvert replacement, spot surfacing, and paving of 6 miles of road	\$150,000		\$150,000	\$-
FS-031	Siuslaw Meadow Maintenance	Various Siuslaw Basin	IV	Wildlife habitat maintenance	Completed FY07	Maintained 189 acres of meadows. Mowed, removed noxious weeds such as Yellow Flag Iris.	\$16,600		\$7,850	\$8,750
FUNDING TOTALS:							\$800,380	\$180,036	\$335,706	\$285,290

Source: Siuslaw National Forest and Resource Innovations

Wyden Amendment Projects: Biophysical Accomplishments

Cascade Pacific RC&D manages and administers Wyden project applications and contracts including final project and annual monitoring reports. Wyden Amendment projects are conducted on private and non-federal lands and must provide demonstrable benefit to public lands to be eligible to receive funding. Wyden Amendment project status in the Siuslaw included:

- Five projects completed prior to FY 07 (now monitoring)
- Eight projects well underway or completed in FY 07
- Two projects less than 50% complete.

In fiscal year 2007 Cascade Pacific awarded \$290,535.64 in contracts to support conservation and restoration on non-federal land in the Siuslaw basin. The biophysical accomplishments from the fiscal year 2007 includes:

- Planting and protection of approximately 13,200 native trees and shrubs
- Installing 2,740 willow stakes
- Protecting approximately 4,600 trees and shrubs from predation
- Noxious weeds removed at two sites
- Vegetation release on at least 45 acres.

Table 8a: Wyden Amendment Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Project #	Project Name	Sponsor	Project Status	Accomplishments	Total Expenditures
WY2-032	Riparian Restoration on Chickahominy Creek, Imbler Property	Siuslaw SWCD	90% complete. Anticipated close: FY2008	150 lineal feet of stream. Added 25% more plants, release, mechanically remove blackberry. Mapped accomplishments. Conducted one clearing and release work party.	\$3,463
WY2-036	Chickahominy Riparian Improvement, Frizzell Property	Siuslaw SWCD	85% complete. Anticipated close: October 2008.	110 native shrubs and cedar trees and released an additional 23 trees that were buried in black berries. Put cages 100 tree and shrubs to prevent beaver kill. Planted 1/8 acre native grass seed. Drove in 240 willow stakes.	\$2,203
WY2-010	Eames Creek Stream Enhancement Project	Siuslaw WC	Completed Sept. 2004; Monitoring Phase	Just photos of the site and one on-site visit (monitoring)	\$0
WY2-009	Sweet Creek Tidal Reforestation	Siuslaw SWCD	95% complete. Anticipated close: Summer 2008	24 acres were released through mowing and tree protective were devices maintained, 1000 willow stakes were planted, 300 native shrub species planted	\$2,029
WY2-016	Roache Creek Riparian Restoration	Siuslaw SWCD	95% complete. Anticipated close: Summer 2008	15 acres were released through mowing and tree protective were devices maintained. 1500 willow were planted	\$2,926
WY2-018	Sweet Creek Riverine Restoration	Siuslaw SWCD	95% complete. Anticipated close: Summer 2008	4 acres were released through mowing and tree protective were devices maintained	\$324
WY2-019	Bear Creek Enhancement Project	Siuslaw SWCD	30% complete. Anticipated close: Summer 2008	2 acres were planted. Permits were issued for the large wood component. 16 logs were purchased	5,905.76
WY2-020	Siuslaw Noxious Weed Control Project	Siuslaw SWCD	20% complete. Anticipated close: Summer 2008	English Ivy was controlled at two sites in the estuary Planting projects were planned	0

