



# Contract Review Sheet

PW-5156-22

Grant Agreement #: PW-5156-22 Amendment #: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact: Alicia Henry Department: Public Works Department

Phone #: 503-373-4320 Date Sent: Monday, December 12, 2022

Title: OWEB - Post-Fire Recovery Grant Agreement

Contractor's Name: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

Term - Date From: November 25, 2022 Expires: December 31, 2023

Original Contract Amount: \$ 639,482.00 Previous Amendments Amount: \$ -

Current Amendment: \$ - New Contract Total: \$ 639,482.00 Amd% 0%

Incoming Funds  Federal Funds  Reinstatement  Retroactive  Amendment greater than 25%

Source Selection Method: 50-0010 General Exemptions (IGAs and QRFs)

### Description of Services or Grant Award

North Santiam Watershed Post-Fire Restoration & Stakeholder Engagement

Grant No. 222-8501-22396

Desired BOC Session Date: 1/4/2023 BOC Planning Date: 12/22/2022

Files submitted in CMS: 12/14/2022 Printed packet & copies due in Finance: 12/20/2022

BOC Session Presenter(s) \_\_\_\_\_

### FOR FINANCE USE

Date Finance Received: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Legal Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: Y

### REQUIRED APPROVALS

DocuSigned by: [Signature] 12/19/2022  
A3538E7AEC704E4  
Finance - Contracts Date

DocuSigned by: Alicia Henry  
DA75BDCC4E7B47D...  
Grant Review Contract Specialist

DocuSigned by: Jane E Vetto 12/20/2022  
D0CFC5B04B9F483...  
Legal Counsel Date

DocuSigned by: Jan Fritz 12/20/2022  
DC16351248DF4EC...  
Chief Administrative Officer Date



## MARION COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**Board Session Agenda Review Form**

Meeting date: January 4, 2023

Department: Public Works Agenda Planning Date: Dec. 22, 2023 Time required: 5 Min

 Audio/Visual aids N/A

Contact: Thomas Kissinger Phone: 503-930-9083

Department Head Signature:  D17E8D9261374C6...**TITLE** Consider Approval of a Grant Agreement with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) for Post-Fire Recovery in the Santiam Canyon

**Issue, Description & Background**

In September 2020, the Beachie Creek wildfire swept through the Santiam Canyon and devastated the natural environment. Hazard tree removal significantly impacted soils and watershed health, particularly in riparian areas along the Little North Fork and Santiam Rivers. Marion County Parks operates six county parks in this area, three on North Fork Road and three on Highway 22. Tree and vegetation loss in some of these parks was as high as 90%.

Marion County Parks has developed a restoration plan that will re-vegetate the natural environment for public use, control noxious weeds that are spreading post-fire, and restore critical habitat for fish and wildlife. Marion County Parks applied for and was awarded a post-fire recovery grant from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board to help with the costs associated with this restoration work in these six parks. The total grant agreement is for \$639,482.00 with no required match from the county.

This work will be performed by qualified contractors and a Request for Proposals is in progress. Planting will begin as soon as feasible after a contractor has been selected.

**Financial Impacts:** Parks will be reimbursed up to \$639,482.00 for post-fire restoration of the natural environment in the Santiam Canyon**Impacts to Department & External Agencies** N/A**Options for Consideration:** 1. Approve the grant agreement with OWEB  
2. Withhold approval of the grant agreement with OWEB**Recommendation:** Staff recommends approval of the grant agreement with OWEB**List of attachments:****Presenter:** Thomas Kissinger, Parks Program Supervisor

Copies of completed paperwork sent to the following: (Include names and e-mail addresses.)



MARION COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

## **Board Session Agenda Review Form**

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Copies to:

## OREGON WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD POST-FIRE RECOVERY GRANT AGREEMENT

**Grantee:** Marion County Public Works  
**Grant Name:** North Santiam Watershed Post-Fire Restoration & Stakeholder Engagement  
**Award Amount:** \$639,482.00  
**Progress Report Date(s):** 1/15/2023, and 4/15/2023

**Grant Number:** 222-8501-22396  
**Project Completion Date:** 6/30/2023

**Post-Implementation Status Reporting Period:** 2 years (See Exhibit D)

**Post-Implementation Status Report (PISR) Schedule:**

Two PISRs will be required. Due Dates will be July 31 in one year and July 31 in two years following an approved Project Completion Report.

**Grantee**

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Marion County Public Works  
 5155 Silverton Rd NE  
 Salem, OR 97305  
**Phone:** 503.588.4158  
**Email:** environmentalservices@co.marion.or.us  
**Contact:** Thomas Kissinger

**Project Manager for the Grantee**

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Thomas Kissinger  
 Marion County Public Works  
 5155 Silverton Rd NE  
 Salem, OR 97305  
**Phone:** 503-930-9083  
**Email:** tkissinger@co.marion.or.us

**Payee**

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Kay Alejandre  
 Marion County Public Works  
 5155 Silverton Rd NE  
 Salem, OR 97305  
**Phone:** (503) 373-4329  
**Email:** kalejandre@co.marion.or.us

**Project Manager for the Board**

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Rachel Thompson  
 Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board  
 775 Summer St NE Ste 360  
 Salem, OR 97301-1290  
**Phone:** (503) 910-6433  
**Email:** Rachel.THOMPSON@oweb.oregon.gov

**Fund Source:**

State of Oregon general funds.

This Grant Agreement is between the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, hereafter called "Board," and the Grantee as identified above, in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein. This Agreement consists of the following, in descending order of precedence: this Agreement less all exhibits attached, Exhibits I (Grant Application selected for funding by the Board), B (Additional Conditions of Agreement), A (Schedule for Release of Funds), C (Project Completion Report Requirements), D (Post-Implementation Status Report Requirements), E (Permits and Licenses), F (Cooperative/Landowner Agreement(s)), G (Oregon Prevailing Wage Rate Law), and H (Insurance Requirements).

**A. Authorization**

This grant is authorized by Oregon Laws 2021, chapter 669, section 69 and is subject to Oregon Administrative Rules 695-001-0000 to 695-050-0050, as such rules may periodically be amended by the Board.

**B. Grant Award**

The Grantee agrees to perform the Project described in the grant application (Exhibit I) and as specified in this Agreement. The Board will disburse Grant Funds in accordance with Exhibit A (Schedule for Release of Funds).

The Grantee agrees that funds provided by the Board will be used only for Project costs incurred on or after August 6, 2021; costs incurred before that date are ineligible for reimbursement.

“Payee” designated on page one (1) of this Agreement means the person or entity designated by Grantee to administer grant payments under this Agreement.

**C. Term of Agreement**

**Unless otherwise specified in Exhibit B, upon signature by all parties, this Agreement is effective on the date that it is fully executed and approved as required by law (the “Effective Date”), and expires on the Project Completion Date specified on page one (1) of this Agreement.**

**D. Funding Conditions**

The Board’s obligation to disburse funds to Grantee under this Agreement is subject to the Board having received, on the date of each disbursement, sufficient funding, appropriations, limitations, allotments, or other expenditure authority to allow the Board, in the exercise of its reasonable administrative discretion, to make each disbursement. Nothing in this Agreement entitles Grantee to receive payment under this Agreement from any part of Oregon state government other than the Board, and nothing in this Agreement is to be construed as permitting any violation of Article IX, section 7 of the Oregon Constitution or any other law regulating liabilities or monetary obligations of the State of Oregon.

As a condition for the disbursement of any Board funds, the Grantee agrees to do the following:

**1. Obtain Necessary Permits and Licenses**

Submit to the Board’s Project Manager, before release of any Board funds for the Project components requiring permits or licenses, or for activities dependent on portions of the Project for which a permit or license has yet to be issued, copies of all permits and licenses from local, state or federal agencies or governing bodies that have been obtained, or written evidence acceptable to the Board that permits and licenses are not needed (see Exhibit E, Permits and Licenses) as required by ORS 541.932(10).

This statute gives OWEB discretion in releasing funds for portions of projects that do not require a permit or license. In considering whether to release funds for portions of on-the-ground restoration activities that do not require permits or licenses, OWEB will consider whether the activities provide ecological benefit consistent with the project objectives, and are not dependent on the portion of the project for which a permit or license has yet to be issued. OWEB also has the discretion to condition its release of funds based on specific circumstances of a project. Grantee should review Exhibit B Conditions of Agreement for any related conditions with respect to permitting, licensing and fund release.

**2. Obtain Signed Landowner Agreements**

Unless otherwise specified in Exhibit B, the Board will not release any payments under this Agreement until Grantee has submitted to the Board’s Project Manager copies of signed Cooperative/Landowner Agreements for each Project site. Such Cooperative/Landowner Agreements shall at a minimum contain the agreements and certification outlined in Exhibit F.

**3. Comply With Implementation Conditions**

- (a) Submit to the Board's Project Manager, before release of any Board funds, documentation of non-Board match that has been secured. Before release of any Board funds, documentation that \$1.00 minimum match is required. Any cash or in-kind match funding utilized in the course of completing this grant must be documented in the Project Completion Report (Exhibit C).
- (b) Comply with the applicable Oregon Aquatic Habitat Restoration Guidelines under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.  
See <https://digital.osl.state.or.us/islandora/object/osl:16552/datastream/OBJ/view>.
- (c) Comply with the applicable requirements of the Oregon Forest Practices Act, ORS 527.610, *et seq.*, and related rules.
- (d) Provide written notice to the Board's Project Manager of any Grantee address changes, Grantee Project Manager changes or Payee changes.

**4. Document and Report Project Completion; Board Approval**

- (a) Submit to the Board's Project Manager all receipts, expenditure tracking sheets, and other accounting records through the Project Completion Date, to document expenditure of grant fund installments, and to account for all other funding, in-kind contributions and donations in the Project Completion Report.
- (b) Submit to the Board's Project Manager within 60 days after the Project Completion Date, a Project Completion Report and the final Request for release of Funds that complies with Exhibit C, and includes any special reporting required in Exhibit B. Reports received after 60 days will be marked as "outstanding" until approved by the Board's designee. New grant agreements will not be released if Grantee has any outstanding reports.
- (c) Upon receipt of a Project Completion Report and the final Request for Release of Funds, the Board's designee has 90 days to either approve the report and release final funds, or notify Grantee of any concerns or missing information that must be submitted before the report is considered complete. If there are any unresolved issues 90 days after receipt of the Project Completion Report and the final Request for Release of Funds, then the grant will be marked "outstanding." New grant agreements will not be released if Grantee has any outstanding reports.

**E. Records Maintenance and Access**

- 1. Access to Records and Facilities.** The Board, the Secretary of State's Office of the State of Oregon and their duly authorized representatives will have access to the books, documents, papers and records of Grantee that are directly related to this Agreement, the grant moneys provided hereunder, or the Project for the purpose of making audits and examinations. In addition, the Board, the Secretary of State's Office of the State of Oregon and their duly authorized representatives may make and retain excerpts, copies and transcriptions of the foregoing books, documents, papers and records. Grantee will permit authorized representatives of the Board, the Secretary of State's Office of the State of Oregon and their duly authorized representatives to perform site reviews of all services delivered as part of the Project.
- 2. Retention of Records.** Grantee will retain and keep accessible all books, documents, papers, and records that are directly related to this Agreement, the grant moneys or the Project for a minimum of six (6) years, or such longer period as may be required by other provisions of this Agreement or applicable law, following termination or expiration of this Agreement. If there are unresolved audit questions or litigation at the end of the six-year period, Grantee will retain the records until the questions or litigation is resolved.
- 3. Expenditure Records.** Grantee will document the expenditure of all grant moneys disbursed by the Board under this Agreement. Grantee will create and maintain all expenditure records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and in sufficient detail to permit the

Board to verify how the grant moneys were expended, including without limitation accounting for all other funds expended, as well as in-kind services and donated materials.

**F. Amendments; Changes in Project Approved by Board**

1. Except as provided in Section F(3), any modifications of this Agreement must be mutually agreed to in writing by all parties.
2. All amendments, such as award amendments, time extensions and reinstatements may proceed regardless of reporting obligation status.
3. Grantee agrees to complete the Project as approved by the Board unless proposed modifications to the Project are submitted in writing to, and approved in writing by, the Board's Project Manager or, if required by this Agreement, the Board's Program Manager, prior to the beginning of any work proposed in the modification. Modifications to the budget categories shown in Exhibit A may be approved for change upon signature of the Board's Project Manager.

**G. Assignment**

The Grantee will not assign or transfer its interest in this Agreement without prior written approval from the Board.

**H. Permission Required to Access Private Property; Access to Project Sites**

In carrying out this Agreement, Grantee will not access any private property without first obtaining written consent from the landowner of the private property. Grantee will direct its contractors not to access private property without first obtaining written consent from the landowner of the private property.

Upon Board request and consistent with the Cooperative/Landowner Agreement(s) meeting the requirements as specified in Exhibit F, Grantee will seek the landowner's permission for mutually convenient access to the Project site by Board members and their representatives for the purposes of evaluating Project implementation, completion, post-implementation status or effectiveness.

**I. Public Domain Information**

Projects funded by this grant may be used in the collection of monitoring information on private lands about the effects of the Project on aquatic or terrestrial conditions. Grantee acknowledges that all monitoring information obtained from private lands may become public information subject to the requirements of ORS 192.311 to 192.478.

**J. Post-Implementation Maintenance and Post-Implementation Reports**

1. Projects funded by the Board are intended to provide long-term benefits to the watershed. The Grantee or landowner will provide necessary and normal maintenance to sustain the value of the Project once it is completed. Maintenance will be in accordance with the terms of the Cooperative/Landowner Agreement(s) (Exhibit F).
2. Grantee shall submit Post-Implementation Status Reports documenting the status of the Project that are satisfactory to the Board and comply with Exhibit D and any special reporting requirements in Exhibit B. Reporting shall be at a frequency and for the period specified on page one (1) of this Agreement.
3. Reports are not considered complete until Grantee has responded to the Board's concerns and questions in a manner satisfactory to the Board's Project Manager and Program Manager. "Board approval" means the report has been approved by the Board's Program Manager or delegate. A report will show as "outstanding" (i.e., overdue and not approved) on OGMS until the report has been approved by the Board. New grant agreements will not be released to Grantee if Grantee has any outstanding reports.

**K. Termination of Grant Agreement**

1. This Agreement may be terminated:
  - (a) At any time by mutual written consent of all parties;
  - (b) Upon written notice by the Board to Grantee for Grantee's failure to perform any provision of this Agreement;
  - (c) Upon 30 days written notice by the Board to Grantee for any other reason specified in writing; or
  - (d) At any time, upon written notice by the Board, if the Board lacks sufficient funding, appropriations, limitations, allotments, or other expenditure authority to allow the Board, in the exercise of its reasonable administrative discretion, to disburse the grant funds.
2. Within 30 days of termination, Grantee will return to the Board any unspent funds provided by the Board under this Agreement in accordance with Section P, Recovery of Grant Funds. The Board will reimburse the Grantee for authorized services performed and eligible expenses incurred before the termination under this Agreement.

