

**CFLRP Project Name (CFLR#): Western Klamath Restoration Partnership (CFLR027)
National Forest(s): Six Rivers National Forest; Klamath 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).

Ecological Benefits:

- Increased vegetative community diversity, fire resiliency, and restoring FS-managed lands.
 - Leary Creek Project – this was the sole forest health and fuels reduction treatment implemented AND tagged as a CFLRP project.
 - Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management Project (SBIFMP)– was not tagged as a CFLRP project, but should have been. It includes four project areas: Ti Bar, Patterson, Rogers Creek, and Donahue Flat.
 - Orleans Community Fuels Reduction (OCFR) and Forest Health Project – was not tagged as a CFLRP project, but should have been.

Social Benefits:

- Enhanced relationships with surrounding Tribal and non-Tribal communities which will assist with future planning and implementation.

Economic Benefits:

- Created and supported area service economy (food and lodging) and full-time jobs

It is important to note that metrics in the databases of record will only demonstrate Six Rivers NF (SRF) activities (coordination, staffing, and efforts), and as noted above, will not demonstrate the actual accomplishments as they were not reported accurately and/or at all. This will be further explained in the remaining sections of this report. Additionally, the locations of the CFLRP project take place in Orleans / Ukonom (OR/UK) Ranger Districts (RDs) and have a unique character: Orleans RD is within SRF and Ukonom RD is administered by SRF and is part of Klamath National Forest (KNF).

Partners also contributed to activities within the Forests that will also not show up in the databases of record, but should, nonetheless, be seen as important contributions for FY22.

2. Funding

CFLRP and Forest Service Match Expenditures

Fund Source: CFLN and/or CFIX Funds Expended	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
CFLN 2722	\$2,650,000.00
TOTAL	\$2,650,000.00

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.

Comment: This amount is what was obligated in FY22. Funds were transferred to the Bureau of Indians Affairs (then to the Karuk Tribe) via an Interagency Agreement (22-IA-11051000-021) that expires in five years.

Fund Source: Forest Service Salary and Expense Match Expended	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
NSCF 2722 Forest Service S&E/Non-Fire	\$8,014.96
<i>NSCF 2722 reflected in FY23 = \$12,427.13 See comment below</i>	\$0
WSCF 2722 Forest Service S&E/Fire	\$446.54
TOTAL	\$8,461.50

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](#).

Comment: \$12,427.13 charged job code NSCF 2722 but is reflected in FY23. Pay Period 19 (09/11-09/24/22) and 5 days of PP20 (09/25-09/30/22) straddled the fiscal year’s end so that is likely why it is reported in FY23 and not FY22.

Due to some confusion, some FS staff did not code accurately, so this amount is actually, slightly, higher (CWFS, WFSE, and NFHF BLI codes were used for CFLRP activities).

Fund Source: Forest Service Discretionary Matching Funds	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
WFSU	\$44,297
NFHF	\$9386
NFWF	\$3211
NFVW	\$1421
TOTAL	\$58,315*

*These fund sources did not match FMMI amounts, and/or they were not included in the upward reporting databases as CFLN match. The official FMMI total was \$0. CWFS, WFSE, and NFHF BLI codes were used for CFLRP activities. Also, CFLRP activities that got tagged as CFLN should not have been but were match as well. Western CFLRP Project Manager is rectifying this for FY23.

Partner Match Contributions¹

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
Mid Klamath Watershed Council (MKWC) CALFIRE CCI (California Climate Investments)	Funding	\$11,148	Lomakatsi Contract for Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management Project (SBIFMP) mechanical thinning oversight/coordination	National Forest System Lands
MKWC NFWF	Funding	\$263,034	Implementation of Humbug fisheries habitat project	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
MKWC PSMFC and Salmon River Restoration Council (SRRC) contract	Funding	\$66,612	Fish Passage implementation (Creek Mouth Enhancement)	National Forest System Lands
SRRC California Dept of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP)	Funding	\$31,894	Fish Passage implementation (Creek Mouth Enhancement)	National Forest System Lands
SRRC National Forest Foundation (NFF) Matching Awards Program (MAP), NFWF, and USFS BAER	Funding	\$41,603	KNF and SRF priority invasive species sites including River Complex BAER	National Forest System Lands
TOTALS	Total In-Kind Contributions: \$0 Total Funding: \$414,291			

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: N/A

“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.

