

WALLOWA WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST COLLABORATION
FULL GROUP ASSEMBLY September 6, 2012
La Grande Ranger District, La Grande Oregon
MEETING NOTES – In Brief

Attendance: 27 sign in signatures

Meeting notes:

1. Nils opened meeting with remarks and introduction of Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor -Kevin Martin.
2. Steve Hawkins presented Watershed Condition Framework to the group – these notes are in a separate document.
3. Project Ideas and comments
4. Mission Statement
5. Lindsey presented Decision process options from three other collaborative groups.
6. Boise Cascade – then and now

PROJECT IDEAS AND COMMENTS:

Wallowa County (WC) has been identifying locations of agreement where conditions are out of range throughout several disciplines, constraints were minimal (wilderness, listed species etc.) and there is agreement across the board. WC looked at areas of likely success and low controversy in order to get things done on the ground.

Data Issues:

- * If current data not available it is hard to meet needs of collaborative when questions arise.
- * Having data is essential for moving forward in a timely manner.
- * Lack of current data puts a huge burden on the group and/or FS staff to get data together potentially slowing down the process as well.
- * Identifying where the data does exist will narrow down locations.
- * Steve Hawkins watershed spreadsheet has areas identified that have current data available.
- * Malheur – The Nature Conservancy did a values mapping of entire forest for the two collaboratives. It identified what people were interested in and common elements. Then they identified areas of overlapping interests.

Suggestions:

- * Keep in mind the social and economic needs of community and stakeholders.
- * Places to go that have good common ground would be a nice start. A place where there is a lot of interests.
- * Wallowa-Whitman is unique in that it has local collaboratives scattered around and we will need to look at how larger groups will interface with counties. Perhaps there is opportunity to share the work load with all groups.
- * Start small? Process of forest plan revision – is that where collaborative effort is really at?
- * By taking on a project and understanding the data will allow forest collaborative to provide constructive phrasing of input into the forest plan.

Collaborative Experience:

- * Most individuals in the room have been involved in collaborative process. Four individuals in meeting had not been involved in a collaborative forum.

- * Is there possibility of moving past the “low hanging fruit” and be more ambitious and tackle something more challenging?
- * As a collaborative we can show our ability to build on what experience already exists in the group. Working on two or three things at same time is very realistic. One project may have down time so it would be good to have a second one to work on until first project is ready to be addressed again.
- * We need to be careful not to overrun the Forest Service capacity. There is potential to reduce productivity.

Operations groups is still working on structure and framework of the Forest Collaborative and blending of county collaboratives. How do they relate to each other in all counties and forest level? It does create opportunities to achieve more through teamwork across the collaborative groups. Opportunities for forest level collaborative to convene on projects being completed by county collaboratives – ie Lower Joseph Creek Watershed Assessment. These can be presented to the forest collaborative for support through a larger stakeholder group.

From Union County’s perspective it doesn’t have a highly developed collaborative. Less concern over where work occurs as long as it happens. Saw mill is in Union County and community would like to see it supported.

It will send a good signal up the line the more we can demonstrate agreement and opportunities for investment and work efficiently and effectively together.

Nils –Lower Joseph Creek Watershed has new data, estimated to be completed in 6 weeks, A lot of work is done by a subset of people within the Wallowa-Whitman Forest Collaborative group.

Nils provided a brief summary of Lower Joseph Creek Watershed

- * A baseline setting on characterization and findings in Lower Joseph Creek Watershed of analysis can be done in La Grande.
- * A field trip would be good for interested folks to see specific areas to get a feel for what it looks like on the ground but it is not necessary. Going in the woods does help with trust building exercises. Not making a field trip will not be detrimental to the meetings.
- * A central location where people can look at the data and then an occasional field trip will work.

Proposal is on the table for about three projects – One on north end, one on south end, and Forest Plan. The north end can tier to Lower Joseph Creek Watershed.

Forest Plan Discussion:

- A. There would be really good value in coming together and working on it. There are two collaborative groups in Malheur County, one on Umatilla, one on Wallowa-Whitman.
- B. One suggestion is break forest plans apart and approach it from individual forest plans. Forest plan good idea but need more discussion on roles and responsibilities.
- C. Collaboratives could provide representation (develop a working group) to work on Forest Plan and bring the information back to the collaborative group then take that information back to Forest Plan team.
- D. Allows collaboratives to focus on the forest level projects and still be involved in Forest Plan.
- E. Having collaborative input in Forest Plan will make the plan stronger and better.

- F. New team leaders began working on it last week. Vegetation team leader is not identified yet. Draft is not likely to come out this winter.
- G. When you get to the forest plans resource allocation areas maybe more difficult to reach consensus.
- H. It is ambitious with two projects and forest plan. Forest Plan is much more complex with three national forests. There is favor of proposal of working on Forest Plan but with caution regarding amount to do.
- I. Need to prioritize as a collaborative group. If we come up with something that may influence the forest plan that is great but we don't necessarily need to put the Forest Plan up with the two projects. Look at two projects specifically with the idea of what can we do to effect the forest plan while working on these two projects. People may not be interested in projects but it would be good to have that support from collaborative.
- J. Forest Plan Revision –
 - 2 to 3 particular issues Forest Collaborative could provide input/feedback on.
 - Different scope than project level - All 3 Forests Collaboratives should be included on Forest Plan Revision information.
 - Huge in geographic scope with learning curve involved.

South End Project

- Value in hearing recommendations for Forest Service on what is on their priority list, good data, staff and planning capacity and still a project of interest for people of Baker County and the forest collaborative.

Is there landscape guidance: Suggestions

- Landscape 6th HUC or larger (large scale)
- Lower hanging fruit – warm dry? Cool dry? Opportunities in cool moist?
- New info from Bakers revised Community Wildfire Protection Plan.
- Steve Hawkins had some ideas of possibilities
- Protection of large diameter older pine.

