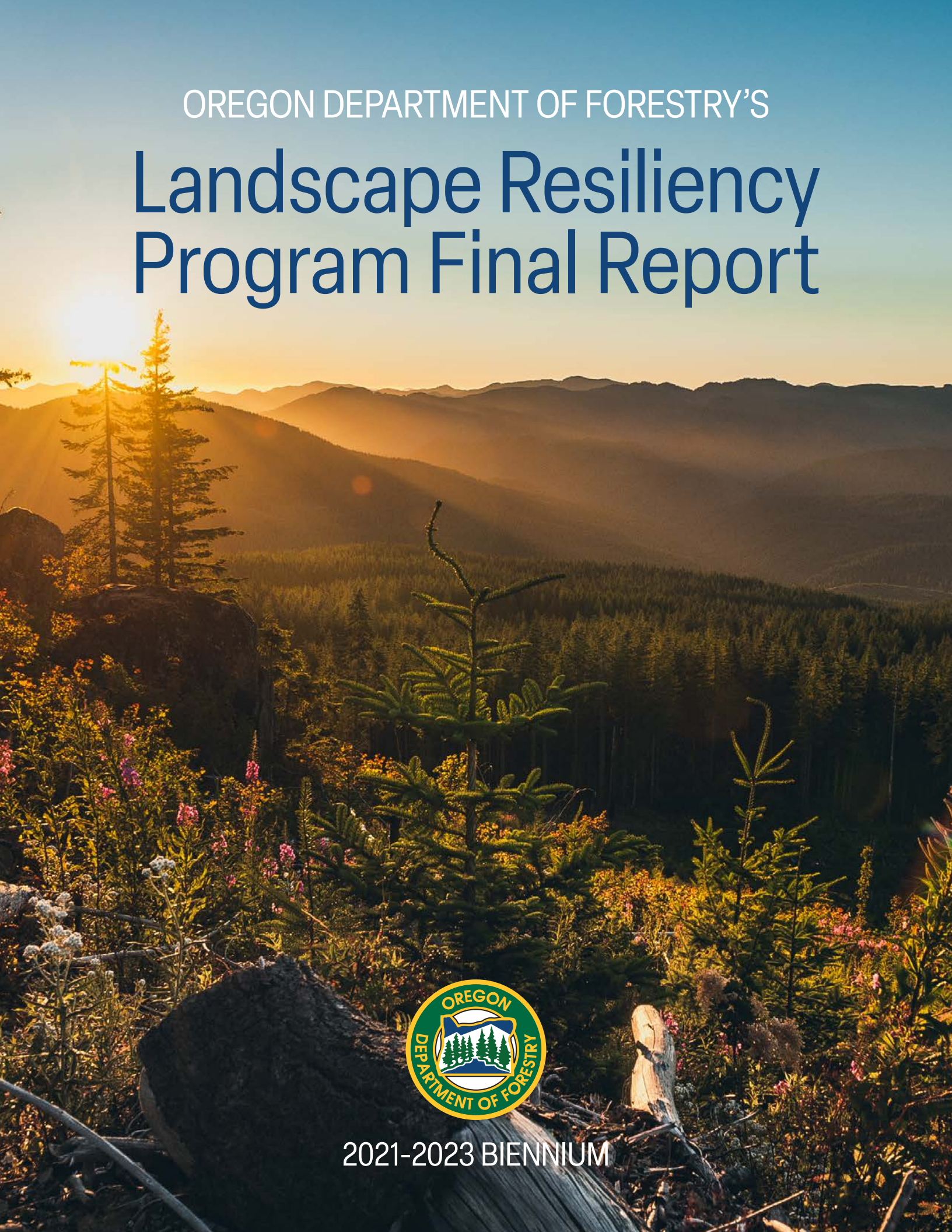
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY'S

Landscape Resiliency Program Final Report



2021-2023 BIENNIUM

July 2023 - Landscape Resiliency Program

The Landscape Resiliency Program (LRP) was established through Senate Bill 762, Section 18 (2021) to improve forest restoration and resiliency. It appropriated $20 million General Fund to be spent by the end of the 2021—2023 biennium by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). This program was set up to fund landscape-scale projects that reduce wildfire risk on public and private forestlands, rangelands, in communities near homes, and around critical infrastructure through restoration of landscape resiliency and reduction of hazardous fuels. This report summarizes actions taken by ODF to disburse funds through a competitive grant award process administered by the All-Lands Initiatives Unit.

Executive Summary

Overview of Project Outcomes

ODF administered a competitive grant process and ultimately funded a total of nine (9) LRP projects. The full report contains details on the grant application process, grantee selection and an in-depth overview of each project. ODF set the goal of supporting the treatment of 210,734 footprint acres in the four highest expected net value change (eNVC) risk classes in Oregon. At the conclusion of the projects, grantees had exceeded this expectation and treated 211,914 acres. Collectively, just under $12 million dollars was matched through activities including staff time, fuels reduction, prescribed burning, GIS modeling, assessments, a story map, outreach, herbicide purchases, pile burning, invasive grass treatment, seeding, pre-treatment data, data management, prescribed fire line preparation, and materials and supplies. One example of the impact of these projects was when a main road, treated with a project, was utilized during a fire emergency as the dividing line between Level 1 and 2 evacuation orders in the Cedar Creek fire.

This mitigation work has had a significant impact on the landscape improving the efficiency and safety of wildfire suppression to protect and keep fires out of the tree crowns, reducing fire impacts, intensity, and the ability to suppress the fire before reaching homes. These projects have improved ecosystem health and resiliency, reduced risk of stress, insects, and disease, while encouraging desired tree species, promoting forest health, improving aquatic habitat, and utilizing fuels as instream improvement projects. Treatments along with eventual prescribed fire, will place forested stands on a trajectory toward improved vigor, greater resilience in the face of disturbance, diversifying stand spatial structure, and promoting and maximizing retention of legacy trees.

Identification of Barriers

The most common barrier to implementation included increased inflation rates. Cost of fuel and contracted services increased significantly after agreements were financially obligated and signed which impacted implementation. The weather, lack of workforce capacity for staffing projects, contractor availability, and constraints from COVID mandates were additional barriers identified by project coordinators. The biennial time frame created limited burn window opportunities and less time to secure agreements. It condensed time frames to implement work on the ground and impacted the amount of time the ODF could give applicants to strategically plan, apply for the grant, and implement work. On federal landownership, NEPA evaluation and wildlife surveys slowed down or stopped implementation.

Prescribed Fire

Three projects in the LRP were involved in prescribed fire (Rx) work, totaling 6,325 acres. When Rx was completed, the fuel model changed, resulting in a less fire prone site, reduced fire risk, and decreasing potential fire intensity limiting severity. The Rx implemented created benefits to both forest and wildlife habitat ecology promoting resiliency and offering a strategic fuel break. Disincentives and barriers to Rx included the USFS Rx 90-day pause, safety and air quality issues related to working in DEQ regulations around Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas, liability, weather patterns, extended fire season, and limited burn windows. ODF recommends longer time frames to implement project work, increasing opportunities to accomplish Rx in safe conditions. Sustained predictable funding would help build trained capacity to be ready to burn in alignment with good burning conditions. Community associations as advocates could address concerns about liability associated with contract services. Increased communication with the public and flexibility in planning and implementation creates more opportunities for Rx. Sharing challenges with partners increases creative problem solving. Continuing incentives, funding, flexible timelines, and capacity supports more Rx on the landscape.

Invasive Annual Grass Treatment

Four of the projects included invasive grass treatments totaling 98,883 acres. Landscape impacts for this work included reduction in invasive grasses, increase in perennial forbs and native bunch grasses, improved nutrient and moisture absorption in the forbs creating more fire resiliency, increased wildlife grazing and restoration to historic ecosystem norms.

Creating Optimal Working Relationships with Collaboratives and Community Organizations

Increasing capacity at ODF to create consistent representatives that could attend collaborative meetings would improve information sharing between the agency and collaboratives. Currently, the state uses limited duration positions to fill this role which creates turnover and disjointed efforts to engage. Completing the 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Strategy would assist Oregon to implement and coordinate effectively with partners in a cohesive and planned way. Creating a consistent data gathering framework and workflow for Geographic Information Systems (GIS) provides outputs of accurate information and "shelf ready" projects.

Recommendations for Investment in Future Wildfire Risk Reduction Projects

ODF recommends that the program continue indefinitely and that future projects expand on completed LRP projects, holistic ecological benefits, effective fuels mitigation, shared stewardship, diversity equity and inclusion, climate smart practices and implementation on priority landscapes. The 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Strategy will influence future project selection, to improve efficiency and continue collaborative partnerships.

New Investments

During the 2023 Legislative Session, ODF was allocated $10 million dollars through House Bill 5020. The legislature directed ODF to use these funds to continue LRP work in section 18, chapter 592, Oregon Laws 2021, and extend project operation completion dates to June 30, 2025 through Senate Bill 1049 (2023).

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INTRODUCTION

Project Selection

According to direction in Senate Bill 762, most project proposal applications were required to have priority in areas within the four highest eNVC risk classes. These classes were identified in the United States Forest Service report "Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment" (QWRA). Only two of the total applications submitted were located outside of these risk classes. One of these projects was funded and the other was not. A total of 20 applications were submitted by January 7, 2022 for the 2021—2023 biennium implementation timeline. All work was required to be completed by June 30, 2023.

Figure 1:

	Acres Planned	Match Funds	Grant Ask Amount	Total Match/ Grant
Funded	156,253	$15,862,204	$20,639,903	$36,502,107
Unfunded	20,250	$7,570,582	$16,281,025	$23,851,607
Total	**176,503**	**$23,432,786**	**$36,920,928**	**$60,353,714**

Individual breakdown of grant applications found in Appendix A including projected timelines for completion.

Figure 1 shows that there was a total request of $36,920,928 for 176,503 acres proposed in projects.

Within unfunded project boundaries there was a range of one to twelve communities and within funded project boundaries between two to nine communities. The total population within project boundaries maxed out at 219,058 people among funded projects.

Of these twenty project applications, nine were selected by the committee for the 2021—2023 biennium. After contracts and agreements were put together, a total of $20 million was obligated with a target goal of 156,253 acres. The target acres increased to 210,735 acres as implementation occurred, due to roadside fuels mitigation work translating from mileage into acreage amounts.

Committee

For the creation of the LRP program, ODF organized a 10-person committee workgroup composed of a wide range of representatives and stakeholder organizations to develop the program, score project proposals, and select funded projects. The following agencies/organizations were part of the 10-person committee: City Fire Chief, United States Forest Service, Oregon State University, Bureau of Land Management, Associated Oregon Loggers, Oregon Wild, Natural Resource Conservation Service, The Nature Conservancy, and Sustainable Northwest.

Project Requirements

Appendix B, C, and D outline project proposal call for applications, instructions, and application. Appendix E identifies the scoring criteria in the applicant review process.

Timeline for Grant Development & Implementation

2021

SEPTEMBER

- Convene a team of partners to identify strategic landscapes that are ready for treatment and begin to establish criteria for project selection.
- First working group meeting September 15, 2021.

OCTOBER

- Workgroup establishes criteria for project selection and design relying on existing strategic landscapes in the Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment.
- Build request for proposals.

NOVEMBER

- Request for proposals and grant criteria released.
- Open period for partners to build landscape scale proposals.

2022

JANUARY

- All proposals received, specific due date TBD.
- Work Group scores, ranks, and recommends proposals.
- Awards are determined and offered.
- Progress report due to legislature January 15, 2022.