**L. Compliance With Applicable Law**

Grantee shall comply with all federal, state and local laws, regulations, executive orders and ordinances applicable to this Agreement or to the Project. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Grantee expressly agrees to comply with the following laws, regulations and executive orders to the extent they are applicable to the Agreement or the Project: (a) all applicable requirements of state civil rights and rehabilitation statutes, rules and regulations, (b) Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, (c) Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (d) the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, (e) Executive Order 11246, as amended, (f) the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, (g) the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, (h) the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, (i) all regulations and administrative rules established pursuant to the foregoing laws, and (j) all other applicable requirements of federal civil rights and rehabilitation statutes, rules and regulations. These laws, regulations and executive orders are incorporated by reference herein to the extent that they are applicable to the Agreement or the Project and required by law to be so incorporated. Grantee shall not discriminate against any individual, who receives or applies for services as part of the Project, on the basis of actual or perceived age, race, creed, religion, color, national origin, gender, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, age or citizenship. All employers, including Grantee, that employ subject workers who provide services in the State of Oregon shall comply with ORS 656.017 and provide the required Workers' Compensation coverage, unless such employers are exempt under state law.

**M. Grantee Authority**

The individual signing on behalf of the Grantee hereby certifies and swears under penalty of applicable law that s/he is authorized to act on behalf of Grantee, has authority and knowledge regarding Grantee's payment of taxes, and to the best of her/his knowledge, Grantee is not in violation of any Oregon tax laws.

**N. Indemnity**

**Subject to the limitations of the Oregon Tort Claims Act (ORS 30.260 - 30.300), Grantee will defend (subject to any limitation imposed by ORS Chapter 180), save, hold harmless, and indemnify the State of Oregon and the Board and their officers, employees and agents from and against all claims, suits, actions, losses, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses of any nature resulting from or arising out of, or relating to the activities of Grantee or its officers, employees, contractors, or agents under this Agreement or in the implementation of the Project.**

**O. Designation of Forum**



Any party bringing a legal action or proceeding against any other party arising out of or relating to this Agreement shall bring the legal action or proceeding in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County. Each party hereby consents to the exclusive jurisdiction of such court, waives any objection to venue, and waives any claim that such forum is an inconvenient forum.

**P. Recovery of Grant Funds**

Any funds disbursed to Grantee under this Agreement that are expended in violation or contravention of one or more of the provisions of this Agreement or that remain unexpended on the earlier of termination of this Agreement or the Project Completion Date must be returned to the Board not later than 15 days after the Board's written demand.

**Q. Counterparts**

This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, including by facsimile or by signature on a portable document format (pdf) delivered by email, all of which when taken together shall constitute one agreement binding on all parties, notwithstanding that all parties are not signatories to the same counterpart. Each copy of this Agreement so executed shall constitute an original.

**R. Insurance**

1. In addition to any insurance specified in Exhibit H, Grantee shall carry the insurance types and amounts described below and will continue this coverage through Project completion. In addition, the Grantee shall require that all contractors or consultants hired for construction, restoration, technical design, assessment or monitoring contracts carry the minimum insurance types and amounts described below. The minimum insurance requirements do not apply to contractors not engaged in these types of activities facilitation, data analysis, web design, etc. Contractor insurance requirements do not apply to landowners with whom the Grantee is contracting to perform work on the landowner's property.

<b>Insurance Type</b>	<b>Minimum Amount</b>
General liability	\$1,000,000 per occurrence, \$2,000,000 annual aggregate
Auto liability	\$1,000,000 combined single limit

2. If requested by the Board, Grantee shall provide to the Board Certificate(s) of Insurance for all required insurance. As proof of insurance the Board has the right to request copies of insurance policies and endorsements relating to the insurance requirements in this Agreement.
3. Grantee or the insurer must provide at least 30 days' written notice to the Board before cancellation of, material change to, potential exhaustion of aggregate limits of, or non-renewal of the required insurance coverage(s).

**THIS AGREEMENT, INCLUDING ALL MATERIALS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE, CONSTITUTES THE ENTIRE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES ON THIS SUBJECT. THERE ARE NO UNDERSTANDINGS, AGREEMENTS, OR REPRESENTATIONS, ORAL OR WRITTEN, NOT SPECIFIED HERE REGARDING THIS AGREEMENT. NO WAIVER, CONSENT, MODIFICATION OR CHANGE OF TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BIND EITHER PARTY UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY BOTH PARTIES. SUCH WAIVER, CONSENT, MODIFICATION OR CHANGE, IF MADE, SHALL BE EFFECTIVE ONLY IN THE SPECIFIC INSTANCE AND FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE GIVEN. THE FAILURE OF THE BOARD TO ENFORCE ANY PROVISION OF THIS AGREEMENT SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE A WAIVER BY THE BOARD OF THAT OR ANY OTHER PROVISION. GRANTEE, BY EXECUTING THIS AGREEMENT, HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGES THAT GRANTEE HAS READ THIS AGREEMENT, UNDERSTANDS IT AND AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ITS TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**

**CERTIFICATION**

**GRANTEE CERTIFIES THAT GRANTEE WILL NOT BEGIN WORK ON PROJECTS INVOLVING PRIVATE LANDS UNTIL GRANTEE HAS SECURED COOPERATIVE LANDOWNER AGREEMENTS (EXHIBIT F) WITH ALL PARTICIPATING PRIVATE LANDOWNERS THAT, AT A MINIMUM, COMPLY WITH SECTION H AND INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:**

- (a) Identification of the party responsible for repairs and maintenance of the Project; and**
- (b) Acknowledgement that the landowner is aware of the application to OWEB and that information relating to the work, including effectiveness monitoring data, is a public record.**

**AGREED:**

**FOR THE GRANTEE:**

**FOR THE BOARD:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Grantee Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
OWEB Program Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**SIGNATURE PAGE FOR  
OWEB - POST-FIRE RECOVERY GRANT AGREEMENT - PW-5156-22  
between  
MARION COUNTY and**

**MARION COUNTY SIGNATURES  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:**

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Chair Date

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Commissioner Date

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Commissioner Date

Authorized Signature:  12/20/2022  
DocuSigned by:  
D47E8D9261374C6...  
Department Director or designee Date

Authorized Signature:  12/20/2022  
DocuSigned by:  
DC18361248DE4EC...  
Chief Administrative Officer Date

Reviewed by Signature:  12/20/2022  
DocuSigned by:  
D0CF66B04B0F483...  
Marion County Legal Counsel Date

Reviewed by Signature:  12/19/2022  
DocuSigned by:  
C5B2F3DF257F444...  
Marion County Contracts & Procurement Date

**EXHIBIT A****SCHEDULE FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS**

All fund requests shall comply with the Board's Billing Instructions and Budget Categories Definitions and Policies, (see OWEB's website <https://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/> "manage your grant" and choose "payments & budgets") and be submitted using the most current Request for Release of Funds form signed by the Grantee, Payee, or other agent authorized by Grantee. Disbursement of funds is subject to the Board having sufficient funding on the date of each disbursement. The Board will not reimburse the Grantee for any expenditure incurred prior to the award date of the grant agreement except for fees charged by an affected city or county for processing the required Land Use Information Sheet. Payment requests will be processed after approval by the Board's Project and Fiscal Managers or delegates.

Funds are released upon Board approval of receipts or invoices for amounts \$250 or more (excluding indirect cost grant administration) for purchases or work accomplished along with an expense tracking spreadsheet for all Board expenses.

The Board may agree to release funds in advance on the basis of the Board's approval of a detailed estimate of expenses. Copies of receipts, invoices or supporting documentation, for amounts \$250 or more (excluding indirect cost grant administration) must be submitted to document Board funds previously advanced for this grant within 120 days of the date of the advance payment. Also, an expense tracking spreadsheet for all Board expenses shall be submitted. Grantee's failure to clear the advance by providing satisfactory documentation within 120 days may delay new grants and other grant payment requests and amendments.

The grant budget consists of the elements listed below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>OWEB Funds</b>	
Contracted Services	\$620,102.00
Materials and Supplies	\$19,380.00
<b>Categories Subtotal</b>	\$639,482.00
	\$639,482.00

Up to the final 10% of the grant (\$63,948.00) will not be released for payment until the Board's approval of the Project Completion Report including all grant expense documentation. OAR 695-005-0060(7).

Submittal and Board approval of a Project Completion Report and final Request for Release of Funds will authorize the Board to retain any remaining unspent funds.

**EXHIBIT B**  
**CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT**

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**1. Landowner Agreement: Project involving public lands**

For any portion of the Project occurring on public lands, OWEB will not release any funds for a Project site until Grantee has submitted documentation to the Board's Project Manager from the appropriate agency indicating concurrence prior to beginning work.

**2. First Payment: Photo Points**

OWEB will not release any funds for a Project site until Grantee has submitted to the Board's Project Manager pre-Project photos at photo points established to track visual change(s) resulting from restoration Project. Grantee should carefully consider photo point locations to ensure photos clearly show the same sites and perspective in future photos to meet reporting requirements (see Exhibits C and D) and demonstrate that completed restoration meets the scope of work described in the grant application.

**3. First Payment: Map**

OWEB will not release any funds for a Project site until Grantee has submitted to the Board's Project Manager a map that shows where the photo points have been established. Baseline criteria for the map include 8 ½ x 11 size and .pdf format. Minimum background layers include recent aerial imagery, Project boundary, streams, and roads/highways.

**4. Reporting: Quarterly Report**

Progress Report: (a) Grantee will submit to the Board's Project Manager quarterly progress reports using the template or electronic reporting tool provided by the Board under this agreement. (b) Each submission of a Request for Release of Funds form must be accompanied by a quarterly progress report. (c) A final quarterly progress report will be submitted with the Project Completion Report, as described in Exhibit C, and the final Request for Release of Funds form. See page one for reporting schedules.

**5. Notifications: Final Project Design is Developed**

Notify the Board's Project Manager when the final Project design is developed.

**6. Project Completion Report: Plant Stewardship**

In addition to the requirements in Exhibit C, the Project Completion Report shall include the following regarding plant stewardship:

1. List of species planted and the overall planting density.
2. Summary of actions completed to promote plantings reaching a "free-to-grow" state, including interplanting, invasive species control, irrigation, or other activities related to plant stewardship.
3. An analysis of progress towards restoring target plant community(ies) described in the grant application. This could be described by data on plant survival and mortality, native plant density, and/or percent cover of natives versus invasive plant species.
4. Photo points taken at least once during the growing season.

**7. Post-Implementation Status Reporting: Plant Stewardship**

In addition to the requirements in Exhibit D, Post-Implementation Status Reports shall include the following regarding

**plant stewardship:**

- 1. Summary of actions completed to promote plantings reaching a “free-to-grow” state, including interplanting, invasive species control, irrigation, or other activities related to plant stewardship.**
- 2. An analysis of progress towards restoring target plant community(ies) described in the grant application. This could be described by data on plant survival and mortality, native plant density, and/or percent cover of natives versus invasive plant species.**
- 3. Photo points taken at least once during the growing season.**

**EXHIBIT C****PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

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Oregon Administrative Rule 695-010-0100(1) states that “Grantee must submit a report at completion of the Project describing the work done and placing it in its larger watershed context.” Therefore, **Grantee must submit a Project Completion Report within 60 days following the Project Completion Date**, that includes, but is not limited to, (1) through (6) below.

The Project Completion Report must be submitted electronically on the Board’s Grant Management System (OGMS). Electronic submission requires an OGMS User Identification and password. Call our Fiscal Agent to request a User Identification and password.

1. **A final Project summary** that in 200 words or less, describes **what the Project accomplished and what problem(s) it addressed**. The information you provide will be used for accountability and reporting purposes, and displayed for the general public. Please make a clear and concise statement; avoid jargon and acronyms. For guidance see: [https:// www.oregon.gov/OWEB/](https://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/) “manage your grant” and choose “reporting requirements”.
2. **A brief, narrative description of the Project including:**
  - (a) Background on the problem that generated the Project;
  - (b) A description of the work done, placing it in its larger watershed context;
  - (c) A description and explanation of any changes to the original proposal;
  - (d) A summary of any outreach activities related to the Project, including identification of any tours or presentations and copies of newspaper or other media coverage about the Project;
  - (e) Lessons learned, if any, from the Project; and
  - (f) Recommendations, if any, for more effective implementation of similar projects.
3. **See Exhibit B for any additional reporting requirements for the Project Completion Report.**
4. Documentation that the Project complies with the Oregon Aquatic Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Guide, if applicable. See [https:// www.oregon.gov/OWEB/](https://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/) “resources” choose “Field and Technical Guides” choose “Aquatic Habitat Guide”.
5. Color photographs of the Project areas before and after the Project completion taken at pre-set photo points. See <https://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/> “resources” choose “Field and Technical Guides” choose “Photo Point Monitoring”.
6. Submit Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI) reports with the required map(s) and location information. Instructions for OWRI reporting and submittal are available on the OWEB website at: <https://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/> “Project Data and Reporting” then choose “OWRI”.

**EXHIBIT D****POST-IMPLEMENTATION STATUS REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

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Oregon Administrative Rule 695-010-0100(2) states that “Grantee will track the status of the Project, and continue its maintenance, submitting periodic reports on a schedule set by the Board. All reports will be filed with the Board or at a location specified by the Board.”

A Post-Implementation Status Report (“Status Report”) must include:

1. An assessment of whether the Project continues to meet the goals specified in the Grant Agreement.
2. Information or materials required by the Grant Agreement Exhibit B Conditions of Agreement.
3. A description of any maintenance or modifications made since Project completion or since the last Status Report, whichever was last.
4. An accounting of any costs associated with Project maintenance and reporting to the Board.
5. A summary of any public awareness activities related to the Project undertaken since Project completion or since the last Status Report, whichever was last.
6. Lessons learned, if any, from the Project.
7. Unless otherwise specified, the Grantee will provide color photos of all Project elements (i.e., fencing, planting, or structures) to show compliance of the Project with the Board funding decision. Photo points will be set up, and the color photographs should be taken with the same focal-length lens at the same time of year, showing conditions before and after Project completion. Guidelines for photo point documentation are provided on the OWEB website at: <https://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/> “Resources” choose “Field and Technical Guides” choose “Photo Point Monitoring”.



**EXHIBIT E**  
**PERMITS AND LICENSES**

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Section D.1. of this Agreement outlines requirements for permits and licenses. Exhibit B Conditions of Agreement may contain additional conditions with respect to permitting, licensing and fund release.

Before the release of Board funds for activities requiring a permit or license, or for activities dependent on portions of the Project for which a permit or license has yet to be issued, the Grantee must submit to the Board’s Project Manager copies of all required permits or licenses, or submit written evidence acceptable to the Board that permits and licenses are not required.

OWEB may release funds for elements of the Project that do not require a permit or license. To be considered for release, Grantee must provide written documentation to the Board’s Project Manager requesting such consideration and affirming that the Project element(s) for which no permits or licenses are required will lead to ecological benefits consistent with the Project objectives, and are not dependent on the portion of the Project for which a permit or license has yet to be issued.

The following are often required for projects involving waterway alteration or watershed enhancement.

- Removal/Fill permit(s) – Dept. of State Lands
- Water Right Permit(s) – Water Resources Dept.
- Zone or Development Permit(s) – City or County Planning Department
- State, Federal and Tribal Cultural Resources Protection permits
- 401 Water Quality Certificate – Department of Environmental Quality
- Fill permit(s) – US Army Corps of Engineers
- City or County permit(s)

**The foregoing list of permits and licenses is not exhaustive. I understand that it is my responsibility to determine which permits, licenses and General Authorizations are required for the Project.**

**List the components of your Project requiring permits or licenses and the associated permit(s)/license(s).**

If necessary, list additional activities requiring a permit or license, the name of the permit or license and issuer on a separate page and attach to this Exhibit. By its signature on this Agreement, the Grantee certifies to OWEB that the following is a complete and accurate list of the Project components requiring permits or licenses and the associated required permits or licenses.

