

**FY22 Annual Report - Rogue Basin CFLR30  
Rogue River- Siskiyou National Forest**



**1. Executive Summary**

In 2022 the RRSNF and the Rogue Forest Partners have built a foundation for the program and priorities of the RBCFLRP and are on track to develop a framework for collaborative, results-driven project implementation and monitoring for the life of the program.

The Rogue Basin CFLRP was proposed in 2018 and funded for the first time in late Fiscal Year 2022 (Oct. 1 2021- Sept. 30, 2022). While treatments directly tied to CFLRP funding did not meet all Year 1 targets within these three months; due to the alignment of the RBCFLRP and the RRSNF priority POW<sup>1</sup>, 2022 has yielded results across the Rogue Basin CFLRP Landscape Boundary.

Ecological	Social	Economic
13,382 of total wildfire risk mitigation <sup>2</sup> on NFS lands	Celebration and collaboration around RBCFLRP funding	100% of RBCFLRP funding was spent in local counties <sup>3</sup>
362 Acres of hazardous fuels reduction in the Wildland Urban Interface	Development of frameworks for project implementation and inclusive work	79% of FY22 funding obligated in last 3 months of FY22
650 Acres of Oak Restoration	Focus on local workforce and local wood processing.	\$3,963,000 of partner match funding into the Rogue Basin

<sup>1</sup> Program of Work – the forest-wide list of priority projects

<sup>2</sup> Wildfire risk mitigation includes: hazardous fuels reduction within and outside of the wildland urban interface (WUI), and prescribed fire.

<sup>3</sup> The following counties are considered the local workforce area to the RBCFLRP: Jackson, Klamath, Douglas, Coos, Curry, and Josephine counties in OR; Del Norte, Siskiyou counties in CA.

## 2. Funding

### CFLRP and Forest Service Match Expenditures

Fund Source: CFLN and/or CFIX Funds Expended	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
CFLN22	\$104,493
CFLN21	\$0
TOTAL	\$104,493

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	\$272,469
WFCF22	\$71,784
TOTAL	\$344,253*

\*\$267,287 captured in the FMMI database.

Fund Source: Forest Service Discretionary Matching Funds	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
CFKV3019	\$10,000
CFHF3022	\$47,000
TOTAL	\$57,000

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.

### Partner Match Contributions<sup>4</sup>

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
SOFRC, UAW, OWEB, ODF LRP	In-kind contribution and Funding: SB-762	\$305,000	275 acres of surface and ladder fuel reduction.	National Forest System Lands
West Bear - NRCS, FEMA, SNW, Private landowners, ODF LRP	Funding: SB-762 and other	\$2,340,000	3,230 acres of surface and ladder fuel reduction on private lands	Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Upper Briggs, OWEB	Funding	\$10,000	Technical Assistance through prescriptions and re-marking units on 194 acres	National Forest System Lands

<sup>4</sup> 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
Williams, OWEB, NRCS	In-kind contribution and Funding	\$75,000	278 acres of burned piles on private lands	Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Prescription for Safety, SB-762, ODF	Funding: SB-762	\$224,000	206 acres of technical assistance and 70 landowners recruited. 98 acres thinned and piled along evacuation routes on private lands	Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Wild Rivers Coast Forest Collaborative	Funding: ODF- LRP	\$820,000	Oak Restoration, Hand Crew Thinning	Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Ashland Forest Resiliency (OWEB)	Funding	\$40,000	AFARI Monitoring FIP; (Year 2 of 2)	Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
State and Private Forestry	In-kind contribution and Funding	\$7,100 capacity, \$101,000 implementation	Collaborative capacity building; ladder fuel reduction; NFS and private land prescribed burning	National Forest System Lands and other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Meyer Memorial Trust	Funding	\$100,000	Collaborative capacity building and DEIJ engagement	Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
OWEB Collaborative Grant	Funding	\$23,000	Collaborative capacity and zones of agreement	Neither National Forest System Lands or other lands within CFLRP landscape:
<b>TOTALS</b>	Total In-Kind Contributions: \$82,100 Total Funding: <b>\$3,963,000</b>			

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).

Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY22: \$0

Revenue generated through Good Neighbor Agreements: \$0

“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.

None of the FY22 CFLRP funds have been implemented in GNA activities. Lomakatsi and ODF are expected to have revenue and exchange for services information based on FY23 implementation.

## 3. Activities on the Ground

FY 2022 Agency Performance Measure Accomplishments<sup>5</sup> - 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) <sup>6</sup>	362	4,500	<b>4,862</b>
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) in the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) <sup>7</sup>	0	4,723	<b>4,723</b>
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI (reported in FACTS) <sup>3</sup>	5,825	0	<b>5,825</b>
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) <sup>4</sup>	7,194	0	<b>7,194</b>
Prescribed Fire (acres)	Activity component of FP-FUELS-ALL (reported in FACTS)	6,187	75	<b>6,262</b>
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Outcomes - Acres treated to mitigate wildfire risk	FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS (reported in FACTS)	13,382	0	<b>13,382</b>
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC (reported in FACTS) <sup>3</sup>	0*	0	<b>0</b>
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants - COMPLETED	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) <sup>4</sup>	0	0	<b>0</b>

<sup>5</sup> This question helps track progress towards the CFLRP projects lifetime goals outlined in your CFLRP Proposal & Work Plan. Adapt table as needed.

