CFLRP Project Name (CFLR#): Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project (CFLR009)
National Forest(s): Deschutes National Forest

1. Executive Summary

Briefly summarize the top ecological, social, and economic accomplishments your CFLRP project participants are most proud of from FY22 and any key monitoring results. This is a space for key take-home points (< 200 words).

As an original landscape under the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP), the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project (DCFP) and Deschutes National Forest (NF) have demonstrated a lasting commitment to forest restoration and collaboration. Following the final year of funding (2019), work continued within the CFLR boundary because outcomes were tied to critical accomplishments that had the hard-earned support of the collaborative. However, momentum slowed with an uncertain financial future moving into 2020 and the pandemic further challenged the DCFP and Forest Service (FS) to stay fully engaged on holistic restoration and sustaining social license.

FY22 marked the first year of funding under the CFLRP 5-Year Extension of Funds proposal. FY22 also provided an unexpected opportunity to leverage CFLR funding with Joint Chiefs' and Wildfire Crisis Strategy (Bipartisan Infrastructure Legislation) funding initiatives. The additional funding increased important risk reduction and restoration activities and helped to stabilize collaborative staffing and facilitation support. The hazardous fuels reduction acres treated in FY22 more than doubled the acres reflected in the last (FY19) CFLRP annual report submitted by the DCFP. DCFP membership also spent time during this transition year to evaluate their processes and organizational and governance structures to recommit to their vision and enhance communication with the FS.

2. Funding

CFLRP and Forest Service Match Expenditures

Fund Source: CFLN and/or CFIX Funds Expended	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
CFLN22	$617,077
TOTAL	$617,077

This amount should match the amount of CFLN/CFIX 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 2022
CFSE22 (salary only-status of funds actuals)	$239,012
TOTAL	$239,012

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.

Fund Source: Forest Service Discretionary Matching Funds*	Total Funds Expended* in Fiscal Year 2022
CWKV	$1,600
NFHF	$547,890

Fund Source: Forest Service Discretionary Matching Funds*	Total Funds Expended* in Fiscal Year 2022
NIHX	$300,000
NFTM	$245,000
NFVW	$153,500
RTRT	$49,329
SRS2	$57,089
TOTAL	$1,249,497

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 as match if aligned with CFLRP proposal implementation.

**These fund sources did not match FMMI amounts (i.e. NFHF), or they were not included in the upward reporting databases as CFLN match. These official FMMI total was $0. The Forest consolidated workplans in FY22 and smaller match amounts (i.e. CWKV, NFVW, RTRT) were not appropriately accounted for or tied to work conducted within the CFLRP landscape boundary.*

Partner Match Contributions[1]

Fund Source: Partner Match	In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?	Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY22	Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity	Where activity/item is located or impacted area
Central Oregon Forest Stewardship Foundation (COFSF)	In-kind contribution	$30,738	Partner match of staff and materials and supplies contributed to Challenge Cost-Share agreement to support DCFP staffing and facilitation	National Forest System Lands
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	In-kind contribution	$43,000	TNC staff, materials and supplies, and travel expenses under Challenge Cost-Share agreement to maintain, enhance and restore forest ecosystem process and function by increasing the scope and scale of forest restoration on federal lands	National Forest System Lands Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
State Of Oregon	Funding	$979,000	Oregon Senate Bill 762 landowner grants to complete 1,619 acres of fuels reduction activities. Managed through Central Oregon Shared Stewardship Alliance. USFS funding and treatments applied as match.	Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Department of Corrections	In-kind contribution	$15,000	Inmate, DOC staff and equipment time to complete fuels reduction activities	National Forest System Lands

[1] Addresses Core Monitoring Question #13

Fund Source: Partner Match	In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?	Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY22	Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity	Where activity/item is located or impacted area
Forest Volunteer Program	In-kind contribution	$736,035	Volunteer work primarily in the areas of education and outreach, public information and interpretation, trail maintenance and improvement, fire prevention and campground hosts/facility caretakers	National Forest System Lands
TOTALS	Total In-Kind Contributions: $824,773 Total Funding: $979,000			

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project across all lands within the CFLRP landscape.

Goods for Services Match

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY22)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY22	$0.00 (not applicable in FY22)
Revenue generated through Good Neighbor Agreements	$0.00 (not applicable in FY22)

"Revised non-monetary credit limit" should be the amount in the "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions. "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 proposal and work plan.

3. Activities on the Ground

FY 2022 Agency Performance Measure Accomplishments[2] - Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record. Please note any discrepancies.

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) in the Wildland Urban Interface	FP-FUELS-WUI (reported in FACTS)[3]	9,488*	1619**	11,107

[2] This question helps track progress towards the CFLRP projects lifetime goals outlined in your CFLRP Proposal & Work Plan. Adapt table as needed.

[3] For service contracts, the date accomplished is the date of contract award. For Force Account, the date accomplished is the date the work is completed

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) in the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS)[4]	6,712	500**	7,212
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI (reported in FACTS) [3]	1,574	0	1,574
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) [4]	164	0	164
Prescribed Fire (acres)	Activity component of FP-FUELS-ALL (reported in FACTS)	1,588	0	1,588
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Outcomes - Acres treated to mitigate wildfire risk	FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS (reported in FACTS)	2,392	0	2,392
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC (reported in FACTS)[3]	1,064*	0	1,064
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants - COMPLETED	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC-CMPLT (reported in FACTS)[4]	1,064*	0	1,064
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Terrestrial and aquatic species	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC (reported in FACTS)[3]	0	0	0
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Terrestrial and aquatic species - COMPLETED	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC- CMPLT (reported in FACTS)[4]	0	0	0
Road Decommissioning (Unauthorized Road) (miles)	RD-DECOM-NON-SYS (Roads reporting)	0.43*	0	0.43
Road Decommissioning (National Forest System Road) (miles)	RD-DECOM-SYS (Roads reporting)	4.7*	0	4.7
Road Improvement (High Clearance) (miles)	RD-HC-IMP-MI (Roads reporting)	16.6*	0	16.6
Road Improvement (Passenger Car System) (miles)	RD-PC-IMP-MI (Roads reporting)	0	0	0

[4] New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

[3] For service contracts, the date accomplished is the date of contract award. For Force Account, the date accomplished is the date the work is completed

[4] New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Road Maintenance (High Clearance) (miles)	RD-HC-MAINT-MI (Roads reporting)	52.1*	0	52.1
Road Maintenance (Passenger Car System) (miles)	RD-PC-MAINT-MI (Roads reporting)	40*	0	40
Trail Improvement (miles)	TL-IMP-STD (Trails reporting)	1.1*	0	1.1
Trail Maintenance (miles)	TL-MAINT-STD (Trails reporting)	611*	0	611
Wildlife Habitat Restoration (acres)	HBT-ENH-TERR (reported in WIT)	8,884*	0	8,884
Stream Crossings Mitigated (i.e., AOPs) (number)	STRM-CROS-MITG-STD (reported in WIT)	1*	0	1
Stream Habitat Enhanced (miles)	HBT-ENH-STRM (reported in WIT)	5.63*	0	5.63
Lake Habitat Enhanced (acres)	HBT-ENH-LAK (reported in WIT)	0	0	0
Water or Soil Resources Protected, Maintained, or Improved (acres)	S&W-RSRC-IMP (reported in WIT)	2,876*	0	1,607
Stand Improvement (acres)	FOR-VEG-IMP (reported in FACTS)	1,993	0	1,993
Reforestation and revegetation (acres)	FOR-VEG-EST (reported in FACTS)	251*	0	251
Forests treated using timber sales (acres)	TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC (reported in FACTS)	1,280	0	1,280
Rangeland Vegetation Improvement (acres)	RG-VEG-IMP (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0

** These accomplishments were either different than, or they were not included in the gPAS report. If different, it is because those FY22 accomplishments were not entered into their respective databases of record by Oct. 31, 2022.*

*** Oregon Senate Bill 762 funded activities were not reported in the FACTS database.*

Is there any background or context you would like to provide regarding the information reported in the table above?

Please see footnotes associated with the accomplishments table above.

Reflecting on treatments implemented in FY22, if/how has your CFLRP project aligned with other efforts to accomplish work at landscape scales?

CFLRP, Joint Chiefs', and the Wildfire Crisis Strategy

The CFLR landscape and current Joint Chiefs' landscape (Buttes to Basins) have overlapping boundaries, with the DCFP landscape covering approximately 75% of the Joint Chiefs' footprint adjacent to the communities of Bend and Sisters (Figure 1). The Deschutes NF in concert with Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Deschutes County, and Deschutes Soil and Water Conservation District successfully received award of the Buttes to Basins project under the Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership program for Fiscal Years 2021-2023. FY22 was the first year of funding under the DCFP CFLRP 5-Year Extension of Funds proposal, creating a unique opportunity to leverage funding sources and partnership capacity for implementation activities.

