

ACCG Attendees

NFF/USFS Collaborative Restoration Workshop



Gina Knudsen

Salmon River Stewardship, Idaho

Context

- Raw #s don't tell the important story, but they set the stage
- Rocky Mtn Elk Foundation Stewardship agreement
 - Opportunity for learning & earning
 - Cross-training turned seasonal workers into nearly year-round employees
 - Ambassadors for forest restoration



Luna Latimer

Director, Mid Klamath Watershed Council

Western Klamath Restoration Partnership Core Team Member



Photo: Frank Lake



Photo: Stormy Staats



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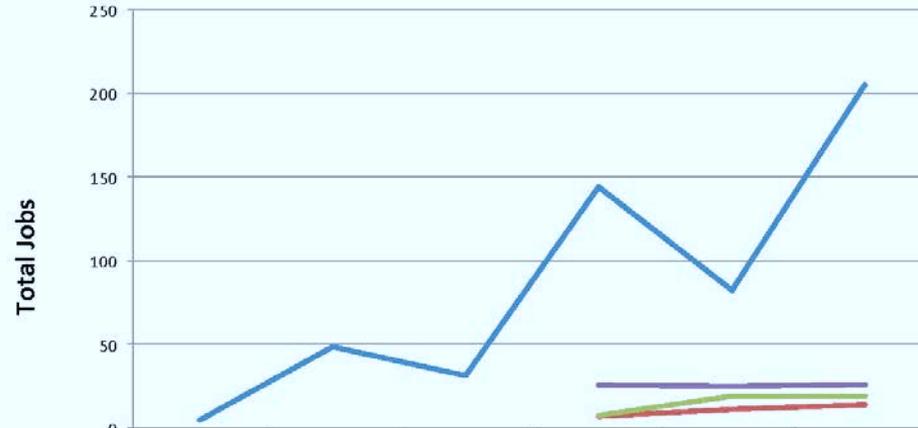
Fall 2014 Klamath River Prescribed Fire Training Exchange (TRES)

- CALFIRE used a Public Resource Code exemption to issue LE-5 permits during district wide burn ban with USFS support.
- Burned 240 acres in 10 days around 150 homes in six communities.
- 50+ participants. 25 locals trained to NWCG FFTII qualifications.
- Organized with Type III Incident Management Team structure, daily Incident Action Plans.
- Sea change of support within communities for prescribed fire use.

