



United States Department of Agriculture



# Community Capacity and Land Stewardship Program



for the greatest good

oregon and washington  
IMPACT REPORT FY2011-2014

Current Partnership:  
USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region  
Maia Enzer  
National Forest Foundation  
Adam Liljeblad  
Sustainable Northwest  
Patrick Shannon  
Oregon Solutions  
Pete Dalke  
Oregon Department of Forestry  
Chad Davis

Report Prepared by:  
National Forest Foundation

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Program and Report Overview . . . . .	5
Program Goals. . . . .	5
Program Funding and Partnership . . . . .	5
Outcomes . . . . .	6
Case Studies . . . . .	8
Umatilla Forest Collaborative . . . . .	8
Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition. . . . .	9
Clackamas Stewardship Partners . . . . .	10
Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition. . . . .	11
Range Alliance for Malheur National Forest Allotments. . . . .	11
Conclusion . . . . .	12
Appendix: CCLS Grant Recipients . . . . .	13
2011 Grant Recipients . . . . .	13
2012 Grant Recipients . . . . .	16
2013 Grant Recipients . . . . .	18
2014 Grant Recipients . . . . .	20



# PROGRAM AND REPORT OVERVIEW

The USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region has partnered with the National Forest Foundation, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Sustainable Northwest, Oregon Solutions, and Oregon Department of Forestry to implement the Community Capacity and Land Stewardship (CCLS) grant program from 2011 to 2015 in Oregon and Washington. Designed to assist forest collaboratives and community-based organizations to remove barriers to landscape-scale watershed restoration and create forest-based jobs, CCLS has been an important program that benefits National Forest System resources and the landscapes to which they connect. This report summarizes the outcomes of the CCLS program in the Pacific Northwest and highlights the impact that supported activities have had on the area's ecology, economy, and communities.

## Program Goals

CCLS helps increase the capacity of community-based organizations and collaborative groups to convene, plan, implement and monitor watershed- and landscape-scale restoration projects, and provide local economic benefit over the short and long term. The work CCLS grant recipients do occurs both on and off National Forest System lands, but clearly provides a strong benefit to those federally managed public resources. As a capacity-building program, CCLS is intentionally designed to support project planning and the development of organizational structure,

rather than immediate on-the-ground results. The program has two desired outcomes:

- 1) Community-based organizations and collaboratives within Washington and Oregon are successful in
- 2) Community-based organizations and collaborative groups have developed plans for facilitating job creation and retention and business development in their region.

---

## The work CCLS grant recipients do occurs both on and off National Forest System lands

---

coming to agreement on the design and implementation of watershed- and/or landscape-scale restoration projects.

## Program Funding and Partnership

Between 2011 and 2014, the Forest Service contributed \$874,000 to support the CCLS program. In 2011, the Natural Resources Conservation Service Oregon State Office contributed an additional \$100,000 for program support. Program administration accounts for 9% of the total budget. The remaining

91% is budgeted as grants to community-based partners. Each grant is limited to no more than \$24,000.

An engaged partnership of regional conservation leaders helps direct the CCLS program and evaluates grant proposals. This leadership committee includes Sustainable Northwest, Oregon Solutions, the National Forest Foundation, Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Natural Resources. The expertise of this leadership team provides invaluable insights that further enhance this collaborative grant program.

From 2011-2014, CCLS funded 48 proposals for \$883,310, meeting about 36% of the requested need. Table 1 shows the funding demand and awards made through the program to date. The appendix to this report describes the