These priority landscapes are characterized by an expansive WUI area surrounding Bend and Sisters, a mosaic of ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and mixed conifer forest types within high risk firesheds, high use recreation

opportunities, and the Bridge Creek Watershed, an important water source for the 100,000+ residents within the City of Bend. Both projects provide a strong foundation to increase collaborative and restoration efforts that are aligned with the stated goals of the National Wildfire Crisis Strategy (Confronting the Wildfire Crisis (usda.gov) by promoting the building blocks of partnership engagement, community involvement, and leveraged investments to effectively treat more acres holistically by integrating federal, state, county, and private lands. The Central Oregon Focal Landscape was also selected for Bipartisan Infrastructure Legislation funding in April 2022 (WCS - Initial Landscape Investments - USDA Forest Service), which incorporates the entirety of the Deschutes NF and western half of the Crooked River National Grassland. The addition of the Central Oregon Focal Landscape will substantially expand risk reduction, partnerships, and all-lands approach to enhancing landscape resiliency. The 3 landscape initiatives will work in concert to elevate the urgency of active forest restoration using an all-lands approach to strategic planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Shared Stewardship

In May 2020, Deschutes NF staff approached the Central Oregon Forest Stewardship Foundation (COFSF), seeking support to engage key partners in developing a coordinated approach to engaging in shared stewardship across the region by building on successful partnerships and tenured collaborative efforts. COFSF and representatives from the Deschutes and Ochoco NFs, ODF, and NRCS launched a 4-part introductory Shared Stewardship Workshop Series in 2021 (Coordinating Shared Stewardship in Central Oregon (cofsf.org) with the goals of bringing conservation partners together to develop a framework for action (Shared-Stewardship-Framework-063021.pdf (cofsf.org) focused on enhancing communication, strengthening relationships, exploring efficiency tools, and cultivating a partner network dedicated to continual improvement and shared learning at a central Oregon-wide scale.

The effort evolved quickly into a more cohesive partner network now called the Central Oregon Shared Stewardship Alliance (COSSA). In February 2022, COSSA partners received just over $6 million under the State of Oregon Landscape Resilience Program (Oregon Senate Bill 762) for their Landscape Resiliency Project (LRP). The 1.06-million-acre project boundary (https://bit.ly/COSSLRP) is defined by the previous and current Joint Chiefs' landscapes (Greater La Pine Basin and Buttes to Basin) on the Deschutes NF and as mentioned above overlays with the DCFP landscape boundary to weave together ongoing efforts. Specific COSSA partners involved in the LRP implementation include Deschutes County, City of Bend Parks and Recreation, BLM, Deschutes Land Trust, Deschutes NF, ODF, Deschutes Soil and Water Conservation District, Upper Deschutes Watershed Council and Walker Range Fire Protection District. This suite of partners will work on their own lands or with multiple private landowners to accomplish the overall objective of reduction of wildfire risk, in and adjacent to communities, near homes and critical infrastructure.

Some recent highlights and interrelated actions supporting landscape resiliency include:

- Deschutes County Board of Commissioners and the Bend City Council approved a community response plan to facilitate increased prescribed fire use in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), the first such plan in Oregon.
- Oregon Senate Bill 762 awarded $6 million dollars in Landowner Grants to the Deschutes Basin (1,619 acres and $1 million dollars of which are within the CFLR boundary) largely in part to collaborative relationships built via the DCFP.
- A 750-acre FS-assisted prescribed fire is planned for 2023 on adjacent private lands.
- The Deschutes NF established a Good Neighbor Authority Specific Project Agreement with ODF for over 2,000 acres of fuels treatments and timber harvest and 3,000-acre CE NEPA project
- $150,000 in Joint Chiefs' funding was applied to Landowner Assistant Grants via ODF and Deschutes County.

$300,000 of Infrastructure funding was committed to TNS to expand upon the longstanding cooperative relationship to continue to assist forest restoration initiatives on the Deschutes NF including developing consensus on priorities and recommendations grounded in restoring fire-adapted forests to promote resilient ecosystems, the development of regional forest restoration tools and documents, and involvement with community engagement surrounding "Living with Fire" in fire adapted ecosystems.

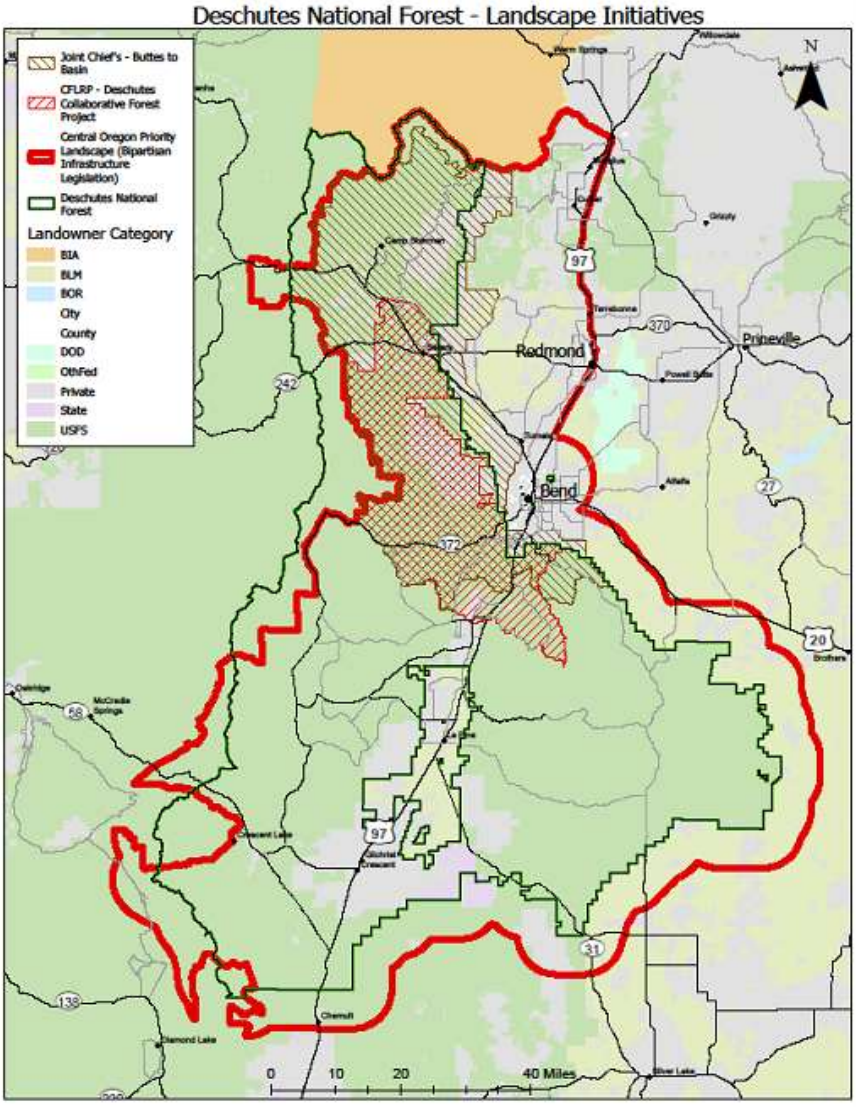

Figure 1. Relationship of Deschutes NF DCFP CFLR, Joint Chiefs', and Central Oregon Focal Landscape Initiatives

Coordination Challenges

The main challenges of having 3 high visibility landscape funding initiatives with overlapping geography, multiple partnerships, and a new focus on shared stewardship are the increased level of coordination and communication required, and budgeting and tracking of expenses and integrated accomplishments for initiatives that have specific guidance for accountability and reporting.

- Funding becomes available at different times within each fiscal year, creating coordination challenges around the timing of implementation activities such as on the ground preparation, contract preparation, contract award, and finalizing partner grants and agreements.
- Each initiative emphasizes increasing the pace and scale of restoration and enhanced landscape resiliency through NEPA-ready integrated vegetation management treatments. NEPA analyses take time and money to complete, creating a misalignment with the urgency for on the ground treatments.
- The level of coordination and communication with primary points of contact for project implementation, funding, and accomplishment accountability span multiple levels of the organization (District, Forest, RO).
- Partner capacity and resources are impacted by significantly increased funding levels and reporting requirements.
- In some cases, contract funding needs are substantial, requiring funding leveraging across all 3 landscape initiatives and/or with appropriated dollars or perms and trusts creating tracking challenges.

4. Restoring Fire-Adapted Landscapes and Reducing Hazardous Fuels

Narrative Overview of Treatments Completed in FY22 to restore fire-adapted landscapes and reduce hazardous fuels, 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?

The DCFP landscape provides countless benefits to the residents of central Oregon, including clean air and water, a strong sense of place and a robust economy based on forest products, tourism, and recreational opportunities. The DCFP landscape also captures a considerable portion of the Deschutes NF Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) (65%) and numerous highly visited recreation areas. Nearly all the DCFP landscape treatments occur in areas classified as high to very high risk on the Wildfire Hazard Potential map, as most of the acreage within the landscape is only one to two burn periods away from the communities of Bend, Sisters, Sunriver and Black Butte Ranch. In FY22, treatments remained focused around the communities of Bend, Sisters, and Sunriver; further expanding upon the suite of treatments completed to date in both new and long-standing project areas.

