

Northern Blues (CFLR024)

Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests

1. CFLRP Expenditures, Match, and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY21 CFLN and Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2021
CFLN2419	\$626,845
<u>CFLN2420</u>	\$2,362,655
TOTAL	\$2,989,500

This amount should match the amount of CFLN dollars spent in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year. CFLN funds can only be spent on NFS lands.

Fund Source – (Forest Service Salary and Expense Match Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2021
NSCF2421	\$579,012
<u>WSCF2421</u>	\$954,022
TOTAL	\$1,533,034

This amount should match the amount of matching funds in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report for Salary and Expenses. Staff time spent on CFLRP proposal implementation and monitoring may be counted as CFLRP match – see [Program Funding Guidance](#) for details.

Fund Source – (Forest Service Discretionary Matching Funds)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2021
CFCC2413	\$16,784
CFHF2421	\$1,894,015
CFRT2421	\$273,912
<u>KV436F19</u>	\$150,993
TOTAL	\$2,335,704

This amount should match the amount of matching funds in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report, *minus* any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) which should be reported in the partner contribution table below. Per the [Program Funding Guidance](#), federal dollars spent on non-NFS lands may be included if aligned with CFLRP proposal implementation within the landscape.

Fund Source – (Partner Match)	In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?	Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY21	Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity	Where activity/item is located or impacted area
Washington Department of Natural Resources (FFR Direct Investment Funding)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding 0614NFXN0220	\$150,000	Incoming funds agreement covered non-commercial thinning treatments at Rose, Stentz, Lick, Elk Point	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:

Oregon Department of Forestry (PACE funding)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding 0614NFXN0820	\$54,119	Incoming funds agreement covered PACE funding for archeological surveys for the Davis and Elbow Projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding 0614NFXN2621	\$20,000	Incoming funds agreement for prescribed burning implementation in 2021 and 2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Bonneville Power Administration- Grande Ronde Model Watershed Project	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding 0616NFXND421	\$85,000	Incoming funds agreement for Longley Meadows planting contract	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Bonneville Power Administration- Grande Ronde Model Watershed Project	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding 0616NFXFM016	\$230,138	Incoming funds agreement for contract covering Middle Fly drainage wood harvest stage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Bonneville Power Administration- Grande Ronde Model Watershed Project	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding 0616NFXFZ116	\$64,400	Incoming funds agreement for contract covering labor and equipment on 7.5 miles of stream restoration in the East Fork Grande Ronde and Upper Fly drainages	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board- Grande Ronde Model Watershed Project	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding 0616NFXF0416	\$16,687	Incoming funds agreement for contract covering Bird Track Springs and Longley Meadows Fish habitat restoration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$15,000	Agreement covering elk habitat improvement and road decommissioning in Bald Angel project area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:

Trout Unlimited	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$66,968	Agreement covering large woody material placement in the Grande Ronde Basin	1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National ForestSystem Lands 2. Other lands withinCFLRP landscape:
Trout Unlimited	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$15,309	Agreement covering high density woody debris placement in the North Fork John Day river tributary streams	3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National ForestSystem Lands 4. Other lands withinCFLRP landscape:
Sustainable Northwest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$20,045	Agreement covering thinning and removal of Western Juniper in the West Bologna Stewardship project area	5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National ForestSystem Lands 6. Other lands withinCFLRP landscape:
Sustainable Northwest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$16,805	Agreement covering thinning and removal of Western Juniper in the Burnt Cabin Stewardship project area	7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National ForestSystem Lands 8. Other lands withinCFLRP landscape:
Bonneville Power Administration-Grande Ronde Model Watershed Project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$1,777,156	Contract covering Longley Meadows Fish habitat restoration	9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National ForestSystem Lands 10. Other lands withinCFLRP landscape:
Bonneville Power Administration-Grande Ronde Model Watershed Project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$244,000	Contract covering helicopter use for watershed restoration in boulder placement in the Middle and Upper Grande Ronde	11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National ForestSystem Lands 12. Other lands withinCFLRP landscape:
Grande Ronde Model Watershed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$36,000	Agreement covering hiring and training 3 seasonal technicians to collect data on 10 miles of restored stream for effectiveness monitoring	13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National ForestSystem Lands 14. Other lands withinCFLRP landscape:
Grande Ronde Model Watershed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$90,000	Contracted work for archeology contract firm to conduct surveys for future restoration projects	15. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National ForestSystem Lands 16. Other lands withinCFLRP landscape:

Arbor Day Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$45,000	Purchased seedlings for 60 acres off tree planting along Sheep Creek	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
The Nature Conservancy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$58,687	Agreement covered moist-mixed conifer data collection and sharing for the Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman Forests	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Oregon Department of Forestry (E-board funding)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$59,450	Assistance in prescribed burning preparations, implementation and monitoring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Mt. Adams Institute	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$69,022	Agreement covered veteran interns that completed non-commercial thinning acres on the Umatilla National Forest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Powder Basin Watershed Council	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$5,704	Agreement covered student crews that conducted monitoring plots on projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Wallowa Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$395,652	Contributions include support for CFLRP and All Lands monitoring crews and development of the CFLRP and All Lands monitoring plans, coordination to support Operations Team, My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership, Northern Blues Forest Collaborative, Communications and Storytelling Team, Stewardship Workforce/Biomass Utilization Team, and Project Teams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape: Nonindustrial Private Forest Landowners & CTUIR

Oregon Department of Forestry - Northeast Oregon District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$630,188	Contracted \$\$ spent on adjoining private lands to support wildfire/fuel reduction; values at risk protection; landscape resiliency, and increased forest health on 1,249ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape: Nonindustrial Private Forest Landowners
Oregon Department of Forestry - Northeast Oregon District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$550,000	ODF forestry staff time to complete 1,249 acres of hazardous fuels reduction treatment on adjoining private lands	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape: Nonindustrial Private Forest Landowners
Natural Resources Conservation Service - John Day/Umatilla and Snake River Basins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$ 1,480,842	Contracted \$\$ spent on adjoining private lands to support watershed health, forest health, and fire resiliency on 4,288 acres	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape: Nonindustrial Private Landowners
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$ 1,892,795	Contracted \$\$ spent on adjoining CTUIR Tribal lands to support watershed health, forest health, and fire resiliency on 4,004 acres	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape: CTUIR Tribal Forest Lands
Wallowa Resources - Wallowa Canyonland Partnership	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$177,840	Contracted \$\$ spent on adjoining private lands to manage invasive and noxious weeds on 936 acres	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape: Nonindustrial Private Landowners
Tri-County Cooperative Weed Management Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$70,860	Contracted \$\$ spent on adjoining private lands to manage invasive and noxious weeds on 361 acres	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape: Nonindustrial Private Landowners
TOTALS	Total In-Kind Contributions: \$7,717,323 Total Funding: \$620,344 Total: (Funding + In-kind): \$8,337,667			

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project across **all lands** within the CFLRP landscape. For CFLRP projects under the CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy, note that this table addresses the [core CFLRP common monitoring strategy question](#), “If and to what extent has CFLRP investments attracted partner investments across the landscapes?”

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY21)	Totals
Total <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY21	\$118,664
Revenue generated through Good Neighbor Agreements	Totals
	\$115,161

Revised non-monetary credit limits should be the amount in contract's "[Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements](#)," the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

Revenue generated from GNA should only be reported for CFLRP match if the funds are intended to be spent within the CFLRP project area for work in line with the CFLRP project's proposed restoration strategies and in alignment with the CFLRP authorizing legislation

2. Please tell us about the CFLR **project's progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal** and **how it has contributed to wildfire risk reduction goals.**

FY2021 Overview

FY21 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	Acres
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	13,361
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	23,811
Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	28,926
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition	8,183
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	51,285

Please provide a narrative overview of treatments completed in FY21, including data on whether your project has expanded the pace and/or scale of treatments over time, and if so, how you've accomplished that – what were the key enabling factors?

Of the \$3 million the project received in CFLN funds, the two Forests allocated \$266,000 off-the-top to fund agreements that were mutually beneficial and helped the project to make accomplishments in monitoring support and invasives treatments, as well as to leverage partner resources in the planning and implementation of prescribed fire projects. The remaining CFLN funds were balanced between labor-intensive treatments (hand thinning and piling) and equipment-intensive treatments (mechanical thinning/mastication and grapple piling), which collectively accomplished over 66,000 acres of treatment. In addition, significant investments of appropriated matching funds, totaling over \$2.6 million, contributed to the reported project accomplishments of 16,655 acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface, 20,928 acres of high priority hazardous fuels treated within the wildland/urban interface, and over 13,500 acres of prescribed fire on National Forest System lands.

Since this is the first implementation year of our project, we cannot speak to whether the project has itself expanded on the pace and/or scale of treatments over time; however, in FY21, with CFLN funds, we were able to accomplish approximately double the average annual acres. With 2-3 years of shelf-stock NEPA ready projects to work through, the enabling factor was having enough funding to contract the work.