FEBRUARY - MARCH

- Build agreements including scopes of work, budgets, and DOJ review, begin finalizing agreements.
- Work begins on approved projects.

MARCH - MAY

- All project agreements are finalized, transition to project implementation.

2023

JUNE

- All project activities completed and initialed field reviews by early June 2023.
- All operations of projects must be completed by June 30, 2023.

JULY

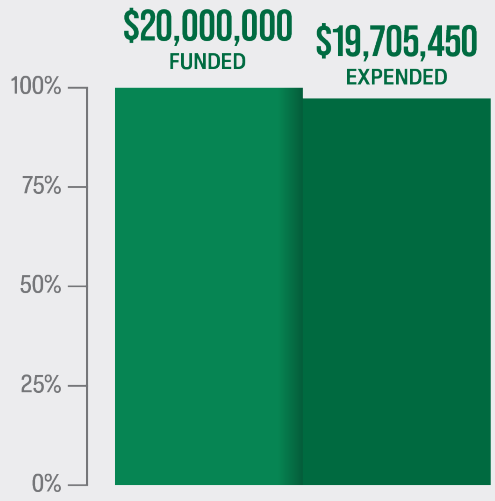
- Final report due to legislature July 15, 2023

PROJECT OUTCOMES

Landscape Resiliency Program Summary

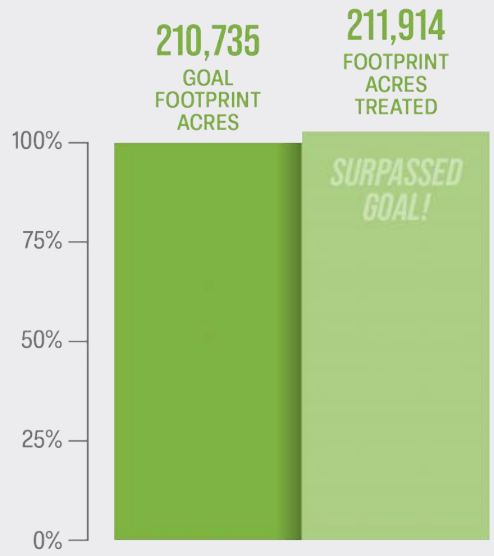
FUNDING

Of the **$20 million** allocated,
$19.7 million was expended/invoiced.



ACREAGE

Of the target acres of **210,734** footprint acres,
211,914 footprint acres were treated.



Note: these numbers are based on an approximation due to financial processing times to get exact amounts.

Project Breakdown

These were the nine funded projects in no particular order:

1. Ashland Forest All-lands Restoration (AFAR)
2. Central Oregon Shared Stewardship Landscape Resiliency Project (COSSLRP)
3. Upper John Day Valley Landscape Resiliency Project
4. Laurel Butte Landscape Resiliency Project
5. Lower Rogue Oak Resiliency Project
6. Southeast Oregon Wildfire Resiliency Project
7. Upper Applegate Watershed Landscape Resiliency
8. West Bear All-Lands Restoration
9. Wasco County Forest Resilience Project

Funded amounts and acres may be reflective of grant modifications.

Ashland Forest All-lands Restoration (AFAR)

Total funded amount: $445,500
Total invoiced amount: $445,500
Total acreage goals including match: 585
Total completed footprint acres: 586

Photo Credit: John Cole

Deliverables Completed

- 325 acres of prescribed burning on US Forest Service land
- 77.5 acres of private land fuel breaks
- 183 acres prescribed burn on non-federal land

Homes impacted (either directly or indirectly): 3,699

Summary Accomplishments

The AFAR project completed the target acres using a mix of broadcast burning, piling, pile burning, and mastication treatments for improving landscape fire suppression opportunities, keeping firefighters safer, and reducing exposure to structures, infrastructure, and people.

Using prescribed fire as a fuel reduction and maintenance tool with broadcast burns was challenging, particularly at lower elevations on city and private land where drought and heat have put forests at high levels of stress not conducive to burning. Despite that and the USFS "pause" on prescribed fire in 2022 (due to escaped fire in New Mexico) they were able to underburn 325 acres.

Cutting, piling, and burning was successful and resulted in significant changes to fuel profiles, removing ladder fuels as well as dead and dying trees. These treatments were significant because they reduced hazards in the heart of the WUI and were directly adjacent to hundreds of homes. Pile burning took place on municipal (city and Ashland Parks owned) and private lands.

Another landscape treatment used was mastication of small fuels using a large masticator. This treatment type was selected due to the more remote location on private property, yet in a highly strategic location in the watershed. Mastication eliminated the need for pile burning, which is difficult at higher elevation due to early snowfall and late snow melt. The changes to fuel profiles were stark, particularly in ladder fuels, though difficult to quantify with fuel models, the change is apparent in stems per acre in small diameter trees were reduced from 1953 to 105 per acre.

Anticipated Changes to Landscape

The non-commercial private land fuel break in Neil Creek is now a stark change from a highly overstocked and dense plantation to 100 acres of treated fuel-scape on a strategic ridge protecting a watershed. This area is at high risk for severe wildfire as shown in the 2020 AFR Potential Operational Delineations (PODs) analysis. This treatment was implemented using a machine to masticate dense vegetation.

Another private land project, though only 2.5 acres between three landowners, provides a huge impact on homes in the WUI by tying the last private lots into a fuel break. This fuel break includes two city parcels and three other private lots. A pine beetle outbreak left dozens of dead trees in the middle of this neighborhood. These funds were used to remove dead stems, treat slash, and reduce fire danger through chipping and burning.

Video: https://youtu.be/RtaFbT8HPJk

Central Oregon Shared Stewardship Landscape Resiliency Project (COSSLRP)

Total funded amount: $5,801,864

Total invoiced amount: $5,507,400

Total acreage goals including match: 52,231

Total completed footprint acres: 40,100

Deliverables Completed

- USFS match completed 33,048 acres of multiple treatments: thinning, prescribed burning, invasive treatment, site prep, overstory removal, chipping and yarding
- 5,404.2 acres of fuels reduction including things like: thinning, tree removal, limbing, pruning, mastication, and mowing
- 126 acres of chipping
- 1,204.8 acres roadside brushing, thinning, stump grinding, limb removal, and mastication
- Project partner coordination, qualitative and quantitative data collection
- 317 acres invasive grass treatment
- 750 trees removed and utilized instream work for habitat and stream health
- Newsletters

Homes impacted (either directly or indirectly): 8,879

Summary Accomplishments

This project was a combination of 17 individual projects that included activities such as: juniper removal, chipping, roadside brushing, thinning, stump grinding, limb removal, mastication, project planning and monitoring, qualitative and quantitative data collection, burn piles, fuels reduction on federal, private, industrial and Tribal land, forest stand improvement, mowing, slash disposal, noxious weed removal, aerial weed treatment, NRCS program expansion, and removal of small non-commercial trees with placement in streams for habitat and restoration.

Many areas in this project also consisted of extending work completed on USFS ground to private. In some areas where NEPA and wildlife surveys was required, project work could not be completed within the time frame. Heart of Oregon also participated in part of this project and many communities, towns and cities were engaged or protected as well. Some specifically identified included the towns of Crescent, Gilchrist, La Pine, the Crossroads community west of Sisters, Sunriver Community, Black Butte, Caldera Springs neighborhood, Bend, Vandevert Road and the BNSF Railroad, Crosswater, Meadows & Woodlands, Rimrock Ranch Preserve, High Meadow Neighborhood, and Pole Creek Ranch.

One project thinned and hauled fuels to be utilized in restoration of 1.5 miles of instream habitat on Whychus Creek. Rather than piling and burning the trees, the goal was to give these trees a second life by using the funding to cut and haul trees to the stream restoration project.

Anticipated Changes to Landscape

Landscape changes include opening up roadways that can serve as a fuelbreak and also minimize fire starts along roadways. Reduced wildfire risk and resiliency in and around the communities of Black Butte Ranch, Deschutes National Forest users and wildlife keep fire activity on the ground and out of tree crowns. Strategic fuelbreaks along untreated US Forest Service property lines and private property act as a buffer and line of defense for the community. On the ground treatments were also implemented on the landscape where landowners would not

have been able to afford it, but will be able to maintain it into the future for better resiliency for wildfire. Small tree thinning will greatly enhance resiliency of the residual stands and mitigate a concerning fire hazard as well as reduce competition for resources during stress and drought. Fuels mitigation will reduce the chances that lives or property (structure) will be lost in the event of a wildfire, improve the efficiency and safety of wildfire suppression in the event of a wildfire, and restore and maintain natural ecosystems.

Incorporating Firewise resiliency principles into neighborhoods through site assessments on fire hazards, tree health, noxious weeds, and fire-resistant landscaping practices improve overall landscape impacts by community efforts rather than individual landowner treatments. Industrial mitigation increased fuel breaks between residential, state, federal and industrial ownerships.

After implementation of instream restoration, the wetted area of Whychus Creek will be significantly increased which will help raise the water table closer to the ground surface. This shallowing of the water table will create and sustain a highly resilient riparian community in the valley that could serve as a 1.5 mile natural fire break. The upstream extent of this project connects with two previously restored reaches of Whychus Creek that together can provide an approximately 3-mile continuous fire break, further increasing wildfire mitigation in the area.

The trees skidded and hauled adjacent to the Central Electric Powerlines have mitigated wildfire risk from 3.5-miles of powerlines west of Sisters.

Reduction of tree sapling densities of 600-900 trees per acre will create 100-200 feet of defensible space near park and private property infrastructure improving forest health, wildlife habitat ecology, and reducing wildfire risk.

Upper John Day Project (Grant Soil & Water)

Total funded amount: $1,679,808
Total invoiced amount: $1,679,808
Total acreage goals including match: 23,100
Total completed footprint acres: 23,100

Deliverables Completed

- 23,100 acres of aerial herbicide application to remove invasive grasses and replace and encourage native fire resilient grasses.
- Landscape conditions assessment on 40,000 acres of private land for future investment and financial ventures.
- Story map of results and work completed.

Homes impacted (either directly or indirectly): 263

Summary Accomplishments
This project met all deliverables for the grant.

Storymap: Southern Blues Partners (arcgis.com)

Anticipated Changes to Landscape
Initial results from the annual grass control are highly favorable to long term control of fine fuels. The Rapid Assessment was well received by landowners and will serve to inform their management decisions for many years. Since this grant was awarded, the district and partners have secured over $18 million through the Joint Chiefs, USFS Community Wildfire Defense and OFSM Community Wildfire Risk Reduction Programs. These programs will advance fuels treatment projects on both public and private lands to enhance resiliency and mitigate wildfire risk for Grant County.

Laurel Butte (South Willamette) Project

Total funded amount: $354,000
Total invoiced amount: $354,000
Total acreage goals including match: 150
Total completed footprint acres: 160

Deliverables Completed

- Forest inventory and photo point monitoring.
- 3.5 miles of landowner fuel breaks along ridgetop roads and herbicide applications to follow up treatment.
- 160 acres treated with shaded fuel breaks, pruning, or non-commercial tree removal.
- Invasive Weed Treatment and removal. Pile burning done on 90 of the treated acres.

Homes impacted (either directly or indirectly): 75

Summary Accomplishments

SWS coordinated 160 acres of fuels treatment on private lands located on Laurel Butte between the communities of Oakridge and Westfir. SWS worked with Oregon State University to identify priority treatments across the butte. Contractors implemented roadside and understory fuels treatments to enhance ridgetop roads, reduce stands density and increase tree spacing to disrupt continuous canopies and crown fire potential. Landowners provided in-kind labor, doing additional fuels reduction and opening and improving overgrown roads. Forest Service will conduct understory and pile burning on remaining OWTFR units beyond the life of the grant.