<sup>6</sup> 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

<sup>7</sup> New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Terrestrial and aquatic species	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC (reported in FACTS) <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Terrestrial and aquatic species - COMPLETED	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC- CMPLT (reported in FACTS) <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0
Road Decommissioning (Unauthorized Road) (miles)	RD-DECOM-NON-SYS (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Decommissioning (National Forest System Road) (miles)	RD-DECOM-SYS (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Improvement (High Clearance) (miles)	RD-HC-IMP-MI (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Improvement (Passenger Car System) (miles)	RD-PC-IMP-MI (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Maintenance (High Clearance) (miles)	RD-HC-MAINT-MI (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Maintenance (Passenger Car System) (miles)	RD-PC-MAINT-MI (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Trail Improvement (miles)	TL-IMP-STD (Trails reporting)	0	0	0
Trail Maintenance (miles)	TL-MAINT-STD (Trails reporting)	0	0	0
Wildlife Habitat Restoration (acres)	HBT-ENH-TERR (reported in WIT)	0	1,223	1,223
Stream Crossings Mitigated (i.e. AOPs) (number)	STRM-CROS-MITG-STD (reported in WIT)	0	0	0
Stream Habitat Enhanced (miles)	HBT-ENH-STRM (reported in WIT)	0	0	0
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)	0	0	0
Stand Improvement (acres)	FOR-VEG-IMP (reported in FACTS)	0	116	116
Reforestation and revegetation (acres)	FOR-VEG-EST (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0
Forests treated using timber sales (acres)	TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0
Rangeland Vegetation Improvement (acres)	RG-VEG-IMP (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0

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

Yes, due to the timing of funding received in FY22, and misunderstanding and/or communication challenges among Forest Staff on correlation of data entry for projects completed in FY22 as part of the RBCFLRP treatment objectives, the

<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

above official numbers do not reflect the actual work done on NFS lands for the following categories for which we have CFLR targets. The actual acres and miles affected by these activity types which occurred in the RBCFLRP landscape are estimated below:

- Invasive Species Management (acres), Target- 2100, Not reported but within RBCFLRP, Actual –Invasive Treatment FY22 acres 1227; Invasive Monitoring FY22 acres 1370; Botanical Habitat Enhancement – about 40 acres can contribute in RBCFLRP landscape
- Crossing Improvements (number), Target 2.1, Not reported, Actual – 1; 2 crossings completed last year not funded with CFLRP
- In-Stream Fisheries Improvement (miles), Target 4.9, Not reported, Actual - 2 miles AOP
- Riparian Area Improvements (acres), Target - 245, Actual- 116
- Timber Harvest (acres), Target - 2100, Not reported, Actual - 32,665.27 CCF

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

The RRSNF funded the following projects and partnerships to accomplish treatments and develop the collaborative framework for future success:

<b>Project or Partner Awarded</b>	<b>USD to Local Economy</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Southern Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative (SOFRC)	\$450,000	Coordination and collaboration – implementation/project coordination, GIS/tracking, feasibility study for nonburning of fuels and collaboration among stakeholders.
Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)	\$200,000	Good Neighbor Authority opportunities in Bybee and Powers RD planning areas
Lomakatsi Restoration Project (LRP) (through MSA with RRSNF, LRP, SOFRC, and TNC)	\$800,000	Upper Applegate Watershed (UAW) treatment implementation
Lomakatsi Restoration Project (LRP) (through MSA with RRSNF, LRP, SOFRC, and TNC)	\$150,000	Outreach and engagement CFLR
Northwest American Indian Coalition (NWAIC)	\$75,000	Quail Prairie Lookout Collaborative Restoration and Re-opening
Siskiyou Mountain Club (SMC)	\$100,000	Forest-wide trail work in Wildfire Risk Focal Area
Powers Ranger District	\$125,000	Blackberry Creek Culvert Design – High Priority Aquatic Organism Passage

Project or Partner Awarded	USD to Local Economy	Purpose
Gold Beach Ranger District	\$250,000	Disease treatments and prescribed fire within the Shasta Agness planning area
Wild Rivers Ranger District	\$600,000	Brush disposal and prescribed fire in the Upper Briggs planning area.
High Cascades Ranger District	\$250,000	Fuels reduction and wildlife habitat enhancements in the Clark Fork planning area.
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	N/A

Ashland Forest Restoration (AFR) is an ongoing Joint Chief’s landscape project; however, none of the FY22 CFLRP funds were allocated to this effort. In the past few years, the project has been successful in engaging with the community to facilitate large scale treatments in high-risk areas, and the Rogue Forest Partners are working to analyze monitoring data for adaptive management on NFS, BLM, and Private lands.