- **How was this area prioritized for treatment?** What kinds of information, input, and/or analyses were used to prioritize? Please provide a summary or links to any quantitative analyses completed.

Following the CFLRP award announcement for Northern Blues in October of 2020, the Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman Forest Supervisors chartered a CFLRP Committee to manage projects and funding related to the program. The chartered Committee includes representatives from both Forests and meets regularly to review and discuss project information and to make recommendations to Forest Supervisors for decision. As an initial order of business, the committee reviewed the CFLRP proposal and identified the following project selection criteria to be used when prioritizing projects and making funding recommendations.

Selected implementation projects should meet one or more of the CFLRP proposal resiliency goals of:

- protecting highly valued resources and assets (homes/WUI, private inholdings, municipal watersheds, unique habitats, infrastructure and assets, utilities, etc.);
- creating or connecting landscape-level fuel breaks or adjacent to other landscape disturbances (past treatments, wildfires);
- have potential for cross boundary work with partners and allow for leveraging of resources;
- while also addressing project administrative goals of:
 - using shelf stock/NEPA-ready work; “finishing the job” (completing all remaining/feasible work in project area);
 - and considering workload distribution across the two forests (capacity).

Priorities on private lands were determined through each county’s Community Wildfire Protection Plan which utilized the Westwide Risk Assessment and community driven processes, in addition to the Natural Resources Conservation Service’s county work group model. Nez Perce Tribe has outlined their priorities for work within their Forest Management Plan, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation priorities are identified within their Forest Management Plan, which closely aligns with their First Foods Mission.

To continue to find alignment across all these lands (public, private, and tribal) - following the CFLRP award announcement - the region also pulled together the Northern Blues All Lands Partnership (see Question #4 and 11 for a full description of the Partnership). The Partnership was created to continue to find alignment across ownerships and identify opportunities to implement meaningful cross-boundary forest health and fire risk reduction projects at a landscape scale.

- **Please tell us whether these treatments were in “high or very high wildfire hazard area from the “wildfire hazard potential map”** (<https://www.firelab.org/project/wildfire-hazard-potential>)
 - Were the treatments in **proximity to a highly valued resource** like a community, a WUI area, communications site, campground, etc.?

Approximately 20,928 acres were treated in high value WUI areas. Fourteen separate WUI areas had treatments ranging from prescribed burning to commercial and non-commercial thinning treatments to mastication. All of the treatments that occurred were in high and very-high wildfire hazard areas according to the 2020 Wildfire Hazard Potential Map.

- **What did you learn** about the interaction between treatment prioritization, scale, and cost reduction? What didn’t work? Please provide data and further context here.

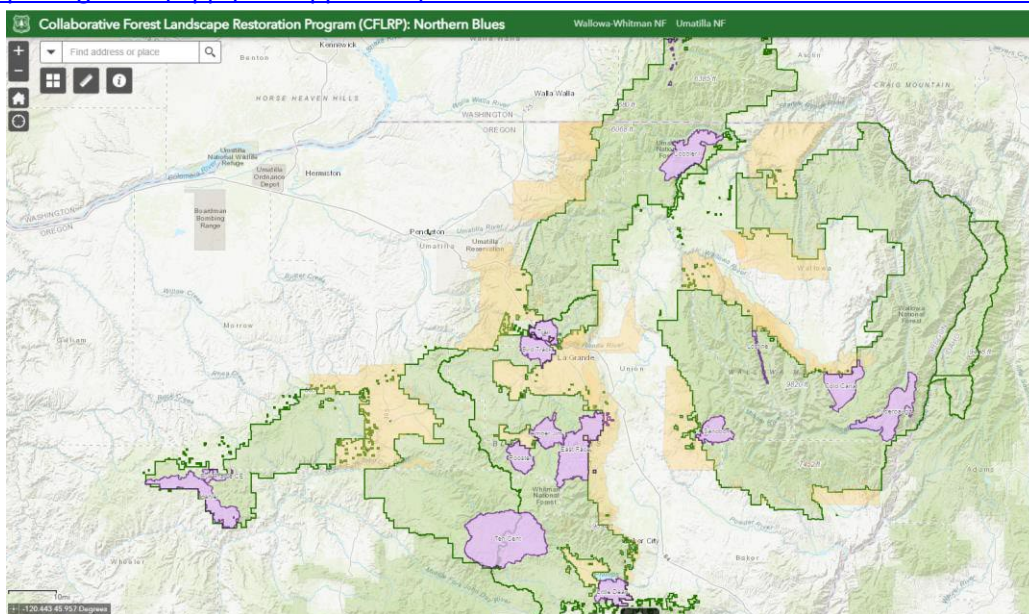
During our first project year, we did not have data to analyze cost reduction or prioritization. However, by treating separate areas across the landscape we were able to better distribute resources to layout, inspect,

and monitor activities. This will also allow multiple WUI areas to receive treatments over several years, which limits the scope and scale of red slash between scheduled types of treatments.

Please provide visuals if available, including maps of the landscape and hazardous fuels treatments completed, before and after photos, and/or graphics from fire regime restoration analysis. You may copy and paste or provide a link.

Northern Blues CFLR Project WebMap and link:

<https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2c67721a0080459f9806b498883735f6>



The Northern Blues CFLRP has an overarching goal to “restore and maintain forested ecosystems to greater levels of fireresciliency, to reduce the risk, size and frequency of high severity wildfire, and allow naturally occurring fire to play its beneficial roles when and where appropriate.” We use several strategies in order to accomplish this goal including but not limited to: (1) Landscape scale, cross boundary treatments (2) Strategic fuel breaks (3) Restoration of special habitats/resources (4) Supporting local Community Wildfire Protection Plans and Fire adapted communities (5) Robust monitoring & adaptive management and (6) Development of forest workforce capacity. Below are a few photos representing these different strategies taking place across the Northern Blues CFLR landscape during fiscal year 2021.

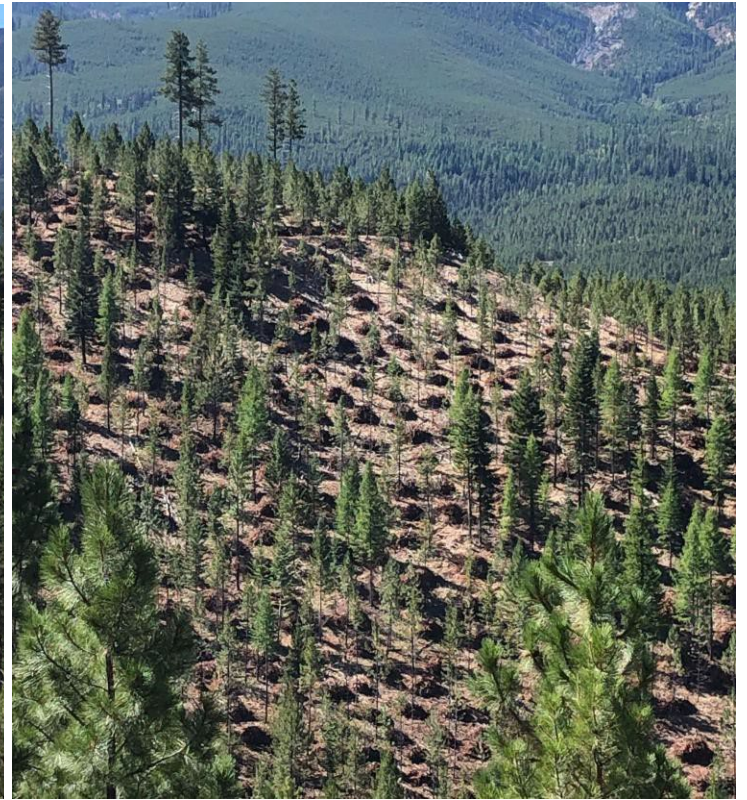


Photo 1, 2 and 3: Landscape scale, cross boundary treatments/Prescribed Fire: Stage Gulch Fire - the largest prescribed burn performed by Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation-Department of Natural Resources this year at 1730 acres. It was the first time the agency completed an aerial ignition prescribed burn and it was the most acres ever burned on the Umatilla reservation. They were able to complete this large acreage with the assistance of other agencies (BIA agencies of Navajo, Billings Helitack, Crow Helitack, Umatilla National FS, ODF, Oregon Military Department (OMD), and East Umatilla Fire Rescue).



Photo 4: Landscape Scale Cross Boundary Project/Strategic Fuel Breaks/Fire Adapted Communities: Photo from the La Grande Valley West Project - a priority cross boundary project in Union County which encompasses 48,000+ acres of one of Union County's most populated/developed Wildland Urban Interface Areas. This is an outcome of local coordination/collaboration amongst NRCS, ODF, Union County, OSU OTEC and FS. This particular photo is a strategic fuel break from the county owned Community Forest - Mount Emily Recreation Area.