Mission Statement

Operations group looked at 4 or 5 mission statements from various collaboratives mostly in Oregon. Operations group came up with statements with some modifications. List below is ideas and input from group:

- Narrowed down to two mission statements
- Resiliency is a major factor, second one added in social, ecological, and economics. What is resiliency? Do we need consensus on definitions prior to collaboration.
- If we can be comfortable with mission statement for a year then as collaboration grows so may the wording of the mission statement?
- Attempts made to be inclusive to everyone by saying a diverse group of stakeholders. It goes along with Forest Service mission to manage for benefit of local communities, revenue, job creation and resource availability. There needs to be some clarification that the purpose of the collaboration is not to solely benefit the needs of the community. Perhaps put in “and for benefit the local community”.
- Maybe adopt phrase to include social and economic part of system and look at working through the mission state by Operations group and present it to the full collaboration.

Nils - Operations group will work on wording and bring it to the group and county commissioners.

Mission statement draft: **To improve the social, economic, and ecological resiliency of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and local communities through creative collaboration by diverse stakeholders for the benefit of the communities in and near the national forest system lands, relevant tribes and the nation.**

Structure - Forest Collaborative and County Collaborative

Operation group discussed structure through three teleconferences prior to September 6th meeting.

Ideas and input:

- Attempts to try to centralize collaboration at this level for the National Forest and maintain continued recognition and respect to county collaboration.
- Commissioners in Wallowa County have refined the collaborative model to specifically focus on working with the three Ranger Districts of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest within Wallowa County. They have done a lot of work at the 5th HUC watershed level of the Travel Mgmt plan, HCNRA, ect. Group is an advisory board for the commissioners on several things: one is Lower Joseph Creek Watershed. Wallowa County has desire to get more stakeholders involved in what it is doing. That involvement would be welcome.
- We need to wrestle with the structure of what does structure look like having the County submitting a project to the Forest collaborative.
- Members of Forest Collaborative still have the option of attending county meetings as well.
- Forest collaboration could work with Wallowa County to make recommendation to the Forest Service on the national lands in Lower Joseph Creek Watershed. This could set in motion a partnership between Wallowa County collaborative and the Forest collaborative.
- There are advantages of broadening out the work being done in Wallowa County and increasing stakeholders by shedding more light on it, brings more credibility to it, new ideas and approaches, bring some more money into area, and facilitate things happening faster.
- The forest collaborative decides what they are interested in and if the interest is in Wallowa or Baker County then it provides a subcommittee to be involved in that project and gets feedback on the project. Project subcommittees will work with local partners if they exist.
- Idea of nested hierarchy where different groups work at different scales and scaling up to deal with larger landscapes is widely used and effective in a lot of places.
- How do we actually structure it so different stakeholders can participate at different levels in their capacity and interest level is a real issue across the west? It would help to come up with something (a project) and work through it - that would be beneficial.

CONSENSUS MODEL

Lindsey – Presented examples of consensus model.

Examples of three collaborative groups that were functioning prior to Umatilla group:

1. Deschutes Skyline
2. Blue Mountain Forest Partners
3. Payette Forest Coalition

Deschutes Skyline - Full collaborative then they elected a steering committee made up of signatories of the key stakeholders. Each signatory has a 3 year term, they may designate an alternate, that steering committee actually provides recommendations to the Forest and they are the ones that actually vote on it. Entire collaborative has a subcommittee for implementation to support such as outreach, communication, monitoring, appropriations, and restoration planning.

Key thing is when they do their decision the decision is made by the steering committee. Committee strives for consensus, if unable to reach consensus they fall back on a 2/3 majority vote to make their decisions. There is one recommendation made to the Forest Service. In order to be a member and participate on steering committee or to have a vote they must have attending last 2 of the 4 meetings.

Blue Mountain Forest Partners – Taken directly from their operations manual. Presentation showed basic collaboration rules (see attachment of presentation).

Subgroups are project specific. Subcommittees hash out the projects and make recommendations to full collaborative then the full collaborative votes on the recommendations. The full collaborative lets subcommittees make recommendations. They work toward consensus, if unable to make consensus then two reports are given. One is a majority report and one is a minority report. Each report has name of authors, proposal description, rationale used to develop it, and what members anticipate doing if their proposal is not accepted. If you disagree with the decision you are required to have an alternate proposal that you think will work for everyone. Individuals just can't disagree but must present alternative options.

Blue Mountain Forest Partners identified subcommittees. If consensus could not be reached then subcommittee was given a time frame. It is elevated to the subcommittee to continue work and it either reaches consensus or you have two different reports.

Blue Mountain Forest Partners process allowed for stakeholders to provide their own say. The process allowed for that and did not preclude anyone from not speaking, which is important. Process needs to give opportunity for those that don't agree to provide rationale and alternative. It at least gives everyone a voice all the way through the process. If out voted 2/3's you still have an opportunity to present information.

Payette Forest Coalition ground rules - This one is a little bit stricter in process. If you sign on to the collaboration you forgo the option to appeal the line officer's decision, you also cannot independently lobby the Forest Service, work toward consensus, and you support the coalition's recommendations. They review the issues as a group. Guiding question is – Can I live with the recommendation or proposal? Yes – consensus is received. If not – they form a subcommittee to hash out options for the group to look at. Then a solution is proposed to the group. (see attached presentation and flow chart).

Overall thoughts on the three approaches presented:

All three have rigid set of requirements. Basically these are methodologies for reaching agreement. So is the next step looking at these three and talking about how we want to approach our consensus process?

It is important to maintain professionalism regardless of view point, whether in agreement or in opposition. These are important to live by while working in collaborative groups.

Three ways a person can choose to agree – out of the Blue Mountains Forest Partners example:

1. Agree to support decision in room and publicly. You go back and say the same thing you said in the room with the collaborative group.
2. You agree in the group but do not publicly support the decision is an option. You agree with it but are not going out and supporting it.
3. You agree and can live with decision and will not disparage it in public.

It's not only about individual presentation in collaborative groups but also once you leave the meeting.

Umatilla and Blue Mountain seem to be the preferred models with common elements in each of them.

Difference between Umatilla and Blue Mountain Forest Partners is Blue Mountain has subcommittee structure. Umatilla uses an Ad-hoc subcommittee when group cannot come to consensus.