In FY22, there was a shift towards reinvigorating collaborative interest and efforts following a primarily virtual environment of engagement during the pandemic. A renewed interest in highlighting and expanding upon the work and approaches initiated by the DCFP in part allowed the Deschutes NF to compete for and receive designation as a priority landscape under the Wildlife Fire Crisis Strategy, insuring continuance of landscape level restoration and risk reduction at the broader scale into the near future.

Work began in earnest in the final timber sale in the West Bend Planning Project and as initial overstory treatments began in the Kew and Lex Planning Projects. Further, the implementation of initial and maintenance understory fuels treatments took place across the landscape. Prescribed fires were conducted within and adjacent to the DCFP landscape in collaborative partnership with the Oregon Department of Transportation, the City of Bend Fire Department, Sisters Camp Sherman Fire Department, Bureau of Land Management and Oregon Department of Forestry. A successful 700-acre Type 1 prescribed fire adjacent to Sunriver and Highway 97 highlighted on-going community support for restoration and risk reduction and utilizing fire as a tool.

In an inflation-based environment, a surprising outcome was numerous understory treatment bids coming in below government estimates on units previously treated through the duration of the project, suggesting prior investments to date are leading to present cost savings. This continues to be highlighted as we initiate second entry burns within the

project area and notable reduction in cost and staffing needs as well as community smoke impacts when compared to first entry actions. It is projected that as the momentum of treatments and community outreach continues, the pace and scale of applying fire as a both a final restoration and maintenance mechanism will increase with good results.

With the recent selection of the Central Oregon Focal Landscape under the National Wildfire Crisis Strategy, the Deschutes NF staff will have to heavily weigh the balance of achieving restoration priorities and protection objectives. Hazardous fuels reduction activities on the Deschutes NF have been centered in the priority firesheds with both objectives being considered concurrently but not always achieved. More importantly, this opportunity and associated funding highlighted a need to rethink standard approaches of doing business with a need to be more strategic in considering how we increase the pace and scale of restoration and addressing the complete the suite of treatments needed on any giving acre. The partnerships built to date via the CFLR should better enable our success in achieving this goal in the future.

If a wildfire interacted with a previously treated area within the CFLRP 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 upload to Box and respond to the following questions. The intent is to understand progress as well as challenges for learning and adaptation.

The FTEM database shows 15 wildfire interactions with recorded treatments within the CFLR landscape. In all cases these interactions were determined to effectively assist in moderating fire behavior and assisting in suppression efforts (Interactions and monitoring information uploads to Box, "DNF_FY22_FTEMInteractionsCFLR"). The HVRAs within the DCFP landscape are characterized by variable socioeconomic and ecological resources, thus all fires were quickly extinguished (attributable in part to ongoing fuel reduction treatments). As anticipated, the treatments slowed fire spread and decreased fire behavior to allow for direct suppression, leading to successful initial attack in the WUI during the busy summer recreation and tourism season. We have observed the effectiveness of wildfire/fuel treatments interactions over the past several years, underscoring for us the importance of continuing to invest limited resources in the WUI and the importance of maintaining treatments over time. FTEM uses the most recent treatment in its reporting protocols. Where interactions occurred, treatment costs ranged from $150-$244/acre, primarily completed using NFHF matching funds. The interactions occurred in 6 underburn units, 6 PCT, and 3 mastication units, all effectively tempering fire behavior under the fire weather conditions present at the time.

FY22 Wildfire/Hazardous Fuels Expenditures

Category	Expenditures
FY22 Wildfire Preparedness*	$1,002,666 (Landscape Acres/Unit Acres)
FY22 Wildfire Suppression**	$848,000 (IA Landscape Acres/Unit Acres)
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN, CFIX)	$144,560
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	$725,788

* 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).

** Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape.

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. (If not relevant for this year, note "N/A")

A significant number of unplanned wildfires regularly occur within the DCFP landscape with a history of fires having started within or transmitted into the landscape, in some cases burning structures and threatened public safety (i.e., 2014 Two Bulls Fire, 2017 Millie Fire, 2007 Woodside Ranch Fire). In FY22, there were approximately 42 fires that started within the CFLR landscape. All fires were suppressed during initial attack. The Deschutes NF has inferred that continued investment in proactive fuels reduction activities (especially prescribed burning) has led to continued initial attack success (as is further evidenced in FTEM monitoring noted above), potential for alternative management strategies, and ultimately a decrease in suppression costs. Empirical analyses highlight that wildfire starts in completed treatment areas tend to be suppressed with less resource commitment and risk even at elevated fire risk levels. In addition, CFLR related treatments have been used in numerous extended attack situations as primary containment features (see here and here for examples).

5. Additional Ecological Goals

Narrative Overview of Treatments Completed in FY22 to achieve ecological goals outlined in your CFLRP proposal and work plan. This may include, and isn't limited to, activities related to habitat enhancement, invasives, and watershed condition.

Ecological goals addressed in FY22 included treatments to address terrestrial invasives species, stream and wetland restoration, soils improvement, and enhanced wildlife habitat. These treatments were equally considered along with hazardous fuels reduction and commercial timber activities, as holistic restoration was emphasized in the DCFP 5-Year Extension of Funds Proposal and planned accomplishments. Core wildlife habitat has been a long-standing interest of the collaborative. The DCFP views physical road closures and formal road decommissioning as significant management actions to improve wildlife habitat for a variety of species.

In FY22, the DCFP Restoration Planning Subcommittee (RPSC) focused on defining core habitat and the relationship of roads and trail density to core habitat fragmentation. Specifically, the RPSC pursued grant funding to conduct an inventory of user-created roads and trails in the Garrison Planning Project on the Sisters Ranger District as a pilot opportunity to evaluate the impacts of human disturbance on mule deer winter range habitat. This ongoing effort is expected to produce consensus level recommendations to share with the FS to consider in future management decisions that will affect the sustainability of core wildlife habitat.

6. Socioeconomic Goals

Narrative overview of activities completed in FY22 to achieve socioeconomic goals outlined in your CFLRP proposal and work plan.

Examples may include activities related to community wildfire protection, contribution to the local recreation/tourism economy, volunteer and outreach opportunities, job training, expanding market access, public input and involvement, cultural heritage, subsistence uses, etc.

The DCFP FY22 work plan included treatments and activities targeting forest health, recreation, wildfire protection, and job training. These activities directly and indirectly enhanced socioeconomic conditions and social license in the local area. For example, the Collaborative is currently focused on improving wildlife habitat conditions by evaluating road densities in relation to core habitat. Further, roads in need of repair often continue to deteriorate, contributing to greater erosion potential and sediment discharge into nearby waterways and aquatic habitat. The road decommissioning and storage activities completed in FY22 contributed to watershed protection and wildlife habitat improvement for species sensitive to human disturbance and traffic. Winter range gates were also installed to protect critical mule deer winter range habitat areas in locations where animals migrate to lower elevations for foraging. Road crew work within the CFLRP boundary in FY22 for road maintenance also supported public access and enjoyment for recreation and tourism.

The Tumalo Falls and Deschutes River Trail Restoration projects included significant trail improvements for high-use and high-visibility recreation sites, having a positive impact on recreation opportunities important to local user groups and important for the tourism economy. Also in FY22, the Central Oregon Heart of Oregon Corps supported trail improvements, fence improvements, and hazardous fuel reduction while providing job training and positive economic opportunities for local youth.

The Jedi North Mowing and West Bend Mowing/Mastication projects contributed to community wildfire protection as a unique and effective tool for reducing hazardous fuels. These contracts also enhance socioeconomic conditions by providing good paying jobs in the local community. A support network of fuel activities providers, heavy equipment parts suppliers, and local mechanics benefit from these types of fuel reduction activities.

Results from the Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Toolkit (TREAT). For guidance, training, and resources, see materials on Restoration Economics SharePoint.[7] After submitting your data entry form to the Forest Service Washington Office Economist Team, they will provide the analysis results needed to respond to the following prompts.

- Percent of funding that stayed within the local impact area: 86%

Contract Funding Distributions Table ("Full Project Details" Tab):

Description	Project Percent
Equipment intensive work	46%
Labor-intensive work	14%
Material-intensive work	5%
Technical services	10%
Professional services	21%
Contracted Monitoring	4%
TOTALS:	**100%**

Modelled Jobs Supported/Maintained (CFLRP and matching funding):

Jobs Supported/Maintained in FY 2022	Direct Jobs (Full & Part-Time)	Total Jobs (Full & Part-Time)	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income
Timber harvesting component	54	84	$4,961,424	$6,677,030

[7] Addresses Core Monitoring Question #7

Jobs Supported/Maintained in FY 2022	Direct Jobs (Full & Part-Time)	Total Jobs (Full & Part-Time)	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income
Forest and watershed restoration component	3	7	$221,138	$412,511
Mill processing component	67	176	$4,923,988	$10,134,830
Implementation and monitoring	0	0	$17,644	$24,840
Commercial Firewood & Contract Monitoring	1	1	$40,151	$63,095
TOTALS:	**126**	**269**	**$10,164,345**	**$17,312,307**

Were there any assumptions you needed to make in your TREAT data entry you would like to note here? To what extent do the TREAT results align with your observations or other monitoring on the ground?