Anticipated Changes to Landscape

This project has created many more miles of potential control lines for firefighting efforts and reduced fuel loading and ladder fuels on the hill. One of the main roads that this project treated last spring was used as the dividing line between Level 1 and Level 2 evacuation orders for the Oakridge area for the duration of the Cedar Creek fire.

Lower Rogue Oak Resiliency Project

Total funded amount: $934,083
Total invoiced amount: $934,083
Total acreage goals including match: 1,014
Total completed footprint acres: 1,132

Deliverables Completed

- 1,132 acres of fuels reduction and oak restoration
- Baseline monitoring of fuels, canopy cover and species composition
- 2 Public meetings in Agness, OR

Homes impacted (either directly or indirectly): 138

Summary Accomplishments

The project restored oak woodlands and savannas and enabled the restoration of low-intensity fire to oak habitats surrounding the communities of Agness, Illahe, and Oak Flat in Southwest Oregon. This was done by reducing stand density, releasing shade intolerant species, reducing fuels, and preparing the landscape for fire. Treatments included manually cutting non-commercially valuable trees and brush competing with oak and hand-pile these fuels for burning by RRSNF. 726 acres of overtopped oak stands were treated with radial release and variable density thinning from below. 644 acres of treatment was funded by this grant, and 82 acres were treated as match from Curry Watersheds Partnership (CWP). The project area also included 406 acres of planted Doug fir stands adjoining oak units that were thinned from below, utilizing pre-existing NEPA decisions with congruent actions and objectives of creating a landscape scale fire resilient condition. 206 acres of treatment was funded by this grant and 200 acres was treated as match from the RRSNF. Thinning of these stands is necessary for safe application of fire in the project area post-treatment. Integrating these project stands will reduce surface and ladder fuels and enable establishment of prescribed fire areas for regular entry.

The WRCFC and USFS will continue outreach to all tribes with ancestral territory in the project area to inform planning and implementation in culturally significant locations, and provide the opportunity to participate in monitoring and utilization of restored ecological conditions. The WRCFC has facilitated several community meetings in the town of Anticipated Changes to Landscape Agness throughout the Shasta Agness Landscape Restoration project planning process, and will perform two more during this project.

Anticipated Changes to Landscape

By thinning encroaching conifers from oak woodlands and savannas, oak habitats will become healthier and more resilient throughout the project area. Future prescribed burns performed by the USFS will maintain these oak habitats and prevent further encroachment. Additionally, removing conifers from oak habitats will decrease fuel loads and wildfire risks.

Southeast Oregon Wildfire Resiliency Project (High Desert)

Total funded amount: $5,410,864
Total invoiced amount: $5,410,864
Total acreage goals including match: 126,009
Total completed footprint acres: 139,371

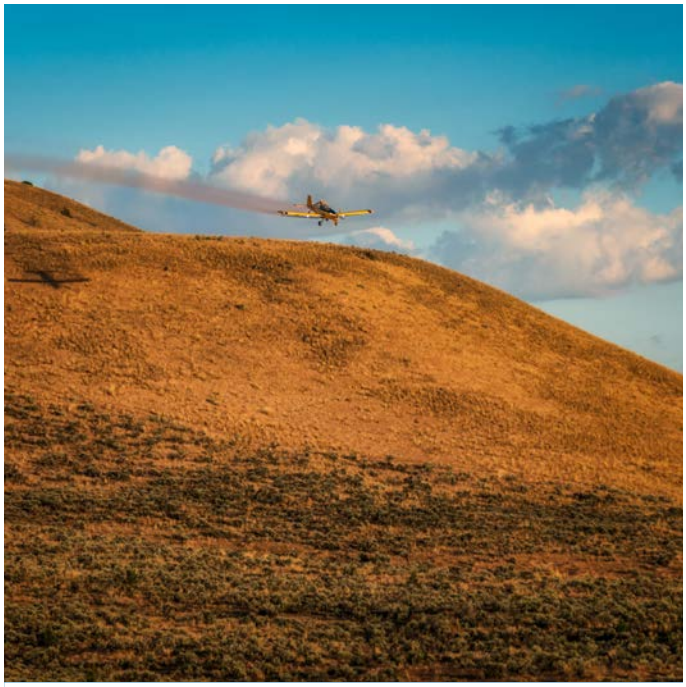
Deliverables Completed

- 1,000 acres sagebrush and juniper removal
- 80,916 acres herbicide spray
- 1,759 acres roadside spray (120.5 miles, 20-150' on each side of the road)
- Replace 2,100 treated acres with fire resilient species
- 55,696 acres matching herbicide spray

Homes impacted (either directly or indirectly): 76

Summary Accomplishments

Partners of the Southeast Oregon Wildfire Resiliency project treated rangeland between Malheur and Harney Counties in the Stinking Water Mountains region and east to the Juntura area. Implementation actions consisted of invasive annual grass treatments, juniper encroachment treatments, and re-seeding on rangelands. These activities will lower fine fuel connectivity to lower rate of spread of fire as well as decrease woody fuels to lower burn intensity and reduce spotting potential. Re-seeding grasses helps increase wildfire resiliency by establishing bunchgrasses on the landscape which are inherently fire resistant.

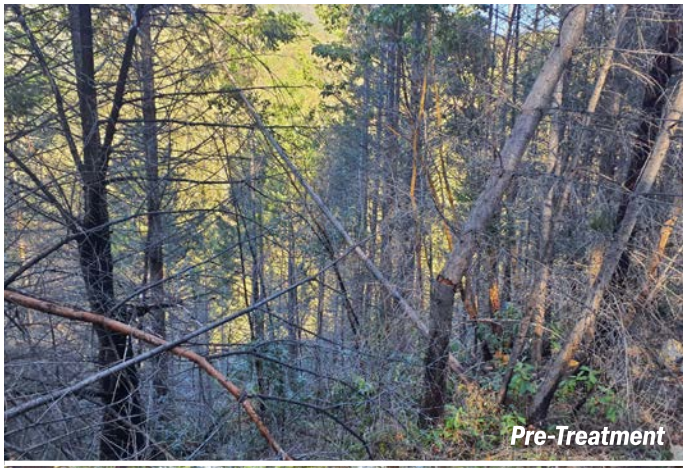


Anticipated Changes to Landscape

The 120 miles of roadside spraying for annual grasses will mitigate wildfire spread and provide safe places for firefighters to hold a sagebrush fire where historically it has raced across the landscape. Pasture spraying promotes ecosystem function in the sagebrush steppe ecosystem by decreasing invasive annual grass competition on perennial bunchgrasses. Intact perennial bunchgrasses are the primary biotic component on the landscape that prevents annual grass invasion. Intact sagebrush steppe grasslands mitigates wildfire risk due to their natural horizontal break in fuel continuity, decreasing rate of spread on the landscape. The partners will pursue seeding in the following years while annual grass presence is lowered.

Upper Applegate Watershed Landscape Resiliency

Total funded amount: $701,210
Total invoiced amount: $701,210
Total acreage goals including match: 1,005
Total completed footprint acres: 957


Pre-Treatment


Post Cutting & Piling

Deliverables Completed

- Pre-treatment data collection
- 957 acres of thinning and pile burning
- Data curation and evaluation of project work

Homes impacted (either directly or indirectly): 801

Summary Accomplishments

This project was set up to ecologically restore 350 acres of US Forest Service lands, within the USFS's Upper Applegate Watershed Restoration Project, that is being collaboratively implemented through the Rogue Forest Partners (RFP). RFP is a collaboration of 10 organizations that include USFS Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, Medford Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Department of Forestry, US Fish and Wildlife Service Partners Program, Oregon State University, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Klamath Bird Observatory, The Nature Conservancy, Southern Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative, and Lomakatsi Restoration Project.

Lomakatsi managed the grant under a Master Stewardship Agreement and associated Supplemental Project Agreement with the US Forest Service. Lomakatsi led in selecting three local service providers to complete ecological thinning and slash piling. Lomakatsi's restoration workforce also implemented much of the thinning. Lomakatsi successfully completed 353 acres of ecological fuels reduction through thinning and piling and 604 acres through partnership match activities.

Throughout the project, Lomakatsi brought a diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) lens, leveraging their Tribal Partnerships Program and Promotora Program to elevate the vital role of tribal and Latino communities within the partnership, while also informing outreach.

Anticipated Changes to Landscape

Treatments, along with eventual prescribed fire, places these stands on a trajectory toward improved vigor, greater resilience in the face of disturbance, desired species composition and spatial structure. Thinning treatments will use variable density thinning to reduce density, develop horizontal and vertical stand structure, and promote and maximize retention of legacy trees, including hardwoods and other species that are remnants of a previous stand.

West Bear All-Lands Restoration

Deliverables Completed

- Site selection and layout
- 1,879 acres in match activities
- Pre-treatment data collection
- Prescription development
- 2,282 acres of thinning and hand piling. 500 acres of this was pile burned.
- Data curation and evaluation of treatment effectiveness
- Community engagement

Homes impacted (either directly or indirectly): 7,297


Pre-Treatment


Post Cutting & Piling

Total funded amount: $3,515,068
Total invoiced amount: $3,515,068
Total acreage goals including match: 3,000
Total completed footprint acres: 4,161

Summary Accomplishments

West Bear All-Lands Restoration Project (WBARP) is a strategic, cross-boundary landscape west of Medford near seven of the top 30 most at-risk communities in Oregon, with over 56,000 homes exposed to wildfire. Jackson County consistently experiences one of the highest occurrences of wildfire in Oregon and has suffered devastating losses to life, property, natural resources, and community infrastructure. From 2010 to 2019, it averaged 181 wildfires per year and ranks #2 in a survey of 417 counties in the 11 western states for risk to development in fire-prone areas adjacent to public lands. The Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer, the Quantified Risk Assessment mapping, and the Rogue Basin Cohesive Forest Restoration Strategy identify the WBARP 27,000-acre project area as among the most at-risk locations for wildfire in Oregon.

This grant treated multiple ownerships within the WBARP area (500 of those acres also received pile burning, remaining piles will be burned with other secured funds). 80 parcels received ecologically-based fuels treatments that achieve long-term habitat conservation through a variable density thinning strategy that creates a mosaic of vegetation. Treatments prioritized retention of large, old trees and structures that serve as ecological anchors—including groves of multi-aged, large, legacy conifers and hardwoods such as oaks. This configuration, combined with low-impact slash treatments, reduces hazardous fuels and wildfire risk to restore critical, climate-resilient dry forest ecosystems. The WBARP is supported by Rogue Forest Partners. It is formally endorsed by the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians who have been supportive of the project since its inception. Additional partners include local municipalities and fire districts. This robust collaboration between diverse partners has been a significant factor in the project's success.

Lomakatsi's Private Lands Stewardship program worked with project partners to develop a strategic landowner and community engagement plan for the Jacksonville area of the project, engaged 179 landowners and recruited 50 landowners with 80 parcels into the project. Throughout the project, Lomakatsi brought a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) lens, leveraging our Tribal Partnerships Program and Promotora Program to elevate the vital role of Lomakatsi forest workers conducting work on the project from the tribal and Latino communities within the partnership, while also informing outreach to communities.

Anticipated Changes to Landscape

As a result of these treatments there is improved resilience on the landscape that will prove to be essential in the face of disturbance. These treatments support desired species health and spacing for improved ecosystem resilience. Thinning treatments will reduce density, develop an improved horizontal and vertical stand structure, and promote retention of large healthy trees, including hardwoods and other species.