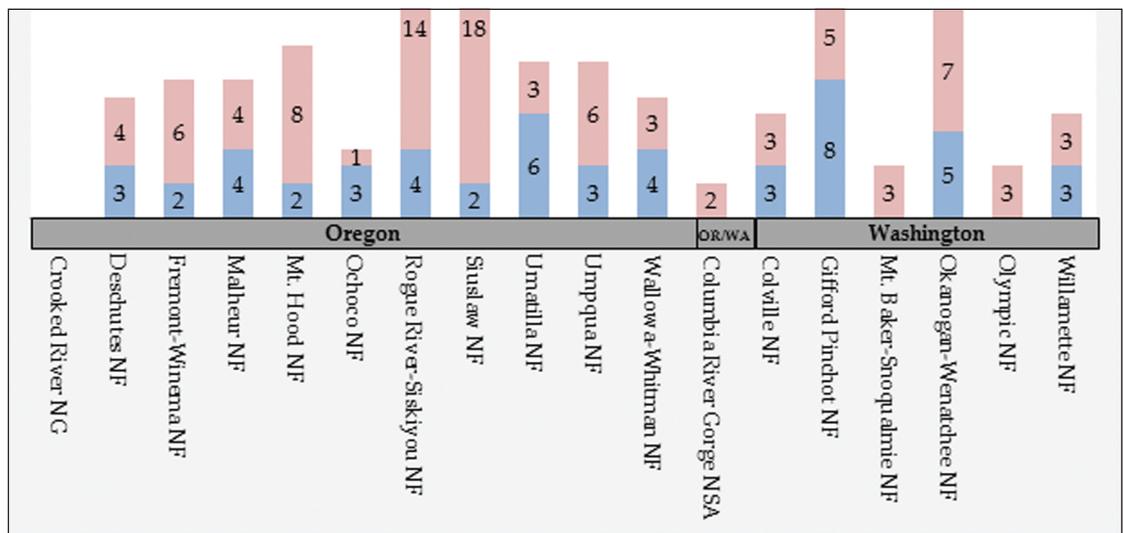
projects in greater detail.

## Outcomes

Over the last four years, CCLS contributed significant resources to help collaborative and community-based groups in the Pacific Northwest be more effective at implementing restoration projects. CCLS funding intentionally focused on local organizations working towards implementation of restoration projects, with funding directed towards coordination and organizational support, rather than implementation. Regional or intermediary organizations were ineligible for funding. Supported work includes: organization and staff support, project plan development, community outreach, facilitation training, and travel related to collaborative group activities.

CCLS recipient organiza-

tions tended to be fairly small, with only a handful of direct employees each. These organizations were sufficiently established in their geographic areas to be recognized and able to have an impact, and each typically had extensive partner networks. Projects they were implementing tended to range from tens of thousands of acres to hundreds of thousands of acres. All five Pacific Northwest Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) projects in Oregon and Washington have received CCLS funding: Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020 (Colville), Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative (Okanogan-Wenatchee), Southern Blues Restoration Coalition (Malheur), Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project (Deschutes), and Lakeview Stewardship (Fremont-Winema).



\*Proposals Funded (blue) and Proposals Not Funded (pink) counts the number of times a particular National Forest was listed in a submitted proposal. A single proposal for work on multiple National Forests results in individual tallies for each National Forest listed in the proposal.

Table 1. CCLS Funding Requests and Awards Made, 2011-2014

Fiscal Year	Proposals Received	Funds Requested	Average Request	Proposals Funded	Funds Awarded	Average Award	% Funded
2011	31	\$694,232	\$22,395	15	\$224,080	\$14,939	48%
2012	52	\$1,096,665	\$21,090	16	\$334,845	\$20,928	31%
2013	27	\$583,885	\$21,625	9	\$169,318	\$18,813	33%
2014	22	\$475,908	\$21,632	8	\$158,242	\$19,780	36%
Cumulative	132	\$2,850,689	\$21,596	48	\$886,485	\$18,468	36%

While CCLS does not require that grant recipients provide any matching funds, grant recipients consistently received significant contributions from internal and external sources. External funding sources typically included county Resource Advisory Committees, technical assistance sources, and state or federal funding programs. Internal contributions tended to consist of contributions of both cash and time from collaborative members.

The 2011-2013 grants leveraged additional funding at an average ratio of 4.4: 1, measurably multiplying the total funding available for landscape- and watershed-scale restora-

tion projects. At this ratio, the \$883,000 invested in CCLS grants reflect an estimated conservation investment of nearly \$4.8 million, based solely on the one-year term of the grants. As the program emphasizes long-term economic development, the overall economic impact of CCLS is likely many times greater.

CCLS recipients used grant funds to advance restoration projects on more than 1,032,000 acres in Oregon and Washington. While this total accounts for projects in the active planning or implementation stage, the total geographic planning area of recipient organizations is well in excess

of 11 million acres. Reporting inconsistencies made the definitive tally of acreage difficult. Consequently, both totals are conservative estimates and the actual total for each is likely much higher. Table 2 highlights these numbers. CCLS funding supports processes that lead to on-the-ground work, not the on-the-ground work itself. As such, many of the accomplishments listed in Table 3, below, are outcomes empowered through CCLS-supported processes, but did not directly use CCLS funds.