There were no assumptions made with the TREAT Data. The total harvested volume came from the contract record document, and delivery points were confirmed with Timber Sale Administration personnel that oversee each contract.

Please provide a brief description of the local businesses that benefited from CFLRP related contracts and agreements, including characteristics such as tribally-owned firms, veteran-owned firms, women-owned firms, minority-owned firms, and business size.[8] For resources, see materials here (external Box folder).

Local businesses obtained a direct and indirect economic benefit from CFLR landscape timber sale contracts, integrated resource timber contracts, and stewardship agreements in FY22. The local wood processing manufacturers directly benefitted from CFLR landscape sourced material, as they produce a diversity of products including dimensional-lumber, veneer, particle board, shavings, chips, hog fuel, poles, and commercial fuelwood. Employees working at those manufacturing facilities, received a direct benefit from the additional products that were being processed and log and chip truck drivers delivering the raw products from the contract area to the manufacturing facilities were a necessary asset. Truck drivers and rail operators delivering finished products from manufacturing facilities to market within the country indirectly benefitted from the forest products being removed from CFLR contracts. Local logging companies benefit by purchasing timber contracts and selling to the wood products manufacturers or they are directly hired by manufacturers. Logging companies contribute specialized skills and product removal expertise, and often their skillset and equipment are used to complete associated service activities (I.e., physical road closures or subsoiling) to meet restoration objectives.

Reforestation, hazardous fuels reduction activities, and other service contracts within the CFLR boundary are focused on habitat and watershed restoration objectives, with no output of timber biproducts for manufacturing facilities. Many of the restoration contracts have products that are being removed to local and other facilities within the impact zone. Local businesses benefit indirectly from CFLR landscape contracts and agreements, as they support workers and the equipment they operate. Some examples of local businesses include diesel fuel supply companies, heavy equipment dealers, diesel mechanics, commercial tire suppliers, motels, restaurants, gas stations, variety stores, and grocery stores.

[8] Addresses Core Monitoring Question #8

Ponderosa Reforestation Inc, a business entity who worked on reforestation in FY22, identifies as a Hispanic American Owned Business, a Minority Owned Business, a Self-Certified Small Disadvantaged Business, and a Small U.S. Owned Business located in Medford Oregon within the DCFP impact area.

Quicksilver Contracting Company is a business that completes work under service contracts, conducts logging activities, and produces wood products from the CFLR landscape identifies as a U.S. Owned Historically Underutilized Business (HUBZone) Firm.

Please describe (with as much quantitative detail as possible) the number and characteristics of entities successfully receiving contracts and/or agreements for CFLRP implementation and/or monitoring.

In FY22 there were approximately 15 facilities within the impact zone that processed various forest products from commercial timber and non-sawtimber originating within the CFLR landscape. The major manufacturers of wood products that also have timber sale contracts and Integrated Resources Timber Contracts (IRTC) are described in more detail below:

Gilchrist Forest Products LLC is a Neiman Enterprises Inc company located in Gilchrist Oregon in nearby Klamath County. The facility is a manufacturer of dimensional lumber specializing in pine boards made from ponderosa and lodgepole pine trees within the impact area. The pine mill is approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes (48 miles) away from the Deschutes NF Supervisor's Office located in Bend, Oregon. The contracts within the CFLR boundary are on average an additional 30-45 minutes of drive-time into the woods. The majority of pine trees removed within the contract areas that are big enough to have sawtimber dimensions are processed at this facility. Of the 49,405.60 CCF of volume removed from the in FY22, approximately 15,856 CCF was processed at this facility. The company is currently under contract for Ruble IRTC, Ewok IRTC, and Vine Timber Sale in the DCFP landscape.

T2 Incorporated (Inc.) is a forest thinning company that specializes in logging and utilizing all parts of trees harvested in commercial thinning operations. They have a manufacturing facility in Sweet Home, Oregon that is within the impact area. Sweet Home is approximately two hours (96 miles) from Bend. Sawtimber is trucked to mills within the impact area and treetops are processed in the woods into clean chips for paper manufacturing. Limbs and bark are ground-up on site for biomass. T2 Inc. employs approximately 30 employees that contribute to forest management and hazardous fuels reduction. Of the 49,405.60 CCF of volume removed from the in FY22, approximately 13.113 CCF was processed at this facility. T2 Inc. is currently under contract for Zloty Small Business Association (SBA) Timber Sale, Lily DxP SBA Timber Sale, Jedi Timber Sale, and Euro IRTC in the DCFP landscape.

Quicksilver Contracting Company is a full-service forest services company based in Bend, Oregon. They have a commitment to restoring forest health and bringing sustainable wood products to market. They strive to utilize most of all woody material produced from their contracts. Quicksilver has their own logging crews that specialize in pre-commercial and commercial thinning. Sawtimber from their contracts is delivered to lumber mills within the impact area. Smaller material such as fence posts, poles, and clean chips are manufactured at their nearby La Pine mill yard. Clean chips and biomass are also produced on site from sawtimber top residue and non-commercial trees, prior to leaving the contract area. Of the 49,405.60 CCF of volume removed from the in FY22, approximately 1,762 CCF was processed at this facility. The company is currently under contract for Peso DxP IRTC and Baloo Stewardship in the DCFP landscape.

Swanson Group MFG LLC, is a manufacturer of plywood, veneers, sign making panels, Industrial panels, concrete forming panels, green and kiln dried studs. They hire local loggers to work on their contracts and the resulting forest products are trucked to mills outside of Deschutes County but within the impact area. They receive logs from other contracts within the CFLR boundary and are currently under contract themselves for the Oath II contract. In FY22, Swanson Group received raw products at two of their manufacturing facilities located in Glendale and Springfield, Oregon which are both within the impact area. Approximately 3034 CCF of the total volume removed in FY22, was delivered to Swanson Group.

For Service Contracts, agreements, and monitoring, 46% of the funding distribution in FY22 was directed at equipment intensive work as shown in the above Contract Funding Distribution Tables. This work consisted of grapple piling of dead and down hazardous fuels, brush mastication and mowing of live hazardous fuels, sub-soiling of compacted soils, mechanical pre-commercial thinning followed by grapple piling and slash placement on logging skid trails.

Labor intensive work received 14% of the funding in FY22. This included pre-commercial hand thinning of dense forest stands, and hand piling of small, thinned trees and associated activity fuels.

Material intensive work received 5% of the funding in FY22. This work consisted of the Melvin project road decommissioning and storage, and Lower Black Butte Wetland and Swamp restoration.

Road decommissioning is completed to enhance aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems by reducing erosion and enhancing infiltration of rainwater and snowmelt into the once compacted roadbed. Putting roads into storage consists of shaping the traveled way and roadbed to drain, installing cross ditches and water bars, providing any additional drainage structures necessary to offset changes through use and maintenance, providing traveled way drainage above slumps and seal cracks in slump area, and effectively blocking the road to vehicular traffic by replacing the original barriers or installing gates. Road decommissioning and storage also protects critical habitat for deer and elk populations.

Wetland restoration within the area was intended to create artificial beaver dams. The overall goal of this project was to raise the ground water table in the wetland while retaining access for fish passage. Prior to implementation of the project, native freshwater mussels were collected and relocated outside of the project area so they would not be affected during beaver dam construction.

Technical Services accounts for 10% of the contract funding distributions in FY22. This included herbicide treatment of terrestrial noxious weeds within the area and riparian reed canary grass, a major threat to natural wetlands due to its rapid invasions and growth and its ability to outcompete native wetland vegetation.

Professional Services received 21% and Contract Monitoring received 4% of the contract funding distributions. The funds were distributed to the DCFP and COFSF for collaborative staffing and facilitation support.

7. Wood Products Utilization

Timber & Biomass Volume Table[9]

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	49,405.60
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	30,650.99
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	0

8. Collaboration

Please include an up-to-date list of the core members of your collaborative if it has changed from your proposal/work plan (if it has not changed, note below).[10] **For detailed guidance and resources, see materials here. Please document changes using the template from the CFLRP proposal and upload to Box. Briefly summarize and describe changes below.**

The complete membership of the DCFP Steering Committee can be found on the website located here:

http://deschutescollaborativeforest.org/deschutes-collaborative-members-2/

The DCFP website will soon be undergoing some changes so a complete list, as it appears on the website is also provided below:

Organization/Area of Expertise	Member
Forest Products Industry	John Williams, Quicksilver Contracting Ed Coates, Gilchrist Forest Products
Environmental	Marilyn Miller, Miller Conservation Consulting David Stowe, Yiamist Ventures
Community Wildfire Protection	Bob Madden, Central Oregon Fire Chiefs
Tribal	Vacant
Watershed / Water Resources	Rod Bonacker, Deschutes Land Trust Corey Heath, Oregon Depart. of Fish & Wildlife
Local Government	Sally Russell, Bend City Council Phil Chang, Deschutes County
State & Federal Agency	Bridget Moran, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Ben Duda, Oregon Dept. of Forestry
Recreation / Tourism	Melanie Fisher, Central Oregon Trail Alliance Jana Johnson, Deschutes Trails Coalition
Private Landowners	Chris Johnson, Shanda Asset Management LLC
Researcher	Vacant

[9] Addresses Core Monitoring Question #10

[10] Addresses Core Monitoring Question #11

9. Monitoring Process

Briefly describe your current status in terms of developing, refining, implementing, and/or reevaluating your CFLRP monitoring plan and multiparty monitoring process.