Project Activity Requiring Permit/License	Permit/License Name and Entity Issuing

The work related to this project will not require permits or licenses.

**EXHIBIT F**

**COOPERATIVE/LANDOWNER AGREEMENT(S)**

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All Cooperative/Landowner Agreements for Projects shall include the following provisions at the minimum:

- Landowner's certification that the landowner owns the land where the work will be carried out;
- Landowner's agreement to allow Grantee to carry out the work, or a portion of the work on the Landowner's property;
- Landowner's agreement to maintain the Project, or allow maintenance of the Project, over a time period consistent with the grant application;
- Landowner's agreement to allow Board representatives access to the site where the work is being carried out for inspection and evaluation; and
- Landowner's acknowledgment that he/she is aware of the application to the Board and that information relating to the work, including effectiveness monitoring data, is a public record.

**EXHIBIT G****OREGON PREVAILING WAGE RATE LAW**

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Grantees may be required to comply with Oregon's prevailing wage rate law. ORS 279C.800-279C.870. This law requires that entities using public funds for public works must pay not less than the prevailing rate of wage for an hour's work, including fringe benefits, in the same trade in the locality where the work is performed. Contracts not exceeding \$50,000 are exempt from prevailing wage rate laws and nonprofit organizations are exempt for work other than construction. Public works include, but are not limited to, "roads, highways, buildings, structures and improvements of all types, the construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting of which is carried on or contracted for by any public agency to serve the public interest . . ." ORS 279C.800(6)(a). Construction is defined as "the initial construction of buildings and other structures, or additions thereto, and of highways and roads." OAR 839-025-0004(6)

Failure to comply with prevailing wage rate laws could result in a Grantee being liable to the workers affected in the amount of their unpaid minimum wages, including all fringe benefits, and in an additional amount equal to unpaid wages as liquidated damages.

Information regarding prevailing wage rate law can be found on the Bureau of Labor and Industries website at [https://www.oregon.gov/BOLI/WHD/PWR/Pages/W\\_PWR\\_Pwrbk.aspx](https://www.oregon.gov/BOLI/WHD/PWR/Pages/W_PWR_Pwrbk.aspx).

**EXHIBIT H**  
**INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS**

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**Section R of this Agreement specifies the base insurance requirements.** The Board considers some projects and project activities to have an increased risk to the organization, organization’s employees, volunteers, and the community and may require additional insurance. If required for the Project under this Agreement, the additional insurance types required, the amount, and who will carry the insurance are set forth below.

- The work related to this Project **will not** require additional insurance beyond base Agreement requirements.
- The work related to this Project **will** require additional insurance beyond base Agreement requirements.

If Grantee is completing the technical work, Grantee shall carry the insurance types and amounts described below and will continue this coverage through Project completion. If Grantee is contracting out the technical work, they will only be required to meet the minimum Board insurance requirements of **Section R** of this Agreement. Additionally, Grantee shall require that all contractors or consultants hired for construction, restoration, technical design, assessment or monitoring activities carry the minimum insurance types and amounts described below.

Insurance Type	Coverage Amount	Organization carrying insurance

**EXHIBIT I**

**OWEB GRANT APPLICATION  
(In OWEB files)**

# Online 2020 Fires - Upland and Riparian Replanting Application Template

**This application template is ONLY A TOOL and CANNOT BE SUBMITTED in lieu of the online application.**

Template Version: 2020 Fires - Upland and Riparian Replanting v4 (generated 5/17/2022 from 'oweb')

## Administrative

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### Abstract

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Provide an abstract statement for the project. Include the following information: 1) Identify the project location; 2) Briefly state the project need; 3) Describe the proposed work; 4) Identify project partners. (2000 character limit)

*[2000 character limit] The abstract statement provides important reference information for the project and will be the first place OWEB staff and technical reviewers look to understand the location and proposed activities. In crafting the abstract, make an effort to be clear, concise, and keep the description of the proposed activities succinct. See Guidance document for additional detail.*

The project is located in the North Santiam River basin, a watershed known for strategic conservation investment, diverse partnerships, and high habitat value for myriad T&E species. Since the devastating 2020 fire season, Marion County Parks (applicant) has monitored fire impacts, collaborated with partners, and developed restoration plans for six county parks: North Fork Park, Salmon Falls, Minto, Bear Creek, Niagara, and Packsaddle. Encompassing 156 acres of riparian habitat along the mainstem, Little North Fork, and tributaries of the Santiam River, the project implements Marion County Parks' mission—to provide equitable access for diverse communities—and high priority actions named in ETART and other assessments.

To remedy stand-replacing fire impacts and protect water quality, water sources and aquatic habitat, the 'shovel-ready' project will:

- involve and serve diverse, historically marginalized communities;
- install a planting pallet of climate-adaptive and hearty native species that will quickly reestablish shade, soil conservation, habitat structure, weed inhibition and other critical ecological functions;
- control invasive and EDRR weeds through proven integrated pest management methods;
- conduct effectiveness monitoring to measure restoration success and document post-fire recovery; and
- engage park users with interpretive information.

A diverse partnership supports the project: Marion County Parks, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, North Santiam Watershed Council

and Marion SWCD, Oregon Parks Forever and One Tree Planted, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Army Corps of Engineers, Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Department of Forestry with expertise from B-Corp contractor, Ash Creek Forest Management. Proposed work builds upon historic and current investments from OWEB, Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Program, and other public, Tribal, and private conservation efforts.

## Location Information

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Current Location:

What is the ownership of the project site(s)?

*Both can be selected*

Public land (any lands owned by the Federal government, the State of Oregon, a city, county, district or municipal or public corporation in Oregon)

What agency(ies) are involved? (1000 character limit)

Marion County, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) are landowners in this project. Marion County Parks maintains long-term leases for parks that are owned by BLM (North Fork Park) and USACE (Packsaddle). Adjacent forestlands also are managed by the US Forest Service, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept. for conservation, recreation and stewardship purposes.

Private (land owned by non-governmental entities)

Please select one of the following Landowner Contact Certification statements:

I certify that I have informed all participating private landowners involved in the project of the existence of the application, and I have advised all of them that all monitoring information obtained on their property is public record.

Please include a complete list of participating private landowners (8000 character limit)

I certify that contact with all participating private landowners was not possible at the time of application for the following reasons: Furthermore, I understand that should this project be awarded, I will be required by the terms of the OWEB grant agreement to secure cooperative landowner agreements with all participating private landowners prior to expending Board funds on a property.

Please List your reasons (8000 character limit)

Not applicable to this project

This grant will take place in more than one county.

List the counties affected: (8000 character limit)

## Permits

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Other than the land-use form, do you need a permit, license or other regulatory approval of any of the proposed project activities?

- Yes  
 No

Go to Permit Page

I acknowledge that I am responsible for verifying applicable permits, licenses, and General Authorizations required for the project, and can update information at grant agreement execution.

*Permit and license information provided in the application will be imported into the final grant agreement for the awarded grant. Applicants are responsible for verifying applicable permits, licenses, and General Authorizations required for the project, and can update information at grant agreement execution.*

- Yes

## Racial and Ethnic Impact Statement

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### Racial and Ethnic Impact Statement

*Chapter 600 of the 2013 Oregon Laws require applicants to include with each grant application a racial and ethnic impact statement.*

- The proposed grant project policies or programs could have a disproportionate or unique POSITIVE impact on the following minority persons. (indicate all that apply)
- Women
  - Persons with Disabilities
  - African-Americans
  - Hispanics
  - Asians or Pacific Islanders
  - American Indians
  - Alaskan Natives

Please provide the rationale for the existence of policies or programs having a disproportionate or unique impact on minority persons. (8000 character limit)

Marion County Parks' mission for the parks in North Santiam is to provide accessible and equitable access to the natural beauty of our region. County parks give our community space to play, connect with nature, and create lifelong memories. We seek to inspire the next generation of conservationists and to protect the natural environment for decades to come.

To achieve equitable and safe park access for all in our community, we are taking extra steps to engage historically marginalized, underserved groups, such as indigenous peoples/American Indians and Latinx/Hispanics. Because these groups have been overlooked or actively discriminated against, more



intentional policies are necessary and justified to re-engage them in roles of leader, participant, and recipient of park services.

Toward these ends, Marion County Parks is collaborating with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde (CTGR) and is seeking input from other Tribes; we hope to incorporate tribal knowledge, practices, and history into the restoration efforts of the six parks (project area). So far, we have developed a plan for two wildflower meadows to be seeded with first food plant mixes, including native Camas flowers; these efforts also will create opportunities for historical interpretation and signage, and harvest by the Tribes.

We are seeking input from the hispanic Farmworkers Housing Development Corporation and the Marion County/BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) Leaders group to understand and address equity and inclusion within our park system. Marion County Parks is holding a series of listening sessions in the summer and fall of 2022 to identify issues, discuss solutions, and to find areas of collaboration on this project, specifically in making parks more accessible, equitable, and culturally appropriate.

Our North Santiam parks plan states a commitment to building a program that makes accessing the more remote part of the County easy and affordable for all. To further address equity, we are developing a park fee system that will provide reduced priced camping and free educational activities to historically marginalized groups, including local Hispanic and Native American communities.

Please provide evidence of consultation with representative(s) of affected minority persons. (8000 character limit)

Marion County Parks established communications with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, and on May 3, 2022, met with CTGR to discuss projects in the North Santiam watershed and North Santiam State Recreation Area. At this meeting, Marion County Parks affirmed our commitment to engaging with Tribal entities on restoration, recreation, and cultural and natural resource protection throughout our parks. Marion County Parks described our proposed restoration planning efforts, and CTGR offered to provide resources, knowledge, and guidance on restoration planning and implementation.

Marion County Parks has reached out to CTGR to set follow up meetings and create a more robust partnership. We also are making efforts to engage other Tribes during the restoration planning and implementation to ensure all indigenous stakeholders have opportunity to participate and provide input on restoration, recreation, and cultural/natural resource protection.

Marion County Environmental Services (the division in which Marion County Parks is housed) regularly collaborates with a variety of BIPOC and Latinx groups on outreach, education and park services. We are continuing to engage these groups in our parks planning efforts to ensure all voices have an opportunity to provide input and knowledge.

The proposed grant project policies or programs could have a disproportionate or unique NEGATIVE impact on the following minority persons. (indicate all that apply)

- Women
- Persons with Disabilities
- African-Americans
- Hispanics
- Asians or Pacific Islanders
- American Indians
- Alaskan Natives

Please provide the rationale for the existence of policies or programs having a disproportionate or unique impact on minority persons. (8000 character limit)

Please provide evidence of consultation with representative(s) of affected minority persons. (8000 character limit)

The proposed grant project policies or programs WILL HAVE NO disproportionate or unique impact on minority persons.

### **Insurance Information**

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If applicable, select all the activities that are part of your project - These require a risk assessment tool unless otherwise noted (check all that apply).

*Link to Insurance Requirements: [https://www.oregon.gov/das/Risk/Documents/RATool\\_GS.xls](https://www.oregon.gov/das/Risk/Documents/RATool_GS.xls)*

- Working with hazardous materials (not including materials used in the normal operation of equipment such as hydraulic fluid)
- Earth moving work around the footprint of a drinking water well
- Removal or alteration of structures that hold back water on land or instream including dams, levees, dikes, tidegates and other water control devices (this does not include temporary diversion dams used solely to divert water for irrigation)

- Applicant's staff or volunteers are working with kids related to this project (DAS Risk assessment tool not required, additional insurance is required )
- Applicant's staff are applying herbicides or pesticides (DAS Risk assessment tool not required, additional insurance is required)
- Insurance not applicable to this project

### Additional Information

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- This project affects Sage-Grouse.

*At the April 2015 Board meeting the Board adopted a policy to make available at least \$10 million through its granting programs, over ten years, in support of projects located in Oregon's sage steppe ecosystem directed to improve Greater Sage Grouse habitat. This question allows OWEB to track these dollars. If the project includes a sensitive Sage-grouse location. Use the applicant's address as the map point.*

### 2020 Wildfire Affected Areas

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#### Fire Name

- 242 Fire
- Almeda Fire
- Archie Creek Fire
- Beachie Creek Fire
- Brattain Fire
- Echo Mountain Complex Fire
- Indian Creek Fire
- Lionshead Fire
- Riverside Fire
- Slater Fire
- South Obenchain Fire
- Thielsen Fire
- White River Fire

### Fire Impacts

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Describe in detail the **post-fire natural resources recovery problem(s)** that this restoration project seeks to address, including how the 2020 wildfires contributed to this problem. (8000 character limit)

After a century of fire suppression and mounting impacts from global climate change a wildfire of unprecedented size and intensity quickly consumed the wetland and forest habitats of the North Santiam River basin. The fire was made more tragic, because it consumed a watershed unique for its high levels of strategic conservation investment, effective partnerships, and functional forest and floodplain habitats. The watershed, including Marion County parks (project

area), also was beloved by a diverse public for its stunning scenery, trails and recreation sites.

Within the project area approximately 90% of the 156 acres of Marion County Parks received high-intensity, stand replacing impacts in fall of 2020. The Beachie Creek fire caused high tree mortality, removed living vegetation, exposed floodplain soils to erosion, increased stream turbidity and temperatures, and opened sites to invasive weed infestation; fire control efforts also potentially introduced new invasive weeds and further disturbed soils.

According to pre- and post-fire assessments, Marion County Parks served critical ecological functions. Although small in area, the site's forest, wetland and floodplain habitats provided outsized benefit to native fisheries and wildlife, water quality, flood abatement, and other riparian functions. Riparian canopy shaded and cooled salmon-bearing waterways; trees and shrubs provided large and small wood inputs that are critical to salmonids and other native fisheries; the complex root zone and rich groundcover of intact riparian forests absorbed water, helped abate flood events, and supported rich biotic processes necessary to soil health and conservation.

From, Summary of riparian forest function in the North Santiam:

- filtering sediment, nutrients, pesticides, and animal waste;
- stabilizing eroding banks;
- providing shade, shelter, and food for fish and other aquatic organisms;
- providing wildlife habitat and corridors for terrestrial organisms;
- protecting cropland and downstream communities from flood damage
- providing space for recreation

Important fisheries and wildlife species utilize the waterways and terrestrial habitat in and around the site, making restoration of habitat function more urgent. Species observed include: federally listed (threatened) Upper Willamette runs of spring Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, plus Green Sturgeon, Coho, Coastal Cutthroat and other native fisheries; Monarch butterfly and Northern Spotted Owl, plus many more migratory and resident waterfowl, raptors, neotropical birds, salamanders and reptiles, and pollinator species.

Marion County parks are embedded in a vast network of state, federal, and Tribal forestlands, where complementary fire recovery efforts are underway. The project amplifies these watershed-wide efforts and makes the site an important

lynchpin in recovery of watershed health and ecological function. Examples of conservation lands adjacent to the project site include: the 183-acre Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Program (WWMP) Little Sweden site, and over 1,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land at Canyon Creek Park and Elkhorn Valley Park.

Absent immediate and strategic intervention, native species and overall watershed health are imperiled. The project area is expected to see high levels of mass wasting and erosion with adverse impacts to water quality, instream morphology, prey production, nesting and forage, and other ecological functions critical to native species. Parks remain closed to the public during stabilization, providing Marion County Parks both the opportunity to work unimpeded, and impetus to quickly reestablish safe access and watershed function on site.