Comment: Metrics that connect the *Orleans Community Fuels Reduction (OCFR) and Forest Health Project* and *Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management Project* timber sales to CFLRP reporting will not be found for the following reasons: the OCFR project was sold and effective 09/13/2022 and was not connected as a CFLRP activity before the database cutoff dates for FY22. The Somes Bar project should have been, but was not credited as a CFLRP activity. This will be rectified for FY23 reporting.

3. Activities on the Ground

Our proposal specified the following Core Treatments (highlighted green in table below):

- Hazardous Fuels Reduction (WUI)
- Hazardous Fuels Reduction (non-WUI)
- Prescribed Fire
- Invasive Species Treatments (noxious weeds and invasive plants)

- Wildlife Habitat Restoration
- Stream Habitat Enhanced
- Water or Soil Resources Protected, Maintained, or Improved
- Forests Treated Using Timber Sales

FY 2022 Agency Performance Measure Accomplishments² - 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	2119	0	2119
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) in the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) ⁴	1310	0	1310
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI (reported in FACTS) ³	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) ⁴	0	0	0
Prescribed Fire (acres)	Activity component of FP-FUELS-ALL (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Outcomes - Acres treated to mitigate wildfire risk	FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC (reported in FACTS) ³	23.4 <i>See botany comment below</i>	0	23.4
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants - COMPLETED	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) ⁴	23.4 <i>See botany comment below</i>	0	23.4
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Terrestrial and aquatic species	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC (reported in FACTS) ³	0	0	0

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

⁴ New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

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Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
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	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)	487	0	487
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)	.84	0	.84
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)	487	0	487
Stand Improvement (acres)	FOR-VEG-IMP (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0
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 <i>See Timber comment below</i>	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?

Botany/Invasives:

- As of 12/12/2022 within the CFLRP footprint, FACTS reporting for invasive plant treatments has only been completed for Six Rivers NF. The reported acreage (INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC, INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC-CMPLT) under-represents actual acreage accomplished in FY22 within the CFLRP footprint for invasive plant treatments which includes Ranger Districts within Six Rivers and Klamath NF.
- Mid Klamath Watershed Council (MKWC) Plants Program staff removed weeds from **336 sites** on National Forest lands in 2022. A total of **144,856 plants** were removed from **165 acres**. This work included **22 different species**, prioritized for removal due to their relative isolation across the WKRP (Western Klamath Restoration Partnership) region, or their occurrence within a wildfire area or a WKRP project area. Additional invasive plant survey work was completed in 2022 as part of Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) work for the **McCash Fire**. An additional **147 sites** were mapped and **543 acres** monitored. Native perennial grass seeds were collected to be used following prescribed fire or saved for contractual grow out. An approximate total of **40 pounds** of seed was gathered from three main collection areas. Species collected were *Festuca californica*, *Festuca occidentalis*, *Elymus glaucus*, *Bromus sitchensis var. carinatus*, *Bromus laevipes*, *Stipa occidentalis*, and *Danthonia californica*. This does not match what was reported above.
- Salmon River Restoration Council (SRRC) Plants Program staff removed invasive plants from **92 sites** on National Forest lands in 2022. A total of **168.6 acres** were treated. This work included **15 different species**, prioritized for removal due to their relative isolation across the WKRP region, potential impact to restoration sites, occurrence within a wildfire area, or their location relative to critical vector sites. An additional **250 sites** were surveyed and monitored. Invasive plant survey work was completed in 2022 as part of BAER work for the **River Complex Fire**. This effort included surveying over **83 miles** of roads, handlines, and dozer lines created and/or impacted during fire suppression efforts, as well as mapping and treating weeds sites found. This also does not match what was reported above.