Table 2. Minimum CCLS Acreage 2011-2014

Minimum Acres Under Discussion For Treatment	1,032,000
Minimum Acres Within Planning Areas	11,000,000

Table 3. Accomplishments Linked to CCLS Funding 2011-2014

Acres Fuel Reduction Planned	494,697
Acres Of Fuel Reduction Completed	81,531
Acres Of Habitat Restored Or Maintained For Wildlife	72,268
Acres Of Recreation Damage Restored	1,450
Acres Of Wetland Or Riparian Area Restored	25,044
Acres Treated For Invasive Species	1,846
Miles Of Fence Constructed or Maintained	238
Miles Of Road Decommissioned	109
Miles Of Stream Restored	24
Miles Of Stream Surveyed	113
Trees Planted	16,595
Volunteers	1,795
Volunteer Hours	34,233



## Consistent Challenges

All CCLS grant recipients struggled with challenges that prevented maximum effectiveness. These challenges varied across groups, but the recurring themes are highlighted below. The CCLS Program builds the capacity of collaborative groups to help them overcome these and other challenges.

- Travel distances can be great for collaborative members
- Collaborative members do not always have their expenses paid
- Groups are sometimes unable to figure out how to make restoration projects economically feasible
- Project areas were too small to be meaningful
- Project areas were too large to find agreement
- Area lacked timber processing infrastructure
- Group lacked funding to implement projects in parallel with collaboration
- Project timeline was too short-term
- Group found it difficult to maintain the engagement of collaborative members
- It proved more challenging to secure fiscal sponsorship than anticipated
- Collaboration is a slow process that can take a long time
- Group did not have sufficiently skilled facilitation
- Some disputes were intractable
- Some collaborative members were intransigent
- Group underestimated administrative costs of running a collaborative
- Group lacked data at the appropriate scale to use in planning
- Forest Service had poor understanding about collaborative process
- Forest Service priorities and staffing didn't align with those of the collaborative
- Forest Service staff transitions and learning curves made continuity challenging

# CASE STUDIES

CCLS grant recipients put substantial effort toward improving the health of the environment, community, and economy throughout the Pacific Northwest. The following case studies highlight the work of just a few of the 48 grant recipients.

## Umatilla Forest Collaborative

### *Umatilla National Forest*

The Umatilla Forest Collaborative received three consecutive CCLS grants between 2012 and 2014. The uniqueness of the Umatilla National Forest provides management challenges, as it contains both warm/dry forests and cool/moist forests, which respond differently to forest treatments and have varying levels of contentiousness. Initially, in 2012, the collaborative provided a recommendation to the Forest Service NEPA analysis on the warm/dry 33,000-acre Kahler project, which was adopted as an alternative. This early work was developmental and built the foundation for future work. The collaborative also began their first discussions about

more contentious cool/moist forest types with the 24,000-acre Thomas Creek project.

Their second grant (2013) was linked to the implementation of the Kahler project, additional planning of the Thomas project, and an expansion of the group. Because of the federal furlough at the peak time for data collection, project implementation was significantly delayed. The contribution of outside facilitation from Oregon State University helped dramatically increase the group's zone of agreement. By the close of the grant, the group completed most of the necessary collaborative project discussion and awaited implementation.

*"The (CCLS) grant gave the Umatilla Collaborative Group the opportunity to proceed through its first NEPA ready projects. Having that*



*experience under its belt will assure experience as more and larger projects are undertaken. As the group has grown and matured, the participants have tested and learned how to create the most effective relationships. That relationship-building alone, will remove barriers to future restoration initiatives. In addition to the developing relationships, the group has participated in the technical aspects of project development. In the future, they will understand the process and continue learning how to most effectively work within its bounds to implement additional projects.”— Umatilla Forest Collaborative Final Grant Report*

The primary challenges the group encountered included

the turnover of personnel within the collaborative and the Forest Service, uncertainty related to new approaches and methodologies, and the difficulty that came with working in the more contentious cool/moist forest type.

Under their current 2014

---

**Having that experience under its belt will assure experience as more and larger projects are undertaken.**

---

CCLS grant, funds will allow the Umatilla Forest Collaborative to continue their development as a sophisticated collaborative

with administrative support and monitoring crew.

## Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition

*Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington*

Located in North Central Washington, the Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition (CWSC) is a grassroots stewardship organization that works to help residents of the 50,000-acre Chumstick Creek watershed reduce the hazards associated with large-scale wildfire while improving the





health and resiliency of the forest. CWSC is centered around the town of Leavenworth, one of eight pilot Fire-Adapted Communities in the U.S., and works on private lands and the adjacent Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

CWSC used their 2011 CCLS grant to conduct a feasibility assessment for implementing a consolidated harvest process to reduce the cost of restoration thinning and fuel reduction projects, facilitate regional biomass forums, and complete a new strategic plan.

Consolidated harvest is a forest management process that brings together contiguous landowners interested in forest treatments to complete the treatments over their connected landscape at a reduced rate. Through a thorough analysis, CWSC was able to identify the requisite requirements for consolidated harvest, including extensive contiguous acreage, alignment of project timing with landowners, clear property boundaries, grouped permits, and a single point of contact for landowners and/or operators.

The main obstacles to restoration in the Chumstick appear to be economic in nature.

Steep topography, long hauling distances, small and unconsolidated land ownerships, and a shortage of infrastructure present challenges to the group's goals. Ultimately, CWSC found that consolidated harvest was not practicable in their water-

---

**“The CCLS grant program has increased our capacity to respond to opportunities that present themselves.”**

---

shed, but they were still able to make progress on their project and organizational goals.

*“Increased awareness, understanding, and motivation have all contributed to a region working to tackle the economic issues central to forest restoration...The CCLS grant program has increased our capacity to respond to opportunities that present themselves.”*

– Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition Final Grant Report

The collaborative's open dialogue and education proved incredibly valuable. Through the work they did, CWSC was able to work with the Forest Service to identify 4,500 acres

of treatment area and prescriptions, improve the operational efficiency of restoration projects, and improve monitoring on fuel reduction projects. The grant term culminated with a large landowner choosing to make a long-term investment in a biochar facility. Additionally, three new fuel reduction contractors engaged with CWSC and began operating in the area.

## Clackamas Stewardship Partners

### *Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon*

In 2011, Clackamas Stewardship Partners (CSP) received a CCLS grant to help facilitate a collaborative process around the design and implementation of the Jazz Restoration Thinning project on the Mt. Hood National Forest. Through the collaborative process, the group was able to agree on restoration thinning treatments for nearly 1,400 acres on the Clackamas River Ranger District, which the Forest Service subsequently selected as an alternative. CSP anticipated that over time two

to four stewardship contracts will result from CSP's work and retain an estimated \$1.3 million in receipts for watershed restoration projects on the forest, creating 20-30 jobs.

A 2013 grant to CSP allowed them to complete multi-party monitoring for a new project, the Wolf stewardship contract, complete a new strategic plan, and continue the collaborative process to prioritize restoration projects that the groups should focus on in their subsequent work. The projects CSP has been involved in have retained receipts on 790,000 acres of the Clackamas River basin for work that included thinning, culvert replacement, and retention of snags and downed wood.

## Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition

### *Colville National Forest, Washington*

Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition (NEWFC) first received a CCLS grant in 2011 to help the organization increase the diversity of its membership, expand the skills of its members, and revise the Memorandum of Understanding that helps the group function.

In 2012, NEWFC built upon their previous grant and received additional CCLS funding for Colville Vision 2020, a then-new initiative through the Forest Service Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. Grant funds allowed the Colville National Forest, NEWFC and interests from the conservation, timber, and recreation fields to come together collaboratively to develop a 10-year plan for watershed restoration in Northeast Washington.

Covering a 124,000-acre matrix of Forest Service, state and private lands, the partners sought to implement their vision for watershed restoration, while dramatically improving employment in the forest restoration and wood products sectors.