Table 8b: Wyden Amendment Projects—Biophysical Accomplishments, FY07

Project Number	Project Name	Sponsor	Project Status	Accomplishments	Total Expenditures
WY02-038	Siuslaw Riparian Restoration 07	Siuslaw WC	Completed Sept. 2005; Monitoring Phase	Distributed more than 12,863 trees. Plant protection for approximately 4500 trees for 126 landowners. Released trees at 12 additional sites	\$22,006
WY02-023	Riparian Release and Planting (Siuslaw District)	Siuslaw SWCD	<50% complete. Anticipated close: August 2008.	330 Trees were planted	\$7,215
WY2-013	Siuslaw Riparian Restoration	Siuslaw WC	Completed Sept. 2005; Monitoring Phase	none	\$1,000
WY2-014	Siuslaw Riparian Restoration II	Siuslaw WC	Completed Sept. 2006; Monitoring Phase	Photo points retaken	\$11,900
WY2-012	Barber Creek Instream Habitat Enhancement Project	Siuslaw SWCD	Completed Aug. 2004; Monitoring Phase	Photo points retaken	\$0
WY2-037	Elk Creek Culvert Replacement	Siuslaw WC	Began Oct 2006. Approx. 10% complete	Permit acquisition	\$0
WY2-025	North Jetty Scott's Broom and Gorse Removal	Siuslaw SWC	No information available		\$5,590

Source: Cascade Pacific RC&D and Resource Innovations

Section Four: Economic Impacts

Stewardship Contracting Economic Impacts

Stewardship contracting in the Siuslaw Basin affects the local and regional economies in two main ways. First, investments in thinning and restoration provide direct employment (i.e. jobs) and employee compensation (i.e. wages). Equally important, the commercial timber harvested and sold to pay for other restoration activities creates direct employment at the facilities where the material is processed.

Second, direct employment and wages from the thinning and restoration projects and the forest products manufacturing support indirect employment and indirect economic impact. For example, some of the downstream jobs supported by logging would be saw shops, rigging outfitters, and log truck maintenance and repair. The indirect economic impact occurs as employees spend their wages and the money from one economic activity help support another, also known as an economic multiplier.

We calculated the direct employment impacts of retained receipts and Wyden Amendment projects by interviewing the project managers and contractors on the projects. The findings from the interviews provide insights into the both the quality and quantity of the direct employment resulting from restoration projects both on and off the Siuslaw National Forest.

We also estimated the direct and indirect economic and employment impacts of the suite of stewardship investments by using a regional input-output model. We used a two-step analysis; first we categorized all of the project activities by the dominant economic activity in the project. Second, we used the Regional Input-Output Modeling System developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (RIMS) to calculate the economic and employment impacts.

Lastly, we used IMPLAN to determine the employment and employee compensation that resulted from the manufacture of commercial timber volume from the stewardship contracts during the 2007 fiscal year.

Forest Service Retained Receipt Project Economic Impacts

The economic impacts of the retained receipts projects include:

- The Siuslaw National Forest expended \$335,706 of receipt retained from stewardship projects in fiscal year 2007. Project expenditures ranged between \$908 and \$150,000. The majority of projects expended between \$10,000 and \$35,000.
- Thirteen (13) different contractors and sub-contractors were employed on retained receipt projects. Approximately two-thirds of these contractors were located within 50 miles of the Siuslaw basin.

- The wage rates of contractors and sub-contractors that worked on retained receipt projects ranged between \$12/hr-\$40/hr with an average wage between \$16 and \$20 per hour.
- Contractors and sub-contractors were employed on retained receipt projects between 2.5 weeks – 4.5 months. The average time spent working on a retained receipt project was approximately 2.5 months. None of the projects provided full-time work for more than two months.
- None of the contractors or sub-contractors reported receiving medical benefits or paid time off as a result of working on retained receipt projects.

Wyden Amendment Project Economic Impacts

The economic impacts resulting from Wyden Amendment projects conducted in the Siuslaw basin in fiscal year 2007 revealed a similar pattern to retained receipts projects. Some of the key economic impacts included:

- Forty-three people were employed as contractors or sub-contractors.
- Wyden projects typically employed one person per job or task.
- The person hours per job or task ranged between 4.5 and 510 hours. The average person hours were approximately 150 per job, or 1/3 to 1/2 FTE for two to three months.
- Wages ranged between \$15 - \$25 per hour with the average wage approximately \$16/hr.
- None of the contractors or sub-contractors reported having medical benefits or paid time off resulting from their work on Wyden projects.
- Approximately 85% of contractors and sub-contractors resided in Siuslaw basin.