There is one NRCS funded unit that remains for treatment on Mt Ashland Ski Road. Rural Community Protection Plans, NRCS CISs, State and Private Landscape Scale Restoration in Jacksonville are other collaborative efforts of special designation in the RBCFLRP landscape.

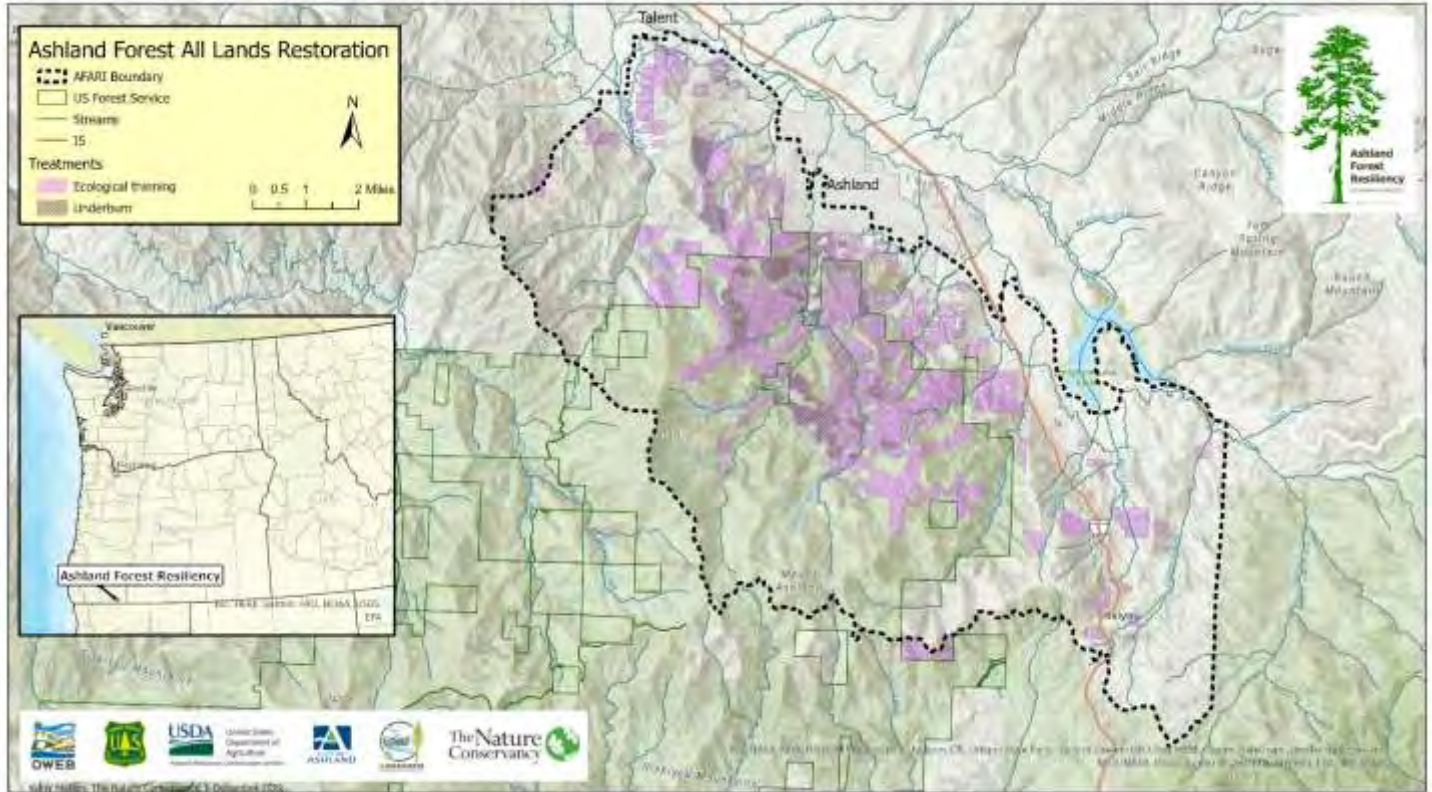


Figure 1: Map of the Ashland Forest All-Lands Restoration Project

The Ashland Forest Resiliency Project is a good example of an all-lands approach to restoration initiated prior to the RBCFLRP that leveraged many partners and funding sources to accomplish work at landscape scale. An interactive webmap was created for tracking and reporting out on the success of the effort, and a similar – improved- product is envisioned for the RBCFLRP.

<https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5ca45bc27535442fa1b721820e0ad7ef>

Funding of the RBCFLRP in FY22 has significantly enhanced collaboration between the USFS and the Rogue Forest Partners, as well as other NGOs, state and local government, and Native American Tribes across the Forest. Internal and external communications have improved understanding of the shared, landscape scale objectives proposed in the RBCFLRP, and interest continues to grow in broadening collaboration around implementation and monitoring. Already, we have seen an increase in interest and participation as a result of the arrival of the first year of CFLRP funding.