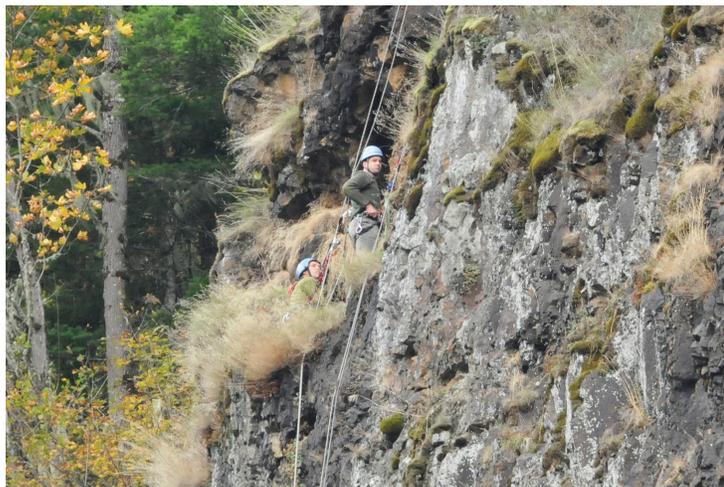
In 2013, NEWFC worked with the Region 6 USFS Office and Colville National Forest to develop a project that could be a model to advance projects forward at a faster pace. The A to Z project is using a third party contractor to develop a landscape scale project, including pre-scoping, alternative development and full NEPA analysis. Through a combination of designing and monitoring restoration strategies for dry forests, improving community collaboration through extensive public process, and designing a 10-year action plan for the 54,000-acre Mill Creek A to Z pilot project, the collaborative was able to lay a stable foundation for their success. The contracting mechanism is innovative and to date NEWFC and other stakeholders, as well as the Forest Service, are positive about the progress.

## Range Alliance for Malheur National Forest Allotments

### *Malheur National Forest, Oregon*

In a 2012 grant, the North Fork John Day Watershed Council (NFJDWC) set out to accomplish what proved to be no small task: making progress to resolve a decade-long legal dispute between the Forest Service and grazing allotment permittees on the Malheur National Forest. The Long Creek grazing allotment occupies 49,000 acres in Grant County, Oregon, where ranching is the primary means of income. The Forest Service was concerned that grazing was negatively affecting stream temperature, sedimentation, and water quality in the Long Creek allotment, which, in turn, impacted rearing habitat for steelhead trout and Chinook salmon.

NFJDWC used CCLS funding to help create a new model for large-scale restoration that balanced watershed health requirements of the Forest Service with the needs of permittees, and strengthened their mutual relationship. Because of the contentious history surrounding public lands grazing, collaborating on





grazing issues may require a different approach than on forest issues. Through an anonymous and confidential process, collaborative participants were interviewed to help understand their concerns, opinions, and challenges. The coordinators depersonalized the extensive results and shared with the group in summary form. This process removed many social barriers among the participants and opened doors to further discussion. Forest Service staff also took on a parallel internal project to help their staff work together more effectively.

*“The lessons taken away include the most important lesson that turning the ‘ship’ is possible. But, it takes work from all stakeholders. One important*

*lesson to share involves the internal work that took place at the Forest Service. In order to share a collaborative approach in the*

---

### **One important lesson to share involves the internal work that took place at the Forest Service.**

---

*community, they had to develop as similar approach between disciplines within their agency. That hard work continues to have payoffs and is responsible for much of the success that was generated throughout the project.”*

— North Fork John Day Watershed Council Final Grant Report

Within the first year, field tours took place with both permittees and Forest Service range specialists, and permittees sat down in meetings with Forest Service fisheries biologists. That these events even took place was a significant accomplishment. The group also began to share monitoring results more broadly so everyone understood current range conditions. They held workshops to share water quality and quantity best practices, and participants attended riparian health workshops. At the end of the grant term, collaborative members could be proud that the allotments exceeded the standards the group established for upland and riparian areas.

---

## Conclusion

CCLS has been a successful tool in helping community-based and collaborative groups become more effective at implementing landscape-scale restoration projects. By providing funding for groups to convene, plan, implement, and monitor watershed- and landscape-scale restoration projects, the groups are equipped to help agencies make better decisions that impact their local communities and national interests. Both CCLS recipients and the Forest Service have a vested interest in smart and effective natural resource management. The more effective these groups become, the more likely they are to work with state and federal agencies to take on projects of increasing scale and complexity, and help attract additional resources to support their completion.

# APPENDIX: CCLS GRANT RECIPIENTS

## 2011 Grant Recipients

### **Cascade Pacific RC & D, Inc.**

Hebo Stewardship Group Planning

*To facilitate the collaborative processes of the new Hebo Stewardship Group to help them implement restoration projects and develop plans for rural job creation and retention in the Hebo District.*

Siuslaw National Forest

### **Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition**

Collaborative Land Stewardship: A Consolidated Approach

*To develop cost-reduction alternatives, nurture biomass options in the region and facilitate effective collaboration with the US Forest Service.*

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests

### **Clackamas Stewardship Partners**

Clackamas Stewardship Partners Coordinator

*To facilitate design and implementation of restoration based commercial thinning of approximately 1,000 acres on the Clackamas River Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest. Will generate an estimated \$1,000,000 of stewardship contract revenue.*