Matt Piccarello

Forest Stewards Guild, New Mexico

SW Jemez CFLR: FY 2015 CFLR Jobs

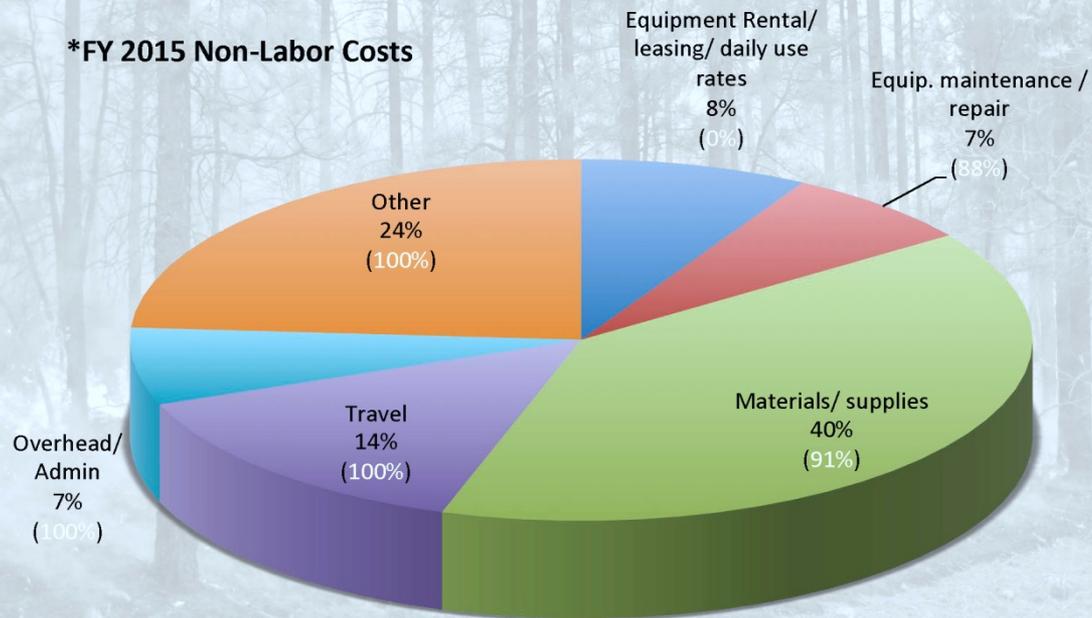


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	*2015
TREAT	4.7	48.4	31.1	144	82.2	205
Walatowa (FTE)				7	11.1	14
Non-Harvesting restoration and monitoring jobs (FTE)				7.6	19.3	19
Full time jobs at SFNF devoted to CFLR (FTE)				25.8	25	26

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SW Jemez findings: Indirect economic impacts



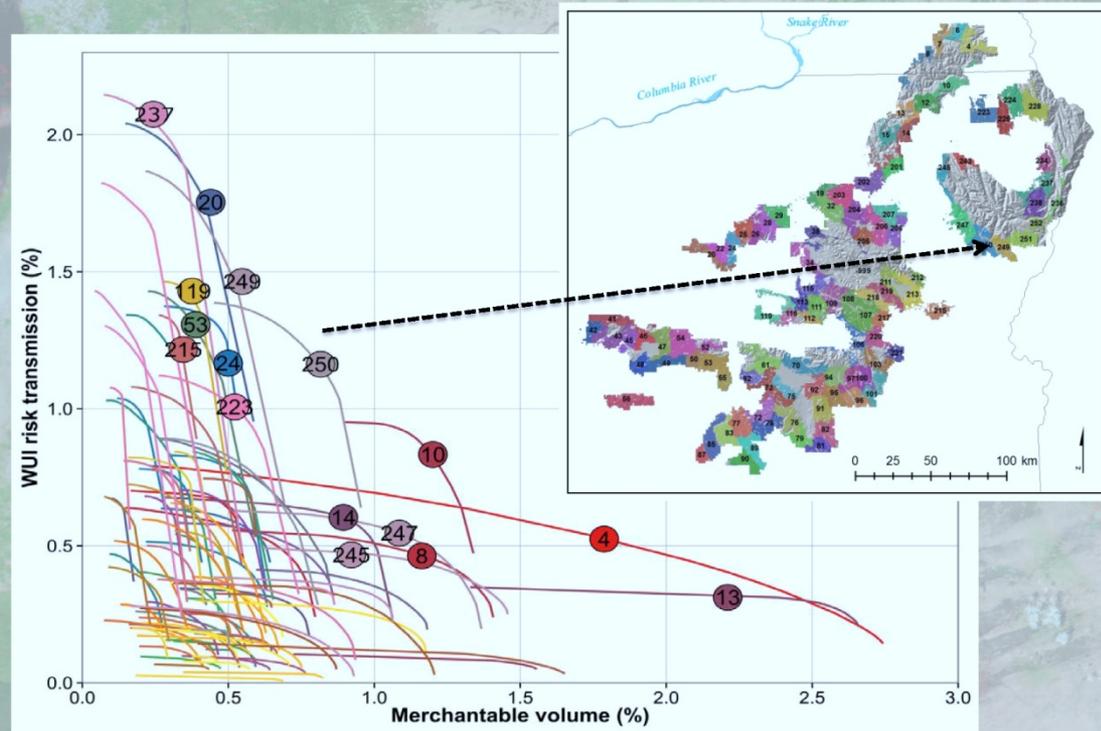
*Figures in white are the percent of funds spent locally. Survey respondents spent a total of **\$845,798** in the landscape's local (within ~1 hour drive) economy.