Fisheries/Aquatics/Wildlife:

- The fisheries project reported in WIT by the Klamath NF is for the **Humbug Project**. Even if this project wasn't coded as a CFLRP activity in WIT, it is a CFLR project. There were additional **fish passage** implementation projects (i.e., creek mouth enhancement projects) that are part of CFLRP and were conducted in 2022, but these were not reported in WIT. These are annual activities and the match is reported in this document and the WKRP CFLRP project team will work to ensure that these activities are reported in FY23.
- The **creek mouth enhancement** implementation treatments are annual treatments to address flow barriers. These treatments are critical to open up cold-water habitat during summer months. During this reporting effort, it appears that neither Six Rivers nor Klamath NF are reporting these in WIT (and may not have done so in past years either). These stream miles were projected in the planned treatments spreadsheet. The WKRP CFLRP project team needs to work with the WIT reporters to understand if there is a reason why these treatments have not been reported in WIT. If there is a reason this type of treatment is not reportable, we will need to address the planned treatment deliverables with the CFLRP leadership team.
- During the 2022 field season, SRRC and MKWC crews visited and assessed **62 tributaries** identified for fish passage improvement, of these, **44 tributaries** were treated for barrier removal and/or fish passage improvement. Each site was identified for treatment based on recovery actions outlined in the Mid Klamath Subbasin Fisheries Resource Recovery Plan (Soto et al., 2008) and the Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon (CDFW, 2004). In total, **63 barriers** or impediments to passage were remediated, over **1.11 miles** of

stream. This work made **81.4 miles** of stream accessible to juvenile and adult salmonids. As mentioned above, this annual fish passage work has not been reported in WIT.

Timber:

Metrics that connect the Orleans Community Fuels Reduction (OCFR) and Forest Health Project and Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management Project (SBIFMP) to CFLRP reporting will not be found for the following reasons: the OCFR project was sold and effective 09/13/2022 and was not connected as a CFLRP activity before the database cutoff dates for FY22. The Somes Bar project should have been but was not credited as a CFLRP activity. This will be rectified for FY23 reporting.

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

The Western Klamath CFLRP project's landscape boundaries were identified by the Western Klamath Restoration Partnership (WKRPP) to encompass the area traditionally inhabited and managed by the **Karuk Tribe** and expanded to topographic **watershed boundaries**. At the local and regional scale, WKRPP projects incorporate **Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP)**, the Tribe's **Eco-Cultural Restoration Management Plan** and **Climate Adaptation Plan**, and the Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests' **Land and Resource Management Plans**. CFLRP projects were collaboratively prioritized based on a spatial overlay assessment of more than 20 layers that represent shared values and strategies. Treatments will reflect strategic and programmatic alignment with state and national partners, embodying **California's Forest Carbon Action Plan**, the **National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy** and the **North American Fire Initiative's** strategic resources.

Reflecting on the FY22 treatments that were accurately reported and significant in terms of numbers, we can really only share information about the Leary Creek Project, but this is not to discount the significant contributions of our partners as seen in the Funding section. The primary driver of the Leary Creek Project is to develop a robust linear treatment to decrease wildfire intensity, severity, and resistance to control along a series of strategic ridge features. Other benefits include an increase on vegetative community diversity, fire resiliency and moving the landscape towards a condition where prescribed fire is able to maintain and restore the lands managed by the Six Rivers National Forest. This treatment was coordinated with the Hoopa Valley Tribe, and the Karuk Tribes.

Efforts to plan and Coordinate between the WKRPP partners continues with the refinement of the original WKRPP plan. The focus has been directed at the outyears in anticipation of long duration support afforded by the CFLRP. The partners will rely on the **Six Rivers Hazardous Fuels and Fire Management Project EA**, and another partner driven project under development. Given current availability of 'shovel ready' projects such as the Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management Project and the Orleans Community Fuels Reduction Project, this CFLRP project can plan for the outyears. This allows for thoughtful consideration when coordinating and planning for the future.

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 invasive weed treatments were prioritized due to them being leading edge, satellite, and/or treatments for Class A weeds. Key coordination work includes extensive planning, including a MOU, between key partners in the Klamath Alliance for Regional Invasive Species Management (KARISM).

Manual and mechanical treatments, as mentioned earlier, were collaboratively prioritized based on a spatial overlay assessment of more than 20 layers that represent WKRP shared values and strategies. The treatments reflect strategic and programmatic alignment with state and national partners, embodying California’s Forest Carbon Action Plan, the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy and the North American Fire Initiative’s strategic resources.