Mt. Hood National Forest

### **Columbia Blue Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council**

Umatilla National Forest Landscape Collaboration Capacity Project

*To partner with the National Policy Consensus Center to help develop local collaborative capacity to address landscape-scale forest restoration conflicts on the Umatilla National Forest.*

Umatilla National Forest

### **Deschutes Skyline Collaborative**

Deschutes Skyline Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project

*To support implementation of the Deschutes Skyline Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project by facilitating collaborative restoration planning, conducting multi-party monitoring, and planning and implementing community outreach.*

Deschutes National Forest



**Josephine County Stewardship Group**

A Landscape Assessment for the Illinois Valley, Oregon

*To conduct a Landscape Assessment in the Illinois Valley to promote mutual understanding and direction in forest management between agencies, citizens, and interest groups.*

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Lower John Day Conservation Workgroup**

Lower John Day Tri-County Watershed Cooperative Management and Conservation Coordination

*To leverage Sherman, Gilliam, and Wheeler County Soil & Water Conservation District expertise in collaboration with County, State, Federal, Landowner, and nonprofit stakeholders to improve Lower John Day conservation, education, and economic capacity*

Ochoco, Deschutes, and Umatilla National Forests

**Mary's River Watershed Council**

Greasy Creek Watershed Partnership and Project Design

*To engage in an intensive landowner partnership development and project design process, based upon a set of landscape-scale prescriptions to address current limitations to watershed function.*

Siuslaw National Forest

**North Fork John Day Watershed Council**

North Fork Whole Watershed Restoration Capacity Building Project

*To work with multiple project partners on planning and implementing whole watershed and landscape level restoration projects including two Whole Watershed Restoration Initiative projects.*

Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests

### **Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition**

Collaborative Learning: Transitions, Training, and New Working Agreements

*To hire a contractor to assist NEWFC facilitate transitions in leadership by providing training in the basics of collaboration, and to facilitate the development of a new MOU and associated agreements.*

Colville National Forest

### **Pinchot Partners**

Pinchot Partners Community Capacity Building

*To support forest-wide communication and inter- and intra- collaborative project development to reach a shared vision.*

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

### **Skamania County Economic Development Council**

Strengthening Collaboration on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest

*To hire a coordinator to further develop the Mount Adams District Collaborative and Lewis River Collaborative. The coordinator will deliver forest-wide collaborative events, including science forums, workshops, and field trips.*

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

### **Stream Restoration Alliance of the Middle Rogue**

Organizational Capacity Building

*To restore an entire stream system on public and private land. This increases anadromous fish populations on Forest Service land. In 2011 we plan to conduct 20 site assessments, apply for 6 grants, and partner with 2 banks.*

Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest

### **The Nature Conservancy in Washington**

Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative

*To fund a part-time coordinator to support the Executive Team and Working Groups; develop a Strategic Plan and a Communications & Outreach Plan; track decisions; and facilitate outreach to communities.*

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

### **Wallowa Resources Inc**

Joseph Creek Collaborative Watershed Restoration Program

*To facilitate and coordinate the Joseph Creek Watershed Restoration Program, a collaborative watershed assessment and restoration effort.*

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

## 2012 Grant Recipients

### **Blue Mountain Forest Partners**

Collaborative Forest Conservation on the Malheur National Forest

*To increase staff capacity, continue collaboration with the Malheur National Forest to implement forest restoration projects and a multiparty monitoring program, and conduct outreach and networking across the region.*

Malheur National Forest

### **Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project**

Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project Capacity Building

*To facilitate collaborative planning for the Drink planning area in tandem with the NEPA process and conduct outreach to engage a broader segment of our 100,000+ local community residents in collaborative forest restoration.*

Deschutes National Forest

### **Lake County Resources Initiative**

Lakeview Stewardship Group

*To increase participation in the Lakeview County Stewardship group, a collaborative of environmental groups, industry, and local citizens that have been together for 13 years.*

Fremont-Winema National Forest

### **Lomakatsi Restoration Project**

Klamath Tribal Ecosystem Restoration Workforce Initiative

*To plan and develop forest restoration projects on the Fremont-Winema NF and adjacent private lands to further expand the capacity of the Klamath Tribes' emerging forestry workforce through employment and advanced training.*