If there is disagreement an alternative solution should be presented to find consensus. There is strength in working together to help the Forest Service in moving forward with projects. Ideas put forward for Wallowa-Whitman collaborative group:

1. Operations group provides mission, vision, word smithing – not decision making – administrative only – agendas etc. Current operations group is volunteers and anything they come up with is a recommendation to the full group for full group approval.
2. Subcommittees are project focused and bring decisions to large group. Would folks get stretched too thin?
3. Blue Mountain model Subcommittees send out information 2 weeks in advance for comments, prior to voting on it.
4. The operations group can fine tune final wording on mission statement and structure– then- bring to full collaborative.
5. Encourage people to participate in subcommittees and forest level to: be a part of process, get familiar with it, build trust and team, comfort in providing input. The stronger the collaborative the more of a voice the group has in moving projects forward.
6. Minutes can be sent out to whole group membership to keep engaged in meetings and activities. Minutes from subcommittees, operations group, forest collaborative? Options for teleconferences for individuals that cannot make the travel to counties.
7. All decisions are made by entire group.

Boise Cascade – Then and Now - 20 year change

Lindsey – provide more of the production, economic information relevant to this region.

She provided Boise Cascade's analysis on maintaining infrastructure and operations in the region.

- a. Point of graphs is to point out that in 1969 there were 65 saw mills east of Cascades and today there are 9, with 5 doing particle board.
- b. 1980 there were about 403 mills in Oregon in 2010 it was down to 109. About the same percent drop in western and eastern Oregon.
- c. The hauling distance has increased tremendously in Eastern Oregon. Infrastructure of operators in the woods has also changes.
- d. The average age of loggers in Oregon is 48 years old and if you look at company owners you can add another 10 to 15 years, mostly in early 60's. These folks are not being replaced and experience is lacking.

Future set dates: all series of Wednesdays - Sept 26, Oct 24, Nov 28, Dec – NO MEETING, Jan 23, Feb 27, March 27

Sustainable Northwest and The Nature Conservancy are sponsoring workshops.

1st workshop - Dry Forest Investment Zones. 2 days.

2nd workshop – How to up the pace and scale of forest restoration on Federal lands?

In conjunction with Governors Federal Courts Advisory Committee.

Workshop schedule November 27th through November 30th.

Draft Agenda available. Bachelor Village in Bend, Oregon

WALLOWA WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST COLLABORATION
 FULL GROUP ASSEMBLY September 6, 2012
 La Grande Ranger District, La Grande Oregon
Steve Hawkins – Presentation on Watershed Condition Framework
 MEETING NOTES

Steve Hawkins (Forest Fuels Program Manager) – Review of (WCF) Watershed Condition Framework Model introduced and set forward from the National Level.

Model rates aspects of the watershed and reveals condition of the watershed. Model is assessment of 6 (Huc) Hydrologic Unit Code watersheds. There are 5th HUCs and 6th HUCs the smaller the number the larger the land area. 6th HUC is the smallest increment that you can break a watershed into.

Wallowa-Whitman (WWNF) working on a Model and looking for input on how to prioritize where to work. Model determines the condition watershed is in and allows for identification of areas that need improvement. There is a need to become efficient in NEPA planning to focus on that piece of ground. There's limited funds for NEPA so identifying as much work as possible the first time around will be more efficient with available funding. Less money spent on planning the more money put on the ground on projects that are meaningful. Increase restoration.

Steve showed slide show of Watershed Condition Framework. He handed out a spreadsheet with the Models Input Columns and described information used for the columns.

Planning Area th (1-2 6 HUC)	WCF	Watershed Restoration Opportunities	Transportation	Ecosystem Resilience Opportunities	Social Inputs
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Forest Decision Model – gives us informed data to help make a decision. Model shows planning area, size of HUC watershed, from experience 1 to 2 sub-watersheds (6th Huc) in neighborhood of less than 30,000 acres is a good size to work in.

The table gives watershed opportunities for various categories of in columns. Watershed Restoration Opportunities from an aquatics and hydrological function. Ecosystem resilience opportunity is where vegetation/fire regime condition class departure from historic following national model (HRV not used). Ecosystem section looked at maintenance opportunities. Ecosystems were warm dry and some moist forest types as well.

Last part of spreadsheet is social inputs. Many things go into this column with Collaborative as one key element.

Spreadsheet does not include ALL watersheds on WWNF. HUCS with high levels of private ownership were not looked at as stand alone watersheds. These can be looked at in combination with other watersheds. Mixed ownership provides opportunities to partner with owners.

Below indicates column topic and elements considered under column in development of the WCF-scores: These are rated on a scale of 1 to 3 with 1 being good and 3 indicating at risk for functioning properly. The higher score the worse the condition of the category.

WCF-Scores					
Aquatic Physical	Aquatic Biological	Terrestrial Physical	Terrestrial Biological	6th HUC Total	WRAP Status
Water Quality Flow Large Woody Debris Channel	Life Form Native Species Riparian Veg Condition	Roads/Trails: Maintenance Open Density Prox. to Water Erosion	Fire Regime Condition Class Forest Cover Invasive Plants Forest Health Insect/Disease Ozone		WRAPS- Watershed Restoration Action Plan (identify items that can be corrected to lower WCF Score)

Items listed under headings indicate areas considered when scoring that Column heading.

Attempts were made to identify Realistic restoration. Unrealistic examples: Restoration of dredge tailings in Sumpter Valley is not realistic or re-connecting channels from Salmon Creek in Elk Horns to Powder River is not realistic.

Spreadsheet will be populated as watershed analysis is completed.

Travel Management plan is not completed yet. Roads were looked at by multiple resources for use and need. Roads do not have significance until NEPA document is done. They can be identified then decided upon through the NEPA process.

Excess in mid-seral closed is an indicator of deficient levels in other stand types such as late seral open or closed. Also lacking early seral brush fields unless a landscape disturbance (ie. Fire) has occurred.

Acres Warm/Dry – Acres in Mid-seral closed stand status identified in FRCC as above historic range. May also include pre-commercial thinning needs and excess late seral acres. FRCC does not include fire return interval – departure would increase if Fire return interval was added. Focus was on vegetation for FRCC. Fire return interval (FRI) would move almost all areas into 3 rating. FRI – when it is same across landscape it balances out but vegetation condition changes on landscape.

Acres Moist- Acres in Mid-seral closed stand status identified in FRCC as above historic range.

FRCC departure- Ranges from 1-99%

0-33 slightly departed functioning properly

34-66 at moderate risk – may include too many mid-seral, also overabundance of species such as grand fir in ponderosa pine

67-99 highly at risk of losing key ecosystem functions from disturbance. Can be from insect and decease and/or stand replacement fire.

