

Sampling of Cross Boundary/All Lands Tools to Meet the Goals of Shared Stewardship						
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Tool	Purpose	Eligibility	Partner Role/Responsibilities	Funding	Weblink (s)	Relevant Webinars
Wyden Authority	The Wyden Authority allows the USFS to conduct restoration work (through cooperative agreements) on non-federal lands if the work provides tangible benefits to watersheds on public lands. Projects must advance agency goals and objectives, and should include protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and other resources; or reduction of risk for natural disaster where public safety is threatened; or both.	The USFS can enter into cooperative agreements with landowners, non-profits, state, local or tribal governments, and other federal agencies.	The expectation of mutual benefit and the application to private lands make partnerships essential. Working closely with Forest and District staff to determine how this Authority can best serve an all lands approach is critical.	The authority does not come with dedicated funding. Any funds must come from existing appropriations.	https://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/wyden/ https://scale.sierrainstitute.us/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/SCALE_Wyden1pager-1.pdf	
Good Neighbor Authority (GNA)	The primary goal of GNA is to increase the pace and scale of restoration at a watershed scale and to strengthen partnerships between state, tribal, county and federal agencies to get more done across jurisdictional boundaries. GNA was authorized in the 2014 Farm Bill with amendments made in the 2018 Farm Bill.	Authorizes states, counties, and tribes to enter into agreements to conduct forest, range, and watershed restoration services on National Forest System and BLM lands. Projects must meet the definition of "authorized restoration services".	Partners can help design, plan and or implement projects on USFS/BLM lands. NA allows states to use state contracting mechanisms to conduct work, including commercial timber sales. Other partners can bring technical expertise, local knowledge and financial resources to the table.	No additional federal funding has been appropriated for this program. A combination of federal appropriated dollars, state funding, and partner contributions can be combined in the grant agreement. If 'Revenue' is generated from a GNA timber sale, those funds are managed by the state and used on NFS lands in the project area.	http://www.fs.fed.us/farmbill/gna.shtml	https://www.nationalforests.org/collaboration-resources/tools-search/results?q=Good+neighbor+authority&type=peer-learning-sessions&topic=
Stewardship Authority/Agreements	A flexible approach to implementing natural resource stewardship projects on Federal lands, the use of stewardship authority is helping to accelerate the pace and scope of forest restoration activities. Congress permanently authorized stewardship contracting authorities through the 2014 Farm Bill. 2018 Omnibus expanded use of stewardship contracts by extending the maximum duration from 10 to 20 years in areas at great risk of wildfire.	The primary focus of stewardship agreements is to accomplish work on federal lands. The agreement can be held between a state agency, but is open to any other organization who wants to enter into the agreement with the USFS that meets the intent of the authority.	Partners can play varying roles in a stewardship agreement. A main role would be to serve as the prime signatory on the agreement, thus overseeing the work (timber or service). The state could use their procurement procedures to contract out the work.	This authority does not come with additional appropriated dollars. Unlike GNA it does require a 20% match from the non-federal entity entering into the agreement.	http://www.pinchot.org/doc/495	https://www.nationalforests.org/collaboration-resources/tools-search/results?q=Stewardship+Agreements&type=peer-learning-sessions&topic=
Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA)	Through the Tribal Forest Protection Act, eligible tribes may propose a specific project to the Forest Service that addresses a resource concern originating on federal lands but impacting adjacent tribal trust land or tribal communities. Resource concerns include fire, insect infestation, disease, and other threats. Projects can include but are not limited to on-the-ground restoration projects, technical assistance, and trainings.	Eligible tribal partners should consult with local Forest Service units before submitting a letter of intent and proposal	Third parties, such as community partners, may also be involved in funding and doing work on the ground.	TFPA is an authority, not a funded program, and therefore it does not receive separate appropriations. Activities conducted within a TFPA project may be funded by an appropriate line item or program (e.g. using the Hazardous Fuels line item to pay for controlled burning), or other non-appropriated sources.	http://www.itcnet.org/issues_projects/issues_2/TFPA/	https://www.nationalforests.org/collaboration-resources/tools-search/results?q=Tribal+Forest+Protection+Act&type=peer-learning-sessions&topic=
Farm Bill Insects and Disease Authorities and Wilfire Resiliency CE	The 2014 Farm Bill provides several important tools to accelerate forest restoration within the priority landscapes. Acres within the priority landscape area were recommended by Governors Bullock and Otter. These tools include an Insect and Disease Categorical Exclusion on 3000 acres or less and the ability to focus the NEPA process with a Farm Bill EA or EIS. The 2018 Omnibus established a categorical exclusion to increase fire resilience for projects in the Wildland Urban Interface- similar to that of the Farm Bill CE.	Projects must be in areas designated at risk from insects and disease under the 2014 Farm Bill.	States and partners are working alongside the USFS to increase restoration goals and ensure successful implementation of projects in the Farm Bill priority landscape area. Partners can assist in identifying priority projects and working with the USFS through the collaborative process required in the Farm Bill.	No additional federal funds were appropriated to help implement these new tools. The Region 1 USFS office stood up a separate Interdisciplinary Team to help move projects forward.	http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/r1/forest-grasslandhealth/insects-diseases	https://www.nationalforests.org/collaboration-resources/tools-search/results?q=categorical+exclusion&type=peer-learning-sessions&topic=
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program	The purpose of the CFLRP is to encourage the collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes.	To select projects for implementation under the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund, the Secretary of Agriculture considers the recommendations of an advisory panel. The panel reviews project proposals nominated by the Regional Forester. This panel is appointed by the Secretary and includes experts in ecological restoration, fire ecology, fire management, rural economic development, strategies for ecological adaptation to climate change, fish and wildlife ecology, and woody	There are ongoing opportunities for partners and contractors to engage with the projects already underway and help develop new projects. Multiparty monitoring is another critical way for partners to be involved.	Congress authorized up to \$80-million in annual funding for CFLRP. Each project can receive no more than \$4-million a year, which can cover no more than 50% of the cost of implementing and monitoring restoration treatments on National Forest System lands.	https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/index.shtml	https://www.nationalforests.org/collaboration-resources/tools-search/results?q=CFLRP&type=peer-learning-sessions&topic=