Photos 5-10: Landscape scale, cross boundary treatments/Strategic fuel breaks: Photos 5 & 6 are before and after photos of the “Happy” contract, which was a non-commercial thin, followed by hand piling on 325 acres. Photos 7 & 8 are from a 608 acre thin/ mastication and hand/grapple pile unit in the “Ten Cent” project area, before and after the piles were burned. Photos 9 & 10 are of a hand thin/grapple pile unit on one side of the road and a mastication unit on the other in the “Limber Jim” project area, with 64 total acres treated. Photos 11 & 12 are of a thin and handpile unit in the “Cold Canal” project area, which treated a total of 37 acres.



Photos 11, 12 & 13: Robust monitoring & adaptive management/Development of forest workforce capacity: The Northern Blues All Lands Monitoring Team – is finalizing the first iteration of an all lands monitoring strategy that addresses work on public, private and tribal lands. This summer the team led a successful pilot monitoring season, while also providing opportunities for forestry skills development for high schoolers and college students (see Monitoring Crew above). They also investigated the efficacy of an innovative method of detecting bird species occupancy in our forests and found that acoustic recording units were more efficient and just as effective at detecting White Headed Woodpecker presence in old growth stands as point survey counts.



Photos 14 & 15: Restoration of special habitats/resources: This is a photo of Dry Creek - where the stream banks were incised and the floodplain was less than one acre. The Union Soil and Water Conservation District worked with a private landowner to restore the creek’s sinuosity and floodplain, doubling it in size. The stream habitat was further enhanced by placing 280 large trees and 600 pieces of wood and planting more than 5,000 native plants. The Upper Grande Ronde Initiative - a partnership focusing on restoration of 11 prioritized reaches of the Grand Ronde sub-basin - is an excellent example of special habitat restoration happening across private lands within our landscape.

Expenditures

Category	\$
FY21 Wildfire Preparedness ¹	\$2,015,048
FY21 Wildfire Suppression ²	\$88,500,000
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	N/A
FY21 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	\$2,613,970
FY21 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	\$2,229,780

¹ Include base salaries, training, and resource costs borne by the unit(s) that sponsors the CFLRP project. If costs are directly applicable to the project landscape, describe full costs. If costs are borne at the unit level(s), describe what proportions of the costs apply to the project landscape. This may be as simple as Total Costs X (Landscape Acres/Unit Acres).

³ Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape. Describe acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack. Describe acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape. Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.

How may the treatments that were implemented contribute to reducing fire costs? If you have seen a reduction in fire suppression costs over time, please include that here.

Since this is the first year of the Northern Blues project, we cannot relate project treatments to a reduction in fire suppression costs. However, this was a significant fire year, both in terms of acres burned and suppression costs. This information can serve as a baseline of costs during year one and can be referenced in future years.

2021 Large Fires that burned within the CFLRP boundary and on the Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman Forests:

Suppression costs (across all agencies)

- Elbow Creek- \$25.3 million
- Green Ridge- \$43.3 million
- Lick Creek- \$9.7 million
- Dry Gulch- \$ 7.2 million
- Joseph Canyon and Dry Creek- \$3 million

None of the treatments that were completed in fiscal year 21 contributed to reducing fire costs but pre-CFLRP treatments were effective in reducing fire costs on the Lick Creek fire. The Lick Creek fire burned over 80,000 acres and was secured in approximately 10 days due to the positive interactions the fire had with fuel treatments. The treatments also provided a place for firefighters to safely engage the fire both directly and indirectly, leading to a much more efficient and abbreviated suppression operation.

Have there been any assessments or reports conducted within your CFLRP landscape that provide information on cost reduction, cost avoidance, and/or other cost related data as it relates to fuels treatment and fires? If so, please summarize or provide links here:

This is not applicable at this point for our project as no reports or assessments have been conducted.

Please include acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack and acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape, and costs.

- Include expenses in wildfire preparedness and suppression, where relevant
- Include summary of BAER requests and authorized levels within the project landscape, where relevant

Approximately 28,926 acres of beneficial fire occurred within the Northern Blues CFLRP landscape in the past year. Total cost for the beneficial portion of the fire was around \$3.3 million, or approximately \$120 per acre. The Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) request was authorized for approximately \$251,375 for the Lick Creek fire in fiscal year 2021.

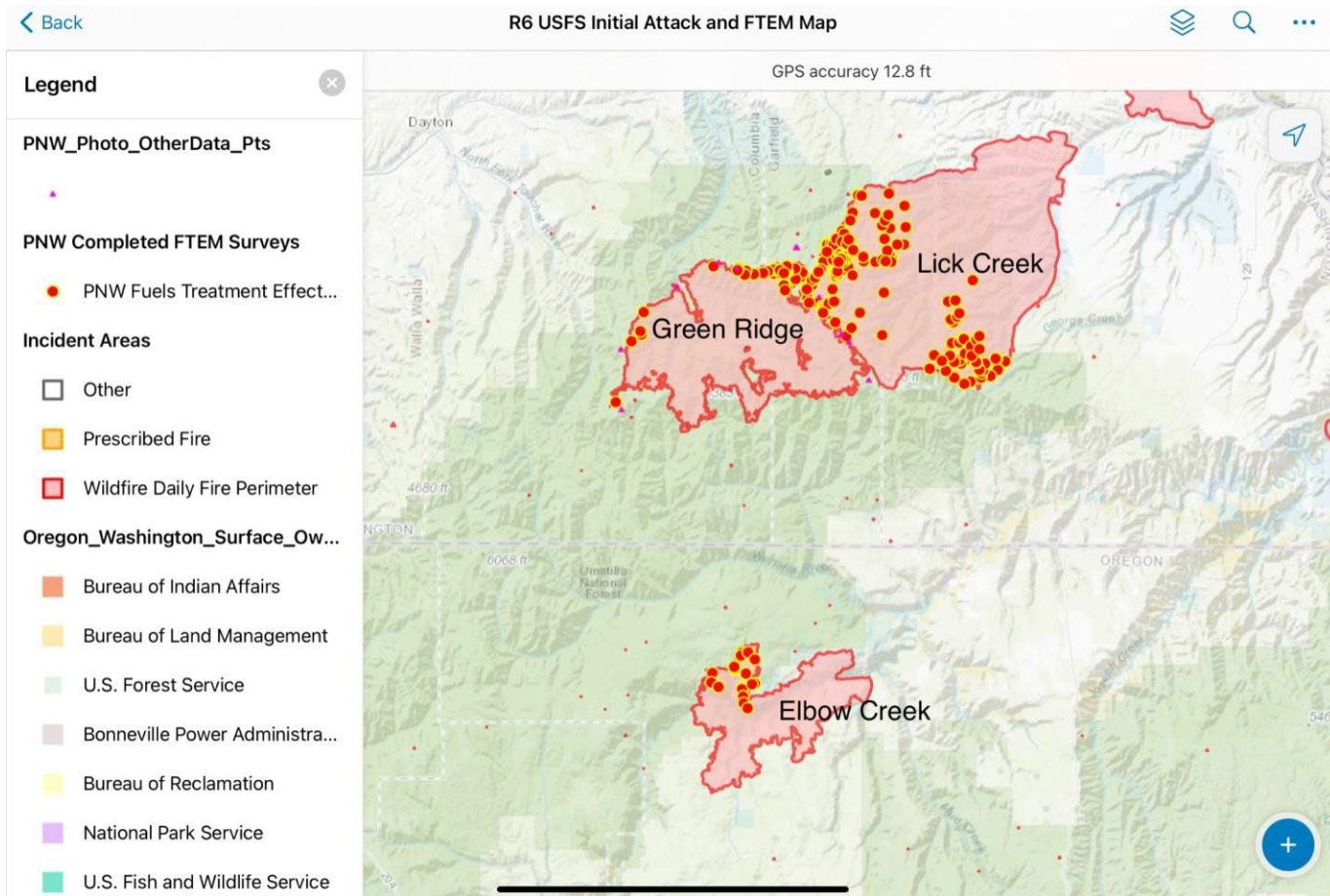
If a wildfire interacted with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary:

Each unit is required to complete and submit a standard fuels treatment effectiveness monitoring (FTEM) entry in the FTEM database (see FSM 5140) when a wildfire occurs within or enters into a fuel treatment area. **For fuel treatment areas within the CFLR boundary, please copy/paste that entry here and respond to the following supplemental questions. Note that the intent of these questions is to understand progress as well as identify challenges and what didn't work as expected to promote learning and adaptation.**

Over 160 wildfire/fuels treatment interactions occurred across the CFLRP landscape during the 2021 fire season. Fuels Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring crews were deployed in October to confirm and monitor those interactions. (See below for a map of interactions.) Treatments that were monitored for effectiveness were implemented from 2011 through 2020.