Forest Service Stewardship Contract Economic Impacts

Table 11 shows that two purchasers, Georgia Pacific and the Swanson Group purchased over 7,300 mbf of commercial timber at a value of over \$1.3 million from stewardship contracts on the Siuslaw National Forest in fiscal year 2007. The Forest placed the \$1.3 million into various budget categories (see Table 12). Column B—Suspense Account—shows the amount of funds the Forest Service set aside to cover approximately 110% of the cost of the uncompleted service work items in the stewardship timber contracts. In general, the purchaser completes service work items and earns stewardship credits, which are then used to pay for removal of commercial products. As the purchaser completes service work, the amount held in the suspense account is reduced. At the end of fiscal year 2007, the purchasers had approximately \$324,000 of uncompleted service work items remaining in stewardship timber contracts in the Siuslaw Basin. The Siuslaw National Forest required that \$350,000 was held in the suspense account to cover this work going into fiscal year 2008.

Table 9: Volume and Value of Materials Removed from Stewardship Contracts, FY07

	Chopper Thin	Divide Thin	Walker Thin	Misery Thin
Purchaser	Georgia Pacific	Swanson Group	Swanson Group	Swanson Group
Total Volume Removed in FY07	31,808 Tons	3,838 Tons	9,516 Tons	945 CCF
Converted to million board feet	5,016 mbf	501 mbf	1,350mbf	493mbf
Average bid rate	\$24.55/ton	\$27.75/ton	\$23.10/ton	\$53.00/ccf
Average \$/mbf	\$204.61/mbf	\$233.12/mbf	\$130.34/mbf	\$58.26/mbf
Total Value	\$1,026,362	\$116,792	\$175,961	\$28,726
Total Value: \$1,347,841				

Source: Siuslaw National Forest

Table 10: Receipts Retained from Stewardship Contracts, FY07

Project Name	(A) Stewardship Receipts	(B) Suspense Account	(C) KV Deposits	(D) Salvage Sale Fund Deposits	(E) Available Retained Receipts 9/30/07
Divide Thin	\$116,792.31	\$0	\$35,689.99	\$0	\$81,102.32
Misery Thin	\$28,726.50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,726.50
Chopper Thin	\$1,026,362.82	\$200,000	\$63,298.62	\$146,556.86	\$616,507.34
Walker Thin	\$175,961.77	\$150,000	\$25,961.77	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$1,347,843.40	\$350,000.00	\$124,947.38	\$146,556.86	\$726,339
<i>Formula for Available Receipts: A-B-C-D=E</i>					

Source: Siuslaw National Forest

Regional Economic and Employment Multipliers

In addition to the direct employment impacts of the Forest Service retained receipts projects and the Wyden Amendment projects we calculated the indirect employment and economic impacts of the suite of investments resulting from stewardship contracting on the Siuslaw National Forest in fiscal year 2007. We also estimated the direct, indirect, and induced employment and employee compensation that resulted from manufacturing the commercial products removed from the stewardship contracts. These two estimates, when combined, help understand the spectrum of economic impacts resulting from stewardship contracting.

Regional Economic Impact: Restoration and Logging

Table 13 shows the economic and employment multipliers from the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS) developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. To arrive at reasonable employment and economic multiplier for the stewardship activity in the Siuslaw we first categorized the activities from the three project classes (stewardship

contracts, retained receipts projects, and Wyden Amendment projects) by the dominant economic activity using actual investments in fiscal year 2007. For example, Cascade Pacific awarded over \$290,000 in Wyden Amendment contracts in the fiscal year, however just over \$64,000 was disbursed. This categorization produced totals for the four main restoration categories in the RIMS system: labor-intensive riparian and upland restoration, equipment-intensive aquatic and road restoration, forest restoration, and water conservation.

The service portion of the stewardship contracts was estimated at \$315,000. This amount was not categorized into one of the RIMS categories as we calculated the total based on the stewardship purchase price and the amount placed in the suspense account rather than the actual expenditures for project activities. To account for the lack of specificity accompanying this figure, we used an average of the four economic and employment multipliers to determine the impacts from this investment. With the direct investments categorized we multiplied the values by the RIMS economic and employment multipliers to estimate economic output and employment per \$1 million investment.