List the assessments and analyses—such as technical information from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon Department of Forestry; ETART assessment findings; federal BAER and ES&R assessments; and Tribal and local assessments—that document the 2020 post-fire impacts. Describe the specific impacts in the priority areas where restoration work is proposed to occur. (6000 character limit)

*Examples of specific impacts that have been identified in assessments and analyses are: **soil burn severity, vegetation mortality, erosion risk, and post-fire flood risk**, to name a few. Provide detailed information about the findings of the referenced assessments and analyses when describing specific impacts. In addition to those listed in the question, another useful source of information about potential water-quality impacts on drinking water source areas and public water supplies is data from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) available on the OSU Extension Fire Program's 'After the Fire' Wildfire Map at <https://osugisci.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6629651002db435d9df188003d790847>*

After the 2020 fire season Marion County joined FEMA and local agencies on the Beachie Creek Erosion Threat Assessment/Reduction Team. ETART participants developed a scientifically based evaluation of site conditions, risks, and remedies for the six county parks impacted by the Beachie Fire.

For each of the risks described in the ETART report, urgent and effective actions were also outlined and included in this proposal. At the six Marion County parks (project site), ETART determined highest/Very High risk (excerpted from the Beachie Creek ETART report, 2022):

1. **To soil productivity from accelerated erosion:** High and moderate soil burn severity (SBS) on steep slopes increase potential for loss of topsoil. Ground cover in clear-cut areas may take longer than 2-5 years to establish and decrease longer term erosion.
2. **To T&E fisheries habitat from water quality impairments (temperature) and from contaminants from burned debris:** Loss of riparian shading will lead to

increased stream temperatures. A number of stream reaches experienced complete or partial loss of trees in riparian areas. This will result in increased solar radiation entering streams until vegetation regenerates. Temperature increases are likely to last multiple years (potentially 10+ years in high burn severity areas) thereby impacting several generations. In a number of locations, stream temperatures during summer were already close to the thermal tolerance limits for fish species.

3. To **native plant communities and wildlife habitat from new invasive plants and/or spread of established local weed populations** introduced by fire suppression activities: Exposed soils are highly susceptible to introduction of invasive plant seeds transported during fire suppression operations. New infestations can result in considerable long-term effects to surrounding native plant communities.

4. To **employees and public** at North Fork Park, people traveling North Fork Road SE, and people traveling OR-22 corridor from rock fall and rolling debris: High SBS area has destabilized slopes increasing threats for loosened rock and debris roll-out. Specific locations of concern are North Fork Park (44 48'N, 122 34'W), North Fork Road SE (44 48'N, 122; 33'W and 44 48'N, 122 28'W), and along the OR-22 corridor.

Variable (Intermediate to Low) Risk

5. To **T&E fisheries habitat from water quality impairments (turbidity) and to T&E habitat spawning, rearing and refugia habitat access for ESA-listed species**: Runoff of ash and sediment represents a near-term threat to spawning success for salmonids and lamprey. A large portion of several watersheds containing spawning habitat for salmon, trout and lamprey was burned leaving significant ash deposits.

6. To human **life and safety** at Salmon Falls and North Fork County Parks (Intermediate) Bear Creek County Park, and Packsaddle County Park (Low) from debris flows, rock fall or landslides.

Hazard trees also posed a highest/Very High risk in all county parks within the project area; Marion County already has taken remedial actions, including park closures, hazard tree felling, material removal/chipping, erosion control, and signage.

A USDA Forest Service Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) team also analyzed impacts to federally listed fisheries in the project area rivers and tributaries, and concluded:

Streams and rivers affected by the Beachie Creek Fire support runs of federally listed Upper Willamette spring Chinook salmon (threatened) and Upper Willamette steelhead trout (threatened). Potential post-fire effects in the North Santiam River include:

- increase in peak flows laden with debris potentially leading to increase in accelerated channel scour and hillslope erosional processes;
- increase in fine sediment leading to direct mortality of eggs and fry and decrease of habitat elements such as pools;
- and increase in the likelihood of other negative effects to habitat from increased flow interaction with infrastructure.

While the magnitude of consequence to federally listed fish and critical habitat resulting from this fire ranges from minor to moderate, these river systems provide critical habitat for migration, foraging, spawning and rearing. Consequently, emergency treatments are recommended to protect infrastructure, water quality and federally listed fish.

Other important fisheries occur in the rivers and tributaries that run through the project area. Native ESUs observed and reported by Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) include: Coho, Green Sturgeon and Coastal Cutthroat in the Little North Fork; and Fall Chinook, Coho, Green Sturgeon and Coastal Cutthroat in the North Santiam mainstem. Marion County's North Fork park is protected for winter steelhead critical habitat.

Post-fire impacts in the proposed project area are affecting which of the following (choose all that apply):

- Drinking water supply(ies)
- Source-water areas
- Important aquatic habitat

Describe in detail **post-fire impacts and risks that, due to the 2020 wildfires, are now facing drinking water supply(ies), source-water areas, and/or important aquatic habitat** in the areas where restoration work is proposed to occur. (6000 character limit)

FROM MARION COUNTY Assessment of Water Resources Opportunities and Impacts:

After the Beachie Creek fire, rainstorms will increase runoff that erodes ash and soil from burned landscapes and dramatically elevates turbidity, nutrient, and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) levels in surface waters. Source-water areas will be adversely impacted, and important aquatic habitats will continue to

decline. Until restoration remedies these impacts, the denuded and disturbed riparian areas of the project site will continue to lose function in: 1) Sediment Reduction, 2) Flood Control, 3) Nutrient Control, Pollutant Control, and Water Quality Maintenance, 4) Shade and Temperature, 5) Stream Channel Stability, 6) Habitat and Food.

Sediment Reduction: Sediment in the Santiam River and tributaries causes several detrimental effects: Suspended in water, sediment can reduce the penetration of sunlight into the stream, adversely affecting the growth of beneficial aquatic plants. Sediment makes water cloudy and interferes with the ability of aquatic organisms to find food. Sediment can damage or clog the gills of fish, and when deposited on the stream bottom, negatively affects bottom-dwelling fish and insects and destroys fish spawning areas. Large sediment deposits can fill stream channels and greatly increase the potential for flooding.

Flood Control: When water passes through intact and restored riparian forests of the Santiam watershed, the roughness of the forest floor and the presence of vegetation help reduce the energy of the water flow. As water slows, it can infiltrate and to be stored, reducing downstream flooding, recharging groundwater, and maintaining stream baseflow during summer months. Riparian forests can save significant investment in flood prevention, for example: In the flood of 1993 in the Midwest, forested floodplains incurred less damage than farmlands, showing a savings of \$50,000 to \$250,000 in property damage per mile; and storm water treatment that integrates natural systems and bioretention areas, like riparian forests, are less expensive to construct than storm drain systems and provide ancillary environmental benefits.

Nutrient Control, Pollutant Control, and Water Quality Maintenance: Nitrogen and phosphorus naturally occur in environments like the Santiam watershed and are necessary for aquatic plants and algae to grow and reproduce. But when nutrients exceed natural baseline, they cause the rapid growth of algae and aquatic plants. The abundance of algae can reduce the amount of light penetrating the water, which causes valuable aquatic plants to die. As algae dies, it is decomposed by bacteria. Bacteria use oxygen during this process leading to a great reduction of oxygen in the water. The depletion of oxygen can cause taste and odor problems in drinking water, and fish and other aquatic organisms die or move. Organisms that thrive in low oxygen environments release hydrogen sulfate and methane, chemicals that are toxic to aquatic life and can compound the problem of an oxygen-deprived environment.



Shade and Temperature: The riparian forest canopy of the Santiam watershed shades streams, moderates water temperature and protects water against fluctuations in temperature that can be detrimental to ecosystem health. Elevated temperatures reduce dissolved oxygen levels, which adversely impact fish spawning and survival. Studies show, when stream surface shade is reduced to 35%, native trout populations can drop by as much as 85%. The amount of light reaching the stream also affects the types of algae produced in the stream. Wooded areas tend to contain beneficial diatoms, but open sunny areas support filamentous green algae; not a preferred food for macroinvertebrates, dominance of filamentous algae adversely affects food availability for fish and other aquatic organisms. Elevated water temperature also increases the rate at which nutrients are converted to readily available forms; as a stream temperature increases above 60 degrees, phosphorus is released from the sediments, aggravating nonpoint source pollutant effects.

Stream Channel Stability: Riparian forests of the Santiam watershed stabilize stream banks through deep root systems that anchor the soil. Forest floor roughness slows runoff velocities and enables water spreading during storm events. Riparian forests also prevent stream bank erosion and sediment production. Without forest buffers, stream flow scours the streambed and banks, leading to bank erosion, channel straightening and loss of complex morphology. Straight, deep channels lead to accelerated stream flow velocity and in turn, accelerated stream bank erosion.

Habitat and Food: When restored, the diverse native grasses, wildflowers, shrubs, and trees of Santiam forests provide nesting areas, prey, and forage for wildlife. The unbroken forest canopy is a pathway for the movement and migration of animals and a connection between isolated blocks of forest. Woody debris falls into streams, providing cover for fish and invertebrates and forming dams and pools, important areas for space, cover, protection from high flow, and a diversity of microenvironments. Natural debris dams block the downstream transport of sediment and small litter, allowing sufficient time for aquatic organisms to utilize nutrients. The slowing of transport also helps prevent the sudden deposition of sediments downstream. Studies show a direct link between the presence of large woody debris and habitat quality, population growth and size of fish, and diversity of aquatic organisms. Woody debris that falls into the stream from the riparian forest also forms the basis of the aquatic food chain: Aquatic insect larvae, crayfish, and other invertebrates break down the plant material, which bacteria and fungi transform into very fine material known as

detritus. Detritus is utilized by many small aquatic animals, which in turn are eaten by larger animals such as game fish.

## Project History

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Does this application propose to use funds for a property in which OWEB previously invested funds?

- Yes  
 No

Please provide the OWEB Project Number and a brief description of the project. (500 character limit)

Continuation – Are you requesting funds to continue work on a project previously funded by OWEB where that work did not result in a completed project?

- Yes  
 No

Provide OWEB Project Number(s), describe the work completed with previous OWEB funding, and explain why additional OWEB funding is needed? (3000 character limit)

Resubmit - Have you submitted an OWEB grant application for this project before, but did not receive funding?

- Yes  
 No

Provide OWEB application number (100 character limit)

Indicate sections where this application addresses concerns identified during the evaluation of the previous grant application, and describe how the concerns were addressed. (4500 character limit)

Phased - Is proposed work in this application a phase of a comprehensive post-fire recovery restoration plan or project?

- Yes  
 No

Describe the phases of the project. (4500 character limit)

In phase-1 (this proposal) Marion County Parks will implement urgent, 'shovel ready' actions necessary to stabilize soils, protect water quality, reduce flood risk, and reestablish other critical ecological functions, such as stream shading and water filtration, allopathic inputs and prey production for T&E fisheries, and critical forage and nesting habitat for wildlife. We will engage diverse user

groups and bring together organizations and agencies with complementary capacity and expert knowledge, ensuring we achieve successful, inclusive project design, implementation and long-term establishment. Once parks are open to the public again, use will be managed and controlled to avoid impacts to restoration plantings, ensuring we achieve our environmental interpretation, diverse community recreation, and watershed stewardship goals.  
From the Marion County Santiam Canyon Park Restoration Plan (Inter-fluve, 2022):

- Vegetate with area-appropriate resilient native vegetation
- Identify variations in planting zone (low vs. high floodplain conditions)
- Design diverse riparian, upland and wetland plant communities with resilient species for long-term vegetation success (site and watershed benefits)
- Consult/Coordinate with local tribal representative(s) for preferred species inclusion and related education
- Develop an immediate and long-term maintenance plan that includes noxious weed control
- Control usage/disturbance activities to conserve meadow and riparian function
- Design planting plan to integrate and influence recreation and education opportunities

Phase-2 actions will be proposed in the August 2022 round of OWEB 2020 Fire Grants. Phase-2 will implement instream work and wetland uplift for benefit to native wildlife and fisheries/aquatic habitat and water quality and source improvement. Engineered log jams (ELJ) will enhance stream function at North Fork, Minto and Packsaddle parks; and tributary restoration will improve aquatic habitat at Salmon Falls and Niagara parks. Wetland habitat enhancement will occur at Bear Creek and Salmon Falls. Wildlife habitat structures also will be installed, including bird boxes and bat boxes in all parks, and nest platforms at Bear Creek and Minto. These Phase-2 actions will build upon and complement the weed control, soil stabilization, riparian reforestation, and wet prairie/meadow plantings achieved in Phase-1.

## **Upland and Riparian Replanting Project Overview**

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1) Describe **how priority areas where restoration work is proposed to occur were identified in the assessments and/or analyses cited in the 'Problem Statement' section.**

2) Also, explain **how the 2. proposed activities are supported by the assessments and/or analyses.**

(Proposed restoration actions must be listed as priorities in an approved assessment.)  
(See iButton) (6000 character limit)

#### ETART:

In December 2020 Marion County joined a FEMA-lead, multi-partner Erosion Threat Assessment/Reduction Team (ETART) and began technical evaluations of fire impacts throughout the Santiam watershed. The Beachie Creek fire of September 2020 affected many public lands in the North Santiam Watershed, including approximately 156 acres of Marion County park property. The multi-agency team prepared an ETART report for fire-impacted areas. The ETART named high risk conditions and high priority actions that should occur at the Marion County parks (from Beachie Fire ETART for Marion County parks, 2022).

The scope of work included in this proposal is based upon specific recommendations from the ETART report and guidance from Oregon Revised Statute and Oregon Administrative Rules:

#### Noxious Weeds

Marion County Parks have been identified as high-priority areas where noxious weed control and Early Detection, Rapid Response (EDRR) surveys/treatments are needed to prevent extreme, adverse effects to water quality and slope stability.

Additionally, the Guide to Reforestation in Oregon states, "successful reforestation depends on weed control or vegetation management...Without some form of weed control, the effort and money you put into planting seedlings may be wasted." ORS 569 sets out specific requirements for counties to control noxious weeds, particularly on public lands and rights of way. Since ETART recommends actions to avoid further negative effects, and counties are statutorily required to control noxious weeds, Marion County proposes to perform manual and spray treatment on the six county parks impacted by the Beachie Fire (project site). Treatment methods involve: assessing current site conditions, and hiring an experienced contractor to perform spray, mechanical, and/or hand treatment of noxious weeds in accordance with the recommendations from Marion Soil and Water Conservation District and the North Santiam Watershed Council.

### Revegetation

The ETART report recommends that vegetation be re-established as soon as possible to protect riparian areas, particularly along the North Santiam and Little North Fork rivers (project area). Revegetation is an urgent priority for multiple goals: to preserve water quality for communities that rely on these rivers for drinking water; and to protect and restore habitat function for T&E species and myriad other native fish and wildlife species that utilize the County parks and surrounding areas. Additionally, the Oregon Forest Practices Act requires reforestation after timber harvests, including salvage harvests after wildfires. As such, Marion County has removed hazard trees and proposes to revegetate parks with a mix of native and climate-adaptive hardwood and conifer trees, shrubs and herbaceous native species, using contracted planters and nursery-sourced seedlings. Plant lists and species mixes are informed by the guidance of Marion Soil and Water Conservation District, the North Santiam Watershed Council, and experienced restoration contractor, Ash Creek Forest Management. Planting densities and methods in this scope of work are informed by the Guide to Reforestation in Oregon, OAR 629-610-0020, the Rapid Riparian Revegetation (R3) approach (which acknowledges Ash Creek Forest Management founder, George Kral for pioneering the now-widely respected reforestation approach), and the ETART report.