- 11 interactions were monitored on the Elbow fire, with 8 of those entering treatment areas. 37% of the monitored treatments were effective in changing the behavior of the fire and aiding in the control effort.

- 130 interactions were monitored across the Lick Creek Fire. 85% of the treatments were effective in both moderating fire behavior and aiding in the control efforts.
- 21 interactions were monitored on the Green Ridge Fire and 19 of those treatments were burned through. 74% of the treatments that interacted with the fire were shown to be effective in changing the fire behavior and aiding in the control efforts.



- o *Please describe if/how partners or community members engaged in the planning or implementation of the relevant fuels treatment.* Washington Department of Natural Resources provided direct investment funding through an agreement in 2020 to treat approximately 435 acres of mechanical thinning and 440 acres of hand thinning and piling. These funds were expended through contracts administered by the Pomeroy Ranger District. All the past projects identified partners and community members through the relevant scoping process.
- o *Did treatments include coordinated efforts on other federal, tribal, state, private, etc. lands within or adjacent to the CFLR landscape?* Treatments were coordinated with the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- o *What resource values were you and your partners concerned with protecting or enhancing? Did the treatments help to address these value concerns?* There were campgrounds, trails and adjacent private and other agency owned land. Some of the treatments helped to protect these resources.
- o *Did the treatments do what you expected them to do? Did they have the intended effect on fire behavior or outcomes?* In some areas they did, but in other areas they did not. Some of past treatments dated back to 2006. (See description of effectiveness above.)

- *What is your key takeaway from this event – what would you have done differently? What elements will you continue to apply in the future?* Overall, we feel that the treatments were effective in moderating fire behavior and adding to the landscape's fireresilience. They also provided a safe place for firefighters to anchor to when establishing control lines.



Photos 16 & 17: Lick Creek Fire Effects

If a wildfire occurred within the CFLR landscape on an area planned for treatment but not yet treated:

- Please include:
 - Acres impacted and severity of impact
 - Brief description of the planned treatment for the area-

The Lick Creek (and Dry Gulch) Fires were ignited by lightning southwest of Asotin, WA on July 7th. (The two fires burned together on July 8th.) The Lick Creek Fire spread actively for 10 days before previous treatments, containment lines and roads stopped further growth, with a total fire size of 80,421 acres. The fire burned in the Sunrise Vegetation and Fuels Management Project, Asotin Creek Prescribed Fire, and South George Vegetation and Fuels Management project planning areas.

- The Sunrise planning area included 7,790 acres of commercial harvest and associated activity fuels treatments,

- 2,130 acres of non-commercial thinning, and 14,055 acres of prescribed fire.
 - Cougar Timber Sale and Puma Small Business Association- these were active timber sales, with 1,158 total acres impacted.
 - Bobcat Integrated Resource Service Contract- this sale area was in the process of being marked and had not been sold, with 900 acres impacted.
 - All 14,055 acres of planned prescribed fire units were impacted.
 - Not all commercial thinning acres were affected. A Supplemental Information Report for the Sunrise Planning area is in progress and it is yet to be determined if the changed conditions would change the conclusions documented in the original analysis. If so, a new decision for the project would be required.
 - The Umatilla National Forest was also in the process of developing a collection agreement with the Washington Department of Natural resources prior to the start of the Lick Creek fire. The agreement covered 574 acres of non-commercial thinning in the Cougar project area, which the forest had planned to contract.
- Asotin Creek Planning area included 10,380 acres of prescribed fire.
 - All 7,957 acres of Forest Service land and 2,423 acres of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife land in this planning area burned in the Lick Creek Fire.
 - The project also included Spalding's Catchfly monitoring plots to study the effect of fire on Spalding's Catchfly and were impacted by the fire.
- South George planning area included 3,000 acres of prescribed fire, 3,900 acres of commercial harvest, and associated activity fuel treatments, and 1,150 acres of non-commercial thinning.
 - Not all of this planning area was impacted; of the area that was, 1,930 acres of commercial harvest and associated activity fuel treatments had already been completed.
 - Out of the 3,000 acres planned for prescribed fire (which had not been completed) 2,385 acres were burned in the fire.

The Elbow Creek Fire burned nearly 23,000 acres about 17 miles North of Wallowa, OR from July 15 to August 12th. The fire burned on lands managed by the Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, as well as on Bureau of Land Management and Oregon Department of Forestry protected lands. Approximately 4,480 acres occurred on Umatilla National Forest, with 3,490 acres in the Elbow Insect and Disease project area.

- The fire burned 843 acres within proposed commercial harvest units. Suppression resources also created 178 acres of shaded fuel breaks within the project area, of which 20 acres were within commercial treatment areas.
- The Elbow Insect and Disease project had no active contracts at the time of the Elbow fire, so no contract modifications were required. However, the first commercial timber sale (Crossbow – 690 acres) was being prepared and was scheduled for advertisement in August for fiscal year 2021 as part of the Umatilla National Forest timber target. Due to fire activity and a need to reassess units impacted by the fuel break activity, Crossbow timber sale has been delayed and will be awarded in the 4th quarter of fiscal year 2022.
- According to the findings of the Supplemental Information Report, approximately 90-95% of the acres originally planned for treatment are still available for treatment activity, with some additional design criteria for resource protection.

The Green Ridge Fire was ignited by lightning on July 7th and spread slowly through rugged terrain in the Wenaha Tucannon wilderness area. The Green Ridge Fire continued to burn, primarily in the wilderness area, until precipitation and increased fuel moistures stopped further spread around mid-September, burning a total of 43,694 acres. The fire impacted the Godman Thin Insect and Disease Categorical Exclusion and Turkey Tail planning areas.

- The Godman Thin project area includes approximately 592 acres of commercial harvest, 554 acres of non-

commercial thinning and 59 acres of hand piling.

- All commercial activities and associated fuel treatments were completed prior to the start of the Green Ridge Fire. Non-commercial thinning and hand piling had not yet been completed, but is currently under contract.
 - A Supplemental Information Report will need to be completed because the fire did burn in the planning area. However, it appears that there will not be a change in condition for Godman Thin Insect and Disease and the thinning and hand pile contract will be viable.
- Turkey Tail was in the beginning stages of planning and included 1,588 acres of commercial harvest and 960 acres of NCT. It is unknown how much of the planning area was impacted by the fire at this point. Additional reconnaissance and analysis will be required before moving forward with the project.
- o *Summary of next steps – will the project implement treatments elsewhere? Will they complete an assessment?*
 - An assessment will be completed to see if treatment may still be needed but most likely the area will be considered treated and put into maintenance cycle.
- o *Description of collaborative involvement in determining next steps.*
 - Collaborative involvement in determining next steps is unknown at this time.

3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool? Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) inputs and assumptions available [here](#).³

The local area, or economic impact area, input into the TREAT database included a total of 17 counties. The following were the reasons identified why these counties were included:

- Counties are within the CFLRP project boundary: Oregon- Baker, Gilliam, Grant, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler; Washington- Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Walla Walla; Idaho- Adams, Idaho
- Counties outside of the CFLRP boundary, but where timber processing facilities are located: Idaho- Nez Perce, Canyon

Looking at your CFLRP project’s TREAT Data Entry “Full Project Details” Tab, what percent of funding was used for contracts within the local impact area? (see cell D13)⁴ If you have data on what percent of funding was used for agreements within the local impact area, please note.

Approximately 69% of funding across the CFLRP landscape was used for contracts within the local impact area. Approximately 4% of the funding across the CFLRP landscape was applied to agreements with local partners and agreements that supported contracts with local firms.

Contract Funding Distributions (“Full Project Details” Tab):

Description	Project Percent
Equipment intensive work	65%
Labor-intensive work	14%
Material-intensive work	16%
Technical services	4%
Professional services	1%
Contracted Monitoring	0%
TOTALS:	100%

³ For CFLRP projects under the CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy this and the responses below address the [core CFLRP common monitoring strategy questions](#), “How have CFLRP activities supported local jobs and labor income?” and “How do sales, contracts, and agreements associated with the CFLRP affect local communities?”

⁴ If you would prefer to use other data collected locally, you may include that here. Do not include dollars that were contracted to firms outside of the local area.

Please provide a brief description of the local businesses that benefited from CFLRP related contracts and agreements, if known. Consider characteristics such as tribally owned firms, veteran-owned firms, women-owned firms, minority-owned firms, and business size.⁵

This information is not currently well known, although we hope to track this type of information through socioeconomic monitoring during future project years.