Project implementation planning, tracking and monitoring are being put in place for restoring cross jurisdiction and federal landscapes; continuing to focus on the primary objectives as described in the RBCFLRP proposal. These include  
OBJECTIVES RESTATED

#### **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 RRSNF has been focused on hazardous fuels reduction and landscape-scale restoration for multiple benefits since 2009 when the Ashland Forest Resiliency (AFR) EIS was signed, well before the current RBCFLRP. The AFR project also started a now robust history of collaborative forest restoration across the Rogue Basin, involving numerous private, local, state, and federal partners. The AFR project also spawned the genesis and eventual publication of the Rogue Basin Strategy (RBS; Metlen et al., 2017), a collaboratively developed landscape-scale restoration strategy and analysis that used best available science to develop several forest restoration scenarios based on five restoration objectives, two of which were focused on wildfire risk reduction. Many of the RBCFLRP funded acres lie within approved forest restoration project areas that were high priorities for three to five of the five RBS restoration objectives. The remaining units treated across the Rogue Basin CFLRP landscape during this first year in strategic locations promoting safe and effective wildfire suppression for highly valued resources and assets, including communities and homes, and USFS recreation sites and other infrastructure.

The contribution of CFLRP investments within the Rogue Basin have and will continue to complement previous and ongoing restoration and fuels reduction work across the landscape on all lands – private, state, and federal. Coordination of funding sources will continue to enable meaningful treatments at scale, while reducing the relative burdens on public and private resources. These all-lands efforts follow the RBS goals to prioritize and treat an ecologically meaningful proportion of the landscape that will be expected to have significant benefits to wildfire risk reduction and wildfire suppression effectiveness and safety, in addition to wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement and climate adaptation.

The robust collaborative involvement and leadership across the Rogue Basin has been a key to successful landscape-scale restoration both on and off NFS lands. The RRSNF has many tools and options that will be considered and utilized



when attempting to reduce overall costs, and CFLRP investments will be used where and how they will have the greatest impact at the lowest cost.

Investments in partner engagement and qualitative survey through the NPCC, and cross-boundary unit level prioritization utilizing landscape restoration prioritization tools such as the Land Tender decision support geospatial tools, will assist with fine scale prioritization through comparison of multiple scenarios. This innovation will be supported by the Ecosystem Management Decision Support tool, and as new research and relevant datasets are published, restoration priorities will be revisited for feasibility and effectiveness. The RCFLRP is also investing in engagement and outreach activities to promote local workforce development in supporting sectors of private industry, NGOs, and the USFS workforce wherever possible.

SOFRC and the Jackson/Josephine community wildfire protection plan coordinator are bringing practitioners throughout the Rogue Basin together annually to share projects and planning efforts. The Second Annual Prescribed Fire workshop in Jackson County occurred in November 2022, and focused discussions occurred on work completed, and to be completed in our high wildfire risk focal area.

A POD (Potential Operational Delineation) socialization effort is being collaboratively planned in 2023, to include five workshops to refine PODs across agencies and across the Rogue Basin, bring together communities to understand the significance of planning for fire events, and to develop and prioritize potential mitigation opportunities across boundaries.

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

This section does not apply to the RBCFLRP in FY22

- From FTEM (can be copied/summarized): Did the wildfire behavior change after the fire entered the treatment?
- From FTEM (can be copied/summarized): Did the treatment contribute to the control and/or management of the wildfire?
- From FTEM (can be copied/summarized): Was the treatment strategically located to affect the behavior of a future wildfire?
- Please describe if/how partners or community members engaged in the planning or implementation of the relevant fuels treatment. Did treatments include coordinated efforts on other federal, tribal, state, private, etc. lands?
- What resource values were you and your partners concerned with protecting or enhancing? Did the treatments help to address these value concerns?
- How are planned treatments affected by the fire over the rest of the project? Was there any resource benefit from the fire that was accomplished within the CFLRP footprint or is complementary to planned activities?
- What is your key takeaway from this event – what would you have done differently? What elements will you continue to apply in the future?

**We have not had fire intersect with RBCFLRP treatments to date.**

**FY22 Wildfire/Hazardous Fuels Expenditures**

Category	Expenditure
FY22 Wildfire Preparedness*	\$7,304,264 (WFSE funding and Severity)
FY22 Wildfire Suppression**	\$6,992,748 (P-code costs for fire suppression in 2023 on Rogue River – Siskiyou fires.)
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN, CFIX)	\$393,971
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	\$71,784 (match salary)

\* 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.

The RRSNF had a total of 79 fires ignite for a total of 21.1 acres burned in 2022. Twenty of these fires intersected previous fuel projects; however, these projects predate CFLRP funding. Eighteen of these fires totaled 0.1 acres, and the remaining two fires were 0.2 and 0.25 acres respectively. The RRSNF has not completed FTEM reports for these fires yet; and none of the fuels treatments were funded through the RBCFLRP.

**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”)

Though we did not have wildfires intersecting with CFLRP treatment areas, many of the planned treated units are strategically located within the WUI to facilitate protection of valued human resources, including homes, USFS facilities, and other assets. We expect that these treatment areas will reduce future fire suppression costs by reducing the need to remove excess fuels during operations in the creation of fuel breaks. We intend to monitor reduction in fire costs over time based partially on the percentage of maintenance treatments relative to more costly, initial treatments.