Fremont-Winema National Forest

### **North Fork John Day Watershed Council**

Range Alliance for Malheur National Forest Allotments

*To develop a cooperative management approach to riparian and upland ecosystems that provides sustainable landscape-scale restoration in the Long Creek Allotment while securing economic successes and jobs for the community.*

Malheur National Forest

### **North Santiam Watershed Council**

Integrated Restoration of the Breitenbush Watershed at the Landscape Scale

*To provide capacity for a collaborative process resulting in rebirth of jobs in the woods while restoring structure of stagnated stands, returning them to multilayered, diverse stands able to promote a healthy, resilient ecosystem.*

Willamette National Forest

### **Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition**

Colville Vision 2020

*To continue work on Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020, a ten year project to restore healthy forest watersheds across 124,000 acres of NE Washington. The CFLR Act provided \$968,000 to fund twenty projects in 2012.*

Colville National Forest

### **Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative**

Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative

*To work with community, Forest Service, and National Cadre leaders to launch an Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative capable of supporting landscape scale restoration through collaborative action planning, values mapping, and watershed analysis.*

Ochoco National Forest

### **Pinchot Partners**

Pinchot Partners Continue Community Capacity Building

*To move forward on landscape level projects that restore forest health and benefit local economies while publicizing the mission of the Partners. The goal is to expand capacity in project development, membership, and financial stability.*

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

### **South Gifford Pinchot Collaborative**

South Gifford Pinchot Collaborative Continues

*To move forward on landscape level projects that restore forest health and benefit local economies while engaging forest users. The goal is to expand capacity in project development, outreach, monitoring efforts and financial sustainability.*

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

### **South Santiam Watershed Council**

Sweet Home All Lands Collaborative

*To expand local capacity for integrated, landscape-scale restoration and economic development in the Sweet Home, OR, area by supporting a coordinator for the Sweet Home All Lands Collaborative.*

Willamette National Forest

### **South Umpqua Rural Community Partnership**

Elk Creek Collaborative Restoration Program

*To work with multiple project partners on producing and implementing a collaborative landscape-level watershed restoration action plan for Elk Creek in the South Umpqua River Basin.*

Umpqua National Forest

**Southern Oregon Small Diameter Stewardship Collaborative**

Rogue Basin Dry Forest Restoration Project

*To use an existing landscape assessment to build efforts to generate broad public support for recommendations to federal land managers that outline an economically viable, socially supported Rogue Basin dry forest restoration landscape.*

Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest

**The Nature Conservancy in Washington**

Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative

*To assist in developing a Holistic Landscape Restoration Plan and implement the Communications and Outreach Plan; to assist in development of a monitoring system; and facilitate outreach to stakeholders*

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

**Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group**

Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group- Phase 2: Capacity Development and Planning for Action Project

*To enhance the capacity of the currently active group in order to achieve landscape scale restoration in two distinct forest types and assure sustainable resource management with positive economic impact as a model for forest-wide stewardship.*

Umatilla National Forest

**Wallowa Resources Inc**

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Collaborative Planning Project

*To establish, train, and utilize a forest-level collaborative group for prioritizing and implementing watershed restoration in the Wallowa Whitman National Forest*

Wallowa Whitman National Forest

## 2013 Grant Recipients

### **Clackamas Stewardship Partners**

Long-Term Strategic Planning and Multi-Party Monitoring Coordinator

*To leverage other grants and contracts to overcome financial constraints that challenge the effective functioning of the collaborative.*

Mt. Hood National Forest

### **Josephine County Stewardship Group**

Community Forestry Projects and Education in the Illinois Valley

*To continue the work of the Illinois Valley Landscape Assessment by completing and implementing the Page Creek Community Forestry Project, conducting further biochar education and demonstrations and funding shared facilitation among emerging leaders.*

Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest

### **Mt. Adams Resource Stewards**

Growing Collaborative Capacity through Landscape Assessment

*To work with the South Gifford Pinchot Collaborative Group to assess a controversial landscape for agreed upon metrics reflecting ecological, economic and community values in an effort to move to more comprehensive, landscape scale projects.*

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

### **North Santiam Watershed Council**

Stewardship Contracting for Industry Development and All-Lands Approach to Restore Watershed Health

*To use an “all lands” planning approach and collaboratively retool local communities and the U.S. Forest Service to utilize Stewardship Contracting as a vehicle to implement resulting plan for improving forest health and watershed resiliency.*