Past fuels treatments- identifies needs for maintenance work of past RX burns. Initial investment in restoration implemented.

Includes all treatments contributing to fuels reduction in the last 20 years

Treatments over 20 years old are typically no longer effectiveness for stand conditions or fuels reduction.

First entry burning is approximately 10,000 acres a year. Re-entry in previously burned areas for maintenance are also needed increase acres further per year when combined with first entry acres. Social side takes into account funding, jobs, previous investments, Wildland Urban Interface acres out there. Taken from each counties Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan (CWPP). WUI areas identified in those plans.

Collaboration box on spreadsheet is currently empty and it's one key component of Social. Where do people within the collaborative think we can get buy in for watershed restoration? Forest Products in board feet are conservative numbers on spreadsheet. Investment level of what's been done out there; stand exams, botany surveys, cultural surveys. Time and effort already being put into areas.

Steve reviewed watershed restoration action plan. Steve showed example of Bull Run (Grant County), and reviewed some recommendations on table.

Results are not immediate on the watershed but over time the treatments will move the landscape to a better condition. Restoration action plan will identify number of acres of each treatment type recommended over certain time frame.

Forest Decision Model will identify restoration priorities and opportunities at a landscape scale. The Watershed Restoration Action Plan (WRAPs) with Collaborations input of what's important to community allows for efficiencies to be built into the process.

A lot of watersheds on spreadsheet are still in need of Action Plans. Districts have been spending time on updating information. Some districts are further ahead than others.

How does WRAPS work with project planning across forest and/or districts? What order occurs for looking at process? Forest level will look at this on where to go next. Planning team (from a district) may work on forest priority and bring in collaborative to help make decisions on where and what needs done. District boundary may not be important. Wildland Urban Interface will be important.

This is a broad scale of the forest and show us where priority focus should be. Currently, areas being looked at is Little Dean on Whitman Unit, La Grande is looking at Limber Jim, Wallowa Mountain Office Unit – Lower Joseph Creek Watershed and Cold Canal. All data is out of Forest Plan Revision.

Baker County is in the process of signing a revised Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) with updated WUI acres. Most of WUI areas do occur on southern end of forest. Forest does have a need to maintain a certain number of WUI acres for treatment to be competitive for funding. WUI acres tend to be more expensive and are usually mechanical treatment.

Question: What kind of direction is being provided at local level on use of the Watershed Condition Framework? Local, Regional, etc in terms of use or prioritizing?

There is direction on how to apply the model but how individual forests use it there is quite a bit of discretion. It's not going to be the same everywhere.

When you have a Watershed Restoration Action Plan completed you are more competitive for dollars for implementation through the Forest Service.

Question: When you look at that as a fuels person (Steve) is there anything that jumps out at you as far as fire risk is greatest or fuel conditions are out of wack. When you go into FRCC and look at mid-seral closed in warm dry?

Steve – Yes, the Mid-seral closed warm dry stands is fairly critical to fire. Most warm dry are low to mixed severity fire regimes and you start to see mixed to high severity outcome and probably not at the scale of historic. Especially in WUI areas. Also areas of PCT are a result of past fires and will need protected eventually. Large homogenous stands need treated.

Question: Is list of 6th field HUC of the entire forest?

Steve: No, it is across entire forest with some discretion for: Areas that have large scale planning areas that were just recently signed or implemented, areas of large stand replacement fires, or areas Forest Service has very little ownership in – these will not be listed. Some of other areas you will see are on Idaho side of Hells Canyon, 300,000 acres in Grant County that are part of Wallowa-Whitman N.F. are included. Forest wide prioritization is a big picture.

Snow Basin is the only area on list that has NEPA done. Cold Canal is started on north end.

End of Steve Hawkins presentation on Watershed Condition Framework.

Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group

Operating Principles

May 30, 2012

I. Group Mission and Vision

Mission: To develop and promote balanced solutions from a diverse group of stakeholders to improve and sustain ecological resiliency and local community socioeconomic health in and near the Umatilla National Forest.

Vision: UFCG recommendations meaningfully contribute to lasting ecological, economic, and social [alphabetical] resilience in and near the Umatilla National Forest.

To improve the social, economic, and ecological resiliency of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and local communities through creative collaboration by diverse stakeholders and for the benefit of the communities in and near the national forest system lands and relevant tribes.

II. Group Values

Participants in the Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group (UFCG) agree that their collaborative efforts should:

- a. Recognize the legitimacy of the interests and concerns of others, and expect that their interests will be represented as well.
- b. Work on tangible, implementable projects in the short-term while also building information and engaging in deliberative dialogue on other issues which appear to have more potential for conflict.
- c. Focus on projects:
 - i. with the highest restoration need,
 - ii. which can demonstrate long-term benefits, ~~and~~
 - iii. which are aimed at restoring ecological resiliency and natural disturbance regimes,
 - iv. ~~Identify that opportunities to~~ provide economic benefit to local communities and reliable/stable supply of material; ~~and~~
 - iv-v. ~~Identify opportunities to that~~ protect and restore clean water, stable soils, native vegetation and quality habitat for native fish and wildlife.
- d. Incorporate landscape-scale and wholistic information and analysis before making collaborative recommendations; including specifically
 - i. adjoining private lands
 - ii. grazing allotments
 - iii. wildlife habitat and corridors.

III. Representation, Participation, Committees

The UFCG will actively seek to involve representatives of diverse perspectives, needs, and expertise. This includes:

- Community support organizations
 - Concerned community members
 - County Commissioners and other elected officials
 - Economic Development agencies
 - Environmental/Conservation Groups
 - Federal Agencies
 - Forest Contractors
 - Forest industries
 - Landowners
 - Recreation interests
 - State Agencies
 - Tribes
- [alphabetical order]

The UFCG will be an open meeting organization. We will seek to include a diversity of stakeholder interests and geographic representation. UFCG meetings will occur on the 4th Thursday of the month. The public will be invited to participate in meetings of the full Collaborative.

Because the group will communicate via email and phone between regularly scheduled meetings, it is recognized that any direction taken, or decision made during meetings will supersede alternative direction or decisions that develop outside of facilitated meetings.