Table 11: Economic and Employment Multipliers by Restoration Categories

Restoration Category	Economic Industry	RIMS Economic Output Multiplier	RIMS Employment \$1 M investment
Labor-intensive Riparian and Upland Restoration	Forestry and Ag Support Services	2.11	28.8
Equipment-Intensive Aquatic and Road Restoration	Construction, Air transportation	2.32, 3.93	20.0, 12.5
Forest Restoration	Logging	2.17	13.4
Water conservation	Water, Sewage and other systems	1.85	12.59

Source: Ecosystem Workforce Program, Institute for a Sustainable Environment, University of Oregon, Briefing Paper #14, Winter 2009.

Table 12: Economic and Employment Impacts of Stewardship Contracting on the Siuslaw National Forest, FY07

RIMS Categories	Actual Investment	Economic Multiplier	Estimated Economic Impact	Employment Multiplier \$1 M Investment	Estimated Employment Impact
Labor	\$208,068	2.11	439,023	28.8	5.99
Equipment	\$178,700	2.32	414,584	20	3.57
Water	\$13,500	1.85	24,975	12.59	0.17
Logging	\$1,032,841	2.17	2,241,265	13.4	13.84
Service portion of stewardship	\$315,000	2.11	665,438	18.70	5.89
Total	\$1,748,109		\$3,785,285		29.47

Source: Siuslaw National Forest and Resource Innovations

Table 12 shows that the combined investment of over \$1.7 million in the fiscal year was worth over \$3.7 million dollars, the bulk of which resulted from the logging category. In general, this economic model shows that investments in logging and restoration essentially double their value as they ripple throughout the economy. Similarly, the direct investment in restoration (largely defined) and logging had an employment impact of almost 30 jobs. This figure represents the direct employment required to complete the activities and full and part time jobs supported by the direct employment.

Employment and Compensation Estimates: Forest Products Manufacturing

The Siuslaw National Forest sold approximately 7,360 mbf of commercial timber in four stewardship contracts in fiscal year 2007. Georgia Pacific and the Swanson Group purchased the material and processed it into dimensional lumber at their Coos Bay and Noti mills respectively.

To gauge the economic benefit of manufacturing this volume into finished product, we calculated the direct, indirect, and induced employment and employee compensation impacts using IMPLAN (Impact Planning). The IMPLAN model calculates how many jobs resulted from manufacturing the raw logs into finished product and calculates the employee compensation (e.g. wages) resulting from those jobs.

IMPLAN models were created for the two facilities in their respective counties, Coos and Lane. The models account for the efficiencies of the facilities, the variability in cost of living, and economic leakage (the extent to which goods and services are purchased outside the county). Overrun from log scale to lumber tally was calculated using proprietary information. The models were developed using 2007 data, the latest year available.

Table 13: Employment and Employee Compensation Estimates from Commercial Timber Harvested with Stewardship Contracts on the Siuslaw National Forest, FY07

Employment and Employment Compensation	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Coos County Total
Georgia Pacific -- 5,016 mbf harvest log scale				
Employment	14.1	11.9	5.5	31.50
Employee Compensation	\$693,723	\$427,924	\$125,210	\$1,246,857
Swanson Group -- 2,344 mbf harvest log scale				
Employment	6.8	5.7	4	16.5
Employee Compensation	\$399,732	\$202,031	\$112,769	\$714,532
Total -- 7360 mbf harvest				
Employment	20.9	17.6	9.5	48
Employee Compensation	\$1,093,455	\$629,955	\$237,979	\$1,961,389

Source: Gary Lettman, Forest Economist, Oregon Department of Forestry

Summary

Direct investment in restoration activities, thinning, and other stewardship-related activities equaled approximately \$1.75 million in the fiscal year. Interviews with project managers and others suggest this work supported over 50 short-term jobs. In general, our interviews show that the majority of these jobs would not be considered high quality jobs as they are medium wage, short duration (1-4 months) and offer no benefits. The regional input-output model calculated the direct investment in restoration and associated activities supported to be 29.5 direct jobs and indirect jobs and an additional \$2 million in economic impacts to the state as a whole.