**5. Additional Ecological Goals**



## **Narrative Overview of Treatments Completed in FY22 to achieve ecological goals outlined in your CFLRP proposal and work plan.**

The decision-making process to allocate FY22 funds included coordination with key collaborative groups and members. The acres funded for treatment in FY22 had previously been prioritized within several planning areas to meet multiple restoration objectives including: the reduction of wildfire risk and behavior, rebalancing seral state departures, enhancing climate resilience, invasive species control, and improving aquatic and overall watershed conditions. These project areas echo priorities for several, to all restoration objectives of the Rogue Basin Strategy and the RBCFLRP.

RBCFLRP treatments in FY22 included: strategic fuel breaks to aid wildfire suppression to protect valued resources and assets (Upper Briggs, Shasta Agness, Clarks Fork and non-NFS lands); restoration thinning in dense mid-seral stands favoring unique, wildfire and drought tolerant species; and wildfire risk mitigation in the Wildland Urban Interface (Upper Applegate Watershed). Other investments focused on invasive species removal and restoration of degraded aquatic habitats.

Ongoing under burns associated with federal and private lands in the Ashland project area represent important accomplishments that are successfully building local support for under-burning, reducing fuels in a very meaningful way, promoting climate adaptive conditions, and returning this critical process to the system.

## **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.**

Twenty-one RFP steering committee, engagement, monitoring and DEI meetings have occurred since the April 2022 funding announcement. There have been 3 field trips and numerous smaller work group meetings.

A fire focused curriculum (Fire Bright) for high school students was completed by several Rogue Forest Partners and included panels of natural resource professionals, opportunities to visit projects and their successes will be published in 2023. USFS and TNC signed new agreement and geared up for first Rogue Basin Prescribed Fire Training Exchange, and three Tribal Fire Crews were among the 50 local participants recruited.

Communications on smoke and pile burning from USFS and RFP have been keeping communities informed of prescribed burn schedules and any smoke warnings.

Although the first year's funds arrived late in the fiscal year, the Rogue River-Siskiyou NF has had extensive communications with many local collaborative groups and members and other interested parties on the subjects of social and economic goals and benefits to be gained through CFLRP investments. Forest partners are keen to use these opportunities to enhance tribal involvement for multiple cultural benefits, improve community wildfire protection, expand volunteer and outreach opportunities, and continue to invest in wide public engagement to build support for restoration goals and activities. Through their Tribal Partnerships Program, LRP's Tribal Youth Ecological Forestry Training Program is employing 12 tribal young adults for 18 weeks. Participants will earn professional certifications and accomplish restoration on RRSNF lands including the AFR and UAW project areas. This program is funded by an Oregon

Conservation Corps grant (through SB762), which will also fund another 18-week LRP program for young adults from Jackson and Josephine counties in early 2023.

**Results from the Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Toolkit (TREAT).** For guidance, training, and resources, see materials on [Restoration Economics SharePoint](#).<sup>10</sup> 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: 100%

### Contract Funding Distributions Table

Description	Project Percent
Equipment intensive work	15%
Labor-intensive work	70%
Material-intensive work	0%
Technical services	6%
Professional services	9%
Contracted Monitoring	0%
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	36	50	3,280,321	4,324,280
Forest and watershed restoration component	41	70	1,939,426	3,220,946
Mill processing component	58	133	4,499,607	7,606,269
Implementation and monitoring	8	9	233,349	256,593
Other Project Activities	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	144	262	9,952,703	15,408,088

**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?**

This is the first year of RBCFLRP implementation and first encounter with the TREAT model. This exercise has exposed people to the statistics reported and will inform planning and project monitoring moving forward.

**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.<sup>11</sup> For resources, [see materials here](#) (external Box folder).**

The local businesses that primarily benefitted from FY22 CFLRP funding include both small and medium sized firms in the Rogue Basin. The Southern Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative is a small, women-owned local firm; the Lomakatsi

<sup>10</sup> Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #7](#)

<sup>11</sup> Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #8](#)

Restoration Project is a minority owned firm, that engages in tribal empowerment and education in forest restoration work and received the bulk of funding for outreach and implementation in FY22. Siskiyou Mountain Club is also a small local firm that employs students in the local area, and exposes them to trail maintenance in the most wild places in our forests. The contracts that supported prescribed maintenance burning and strategic thinning in the Upper Briggs and Shasta Agness Project areas were fulfilled by small and medium sized firms primarily located in Medford, Oregon.

## 7. Wood Products Utilization

**Timber & Biomass Volume Table<sup>12</sup>**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	0 <sup>13</sup>
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	21605
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

Reviewing the data above, do you have additional data sources or description to add in terms of wood product utilization (for example, work on non-National Forest System lands not included in the table)?

Not at this time.