### Hydroseeding

Hazard removal, including hazard trees and rock debris, has resulted in new ground disturbing activity within Marion County parks. Following ground disturbance, best practices call for immediate, remedial actions to establish a base of native vegetation and prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Per ETART recommendations, Marion County proposes to re-seed ground disturbed areas with a mix of site appropriate native grasses and forbes. Hydroseeding efforts will be focused on parks with steep slopes where erosion is a significant concern, these parks are Packsaddle, North Fork and Bear Creek; remaining areas will be broadcast seeded by hand to remain as cost-effective as possible. The native seed mixes contain hearty grasses and wildflower species that will quickly become established, anchor soils, and improve pollinator habitat and wildlife forage. (See planting plan for species lists).

### OTHER ASSESSMENTS:

Prior to the Beachie Fire, the Marion County parks in the North Santiam Watershed (project area) contributed to the protection of critical watershed functions, including high riparian value and limiting factors for T&E fish and

wildlife species, as well as high recreation and scenic values. The North Santiam Watershed Assessment Summary, 2002 recommended actions now included in this proposal: collaborate with stakeholders to restore and protect instream habitat and wetlands for native fisheries, protect sites from invasive/ noxious weeds, reestablish and steward riparian and upland forests for the benefit of Northern Spotted Owl and other important/indicator wildlife species, and monitor water quality and habitat quality. (The assessment also recommended instream restoration that will be included in our Phase-2 proposal to OWEB: improve off-channel refugia, introduce large woody debris, and replace priority culverts.) To address high use by a diverse public before the 2020 fires, the assessment also recommended educating ‘the public about historic functions of the river and its floodplains’ and water conservation—actions similar to Marion County parks’ current public engagement efforts.

Waterways in the project area also were a subject of the Forest Service Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER), 2022. Because federally listed Chinook and Steelhead utilize waters that flow through County parks, the BAER goal was integrated into this proposal: protect water quality and fish migration, foraging, spawning and rearing on site. Actions recommended in the BAER included the proposed soil stabilization and riparian forest reestablishment actions, described below.

*IMPORTANT: Projects must clearly indicate how they will **address priority erosion and water quality concerns for drinking water supplies, source water areas, and important aquatic habitat.** Eligible activities include restoration of riparian and upland areas via replanting. Comprehensive replanting projects—including site preparation, planting, and plant stewardship—are eligible for this grant offering. Project design is an allowable activity within grants for comprehensive planting projects. Treatment of invasive species is allowable if it is a component of site preparation and/or plant stewardship following planting. Early detection and rapid response (EDRR) or stand-alone treatment of invasive species IS NOT an eligible activity. Modest costs for exclusion fencing are eligible under this grant offering. However, the applicant must clearly describe why the use of exclusion fencing is necessary to ensure the success of replanting activities, and provide details about the exclusion fencing (e.g., length, height, specifications).*

**Describe the post-fire natural resources recovery planning and implementation work that has occurred in the fire area since September of 2020. Explain how the activities proposed in this grant application build upon or complement that work. (6000 character limit)**

*Your response to this question will be supplemented by a document you will upload. Specifically, on the Uploads page, upload a comprehensive table that provides an overall picture of the post-fire impacts and high-priority recovery actions in the fire affected area. (Additional detail about upload content is provided in the 'Wrap-up' section.)*

After the 2020 fire season, Marion County began developing a ten-year fire recovery plan with input from stakeholders, elected officials, the Tribes and diverse user groups, consultants and contractors. The plan outlines recreation features and restoration targets, as well as construction phasing and financial planning. The purpose of the plan is to assist Marion County Parks in meeting its mission and vision for the North Santiam Watershed restoration project: safe and equitable access for diverse communities, soil and water conservation, and restoration and stewardship of critical habitat for important fish and wildlife species.

Implementation work has been carefully designed and planned to retain habitat function and prevent soil erosion or noxious weed introduction. In collaboration with ODOT, hazard tree removal has been completed across the project site (assessment and removal of 3,791 hazard trees on county parks and 658 hazard trees from county rights-of-way on or near park properties). Standing live and dead trees and shrubs were retained where safe to provide habitat structure and anchor soils. The first round of invasive weed assessments and erosion control measures were completed by Marion County through a grant from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in fall 2021; and four rounds of erosion assessments were conducted by Marion County staff in winter 2020-21.

Post-fire emergency planting has been conducted by contractor, Ash Creek Forest Management; in winter and spring of 2022 6,700 native trees and shrubs were installed at Bear Creek and Minto parks. With input from consultants, Walker Macy, Interfluve and EcoNorthwest, ACFM is now lending expertise in Phase-1 project design, including the planting design, seed and plant species mixes, and weed control, stewardship and monitoring plans in this proposal.

Parks sites are closed to the public to protect public safety, but meetings with user groups are continuing during project planning and implementation. Marion County Parks is meeting with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde to collaborate on land and first-food management. The public is also invited to Marion County Board meetings, where information is available and comments are welcome about the future of Marion County's North Santiam parks.

### **Coordination among Local Partners**

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Does this grant application encompass work by multiple organizations?

Yes

Describe how the applicant organization is working with these local partners to coordinate activities. Specifically, describe how the work is complementary and leverages the strengths of individual partner organizations to maximize efficiency and effectiveness of on-the-ground work. List the partners with which the work is being coordinated, and the role(s) of each partner. (6000 character limit)

Marion County Parks recognizes that a project of this magnitude and importance requires input from a wide variety of stakeholders and partners. For several years prior to the Beachie Creek Fire, Marion County led the North Fork Recreation Corridor Group, comprised of Marion County Parks, US Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Marion County Sheriff's Office, Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), and other interested parties. The group was founded to coordinate and cooperatively manage the North Fork Recreation Corridor along North Fork Road. After the fire, the group expanded in scope to include all post-fire recovery efforts as they relate to parks and recreation sites within the affected areas of the North Santiam watershed.

During our concept visioning and long-term restoration planning efforts, Marion County Parks has engaged a wide variety of stakeholders and partners, including Marion SWCD, North Santiam Watershed Council, USFS, BLM, ODF, Oregon Department of Transportation and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the US National Park Service and Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the public at large. We also have begun collaboration with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde and have scheduled meetings with Hispanic and Black/Indigenous/People of Color (BIPOC) organizations, including the Farmworkers Housing Development Corporation and the Marion County/BIPOC Leaders group. Stakeholders and partners are invited to participate in numerous ways: join tours, provide feedback and work directly with the County's consultant team, provide technical assistance on hazard mitigation, coordinate public messaging, and coordinate planning efforts to create a cohesive vision of recreational and restorational opportunities in the region.

Describe in detail the experience of both the applicant organization and all project partners as it relates to successfully planning and implementing large-scale restoration projects. (8000 character limit)

#### EXPERIENCE of MARION COUNTY PARKS:

Marion County PARKS: <https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Parks/descriptions/Pages/eolabend.aspx>  
<https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Parks/descriptions/Pages/aumsvillepondsrestoration.aspx>  
<https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Parks/descriptions/Pages/parkdale.aspx>  
<https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Parks/descriptions/Pages/bonesteele.aspx>



## EXPERIENCE OF partner organizations

Walker Macy (from [www.walkermacy.com](http://www.walkermacy.com))

Walker Macy is recognized as a leader in landscape architecture, urban design and planning. We are passionate about creating unique, resilient, and well-built places that last. Founded in 1976 and moving forward with a new generation of leadership, the firm practices throughout the country from offices in Portland and Seattle. Walker Macy brings creative solutions to a variety of public and private spaces, including urban parks and plazas; waterfront revitalization; higher education and mixed-use development. Our work has been transformative for the region's evolving cities, contributing greatly to downtown placemaking, economic vitality, and environmental quality. We are rare among landscape architectural firms for balancing both planning and design capabilities, and have experience working in a range of development, economic, environmental, and regulatory conditions.

Walker Macy is a registered Women Business Enterprise (WBE) in Oregon and Washington state.

Interfluve (from <https://interfluve.com>)

From stream and rivers to wetlands, lakes and estuaries: freshwater ecosystem restoration is what we do. Since 1984, we have completed over 2,000 projects across all regions of the United States and on four continents. Over three decades later, we continue to develop cutting-edge designs for aquatic restoration projects that range from tidal restoration, to dam removal, to urban habitat improvements – just to name a few. To learn more, stop by any of our offices... and you'll see why our employees love to work here. It's their passion, teamwork, and respect for one another that's led to more than 2,400 successful projects across 4 continents and all regions of the United States.

North Santiam Watershed Council (from <https://northsantiam.org>)

We are a group of community volunteers who love the river and streams of the North Santiam. We think they should be healthy and we think the economic and social health of the human communities in our watershed are important too. Our council, like all of the watershed councils in Oregon, was originally formed as a result of a state statute –ORS 541.350 (1995). And we do receive financial support

from the Oregon Lottery and other sources. We help people we help them solve a couple of very important problems. First we gather information – information that helps folks learn about the conservation issues and natural marvels of the North Santiam River basin. Second, when folks have learned enough and when they're ready to actually do something, to pitch in, to tackle a habitat problem, we're really good at making it easy for them to do so. Because volunteers tackling habitat problems is really what we're all about.

Marion Soil and Water Conservation District (from <https://www.marionswcd.net/>)

Marion SWCD was organized to work on problems associated with flood control, riverbank stabilization, weed control, improvement of fertility and any other problems effecting the best use of land and water resources within Marion County. Conservation planning is a natural resource problem-solving and management process. The process integrates ecological, economic, and social considerations. The Marion SWCD provides access to several local programs to provide technical and financial assistance for conservation work: Marion SWCD offers a variety of educational resources. We provide funding, loans, community events, and Salmon Watch field trips. We hold webinars and workshops to help you get the information you need to realize your conservation goals. We even have a radio show, and are constantly working to provide up-to-date online resources.

If we aren't the right group to answer your questions, we will connect you with whoever is. We serve as a resource hub, building relationships to serve our community.

Ash Creek Forest Management ([www.ashcreekforestry.com](http://www.ashcreekforestry.com)) is a locally owned B-corp that specializes in ecological restoration and monitoring of Pacific Northwest habitats. Founded in 1997, Ash Creek Forest Management (ACFM) has managed thousands of acres of native wetlands, prairies, woodlands and forests for hundreds of public, non-profit and private clients. We are a certified B-corp dedicated to uplifting our community and ecosystems. As such, we pay living wages in year-round employment for all staff; we work to diversify the region's restoration industry through workforce development partnerships with BIPOC organizations; and we support BIPOC and women in positions of leadership and on our labor crews. To minimize our environmental footprint, we use an

integrated pest management approach that uses lowest-effective dose of herbicide, and we offer clients non-chemical/manual-mechanical weed control options. We offset our carbon emissions with native tree planting, and we recycle and reuse materials at every opportunity. We also continually improve our practices through careful observation and adaptation, so our projects achieve cost-effective and sustainable habitat restoration and mitigation.

Marion County Parks currently manages eight mitigation sites with ACFM. Through this work, ACFM has emerged as an expert partner and has helped with Phase-1 planning, including the planting designs and plant lists, methods and schedules for weed surveys and treatment, plant installations, stewardship and monitoring in this proposal.

No

~~Describe how you are coordinating with other local partners conducting on the ground recovery work to ensure that high-priority natural resources recovery needs are being addressed. (6000 character limit)~~

~~Describe in detail the experience of the applicant organization as it relates to successfully planning and implementing large scale restoration projects. (8000 character limit)~~

## **Goal, Objectives, and Activities**

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State your project goal. A goal statement should articulate desired outcomes (the vision for desired future conditions) and the post-fire natural resources recovery benefit. (1000 character limit)

To achieve Marion County Parks' mission and post-fire recovery targets, the project will address both social equity and ecological function priorities. In collaboration with Tribes, community based organizations, public agencies, non-profits, and local businesses – and with support from OWEB – Marion County parks will work with stakeholders and partners to:

**Provide safe, equitable access for a diverse and engaged public, and protect critical aquatic and terrestrial resources through restoration of riparian forest, oak woodland and wet prairie habitats at Marion County Parks in the North Santiam watershed.**

List specific and measurable objectives. Objectives support and refine the goal by breaking it down into steps for achieving the goal. (Note: If you quantify your objectives, ensure all numbers match the metrics listed in your selected habitat type.) Provide up to 7 objectives.

## Objective

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List your objective (1500 character limit)

Describe the project activities. Activities explain how the objective will be implemented. (6000 character limit)

1. Coordinate project planning and implementation with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde (CTGR) for indigenous management of wet prairie habitats (2 meadow restoration efforts)

Marion County Parks will continue to meet regularly with tribal representative/s to co-manage wet prairie habitats on site. With CTGR input we will source, install and maintain first food species and other recommendations. As sites recover and are safe to access, the tribal community will enjoy access to first food sites for permitted harvest, research and ongoing co-management.

2. Engage Hispanic/Latinx and other historically underserved communities in public and private meetings and six (6) on-site interpretive signs

Marion County Parks will continue to engage and serve the Latinx community, an important user group that represented a large portion of park visitors before the Beachie Fire. To achieve our objective we will: publicize upcoming town halls, Parks Commission, and Board of County Commissioner meetings and provide bilingual interpretation; invite organizations and individuals to provide feedback directly to park staff and partners; publish and share information about safe park access and sustainable park use in Spanish; design and install signage at each site with information in Spanish, including topics such as ecological restoration, fish and wildlife of the Santiam basin, conservation and stewardship.

3. Prevent establishment of Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) weeds on Marion County Park's North Santiam Watershed holdings (156.12 acres).

Because introduction of new, highly invasive weeds is a highest/Very High priority in our ETART and other analyses, Marion County Parks will conduct regular, seasonal EDRR surveys across all fire-affected park properties. During site preparation and stewardship, staff or contractors will grid site, map, and remove or treat new infestations. EDRR weed occurrences will be shared with Marion Soil and Water Conservation District and North Santiam Watershed Council. Known infestations will be monitored and controlled until eradication is achieved.

4. Carefully control invasive plants via integrated weed management methods in all planting areas (156.12 acres).

Plantings of native and climate adaptive trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs will help inhibit invasive plant reestablishment through competition and shading, but ongoing integrated weed management will be necessary until plantings are free to grow. Marion County Parks will: control invasive weeds prior to planting; survey planted areas for invasive plant reestablishment; use best management practices to minimize use of herbicide while achieving efficient, effective weed control. Manual and mechanical weed removal along streams will be complemented with carefully timed herbicide application that minimizes quantity and avoids any adverse impact to waterways or wildlife.

5. Quickly stabilize fire-impacted soils through seed application with diverse, native seed mixes (105 acres)

Seed mixes of diverse, native grasses and wildflowers will be installed, using a hydro-process that enables plants to quickly germinate and become established in high priority sloped areas. Seed will be hand broadcasted in flatter terrain where these methods will retain high success. The high diversity of species (please see plant lists, uploaded) will create more complex underground root structure,

providing better soil anchoring than single-species seed mixes. Use of native and non-invasive species will ensure that groundcover species won't outcompete planted native trees and shrubs during establishment.