Aquatic projects are prioritized through a high level of collaboration between all local, state, Tribal and federal partners over the past 20 years. Collaborative planning efforts have prioritized more than 15 years of mainstem and tributary instream and floodplain restoration projects. Aquatic restoration projects were collaboratively designed in accordance with the Clean Water Act, TMDL Action Plans for the Klamath and Salmon Rivers (NCRWQCB 2005, 2010), SRNF Aquatic Restoration Action Plan and associated EA (2019), Candidate Action Table for Mid-Klamath Fisheries Restoration (MKWC 2019), Salmon River Candidate Action Table (SRRC 2017), Mid-Klamath Fisheries Resource Recovery Plan (Soto et al. 2008, MKWC 2012), Salmon River Floodplain Habitat Enhancement and Mine Tailing Remediation Project Plan. Phase 1 and 2 (Stillwater 2018, 2020) and state and federal recovery plans for coho salmon (NOAA 2014, CDFW 2004).

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

This does not apply to our project.

- From FTEM (can be copied/summarized): Did the wildfire behavior change after the fire entered the treatment? N/A
- From FTEM (can be copied/summarized): Did the treatment contribute to the control and/or management of the wildfire? N/A
- From FTEM (can be copied/summarized): Was the treatment strategically located to affect the behavior of a future wildfire? N/A
- 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? N/A
- What resource values were you and your partners concerned with protecting or enhancing? Did the treatments help to address these value concerns? N/A
- 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? N/A
- What is your key takeaway from this event – what would you have done differently? What elements will you continue to apply in the future? N/A

FY22 Wildfire/Hazardous Fuels Expenditures

Category	\$
FY22 Wildfire Preparedness*	N/A
FY22 Wildfire Suppression**	N/A
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN, CFIX)	<i>See comment below and Funding section</i>
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	<i>See comment below and Funding section</i>

* 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.

Comment: CWFS, WFSE, and NFHF BLI codes were used for CFLRP activities. Also, CFLRP activities that got tagged as CFLN should not have been (they were match). Western CFLRP Project Manager is rectifying this for FY23.

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")

N/A

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.

For FY22, there were four relevant CFLRP project activities related to habitat enhancement including, the: Leary Project, Somes Project (Somes Integrated Fire Management Project), tributary fish passage and invasive species work. The bulk of restoration/habitat enhancement occurred within the Somes Project with approximately 475.5 acres of manual, hand treatments; and 191.3 acres of mechanical thinning work being completed (total = 666.8 acres) in this time period. This area was prioritized for treatment through a formal collaborative process that defined where all parties/entities agreed to do work including determining where there was the greatest need. An "Overlay Assessment" (GIS spatial exercise) was conducted that featured "zones of agreement" (also collaboratively developed) and engagement of a points system by all parties to understand where the highest priorities existed across the landscape for multiple social, economic, and ecological factors. A few examples of the factors include: 1) Creating defensible space around structures and critical infrastructure through manual and prescribed burning fuels reduction treatments; 2) Safe and reliable access and egress routes will be maintained by manual, mechanical and prescribed burning treatments (if implemented, will also provide cost effective linear features to stop wildfires and start prescribed fires); and 3) Public/Private boundary layers to create fuel breaks along the public-private boundaries to allow both federal and private landowners to have more certainty that fires, especially prescribed fires, don't inadvertently spread across property lines.

The central focus of the Somes Project is targeting past management practices including high stocking timber forestry and systematic fire suppression in order to restore heterogeneous wildlife habitats and plant communities, biodiversity, and fire's ecological role and use as a management tool on the landscape. To this end, we are taking a multi-phase and long-term approach with treatments. Initially, there may be up to four entries for one particular area (e.g. manual, mechanical, post-mechanical manual, prescribed fire, respectively); which is required to create conditions conducive to restoring fire regimes (intentional and otherwise), the dominant historical management tool for continuous renewal of environmental health. Specifically, the Karuk culture is directly dependent on mixed fire severity regimes for Tribal foods and cultural use species. And broader Tribal and community programmatic goals are also dependent on them for safety, protection, and resilience against threats of extreme mega fires. Key coordination for implementation of the Somes Project is largely occurring between the Karuk Tribe and Mid Klamath Watershed Council (MKWC); as well as with the Six Rivers National Forest. Coordination on both funding and completion of treatments is a joint effort and as time goes on helps further develop and solidify systems to aid this partnership (e.g. joint spatial online project tracking being developed by Karuk Dept of Natural Resources GIS staff).