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Joint Chiefs Joint Landscape Restoration Partnership	The goal is to improve the health and resiliency of forest ecosystems where public and private lands meet through a partnership between the Forest Service and NRCS. The vision is to restore lands across large landscapes regardless of ownership, reduce wildfire threats to communities and landowners, protect water quality and supply, and improve habitat for at-risk species seamlessly across public and private lands.	Jointly designed and submitted by local NRCS, USFS and State Foresters.	Partners will help with identification of important watersheds. This program works on All Lands, so partner support in planning and implementation is critical to ensuring a stratetic focus on outcomes.	No additional funds are appropriated for this program; funds come from existing USFS and NRCS budgets. Funds will be allocated to projects identified as a 'priority watershed', jointly decided by these 2 USDA agencies. Funding will vary by year.	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/newsroom/features/?cid=stelprdb1244394	
Western States/ Wildland Urban Interface	State and Private Forestry (S&PF) Program: National Fire Plan funds to mitigate risk from wildland fire within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) are available and awarded through the Western Fire Managers competitive process within the 17 western states and Pacific territories.	States and island territories request funds through an annual competitive application process emphasizing hazardous fuels reduction projects, as well as information and education, and assessment and planning projects.	Each year, the DNRC and IDL accept proposals from partners for submission to the Western Fire Manager competitive process. The State reviews and prioritizes proposals before submitting them to the competitive process.	Each grant request is limited to a maximum of \$300,000	https://www.westernforesters.org/wui-grants	
Hazardous Fuel Reduction Grant	State and Private Forestry (S&PF) Program: Hazardous fuel reduction on non-federal lands to protect communities adjacent to National Forest System Lands with similar mitigation actions. Nonfederal land actions may not be started more than 3 years before NFS initial implementation and must be initiated before completion of NFS initiatives.	States determine priority areas to implement hazardous fuels reduction projects on non-federal lands for community wildfire protection. They often partner with non-profit organizations, conservation districts, county and municipal governments, fire departments.	The State agencies score and prioritizes these proposals, and provide grant administration and technical assistance.	Variable. Each state typically ranges from \$300,000 to \$500,000 depending upon availability of funding.. In Idaho each grant request is limited to a \$300k maximum.	https://www.idl.idaho.gov/grants/index.html	
Landscape Scale Restoration (LaSR) Grant	State and Private Forestry (S&PF) Program: Intended for implementation of watershed level, forest-based projects and activities which address the three State and Private Forestry national themes: conserve and manage working forests, protect forests from threats, and enhance public benefits from private forests.	The state forestry agency is the applicant but can collaborative with all landowners/ interested parties in project identification.	DNRC or IDL is the applicant; may collaborate externally with non-profit organizations, conservation districts, county and municipal governments, etc. to develop application.	Each grant request limited to a maximum of \$300,000. Only 3 applications may be submitted per state.	https://www.thewflc.org/landscape-scale-restoration-competitive-grant-program/fy-2020-landscape-scale-restoration	

**** This will be a 'living document'. Programs will be added and updates will be made as additional information becomes available.**

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Commonly Used Terms/Acronyms: CE EA/EIS NEPA NFMA NFS MA	Name	Abbreviated Definition				
	Categorical Exclusion (CE)	A category of actions under the National Environmental Policy Act, which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and for which neither an				
	Environmental Assessment (EA), Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	When the significance of impacts of a project proposal is uncertain, an environmental assessment (EA) is prepared to assist in making this determination. If it is found that significant impacts will result, the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) should commence immediately.				
	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	The environmental review process under NEPA provides an opportunity for the public to be involved in the Federal agency decision-making process. NEPA requires Federal agencies to				
	National Forest Management Act (NFMA)	This is the primary statute governing the administration of national forests and requires public involvement in preparing and revising forest plans.				
	National Forest System (lands) (NFS)					
	Master Stewardship agreement (MSA)	Master agreement is an agreement, executed between the Forest Service and a cooperator that establishes a framework for completion of separate but related projects under supplemental				