6. Plant 323,000 native and climate adaptive trees and shrubs that will quickly provide ecosystem functions, such as weed inhibition, soil conservation, carbon sequestration, fish & wildlife habitat.

Marion County Parks will address anticipated future climate impacts in our planting design and installation. To ensure successful reforestation and long-term forest health: our plant list will include both hearty local species and plants adapted to the southern reaches of our ecoregion; plants will be installed per microsite conditions (water loving species in wettest areas; drought tolerant species in drier reaches of floodplain); plants will be installed densely within the riparian corridor to maximize erosion control and stream shading (on 3' centers, as recommended in the proven 'Rapid Riparian Revegetation' method). Our right-plant/right-place and variable-density installations will quickly and reliably reestablish forest health. Intact root systems and canopy will make the site more resilient to future climate impacts and quickly deliver ecosystem functions destroyed by fire, including soil conservation, carbon sequestration, and native fish and wildlife habitat. Regionally sourced mycorrhizal inoculum will be incorporated into bare root tree and shrub planting via seedling dip method, to improve planting outcomes, such as plant survival, vigor, and resilience to drought and disease.

7. Seasonally monitor reforestation for planting success, fire recovery trends, and adaptive management recommendations (156.12 acres)

Marion County Parks will use a combination of monitoring techniques to (1) track planting success, (2) study post-fire impacts and recovery, and (3) develop recommendations for continuing site on trajectory toward target conditions. We will conduct on-the-ground field monitoring, including wandering surveys, fixed transect and plot data, photography and observations; we also will continue drone monitoring to build a historic record with footage collected immediately before and after the 2020 Beachie Fire. Staff and contractor will track recovery of

reproductive native and climate adaptive forest species as they form a closed canopy that shades waterways, provides allopathic, prey and large wood inputs for native fisheries, supports life cycles of native wildlife, and anchors soil from high-flood events that are anticipated to increase with climate change. Monitoring parameters will include: planting survival/vigor, natural recruitment, percent cover and/or reproduction of planted species; and presence/cover of invasive weeds. Partners may also track: instream conditions/morphology (prey, small and large wood, water temperature and turbidity); wildlife presence and utilization on site; and assessments of water quality, flood preparedness and post-flood damage. Data and observations will inform long-term management; Marion County Parks also will share findings with conservation partners that are interested in post-fire recovery and reforestation.

Describe the project’s “readiness,” as the degree to which the project is ready for implementation in terms of landowner willingness, design, permitting, etc. (8000 character limit)

The project is ready for implementation. Partners have been identified, and initial meetings have been scheduled or held with staff, Tribes, public agencies and nonprofit organizations, other stakeholders, consultants and contractor. No permits are required for this work at all sites. Matching funds have been identified and secured. Planting plans are complete, and plant sourcing is in progress; some materials are already secured, including 18,000 Doug fir seedlings. The Marion County Santiam Canyon Parks Wildfire Recovery Plan, which includes this and future phases of restoration work at the six Marion County parks (project site), is scheduled for adoption by Marion County Board of Commissioners this summer.

In which habitat type(s) are you proposing to implement replanting to address post-fire impacts?

Riparian Replanting

*IMPORTANT: Projects must clearly indicate how they will address priority erosion and water quality concerns for drinking water supplies, source water areas, and important aquatic habitat. Eligible activities include restoration of riparian and upland areas via replanting. Comprehensive replanting projects—including site preparation, planting, and plant stewardship—are eligible for this grant offering. Project design is an allowable activity within grants for comprehensive planting projects. Treatment of invasive species is allowable if it is a component of site preparation and/or plant stewardship following planting. Early detection and rapid response (EDRR) or stand-alone treatment of invasive species IS NOT an eligible activity. Modest costs for exclusion fencing are eligible under this grant offering. However, the applicant must clearly describe why the*

*use of exclusion fencing is necessary to ensure the success of replanting activities, and provide details about the exclusion fencing (e.g., length, height, specifications).*

#### Upland Replanting

*IMPORTANT: Projects must clearly indicate how they will address priority erosion and water quality concerns for drinking water supplies, source water areas, and important aquatic habitat. Eligible activities include restoration of riparian and upland areas via replanting. Comprehensive replanting projects—including site preparation, planting, and plant stewardship—are eligible for this grant offering. Project design is an allowable activity within grants for comprehensive planting projects. Treatment of invasive species is allowable if it is a component of site preparation and/or plant stewardship following planting. Early detection and rapid response (EDRR) or stand-alone treatment of invasive species IS NOT an eligible activity. Modest costs for exclusion fencing are eligible under this grant offering. However, the applicant must clearly describe why the use of exclusion fencing is necessary to ensure the success of replanting activities, and provide details about the exclusion fencing (e.g., length, height, specifications).*

Provide details about the **seed/seedling supply for the trees, shrubs, grasses and/or forbs you will be using for the proposed replanting project. Specifically, and at a minimum, describe the following: plant propagation process; nursery source, experience, and capacity; experience of vendor for seeds; and timing for grow-outs.** (8000 character limit)

To date, 18,000 Doug fir seedlings have been secured with funding from the One Tree Planted partnership. The seedlings are sourced from the hotter, drier edge of our ecoregion (Medford, Oregon) and introduce Doug fir genetics that are better adapted to the extreme temperatures and drought projected in climate change forecasts.

Plant procurement for this project is sourced from a variety of nurseries from throughout the Willamette Valley that specialize in plants native to the region. Initial plant lists have been sent to each nursery to start the process of scoping capacity and to ensure plants can be ordered in a timely fashion once funds for installation have been secured.

#### Scholls

Scholl's is a certified wildlife habitat. Many of their grow on the property as a productive farm. They have varying degrees of wet to dry fields depending on the species needs. They are located near Forest Grove, Oregon. Scholls did note that they grow their bare roots from seed, and that they are mostly all sourced from the Willamette Valley. Specifically, the Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) seed comes from the Willamette Valley, Rogue River and the northern Oregon coast. The Black Oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) is from Josephine Valley in southern Oregon. Scholls Valley Native Nursery has been a leader of native bare root producing nurseries since 2003. The majority owner, Sara Kral, founded Ash Creek Forest Management with her partner, George Kral in 1997. They are very dedicated to conserving biodiversity and providing high quality plants. They are also Oregon's first salmon safe certified native nursery, as well as a Woman Business Enterprise certified nursery.

#### Brooks Tree Farm

Brooks Tree Farm was founded in 1980. They started as a small farm in Brooks; over time they grew to 8 farms on a total of 500 acres. They are capable of producing 2 million plugs per year. Their cold storage facility capacity holds 3 million trees at a time. They specialize in starts for



Christmas trees, timber, ornamental nursery trades, and growing plants native to the Pacific Northwest. The farms vary in soil and climate type depending on the species. In one seed lot, Brooks likes to split the source into two different fields to help prevent weather damage. Therefore, even in a nursery setting there is biodiversity occurring, which helps prevent disease and insect outbreaks. This also helps with harvesting to rotate the species. Out of the proposed plant species list, they mostly have the seeds sourced from the Willamette valley. They grow the native species on their multiple specialized farms.

#### Heritage Seedlings and Liners

Heritage was started in 1982 on just 5 acres. Over the past 25 years they have grown to over 100 acres of rotated field production. They have over 100 species of rushes, sedges, forbs, and grasses. They also specialize in seed mixes, which are described in detail on their website as to which habitat is best for which mix. They started their own habitat restoration project on just two farms that grew to 500 acres. All starting stock for their seed is collected from prairie remnants within the Willamette Valley. Their seed is grown in a variety of ways, from open field to ground cloth which captures all the seed. They use a modified swather which cuts and moves all the material into a trailer and the material is dried in the field and combined in place. They also harvest some species by hand. They also specialize in propagating endangered species or species of concern.

#### Oregon Wholesale Seed Company

Silver Falls Seed Company has over 1,700 acres of diverse microclimates and elevations, as well as 8 different soil types. They have over 100 years of experience in agriculture. They also specialize in different seed mixes depending on habitats. They have worked with large business and private landowners, on Public Works projects, and with the U.S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife, Ducks Unlimited, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Parks and Recreation, and The Nature Conservancy. They did note to us that they produce all of their seed, which is handpicked from the surrounding area in the Silverton Hills of Marion County.

From THOMAS:

Oregon Parks Forever (Tree Planting Grant) - \$55,250

One Tree Planted (Tree Planting Grant) - \$10,800

So far, we have secured 18,000 doug fir seedlings from PRT for the One Tree Planted partnership.

\$15,000 in sign installation-MC

Are you coordinating with Oregon Department of Forestry on access to seedling stock and/or technical assistance for the proposed project?

Yes

No

Describe how Oregon Department of Forestry is assisting with or supporting your proposed replanting activities? (5000 character limit)

Oregon Department of Forestry's preliminary review of the proposed restoration plan has been positive; the project meets and exceeds requirements of Oregon Forest Practices Act.

If you are not coordinating with Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) but are coordinating with another agency(ies), or are coordinating with ODF and another agency(ies), on technical assistance or seed/seedling supply for replanting activities, describe the assistance or support being provided by the other agency(ies). (5000 character limit)

ODF reviews and approves reforestation plans and may assist with seedling stock procurement.

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) is performing hazard tree assessment and removal in all Marion County Parks. Work has been in close coordination with Marion County, ODF, and other stakeholders.

US Forest Service (USFS) sits on the Marion County-lead North Fork Corridor group and provides input on recreation/restoration planning; USFS finds potential sources of climate-adapted seedling stock from southern Oregon nurseries.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sits on the Marion County-lead North Fork Corridor group and provides input on recreation/restoration planning.

Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is a partner at Marion County Packsaddle Park and provides input on recreation/restoration planning.

## **Upland Replanting**

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Upland replanting - Vegetation establishment or management

Replanting (go to Planting Page)

Total upland acres to be treated:

## **Riparian Replanting**

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Riparian replanting - Vegetation establishment or management

Replanting (go to Planting Page)

Total riparian acres to be treated: 156.12

## **2020 Fires - Upland and Riparian Replanting Wrap-Up Default Subsection**

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Explain why the project is a priority for investment at this time, based on the post-fire natural resources recovery need(s) that the project will address and the resulting benefits to water quality, important aquatic habitat, and/or other post-fire impacts and risks. (8000 character limit)

As identified in the recent ETART and BAER reports and pre-fire watershed assessment, Marion County Park properties in the North Santiam River watershed offer a pivotal, high-priority opportunity for investment in water quality, water source protection, aquatic and riparian habitat restoration, and equitable access for diverse communities, including local Tribes. The Beachie Fire caused nearly complete loss of key ecological functions at Marion County park properties. Proposed actions are based on multiple assessments and aim to rapidly restore critical ecological function, including soil conservation, water filtration and shading, habitat for T&E and other native fisheries and wildlife, and scenic and recreation values. A diverse partnership brings complementary knowledge, skills and capacity to achieve shovel-ready restoration and inclusive collaboration.

Rebuilding parks and restoring habitats after the devastating fires of 2020 have created a 'once in a generation' opportunity to begin from the ground up, according to Marion County Parks staff. The project design is informed by pre-settlement and post-fire analyses, climate considerations, and collaboration with diverse stakeholders, partner organizations and experts. In recreation planning, we have taken post-fire recovery and fire-resilience into consideration to ensure long-term investments are built to withstand future wildfires. Amenities and signage will be constructed using fire-resilient materials like stone, metal and concrete where possible. Our habitat restoration plans address climate change by quickly reestablishing habitat function and including climate-adaptive species. We are increasing natural fire resilience through selection of highly diverse plants that are expected to thrive in current and anticipated future site conditions.

According to Marion County staff, the level of devastation has created a unique historic moment to rebuild parks amenities and restore climate-adaptive, resilient habitats—'from the ground up.' The thorough planning process has

produced action steps that should be completed as soon as possible, both to take advantage of park closures and quickly stabilize high-burn impact areas.

## Project Design and Management

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Were design alternatives considered?

Yes

No

Describe the design alternatives that were considered and why the preferred alternative was selected. (5000 character limit)

Two scenarios were considered during the project design phase. Using the ODOT GIS data from hazard tree removal operations, we considered using the same species as occurred on site pre-fire. In this alternative, we would replant approximately 3-4 trees per tree removed, using the same species mix that was removed to meet the minimum requirements of the Oregon Forest Practices Act. A review of historic, pre-settlement forest conditions of the North Santiam site, however, pointed us in a different direction. Oak and prairie existed throughout the watershed with less cover of the dominant Douglas fir-Oregon Ash-Black Cottonwood forests commonly seen pre-fire. We also looked at climate change forecasts and selected climate-adaptive plant species –including oak and prairie– to interplant with pre-settlement and pre-fire species.

Our chosen alternative is to take a more forward-thinking approach and design a restoration program with input from multiple agency partners and stakeholders to benefit the watershed as a whole. Restoration of County parks now includes consideration of watershed-wide ecological processes; to enhance forest health, we've integrated both historic conditions and climate change forecasts in our planting plan; and we've engaged diverse user groups with the goal of providing ample opportunities for educational interpretation. Our preferred alternative showcases how public agencies, non-profits, and contractors can coordinate well-informed, post-fire restoration on public lands in the most holistic way possible.

Select the appropriate level of design for your project.

No design is required.

10-30%: Conceptual design (evaluation of alternatives, concept-level plans, design criteria for project elements, rough cost estimates).

30-85%: Preliminary design (selection of the preferred alternative, draft plans, draft design report, preliminary cost estimates).

X 85-100%: Final design (final design report, plans, and specifications, contracting and bidding documents, monitoring plan, final cost estimate).

If work remains on the project's design, describe the work that remains to be done and when you expect to have it completed. If no design is required, state "N/A". (8000 character limit)

As shown in Project Design maps (uploaded), Phase-1 project design is greater than 85% complete and now ready for the contracting and bidding process. We anticipate beginning the first round of EDRR and noxious weed surveys and treatment in summer 2022, followed by a second round in early Fall before beginning planting and monitoring in Fall 2022 and winter 2023. This summer, the final proposed restoration plan (Phases 1-3) is to be delivered and adopted by the Marion County Board of Commissioners as an addendum to the Marion County Parks Master Plan.

**List the key individuals, their roles, and qualifications relevant to project and post project implementation. At a minimum include the following: project management, project design, project implementation, and project inspection.**

This is a table... utilize online application system to insert records.

**Thomas Kissinger - Parks Program Supervisor (overall project manager for Marion County). Experience in large-scale project management, cultural and natural resources, planning, and outreach/education**

**Stephanie Pulvers - Environmental Specialist (environmental subject matter expert for Marion County - lead project inspection and assist with implementation). Experience in noxious weed management, water quality, fish passable culverts, road operations, best management practices for clean water, outreach/education and pollution prevention.**

**Ian Christie- Project Specialist (Project Manager for Ash Creek Forest Management). Ian moved to Oregon to study Ecology and Environmental Studies at Lewis and Clark college in 2011. Since graduating he has spent 7 years in habitat restoration, natural resource management, and environmental non-profit work gaining experience in development and implementation of large scale ecosystem restoration projects up to 200 acres in size. He is experienced in best practices of Integrated Pest Management, EDRR management, vegetative monitoring and surveys, ecological forest stand management, as well as budget development and management. He is a published lead author in The Journal of Environmental Toxicity as well as Chemosphere.**

**Pollyanna Lind, PhD - Senior Geomorphologist (Interfluve - project design). At Inter-Fluve, Pollyanna performs geomorphic assessments and analysis, floodplain evolution through soil stratigraphy, topographic surveying, restoration strategy development, and construction oversight on rivers ranging from the highly dynamic Toutle River still recovering from the 1981 Mount Saint Helens eruption, to the Middle Fork John Day River in Eastern Oregon that was dredge mined in the 1930s.**

**Mike McAllister, PE - Principal Engineer (Interfluve - project design). Mike's work at Inter-Fluve began in 1996, and since then has included a diverse mix of stream channel and restoration design projects. He is skilled in hydraulic analysis, basin hydrology, vegetative waterway design, scour and erosion investigations, bank stabilization and bioengineering, topographic surveying, and construction oversight.**

Does this proposed project include public awareness activities?