Wasco County Forest Resilience

Total funded amount: $1,207,046
Total invoiced amount: $1,157,517
Total acreage goals including match: 3,186
Total completed footprint acres: 2,348


Pre-Treatment


Post Cutting & Piling

Deliverables Completed

- 1,212 acres of mastication on land adjacent to 2 communities
- 154 acres of fuels reduction, thinning, brushing, piling, and burning
- 200 acres of goats lop and scatter
- 623 acres of regular lop and scatter
- 50 monitoring plots on Federal, private, and state land, monitoring plots of Oregon White Oak
- 8.5 acres (3.5 miles) roadside treatments
- 150 acres of Invasive grass treatment and road maintenance

Homes impacted (either directly or indirectly): 2,103

Summary Accomplishments

This project included a mastication fuels reduction project on the White River Wildlife Area (WRWA) to reduce fire danger, increase fire resiliency, improve wildlife habitat, and improve stand health. The Pine Hollow and Wamic communities include approximately 2100 structures that are adjacent to or near this treated footprint. This work will provide for reduced fire intensity and allow firefighters a higher likelihood of success in catching/suppressing fires before they impact these communities (especially from fires that come from the west, which is the predominant wind direction – off federal or ODFW lands). Hand thinning and lop and scatter were implemented within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area near Rowena Overlook, prescribed fire fuel reduction at Rock Creek area of the Mt. Hood National Forest, and hazardous fuels thinning on private lands (Friend Tract, Lupine LLC) were all completed. Contractors deployed the ECOP Disturbance Monitoring Protocol before and after fuels reduction treatments on 50 monitoring plots within the project areas. This protocol is designed to efficiently collect comprehensive ground, surface, herbaceous, shrub, and tree data to measure East Cascade oak system response to disturbance events such as wildfire, prescribed fire, and mechanical thinning. Our monitoring results provide additional baseline data for future oak stand management, assisting with East Cascade Oak Partnership goals. The prescribed fire on this portion of this work was not implemented by the grant; however it was monitored by the grant. The monitored prescribed burn was 180 acres. There was a federal freeze on prescribed fire in 2022 that impacted the ability of the USFS to complete their prescribed fire as scheduled. However, they were able to burn 180 acres in late May and early June of 2023. The prescribed fire area overlapped with 6 out of 15 ECOP monitoring plots.

In this project, fuels were removed to move the stand away from a high severity fire regime to a low intensity, non-lethal fire regime. To do so, management was implemented that focused on radially thinning around Oregon white oak trees, which released them from conifer encroachment and competition in addition to thinning conifer dominated areas to a spacing of 15-30', leaving healthy well-established conifers that were greater than 15" DBH. Both ponderosa pine and Douglas firs were left on the landscape, but emphasis was put on leaving large pines where possible. All standing dead conifers were removed unless they could serve as a habitat tree for wildlife. Where possible, Manzanita was removed within 10' of oak trees.

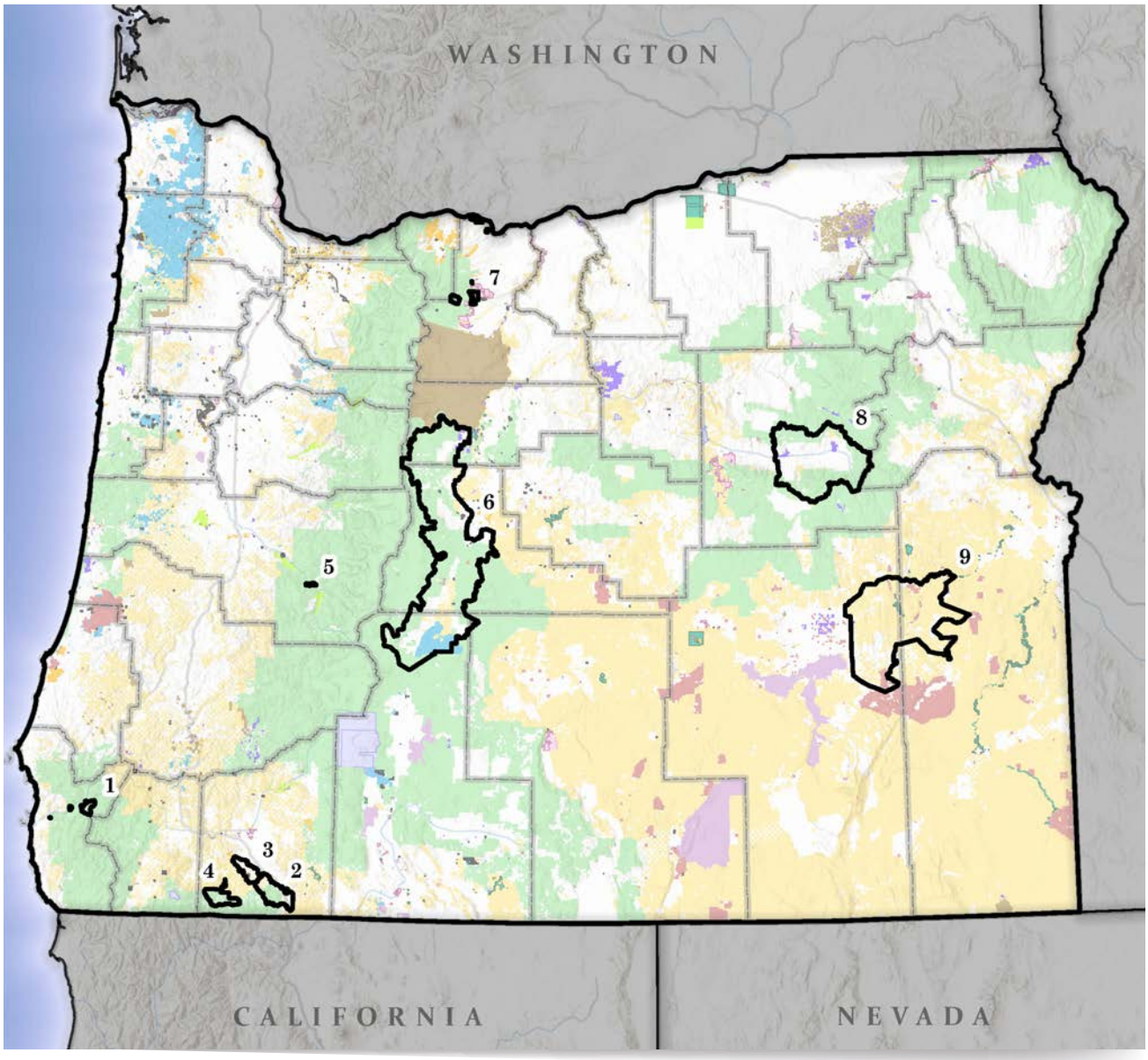
Additional work included the use for goats to eat down brushy fuels and lop and scatter in the areas of Landing Strip West, Rowena Creek, and Wagpm Rm. Mastication was also implemented along Forest Service roads and within the planning area of Grasshopper.

Invasive weed treatments were implemented where low intensity prescribed fire is planned in the footprint of the South Pen Insect and Disease project. This will increase the timeline and ability to implement prescribed fire in the future and return the area to more historic conditions. No funds were used for prescribed burning on this project, but the funding was reallocated to additional fuels reduction work. Lastly this project created road maintenance on small access roads to hold lines for fire.

Anticipated Changes to Landscape

The changes to the landscape through this treatment will help to reduce the threat and intensity of wildfire around the communities of Pine Hollow and Wamic. This treatment opens overgrown and dense Ponderosa Pine & Oregon White Oak stands, improving forest health conditions. The reduction of fuel loading knocks back species like Bitter Brush, which will help with forage for wildlife. In this project, Lupine Forest LLC restored fire resilience to degraded Oregon White Oak woodlands and mixed hardwood-conifer forest stands on high priority sites on the Friends Tract. Due to fire suppression and extended drought, the stand was experiencing conifer encroachment and fuel loading that elevated risk of disease, competition stress, and more intensive fire. Releasing Oregon White Oak from encroaching conifers also has created a variety of ecological benefits including promotion and retention of habitat features important for priority wildlife species. Site specific treatments were used to reduce the density and connectivity of conifer and shrub layers while minimizing oak sprouting through selective thinning. The management that is taking place at the Amigo unit in Friend, Oregon combined with work that has been recently completed on an adjacent unit will greatly benefit the health and resiliency of the forest and reduce catastrophic fire events for the nearby community. The management objectives of conducting a radial thin around individual Oregon White Oak trees and thinning of conifers with a DBH of less than 15 inches will release overtopped oaks. This allows them to flourish while also reducing the areas risk of a Mountain Pine Beetle infestation. Removal of regeneration and suppressed conifer should reduce the intensity of fire on the treated units during wildfire or prescribed fire events. This should result in lower mature Oregon White Oak mortality during such fire events, and mitigates the risk of large, high-intensity wildfires spreading through the landscape.

Landscape Resiliency Project Map



LRP GRANT BOUNDARIES

1. Lower Rogue Oak Resiliency
2. Ashland Forest All-lands Restoration
3. West Bear All-Lands Restoration
4. Upper Applegate Watershed Landscape Resiliency
5. Laurel Butte Landscape Resiliency
6. Central Oregon Shared Stewardship Landscape Resiliency
7. Wasco County Forest Resilience
8. Upper John Day Valley Landscape Resiliency
9. Southeast Oregon Wildfire Resiliency

LEGEND

- LRP Project Areas
- County Boundary
- Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)
- Oregon Land Board Lands Managed by ODF
- Oregon Department of State Lands
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Oregon Other State Lands
- Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- Tribal Fee Lands
- United States National Park Service
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- United States Bureau of Land Management
- United States Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal Trust
- United States Army Corps Engineers
- United States Forest Service
- United States Other Federal Lands
- Local Government

IDENTIFICATION OF BARRIERS

Identification of Barriers to Implementation and Future Wildfire Risk Reduction Projects

There have been some barriers to the implementation of this program, including those that could play a role in achieving goals in future wildfire risk reduction projects.

Barriers to 2021—2023 Project Implementation

All project managers were required to provide feedback on barriers and challenges to their projects in the October 2022 report (template in Appendix F), as well as the final closeout report once the work had been completed in June 2023 (template in Appendix G). The most common feedback included increased rates of cost of fuel and contracted services after agreements were already set with the grant. Short time frames for implementation, burn windows for pile burning and prescribed burning, planning for applications, and for landowners to complete projects were a consistent challenge. The weather was also a significant barrier. With long fire seasons, very wet springs, snow that stayed longer than expected, and fire danger in the summer months, it was difficult to find good timing for a lot of the work and the equipment to implement it. Additional challenges included lack of workforce capacity for staffing projects, contractor availability, and COVID. One project manager mentioned that working around the new heat and smoke OSHA rules and fire schedules added some barriers to their work as well.

Barriers to Future Wildfire Risk Reduction Projects

One portion of the Central Oregon Shared Stewardship Landscape Resiliency Project (COSSLRP) required the NEPA process, which significantly slowed down the work and ultimately created a barrier to implementation. Since some of the work was located on federal land, the lack of pre-approved NEPA projects may be a barrier to future wildfire risk reduction projects that require the NEPA process. Also, due to timing, wildlife surveys found many active nests and grazing activity that preemptively ended some work in an area before the grant work could be completed in the biennial time limit.