Mid Klamath Watershed Council Plants Program staff removed weeds from 336 sites on National Forest in 2022. A total of 144,856 plants were removed from 165 acres. This work included 22 different species, prioritized for removal due to their relative isolation across the WKRP region, or their occurrence within a wildfire area or a WKRP project area. Additional invasive plant survey work was completed in 2022 as part of Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation work for the McCash Fire. An additional 147 sites were mapped and 543 acres monitored. Native perennial grass seeds were collected to be used following prescribed fire or saved for contractual grow out. An approximate total of 40 pounds of seed was gathered from three main collection areas. Species collected were *Festuca californica*, *Festuca occidentalis*, *Elymus glaucus*, *Bromus sitchensis* var. *carinatus*, *Bromus laevipes*, *Stipa occidentalis*, and *Danthonia californica*.

Salmon River Restoration Council Plants Program staff removed invasive plants from 92 sites on National Forest in 2022. A total of 168.6 acres were treated. This work included treatment of 15 different species, prioritized for removal due to their relative isolation across the WKRP region, potential impact to restoration sites, occurrence within a wildfire area, or their location relative to critical vector sites. An additional 250 sites were surveyed and monitored. Invasive plant survey work was completed in 2022 as part of Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation work for the River Complex Fire. This effort included surveying over 83 miles of roads, handlines, and dozer lines created and/or impacted during fire suppression efforts, as well as mapping and treating weeds sites found.

Tributary fish passage/ creek mouth enhancement work was completed collaboratively by partners throughout the WKRP planning area. During the 2022 field season, SRRRC and MKWC crews visited and assessed 62 tributaries identified for fish passage improvement, of these, 44 tributaries were treated for barrier removal and/or fish passage improvement. Each site was identified for treatment based on recovery actions outlined in the Mid Klamath Subbasin Fisheries Resource Recovery Plan (Soto et al., 2008) and the Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon (CDFW, 2004). In total, 63 barriers or impediments to passage were remediated, over 1.11 miles of stream. This work made 81.4 miles of stream accessible to juvenile and adult salmonids.

6. Socioeconomic Goals

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

For FY22, there were four relevant CFLRP project activities: Leary Project, Somes Project (Somes Integrated Fire Management Project), tributary fish passage and invasive species work. There is also the broader framework that was previously established by WKRP that guide partners' socioeconomic goals. These are to be met through projects, thus relevant to CFLRP (and any matching funds), through the group's shared value - "**sustainable local economies**". Through CFLRP and our projects, we are working on this by sustaining but also growing the local workforce through long-term grant funding and by leveraging funds from partners, diverse entities, and mechanisms. Additionally, there is a vibrant non-monetary **subsistence economy**, despite past land management impacts, across the WKRP landscape. Most tribal and non-tribal families rely in part on wild harvested foods such as salmon, deer, huckleberries, and acorns, as well as basic living materials such as firewood. These considerations are integrated into projects and are specifically outlined in the Environmental Assessment for the Somes Project.

Other relevant activities include, firstly, the **Orleans-Somes Bar (OSB) Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)** update. The OSB CWPP process began this year, 2022, with a projected completion date of 2024; and will likely inform project priorities each subsequent CFLRP planning year. In part, it focuses on addressing acute threats to extreme wildfire including homes and properties that are at risk including critical ingress and egress roads that will present barriers in wildfires and storms. All local CWPP's in the project area prioritize defensible space, roadside thinning, and

the establishment of strategic fuelbreaks in the WUI followed by large scale use of prescribed fire (among others). Secondly, WKRP partners held a speaker series (June 16 and June 29, 2022) that demonstrates relevant examples of **outreach and public involvement** (in part related to Somes Project work). Thirteen researchers and presenters from the Universities of Washington and Berkeley, Cal Poly Humboldt, and Karuk Department of Natural Resources (KDNR) shared their work on place-based topics that ranged from wildlife, problem solving around wildfire smoke impacts, and agroforestry and more through multiple knowledges. We invited and advertised widely of the event through local and national channels; created time and space for audience interaction; and provided recordings and contact information for any follow up that may have been desired.