- Yes  
 No

Describe these activities, as well as any related products, and explain how the proposed activities relate to the project's objectives. (3000 character limit)

Marion County Parks will continue to inform and engage the public, Tribal and BIPOC communities, partner organizations and other stakeholders during project planning and implementation. We will report on our restoration and engagement efforts in public meetings, such as bimonthly Parks Commission meetings and updates to the Board of Commissioners. In the next year we will hold a series of public outreach meetings to inform the public about our progress, discuss planned objectives, and identify areas of concern for local stakeholders, including indigenous, LatinX and other historically disenfranchised communities identified in our scoping process. We also will provide regular public updates in our Parks Commission meetings and other public forums. Additionally, our final restoration plan will be recommended by the Parks Commission for adoption by the Board of Commissioners in a public meeting, summer 2022.

In each phase of this project Marion County Parks also will engage our diverse visiting public with on-site interpretive information. In Phase-1 signage will describe post-fire recovery and habitat restoration in a format designed to encourage conservation and stewardship among user groups. Signage will be in multiple languages and will address historic and cultural information, as identified by stakeholders in upcoming public meetings.

### **Tribal Coordination**

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*OWEB strongly encourages coordination with federally recognized Tribes to incorporate cultural resources considerations and traditional ecological knowledge (e.g., culturally important species). In addition, applicants are encouraged to utilize tribal workforce opportunities when possible. Finally, applicants are strongly encouraged to develop inadvertent discovery plans as part of their restoration project planning.*

Are you coordinating with federally recognized Tribes in the planning/design and/or implementation of the proposed project?

- Yes  
 No

Describe this coordination and at what steps in the project you will be engaging with Tribes. (8000 character limit)

Marion County Parks (applicant) has begun collaboration with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (CTGR) and seeks to engage CTGR and other Native American/indigenous people in planning, implementation and

stewardship. We are inviting input on how to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge into proposed planting activities, ensure our inadvertent discovery plans meet the needs of Tribes, and develop strong partnerships for future projects, like harvesting native Camas from the wildflower meadows restored in Phase-1 (this proposal).

Going forward, we will engage the Tribes' cultural/natural resources staff to align our efforts with the needs indigenous stakeholders. We will engage the Tribes in all stages of this project, including final planning, outreach and education, project implementation, stewardship and monitoring. Because Marion County Parks would be very interested in utilizing the tribal workforce, we will seek to coordinate project work opportunities with the Tribes. Environmental interpretation/education to be developed for the 6 North Santiam parks (project site) also will benefit from input from CTGR and other indigenous peoples.

## **Equity Considerations**

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*OWEB strongly encourages applicants to consider equity issues when planning their projects. For the purpose of the State of Oregon's Equity Framework, the definition of historically and currently underserved communities include Oregonians who are:*

*Native Americans, members of Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives; Black, Africans, African Americans; Latinx, Hispanic; Asian, Pacific Islanders; Immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers; Undocumented, DREAMers; Linguistically diverse; People with disabilities; LGBTQ+; Aging/older adults; Economically disadvantaged; Farmworkers, migrant workers; and living in rural parts of the state. Equity considerations may include, but are not limited to: 1) Use of equitable contracting and purchasing practices to promote recovery and community economic development for minority-owned, women-owned, service-disabled veteran-owned, and emerging small businesses; 2) Partnerships with culturally specific community-based organizations to help ensure natural resources recovery is addressing concerns of under-represented and/or disproportionately impacted communities; and 3) Use of demographics data to inform how community benefits of proposed projects can affect culturally diverse communities.*

How are you considering equity issues in the planning and implementation of your project? Be specific about the steps you are taking to address these issues. (6000 character limit)

### **1. EQUITABLE CONTRACTING & PURCHASING**

Marion County Parks seeks to contract with Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) wherever possible in accordance with Marion County Public Contracting Rules. To date, we have engaged the following companies:

Project consultant, Walker Macy is a registered Women Business Enterprise in Oregon and Washington. WM is committed to innovation in diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Contractor, Ash Creek Forest Management is a registered B-Corp and the only large-scale, Metro-area restoration contractor with full representation of women in team positions and leadership. As a B-Corp, ACFM pays living wages in year round employment for all staff and achieves a net-benefit impact on the environment. ACFM also partners with local BIPOC organizations to improve equity and diversity in the habitat restoration industry. ACFM purchases from MWESB firms, whenever possible.

Inter-fluve approaches each project with a spirit of humility and a dedication to nurturing equity and inclusion within their workplace, within themselves, and through their projects.

Marion County is exploring workforce development opportunities with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde (CTGR) and hopes to employ indigenous people in project implementation (site preparation, planting, weed control). ACFM actively supports workforce development efforts and is available to hire, train, support and/or oversee interns and trainees.

## 2. PARTNERSHIPS WITH CULTURALLY SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Marion County Parks (applicant) is committed to addressing concerns of under-represented and disproportionately impacted communities. We are engaged with Tribes on cultural and natural resource planning to: incorporate tribal knowledge into all phases of project planning and implementation; protect cultural resources and practices; and to create culturally appropriate opportunities for interpretation and education. We also are planning to utilize tribal workforce wherever possible.

Marion County Parks also will engage with identified partners in the Latinx community, including the hispanic Farmworkers Housing Development Corporation and the Marion County/BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color). Through meetings and workshops we will gather input and information on equity and inclusion issues within parks. The Marion County Parks Commission



is also highly engaged on the issues of accessibility, diversity, equity, and inclusion, providing valuable input on park design to ensure spaces are built to be safe and accessible for all people.

### 3. DEMOGRAPHICS DATA

Marion County Parks' Master Plan specifically identified a need for multilingual communications, such as signage, interpretive materials, and public information, especially as park facilities gain popularity with the region's growing and diverse populations. Post-fire, we hired EconW to perform an economic opportunities analysis in the fire-burned area, which identified the demographic characteristics of the Santiam Canyon region and Marion County as a whole. Based on 2019 census data used in this report, 65.4% of Marion County's population identified as White (Non-Hispanic), 26.6% identified as Hispanic, and 8% identified as People of Color (Non-Hispanic). In Mill City, an economic hub of the North Santiam watershed, 73.6% of the population identified as White (Non-Hispanic), 10.4% of the population identified as Hispanic, and 16% identified as People of Color (Non-Hispanic). These data reinforced Marion County Parks' and partners' commitment to engaging Hispanic and BIPOC user groups, visitors and community based organizations.

### **Climate Considerations**

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Briefly describe your understanding of how the characteristics and functions of the watershed where the proposed project will occur are anticipated to change due to climate impacts in the future. (5000 character limit)

*Refer to Technical Resources now available on this webpage, if needed:*

<https://www.oregon.gov/oweb/resources/Pages/Field-Tech-Guidance.aspx>

Climate models for the North Santiam watershed forecast are bleak and indicate need for comprehensive, urgent management action. Compared to historic records, we expect both higher temperatures and lower rainfall in summer months, and flashier, higher volume winter storm events. Extreme drought and heat are expected to stress both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. According to climate models, adverse impacts to aquatic habitats are anticipated as streams warm and exceed temperatures necessary to sustain native fish, and floods scour away instream structures utilized by native fish. High temperatures in riparian forests kill overstory species, in turn increasing fire risk and reducing riparian function. Terrestrial plant communities also see high plant mortality due to

drought and fire. Climate impacts also inhibit natural regeneration of native plant communities and open habitats to invasive weed infestation.

Forest monocultures are especially susceptible to climate stress. Plant disease and pests move through single species assemblages, particularly when trees are stressed by extreme drought and heat. Where present, disease and pest infestations can cause high mortality and increase the likelihood of catastrophic fire, exacerbating climate effects.

As you are planning the proposed restoration activities, how are you accounting for climate considerations (e.g., climatic effects on species assemblages for replanting; climate effects on hydrological patterns that could influence flooding)? (5000 character limit)

Our planting design will address anticipated impacts from climate change in several ways. Along rivers and streams, we will install high density plantings of riparian tree and shrub species that are proven to establish quickly and provide soil conservation, large wood inputs, and shade—factors essential to water quality and aquatic habitat function. For example, native willow cuttings in stream banks will rapidly stabilize the soil, become reproductive, and resist flood and drought impacts.

Our plant list includes a high diversity of native species typically used in riparian restoration, but in collaboration with experts, we've also selected new tree species that are shown to be both climate-adaptive and non-invasive. Because these trees occur at lower elevations or latitudes, they are more tolerant of drought and heat and expected to persist and regenerate on site: White alder, Black oak, Ponderosa pine, and Incense cedar.

We also use a proven method for enhancing planting success. Inoculating seedling roots with local mycorrhizae is a forestry practice shown to improve seedling survival, vigor and establishment. Research has indicated (Longo et al., *Effects of fire on arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi in the Mountain Chaco Forest*, 2014) that high intensity stand replacement fires can adversely damage native mycorrhizal fungi communities. Mycorrhizal fungi are crucial actors in plant communities forming symbiotic relationships with 95% of all plant species. Plants colonized with mycorrhizae show greater rates of establishment and growth in nutrient depleted soils, as well as displaying greater resistance to drought, disease and other abiotic factors (Begum et al., *Role of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi in Plant Growth*

Regulation: Implications in Abiotic Stress Tolerance, 2019) (Al-Karaki et al., Field response of wheat to arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and drought stress, 2004) (Asrar and Elhindi, Alleviation of drought stress of marigold (*Tagetes erecta*) plants by using arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, 2011). Not only do high intensity burns affect mycorrhizal diversity and abundance, but so too can soil disturbance and plant invasion (Stover et al., Soil disturbance changes arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi richness and composition in a fescue grassland in Alberta Canada, 2018). This confluence of disturbances makes rehabilitating mycorrhizal communities a highly important factor for restoration planting in post-wildfire areas, especially when planning for the continuing effects of climate change.

Climate benefits from restoration can range from adaptation (actions taken to adjust to current or expected climate change and its effects), to natural and working lands-based carbon sequestration, to mitigation (actions to avoid or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases). Describe any anticipated climate benefits of the proposed project. (5000 character limit)

Many actions are possible—and necessary—to protect and prolong ecological function and watershed health in the fire burned areas of the North Santiam watershed. At Marion County’s North Santiam parks (project area), our partnership has designed a planting plan to include diverse native and climate-adaptive species that will become quickly established and provide key climate and ecological functions, including:

- Absorb carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change)
- Shade waterways and anchor soils during high flood events (to protect water quality and native fish/aquatic habitat),
- Contribute small and large wood to streams and off channel habitats (limiting factors for threatened salmonids)
- Recover T&E and other native fish and wildlife species (through the provision of habitat, prey and forage—necessary for species to adapt to changing climatic conditions)

By installing a highly diverse mix of native and climate-adaptive species at variable densities, we anticipate low mortality and high forest health over time. These conditions are better able to resist future threats, such as forest pest and disease infestation and stand-replacing fire events.

## Other Post-Fire Recovery Work

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Extensive recovery work is occurring in areas impacted by the 2020 wildfires. This work may range from efforts around post-fire recreation planning and recovery, to community economic recovery, as examples. Is the proposed project connected to related recovery efforts that are not directly associated with riparian or upland restoration?

Yes

No

Briefly describe the connection between your work and the other recovery activities, and specifically explain how you are coordinating with those processes and the organizations leading the work. (5000 character limit)

Marion County Parks post-fire work complements and is coordinated with multiple other public and non-profit recovery efforts.

Marion County Parks collaborates with Marion Soil and Water Conservation District and the North Santiam Watershed Council, organizations that are working with private landowners to mitigate the effect of noxious weeds in post-fire recovery areas. Our efforts are aligned to ensure these organizations' limited resources are available for private landowners, while preventing the spread of noxious weeds from public lands to private parcels.

We are also working closely with Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and US Forest Service (USFS) to ensure our restoration efforts align with state and federal plans. Together we are finding efficiencies and avoiding duplicated efforts. We also regularly convene a stakeholder meeting of the North Fork Corridor Group, including representatives from all three agencies to coordinate post-fire activities and messaging.

Marion County Parks is reaching out to the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (CTWS), managers of the Little Sweden Conservation Area (acquired through the Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Program and located just east of the Marion County Niagara Park). We are currently working with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (CTGR) at the North Santiam State Recreation Area, where the CTGR has a vested interest in cultural and natural resources protections; we have asked the CTGR to participate in planning and implementation of the restoration efforts on County parks in the North Santiam watershed (Phase-1 proposed here).

## Funding Considerations

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Are you planning to apply for Oregon Department of Forestry funding, provided under Senate Bill 762 (2021), for fire resilience activities that relate to the project proposed in this grant application?

Yes

X No

Describe how you are incorporating both post-fire recovery and fire-resilience activities into your work in the fire impacted areas. (5000 character limit)

Legislative funding for 2020 post-fire recovery was provided to OWEB with the intent that most of the grant funding would support on-the-ground implementation activities. Given this intent, provide justification for any aspects of your budget that are not associated with implementation activities (e.g., maximum allowable indirect rate of 10% for projects with large direct-cost budgets). (6000 character limit)

### Reminder about Uploads

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Upload the excerpt(s) of the post-fire assessment and/or analysis that references the proposed restoration action and geography as a priority. (On the Upload page, use the comment field to describe the file(s) being uploaded.)

*Potential references include DEQ and ODF analyses of high-priority areas for post-fire recovery work; ETART assessments; federal BAER and ES&R assessments; and/or detailed Tribal or local assessments.*

Upload a map(s) of the proposed project area(s). (On the Upload page, use the comment field to describe the file(s) being uploaded.)

*The map(s) should include detailed information about where restoration will be occurring and how this overlaps with high-priority areas for recovery identified by DEQ and ODF analyses; BAER, ES&R and/or ETART assessments; and/or detailed Tribal or local assessments.*

**Upload a comprehensive table that provides an overall picture of post-fire natural resources impacts and high-priority recovery actions in the fire affected area in which you are working.** (On the upload page, use the comment field to describe the file(s) being uploaded.)

*The table should provide information about specific locations where work already has been completed, where work currently is underway, and where work is proposed under this project. For each recovery action and location, describe the source of funding and amount of funding provided for this work.*

here is EXAMPLE FROM ANOTHER PROPOSAL from Renee Davis:

Consider uploading other relevant information such as letters of support or photos of proposed project areas. While these uploads are not required, they can be useful to reviewers during the evaluation process. (If you choose to upload such information, on the Upload page, use the comment field to describe the file(s) being uploaded.)