A two-year biennial funding cycle is also a barrier to future wildfire risk reduction projects. That short time frame creates a very small opportunity for burn windows. This significantly affects the ability to implement a prescribed burn or even burning piles to remove fuel after projects are completed. This time frame also impacts the amount of time the Oregon Department of Forestry can give applicants to strategically plan and apply for the grant and still have enough time to appropriately implement the grant work. Being able to secure agreements and contractor availability also continue to be an issue with the time constraints of the program.

PRESCRIBED FIRE TREATMENT

Three out of the nine projects included goals for some amount of prescribed fire (Rx).

Name of Project	Targeted Rx Amounts (including match)	Completed Rx Amounts (including match)
Ashland Forest All-lands Restoration	485 acres	325 acres
COSSLRP (Warm Springs and USFS match work)	Warm Springs: 25 acres USFS Match: 0 acres	Warm Springs: 0 acres USFS Match: 6,000 acres
Wasco County Forest Resilience	Mt. Hood National Forest: 400 acres	Mt. Hood National Forest: 0 acres

Anticipated Changes to the Landscape from Prescribed Burn Activities

Ashland Forest All-lands Restoration Project: When burning and other treatments were completed, the fuel model changed resulting in fewer fire prone sites, and reduced the landscape fire risk by creating both suppression opportunities and lowered potential fire intensity that limits the potential for high-severity fire.

Formal monitoring will be completed next year on this year's burn units (in keeping with their protocols to let burn effects become more visible). However, using previous monitoring results from similar stands, they anticipate the following changes in fuel models converted to fire behavior outputs using BEHAVE software:

Fire Behavior Estimates for Mild or Extreme Fire Conditions	Flame Length (ft)		Rate of Spread (ch/hr)	
	Mild	Extreme	Mild	Extreme
Pre-Burn Average	1.4	3.5	2.5	12.8
Post-Burn Average	0.8	1.4	1.3	3.3
Change from Fuel Reduction	**-0.7**	**-2.1**	**-1.2**	**-9.5**

Source: AFAR 2020 Monitoring Report

COSSLRP Project: 6,000 acres of Rx was implemented on USFS land as a match component to the grant funded side of the project. The prescribed fire that was implemented created benefits to both forest and wildlife habitat ecology, and offered a strategic fuel break that would better allow for firefighters to respond to fire on the landscape.

Wasco County Forest Resilience: No prescribed fire was completed on this project.

INVASIVE GRASS TREATMENT

Four out of the nine projects included some amount of invasive grass treatment.

Name of Project	Targeted Invasive Grass Treatment Amounts (including match)	Completed Invasive Grass Treatment Amounts (including match)
COSSLRP (Glynn Property, Deschutes Land Trust, and Sunriver Owners Association)	Glynn Property: 20 acres Deschutes Land Trust: 200 acres Sunriver Owners: 197 acres	Glynn Property: 5 acres Deschutes Land Trust: 317 acres Sunriver Owners: 197 acres
Grant Soil & Water Upper John Day	23,100 acres	23,100 acres
Southeast Oregon High Desert	68,014 acres	75,114 acres
Wasco County Forest Resilience	985 acres	150 acres

Anticipated Changes to the Landscape from Invasive Grass Treatment

COSSLRP was able to use the granular formula of Plateau and will be assessing effectiveness throughout the growing season. They expect to see a reduction in invasives and a change in species over to native grasses.

Grant Soil & Water Upper John Day expects that, because of the treatment, there will be a reduction in annual grasses and an increase in perennial forbs, which will reduce the risk of high severity fires from spreading. Due to the prolonged winter and cool weather; the results from the fuels reduction efforts have only recently become apparent. Overall, the results were very favorable; changes on the landscape were very positive and treatment areas were highly noticeable over great distances.

Southeast Oregon High Desert identified that there will be significantly less competition from invasive annual grasses in the following years. This will allow the perennial bunchgrasses that are more fire tolerant to capture more of the nutrients and moisture and increase productivity and resilience to fire.

Wasco County Forest Resiliency anticipates a decrease in the cover of invasive annual grasses, which will support the growth of native bunchgrasses and forbs. Additional restoration with native plant materials following invasive plant treatments will be necessary to maintain control.

Overall, these projects should see reduced spread of invasives and increased graze for native wildlife.

EXISTING DISINCENTIVES & BARRIERS TO PRESCRIBED FIRE

Existing Disincentives, Barriers, and Recommendations for Prescribed Fire

Of the nine projects identified in the Landscape Resiliency Program only three were involved directly in prescribed fire work. Since these three projects were with agencies and entities that have historically done prescribed fire in Oregon, they did not run into many challenges, but some disincentives and barriers were identified.

Disincentives and Barriers to Prescribed Burn:

- The New Mexico prescribed burn incident, Calf Canyon Hermits Peak Fire, that burned 341,735 acres, destroyed 903 buildings, and had 3 non-fatal injuries impacted the LRP projects most significantly in two ways. LRP project work on Federal land completely stopped due to the 90 day pause by the USFS during possible burn windows in direct response to this incident. It also created backlash in public opinion about the government's ability to appropriately implement prescribed burns. USFS initiated this pause on May 20, 2022 and resumed on September 15, 2022. Situations like this create a step back in creating buy-in for using prescribed burning as a tool for easy and inexpensive avenues for fuels mitigation on the landscape.
- Oregon DEQ regulations around SSRA's (Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas) restricted most of the planned burning on the Laurel Butte Project even though the project was matched up with a DEQ funded grant in the same area.
- Safety and air quality issues were discussed in these projects, however many of the burns did not happen and when Rx burns were completed, within the burn window, they had little to no reported impacts on local communities.
- Cost and liability are concerns that exist related to risk associated with prescribed burning in Oregon, and thus can often be a deterrent in project managers to choose this method over other avenues.
- Unusual weather patterns minimized burn windows. Oregon experienced above normal temperatures and lack of precipitation leading to high fire danger through October 2022. A wet spring in 2023 limited burn windows and fuels were too wet to burn. The weather also extended and impacted fire season, creating less resources and capacity for burns and smaller burn windows.
- Limited burn windows due to timing of the grant and all other components listed in this section created a significant barrier to implementation. The creation of the Landscape Resiliency Program in the same biennium as the award and implementation of projects impacted project lengths and timing, also minimizing burn windows. In the Ashland project, the shortened timeline and burn windows, combined with ongoing pine beetle outbreaks at lower elevations also limited opportunities for burning in stands with any significant pine component.

Recommendations

ODF recommends longer time frames to implement project work. The biennial time period significantly limits opportunities for project grantees to accomplish prescribed burn work on the landscape in safe conditions. The NEPA requirements associated with doing archeological surveys to allow for cross boundary burns with federal

employees on private ground through the utilization of the Wyden Amendment also blocked some burning. It is especially difficult if there are any weather events or political influences that stop work from moving forward. Sustained predictable funding would also be recommended to help build trained staff and capacity to be ready to burn when the time frames are available. Community-based associations as advocates and leaders could be an avenue to address concerns about cost and liability associated with contracting for services. Increased communication with the public and flexibility in planning and implementation would help create more opportunities for prescribed burns.

Sharing of challenges and obstacles with other partners in the program would be another opportunity to increase creative problem solving for existing barriers and disincentives, especially if there are opportunities for adjacent landscape treatment with burns where private and federal land managers are working together. Continuing to increase incentives, funding, flexible timelines, and capacity would support more prescribed fire on the landscape in programs like the Landscape Resiliency Program.

COLLABORATIVES

All projects funded for the 2021—2023 biennium of LRP were directly involved or became directly involved in a collaborative during the duration of this grant period. The collaboratives involved include the following:

Project Name	Collaborative
Ashland Forest All-lands Restoration (AFAR)	Ashland Forest Resiliency
Central Oregon Shared Stewardship Landscape Resiliency Project (COSSLRP)	Central Oregon Shared Stewardship
Upper John Day Valley Landscape Resiliency Project	Grant County Southern Blues Restoration Partnership
Laurel Butte Landscape Resiliency Project	Southern Willamette Forest Collaborative
Lower Rogue Oak Resiliency Project	Wild Rivers Coast Forest Collaborative
Southeast Oregon Wildfire Resiliency Project	Harney County Forest Restoration Collaborative
Landscape Resiliency in the Upper Applegate Watershed	Southern Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative
West Bear All-Lands Restoration	Southern Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative
Wasco County Forest Resilience Project	Wasco County Forest Collaborative

Recommendation

Creating optimal working relationships with forestland, rangeland collaboratives, and community organizations can be narrowed down to three different aspects. The first would be to increase capacity at ODF to create a consistent and available representative that could attend and be a point person at collaborative meetings and create a consistent stream of information sharing between the agency and the collaboratives around the state. Currently the state struggles with limited duration positions filling this role that creates turnover and disjointed efforts to engage with the collaboratives. Increasing capacity would improve participation in meetings, improve the likelihood of effective long-term planning, and make a consistent point of contact for different areas across the state. The second part of creating optimal working relationships would be completing and implementing the 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Strategy. This strategy will set up the agency and the state of Oregon to implement and coordinate effectively with our collaborative partners in a cohesive and planned way. Currently, the strategy is well on its way in development and working towards finalization. The third way to create optimal working relationships will be to create a consistent data gathering framework and workflow for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Having a consistent dataset across the state and available to all partners would create outputs of accurate information and possible "shelf ready" projects for decision making and offer opportunity for less resource abundant partners to utilize systems that the state can offer.

According to the Ecosystem Workforce Program third party monitoring data, it has been found that a total of 45 federal, state, local, and non-profit organizations along with 177 private landowners were involved as collaborators across the nine LRP projects.

MATCH

Total match amounts completed for the program were:

Ashland Forest All-lands Restoration (AFAR)
Match amount: $160,395
Types of match: Match was met by a combination of city staff time, money paid by the city as 25% match for work on municipal land and federal land in the AFR project, and private owners contribution.

Central Oregon Shared Stewardship Landscape Resiliency Project (COSSLRP)
Match amount: $3,716,853
Types of match: In-house fuels reduction work and on adjacent US Forest Service land, needle and debris removal, burning, thinning, admin and volunteer labor, equipment operation, printed education and outreach materials, mastication, Firewise community work, weed treatments, native seed purchase, cash match, in-kind hours, project work certification, and technical assistance.

Upper John Day Valley Landscape Resiliency Project
Match amount: $2,332,231
Types of match: Match includes forest and range fuels reduction treatments within the project area supported by OWEB, NRCS or CTWSRO.

Laurel Butte Landscape Resiliency Project
Match amount: $248,026
Types of Match: Technical Assistance, outreach, and adjacent lands fuels reduction.

Lower Rogue Oak Resiliency Project
Match amount: $370,000
Types of match: Restoration actions on private and USFS property which included pile burning.

Southeast Oregon Wildfire Resiliency Project
Match amount: $1,847,452
Types of match: Invasive annual grass treatment, juniper treatments, re-seeding plants and winter grazing to decrease fine fuels on a landscape scale.

Landscape Resiliency in the Upper Applegate Watershed
Match amount: $1,077,524
Types of match: Pile burning, pre-treatment data collection, design, layout and marking, prescription writing, thinning and piling, community and partner engagement, project and program management.

West Bear All-Lands Restoration
Match amount: $1,750,079
Types of match: Recruitment of 129 more landowners to treat an additional 1,879 acres in WBARP. Project management, data collection, and prescription writing were also included.