## 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).<sup>14</sup> 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.**

Our list of collaborators has not changed since our proposal or workplan; however, we have decided to contract some third-party work with the National Policy Consensus Center at the Portland State University to facilitate independent surveys and workshops with partners and organizations that were not or have not been engaged since submission of the RBCFLRP in 2019. Our goal is to broaden collaboration, as well as utilize an independent party to determine the expectations of local, county, state and Tribal governments, as well as local members of the community to incorporate in project value assessments.

An adaptive management strategy is in development that would bring in collaborative partners in CFLRP funding, as well as inform treatment modifications across the Rogue Basin. This effort will include the following components to start and will change based on collaborative feedback in each setting.

Quarterly field reviews – pre monitoring characteristics and purpose and need (landscape context)

- Interdisciplinary specialists from USFS to describe Project Design Criteria and sensitive resources in the area
- Prescription development and sample treated unit
- Post-implementation tasks and development of a monitoring schedule

<sup>12</sup> Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #10](#)

<sup>13</sup> 32,665.27 (not reported in gPAS)

<sup>14</sup> Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #11](#)

- Qualitative survey of perceived success to

#### Bi-Annual Adaptive Mgmt. Meetings

- Highlight quarterly reviews and lessons learned with all key collaborators and agency leadership
- Value ranking in specific areas to inform Land Tender and geospatial tool development

## 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.**

A core group of partners (Rogue Forest Partners) have collaboratively developed research and monitoring questions as well as a detailed monitoring plan (<https://tnc.box.com/s/7v7u8nwyxtw0ecit5vysb2w3bpo2gt0h>). Development of an associated geospatial database is also underway to combine disparate efforts across the Rogue Basin. These efforts could easily be incorporated into CFLRP monitoring, though future collaborative discussions still need to determine the feasibility of incorporating these into the final multi-party monitoring plan.

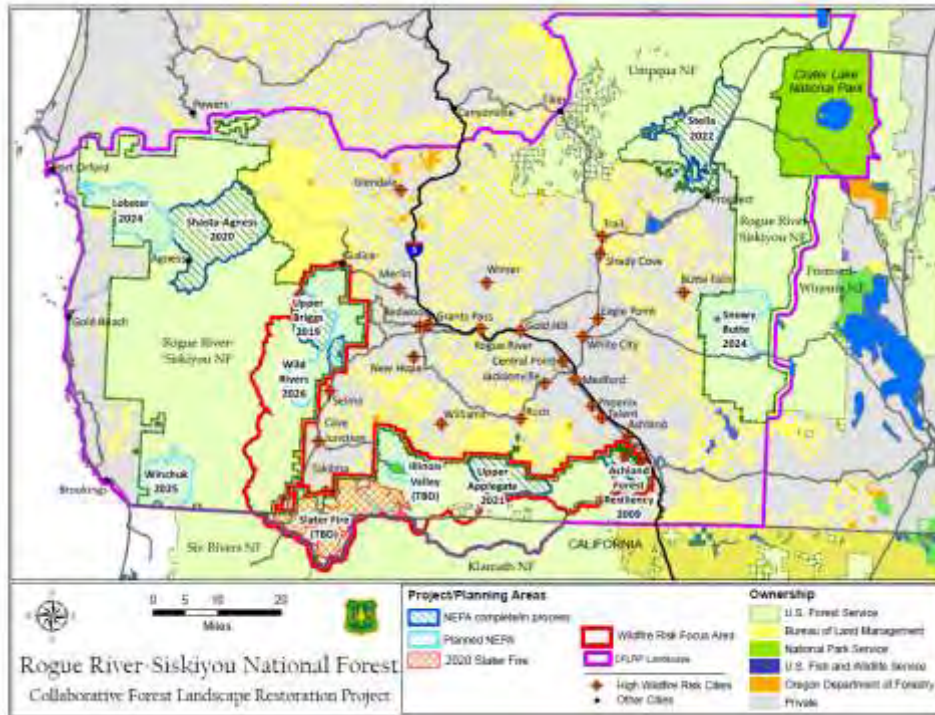
Many of the CFLRP project collaborative partners have been collecting both ecological and socio-economic monitoring data for many years through other landscape level collaborative restoration projects, and are familiar with many of the metrics, methods, and data sources associated with the 13 core monitoring questions. These collaborative projects have involved multi-party monitoring across several project areas within the Rogue River Basin, going back to 2010, and involve collecting data to support monitoring questions around societal perceptions and impacts, economic drivers and effects, and ecological impacts and consequences of large-scale dry forest restoration with timber byproducts. At its core, this monitoring framework collects treatment unit GIS data and samples vegetation and fuels characteristics using a consistent methodology and centralized data curation and sharing system. While the geodatabases and sharing processes are still being developed, a robust of data across the Rogue Basin already exists.

Earlier this calendar year, several collaborative partners began discussions around ongoing socio-economic monitoring and the required CFLRP monitoring. These discussions have both aligned existing monitoring with CFLRP monitoring, and expanded some metrics to capture locally available and relevant information. These discussions will continue to see if other locally relevant socio-economic metrics may be added to the required monitoring, as well as define and describe roles and responsibilities amongst partners for data collection, data management, and required reporting. The collaborative may benefit from additional discussions with the Regional Office to clarify reporting requirements and information sources. Because the all-lands approach includes significant partner match activities and treatments, this information is especially important to accurately capture landscape restoration activities in the Rogue Basin.