The UFCG will not develop standing subcommittees outside of the Administrative Committee, and the entire group will participate in group decision-making. Ad Hoc committees may be formed, as needed, to deliberate on areas of disagreement, to do research, and/or draft procedural documents, etc. Recommendations from ad hoc committees shall be brought to the entire UFCG for deliberation and approval.

IV. Ground Rules

A) Basic Rules for Collaboration

1. Respect each other in and outside of meetings.
2. No backroom deals.
3. Personal attacks will not be tolerated.
4. The personal integrity and values of participants will be respected.
5. Stereotyping will be avoided.
6. Commitments will not be made lightly and will be kept; agreements will be honored.
7. Disagreements will be regarded as “problems to be solved,” rather than as “battles to be won.”

8. Participants are representative of a broad range of interests, each having concerns about the outcome of the issues at hand. All parties recognize the legitimacy of the interests and concerns of others, and expect that their interests will be represented as well.
9. Participants commit to keeping their colleagues/constituents informed about the progress of these discussions.
10. Participants commit to stating interests, problems, and opportunities. Not positions.
11. Participants will air problems, disagreements and critical information during meetings to avoid surprises.
12. Participants commit to search for opportunities and alternatives. The creativity of the group can often find the best solution.
13. Participants agree to verify rumors at full group meetings before accepting them as fact.

B) Meeting Behavior - all participants will:

1. Come to meetings prepared
2. Respect the basic rules of collaboration (as stated above)
3. Voice their concerns during meetings and take the time to resolve those issues
4. Refrain from side conversations during the meeting
5. Participants will make sure only one person speaks at a time – let individuals finish their thoughts and then take a deep breath before responding
6. Respect the facilitator and meeting agenda

C) Meeting planning and coordination

1. As a general rule, full group collaborative meetings will be scheduled for the fourth Thursday of each month
2. Meetings where key decisions will be made will be announced well in advance (2 weeks)
3. Meetings will be announced via email and available on the calendar located on the UFCG website (or by phone and/or mail for members who do not have email)
4. Meeting agendas will be sent out approximately 10 days prior to the meeting to allow for group input and suggestions.

D) Record keeping

1. Minutes will be taken at each meeting and shared with members who are on the list serve or have requested them by mail no later than 3 weeks following any meeting.
2. Minutes from the prior meeting will be reviewed at the beginning of the next meeting and any issues (clarifications, other) will be discussed; meeting minutes will be approved.
3. Member organizations and representatives will be listed in minutes, with information indicating their presence or absence.

E) Internal communications protocol

1. A website will be maintained for storing and sharing all information. Partners are encouraged to help develop content for the website. The address is: <http://orsolutions.org/osproject/ufcg>

F) External communications protocol

1. Information about the collaborative will be made available to external stakeholders via the website and other venues as appropriate; all efforts will be taken to ensure that the group's work remains transparent to external audiences. Non-members will have access to all information and the ability to share thoughts and comments with the group.

V. Decision-Making System

A) Participation

While anyone may participate in meetings and deliberations, only persons signing this Operating Principles document may participate in group decision-making. Individuals must have attended at least 2 of the last 4 meetings to formally participate in group decisions (while allowing the use of "alternates" from the same organization if needed).

Committee members are encouraged to prioritize attending meetings in person. If this is not possible, members are encouraged to ensure a proxy is in attendance or to submit written input to the facilitator ahead of time. Committee and full group agendas should note if the group will be asked to make a decision during that meeting. Materials and information that will help inform committee or full group member decision-making should be distributed at least a week before the group is asked to discuss it.

Rather than establishing formal quorum rules, the group has agreed that substantive decisions should not be made at meetings where the full spectrum of stakeholder interests are not present. The group may make tentative decisions at such meetings, or may delay decisions until the following meeting..

Forest Service staffs are extremely important to this effort, but will only participate in an advisory capacity for the decision process.

B) Consensus-Seeking

The UFCG agrees to be a consensus-seeking group. Consensus is defined as decisions that all parties can support, or at a minimum, agree to live with. When dissenting from what appears to be a group consensus, members should provide a constructive alternative that they think will meet everyone's needs. If no consensus can be achieved, an ad hoc committee may be formed to find a resolution. If the ad-hoc committee is unable to find a resolution, the full UFCG may issue more than one recommendation or report. In this event, each report will include a full list of persons and/or organizations supporting each recommendation as well as the actions that each supporter expects to take, if any. All decisions that were made at a meeting will be documented at meetings end and the level of agreement with decisions will be recorded.

Consensus on a decision about a project, recommendation, or action the group plans to take will be reached when all meeting participants can make one of the following statements about a decision:

- I agree with the decision and will publicly support it.

- I agree with the decision but will refrain from publicly supporting it.
- I can live with the decision (and won't disparage it in public).

As decisions are being made by either the full group or an ad-hoc committee, eligible members will be asked to indicate their support either by a show of hands or verbal confirmation. Each participant has the ability to disagree with elements of decisions as they're being developed, but must offer a constructive alternative that seeks to meet the needs of all participants involved.

C) Reversability of Decisions

Decisions made during meetings will not be revisited by the UFCG unless significant new ecological, economic, or social information that may affect the decision becomes available.

D) Outcome of Group Decision

Once the full group has ratified a decision, a report will be given to the USFS for their consideration in their role as decision makers for USFS managed lands and waters.

E) Administrative Committee

The UFCG will utilize an Administrative Committee to assist in the following functions: developing draft documents for full group consideration, fiscal administration oversight and assistance to the NFJDWC, discussion/feedback for staffing and other contracts, and agenda-setting for full group meetings.

The Admin Committee will strive to include diverse representation from amongst the full group, and will include at least one forest industry, one environmental organization, and one local community representative. Admin Committee members will serve one-year terms and may serve consecutive terms if desired by the participant and supported by the full UFCG group.

VI. Staff Roles

The North Fork John Day Watershed Council (NFJDWC) is the "host organization" of the Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group, and will provide, as funding allows, fiscal administration, neutral facilitation, outreach, minute-taking, and other functions desired by the group. The NFJDWC may enter into contracts with other entities to perform desired functions.