FY 2021 Modelled Jobs Supported/Maintained (CFLN and matching funding):

FY 2021 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	13 5	214	\$11,802,300	\$15,062,055
Forest and watershed restoration component	73	143	\$3,291,495	\$5,480,016
Mill processing component	23 5	534	\$16,344,214	\$27,760,059
Implementation and monitoring	16	20	\$1,048,376	\$1,188,639
Commercial Firewood and contracted Monitoring	3	4	\$40,485	\$73,613
TOTALS:	46 3	915	\$32,526,870	\$49,564,383

4. Briefly describe community benefits that align with the CFLRP proposal and strategies socioeconomic goals. How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community(ies) from a social and/or economic standpoint? Please link to monitoring reports or other relevant information if available.

Indicator	Description	Links to Reports
Public Education/ Public Input in Processes/ Private Landowner Engagement	Webinar Series. In an effort to build the collective knowledge base of our small forestland owner community across the Northern Blues landscape OSU Forestry and Natural Resources Extension (in collaboration with My Blues Mountains Woodland Partnership partners) has deployed several landowner webinar series (3 series, with 31 separate webinars on varying topics related to forest management) marketed to all forest landowners across the Northern Blues footprint (via social media, direct mailings, and newspaper ads). Between the “Eastern Oregon Forests” Webinar Series (Late 2020) and the “Managing Eastern Oregon Forests”	Summary of webinar series

⁵ This information is publicly available through usaspending.gov, there are other firm characteristics that may be more relevant for your CFLRP project or important for tracking over time.

	<p>Webinar Series (2021) there were a total of 1916 participants with a low of 44 people and a high of 110 attendees with most topics drawing 60 to 70 persons. Of these participants 376 were unique participants and with 813 recording views.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Collaborative. Over this past year the Northern Blues Forest Collaborative (our collaborative covering both the Umatilla and Wallowa Whitman National Forests) drafted and signed new Operating Principles and Zones of Agreement (ZOAs). They also had a successful field season with five Forest Collaborative Tours, each averaging between 20-30 diverse participants. - Story Telling. The All Lands Communications Team is in the process of developing a Communications Strategy - which will include the development of (1) a combined Northern Blues All Lands Website/StoryMap that tells of the story of the collective work across the partnership on public, private and tribal lands in a meaningful and compelling way and (2) an onboarding Partnership video and brochure telling the story of the Partnership for new and current members. - New funding opportunities. Several funding opportunities were obtained this year to support restoration work on private lands. Each grant is a result of the All Lands Partnership which established the vision, planning and capacity to secure competitive funding. Our private land partners' success securing Emergency-Board Funding is a clear example: on very short notice the Oregon Department of Forestry secured and implemented \$300,000 of new treatment covering 500 acres across 13 separate projects in Baker, Umatilla, and Wallowa. Another successful example was the new East Oregon-wide Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) that the region received earlier this year (\$4M, with a call out for applications for this Fall with ability to implement next spring of 2022). We are still waiting for news on a new Joint Chiefs grant. Initial reviews rated our proposal for LaGrande Valley West very high – this funding will support implementation on Forest Service, private and county owned land (Mount. Emily Recreation Area). 	<p>Summary of NBFC's field tours, and new ZOA and OPs</p> <p>Link to the beginnings of an online map developed by the USFS</p>
<p>Cross Institutional Agreements/ Partner Relationships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern Blues All Lands Partnership (NBAL) and new MOU. NBAL is a coalition of diverse local and regional partners collectively committed to strategically planning and implementing forest and fire resiliency restoration projects across 10-million acres of public, private and tribal forestland in the southeast Washington-northeast Oregon Northern Blue Mountains Region to restore and maintain forested ecosystems to greater levels of fire resiliency, to reduce the risk, size and frequency of high severity wildfire, and allow naturally occurring fire to play its beneficial roles when and where appropriate. The Partnership completed a Memorandum of Understanding in December 2021 outlining our collective goals and objectives. All partners plan to sign the MOU by the end of the year. See Question #11 for a full description of the Partnership. - Increase # of agreements, which include incoming funding, in-kind contributions and non-funded work. In FY21, there were 21 separate single or multi-year agreements that covered CFLRP accomplishment work, for a total matching funds amount covered under agreement of \$8,337,667 	<p>Final Partnership MOU</p> <p>CFLRP Report, Question 1.a</p>

<p>Community Wildfire Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firewise Communities. As a method to mobilize, educate and engage neighborhoods and groups of landowners located within the Project’s cross boundary project areas - the My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership has been building capacity to support a new Firewise Community Program in Northeast Oregon since late 2019. A Firewise Community is a community of landowners dedicated to preparing their community and collective forestlands for a wildfire by participating in community wildfire reduction and forest restoration efforts. It is a neighborhood-level organizing tool to increase local landowner involvement in forestry and wildfire risk reduction projects. 	<p>Publicity for NE OR Firewise effort</p>
<p>Materials to Local Infrastructure/ Jobs to Local Economy and Job Training Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workforce Development Through Monitoring - Through the NBAL monitoring program described below, eight high school student interns in Baker and Wallowa County and three early career professionals developed forestry skills through participating in forest monitoring, two college research assistants developed skills related to socioeconomic monitoring, and one graduate student worked on an avian monitoring project with FS wildlife biologists. Two of the early career professionals were retained on two months of additional contracts working with FS staff and on private lands monitoring because of the forestry skills they developed. - Contractor Survey. Partners from the Stewardship Workforce Development team are teaming up to conduct outreach and an assessment across the forest contractor community (see description of survey in Question 11). - Increased Forest Consultant Capacity. The NE OR Forest Management Mentorship and Training Program was launched by the My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership partners in response to new requirements that all Northeast Oregon private landowners have a forest management plan in place prior to accessing costshare dollars to perform forestry work on their property - in addition to a lack of Northeast Oregon forestry consultants with the capacity to meet this new demand for plans. The program included both a formalized training and mentorship where new forestry technicians/interns were paired with experienced Northeast Oregon forest consultants or mentors to co-write forest management plans for private forest landowners. We now have three additional private forest consultant technicians and a full time ODF forester who are writing plans for landowners in the Northern Blues project area. 148 Forest Management Plans (60,000 acres) have been completed. All plans are being completed in the Partnership’s priority cross-boundary project areas. 	<p>Forest Management Plan Program Summary</p>

<p>Tribal involvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring. The new NBAL monitoring program has been a bridge for building relationships between NBAL partners and local Tribes. Tribal staff from CTUIR along with a researcher at a local college reached out to the Monitoring Team in spring of 2021 to develop a monitoring project assessing the impacts of restoration treatments on biocultural resources. Members of the Monitoring Team are also in conversation with Nez Perce Tribe staff about extending the monitoring work developed with CTUIR to their usual and accustomed areas on the National Forest. - Rx Fire. Another great example of a collaborative effort included the Stage Gulch Fire - the largest Rx burn performed by CTUIR-DNR this year at 1730 acres. It was the first time the agency completed an aerial ignition prescribed burn and it was the most acres ever burned on the Umatilla reservation. They were able to complete this large acreage with the assistance of other agencies (BIA agencies of Navajo, Billings Heli-tack, Crow Heli-tack, Umatilla National FS, ODF, Oregon MilitaryDepartment (OMD), and East Umatilla Fire Rescue). 	
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5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process.** Consider:

- *What parties (who) are involved in monitoring, and how?*

The Northern Blues All Lands Partnership (NBAL) has a Monitoring Team that is developing a multiparty monitoring plan based on the National Monitoring Strategy, the goals of the Northern Blues CFLR proposal, and the needs of local stakeholders. The Monitoring Team includes an internal Forest Service (FS) coordinator, Jim Brammer, and an external coordinator, Caitlin Rushlow, who works for Wallowa Resources. The internal coordinator serves as a liaison between the Monitoring Team and the Forest Service and the external coordinator facilitates the team and serves as the liaison between the Monitoring Team and the NBAL. Other team members include the FS NE Oregon Region 6 Ecology Team, a broad range of FS natural resource staff, the Northern Blues Forest Collaborative facilitator, collaborators from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and university partners, including forestry and ecology researchers at Oregon State University and socioeconomic researchers at Eastern Oregon University. The Monitoring Team members are involved in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the multiparty monitoring plan. Sub-teams within the Monitoring Team lead specific aspects of the monitoring plan, which may include additional external collaborators.