In addition, in the summer and fall of 2022, the collaborative partners will be convening several workshops and meetings to discuss the required CFLRP ecological monitoring questions and metrics and make decisions about potentially adding some new questions and associated metrics based on collaborative priorities around dry forest restoration that may include questions relevant to locally important resources of concern. Beginning in the fall of 2022 and continuing into the winter of 2023, collaborative partners will develop a comprehensive multi-party monitoring plan to address roles and responsibilities around core monitoring and additional monitoring goals and questions. The plan will include a detailed budget that details how CFLRP funds will be allocated amongst partners and contractors to fulfill all monitoring and reporting needs.

## 10. Conclusion

Due to the strength of the Rogue Basin Strategy’s analysis, the RRSNF began to integrate priority treatment areas into the Forest Program of Work and into our shared 5-year restoration strategy in advance of CFLR funding. The 5-year plan (shown in Figure 1 below) closely follows our CFLR proposal and is currently being used to prioritize treatments at a landscape scale. The USFS Regional Wildfire Risk Assessment also identified dozens of communities within the Rogue Valley and Illinois Valley as having the highest risk to wildfire. We intend to focus initial treatments within those zones.



Additionally, the Rogue Forest Partners have been working to develop a collaborative geospatial tool that will incorporate the multitude of monitoring protocols and strategies ongoing across the checkerboard landscape of the Rogue Basin, to inform adaptive management and prioritization of resource values by treatment types at the unit level. The analysis will incorporate the planning areas NEPA compliance, implementation strategy, treatment types and objectives as well as pre and post implementation monitoring data to make informed decisions on prioritizing subsequent treatment areas into the future.

## Optional Prompts

### FY 2022 Additional Accomplishment Narrative and/or Lessons Learned Highlights

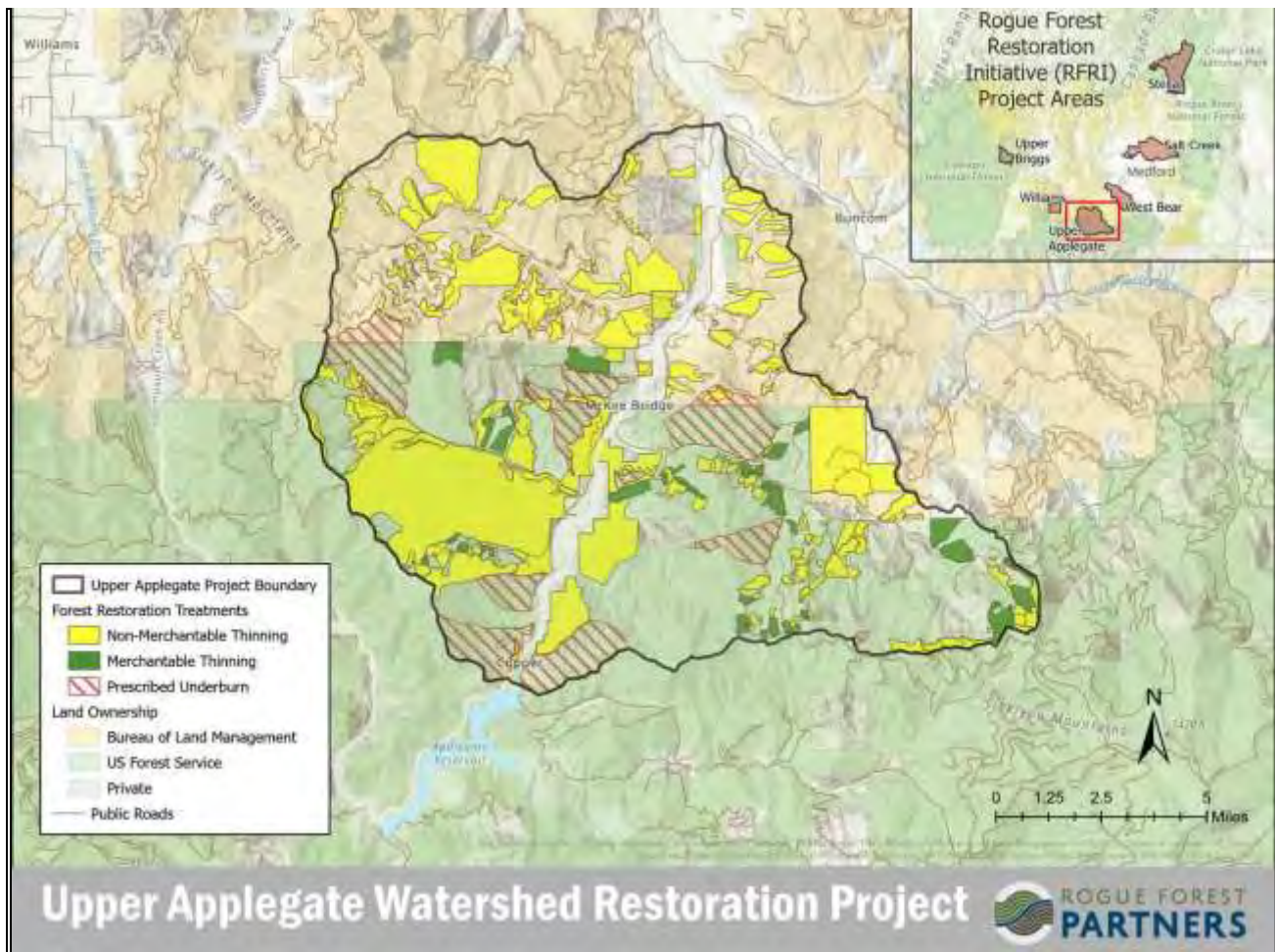
The Upper Applegate Watershed Project predates CFLRP funding; however, based on consistency with the Rogue Basin CFLRP proposal, it is a great story of collaborative success to highlight for our first year of funding, as a beacon of the types of projects we intend to continue investing in on the RRSNF.