VII. Signature Page

Name

Title (if applicable)

Organization (if applicable)

Date

Forest Decision Model

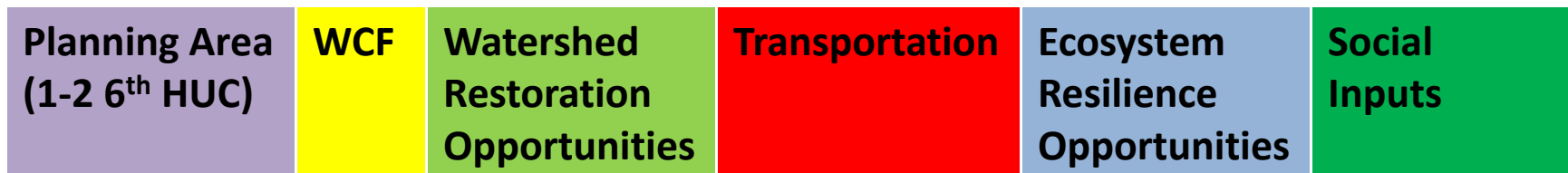
To: **Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Collaborative Team**

Steve Hawkins

9/6/2012

Forest Decision Model

Inputs to the Model



Project	6th HUC Watershed	FS Acres	Non-FS Acres
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Planning Area

- Planning at the 6th HUC level
- Identify acres by ownership

WCF-Scores					
Aquatic Physical	Aquatic Biological	Terrestrial Physical	Terrestrial Biological	6th HUC Total	WRAP Status

WCF- Watershed Condition Framework

- **Aquatic Physical**
 - Water Quality
 - Flow
 - Large Woody Debris
 - Channel
- **Aquatic Biological**
 - Life Form
 - Native Species
 - Riparian Veg Condition
- **Terrestrial Physical**
 - Roads/Trails
 - Maintenance
 - Open Density
 - Prox. to Water
 - Erosion
- **Terrestrial Biological**
 - FRCC
 - Forest Cover
 - Invasive Plants
 - Forest Health
 - Insect/Disease
 - Ozone

WRAPS-

Watershed Restoration Action Plan (identify items that can be corrected to lower WCF Score)

Watershed Restoration			
Instream Miles	Riparian Acres	Aquatic Organism Passage	Fish Species

Watershed Restoration

In stream Miles- Identified miles of restoration work such as : LWD, Channel stabilization, ect...

Riparian Acres- Acres of Riparian Vegetation (Not RHCA Acres)

Aquatic Organism Passage- Barriers impeding fish passage

Fish Species-

CH Chinook salmon

BT Bull Trout

RB Red Band Trout

Transportation		
Total Road Density	Open Route Density	MRS Obliteration Miles

Transportation

Total Road Density- All roads open and closed with existing road prisms

Open Route Density- Based on TMP open routes (roads/Trails)

MRS Obliteration Miles- Roads identified with known resource issues or excess to forest user needs

Ecosystem Resilience			
Acres Warm/Dry to desired condition	Acres Moist to desired Condition	FRCC veg departure 6th HUC	Past Fuels treatment acres

Ecosystem Resilience

Acres Warm/Dry – Acres in Mid-seral closed stand status identified in FRCC as above historic range. May also include pre-commercial thinning needs and excess late seral acres.

Acres Moist- Acres in Mid-seral closed stand status identified in FRCC as above historic range. May also include pre-commercial thinning needs.

FRCC departure- Ranges from 1-99%

0-33 slightly departed functioning properly

34-66 at moderate risk

67-99 highly at risk of losing key ecosystem functions from disturbance

Past fuels treatments- identifies needs for maintenance of past RX burns.

Includes all treatments contributing to fuels reduction in the last 20 years

Social Inputs				
WUI acres	Partners	Collaboration	Products MBF	Investment Level

Social Inputs

WUI Acres- Identified in Each County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Partners- Identities partner in implementation, planning and/or funding

Collaboration- priorities of collaborative and who is interested

Forest Products- MMBF

Investment Level- Information, surveys, or time previously invested in sub-watershed

Watershed Restoration Action Plan

	Essential Project Name	Project Description	Attribute/ Indicator Addressed	Scale (miles and/ or acres)	Potential Partner Involvement***	Time line: Starting (year) and for (#) of years	Estimated Cost & Potential Funding Sources
1a	Bull Run Creek Mine Tailings Restoration	Mine tailings restoration on approximately 2 miles of stream. The restoration would include mine tailings removal/recontour for floodplain restoration; large wood placement; and riparian planting.	Water Quality 1.1 Aquatic Habitat 3.2, 3.3 Riparian 5.1	2 mi	Potential partners: <i>Issues: Some mixed land ownership, dispersed recreation, mining claims, acquiring trees over 21", land survey to determine land ownership</i>	Starting 20--, for x years	\$450,000 for 1a-1b
1b	Upper Bull Run Creek Wood Placement	Wood placement on approximately 2.5 miles of upper Bull Run Creek.	Aquatic Habitat 3.2, 3.3	2.5 mi	Potential Partners: <i>Issues: Some trees over 21" will be needed for the project.</i>	Starting 20--, for x years	
2a	Deep Creek Restoration -lower reach	Option 1: current culvert replacement project undergoing design/NEPA work Option 2: Obliterate the lower mile of 7370 adjacent to Deep Creek; flood plain restoration, road recontour, wood placement and planting. Construction of defined access points at a dispersed recreation site. Three culverts would be removed (Located on Channel, Deep and Boulder Creeks). Access would be provided through the 7370 road adjacent to Boundary Creek.	Water Quality 1.1 Aquatic Habitat 3.2, 3.3 Riparian 5.1	1 mi?	Potential partners: <i>Issues: One of these culverts is being designed for replacement at this time. Loss of fast access to the road system. Some trees over 21" will be needed. Note-this road segment was designated "open" in draft TMP</i>	Starting 20--, for x years	\$150,000 all Deep Crk (2a-2c)
2b	Channel Creek Restoration	Obliterate 2 miles of road (7370/250) in the Channel Creek Headwaters. Other actions would include floodplain restoration, road recontour, wood placement, planting and three culvert removals.	Water Quality 1.1 Aquatic Habitat 3.2, 3.3 Riparian 5.1	2 mi	Potential partners: <i>Issues: Mining claims and dispersed recreation.</i>	Starting 20--, for x years	
2c	Deep Creek Restoration - upper reach	Obliterate .5 mile of road (7370/162) (existing closed road) adjacent to Deep Creek. Other actions would include road recontour, floodplain restoration, wood placement and planting.	Water Quality 1.1 Aquatic Habitat 3.2, 3.3 Riparian 5.1	.5 mi	Potential partners: <i>Issues: No significant issues.</i>	Starting 20--, for x years	
3	Corral Creek Restoration	Obliterate 2 miles of road (7366/020) in Corral Creek (closed but has ATV traffic). Other actions include road recontour, floodplain restoration, planting, wood placement, and one culvert removal. May need to do a small amount of road construction to keep access to the road system on the Southeast side of the creek.	Water Quality 1.1 Aquatic Habitat 3.2, 3.3 Riparian 5.1	2 mi	Potential Partners: <i>Issues: Check on access from 010 road to the Southeast road system.</i>	Starting 20--, for x years	\$50,000