- *What is being monitored? Please briefly share key broad monitoring results and how results received to date are informing subsequent management activities (e.g. adaptive management), if at all. What are the major positive and negative ecological, social and economic shifts observed through monitoring? Any modifications of subsequent treatment prescriptions and methods in response to these shifts?*

For this pilot year, the specific projects led by sub-teams within the Monitoring Team were (1) fielding a three-person seasonal Monitoring Crew and two high school intern crews, working for both Wallowa Resources and Baker Resources Coalition, to collect enhanced stand exam monitoring data on public, private, and tribal lands, (2) working with a graduate student to deploy and analyze avian monitoring data from acoustic recording units, (3) developing capacity for socioeconomic monitoring by university researchers and student interns at EOU's Rural Engagement and Vitality Center, and (4) designing, conducting, and reporting on field tours of project areas for the Northern Blues Forest Collaborative, which are open to collaborative members and public. Since this is the first year of the NB ALP, the findings have not yet been analyzed, synthesized, and communicated with practitioners to inform adaptive management. Instead, here is a short summary of each project and accomplishments to date:

1. The Monitoring Crew and high school interns re-measured 45 monitoring plots post-treatment that the Umatilla Forest Collaborative established in commercial thinning units in the Kahler and East Face project areas in 2017. They also established pre-treatment monitoring plots at 219 upland forest locations representing a range of forest and treatment types on public, private, and tribal lands across the CFLR project area using a pilot stand exam protocol developed by the Monitoring Team. The pilot protocol uses a before-after-control-impact design to assess treatment impacts on:
 - Seedling and sapling regeneration
 - Stand structure and composition
 - Large, old, remnant tree density
 - Snag density by size and decay class
 - Surface and ladder fuels
 - Canopy cover
 - Understory vegetation cover
 - Native shrub frequency and height.
2. The avian monitoring involved a total of six transects with 10 call-points along each were surveyed three times during breeding season (May-July) following a regionally established protocol (Mellen-McLean et al. 2015). During the same period, 25 autonomous recording units (ARUs) were deployed. Transects and ARUs were conducted

across three watersheds (Big Creek, Ruckles Creek-Powder River, Eagle Creek). These surveys covered a total of 24,734 ha of forest service land. In total, 1.5 TB of data was collected, and a classifier was successfully created to distinguish white-headed woodpecker calls from all other noises including other avian species, insects, humans, and white noise. Using Kaleidoscope software, the white-headed woodpecker classifier was able to detect calls at all 25 locations. Statistical analysis is underway to estimate occupancy and detection probability for this focal species. Preliminary results suggest that traditional walking transects can be replaced with ARUs for increased survey efficiency. In the future, ARUs can be deployed for extended periods while passively recording for other focal species (e.g., flammulated owls) that are hard to survey for due to time constraints (i.e., night-time surveys). This data will also be used to determine the distribution and density of ARUs that are necessary to support long-term, landscape-scale monitoring of distribution as well as changes in occupancy related to treatment effects.

3. The socioeconomic monitoring for the Northern Blues All Lands Partnership builds from recent work by the REV for the Blues Intergovernmental Council. A team of economics faculty and two student research assistants at EOU are developing socioeconomic reports for 14 counties that are connected to the Blue Mountains Forest Region. This work includes general socio-economic and demographic profiles of the counties and their connection to national forest system lands, as well as a risk / opportunity index that differentiates the significance of economic activities on national forest system lands to the socio-economic condition and vitality of each county. This work has also developed local IMPLAN modeling tools to assess the impact of changes in management activities that might result from a new Forest Plan or any large landscape restoration investment - including changes in timber harvest, service contracting, livestock grazing and recreation. These modeling tools estimate the impact to jobs and revenue at the county level - including direct, indirect and induced impacts.
4. Despite the impacts of COVID-19, the Northern Blues Forest Collaborative (NBFC) had a productive field tour season, showcasing both ongoing and upcoming projects. A total of five field tours took place, primarily in Wallowa, Union, and Baker Counties. The purpose of these field tours is to bring members of the NBFC out in the field to take a thorough look at the project site, meet with USFS staff implementing projects, listen to local research presentations, and have in-depth project discussions as a collaborative. Field tours averaged between 20 and 30 attendees, mostly forest collaborative members. Two of the field tours looked at projects currently going through the NEPA process (Morgan Nesbit Forest Resiliency Project and Sheep Creek Vegetation Management), two field tours were located in ongoing projects (Beaver Creek and Sumpter Valley), and one field tour took place on federal, county, and private lands to look at cross-boundary work (La Grande Valley West). The NBFC also established its Operating Principles and signed its first Zones of Agreement this spring.
 - *What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process? How might the CFLRP monitoring process be improved? (Please limit answer to one page.)*

Historically, monitoring has been an underfunded component of adaptive management in our project area as in many others. Therefore, the existing channels for evaluation of management actions are not well-developed and we are building these as the project progresses. This year we created an organizational structure for the NBAL and are beginning to improve communications between teams, including between the Monitoring Team and other teams, through that structure. Here are specific examples of weaknesses in our monitoring process and strategies we are undertaking to improve them:

- Planning and Implementation
 - Knowing where, when, and what type of restoration treatments will happen on the ground is a significant challenge for our monitoring process. Our project area covers 10 million acres, including two national forests, 13 counties, and the traditional use areas of three federally recognized tribes and tribal confederations. For the pilot season, monitoring activities typically occurred where relationships were already established between monitoring sub-teams and project teams, which led to a bias, for example, in locations where stand exam monitoring plots were located. In the future, we plan to build relationships

and expand our planning process to include a larger portion of the project area.

- The national office is still developing some components of the National Monitoring Strategy (e.g., wildlife and invasive species monitoring) and the regional office is still in the process of determining what support they can provide to us locally for data collection, analysis, and communication. We will continue to work with colleagues in these offices to co-develop our monitoring strategies and efficiently implement them.
 - The Monitoring Team has developed specific plans and strategies for monitoring the implementation and direct effects of restoration treatments, but not naturally ignited wildfire. This area will be a focus of the next iteration of the monitoring plan, which we currently anticipate updating annually.
 - Evaluation and Adaptation - Our team is still in the process of organizing, analyzing, and reporting out monitoring data and findings from the first year of our project, so the strengths and weaknesses of these components of our monitoring process are unknown. However, we have an organizational framework and an external monitoring coordinator in place to oversee these processes, because of the monitoring framework developed by the NE Oregon Ecology Team and feedback from the first 10 years of the CFLR program. We anticipate that consistent oversight will lead to increased success in leveraging findings into adaptive management and building stakeholder trust.
- Please provide a link to your most up-to-date multi-party monitoring plan and any available monitoring results from FY21.

See above for initial results. Our multiparty monitoring plan is still in development and expected in early 2022.

6. FY 2021 Agency performance measure accomplishments:

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1,794.2	\$17,073
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	9,470.7	Unknown
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	4,516.2	Unknown
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	6,351	Unknown
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	0	N/A
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	51,181.7	Unknown
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	15,000	Unknown
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	N/A
Road Storage <i>While this isn't tracked in the USFS Agency database, please provide road storage miles completed if this work is in support of your CFLRP restoration strategy for tracking at the program level.</i>	Miles	18.4	\$5,535

Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	N/A
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	N/A
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	175	Unknown
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST*	CCF	102,925	Unknown
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD*	CCF	42,066.8	Unknown
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG*	Green tons	906.7	Unknown
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	16,655	\$2,131,250
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	20,928	\$2,712,500
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	51,285	\$4,843,750
Acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	13,361	\$75,395

Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record. For CFLRP projects under the CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy, items marked with a * help to address the [core CFLRP common monitoring strategy question](#), "Did CFLRP increase economic utilization of restoration byproducts?"

FY 2021 Full Partnership (Agency + Partner) performance measure accomplishments:

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	1,297	\$248,700
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST*	CCF	54,793	Unknown
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG*	Green tons	70,000	Unknown
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	621	Unknown
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	8,920	Unknown
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	9,541	\$ 4,553,825
Acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	11,473	Unknown

Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record. For CFLRP projects under the CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy, items marked with a * help to address the [core CFLRP common monitoring strategy question](#), "Did CFLRP increase economic utilization of restoration byproducts?"

7. The Washington Office (Enterprise Data Warehouse) will use spatial data provided in the databases of record to estimate a treatment footprint for each CFLRP project's review and verification. This information will be [posted here](#) on the internal SharePoint site for verification *after the databases of record close October 31.*

- If the estimate is consistent and accurate, please confirm that below and skip this question.

- If the gPAS spatial information does NOT appear accurate, note the total acres treated below.

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2021	118,857
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (CFLRP start year through 2021)	118,857

If you did not use the EDW estimate, please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

The EDW estimate seems accurate for the project, considering the number of footprint acres treated and the number of acres that received beneficial wildfire in FY21.

8. Describe any reasons that the FY 2021 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal?

As mentioned in the CFLRP Work Plan submitted in March of this year: "Risks to the planning timeline include potential unforeseen natural disturbances that may affect current NEPA-ready project acres or planned project areas currently under NEPA. These disturbances could impact acres available for active treatments or could pull project implementation or project planning personnel away from current projects. If a large wildfire were to occur within the CFLRP landscape during the planning timeline, it may affect acres available for active treatments; however, it would contribute to the overall objective of increasing passive treatment acres. Depending on size and location of a natural disturbance, available NEPA shelf stock can absorb shifts in planned active treatments. Disruptions to personnel capacity could be mitigated by shifting personnel, bringing on additional temporary personnel, and/or seeking assistance from partners and contractors."