Wasco County Forest Resilience Project
Match amount: $443,237
Types of match: Fuels reduction and forest health improvement on private lands, contract inspection, prescribed burn preparation and additional acreage of lop and scatter.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE INVESTMENTS

Recommendations for Investment in Future Wildfire Risk Reduction Projects to be Carried Out in the 2023—2025 Biennium

We recommend that both the implementable project work, capacity, and administrative funding continue indefinitely and that future projects expand on completed LRP projects, focus on holistic ecological benefits to the landscape to increase resilience, effective fuels mitigation, shared stewardship, diversity equity and inclusion elements, and implementation on priority landscapes. The 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Strategy will be significant in influencing the prioritization of future project selection, building from this program to improve efficiency and encourage continued collaborative partnership and input. We also recommend emphasizing climate smart practices within projects, where applicable, to meet the continued importance of addressing climate change. This program has been an effective investment in continuing pace and scale of wildfire risk reduction and increasing resiliency on Oregon's forest and rangelands. Creating a program and implementing it onto the landscape in a two year time frame with this much funding was a challenge. It was accomplished through shared stewardship with excellent partnerships and relationships. So many of our partners have embraced this program for its effectiveness which is due to strong communication, quick implementation, and flexibility of the program. We spent $19.7 million on the Oregon landscape in a way that has significantly reduced the risk of fire on the landscape near essential resources, communities, and homes. Not only has the fire risk been reduced to a manageable level in these areas due to the treatment implemented, but it also has built in resiliency and restoration in the ecosystems for future events.

A few highlights of the program on effectiveness:

- Removal of ladder fuels should reduce the intensity of fire on the treated units during wildfire or prescribed fire events. This should result in lower mature Oregon White Oak mortality during such fire events, and mitigates the risk of large, high-intensity wildfires spreading through the landscape.
- Treatments along with prescribed fire, places forest stands on a trajectory toward improved vigor, greater resilience in the face of disturbance, healthier desired species composition and spatial structure.
- Pasture spraying greatly enhances landscape resiliency by promoting ecosystem function in the sagebrush steppe ecosystem through decreasing invasive annual grass competition on perennial bunchgrasses. Intact perennial bunchgrasses are the primary biotic component on the landscape to prevent invasive annual grass invasion which mitigates wildfire risk due to their natural horizontal break in fuel continuity.
- One of the main roads on one of the LRP projects treated was used as the dividing line between Level 1 and Level 2 evacuation orders for the Oakridge area for the duration of the Cedar Creek fire.
- Reducing fuel loading around communities such as Sun River and Black Butte offer better opportunities for strategic and safer firefighting along with lowered risk of wildfire damage to life and property.

The 2023 Legislature allocated $10 million dollars to ODF for Landscape Resiliency Projects through the agency budget bill, House Bill 5020. The Legislature explicitly directed ODF to use these funds to continue the work detailed in section 18, chapter 592, Oregon Laws 2021, and extended project operation completion dates from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2025 through Senate Bill 1049 (2023).

Goals and Metrics

Specific development of a set of consistent performance metrics that measure progress and communicate the effectiveness of investments and project actions are currently being developed within the 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Strategy. These goals and metrics will be used to clarify and accomplish the intent of this program to provide reduced wildfire risk and healthy and resilient landscapes. At this time, specific goals are not finalized, however the goal topics identified so far include: landscape conditions, harmful wildfire, governance and engagement, capacity and readiness, funding, tracking and reporting which the LRP program has embraced. Standardized measurements of acreage, specific identified deliverables, anticipated landscape changes to the landscape that enhance resiliency and mitigation were used to measure progress and effectiveness in the grant.

Monitoring

Third party monitoring for the LRP program was contracted with Ecosystem Workforce Program (EWP) at the University of Oregon. They then created a plan to monitor the program which included project selection, implementation, and outcomes. The monitoring has completed and their reports (project selection and implementation and outcomes report) and can be found on their website as well as the external ODF webpage.

Review

This report was completed and reviewed by: University of Oregon and Oregon Department of Forestry Personnel.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Funded and Unfunded Projects

Project Name	Proposing Organization	Project Completion Date	Acres Planned	Match Funds	Grant Ask	Total Match/Grant
Central Oregon Shared Stewardship Landscape Resiliency Project (COSSLRP)	Deschutes County	June 2023	52,441	$7,589,762	$6,257,878	$13,847,640
Ashland Forest All-lands Restoration (AFAR)	City of Ashland	June 2023	585	$133,031	$445,500	$578,531
Southeast Oregon Wildfire Resiliency Project	High Desert Partnership	Spring 2023	66,455	$1,847,452	$5,000,151	$6,847,603
Landscape Resiliency in the Upper Applegate Watershed	Lomakatsi Restoration Project (LRP)	June 2023	350	$1,531,382	$701,210	$2,232,593
West Bear All-Lands Restoration	Lomakatsi Restoration Project (LRP)	June 2023	2,000	$1,961,382	$3,515,068	$5,476,451
Lower Rogue Oak Resiliency Project	Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation & Development	June 2023	1,014	$370,000	$829,643	$1,199,643
Upper John Day Valley Landscape Resiliency Project	Grant SWCD	—	30,000	$1,836,835	$2,319,710	$4,156,545
Wasco County Forest Resilience Project	Oregon Department of Forestry	June 2023	3,300	$346,732	$1,216,742	$1,563,474
Laurel Butte Landscape Resiliency Project	South Willamette Solutions	Spring 2023	108	$245,628	$354,000	$599,628
Butte Falls Rural Communities Wildfire Mitigation Project	Jackson Soil & Water Conservation District	June 2023	1,050	$384,192	$1,069,675	$1,453,867
Upper Crooked River Resilience Partnership	The Nature Conservancy	Q3 2023	3,182	$2,910,984	$2,828,610	$5,739,594
Klamath-Lake All-Lands Resiliency	Klamath-Lake Forest Health Partnership (KLFHP)	June 2023	11,401	$1,797,794	$4,519,121	$6,316,915
Yew Creek Landscape Resiliency Project	Yew Creek Land Alliance	Q2 2023	208	$188,524	$552,245	$740,770
Prescott Park Resiliency Project	City of Medford	February 2023	325	$81000	$336,000	$417,000
Happy Valley Landscape Project	City of Happy Valley	October 2022	5	$105,000	$300,000	$405,000
SWO Fire Adapted	Oregon Dept. of Forestry Southwest Oregon District	June 2023	230	$189,687	$562,518	$752,205
South Coast Gorse and Fuels Reduction	Curry Soil and Water Conservation District	Fall 2022	745	$685,486	$1,230,195	$1,915,681
Eastgate Fuels Project (Phase 1)	Bend Park and Recreation District	—	208	$23,000	$63,000	$86,000
Maqlaqs Geetkni SB 762 Landscape Resiliency Project	Maqlaqs Geetkni 38-3925837	June 2023	—	$155,000	$620,000	$775,000
Northeastern Oregon Fire Risk Reduction and Resiliency	Wallowa Resources	June 2023	2,896	$104,9915	$4,199,660	$5,249,575
Total	**20 Proposals**	—	**176,503**	**$23,432,786**	**$36,920,928**	**$60,353,714**

FUNDED	**156,253**	**$15,862,204**	**$20,639,903**	**$36,502,107**
UNFUNDED	**20,250**	**$7,570,582**	**$16,281,025**	**$23,851,607**
TOTAL	**176,503**	**$23,432,786**	**$36,920,928**	**$60,353,714**

Appendix B: Application Call for Proposals

Oregon Department of Forestry - Request for Proposals
for
Senate Bill 762 Landscape Resiliency Program

Overview

The Oregon Dept. of Forestry (ODF) is implementing an investment program to reduce wildfire risk on public and private forestlands and rangelands, within communities, and near homes and critical infrastructure with a focus on forest and rangeland restoration and landscape resiliency treatments.

The State Legislature has allocated $20 million to work collaboratively across boundaries to continue Oregon's Shared Stewardship approach for implementing land management activities that improve community resilience to wildfire and restore or maintain resilient landscapes **across all land ownerships**.

Funds will be allocated for work performed in the current 2021-2023 biennium (running July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2023). Project work **MUST BE COMPLETED BY JUNE 30, 2023**, not just obligated in contracts or agreements. Any work completed after June 30, 2023, will NOT be reimbursed even if the initial project budget has not been expended in full. However, invoicing and reimbursements may occur after June 30, 2023, for completed work.

Submit Project Proposals to: Odf.RESTORATION@oregon.gov with the Subject Line "Funding Request to the Landscape Resiliency Program".

All applications must be submitted to the email above to the Oregon Department of Forestry by 5 pm PST on Friday, January 7, 2022.

Eligibility

Landscape scale projects that are eligible to receive funding must focus on implementation of (≥ 70%) costs. A portion of project costs must include evaluation and/or monitoring (<10%) and may include (<20%) of planning for work to be completed by June 30, 2023:

Implementation: Implementation is to be focused on forest and rangeland restoration and resiliency projects across all public or private lands. Implementation is on the ground treatments that reduce wildfire risk and hazardous fuel reduction improve forest or rangeland health or provide resiliency to fire events.

Planning, evaluation, and monitoring: Planning, monitoring and evaluation or other analysis that help develop and report on forest or rangeland projects that meet program criteria.

Program rules

- Not less than 70% of the landscape scale project costs will be allocated to wildfire risk and hazardous fuel reduction to improve forest or rangeland health or provide resiliency to fire events.
- Each application is **strongly** encouraged to meet a 75% grant fund/ 25% matching fund ratio. Applications that include a match will be prioritized. Match can include cash and/or "in-kind" contributions.
- The grant request is a minimum of $300,000.

Appendix B: Application Call for Proposals

- Projects may not include equipment purchases totaling over $15,000.
- The application must be submitted and managed by a local, state, Tribal or federal government entity or non-profit such as a watershed council, forest/rangeland collaborative or association that can provide oversight.
- The grant request must be submitted on a current 2021 Competitive Grant Application template (attached).
- Projects must incorporate the best available science describing proactive restoration and wildfire risk reduction strategies and tools.
- Any anticipated project income must be stated clearly in the budget and budget narrative and may be used as match or reinvested into the project with a clear deliverable identified (additional acres treated, additional outreach material, etc.) before project closeout of June 30, 2023. Project income that cannot be reinvested will result in a reduction of the General Fund award and will go back to the treasury.
- All activities taking place on private, or state land must comply with the Forest Practices Act (ORS 527.610 to 527.770, 527.990 (1) and 527.992), including work within riparian management areas or other zones with a protected or sensitive status (e.g., wetlands, protected bird sites) and known locations of species listed under the Federal or Oregon Endangered Species Act lists, unless accompanied by a written plan for alternate practice.

Implementation Treatments (not all inclusive):

- At least 70% of project funds must be spent on treatments that reduce wildfire risk and hazardous fuel to improve forest or rangeland health or provide resiliency to fire events
- Fuel breaks that may or may not include roadside treatments
- Mechanical and non-mechanical forest and rangeland fuels reduction that may include removal of slash through piling and burning, chipping, mulching, grinding, etc.
- Prescribed fire preparation and/ or implementation (Projects should have a contingency plan if burn window is unsuccessful)
- Invasive species treatment / Native species planting
- Road maintenance necessary to the project may be allowed, but must be stated clearly in the budget and budget narrative with a clear deliverable identified (additional acres treated, additional fire line constructed, etc.) Maintenance may also be used as match.