4	Bull Run Culvert Replacement- Corrigan Spgs Rd	Design/NEPA in process [Ray add details]	Aquatic Habitat 3.1			Starting 20--, for x years	
5	High Priority Culvert Replacements on FS roads (6)	Replace up to (6) high priority culverts There are nine culvert replacements that are rated "high" for replacement within the subwatershed. High ratings were given for proximity to fish habitat, risk of failure, and not meeting ODFW fish passage criteria (velocity barriers, jump heights, etc.). Of these nine culverts, three are on County Road 24 (Not USFS Rd) and are not included here.	Water Quality 1.1 Aquatic Habitat 3.3 Terrestrial 11.1		Potential Partners: <i>Issues: Road access at time of construction.</i>	Starting in 20-- , for x years	\$1,050,000
6	High Priority Culvert Replacements – non FS road (3)	Work with county to pursue 3 culvert replacements on County Rd 24	Water Quality 1.1 Aquatic Habitat 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 Riparian 5.1		<i>Issues: Should we include these projects if not on FS roads/under our authority?</i>	Starting in 20-- , for x years	
7	Other Culvert Replacements (low- mod priority)	There are an additional four culverts that are rated "low to moderate" priority for replacement within the subwatershed. Typically, these culverts are rated low because of proximity to fish habitat or adequate passage.	Water Quality 1.1 Aquatic Habitat 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 Riparian 5.1		<i>Issues: Probably will not include this since there are enough other high priority projects</i>	Starting in 20-- , for x years	\$400,000
8	Meadow Restoration	Remove encroaching conifers in meadow habitat [Suzanne add details]	Water Quality 1.1 Roads 6.1, 6.2, 6.3			Starting in 20-- , for x years	
9	Fuels treatment to improve fire resiliency of watershed	Thinning/burning projects to reduce Fire Regime Condition Class departure. Potential for biomass/firewood/CCF. PCT : 3000 acres Piling: 600 acres Commercial Thin: 2000 Acres RX Fire: 3200 Acres	Fire Regime 8.1	8900 acres	<i>Partners: Grant County (CWPP)/ ODF/ Issues: Allows private landowners to apply for fuels reduction grant dollars if USFS has project. Small amount of RX fire possible with existing NEPA Nepa costs \$360,000.00 over 2 years, suggest using Grant County Collaborative</i>	Starting in 2015-, for 10 years	WFHF:NFIR \$1,900,000

Forest Decision Model

Identified Restoration Priorities and Opportunities at the Landscape Scale

WRAPs +

Collaboration

=

Efficiencies

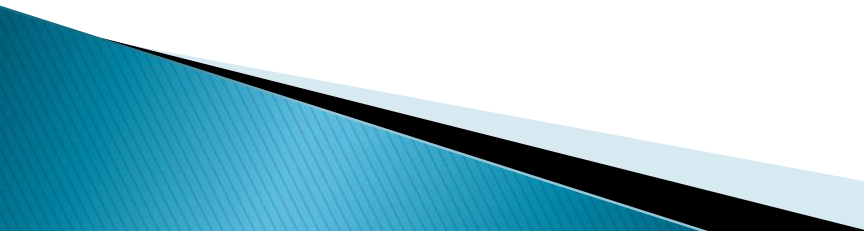
Consensus Process Outline

Deschutes Skyline
Blue Mountain Forest Partners
Payette Forest Coalition

Deschutes Skyline Forest Collaborative Organization

- ▶ Full collaborative will discuss and deliberate project issues.
- ▶ Recommendations on project will be made by a smaller Steering Committee.
 - Made up of signatories from key stakeholder interest groups
 - 3 year term
 - Alternates may be designated.
- ▶ Sub-Committees to support implementation:
 - Outreach and Communications
 - Monitoring
 - Appropriations
 - Restoration Planning

Deschutes Skyline Forest Collaborative Decision Process

- ▶ Decisions will be made by the Steering Committee.
 - The committee will strive for consensus in decision making.
 - Steering Committee members must have attended 2 of the last 4 meetings to participate in decision making.
 - If consensus cannot be reached, a 2/3 majority of voting Steering Committee members present can make decisions.
- 

Blue Mountain Forest Partners (BMFP) Operations Manual

- ▶ BMFP will seek to involve representatives of diverse perspectives, needs and expertise.
- ▶ Basic Rules for Collaboration:
 - All parties recognize the legitimacy of the interests and concerns of others, and expect that their interests will be represented as well.
 - No personal attacks.
 - No backroom deals.
 - Respect each other in and outside of meetings
 - Commitments will not be made lightly and will be kept; agreements will be honored.
 - Come to meetings prepared.