The DCFP is a tenured collaborative that has been a part of the CFLRP since 2009. The DCFP has been engaged in multiparty monitoring since 2010 and they developed an Ecological Monitoring Plan that was finalized in March 2014. The DCFP Ecological Monitoring Plan was created in response to the national CFLRP requirements associated with the Ecological Indicator Monitoring and specific collaborative interests focusing on a combination of project and landscape-scale questions. The questions addressed in the 2014 Plan were developed based on the following criteria:

- Meets national requirement
- Addresses a DCFP proposal goal
- Informs adaptive management
- Builds common ground
- Builds scientific knowledge
- Informs future planning
- Can be measured using feasible and defensible methods

While the 2014 Plan incorporates several references to the utility of monitoring results to "inform adaptive management", there is not a detailed, documented process in place to specifically address adaptive management in response to project monitoring or higher-level trend modeling of ecological indicators. Multiparty monitoring field trips focus more on implementation monitoring, generating dialogue around adaptive management opportunities and enhancing the communication feedback loop between the collaborative and Forest Service in real time.

However, the DCFP and Deschutes NF have engaged in several inventory and monitoring efforts focused on specific ecological and social questions. For example, the DCFP Restoration Planning Subcommittee embarked on the Spatial Variability Pilot Project in 2018 using a comparison of LiDAR and PhoDAR imagery to compare pre- and post-treatment stand spatial diversity. The question we were aiming to answer was whether certain timber designation methods supported greater spatial heterogeneity for improved habitat, silvicultural outcomes, and watershed conditions. This process is on-going and being led by TNC to help the DCFP and Forest Service consider adaptive management approaches to achieve management objectives centered around historic range of variability in ponderosa pine stands.

In FY22, DCFP membership engaged with the Forest Service on some challenging issues regarding differences in the consensus level recommendations for ponderosa pine developed by the collaborative and the implementation of the timber designated by the Deschutes NF for removal. Further, the DCFP membership worked with the Ecological Restoration Institutes on a survey to respond to Question 12 of the new CFLR Common Monitoring Strategy - "How well is CFLRP encouraging an effective and meaningful collaborative approach?" The results of the survey will be available in Spring 2023 and included in the FY23 CFLR annual report.

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

DCFP monitoring efforts include numerous stakeholders representing diverse interests, partner organizations including Deschutes NF staffs, and interested members of the general public. Diverse interests are always invited to participate in various DCFP monitoring efforts including environmental interests, loggers and timber industry representatives,

recreational interests, education and research representatives, city and county public servants, fire and fuels reduction professionals, and many others. The monitoring strategies pursued include formal ecological monitoring under the Common Monitoring Strategy, implementation monitoring, trust building monitoring, and process monitoring, all of which contribute to collaborative and restoration success.

As one of the original CFLRP landscapes, the Deschutes NF and DCFP completed a 5-year (2014) and 10-year Ecological Indicator Monitoring Report (2019) addressing trends in fire regimes, forest structure, wildlife habitat, watershed condition, and terrestrial invasive species populations. In addition, we worked with a Mamut Consulting LLC to produce complimentary narrative reports for years 5 and 10 to expand the interpretation of landscape-level trends and incorporate project-level monitoring that occurred in total in the CFLR landscape including things like bird populations, aquatic restoration effectiveness, and invasives and fuels reduction photopoint monitoring. The narrative reports addressed ecological, economic, and social monitoring at various scales and provided a story format to outline progress and lessons learned over time. The new Common Monitoring Strategy has required an adjustment in understanding for both the DCFP and Forest Service as we try to sustain important trend and interpretation derived from the 5 and 10-year Ecological Indicator Monitoring data while transitioning to a new standard approach addressing similar metrics.

Multiparty implementation monitoring is conducted alongside USFS representatives and includes DCFP stakeholder as well as interested members of the public. Primarily, although not exclusively, implementation monitoring takes place during pre- and post-treatment field trips to provide opportunities to discuss planned treatments, DCFP recommendations and assess the on the ground impacts to identify if the work achieved the desired outcomes. Implementation monitoring also provides the time and space to verify what aspects of the planned treatments were successfully completed and which, if any, were left out.

Community trust is monitored by gauging the social acceptance of active forest restoration through frequent and consistent interactions with the general public whether in person, virtually, or via popular media. Key indicators of public sentiment also come from feedback the Forest Service receives from the general public or local organizations. Additionally, the DCFP relies on partner organizations such as TNC, OSU Extension, and Oregon Living with Fire, among others to bring insights into community sentiment and identify opportunities for coordinated or consistent messaging throughout the region.

Lastly, in FY22, the DCFP engaged in process monitoring in order to assess if internal infrastructure and processes are effectively progressing the DCFP's mission. Participation was primarily composed of active DCFP members and Deschutes NF leadership. Members of the public were also invited to attend.

Describe any changes to your multi-party monitoring and adaptive management process that have occurred in the past year based on stakeholder feedback (e.g., change in how and when participants engage, interaction between FS and collaborative, shared learning opportunities, sequencing of events, etc.)

Over the past year, there were a few significant changes to the multiparty monitoring and engagement processes that the DCFP utilizes. Due to stakeholder input, process monitoring was pursued through an organizational and governance assessment led by a third party: the National Policy Consensus Center (NPCC). This assessment was designed to respond to stakeholder feedback that a) disruptions stemming from COVID-19 warranted an internal 'reset' and b) due to the

fact that the DCFP is now in its 12th year of existence, time dedicated to organizational reflection would be integral for continued DCFP success.

The takeaways from the NPCC organizational assessment provided a path forward for the DCFP and the report produced a baseline for future process monitoring. A few of the key takeaways from this assessment were:

- There is a need to refresh the DCFP's priorities and focus.
    - Because the DCFP recently completed the final set of consensus recommendations for the last remaining plant association group (lodgepole pine), the organization must now consider what sort of contribution would be most beneficial for the Forest Service and what is it capable of providing.
- There is a need to clarify expectations with the Forest Service.
    - The DCFP should prioritize structured discussions with the Deschutes NF to ensure that DCFP is creating the 'social license' it intends. This reclarified process will also ensure that the DCFP receives the type of information from the Deschutes NF that it wants to interact with (i.e., project-level updates, landscape-scale issues, etc.).
- Revise and recommit to the DCFP Charter.
    - The DCFP has existed for over a decade and an honest assessment of purpose, function, rules, and structure of the organization will allow for a reimagining of the organization during a time of transition.

The conclusions drawn from the NPCC assessment will continue to be built upon and there is a hope that the results of the Common Monitoring Strategy survey conducted in FY23 will contribute to the process monitoring the DCFP is aiming to improve.

Additionally, the DCFP returned to doing pre- and post-treatment multiparty monitoring after a period of minimal field trips during the pandemic to assess the impacts of the DCFP's plant association group (PAG) recommendations specific to dry ponderosa pine treatments. Key indicators used to gauge the impact of planned treatments and their alignment with DCFP recommendations included carbon storage potential, wildfire resilience and stand structure. Multiple field visits inspired important conversations regarding if and to what extent the DCFP's ponderosa pine recommendations emphasize aspects of large tree retention, variable spatial arrangements, desired stand density and potential for carbon storage. This work resulted in monitoring process changes including an identified need for additional pre- and post-implementation monitoring efforts especially in areas with large trees, the need for processes accounting for turnover in Forest Service staff to ensure that treatments are tracked accurately from start to finish, and redefined communication processes between the DCFP and Deschutes NF.

Lastly, one particular change to the monitoring process that has yet to be finalized stems from a shift in the Deschutes NF approach to project planning, relying more on CE authorities to increase the pace and scale of restoration work. This means the DCFP must reconcile previous monitoring processes with this new reality. With the expedited timelines that the CEs provide relative to an EA or EIS, new processes must be developed to determine when the Forest Service introduces a project to the DCFP, what period of project planning is the most necessary for DCFP engagement and what sort of consensus input the DCFP is able to produce within these shorter planning timelines. While these questions have not been answered yet, they will be issues that the DCFP will continue to grapple with in FY23.

Reflecting on the monitoring process, what has been working well? What challenges have you experienced, especially in terms of alignment with the Common Monitoring Strategy? How might the process be improved?