Planning, Evaluation and Monitoring Activities (not all inclusive):

- Up to 30% of project costs may be expended on planning, evaluation and monitoring
- Projects that evaluate the effectiveness of fuel treatments and produce findings before July 2023
- Strategic cross-boundary wildfire response analyses from fuel reduction activities
- Projects evaluating local landowner readiness to engage in fuel reduction activities across Oregon
- Engage in monitoring of the projects to produce useful information on which to base recommendations to the Legislative Assembly
- A component of planning may include public outreach and education DIRECTLY related to the proposed treatment that is deemed necessary for public and nearby landowner buy-in for project success.

Ineligible Projects (not all inclusive):

Appendix B: Application Call for Proposals

- Preparedness and suppression capacity building, such as purchase of fire department equipment (alternatively, consider VFA, DHS, and FEMA grant programs)
- Small business start-up funding
- GIS and database systems
- Construction/infrastructure (building remodel, bridges, road construction, water development)
- Educational materials that don't directly relate to project implementation
- commercial thinning on U.S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management lands in the following categories:
    - Inventoried roadless areas.
    - Riparian reserves identified in the Northwest Forest Plan or in federal Bureau of Land Management resource management plans.
    - Late successional reserves, except to the extent consistent with the 2011 United States Fish and Wildlife Service Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina).
    - Areas protected under the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, national recreation areas, national monuments or areas protected under ORS 390.805 to 390.925 as a state scenic waterway.
    - Designated critical habitat for species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 or by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission under ORS 496.172, unless commercial thinning is already allowed under an existing environmental review or recognized habitat recovery plan.
    - Federally designated areas of critical environmental concern or a federally designated wilderness study.

Criteria for Project Selection

Projects will be awarded based on reviewing, scoring, and ranking applications using the selection criteria below by the Landscape Resiliency Program Work Group. Projects that meet multiple criteria will rank higher.

Projects will score and rank as higher priority when they are:

- On lands in the four highest eNVC risk classes identified in the United States Forest Service report titled "Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment: Methods and Results" and dated April 9, 2018. Link here:
- Inclusive of, or directly adjacent to federal lands, with treatment projects currently approved under the National Environmental Policy Act.
- Focus on treatments protective of human life, property, critical infrastructure, watershed health and forest or rangeland habitat restoration.
- Part of a collaborative partnership with agreements across diverse forestland or rangeland stakeholders that use an expansive, landscape-scale approach to address underlying causes of poor wildfire resilience and elevated risk of wildfire or that establish innovative approaches to addressing the underlying causes that could be implemented on a larger scale.

Applications should, to the extent practicable, design projects to:

Appendix B: Application Call for Proposals

- Show innovation and evaluate varying types of fuel treatments.
- Demonstrate success in reducing fuels, increasing fire resiliency, and protecting communities.
- Leverage the collective power of public-private partnerships and federal and state funding, including the coordination of funding to support collaborative initiatives that address the underlying causes of elevated forestland and rangeland wildfire risk across ownerships.
- Optimize the receipt of federal government investments that equal or exceed department investments.
- Involve existing forest-based and range-based contracting entities.
- Complement programs and projects of the **Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board** or other state agencies as needed.
- Involve the **Oregon Conservation Corps Program** to the maximum extent possible, for community protection projects located in the wildland-urban interface.
- Enhance opportunities for collaboration from stakeholders holding a wide variety of perspectives regarding forest and rangeland management and provide opportunities for significant involvement by communities in proximity to project sites
- Contribute to a Shared Stewardship approach that crosses multiple jurisdictional boundaries.
- Expand on existing agreements such as Good Neighbor Authority (GNA), Joint Chiefs Projects, Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP), OWEB Focused Investment Partnership or leverage existing wildfire risk reduction projects.
- Have an established plan for implementing proposed activities before June 30th, 2023.

The Oregon Department of Forestry prioritizes Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) and has articulated our commitment in our Agency Vision, Values and Goals. For more information click here.

The **Landscape Resiliency Program** is seeking innovative approaches and opportunities to commit resources to landscape scale projects that include traditionally underserved, socially vulnerable or historically marginalized communities.

Submission and Review Process

- Applicants should work with relevant state and federal agencies when developing project proposals. We also encourage applicants to work with ODF field staff and other local partners when developing project proposals.
- Eligible projects will be prioritized for funding based on the selection criteria above. Partial funding of proposals will be considered. The grant request must be submitted on a current 2021 Competitive Grant Application template which includes a budget work sheet and map of project area (attached).

Submit Project Proposals to: Odf.RESTORATION@oregon.gov with the Subject Line "Funding Request to Forest and Rangeland Restoration and Resiliency Program"

All applications must be submitted to the email above to the Oregon Department of Forestry by 5 pm PST on Friday, January 7, 2022.

Applicant workshop available Monday, November 29, 2021, from 6 – 8 pm via Zoom.
https://odf.zoom.us/j/93683320519

Appendix B: Application Call for Proposals

Timeline for Projects

January 7, 2022	Project Proposals Due
January 24, 2022	Award notifications begin
October 31, 2022	Interim Reporting Due
June 30, 2023	All project expenses incurred
July 31, 2023	Reporting Items Due

Program Contacts:

P&P Program Contacts	Phone	E-mail	Program Area
Jeff Burns	503.945.7346	jeff.d.burns@oregon.gov	Program Manager SB 762
Alex Rahmlow	458.201.1174	alex.j.rahmlow@oregon.gov	Small Forestland Grant Program
Megan Ehnle	503.991.8314	Megan.D.EHNLE@oregon.gov	Administrative Support

Appendix C: Instructions

Senate Bill 762 Landscape Resiliency Program

Instructions

Overview

The Oregon Dept. of Forestry (ODF) is implementing an investment program to reduce wildfire risk on public and private forestlands and rangelands, within communities, and near homes and critical infrastructure with a focus on forest and rangeland restoration and landscape resiliency treatments.

The State Legislature has allocated $20 million to work collaboratively across boundaries to continue Oregon's Shared Stewardship approach for implementing land management activities that improve community resilience to wildfire and restore or maintain resilient landscapes **across all land ownerships**.

Funds will be allocated for work performed in the current 2021-2023 biennium (running July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2023). Project **WORK MUST BE COMPLETED BY JUNE 30, 2023**, not just obligated in contracts or agreements. Any work completed after June 30, 2023, will NOT be reimbursed even if the initial project budget has not been expended in full. However, invoicing and reimbursements may occur after June 30, 2023, for completed work.

Submit Project Proposals to: Odf.RESTORATION@oregon.gov with the Subject Line "Funding Request to the Landscape Resiliency Program".

All applications must be submitted to the email above to the Oregon Department of Forestry by 5 pm PST on Friday, January 7, 2022.

Applicant workshop available Monday, November 29, 2021, from 6 – 8 pm via Zoom.
https://odf.zoom.us/j/93683320519

Grant Scoring:

- All grants will be scored based on the following criteria: applicants must ensure that all boxes are filled in and the application is complete (**the highest possible score is 50**):

  - **Box 2 – Does the application clearly show how the project relates to lands in the four highest eNVC risk classes identified in the United States Forest Service report titled "Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment: Methods and Results" and dated April 9, 2018?**
    Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

  - **Box 3 & 4 - Does the application clearly show how the budget will be spent by line item and are expenditures applicable and relevant to the goals and objectives of the project?**
    Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

Appendix C: Instructions

- **Box 5 - Describe the Project- Does the application clearly describe the challenges and issues that articulate why the project is important?**
  Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

- **Box 6 - Planning Linkages- Does the application clearly link or tie the project to an existing Community Wildfire Protection Plan and is the project consistent with the state Forest Action Plan(s) (Enhancing, Protecting and or Conserving)?**
  Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

- **Box 7 - Project Activities- Does the application clearly define what the project is and what the project proposes to do? Does the application clearly define how the project will be accomplished, including identifying measurable outcomes? (Are the proposed activities clear and achievable, goals defined, outcomes measurable, # of acres treated, # of education/outreach programs, Planning, evaluation, and monitoring efforts clearly described etc.)**
  Clearly defined = 10 Not defined = 0

- **Box 8 - Cross Boundary Opportunities- Does the application clearly define the scale of the project including relationships with past, present, or future projects that, when combined, offer more benefits than when taken individually? Is landscape that the project influences clearly described?**
  Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

- **Box 9 - Collaboration- Does the application clearly define collaborative elements including multiple partners, agencies, landowners, communities? Are the collective efforts of collaborators well described?**
  Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

- **Box 10 - Project Timeline- Does the application clearly described the timeline to implement the project? Does the timeline include milestones, seasonal influences, and/ or ways to measure progress?**
  Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

- **Box 11 – Diversity, Equity and Inclusion – Does the project describe the earnest effort to seek innovative approaches and opportunities to commit resources to landscape scale projects that include traditionally underserved, socially vulnerable or historically marginalized communities? Does the project clearly articulate how the project may accomplish and evaluate this effort and/ or ways to measure progress?**
  Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

Application Guidelines:

- Application guidelines by box number: (All boxes must be filled in on the application. If a box does not apply to your project fill in that space with NA.)
  - ***Box 1***- Proposal Applicant is the entity who is submitting the project proposal.

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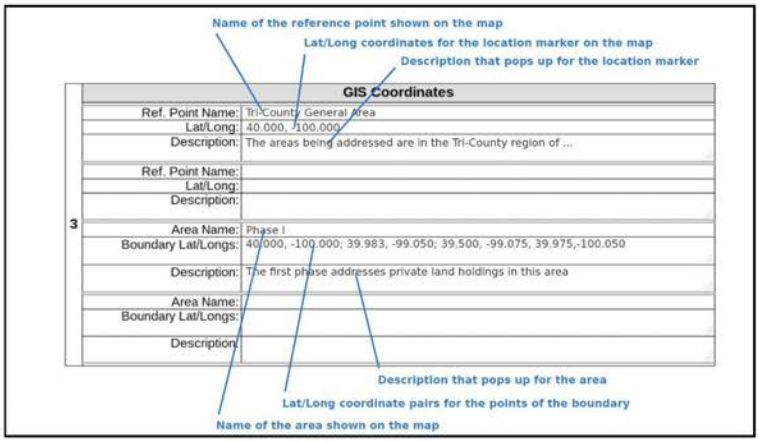
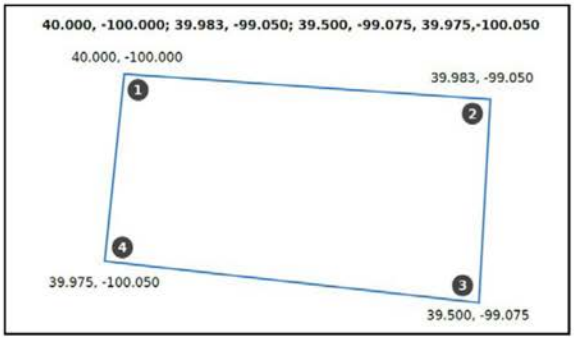
Appendix C: Instructions

- ***Box 2*- GIS Coordinates:** Include either a reference point or boundary points for the project, which will be included on a map associated with success stories. Leave fields blank that are not used-do not put NA. See example below on how to enter data into the application. **Coordinate data must be in WGS84 datum.**



Reference Point: A reference point displays a single marker and its name on the map. This can be used for indicating a general region without specifying exact boundaries. The reference point name, lat/long, and description are all **required** fields for a point. Lat/long should be entered in the following format: 39.0000, -104.300

Area: An area defines a region with a boundary defined by straight lines. At least 3 points are needed to define an area. There can be up to 7 lat/longs. The diagram below shows how to specify the corners for an area and the associated coordinate list to be entered into the application. The area name, boundary lat/longs, and description are all **required** fields for an area.



