ACCG Attendees
NFF/USFS Collaborative Restoration Workshop
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
Fall 2014 Klamath River Prescribed Fire Training Exchange (TREX)

- 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.
SW Jemez CFLR: FY 2015 CFLR Jobs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>*2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TREAT</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walatowa (FTE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Harvesting restoration and monitoring jobs (FTE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full time jobs at SFNF devoted to CFLR (FTE)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
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*FY 2015 Non-Labor Costs

- Materials/supplies: 40% (91%)
- Travel: 14% (100%)
- Overhead/Admin: 7% (100%)
- Other: 24% (100%)
- Equip. maintenance/repair: 7% (100%)
- Equipment Rental/leasing/daily use rates: 8% (100%)

*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.
Production frontiers by planning area
Blue Mountains NE Oregon

Treatments simulated on 12000 acres per planning area
Example restoration objectives
Tradeoffs exist because of the spatial distribution of restoration targets among and within planning areas.

“Production possibility frontier”

Each dot represents a potential project design.
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-Brea zeal

- **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?
• **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
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/BTD

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