The Upper Applegate Watershed Restoration Project (UAW) covers 52,000 acres in the Applegate Valley, south of the communities of Ruch and Williams and north of Applegate Lake. The project area is primarily public land managed by the Siskiyou Mountains Ranger District of the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest and the Ashland Resource Area,

Medford District, Bureau of Land Management. A targeted area of 18,000 acres has been strategically prioritized for treatment to mitigate wildfire risk and enhance wildlife habitat.

The planning process for the UAW project was a unique collaborative approach between stakeholders and federal agencies that incorporates an all-lands approach to address landscape resilience to disturbance—especially wildfire—and climate change. It reflects the need for forest restoration work in the Applegate Adaptive Management Area that the community has envisioned for decades. With funding from Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) and additional sources, the Rogue Forest Partners are excited to put years of planning and conversation with the community into action.

- WHERE: Applegate Valley, south of the communities of Ruch and Williams and north of Applegate Lake
- WHEN: Ecological thinning began in June 2021. Further treatments are scheduled through 2024.
- WHY: Acreage is strategically prioritized for treatment to mitigate wildfire risk and enhance wildlife habitat.
- SCOPE: 18,000 acres to be treated (out of a 52,000-acre focus area)



*Restoration Timeline*

For the first phase, Lomakatsi Restoration Project developed restoration prescriptions and marked treatment areas on 273 acres near Beaver Creek, partnering with the USFS, BLM, and other partners. Their crews began ecological thinning there in June 2021, with controlled hand pile burning scheduled for within a year as conditions allow.



The second phase will treat 1,100 acres selected based on proximity to adjacent communities and strategic ridgelines, connectivity to recent and proposed thinning and prescribed fire treatments on federal land, the prevalence of strategic ridgelines within units, and proximity to existing primary roads. Lomakatsi completed the layout and prescriptions for this second phase, with work to begin in Fall 2022. Further treatments under OWEB funding are scheduled through 2024, and additional acres of restoration will be accomplished within UAW from additional funding sources.

#### *Restoration Objectives*

Several hundred homes in the project area are currently at risk of damage from wildfire. The restoration work in the project area will significantly reduce that risk to communities and the ecosystem and improve forest health, building resistance to disease, and protecting ecosystem services—the many and varied benefits to humans provided by the natural environment and from healthy ecosystems. Combining handwork and prescribed burning will reduce stand competition, improve forest structure, and reduce wildfire severity.

The project is located within the Applegate Adaptive Management Area (AMA) designated by the Northwest Forest Plan. Areas under this designation are encouraged to use collaboration and forward-thinking processes during project planning to improve the capacity for local community problem-solving across boundaries; to use resources efficiently; to share knowledge freely and effectively; and to use adaptive management principles of testing, monitoring, and learning, and share this learning with all partners.

### **Media Recap**

RRSNF – April 19, 2022, <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/rogue-siskiyou/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD1013330>

Sent to forest wide mailing list of 250 – congressional, county commissioners, Tribal Officials, county, state and federal partners, NGOs, media and community members.

FY22 Project specific funding letters sent to 9 Federally Recognized Tribes in September 2022; all other stakeholders were notified two weeks later.

**Proactive Fire Planning on Ashland Forest Resiliency** <https://www.ashland.or.us/page.asp?navid=18136>

#### **Ashland Forest Resiliency**

[https://www.ashland.or.us/SectionIndex.asp?SectionID=503&utm\\_source=watershed&utm\\_medium=web&utm\\_campaign=watershed](https://www.ashland.or.us/SectionIndex.asp?SectionID=503&utm_source=watershed&utm_medium=web&utm_campaign=watershed)

#### **Lomakatsi Restoration Project**

<https://www.ijpr.org/show/the-jefferson-exchange/2017-07-24/learning-the-restoration-ropes-with-lomakatsi>

### **Visuals**

### **Signatures**

**Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)):** Tabatha Rood

**Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)):** Merv George

**Draft reviewed by (collaborative representative):** Terry Fairbanks - SOFRC