Multiparty monitoring has largely been successful for the DCFP but not without its challenges. The main challenge is that multiparty monitoring requires a large amount of time and effort to plan and execute. Quality monitoring requires a breadth of engagement from DCFP stakeholders and Deschutes NF staff across many disciplines. For example, it is often helpful to have Forest Service staff available to address issues related to wildlife, silviculture, fuels, past treatment history, economics, and recreational issues within a particular project. Limited Forest Service capacity and availability can challenge field trip implementation. Similarly, stakeholder capacity and availability constrain the time available for lengthy multiparty monitoring field trips. While there is a high level of enthusiasm for field trips due to the positive trust building and social learning aspects, not everyone can attend due to the time commitment required.

Additionally, alignment with the Common Monitoring Strategy is difficult on an annual basis. The monitoring efforts that proved to be effective in FY22 were on the project scale as opposed to the landscape scale. Alignment with the Common Monitoring Strategy is much more feasible on a longer timeline and at the landscape scale which is why the 5-year and 10-year reports are so valuable. The DCFP and Deschutes NF do plan to integrate results from the ecological indicators of the Common Monitoring Strategy and the first 10 years of monitoring to assess our progress in year 15 (2024) of this work for the benefit of understanding the collective effort and charting a path forward.

Despite these challenges, the DCFP's multiparty monitoring efforts were very productive in clarifying concerns among stakeholders and working through these concerns alongside Forest Service partners. The DCFP continues to follow-up on adaptive management opportunities, such as refining DCFP recommendations on ponderosa pine treatments or road and trail decommissioning to expand core wildlife habitat.

Multiparty monitoring has proven to be exceptionally effective in building trust throughout the years and FY22 was no different. There is a current need for additional field opportunities for the general public as Central Oregon is undergoing massive growth. There is a high level of visibility within the Deschutes NF and lack of understanding about active restoration and forest resilience among those moving to the area making multiparty monitoring all the more essential.

10. Conclusion

Describe any reasons that the FY 2022 annual report does not reflect your proposal or work plan. Are there expected changes to your FY 2023 plans you would like to highlight?

The annual report does not reflect any significant departures from the DCFP proposal in terms of the types of treatments. However, the addition of Joint Chiefs' and Wildfire Crisis Strategy Infrastructure funding focused within similar geography resulted in greater coordination needs to effectively implement the FY22 program of work. These additional funds also increased accomplishments for key activities like hazardous fuels reduction in WUI and wildlife habitat improvement.

A key benefit of having a CFLR project on the Forest is the predictability of funding to chart out treatments on a high priority landscape over a full 5 or 10-year period. This level of fiscal predictability was uncharacteristic of any other funding type in the National Forest System until the 2022 passing of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Legislation supporting the Wildfire Crisis Strategy. It affords us and our collaborative partners the time to refocus on strategic restoration issues and monitoring, as well as the space necessary to address and integrate all of the social and economic

complexities associated with it. The significance of this benefit cannot be overstated as a 5- to 10-year timeline aligns with the realities of implementing holistic restoration over a large footprint in partnership with our collaborative and communities.

In response to the process monitoring results described above, DCFP membership is currently evaluating what its most valuable contribution could be for the Deschutes NF and on what scale it can be the most effective. The FY23 work plan reflects ongoing alignment with the DCFP 5-Year Extension of Funds proposal to complete outstanding restoration within the original footprint of the CFLR landscape. DCFP emphasis areas and collaborative activities for FY23 are currently being developed with input from Forest Service leadership.

Optional Prompts

Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project FY22 Media Recap

Presentations and Educational Events:

In-person Events: Due to COVID-19 limitations still impacting in-person events, presentations and education events were more limited than prior years.

- April 11, 2022 – Sisters Ranger District Open House.
- April 28, 2022 - Field trip in coordination with the Oregon Department of Forestry for the members of the Oregon Board of Forestry.
- May 9, 2022 - Field trip on the Sisters Ranger District with the DCFP Steering Committee.
- May 26, 2022 – Presentation to Leadership Bend, Bend Chamber Commerce.
- May 26, 2022- City Club of Central Oregon presentation and discussion, Building Resilience through living with Wildfire.
- June 1, 2022 - Field trip with Democratic staffers for the Senate's Interior Appropriations Sub-Committee to sites across the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project.
- June 2, 2022 – Briefing with Senator Ron Wyden on ongoing hazardous fuel reductions projects on the Deschutes NF.
- September 5, 2022 - Celebration of the Glaze Restoration Project and review of outcomes by stakeholders, one of the first completed projects within the DCFP boundary.
- November 17, 2022 – Presentation to International Association of Wildland Fire.

FY22 Press Releases re: DCFP activities, news, and treatments:

Articles or news stories:

https://ktvz.com/news/environment/2022/03/04/oregon-wild-forest-service-disagree-on-old-growth-trees-near-phils-trail/

https://centraloregondaily.com/sisters-ranger-district-to-announce-draft-decision-on-green-ridge-project/

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/pile-burns-planned-for-sisters-area/article_f9e2e898-7e3f-11ec-9012-771b8239f36a.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/opinion/editorial-a-small-piece-in-solving-the-federal-forest-puzzle/article_773687a0-808e-11ec-b427-2b7dd43dadda.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/infrastructure-bill-opens-door-to-more-forest-management-near-bend/article_e25def66-8aaf-11ec-b627-b35af522bd01.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/oregon-wild-leads-protest-against-cutting-large-trees-in-phils-trail-area/article_4e2bbe2c-9c16-11ec-8961-678bc6746392.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/some-trails-in-phils-trail-area-to-close-on-weekdays-during-restoration-work/article_6a68b738-9fd7-11ec-99ac-b3fcd4fc9e1a.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/central-oregon-to-receive-41-million-in-federal-funding-for-wildfire-resiliency/article_f1676864-baa9-11ec-92d5-83d959fb2241.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/one-day-prescribed-burns-scheduled-on-the-deschutes-national-forest/article_478d5d18-cb29-11ec-a134-7fb24ed2e3fd.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/forest-service-to-treat-25k-acres-south-of-bend-seeks-comments/article_9a266b6c-d2fb-11ec-a0bc-b3128f07d934.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/battle-over-cutting-down-large-trees-near-bend-moves-to-city-council/article_091828f4-d53a-11ec-9cf4-539757b63dc4.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/wyden-briefed-on-central-oregon-wildfire-potential-from-forest-service/article_ca30efc0-e2bf-11ec-9904-6b66d2aff880.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/state/u-s-adds-103m-for-wildfire-reduction-land-rehabilitation/article_206936db-c2ef-563b-8f7a-2641c10add9b.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/tiddlywinks-trail-to-close-during-thinning-operations/article_9c7844f4-f401-11ec-b5e5-4fd34dbadea3.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/forest-restoration-work-to-temporarily-close-trails-west-of-bend/article_f6bf892a-fd45-11ec-8454-ef803eabd513.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/opinion/guest-column-building-on-success-to-reduce-wildfire-danger/article_b42c514a-127d-11ed-ad5b-3b63a2a031d3.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/trail-closures-shift-in-deschutes-national-forest-amid-ongoing-thinning-operations/article_e8002e28-3e98-11ed-8de3-63420723e19f.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/opinion/editorial-prescribed-burns-do-need-to-continue/article_21a97f1a-5485-11ed-88b0-b312c9be2d16.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/environment/pile-burning-planned-to-start-this-week-on-the-deschutes-national-forest/article_67966c2e-593d-11ed-ae67-b72c4c84ec7c.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/forest-service-to-temporarily-close-trails-near-bend-sunriver/article_48bed19c-5ece-11ed-94df-7ffb163211d6.html

https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/pile-burning-starts-in-areas-west-of-bend-sunriver/article_1b6c4d0a-6545-11ed-8047-271cd8521283.html

Press Releases:

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1076586

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1074631

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1074068

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1072380

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1071379

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1070176

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1024937

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1024904

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1024046

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1022335

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1022360

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1021671

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1020515

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1019051

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1011918

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1008149

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1004739

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1002893

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD990454

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD989736

Signatures

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): /s/ Kristen McBride, Deschutes NF Natural Resources Staff Officer and CFLRP Coordinator

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): /s/ Holly Jewkes, Deschutes NF Forest Supervisor

Draft reviewed by (collaborative representative): /s/ Sally Russell, Vice Chair, Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project

Attachment: CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy Core Questions

The 2021 cohort will complete the Common Monitoring Strategy questions in FY22. CFLRP projects awarded in 2022 (2012 extensions and new projects) will be required to respond to these questions starting in FY23.

The CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy is designed to reflect lessons learned from the first ten years of the program, expand monitoring capacity, and improve landscape-scale monitoring. It is intended to strike a balance between standardization and local flexibility and to be responsive to feedback that more guidance and capacity are needed. Questions are standardized nationally, and indicators are standardized regionally. Many CFLRP projects have been implementing restoration treatments and monitoring progress prior to the Common Monitoring Strategy. This effort may not capture the progress of every project over its lifetime but provides an opportunity for all projects to take a step together in a unified monitoring approach.