Alan Ager

Missoula Fire Sciences Lab

Rocky Mountain Research Station

Production frontiers by planning area
Blue Mountains NE Oregon



Treatments simulated on 12000 acres per planning area

5/5/2016

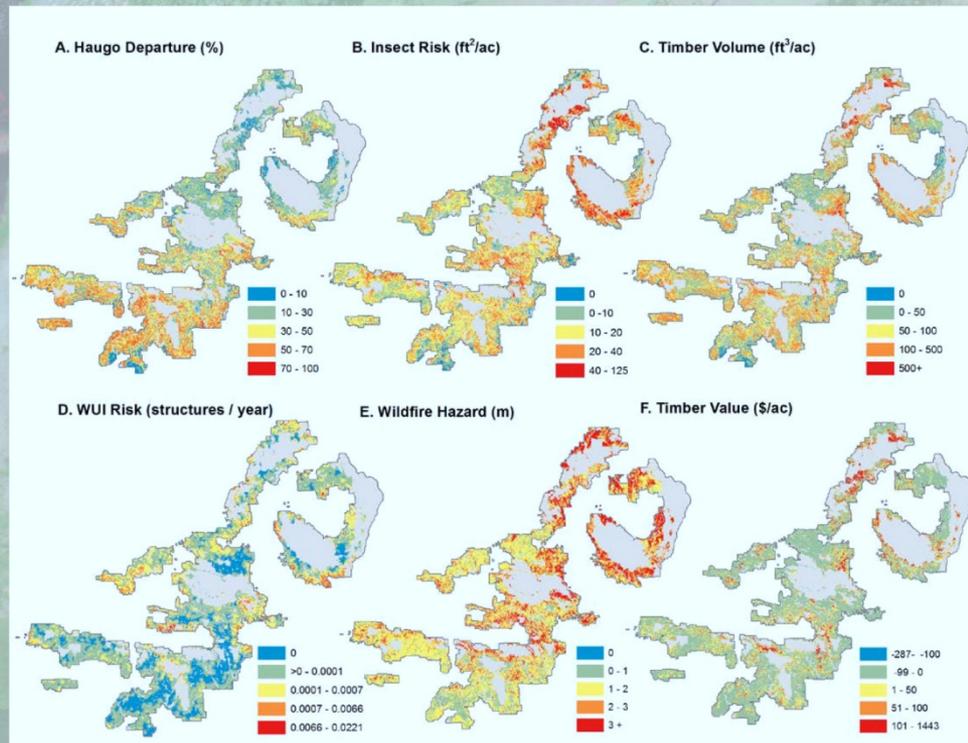
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Example restoration objectives

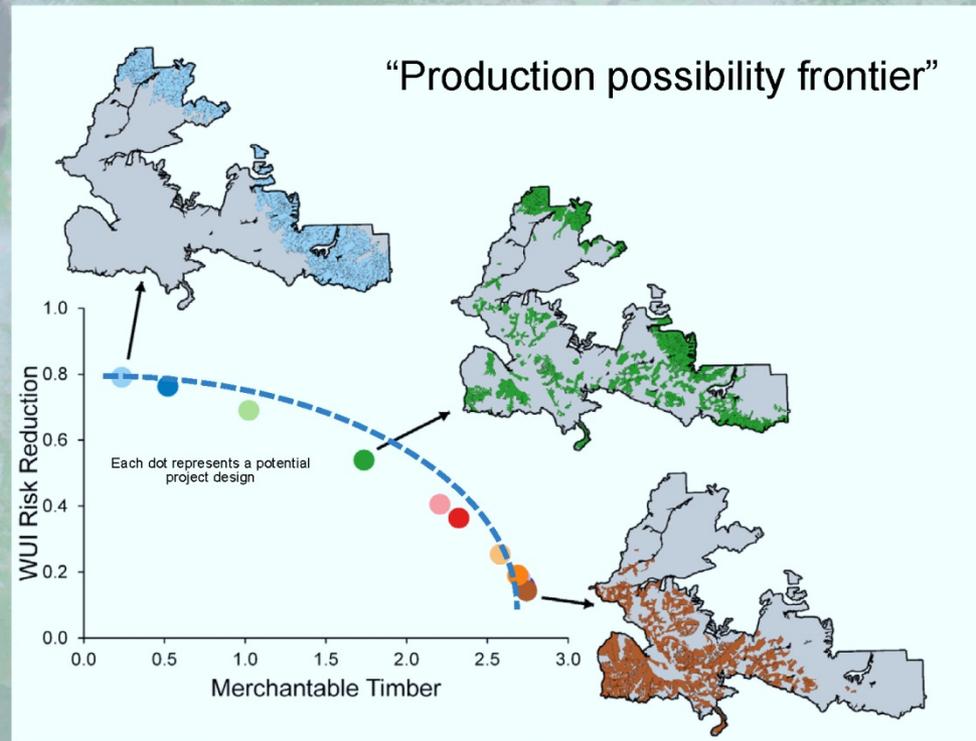


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Tradeoffs exist because of the spatial distribution of restoration targets among and within planning areas



Rural Voices for Conservation Coalition

Nils Christoffersen, Karen Hardigg, Dylan Kruse



CFLRs in Region 5

Interaction within the region?