This summer, the CFLRP project area experienced five large fires, totaling over 147,000 acres and costing over \$88.5 million to suppress. (See Umatilla National Forest 2021 Fire Season and Long Term Restoration Story Map, (<https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=dbf6c4cac3874062b0b8694d6181be13>) The management of these fires drew significantly on local Forest resources from mid-July through October, and took staff away from CFLRP project management and tracking as well as from on-the-ground contract administration and preparations for future project areas. The fires burned through significant acreage on the Pomeroy Ranger District of the Umatilla NF, burning in current and future timber sale areas and through numerous identified and/or prepared future fuel treatment areas. As soon as the suppression actions were wrapping up, the Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) planning and work began, followed by the creation of NEPA supplements and then salvage logging planning and operations. Considering all of these interruptions and the diversion of staff time and resources, the commitment to CFLRP project implementation and future project planning remained intact and the majority of our planned treatments and accomplishment reporting still occurred.

There were a few areas of note; however, where we did not meet the planned treatments or accomplishment reporting outlined in our proposal and updated work plan these include:

Prescribed fire acres

CFLRP Work Plan: 16,000 ac. (USFS)/80,000 ac. (CFLRP Project boundary area)

Reported accomplishment: 13,741 ac. (USFS)/24,834 (CFLRP Project boundary area)

Reasons for this difference:

- USFS Chief's letter, dated 8/2/21: directed that there should be no using fire as a benefit and no Rx burning until PL is below 2.
- Extensive fire season that was quickly followed by significant rainfall
 - Limits on smoke production because of pandemic health concerns Timber Sale volume reported as CFLRP accomplishment

CFLRP Work Plan: 140,000 CCF

Reported accomplishment: 102,995 CCF

Reasons for this difference:

- Two timber sales on the Umatilla National Forest were affected by wildfire and were not sold in FY21, asplanned
- Cougar Timber Sale: 4,000 MBF, 534 Acres
- Puma Small Business Administration Timber Sale: 567 MBF, 624 Acres
- Two timber sales sold on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in the 1st quarter of FY21, but because we had recently received the CFLRP award notice and were still learning about the program and how to report, all of the reporting "gates" on those sales closed before staff knew how to "tag" our project for accomplishments.

FY 2021 Additional accomplishment narrative – If desired, please use this space to describe additional accomplishments the CFLRP project participants are proud of from FY21 *not already described elsewhere* in this report.

Four primary partnerships/collaborative entities in the region - the Northern Blues Forest Collaborative (National Forest System Lands), the My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership (private lands), Northern Blues Cohesive Strategy Group, and several of our regional watershed councils, worked collaboratively to develop the CFLRP proposal. In the intervening time, our region has been developing a more coordinated system or structure to support the goals of the Northern Blue CFLR - the Northern Blues All Lands Partnership. It is self-described as a group of local and regional partners who work together on a common challenge to coordinate and implement forest and fire resiliency restoration projects on public, private and tribal forestland across the Northern Blue Mountains Landscape using education, outreach, adaptive management, and increased shared capacity through partnerships.

- **The All Lands Communications and Story-Telling Team** are creating a Communications Strategy that outlines how we will communicate our shared work across the Blues, as well as project specific stories, and target key stakeholders, including private landowners. The USFS has developed an interactive map – you can see the beginnings of here (<https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2c67721a0080459f9806b498883735f6>). The Story Map will tell the story of the collective work across the partnership on public, private and tribal lands in a meaningful and compelling way. It will include a record of accomplishments and our shared learning from monitoring. It will also include individual landowner stories – with supporting graphics and photos. The team is currently working on developing an All Lands Website where this StoryMap will be hosted, in addition to creating an internal video that tells the story of the Partnership.
- **The Stewardship Workforce Development and Biomass Utilization Team** is teaming up with the Rural Engagement and Vitality Center, the Blue Mountain Intergovernmental Council (BIC), and the University of Oregon Ecosystem Workforce Program to conduct outreach and assessments across the forest contractor community – we want to ensure they're aware of the opportunity in front of them, that they can plan,

invest, and hopefully grow their capacity – and that we identify the policies, programs, and tools that support the needed growth in capacity in our region.

- **The Northern Blues All Lands Monitoring Team** – is pulling together an all lands monitoring strategy that addresses work on public, private and tribal lands. This summer the team supported a pilot 3 person monitoring crew and two high school internship programs (via CFLR, AFF, NRCS, MMT and other funding). The crew and interns established 239 monitoring plots including six forest service projects that will be implemented over the next couple of years through CFLR and adjoining private and tribal lands being used as match for the CFLR. The wildlife monitoring team utilized CFLR funds to purchase 25 acoustic recording units to monitor White Headed Woodpecker, a key indicator species in our region, to monitor the impacts of the treatments on their habitat. Several White Headed Woodpeckers were documented over the summer. Through a partnership with the REV (Rural Engagement and Vitality Center – a joint venture of EOU and WR) the Partnership is leveraging new socio economic assessment tools and capacity to monitor our collective impact on critical indicators of community and economic vitality and resilience. The full monitoring team developed a collective set of recommendations to bring to the CFLR Core Team at the end of October, and was recently approved for full support in FY22, which includes vegetation and fuels, wildlife, aquatics, invasive species, First Foods, and socioeconomic monitoring.
- **The Landowner Mobilization Team (My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership)** - consisting of OSU Extension, NRCS, ODF, Wallowa Resources, American Forest Foundation and others continues to invest in private landowner outreach, engagement and technical support – and secure cost-share funding to motivate treatment within each of the cross-boundary focus areas.
 - Since the CFLR was awarded – led by OSU Extension there have been 31 forestry webinars with 461 individual family forest owners attending; 7 Firewise Communities (communities of landowners working together to reduce their collective wildfire risk and improve forest health) have started work towards full certification in high priority areas; 148 Forest Management Plans (60,000 acres) have been completed for private forestland owners in high priority cross boundary areas (having a forest management plan in hand is a key step in moving landowners to take restoration action on their properties; the Partnership is beginning to pull together a new template for a Landscape Management Plan (a plan that will cover multiple landowners properties within a single watershed).
 - Over the summer -- we have a new Northeast Oregon Small Woodland Owners Association - which covers Baker, Union, Grant and Wallowa counties and with the existing Umatilla/Morrow Chapter we now have Small Woodland Owner Chapters covering all of NE OR. The local chapters host neighbor toneighbor tours, workshops, and provide a forum for the exchange of ideas among the small woodlandowners who believe in healthy, sustainable forests that meet the goals of landowners and the conservation of Oregon's natural resources.
- **The Northern Blues Forest Collaborative** - Despite some recent challenges the Northern Blues Forest Collaborative has evolved significantly over this past year, including the addition of a new Forest Collaborative facilitator. They have worked to develop new Operating Principles and Zones of Agreement that can be utilized across both Forests. The Forest Collaborative is a key part of the All Lands Partnership, in particular for those projects during their pre-NEPA project and during NEPA. It is a forum where differences in science can be discussed, and the more contentious issues that are often stopping blocks for our projects can be deliberated.

- **Wildfire & Rx Burning Coordination & Technical Assistance Team (Blue Mountain Prescribed Fire Council):**
This is a relatively new group, but they have convened to work together through the challenges and politics to begin allowing fire to perform its natural role in the environment and increase the capacity for prescribed burning in this region. A few of the key accomplishments over this last year have been building from scratch smoke management plans in Wallowa and Baker counties - a key tool for getting more beneficial fire on the landscape.

9. Planned FY 2022 Accomplishments (for CFLRP projects with known ongoing funding in FY22)⁶

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment for 2022 (National Forest System)	Planned Accomplishment on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP landscape ⁷
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	4,796	N/A
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	5,000	13,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	34	9.99
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	19,065	1,435
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	10	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	X/193 (193 total road maintenance and improvement miles)	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	X/193 (193 total road maintenance and improvement miles)	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	112,000	40,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	20,000 (estimate based on FY21)	50,000 (estimate based on FY21)
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	15,000	800
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	10,000	4,900

⁶ Projects funded beginning in FY21, or extensions of 5 years or more, will be following the new Common Monitoring Strategy and will be asked to provide information on invasives, wildlife habitat, and reduction in fuels that go beyond acre tallies. Please work with your Regional CFLRP Coordinator as these are implemented.

⁷ If relevant for your project area, please provide estimates for planned work on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP areas for work that generally corresponds with the Agency performance measure to the left and supports the CFLRP landscape strategy

Road Storage	Miles	15 (estimate based on FY21)	N/A
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Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2022 is available.

10. Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2022 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (for CFLRP projects with known ongoing funding in FY22):

The planned accomplishments are not significantly different from the planned FY 2022 accomplishments in the CFLRP project work plan.

11. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years. If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.⁸

LEADERSHIP TEAM: <i>Our Leadership Team is composed of representatives of agencies/entities with responsibility for forestland management within the Northern Blues.</i>
Paul Anderes, Chair, Eastern Oregon Counties Association
Jay Gibbs, Basin Team Leader, Natural Resources Conservation Service John Day/Umatilla and Snake River Basins
Matt Howard, District Forester, Oregon Department of Forestry Northeast Oregon District
Shaun McKinney, Forest Supervisor, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest of the U.S. Forest Service
Andrew Spaeth, Environmental Planner, Washington Department of Natural Resources
Eric Watrud, Forest Supervisor, Umatilla National Forest of the U.S. Forest Service
Invited: Eric Quaempts, Director of DNR Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Aaron Miles, Director of DNR Nez Perce Tribe

OPERATIONS TEAM: <i>Our Operations Team serves a supportive administrative role for the Partnership. But the heart of our Partnership are our Project and Resource Teams.</i>
John Panches - OSU Extension Service, NE OR Extension Forester
Samantha Bernards - Northern Blues Forest Collaborative Facilitator
Caitlin Rushlow, All Lands Monitoring team External Coordinator
Willy Crippen - Northern Blues Cohesive Strategy Partnership Coordinator
Amber Ingoglia, CFLR Coordinator, Umatilla and Wallowa Whitman NFs
Nils Christoffersen, Wallowa Resources
Darcy Weseman - Umatilla NF, Public Affairs Officer
Alyssa Cudmore - My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership Coordinator
Lindsay Warness, Woodgrain
Pam Hardy, Western Environmental Law Center

⁸ For CFLRP projects under the CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy, this table addresses the [core CFLRP common monitoring strategy question](#), "Who is involved in the collaborative and if/how does that change over time?"

PROJECT TEAMS: *Our Project Teams are assembled by Partnership members to respond to locally or regionally identified treatment priorities. Project Teams include representatives of the project area’s landowners, agencies that manage land within the project area, and agencies, organizations/entities that add treatment capacity or other needed resources or skill sets.*

Garfield County (WA)	Umatilla County (OR)	Wallowa County (OR)	Union County (OR)	Baker County (OR)
UNF District Ranger - Pomeroy RD: Susan Piper	UNF District Ranger - Walla Walla RD: Aaron Gagnon	WWNF District Ranger - Wallowa RD: Brian Anderson	WWNF District Ranger - La Grande RD: Bill Gamble	WWNF District Ranger - Baker City: Kendall Cikanek
DNR - Andrew Naughton	NRCS District Conservationist - Pendleton: Nate James	NRCS District Conservationist - Wallowa: Abe Clarke	NRCS District Conservationist - La Grande: Mike Burton	NRCS District Conservationist - Baker: Misty Bennett
NRCS - WA - Tracey Hanger	ODF Unit Forester/ Stewardship Forester- Pendleton: Matt Hoena and Hans Rudolf	ODF Unit Forester/ Stewardship Forester- Wallowa: Matt Howard and Tim Cudmore	ODF Unit Forester/ Stewardship Forester-La Grande: Logan McCrae and Travis Lowe	ODF Unit Forester/ Stewardship Forester- Baker: Logan McCrae and Jana Peterson
CTUIR Rainwater: Lindsay Chiono, Gerry Middell	CTUIR Forester: Andrew Addressi	NPT - Forester/staff: Angela Sondona and Andrew Saralecos	Additional Attendees UNF District Ranger – Heppner RD - Doug McKay UNF District Ranger – North Fork John Day RD - Stephaney Kerley	
	DNR - Al Lawson			

RESOURCE TEAMS: *Our Resource Teams provide specialized, region-wide support to Project Teams.*

All Lands Communication, Education and Storytelling Team	Northern Blue Monitoring Team (All Lands Monitoring and Evaluation)	My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership (private landowner mobilization/ engagement)	Blue Mountains Prescribed Fire Council	Northern Blues Forest Collaborative	Stewardship Workforce and Forest By Product Utilization Team
Samantha Bernards - Northern Blues Forest Collaborative Facilitator	Caitlin Rushlow, All Lands Monitoring team External Coordinator, Wallowa Resources	Alyssa Cudmore - Wallowa Resources, My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership Coordinator	Steve Hawkins - Chair; USFS WWF Fuels Staff Officer	Samantha Bernards - Northern Blues Forest Collaborative Facilitator	Nils Christoffersen, Wallowa Resources
Peter Fargo - Wallowa Whitman, Public Affairs Officer	Jim Brammer (CFLR Monitoring Coordinator, USFS - UNF/WWNF)	American Forest Foundation (Natalie Omundson and Tom Fry)	Willy Crippen - ODF; Northern Blues Cohesive Strategy Partnership Coordinator	Nils Christoffersen, Wallowa Resources	Alyssa Cudmore - Wallowa Resources, My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership Coordinator
Darcy Weseman - Umatilla NF, Public Affairs Officer	Al Lawson (Fuel Coordinator for 9 counties, WA Department of Natural Resources)	Wallowa Resources (Nils Christoffersen)	Matt Howard - ODF - Wallowa Unit Forester	Mike Billman, Oregon Dept. of Forestry	Amber Ingoglia, CFLR Coordinator, Umatilla and Wallowa Whitman NFs

Lauren Bennett - NRCS Oregon, Public Affairs Officer	Andrew Addressi (Forester, CTUIR)	OSU Extension Service (John Punches, Jacob Putney, John Rizza)	Jacob Putney - OSU Extension	Lindsay Warness, Woodgrain	Mike Billman, Oregon Dept. of Forestry
John Punches - OSU Extension Service, NE OR Extension Forester	Andy Perleberg (Forester, E. WA WSU Extension)	Oregon Forest Resources Institute (Mike Cloughesy)	John Rizza - OSU Extension	Kerry Kemp, The Nature Conservancy	Lindsay Warness, Woodgrain
Willy Crippen - Cohesive Strategy Partnership, Coordinator	Bryan Endress (EOU/OSU)	Blue Mountains Cohesive Wildfire Strategy (Willy Crippen)		Katy Nesbitt, Wallowa County	Irene Jerome, AFRC
Molly Johnson - ODF Education Specialist	Kerry Kemp (Forest Ecologist, The Nature Conservancy)	Bill Gamble - Wallowa-Whitman		Paul Anderes, Union County	Gavin Smith (UMF timber contracting officer)
Pam Hardy - Western Environmental Law Center	Christy Johnson (Ecologist, USFS - Malheur/UNF/WWNF)	Oregon Department of Forestry (Unit and Stewardship Foresters)		Pam Hardy, Western Environmental Law Center	Bradyn Child (WWF timber contracting officer)
Alyssa Cudmore - Wallowa Resources, My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership Coordinator	Adam Coble, (Monitoring Specialist, Oregon Department of Forestry)	Natural Resources Conservation Service (District Conservationists)			Vanessa Haggadorn, Association of Oregon Loggers
Louise Shirley - Wallowa Resources, Communications Manager	John Punches (Forester, NE OR OSU Extension)	US Forest Service (Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman Forests)			
	Alyssa Cudmore - Wallowa Resources, My Blue Mountains Woodland Partnership Coordinator				
	Amy Charette (Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs)				
	Angela Sondenaa (Precious Lands Project Leader, NPT)				
	Samantha Bernards - Northern Blues Forest Collaborative Facilitator				
	Subteam experts (resources specialists from agencies and outside experts/academic)				

Media recap: Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project that you have available. You are welcome to include links or to copy/paste.

Materials, media and products produced from across the Northern Blues All Lands Partnership can be found at the following link: [Media and Materials](#). However, a few notable products we produced this year include:

- Forest Service Northern Blues CFLRP Webpage: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/wallowa-whitman/landmanagement/resourcemanagement/?cid=fseprd901191>
- Northern Blues CFLRP Interactive Map: <https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2c67721a0080459f9806b498883735f6>
- To keep the public updated on post-fire recovery and long-term restoration, the Umatilla National Forest has developed an interactive story map, which can be viewed here: <https://arcg.is/OnyrWq>

Over the next year (FY 2022) upcoming communications and media include the development of a StoryMap and Website for the Partnership, an internal onboarding video telling the story of the Partnership, and the development of several other videos including a videographer to tell the story of the Lick Creek Fire.

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)) DocuSigned by:
Amber Ingoglia
B75F183752AF4C8... 12/13/2021
Amber Ingoglia, Northern Blues CFLRP Coordinator

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)) DocuSigned by:
Eric Watrud
2959686EFFF894BC... 12/13/2021
Eric Watrud, Forest Supervisor, Umatilla National Forest

DocuSigned by:
Shaun McKinney
1E6CF40283754C2... 12/13/2021
Shaun McKinney, Forest Supervisor, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Draft reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative) DocuSigned by:
Nils Christoffersen
02C4BCBF10E7425... 12/13/2021
Nils Christoffersen, Executive Director, Wallowa Resources