- Question 1: "What is the reduction in fuel hazard based on our treatments?"
- Question 2: "What is the effect of the treatments on moving the forest landscape toward a more sustainable condition?"
- Question 3: "What are the specific effects of restoration treatments on the habitat of at-risk species and/or the habitat of species of collaborative concern across the CFLRP project area"
- Question 4: "What is the status and trend of watershed conditions in the CFLR area, with a focus on the physical and biological conditions that support key soil, hydrologic and aquatic processes?"
- Question 5: "What is the trend in invasive species within the CFLRP project area?"
- Question 6: "How has the social and economic context changed, if at all?"
- Question 7: "How have CFLRP activities supported local jobs and labor income?"
- Question 8: "How do sales, contracts, and agreements associated with the CFLRP affect local communities?"
- Question 9: "Did CFLRP maintain or increase the number and/or diversity of wood products that can be processed locally?"
- Question 10: "Did CFLRP increase economic utilization of restoration byproducts?"
- Question 11: "Who is involved in the collaborative and if/how does that change over time?"
- Question 12: "How well is CFLRP encouraging an effective and meaningful collaborative approach?"
- Question 13: "If and to what extent have CFLRP investments attracted partner investments across the landscapes?"

The tables in the section below are copy/pasted from the suggested monitoring tracking *templates* to help organize data across CFLRP projects. Adapt the reporting tables as needed to align with regional monitoring indicators.

Monitoring Question #1: "What is the reduction in fuel hazard based on our treatments?"

(Reported Annually) – Per discussions with R6 and WO CFLR Coordinators, the DCFP will provide a completed response due March 1, 2023

For detailed guidance, training, and resources, see corresponding reporting template here. Use it to respond to the following prompts:

Fire intensity (predicted flame lengths) from IFTDSS - Flame Length Condition Classes – Project Scale

IFTDSS Auto-97th percentile flame length output	1 - 4 ft. flame lengths	*>4 - 8 ft. flame lengths*	*>8 - 11 ft. flame lengths*	*>11 - 25 ft. flame lengths*	*>25 ft. flame lengths*
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	211,327 ac. 82% of landscape	16,471 ac. 6% of landscape	4,059 ac. 2% of landscape	4,195 ac. 2% of landscape	1,325 ac. 1% of landscape
Area treated in FY22	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

Briefly describe monitoring results in table above – include an interpretation of the data provided and whether the indicator is trending toward or away from desired conditions for your landscape. If the data above does not accurately reflect fire and fuel hazard on your landscape please note and provide context. While generally smaller flame lengths are desirable, this isn't the case in all ecosystems – please note if this applies.

Crown Fire Probability Condition Classes – FireShed Scale

IFTDSS Auto-97th crown fire probability output by FireShed	**Unburnable**	**Surface Fire**	**Passive Crown Fire**	**Active Crown Fire**	**Crown Fire (combined)**
	6,191 ac. (Sunriver, OR)	28,614 ac.	4,157 ac.	N/A	4,157 ac.
	2,995 ac. (Sisters, OR)	55,500 ac.	4,699 ac.	0.14 ac.	4,699.14 ac.
	2,164 ac. (Millican, OR)	8,792 ac.	405 ac.	N/A	405 ac.
	1,826 ac. (Elk Lake, OR)	72,394 ac.	21,993 ac.	16 ac.	22,009 ac.
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	6,736 ac. (Bend, OR)	37,425 ac.	3,642 ac.	N/A	3,642 ac.
Area treated in FY22	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

Briefly describe monitoring results in table above – include an interpretation of the data provided, and whether the indicator is trending toward or away from desired conditions for your landscape. If the data above does not accurately reflect fire and fuel hazard on your landscape please note and provide context.

Does your CFLRP project have additional hazardous-fuels related monitoring results to summarize and interpret? If so, please provide that here.

Based on the information in this section, (and any other relevant monitoring information and discussion), what (if any) actions or changes are you considering?

Monitoring Question #2: "What is the effect of the treatments on moving the forest landscape toward a more sustainable condition?"

(Reporting frequency determined by Regional indicator) – Per discussions with R6 and WO CFLR Coordinators, the DCFP will provide a completed response due March 1, 2023

Monitoring Questions #3: "What are the specific effects of restoration treatments on the habitat of at-risk species and/or the habitat of species of collaborative concern across the CFLRP project area?"

(Reporting frequency determined by Regional indicator) – Per discussions with R6 and WO CFLR Coordinators, the DCFP will provide a completed response due March 1, 2023

Monitoring Question #4: "What is the status and trend of watershed conditions in the CFLRP area?" (Reported every 5 years) – submit with DCFP FY22 CFLR Annual Report due December 16, 2022

For detailed guidance, training, and resources, see corresponding reporting template here. Use it to respond to the following prompts:

Summary of Watershed Condition Scores for the priority subwatersheds within CFLRP boundary as of December 2022:

Priority Subwatershed Name and 12-digit HUC	Affected by Treatment, Disturbance Events, or Both?	Date Before Treatment and/or Disturbance Event	Watershed Condition Score in Initial Year of CMS*
Benham Falls-Deschutes River (170703010403)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.7*
Lava Island Falls-Deschutes River (170703010405)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.7*
Overturf Butte-Deschutes River (170703010406)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.7*
Upper Tumalo Creek (170703010501)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.5*
Lower Tumalo Creek (1707030104502)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.6*
Three Creek (170703010601)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.6*
Snow Creek Ditch (170703010602)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.3*
Bull Cree (170703010603)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.3*
Deep Canyon Dam-Deep Canyon (170703010604)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.5*
Headwaters Whychus Creek (170703010702) Priority sub finished in 2022	**Tributary to Whychus AOP**	**2019**	**1.6**

Priority Subwatershed Name and 12-digit HUC	Affected by Treatment, Disturbance Events, or Both?	Date Before Treatment and/or Disturbance Event	Watershed Condition Score in Initial Year of CMS*
Upper Whychus Creek (170703010702)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.6*
Upper Trout Creek (170703010703)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.3*
Upper Indian Ford (170703010705) Priority sub to be established 2023	**Lower Black Butte Swamp**	**2019**	**1.4**
Lower Trout Creek (170703010706)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.5*
Lower Indian Ford Creek (170703010707)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.3*
Middle Whychus Creek (170703010708)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.4*
Stevens Canyon (170703011101)	*No data*	*No data*	*1.2*

Watershed Condition Score averaged across priority subwatersheds within CFLRP boundary **and averaged indicator scores across all subwatershed in parentheses:**

Aquatic Physical (Weighted 30%)

Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Avg. Indicator Value	Date
1	Water Quality	2.0 (1.7)	2022
2	Water Quantity	1.0 (1.8)	2022
3	Aquatic Habitat	1.3 (1.1)	2022

Aquatic Biological (Weighted 30%)

Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Avg. Indicator Value	Date
4	Aquatic Biota	1.7 (1.6)	2022
5	Riparian/Wetland Vegetation	1.0 (1.2)	2022

Terrestrial Physical (Weighted 30%)

Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Avg. Indicator Value	Date
6	Roads & Trails	1.8 (1.9)	2022
7	Soils	1.0 (1.1)	2022

Terrestrial Biological (Weighted 10%)

Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Avg. Indicator Value	Date
8	Fire Regime or Wildfire	2.0 (1.8)	2022
9	Forest Cover	1.0 (1.5)	2022
10	Rangeland Vegetation	NA	2022
11	Terrestrial Invasive Species	1.0 (1.0)	2022

Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Avg. Indicator Value	Date
12	Forest Health	1.5 (1.3)	2022

Briefly interpret the monitoring results in the table above, including whether the indicator is trending toward or away from desired conditions for your landscape.

The first table summarizes watershed condition scores for subwatersheds across the CFLR landscape. Priority Subwatersheds, in bold, list projects that have been implemented in FY22. The last time Priority Subwatersheds within this landscape were assessed was 2019.

The second table includes indicator scores for Upper Indian Ford Creek, the only active Priority Subwatershed going into this monitoring period, as well as averaged indicator scores for all subwatershed within the CFLR landscape (in parentheses). For the Priority Subwatershed, the primary contributing factors to the 2019 rating of indicators included restoration work at Glaze Meadow. This work helped drive an improving trend toward desired conditions for Indicators 3 and 5.

The factors that have influenced indicator scores for all subwatersheds across the CFLR landscape have fluctuated over the life of the project. The primary contributing factors to these changes are restoration activities, fire, fire recovery, and updates to baseline road system data.

Restoration activities included stream and floodplain restoration, aspen and riparian restoration, wetland restoration, improvements in aquatic organism passage at stream crossings, and road closer/decommissioning. These activities primarily affected Indicators 1, 3, 5, and 6, helping to move indicator scores toward desired conditions.

Fire and fire recovery also affected indicator scores within the project area. The Pole Creek Fire which occurred in 2012 and Millie Fire which occurred in 2017 affected a total of six subwatersheds. This disturbance initially affected Indicators 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9, moving scores away from desired conditions. However, with a combination of post-fire recovery and restoration, these indicator scores have been on a trend toward desired conditions.