Initiated by WKRP joining the CFLRP cohort, **key coordination** among USFS-Six Rivers National Forest, Karuk Tribe, Mid Klamath Watershed Council (MKWC), and Salmon River Restoration Council (SRRC) has been catalyzed. Jointly, all partners are working together on accomplishing goals within the Somes Project; as well as all tasks now involving CFLRP. Continuing coordination on the Somes Project is occurring with the Karuk Tribe and MKWC managing all mechanical and manual work including **prep work**, while prescribed burning is getting accomplished by all partners, collaboratively.

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: 100%

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

Description	Project Percent
Equipment intensive work	27%
Labor-intensive work	26%
Material-intensive work	16%
Technical services	17%
Professional services	11%
Contracted Monitoring	3%
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	0	0	0	0
Forest and watershed restoration component	22	36	1,285,811	1,893,315
Mill processing component	0	0	0	0
Implementation and monitoring	0	0	0	0
Other Project Activities	1	2	66,063	95,688
TOTALS:	23	38	1,351,874	1,989,003

⁷ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #7](#)

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?

The \$2,650,000 that was obligated in FY22 wasn't spent/invoiced against during the reporting period. At face value this makes sense given that none of the CLFRP funds "hit the street" so to speak. There was little on-the-ground CFLRP-specific work to include which is reflected in the results. There were no timber harvest and mill processing related effects for CLFR-specific impacts, but contributions of the other project activities by the distribution of contract funding were captured. Despite CFLN funding being received mid-year, there were economic effects (jobs and labor income) related to timber harvest and mill processing for the Full project impacts. For next year, we'll have to remember that funds were obligated in FY22 that weren't spent which won't be obvious in the expenditure reporting.

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).

Metrics that connect the Orleans Community Fuels Reduction (OCFR) and Forest Health Project and Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management Project to CFLRP reporting will not be found for the following reasons:

- OCFR was sold and effective 09/13/2022 and was not connected as a CFLRP activity before the database cutoff dates for FY22.
- Somes Bar - should have been, but was not credited as a CFLRP activity. This will be rectified for FY23 reporting.

This being the case, we have provided some information below that reflect activities within 04/13-09/30/22.

- OCFR Sale, Volume Award:
 - 7,204 CCF
 - 4,088 MBF
 - 23,863 TON
- Somes Bar Timber Harvest:
 - 189 Acres
 - 1,516.5 CCF
 - 818.03 MBF

Depending on product location for both projects in relation to Orleans, CA and size, products go to milling locations in Yreka, Weaverville, or Korbelt:

- Timber Products Co., Yreka, CA (~115 miles from Orleans)
 - Products/projects located north of Orleans will more likely haul here
- Trinity River Lumber Co., Weaverville, CA (~93 miles)
 - Products/projects located south of Orleans
 - large saw material greater than 18"
 - owned by Schmidbauer
- North Fork Lumber Co., Korbelt, CA (~70 miles)
 - Products/projects located south of Orleans
 - small saw material less than 18"
 - owned by Schmidbauer

⁸ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #8](#)

7. Wood Products Utilization

Timber & Biomass Volume Table⁹

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	<i>See OCFR and Somes Bar comments above</i>
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	<i>See OCFR comments above</i>
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	<i>See OCFR comments above</i>

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)?

No.

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 core members of the WKRP collaborative have not changed since we submitted our collaborative membership list in October 2-22 as part of the CFLRP Work Plan.

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.

There have not been changes since the original proposal. During this first year of the Western Klamath CFLRP, partners are working together on a monitoring plan.