According to an IMPLAN analysis conducted by the Oregon Department of Forestry, the manufacture of 7,360 mbf of commercial timber harvested from four stewardship contracts supported 14.1 direct jobs in Coos County and 6.8 direct jobs in Lane County. The model predicts that these direct forest products manufacturing jobs support an additional 27 indirect and induced jobs in Coos and Lane Counties. The analysis shows that these jobs provided just over \$1 million in direct employee compensation and an additional \$961,000 in indirect and induced employee compensation to the economies of Coos and Lane Counties.

Section Five: Implementation Monitoring

Photo Point Monitoring

The multi-party monitoring effort also included the photo point monitoring of the stewardship contracts in the Siuslaw basin. The photo point monitoring is designed to:

- Document changes as a result of stewardship contracting activities by providing pre and post-harvest photos at stewardship contracting sites
- Develop an anecdotal record of change over time that will be useful in explaining and showing the impact of stewardship contracting activities

The photo series continued the previous monitoring efforts begun in 2005 on Walker Thin by the Siuslaw Institute. For the fiscal year 2007 multi-party monitoring report, Resource Innovations contracted Owl Feather Freelancing to conduct the photo point monitoring activities. As part of this contract, Owl Feather Freelancing provided the following:

- Fifteen sets of photo points:
 - Five sets of post-harvest photos were taken. One set was taken at Misery Thin and four sets were taken at Chopper Thin Stewardship Projects.
 - Ten sets of pre-harvest photos were taken at Ol' Cleve site.
- Each set of photo points included:
 - Four cardinal-direction photos and one of the canopy at each site
 - A map with route and latitude and longitude coordinates for each site
- Fifteen rebar stakes and/or pvc pipes were installed with colored flagging, one at each photo point site.

Table 14 shows the photo point locations and associated notes for Misery, Chopper and Ol' Cleve Stewardship contracts.

Table 14: Photo Point Locations for Chopper, Misery and Ol Cleve Stewardship Contracts

Name	Unit	PPT#	Stake type	GPS N	GPS W	El.	Down	Notes
Chopper	2	1	pvc pipe	43.99035	-123.95849	675	NE	.8 mi down 848 to spur on right; end of spur
Chopper	2	2	pvc pipe	43.98721	-123.95979	860	E	just before spur, follow ridge on right parallel with road past intersecting ridge 50', then perpendicular away from road 50'
Chopper	15	3	pvc pipe	43.95537	-123.90781	970	E	end of 933 overlooking Sweet Crk and clear cut across Swt Crk Rd--straight down haul out 100'
Chopper	10	4	pvc pipe	43.94529	-123.91421	1055	N	spur takes off of 937 on left, rising where road descends--follow spur up to 100' shy of end; 50' down left
Misery	16	5	pvc pipe	44.17693	-123.76270	1000	N	Indian Crk Rd to Gibson Crk Rd to 3200 to 650 to 612; at 2nd sharp pt right (SW) of horseshoe take blocked spur down to next spur left and follow to end scrape
Ol Cleve	4	6	rebar	44.06649	-123.80787	760	S	.9 mi up 2170 from 36, follow spur on right 300' then left 100' following contour
Ol Cleve	5	7	rebar	44.07101	-123.82577	1250	WSW	Down 766 keeping left to end, then to angle right down ridge crest
Ol Cleve	6	8	rebar	44.08744	-123.82655	1230	S	Below center landing 100+' down steep bank to flattest place in area
Ol Cleve	7	9	rebar	44.08500	-123.84264	955	SSE	Straight down below landing, 2nd stair step down
Ol Cleve	7	10	rebar	44.08572	-123.84005	990	SE	From E edge of unit 7 go down 200' and W 100'
Ol Cleve	7	11	rebar	44.08594	-123.84319	1130	ESE	Across from landing, go upslope WNW 200' almost to large distinct log
Ol Cleve	8	12	rebar	44.08866	-123.85706	1090	NW	A few feet down 760 go right down ridgetop about 200' to slightly level spot
Ol Cleve	8	13	rebar	44.09023	-123.85335	1080	W	Halfway between sale markers go downslope 100' in heavy brush
Ol Cleve	8	14	rebar	44.09612	-123.85544	810	S	Go downslope S 200' in middle of E/W straight stretch in middle top of unit
Ol Cleve	8	15	rebar	44.10075	-123.85956	610	WNW	100' downslope from apex of curve .1 mile from Thompson Creek end of FS2170