Updates to baseline road system data early in the life of the DCFP had a somewhat neutral effect on indicator scores across the landscape. In some subwatersheds scores for Indicator 6 moved away from desired conditions and in others, these updates improved indicator scores. While indicator scores did change as a result of database updates, true net road densities within the landscape decreased, moving Indicator 1, 3, and 6 toward desired conditions.

There have been no recorded changes to Indicators 2, 11, and 12 during the life of the project. Since there is no significant rangeland within this project area, Indicator 10 has not been rated.

Does your CFLRP project have additional watershed condition-related monitoring results to summarize and interpret?

Additional watershed condition-related monitoring results can be found in the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project 10-year Ecological Indictor Monitoring Report.

Monitoring Question #5: "What is the trend in invasive species within the CFLRP project area?"

(Reported Annually) – submit with DCFP FY22 CFLR Annual Report due December 16, 2022

For detailed guidance, training, and resources, see corresponding reporting template here. Use it to respond to the following prompts:

Treatment data for priority invasive species:

Common Name	Treatment Action	Acres Treated[1]	Acres Monitored	Avg. "Percent Efficacy"	Acres Restored[2]	Response of Desirable Species[3]
Spotted Knapweed	Herbicide	356	89	95%	2536	N/A
Spotted Knapweed	Mechanical	630	52	75%	1026	N/A
Orange Hawkweed	Survey	0	0.1	99%	2	N/A
Reed Canary Grass	Herbicide	37	4	95%	38	N/A
Reed Canary Grass	Mechanical	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Totals/Avgs		Total 1,025	145.1	Average 91%	Total 3,602	**N/A**

[1] "Treated" is defined as prevented, controlled or eradicated.

[2] Agency performance accomplishment code INVPLT-INVSPE-REST-FED-AC, which is calculated in FACTS.

[3] "Desirable Species" includes everything that is not an undesirable species or bare ground. If not monitored, write N/A.

For reporting on plot-based field monitoring, please include a summary of the results here

Briefly interpret the monitoring results in the table above, including whether the indicator is trending toward or away from desired conditions for your landscape. If the data above does not accurately reflect the condition on your landscape, please note that and provide context.

Monitoring Results

Herbicide treatments continue to have a higher efficacy than mechanical treatments for spotted knapweed. Acres restored provides a better insight into the effect of the treatments on the landscape. It reflects a trend of improvement within invasive species infestations. Acres restored refers to the gross project area, while acres treated refers to the net acres treated.

There is no value in Avg. "Percent Efficacy" and "Acres Restored" columns for reed canary grass mechanical treatments due to a lack of monitoring data.

Success Stories

Although the total acreage of invasive sites across the CFLR landscape increased, a substantial number of sites have smaller population sizes. A large, dense spotted knapweed site near Besson Day Use Area has seen a considerable reduction density over the past three years. The population decreased from 12,000 individuals in 2020 to 250 in 2022. A new infestation of orange hawkweed was found and treated with herbicide at Meadow Camp Day Use area. And biocontrol for toadflax has been very effective. It constitutes most of the treatment for the species.

Challenges

Higher than average spring rainfall likely promoted an increase of germination in the seed bank and the discovery of more invasive plant sites puts more demand on resources. Even with additional funding provided through the CFLR, time and resources continue to be a challenge to getting all invasive species populations treated every year.

- **Does your CFLRP project have additional invasives-related monitoring results to summarize and interpret?** If so, please provide that here.

The following questions apply across the topics addressed across Questions 1-5: Per discussions with R6 and WO CFLR Coordinators, the DCFP will provide a completed response due March 1, 2023

Are there accomplishments towards long-term goals which may not be reflected in short-term monitoring? Are there short-term treatments that work towards long-term goals which may be reflected adversely in short-term monitoring? Briefly summarize short- & long-term tradeoffs of your landscape treatments and goals.

Monitoring Questions #6: "How has the social and economic context changed, if at all?"

(Reported every 5 years) – submit with DCFP FY22 CFLR Annual Report due December 16, 2022

Describe the current social and economic context for your CFLRP landscape. For detailed guidance, training, and resources, see corresponding reporting template here. Use it to respond to the following prompts:

Indicators	Response for Initial Year of Common Monitoring Strategy	Notes (Optional)
"Population" most recent year available (tab 1, Forest Service report)	1,150,561 (tab 2, year 2020) 1,125,060 (tab 11, year 2020)	None
"Percent of total, race & ethnicity" most recent year available (tab 11, Forest Service report)	White alone – 88.2% (2020) Black or African American - 0.8% (2020) American Indian - 1.4% (2020) Hispanic ethnicity - 10.0% (2020) Non-Hispanic Ethnicity - 90% (2020)	None
"Unemployment rate" most recent year available (tab 1, Forest Service report)	7.9% (tab 1, year 2020) 5.6% (tab 8, year 2021)	None
"Per capita income" most recent year available (tab 1, Forest Service report)	$53,429	None
"Wildfire Exposure, % of Total, Homes" most recent year available (see Wildfire Risk report)	Homes Directly Exposed - 45% Homes Indirectly Exposed - 50% Homes Not Exposed - 5%	None

Provide a brief, narrative context for the data provided above, including any other key socioeconomic conditions to highlight for your landscape. If the data above does not accurately reflect socioeconomic conditions in/around your landscape please note and provide context.

- The social and economic conditions in and around the Deschutes NF changed significantly since the selection of the DCFP landscape in 2009, and especially during the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020-present.

- The population of Deschutes County has grown 29.8% between 2010-2021, compared to 10.6% for the state of Oregon, and 7.3% for the US. In addition, housing costs have skyrocketed, and the median home value is now $671,000+.
- The increased cost of housing and cost of living in general has become a deterrent to potential job seekers in central Oregon, resulting in shortages in many job markets, including the Forest Service.
- The increase in population has resulted in a significant increase in forest users, many of whom are not familiar with local issues related to forest management.

Would you expect CFLRP activities to directly or indirectly impact any of these social and/or economic conditions? If so, how?

- Central Oregon is unique in that it has its feet in both its historical roots as a timber economy and the "New West" as a mecca for outdoor recreation and tourism with a nearly $1.1 billion economy. The forest products and outdoor tourism industries are integrally linked to the health and sustainability of the Deschutes NF and its fire-adapted ecosystems.
- This context is particularly important because of the number of homes directly exposed to wildfire risk as noted in the table above are at %50 directly exposed and %45 indirectly exposed.
- This CFLRP project (in concert with other landscape restoration initiatives) means that communities in central Oregon are safer thanks to focused fuels reduction treatments in the WUI. The Region's outdoor recreation economy is bolstered by landscape restoration that facilitates healthy, resilient forests in high-use recreation areas. The local wood products industry provides jobs and new economic opportunities as a result of a predictable supply of commercial timber and wood fiber supported by CFLRP funding since 2010.
- In addition, the public health collaborative born from DCFP efforts further supports at-risk populations to utilize strategies to limit their exposure to smoke during prescribed fire, enhancing quality of life for many Central Oregonians.

Does your CFLRP project have additional socioeconomic monitoring results to summarize and interpret? If so, please provide that here.

- None at this time.

Based on the information reported, (and any other relevant monitoring information and discussion), what (if any) actions or changes are you considering?

- None at this time.

(Monitoring Questions #7 & #8 covered in earlier annual report template)

Submit with DCFP FY22 CFLR Annual Report due December 16, 2022

Monitoring Questions #9 "Did CFLRP maintain or increase the number and/or diversity of wood products that can be processed locally?"

(Reported every 5 years) – not due in 2022

Data will be provided to 2021 cohort projects in FY23 to address this question – responses in FY22 are optional. If your CFLRP project has data available about the current timber harvest by county and/or product, the number of active processing facilities in the area, or other data about forest products infrastructure please provide here.

(Monitoring Questions #10 & #11 covered earlier in annual report template)

Submit with DCFP FY22 CFLR Annual Report due December 16, 2022

Monitoring Questions #12: "How well is CFLRP encouraging an effective and meaningful collaborative approach?"

(In FY22, Northern Blues only – reported every 2-3 years) – DCFP and Deschutes NF are currently working with Ecological Restoration Institutes on conducting a survey to address this question. Survey results are expected to become available May 2023.

For detailed guidance, training, and resources, see corresponding reporting template here. Please upload your completed assessment summary provided by the Southwestern Ecological Restoration Institutes here and use it to respond to the prompts below:

- Reflecting on the summary provided, do you have any additional context for the results to share?
- Do you have any feedback about the assessment process?
- What have you done, or plan to do, in response to the challenges, needs, and recommendations identified in the collaboration assessment? Please provide up to 3 specific actions.
- What types of support or guidance do you need to address any of the challenges, needs, and recommendations identified in the collaboration assessment?

(Monitoring Question #13 covered earlier in annual report template)

Submit with DCFP FY22 CFLR Annual Report due December 16, 2022