WKRP partners collaboratively developed a multiparty monitoring (MPM) strategy for the Somes pilot project, including the questions to be answered, the protocol, and presentation of results. This framework includes monitoring the effects and risks of treatments to invasive plants, legacy trees, biological diversity, wildlife and habitat, and subsistence resources. The MPM strategy will be refined and applied to other CFLRP projects. The WKRP Multi-Party Monitoring workgroup (MPM Team) has developed target objectives guided by the group’s mission to restore and maintain resilient landscapes, communities and economies, as well as the three goals of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy. The MPM framework includes collaboratively developed adaptive management questions addressing treatment timing, effects of treatments by treatment type, as well as data and metrics for measurement and identifies key roles for the group/agency or individual

⁹ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #10](#)

¹⁰

Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #11](#)

responsible for data collection. The monitoring team includes members of the Karuk Tribe Natural Resources Department, Mid Klamath Watershed Council, Klamath Forest Alliance, Salmon River Restoration Council, U.S. Forest Service, local K-12 grade students, Cal Poly Humboldt and other university students and researchers, USFS Region 5 Remote Sensing Laboratory, USFS Pacific Southwest Research Station, as well as community “citizen science” volunteers. Line officer involvement in monitoring will be minimal. Monitoring results will be applied to modify planned work if results suggest the need to adapt. The goal of monitoring is to learn from treatments early on so that future projects could incorporate changes during planning. Additional goals include: document the effectiveness of treatments in achieving the desired conditions; organize and evaluate data to inform future activities; and to increase knowledge and understanding in an effort to build trust among partners.

In 2015, the Karuk Department of Natural Resources reorganized to include development of the Pikyav (“to fix it”) Field Institute. Integration of intergenerational learning into everything we do is going to be a key part of our long-term success. Information captured by the Archaeological/ Cultural Resources crew helps to identify Traditional Ecological Knowledge to be incorporated into project planning, implementation, research and monitoring. This includes the identification of culturally relevant Focal Species that each project is designed to support through habitat improvement and monitoring.

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?

As a newly-awarded project, there were definitely some administrative-type challenges to getting our proposed activities implemented. A significant amount of our **time** for this reporting period was cut in half to about six months (April 13 to September 30, 2022). Additional challenges included:

- Forest Service staffing capacities
 - Due to the remoteness of the project area, it has been difficult hiring candidates, let alone, candidates that are proficient in the nuances of project management between federal, tribal, and non-profit entities. There is limited access to housing, grocery/food, healthcare, and entertainment options. This presents a barrier to managing large, multiyear projects like CFLRP projects.
 - Current Western Klamath CFLRP Project Manager, Lindsay Riggs, is a temporary assignment (NTE 120 days) and will resume duties to her original position beginning early January 2023, thus leaving a gap to be filled.
- Reporting and Database Literacy
 - The significance of reporting accurately and timely is/was new for some FS staff. Staff need to be proficient, or dedicate time to learning more about, the various FS reporting requirements, databases, CFLRP coding and tracking, and budget/finance and grants/agreements processes and rules. This applies to staff that do not already possess these proficiencies which also goes back to the barrier of recruiting and hiring quality candidates.
 - The importance of CFLRP reporting and coding is new to the Forests, and USFS capacity for reporting is limited, especially for work accomplished through the partnership, not all of the deliverables that could have been counted as Western Klamath CFLRP were actually captured in FACTS, WIT, and TIM.

Although presented with challenges, we were given the opportunity to look at what we committed to, what changed, and analyze next steps. Additionally, we familiarized ourselves with CFLRP rules, reporting, and tracking processes, something significant to a new CFLRP project. The need to gauge our individual capacities to the Western Klamath CFLRP Project can't be understated.

As we move into FY23, we recognize that we have learned a lot about the administrative processes associated with large, multiyear projects such as this. We are confident that we will have addressed the reporting and coding challenges presented to us in FY22. Additionally, we are excited to document the important success stories, themes, issue areas, and lessons learned as we hope to serve as a model for collaborative restoration efforts beyond the CFLRP.