- SCALE (Sierra to California All Lands Enhancement)
- Rural Voices for Conservation Coalition (national, not regional)
- Region 5 very helpful in navigating local contracting, etc.
- Landscape Scale Workshop
- Sierra Nevada Conservancy Opportunities

What can we learn from the region?

- Sharing science/resources/opportunities
- Agency interactions regarding Fire, etc.
- outreach possibilities (legislative, media, etc.)
- Our successes (we are doing pretty good as a region)
- Tool sharing (also across multiple regions, e.g. large landscape restoration)

What needs are unmet?

- Use SCALE to identify university resources
- Work to be able to use recreation as matching funds
- Talk more to regulatory agencies (e.g. per Klamath example)
- Potentially more coordination between regional CFLRs (e.g. quarterly calls)
- Increase media outreach (public awareness, legislative lobbying when possible,
- Increase use of Presidential Management Fellows and Pathways Program to increase youth involvement in CFLRs
- Increase focus on more than ecosystem services (e.g. recreation, public affairs, fire and aviation)
- keep dialogue going on CEQA/NEPA crosswalk
- Efficient and effective large-landscape planning via region-wide work with goal of avoiding objection
- Community plan

From Cathy Koos-Breazeal

- **Restoration Under Future Climate Workshop,**
- **Dr. Cynthia West, USFS Office of Sustainability and Climate**
- forests give \$13 billion of economic contribution each year to the national economy
- it takes 10 years for new ideas to become generally accepted by the public
- the Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science states that our vulnerability is adapting to both precipitation and temperature
- The adaptive process includes education, assessing vulnerability, adapting, then implementation and monitoring
- we should prioritize work for the most impact
- **John Stanturf, USDA**
- Dr. Stanturf stated that the FS is a risk-averse agency and will do the least necessary to effect change (direct quote)
- How do we know when to change methods? What condition markers do we monitor and how much difference from norm before change is effected?
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From Cathy Koos-Breazeal

- **Woody Biomass workshop:**
- **Dylan Kruse, Policy Director** stated in the US we have renewable energy available totaling 4% solar and 48% biomass, but mainly solar is utilized and we have a lot of idle capacity
- 100 million BDT available annually at \$60/BDT; by 2025, that will rise to 200 million BDT
- 6 -15 cents/kwh; varies regionally with Pacific NW being cheapest and Northeast highest
- BCAP - Biomass Crop Assistance Program has funding available for hauling
- need state-level incentives for collection and transport of biomass
- legislation currently regarding biomass being carbon neutral

From Cathy Koos-Breazeal

- **Woody Biomass workshop:**
- **Bradley Worsley, Noble Power, Arizona:** AZ has largest standing Ponderosa pine forest in US, with 25% burned in last 15 years, following a 14 year drought
- FourFRI - 2.4 million acres; brings Noble Power 200,000 BDT annually
- 60 trucks/day with 100-150 mile haul distance
- \$40/BDT
- augments watershed by 20%
- offer free clearing to local ranchers for biomass
- He states biomass is carbon neutral and in addition to power, they produce pellets, biofuel, OSB, compost soils

From Cathy Koos-Breazeal

- **Woody Biomass workshop:**
- **David Schmidt, Integrated Biomass Resources, Wallowa, WA**
- their products include poles (dowel mill), peeled roundwood for vineyards/stakes/fencing; chips; sawlogs; firewood; densified heat logs (like Bear Bricks); boiler/hog fuel
- important to find/create the market FIRST for the waste
- Scaling for right size
- create an anchor product, i.e. theirs is bundled firewood
- average haul distance <100 miles
- no chipping or processing in the field -- everything comes to the mill and gets sorted for sawlogs, firewood, poles, etc