Willamette National Forest

### **Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative**

Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative Development

*To build the Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative during its second year into an organization capable of supporting landscape-scale forest and watershed restoration through NEPA collaboration, values assessment and mapping, multi-party monitoring.*

Ochoco National Forest

### **Pinchot Partners**

Expanding Community Capacity Building

*To expand outreach to local communities, move forward on landscape projects and assist volunteer members with travel expenses. Broad goals are to improve group diversity while restoring forest health and improving local economies.*

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

**South Umpqua Rural Community Partnership**

Elk Creek Watershed Restoration Project

*To restore the Elk Creek Watershed with multiple partners, tribal government and stakeholder participation.*

Umpqua National Forest

**Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group**

Cool and Moist, and Warm and Dry Forest Connection

*To aid the U.S. Forest Service in landscape restoration and socio-economic enhancement through a pilot cool and moist forest project and a warm and dry project. Job, restoration, and community will benefit.*

Umatilla National Forest

**Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board**

North Central Washington Forest Health Collaborative

*To provide a critical forum for stakeholders to reach consensus on the design & implementation of forest restoration projects that will create jobs and contribute to the regional economy.*

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

## 2014 Grant Recipients

### **Blue Mountain Forest Partners**

Monitoring and Adaptive Management Framework Project

*To build a robust Adaptive Management Framework that integrates citizen engagement, supports organizational learning and informs future management decisions. It increases collaborative capacity as well as the pace and scale of restoration.*

Malheur National Forest

### **North Fork John Day Watershed Council**

Umatilla Forest Collaborative Capacity Building & Advancement

*To build capacity to successfully implement forest restoration projects and overcome new challenges, to prosper as a community-based organization with capacity to convene, plan, and monitor landscape restoration.*

Umatilla National Forest

### **Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition**

Vision 2020: Building Capacity for Landscape Restoration

*To build organizational capacity, improve technical guidelines and expand outreach over the next year by collaboratively designing and monitoring three forest restoration projects and engaging in two access issues.*

Colville National Forest

### **Pinchot Partners**

Pinchot Partners Collaborative

*To advance collaboration on multiple projects with the FS that further landscape scale forest restoration while benefitting local economies, publicizing accomplishments and exploring new avenues of funding.*

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

### **South Gifford Pinchot Collaborative**

Collaboration with Gifford Pinchot National Forest

*To advance several landscape projects that benefit forest health through restoration efforts while outreaching to communities, businesses and land manage agencies with long-term goals of an all lands approach and financial stability.*

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

### **South Umpqua Rural Community Partnership**

Collaborative Stewardship Project

*To continue a collaborative restoration project in the Elk Creek Watershed and develop the Buckeye Whole Watershed Restoration Project in cooperation with the Umpqua National Forest Tiller District long term district plan*

Umpqua National Forest

**Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board**

North Central Washington Forest Health Collaborative

*To accelerate forest health restoration through collaboration with the timber industry, conservationists, and local, state, and tribal governments working with the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.*

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

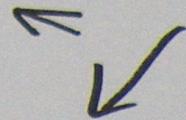
**Wallowa Resources Inc**

Wallowa-Whitman Forest Collaborative-Integration and Action 2014

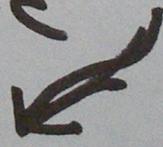
*To facilitate 2 large landscape projects; including planning, analysis & implementation, and develop a multiparty monitoring system for these projects, and leverage additional partners.*

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

we love to  
horses all  
including



I LOVE  
Listening FOR  
BOREAL  
OWLS  
HERE



old growth  
Todd Ridge  
this area  
for back-  
country skiing

TODD LAKE PICNIC AREA

Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project  
Deschutes National Forest

SNOWSHOE WATER TOWER

TODD

TODD

A

SWAY



**for the greatest good**

**Non-Discrimination Policy**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees, and applicants for employment on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases will apply to all programs and/or employment activities.)

**To File an Employment Complaint**

If you wish to file an employment complaint, you must contact your agency's EEO Counselor (click the hyperlink for list of EEO counselors) within 45 days of the date of the alleged discriminatory act, event, or in the case of a personnel action. Additional information can be found online at [http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint\\_filing\\_file.html](http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_file.html).

**To File a Program Complaint**

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at [http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint\\_filing\\_cust.html](http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html), or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).

**Persons with Disabilities**

Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities and you wish to file either an EEO or program complaint please contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish).

Persons with disabilities who wish to file a program complaint, please see information above on how to contact us by mail directly or by email. If you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).