Optional

Media Recap

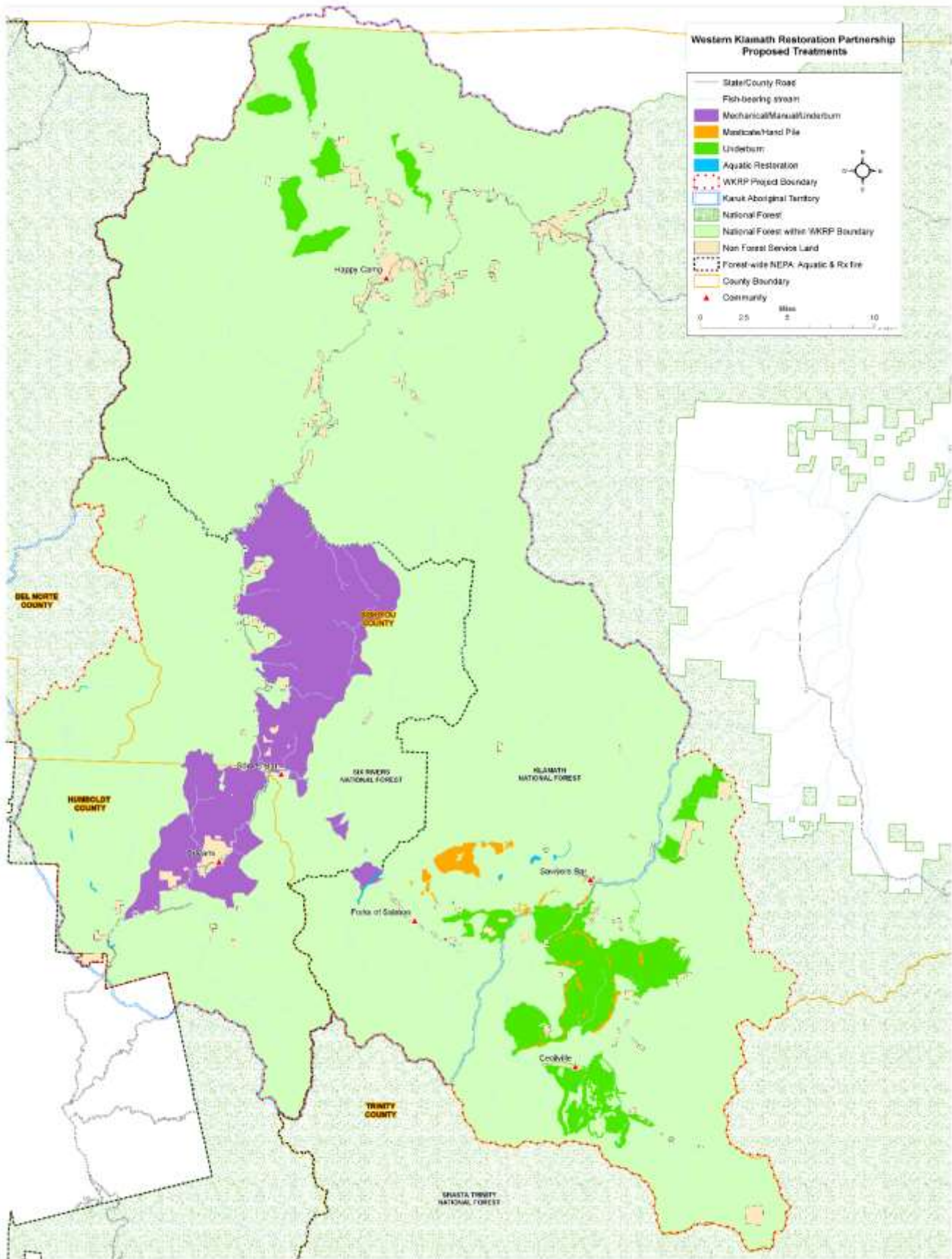
While these media links are not specific to NFS projects, this is the type of media that we will be producing for future years when we are working on NFS projects.

- Video: [Klamath TREX 2022 Wildlife Interview](#)
- Video: [Klamath TREX 2022 Watson Unit Understory Burn](#)
- Video: [Klamath TREX 2022 Ishkeesh Ranch Understory Burn](#)

Visuals

Photos:

- [Lower Albers Highway Unit](#)
- [WTREX 2022 Ishkeesh](#)
- [Klamath TREX photos on Box](#)
- Map (below) displaying the CFLRP / WKRP landscape boundaries and proposed treatments from our Tier 2 proposal. Some areas will need adjustments due to wildfire impacts and expansion of project footprint that occurred after 2019/2020 proposal submissions and before FY22 (as reported in our Work Plan submission).



Signatures

- Recommended by Western Klamath CFLRP Project Manager (detail): /s/ Lindsay Riggs
- Draft reviewed by Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources Collaborative Stewardship Program Manager: /s/ Analisa Tripp
- Approved by Six Rivers National Forest Supervisor (acting): /s/ Kristen Lark for Ted McArthur