### Budget

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Type
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Salaries, Wages and Benefits
Contracted Services
Travel and Training
Materials and Supplies
Equipment
Other
Indirect Costs

**OWEB staff and application review teams carefully review application budgets and may question how costs were developed. Use this section of the application to explain how project costs were estimated. Contract costs should be broken out and should match the scope of work described in the application.**

**For projects that request OWEB funding related to the use of drones (i.e. UAS/UAV), applicants must include a justification for drone-related expenses when submitting an application. This includes explaining why you need to buy drone equipment and/or budget for other drone-related expenses, or why contracting the work is the better option.**

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**Provide context and justification for how your budget was developed. Explain how project costs and/or rates were determined. (5000 character limit)**

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**BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

The project uses proven methods and standard industry rates to deliver cost-effective, successful outcomes. Contractor costs are based on competitively bid rates for field labor, project management and mobilization. Acreages for weed control (manual, chemical) and soil stabilization (seeding) are derived from the ETART review process. Plant materials costs are typical and based on a review of a wide range of regionally based native plant nurseries. Drone costs are included in this project (and funded by Marion County Parks), because we have pre-fire and post-fire drone footage and partner capacity to continue drone monitoring that we anticipate will provide important information for stakeholders (scientists, park users, etc.) into the future.

**Does the budget identify a contingency amount for specific line item(s) within the Contracted Services and/or Material and Supplies budget category?**

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<p><b>Yes</b></p>
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No

CONTINGENCY (for planting if success not achieved in years 3-5)

Because plants will be installed strategically (according to microsite conditions, achieving 'right-plant right-place'), plantings are expected to become established and meet/exceed thresholds. If plant mortality or cover fails to meet thresholds, however, Marion County Parks will invest secured resources in: 1) evaluating site conditions to determine cause/s of mortality, 2) develop a replanting plan with species that should thrive under current and future site conditions, 3) install plants (bare root, cuttings, seed) to restore plant cover and/or density targets, 4) continue monitoring to understand threats to plant establishment, and 5) adaptively manage site to enhance planting survival until plants are 'free to grow.'

**Funding Table**

**Match Table**

Restoration Planning - \$72,550

Oregon Parks Forever (Tree Planting Grant) - \$55,250

One Tree Planted (Tree Planting Grant) - \$10,800

Secured: 18,000 doug fir seedlings from PRT for the One Tree Planted partnership.

Marion County Parks funded plant and seed purchase as well as drone footage to document on the ground conditions pre and post restoration (footage has already been documented pre-fire): \$348,000

Ongoing Marion County Parks funded Stewardship activities totalling an additional \$323,000 over 5 years

**Match Questions**

Do match funding sources have any restrictions on how funds are used, timelines or other limitations that would impact the portion of the project proposed for OWEB funding?

- Yes
- No

Do you need state OWEB dollars (not Federal) to match the requirements of any other federal funding you will be using to complete this project?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please provide the amount of state dollars needed out of your total request.

Does the non-OWEB cash funding include Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds?

- Yes
- No

## Upload

Type	Required	Restricted
Cooperative/Landowner Agreement		
Land Use Form		
Letters		
Map*	Y	
Other	Y	
Plant Species List	Y	
Project Designs	Y	
Secured Match Forms		

### \*MAP

OWEB asks us to make a map of our project and choose a single lat-long for project location. Renee said we can put all 6 sites on a single map, then choose a lat-long in the center of the map.

Instructions in 4 minute video.

[myux?44| | 3-tzyzqj3htr 4| fyhmD{BiN: >gK8Tfp](#)

## Plant

### Planting Questions



The intent of the planting questions is to have the applicant show a logic framework for the proposed planting. OWEB understands that planting designs are preliminary pending final mapping of species and availability of plants, and that details of the planting may change between time of grant application and project implementation. At application phase, applicants should be able to draw a rough map of where they will plant, identify their target plant community, and list some species they expect to plant.

### Relationship to other conservation programs

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This project will use OWEB funds to increase the planting density on CREP acres.

OWEB funds will be used on (check all that apply):

- Acres where CREP contract has yet to be implemented (not yet planted)
- Acres still under active CREP contract
- Acres where the CREP contract has closed (i.e., is no longer active)

### Planting Activities

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*There is one plant section for all habitat types. Therefore, please provide totals from all plant activities you are doing across all habitat types you are working in. Applicants must complete the planting section if any part of the proposed project includes planting activities that are integral to the overall success of the project. Answers to these questions help reviewers and OWEB evaluate the likelihood of success of the planting proposal.*

Describe the current condition of the site(s) to be planted. (8000 character limit)

Across the six Marion County parks (project site), fire-impacted areas are bare of vegetation, except for trees intentionally left along stream-side corridors and trees not in publicly accessible areas within the park. Small woody debris has been chipped and left to assist with vegetation management with chips spread throughout the parks. In some areas, invasive noxious weeds already have started to emerge, such as false brome, meadow knapweed, tansy ragwort, and bull thistle. Soil stability is a high risk, especially at parks with steep riparian slopes, such as North Fork, Bear Creek and Packsaddle. Erosion from loss of vegetation is occurring along steep slopes, leading to rock fall and increasing landslide potential. Uprooted trees have left behind large scour holes in the ground that have been/will be filled to protect public safety.

Describe how you will prepare the site(s) prior to planting and how those activities are appropriate considering the site conditions described in the previous question. (8000 character limit)

Site preparation will start with seasonal EDRR and noxious weed assessments, followed by carefully timed treatment and removal. Professionally trained restoration field crews will manually remove weeds via hand pulling and cutting in high priority streamside habitats, where soil erosion and water quality are concerns. Manual weed control will be supplemented through bi-annual spot

chemical applications that are carefully timed to capture invasive plant phenology, maximize treatment effectiveness and minimize chemical use. Invasive/noxious weed control measures will free up space and reduce competition for native plantings.

Planting details

**Required Upload: A diagram and/or map of the planting design**

Fill out the table below. Identify the vegetation communities you plan on planting in, the acres each vegetation community encompasses, and the density of your planting.

*Vegetation communities are groups of plants sharing a common environment that interact with each other.*

Fill out the table below. Identify the vegetation communities you plan on planting in, the acres each vegetation community encompasses, and the density of your planting.

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	STREAMSIDE Corridor
Acres	25.84
Density (stem/acre; lbs/acre)	4840

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Oak Woodland
Acres	53.41
Density (stem/acre; lbs/acre)	1210

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Mixed Conifer Hardwood Forest
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Acres	39.88
Density (stem/acre; lbs/acre)	1210

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Shrubland buffer
Acres	30.79
Density (stem/acre; lbs/acre)	2723

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Wildflower Meadow
Acres	2.98
Density (stem/acre; lbs/acre)	435

This is a table... utilize online application system to insert records.

Fill out the table below for each vegetation community listed in the table above, provide the common and scientific names of up to five plants that will be planted, the form(tree, shrub, grass), type of plant (bare root, cutting, etc) and the planting timing.

*Applicants can add as many as needed. For example, if planting includes a seed mix, applicant can add each seed one by one.*

This is a table... utilize online application system to insert records.

Fill out the table below for each vegetation community listed in the table above, provide the common and scientific names of up to five plants that will be planted, the form(tree, shrub, grass), type of plant (bare root, cutting, etc) and the planting timing.

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	<u>Streamside Corridor</u>
Common Plant Name	Oregon ash, Red Osier dogwood, Sitka willow, Pacific ninebark, Black cottonwood
Scientific Plant Name	Fraxinus latifolia, Cornus sericea, Salix sitchensis, Physocarpus capitatus, Populus trichocarpa
Form	Select one... <input type="radio"/> Forb <input checked="" type="radio"/> Shrub <input checked="" type="radio"/> Tree <input type="radio"/> Grass
StageType	Select one... <input type="radio"/> Bareroot plug <input checked="" type="radio"/> Cutting <input type="radio"/> Plugs <input type="radio"/> Rooted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Bareroot <input type="radio"/> Bulb <input type="radio"/> Seeds
Planting Year	2023
Planting Month	February

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Oak woodland
Common Plant Name	White Garry oak, Black oak, Serviceberry, Red flowering currant, Ponderosa pine

Scientific Plant Name	Quercus garryana, Quercus kelloggii, Amelanchier alnifolia, Ribes sanguineum, Pinus ponderosa
Form	Select one... <input type="radio"/> Forb <input checked="" type="radio"/> Shrub <input checked="" type="radio"/> Tree <input type="radio"/> Grass
StageType	Select one... <input type="radio"/> Bareroot plug <input type="radio"/> Cutting <input type="radio"/> Rooted <input type="radio"/> Plugs <input checked="" type="radio"/> Bareroot <input type="radio"/> Seeds <input type="radio"/> Bulb
Planting Year	2023
Planting Month	February

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Mixed Conifer Hardwood Woodland
Common Plant Name	Doug fir, Incense Cedar, Big leaf maple, red elderberry, thimbleberry
Scientific Plant Name	Psuedotsuga menziesii, Calocedrus decurrens, Acer macrophyllum, Sambucas racemosa, Rubus parviflorus
Form	Select one... <input type="radio"/> Forb <input checked="" type="radio"/> Shrub <input checked="" type="radio"/> Tree <input type="radio"/> Grass

StageType	Select one... Cutting Bareroot plug Routed Plugs Seeds Bulb <b>Bareroot</b>
Planting Year	2023
Planting Month	February

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Shrubland buffer
Common Plant Name	Tall oregon grape, oceanspray, Nootka rose, Mock orange, snowberry
Scientific Plant Name	Berberis aquifolium, Holodiscus discolor, Rosa nootkana, Philadelphus lewisii, Symphocarpus albus
Form	Select one... Forb Shrub Tree Grass
StageType	Select one... Cutting Bareroot plug Routed Plugs Seeds Bulb <b>Bareroot</b>
Planting Year	2023

Planting Month	February
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Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Wildflower Meadow
Common Plant Name	Self heal, Blue eyed mary, slender hairgrass, large leaf lupine, white yarrow
Scientific Plant Name	Prunella vulgaris, Collinsia verna, Deschampsia elongata, Lupinus polyphyllus, Achillea millefolium
Form	Select one... <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span>Forb</span> <span>Shrub</span> <span>Tree</span> <span>Grass</span> </div>
StageType	Select one... <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span>Cutting</span> <span>Rooted</span> <span>Bareroot</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span>Bareroot plug</span> <span>Plugs</span> <span>Bulb</span> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"><span>Seeds</span></div>
Planting Year	
Planting Month	

### Plant Stewardship

After the plantings are installed, will you conduct plant stewardship (“free to grow”)?

*Most plantings take several years to become established and “free to grow.” Care and attention are necessary, so that they survive, grow and over time achieve the goals of improving watershed process and function. OWEB encourages applicants to seek funding (from OWEB or other funders) to support 3 - 5 years of plant stewardship activities for plantings that are part of an OWEB-funded project.*

Yes

Are you requesting OWEB funds for plant stewardship activities?

Yes

Fill out the table below to provide information on the proposed plant stewardship activities to be completed after the plantings are installed.

*For each vegetation community include information on types of invasive species and animal damage control that will be implemented, type of weather protection measures that will be implemented, and watering or irrigation plans.*

This is a table... utilize online application system to insert records.

Fill out the table below to provide information on the proposed plant stewardship activities to be completed after the plantings are installed.

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Streamside corridor
Years	5
Month	Oct-Nov, Mar-June
Activity	Manual and mechanical weed removal with possibility for spot chemical application, vegetative monitoring and EDRR surveys

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Oak woodland
Years	5
Month	Oct-Nov, Mar-June



Activity	Bi-annual spot spray, manual weed removal as needed, vegetative monitoring and EDRR surveys
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Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Mixed Conifer Hardwood Woodland
Years	5
Month	Oct-Nov, Mar-June
Activity	Bi-annual spot spray, manual weed removal as needed, vegetative monitoring and EDRR surveys

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Shrubland Buffer
Years	5
Month	Oct-Nov, Mar-June
Activity	Bi-annual spot spray, manual weed removal as needed, vegetative monitoring and EDRR surveys

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Wildflower Meadow
Years	5
Month	Oct-Nov, Mar-June
Activity	Bi-annual spot spray, manual weed removal as needed, vegetative monitoring and EDRR surveys

No

Explain how you plan to carry out activities to help the plantings survive and grow over time. (8000 character limit)

Stewardship Plan

The project stewardship plan outlines continued maintenance activities to be funded by Marion County Parks for 5 years following plant installation. The plan gives careful consideration to invasive weed phenology and outlines properly timed treatments that maximize invasive species control while minimizing overall herbicide use. Manual weed removal is used within high priority riparian to reduce and avoid herbicide application adjacent to waterways; hand pulling and hand cutting of target invasives also is applied where necessary to prevent seed spread. Herbicide treatments are conducted twice per year throughout the remaining project areas: Every fall professionally trained and certified crews target perennial and bi-annual rosettes and focus on woody perennials, such as Himilayan blackberry to maximize treatment effectiveness while these targets are drawing nutrients down to their roots; Spring treatments are conducted in April-May to target annual invasives before seed set.

To ensure continued restoration success and inform an adaptive management plan that responds to on the ground conditions, monitoring will be conducted while the stewardship plan is implemented. Staff and/or contractor will measure planting survival, vigor, and native versus invasive species coverage, using fixed

plots and wandering surveys. EDRR surveys and evaluations of invasive/noxious weed cover and impacts also will be continued across the project site as part of the stewardship plan.

No

Explain (8000 character limit)

### Measures of Planting Success

Use the table below to explain how you will document and determine success for the plantings.

This is a table... utilize online application system to insert records.

Use the table below to explain how you will document and determine success for the plantings.

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Streamside corridor
Parameter (choose relevant)	Select one... Percent Cover Percent Survival Native Cover Invasive Cover
Percentage	80

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Oak Woodland
Parameter (choose relevant)	Select one... Percent Cover Percent Survival Native Cover Invasive Cover
Percentage	80

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Mixed Conifer Hardwood Woodland
Parameter (choose relevant)	Select one... Percent Cover Percent Survival Native Cover Invasive Cover
Percentage	80

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Shrubland buffer
Parameter (choose relevant)	Select one... Percent Cover Percent Survival Native Cover Invasive Cover
Percentage	80

Vegetation Community (Emergent Wetland, Ash Forest, Oak Prairie, etc.)	Wildflower Meadow
Parameter (choose relevant)	Select one... Percent Cover Percent Survival Native Cover Invasive Cover
Percentage	75

If, in the course of the 3-5 years following planting, the success rate falls below your standard, what is your plan? (8000 character limit)

Because plants will be installed strategically (according to microsite conditions, achieving 'right-plant right-place'), plantings are expected to become established and meet/exceed thresholds. If plant mortality or cover fails to meet thresholds, however, Marion County Parks will invest secured resources in: 1) evaluating site conditions to determine cause/s of mortality, 2) developing a replanting plan with species that should thrive under current and future site conditions, 3) installing plants (bare root, cuttings, seed) to restore plant cover and/or density targets, 4) monitoring to understand threats to plant establishment, and 5) adaptively managing site to enhance planting survival until plants are 'free to grow.'

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## Permit

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If applicant is successful, the permit and license information provided will be imported into the final grant agreement. It is the applicant's responsibility to verify and update which permits, licenses, and General Authorizations are required for the Project at the time of execution of the agreement and on an ongoing basis.

This is a table... utilize online application system to insert records.

Project activity requiring a permit or license	
Name of permit or license	
Entity issuing permit or license	

Status	
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