

1. Site Identification:

The 'on-the-ground' assessment potential project sites.

2. Site Acquisition:

The process by which landowners agree to the protection of viable project sites through donation or purchase of conservation easements or through fee simple purchase.

3. Site Assessment:

The preliminary step of project design that involves measurement and documentation of existing conditions and functions of viable project sites and the surrounding watershed. Project goals, targeted functions, and a conceptual design are established at this stage of project implementation.

4. Project Design:

The production of a final design that provides specifications and drawings to be used for necessary permits and to guide the construction of the restoration project.

5. Site Restoration:

The construction phase of a project where the physical structure of a site is modified to influence hydrological and biological functions.

6. Post-Monitoring:

The collection, evaluation, and reporting of data following construction to determine if restored sites are meeting project goals. Post-monitoring can extend to five years after restoration activities and will involve the remediation of sites that are not meeting success criteria.

7. Long-Term Maintenance and Management:

The periodic inspection of sites after the post-monitoring phase to ensure the protection of sites against unauthorized activities.