- ***Box 3* -** Match includes personnel hours valued at a reasonable rate, donated labor/equipment, etc., and hard match is actual dollars spent within the specified scope of

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Appendix C: Instructions

work. Indirect costs must be tied to an established rate and the source needs to be described in the narrative (Box 4). Waived indirect costs are an acceptable source of match.

- ***Box 4-*** The budget narrative must describe how the grant funds will be spent. Give specific details for each grant expenditure item in Box 3 (i.e., personnel/labor, fringe benefits, travel, equipment, supplies, contractual, other, and indirect costs). Explain exactly how grant dollars will be spent and how these expenditures tie directly to the project goals and objectives.
- ***Box 5-*** Describe the project area and challenges. Describe the relationship between project components: Implementation and planning, evaluation and monitoring. Applicants must give an overview of the project area, identify the hazards that exist and clearly show the need for work in this area. Be specific when describing challenges or obstacles that will need to be addressed for the project to be successful. When describing the implementation component of the project, describe the fuel and /or vegetation types. When describing the planning, evaluation and monitoring components be clear on how these will help develop and report on forest or rangeland projects that meet program criteria.

  It is important to define the problems and challenges so when you get to Box 7 you are clearly stating how the funding will be used to address the challenges in this box.
- ***Box 6-*** Describe the relationship to the Forest Action Plan and to a local CWPP. Must clearly describe how the project fits into the broad goals of a Forest Action Plan (Enhancing, Protecting and or Conserving) and its connection to a CWPP goals and objectives. It is important to describe how the project accomplishes the goals of these planning documents.
- ***Box 7-*** Clearly describe each proposed activities and include where and what will be occurring (i.e., fuel break along the fence line, prescribed fire activity, tree crown spacing, reestablishing native fire adapted species, etc.). The description must include measurables and how the project will be accomplished. Grant funds should be tied to the activities. Unlike the overview, this will provide the specific details of the project using measurable units where applicable. Treatment prescriptions and measures of success should be clearly stated. For planning, evaluation and monitoring activities; the audience, methods, deliverables and measures of success should be clearly stated.
- ***Box 8-*** Describe the cross-boundary landscape this project influences. Show how the project will have an impact beyond individual treatments and improve forest and/or rangeland restoration and resiliency on a landscape scale. For example, a project around a community may compliment a Forest Service project or vice versa. Give specifics on how this project will tie into the larger picture of the Landscape Resiliency Program. For a planning component, explain how your project compliments or enhances those by other partners and/or ties into a greater goal. Explain, the who, what, when, where, why, and how of its anticipated impacts.
- ***Box 9-*** Describe the contributions each partner makes to the project by stating the collaborating partners and how they are contributing to the projects scope of work. This box should describe the overall participation rolled up into the budget.
- ***Box 10-*** The Project Timeline must include such things as: begin/end dates, milestones, quarterly or seasonal targets, etc.

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Appendix C: Instructions

- ***Box 11-*** Describe the earnest effort to seek innovative approaches and opportunities to commit resources to landscape scale projects that include traditionally underserved, socially vulnerable or historically marginalized communities. Please articulate how the project accomplishes and evaluates this effort. Examples: project design, mitigates impacts to said communities, and project location.

Application Due Dates:
All applications must be submitted to the email above to the Oregon Department of Forestry by 5 pm PST on Friday, January 7, 2022.

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Appendix D: Application

Senate Bill 762 Landscape Resiliency Program

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
Org. Submitting Project:	
Dollar Amount Requested:	
Matching Share:	

This document is for proposal development only. Applications must be submitted to the Oregon Department of Forestry by 5 pm PST on Friday, January 7, 2021.

	Proposal Applicant	
1	Cooperator Organization:	
	Contact Person:	
	Address:	
	City/State/Zip Code:	
	Phone (Work/Cell):	
	Email:	

	Project Information	
2	Name of Project:	
	Community Name(s):	
	County(ies):	
	GIS Coordinates (choose one)	
	Reference Point Name:	
	Lat/Long:	
	Description:	
	Area Name:	
	Boundary Lat/Longs:	
	Description:	

Appendix D: Application

	Applicant Budget				
		Grant Funds Requested	Match		Total Project Cost
			Applicant	Partner	
3	Personnel/Labor:				$ 0.00
	Fringe Benefits:				$ 0.00
	Travel:				$ 0.00
	Equipment:				$ 0.00
	Supplies:				$ 0.00
	Contractual:				$ 0.00
	Other:				$ 0.00
	Indirect Costs:				$ 0.00
	TOTAL:	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00

	Budget Narrative (1700 characters including spaces)
4	

	Project Area Description and Challenges (1700 characters including spaces)
5	

Appendix D: Application

	Relation to Forest Action Plan and CWPP (1700 characters including spaces)
6	

	Proposed Activities (3800 characters including spaces)
7	

Appendix D: Application

	Cross Boundary Opportunities (1700 characters including spaces)
8	

	Project Collaboration (1700 characters including spaces)
9	

Appendix D: Application

	Project Timeline (1700 characters including spaces)
10	

	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (1700 characters including spaces)
11	

Appendix E: Scoring Criteria

Landscape Resiliency Program - Proposal Review

Project Name		Score (out of 5)
Box 2	Does the application clearly show how the **project relates to lands in the four highest eNVC risk classes** identified in the United States Forest Service report titled "Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment: Methods and Results" and dated April 9, 2018? Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0	
Boxes 3 & 4	Does the application clearly show how the **budget** will be spent by line item and are expenditures applicable and relevant to the goals and objectives of the project? Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0	
Box 5	**Describe the Project**- Does the application clearly describe the challenges and issues that articulate why the project is important? Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0	
Box 6	**Planning Linkages**- Does the application clearly link or tie the project to an existing Community Wildfire Protection Plan and is the project consistent with the state Forest Action Plan(s) (Enhancing, Protecting and or Conserving)? Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0	
Box 7	**Project Activities**- Does the application clearly define what the project is and what the project proposes to do? Does the application clearly define how the project will be accomplished, including identifying measurable outcomes? (Are the proposed activities clear and achievable, goals defined, outcomes measurable, # of acres treated, # of education/outreach programs, Planning, evaluation, and monitoring efforts clearly described etc.) Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0	
Box 8	**Cross Boundary Opportunities**- Does the application clearly define the scale of the project including relationships with past, present, or future projects that, when combined, offer more benefits than when taken individually? Is landscape that the project influences clearly described? Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0	
Box 9	**Collaboration**- Does the application clearly define collaborative elements including multiple partners, agencies, landowners, communities? Are the collective efforts of collaborators well described? Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0	
Box 10	Project Timeline- Does the application clearly described the timeline to implement the project? Does the timeline include milestones, seasonal influences, and/ or ways to measure progress? Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0	
Box 11	**Diversity, Equity and Inclusion** – Does the project describe the earnest effort to seek innovative approaches and opportunities to commit resources to landscape scale projects that include traditionally underserved, socially vulnerable or historically marginalized communities? Does the project clearly articulate how the project may accomplish and evaluate this effort and/ or ways to measure progress? Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0	
	Total Score (out of 50)	

Reviewer initials:

Appendix F: October Report Template

LRP/SFG Grant Reporting

Due October 31st, 2022

Project #:

Name of Project:

FUNDING

TOTAL FUNDING AWARDED	
TOTAL AMOUNT INVOICED TO DATE	
% COMPLETED	

ACREAGE

TARGET ACRES OF FUELS TREATMENT (INCLUDING MATCH)	
ACCOMPLISHED ACREAGE OF FUELS TREATMENT TO DATE (INCLUDING MATCH)	
% COMPLETED	

OTHER TASKS ITENDITIFIED IN AGREEMENT

TASK 1:	
ACCOMPLISHED:	
% COMPLETED:	
TASK 2:	
ACCOMPLISHED:	
% COMPLETED:	
TASK 3:	
ACCOMPLISHED:	
% COMPLETED:	

Appendix F: October Report Template

MATCH

TOTAL CASH MATCH IDENTIFIED IN AGREEEMENT	
TOTAL IN-KIND MATCH IDENTIFIED IN AGREEMENT	
WORK IDENTIFIED IN AGREEMENT THAT WILL BE MET WITH MATCH	
MATCH WORK COMPLETED SO FAR	
ADDITIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ACHIEVED BY MATCH OR ADDITIONAL MATCH IDENTIFIED BEYOND AGREEMENT AMOUNT	

PRESCRIBED FIRE

DID YOU USE/PLAN PRESCRIBED FIRE IN YOUR PROJECT?	Yes or No, if No skip to next section
ACRES (OUT OF TOTAL) SPECIFICALLY TARGETED FOR PRESCRIBED FIRE	
ACRES COMPLETED WITH PRESCRIBED FIRE	

Challenges to prescribed Fire work:

Any anticipated changes to landscape from this treatment?

Appendix F: October Report Template

ANNUAL INVASIVE GRASS TREATMENTS	
DID YOU USE/PLAN INVASIVE GRASS TREATMENTS IN YOUR PROJECT?	Yes or No, if No skip to next section
ACRES (OUT OF THE TOTAL) SPECIFICALLY TARGETED FOR INVASIVE GRASS TREATMENTS	
ACRES COMPLETED OF INVASIVE GRASS TREATMENTS	

Challenges to Annual Invasive Grass Treatment Work:

Any anticipated changes to landscape from this treatment?:

OVERALL WORK

Challenges to project work so far: (If not covered in Prescribed fire or Annual Invasive Grass Question)

Outreach and coordination with federal, state, or local agencies (please identify which and how they were involved)?

Is there funding that you will not be able to spend in this grant period that can be reallocated to another project?

Appendix F: October Report Template

Interested in more funding if available for the current grant period? How much/acres/tasks?

Anticipated changes to landscape condition related to enhanced resiliency or mitigation of wildfire risk for this project (if not covered in a previous answer)?

Additional Comments:

Please Email your report to Jenna Trentadue at Jenna.a.trentadue@odf.oregon.gov by COB 10/31/2022

Appendix G: Final Report Template

LRP Final Grant Reporting

Due June 30th, 2023

Project #:

Name of Project:

Funding:

- Amount Awarded:
- Amount Invoiced:
- Amount returning to the program unused:

Project Summary:

Identified Deliverables for the Grant:

- Deliverable #1:
- Deliverable #1 completed:

  _____
- Deliverable #2:
- Deliverable #2 completed:

  _____
- Deliverable #3:
- Deliverable #3 completed:

Match amount:

- Match amount identified in grant application:
- Match amount completed:
- Match activities/work explained:

Prescribed Fire (pile burning should be tracked in project deliverables, not here):

- Acres targeted:
- Acres completed:

Annual Invasive Grass Treatments:

- Acres targeted:

- Acres completed:

Number of homes directly or indirectly impacted by Fuels mitigation work:

Please add anything to the previous answers you had at the mid-way check in.

Challenges to Rx Work: ***Previous answer:***

Anticipated changes to landscape after Rx? ***Previous answer:***

Challenges to Invasive Grasses work? ***Previous answer:***

Anticipated changes to landscape after Invasive Grasses work? ***Previous answer:***

Challenges to the project? ***Previous answer:***

Outreach and coordination with federal, state, or local agencies (please identify which and how they were involved)? ***Previous answer:***

Anticipated changes to landscape condition related to enhanced resiliency or mitigation of wildfire risk for this project (if not covered in a previous answer)? ***Previous answer:***

Additional Comments:

Please Email your final report to Jenna Trentadue at Jenna.a.trentadue@odf.oregon.gov and mapping info to marc.desjardin@odf.oregon.gov by COB 6/30/2023