Source: Owl Feather Freelancing

Section Six: Stakeholder Field Trips

The multi-party monitoring effort also included two field trips with the Siuslaw Stewardship Group and others to review completed and on-going stewardship projects on private and National Forest land in the Siuslaw basin. The field trips were designed to give participants a first-hand look at a representative sample of projects that they recommended for funding. Project managers, key specialists, and landowners were invited and provided participants with information and perspectives on the projects.

Field Trip #1 Chickahominy Creek Area

April 18, 2008

Field Trip Participants:

Nancy Nichols
Sarah Eisler
Mike Sovinski
Chandra LeGue
Dan Segotta
Jackie Nichols
Johnny Sundstrom
Kami Ellingson
Dave Eisler
Liz Vollmer-Buhl
Bill Conroy
Pam Gardner
Amber Breiner
Shannon Donovan

The field trip began at the Walton Café on Highway 126 at 10:45 AM. The field trip was a show-and-tell of several private lands in the Chickahominy Creek area that included stops on Nelson Creek Road. The itinerary included visits to several Wyden Amendment projects. Siuslaw Stewardship Group member, Dave Eisler, gave us a tour of his neighbor's stream restoration project. The group then traveled to the Eisler property and reviewed a suite of restoration projects, including some funded by the Siuslaw Stewardship Fund and by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and the Siuslaw Watershed Council.

Following lunch, the group toured David Webb's property where they examined tree plantings, stream restoration work and habitat improvement projects. David Webb also highlighted Wyden Amendment project on the neighboring Frizzell property. This field trip gave participants the opportunity to see both active and completed Wyden projects on several different properties. The visits also showcased restoration projects implemented using other funding sources and offered ideas for how to create restoration projects through a diversity of granting opportunities. The trip was successful and participants seemed to enjoy visiting the properties of Siuslaw group members.

Field Trip #2 Sweet Creek and Five Mile Bell

June 6, 2008

Participants

Dan Segotta
Bill Conroy
Pam Gardner
Liz Vollmer-Buhl
Johnny Sundstrom
Dave Eisler
Chandra LeGue
Mike Sovinski
Paul Burns (at Five-Mile Bell)

The day started at the Siuslaw Watershed Council office in Mapleton at 10:00 AM. After reviewing the itinerary, the group headed to the Sweet Creek project site where they were met Jeff Jones, the contractor who had supervised the work on the Sweet Creek site. Jeff provided an overview of the project to the group and explained that restoration efforts on the property started in 2004 and have been conducted on approximately 30 acres of land along 1 mile of river. Jeff and his team were in the process of releasing trees, removing invasive species and mowing the area. At the time, they were seeking additional funding to continue efforts beyond the current year.

The landowner had also expressed interest in restoration work and removing noxious weeds from the area. Primary invasive species removal efforts have focused on Japanese knotweed and yellow flag iris. Elk forage heavily in the area, include the project site. After leaving Jeff, the group toured more of the project area in vehicles.

After leaving Sweet Creek, the tour went to the Five-Mile Bell site to meet Paul Burns from the Siuslaw National Forest Service. Driving into the site the group stopped to look at meadow maintenance, tree plantings and areas of invasive plant removal. Dan Segotta, Siuslaw National Forest, explained efforts had been made to remove yellow flag iris, which is an invasive found throughout the property.

Paul Burns joined the group as they took cover from the rain in a barn on the property. Paul explained that on the Five-Mile Bell project stewardship funds would be used to conduct the planning required by the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). To Paul and Dan's knowledge this would be the first planning project of its kind using stewardship funds. As part of this process, the Siuslaw National Forest staff has developed working relationships with Ecotrust staff for developing projects and activities on the property. Ideas thus far include creating small restoration projects, sustainable production opportunities and developing an educational/research facility. The group departed Five-Mile Bell and concluded the site visits at the Siuslaw Watershed Office at 3:30 PM.