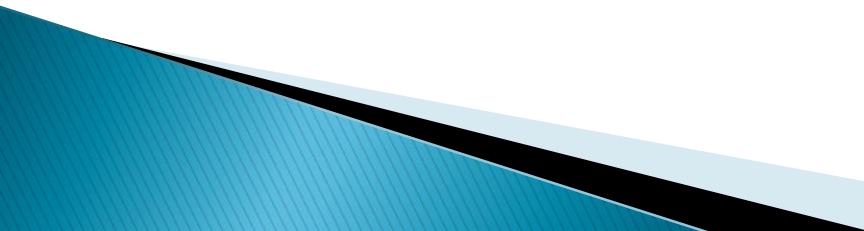
BMFP Decision Making Process

- ▶ Project sub-group will make decisions*
 - Members will be asked show support by a show of hands or verbal confirmation.
 - Members who disagree must offer constructive alternative the seeks to meet the needs of all participants.
 - Two week delay between the sub-group decision and full group decision.
- ▶ After Sub-Group ratification, the decision will be presented to BMFP Collaborative

BMFP Consensus

- ▶ Sub-groups must make effort to reach consensus within a given timeframe.
- ▶ Consensus means that each participant can say one of the following:
 - I agree and will publically support the decision
 - I agree but will refrain from publically supporting the decision
 - I can live with the decision and will not disparage it in public
- ▶ If group cannot reach consensus:
 - Areas of agreement and disagreement will be clearly recorded.
 - Majority and minority reports will be written to address areas of disagreement
 - Reports will be given to decision makers for USFS
 - Name of lead authors and names of who agree with report
 - Proposal and rationale used to develop it
 - What members anticipate doing if their proposal is chosen by USFS (i.e. defend it in public), or not chosen (i.e. file and objection, appeal, litigate, etc.)

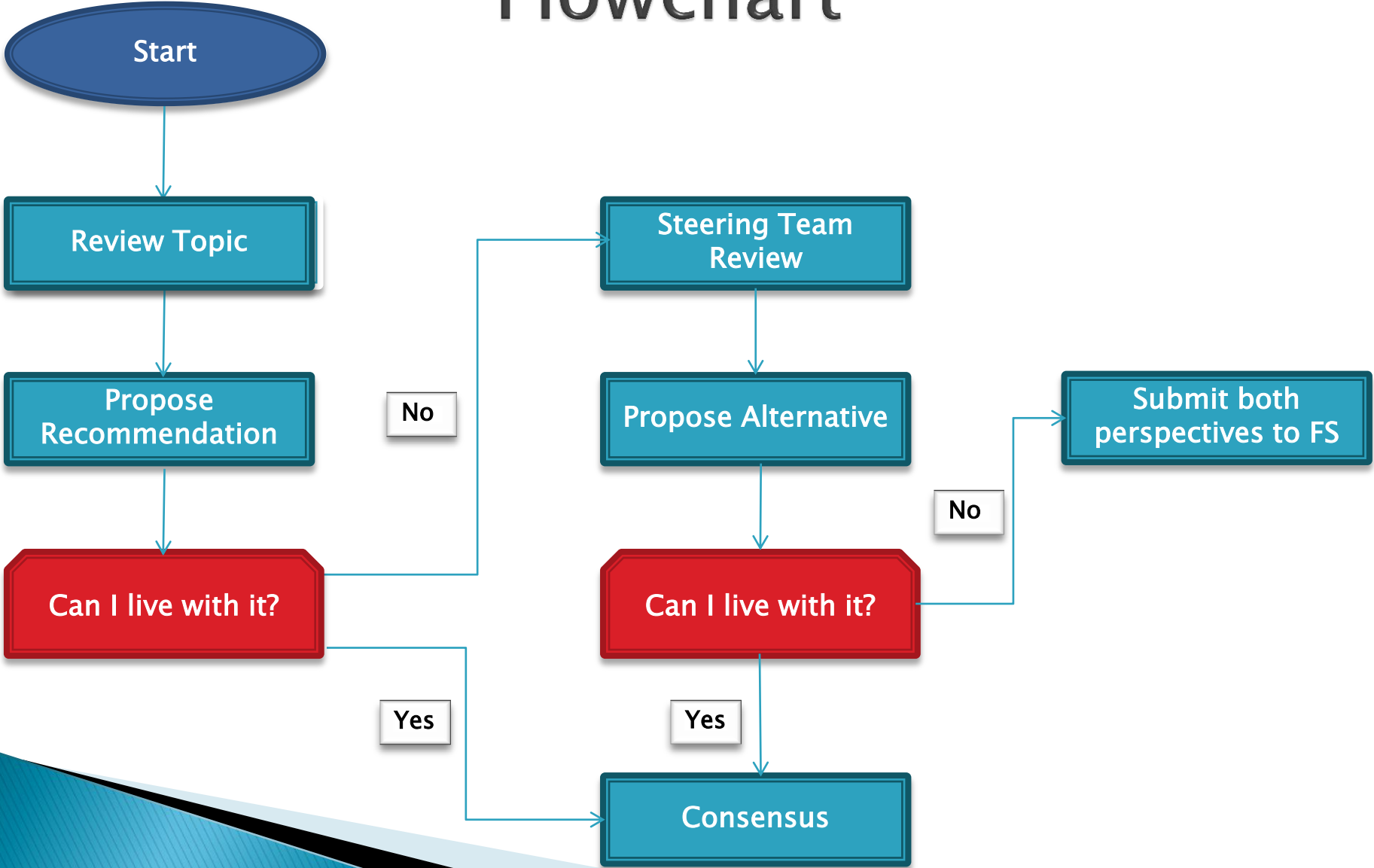
Payette Forest Coalition Ground-Rules

- ▶ Every partner commits to:
 - Support the Coalition recommendations in their interactions with the media and general public.
 - Forgo the option to appeal the Line Officer's decision (administrative appeal and litigation) if the proposed action is consistent with the Coalitions recommendations.
 - Continue constructive participation as member of Coalition.
 - Not independently lobby the USFS to change proposed action.
- 

Payette Coalition Consensus

- ▶ The Coalition will review issues as a group.
- ▶ Guiding question for each member is:
Can I live with the recommendation/proposal?
 - Yes – Consensus has been reached.
 - No – The Steering Team will meet, review the issue and propose a solution to the group.
 - Repeat process.
 - If answer continues to be NO, both perspectives are documented and communicated to the Forest Service.

Payette Coalition Decision Process Flowchart



FOREST LEVEL COLLABORATION
Combined list from June 7 and Sept. 6 Meetings
 Northeast Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center

NAME	EMAIL	ORGANIZATION
Martin, Kevin	kmartin@fs.fed.us	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
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Warner, Fred	fwarner@bakercounty.org	Baker County
Kerns, Jan	jkerns@rconnects.com	Baker County Natural Resources Advisory Committee
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Umpleby, Aaron	pwwater@eoni.com	Powder Valley Water Control District
Miller, Gary	gary_miller@fws.gov	US Fish and Wildlife Service
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