Acknowledgments:

This project is made possible through financial support from the US Endowment for Forestry and Communities and USDA Rural Development.

About the Dry Forest Zone:

The Dry Forest Zone (DFZ) is a five-year project to address common natural resource-based economic development challenges through increased networking and capacity building at a regional scale. Sustainable Northwest leads this project in partnership with Wallowa Resources in northeastern Oregon, the Watershed Research and Training Center in northern California, and the Ecosystem Workforce Program at the University of Oregon. The central components of the DFZ strategy are: 1) To build strong local nonprofit organizations and collaborative processes to achieve forest and economic resilience, 2) Create multiple value streams from land management and incentives for forest restoration and stewardship, 3) Develop integrated biomass utilization and renewable energy; and 4) Create the policy conditions to support sustainable forest stewardship on public and private lands.

Maps and infographics by Autumn Ellison, Cody Evers, Greg Oldson, and Eric White, Ecosystem Workforce Program
Photos: Emily Jane Davis, Ecosystem Workforce Program

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541-346-4545
ewp@uoregon.edu
ewp.uoregon.edu

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Forest collaborative groups
Northwestern United States

Data collected by EWP

Contact: ewp@uoregon.edu
Created: 03/05/2014
www.dryforestzone.org
### Public lands collaboratives

**Washington**
- N. Central Wa. Forest Health Collaborative
- Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition
- Olympic Forest Coalition
- Pinchot Partners
- South Gifford Pinchot Collaborative Group

**Montana**
- Beaverhead-Deerlodge Working Group
- Bitterroot Restoration Committee
- Elkhorn Restoration Committee
- Gallatin Community Collaborative
- Kootenai Forest Stakeholders Coalition
- Lincoln Restoration Committee
- Lolo Restoration Committee
- Tenmile Watershed Collaborative
- Whitefish Forest Partnership

**Oregon**
- Ashland Forest Resiliency Stewardship Project
- Black Hills Collaborative Project
- Blue Mountains Forest Partners
- Central OR Partnerships for Wildfire Risk Reduction
- Harney County Restoration Collaborative
- Lakeview Stewardship Group
- North Santiam Forest Collaborative
- Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative
- Southern OR Forest Restoration Collaborative
- Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group
- Wallowa-Whitman Forest Collaborative

**Idaho**
- Sawtooth Valley Wildland Fire Collaborative
- Panhandle Forest Collaborative
- Payette Forest Coalition

**California**
- Modoc Sage-Steppe Collaborative

### All lands collaboratives

**Washington**
- Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative

**Montana**
- Gravelly Landscape Collaborative
- Southwestern Crown Collaborative

**Oregon**
- Alsea Stewardship Group
- Applegate Partnership
- Clackamas Stewardship Partners
- Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project
- Hebo Stewardship Group
- Josephine County Stewardship Group
- Marys Peak Stewardship Group
- McKenzie Collaborative Group
- Siuslaw Stewardship Group
- South Umpqua Rural Community Partnership
- Sweet Home All Lands Collaborative
- Wallowa County NRAC

**Idaho**
- Lemhi County Forest Restoration Group
- Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative
- Clearwater Basin Collaborative
- Shoshone County Forest Health Collaborative

**California**
- Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Group
- Mendocino Futures
- Modoc County NRAC
- Trinity Collaborative
- Western Klamath Uplands Prioritization Partnership
- Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group

**Nevada**
- Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition
FOREST COLLABORATIVE GROUPS
Collaborative groups build agreement by engaging diverse stakeholders in fostering natural resource management and economic development. There are at least 23 collaborative groups in Oregon, 10 of which have emerged since the start of the DFZ project in 2009.

Timeline of active forest collaborative groups
Oregon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Group name, year formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Black Hills Collaborative Project, 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>McKenzie Collaborative Group, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>North Santiam Forest Collaborative, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sweet Home All Lands Collaborative, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Wallowa-Whitman Forest Collaborative, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hebo Stewardship Group, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group, 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ashland Forest Resiliency Stewardship Project, 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project, 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Harney County Restoration Collaborative, 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Alsea Stewardship Group, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Blue Mountains Forest Partners, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Marys Peak Stewardship Group, 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>South Umpqua Rural Community Partnership, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Josephine County Stewardship Group, 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Southern OR Forest Restoration Collaborative, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Clackamas Stewardship Partners, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Central OR Partnerships for Wildfire Risk Reduction, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Siuslaw Stewardship Group, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lakeview Stewardship Group, 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wallowa County NRAC, 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Applegate Partnership, 1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of collaborative groups
Community-based forestry organizations
Northwestern United States

Community-based organizations are typically rural, small organizations focused on improving ecological and socioeconomic conditions in a specific local area. We defined them here as organizations that:
1) Were not an established, widespread type of entity such as an Oregon watershed council,
2) Had both economic development and land stewardship goals, and
3) Had 501(c)3 status.

* A collaborative group that has acquired 501(c)3 status and meets our current definition of CBOs.
Community-based organizations are typically rural, small organizations focused on improving ecological and socioeconomic conditions in a specific local area. We defined them here as organizations that:
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*A collaborative group that has acquired 501(c)3 status and meets our current definition of CBOs.

**Washington**
1. Northwest Natural Resource Group
2. Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition
3. Initiative for Rural Innovation and Stewardship
4. Mt. Adams Resource Stewards

**Oregon**
5. Wallowa Resources
6. Blue Mountains Forest Partners*
7. Siuslaw Stewardship Group*
8. Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council
9. High Desert Partnership
10. Applegate Partnership
11. Lomakatsi Restoration Project
12. Southern Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative*
13. Lake County Resources Initiative

**California**
14. Northern California Resource Center
15. Mid-Klamath Watershed Council
16. Salmon River Restoration Council
17. Redwood Coast Community Action Agency
18. Watershed Research and Training Center
19. Mattole Restoration Council
20. Redwood Forest Foundation
21. Camptonville Community Partnership

**Montana**
22. Flathead Economic Policy Center
23. Northwest Connections  
   Swan Valley Ecosystem Center
24. Blackfoot Challenge
25. Clearwater Resource Council
26. Big Hole Watershed Committee
27. Centennial Valley Association

**Idaho**
28. Priest Community Forest Connection
29. Framing Our Community, Inc.
30. Salmon Valley Stewardship

**Defining CBOs**
Community-based organizations are typically rural, small organizations focused on improving ecological and socioeconomic conditions in a specific local area.
We defined them here as organizations that:
1) Were not an established, widespread type of entity such as an Oregon watershed council,
2) Had both economic development and land stewardship goals, and
3) Had 501(c)3 status.
US Forest Service personnel

Total employment, 1973-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Forest Service Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>42,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>58,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>39,865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% change in employees, 1973 to 2012

- 7% National
- 3% Region 5
- 37% Region 6

Data source: United States Office of Personnel Management

Employees at regional offices versus other duty stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All other duty stations</th>
<th>Cities with supervisor’s or regional offices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 5</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2,714</td>
<td>5,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>5,817</td>
<td>5,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,247</td>
<td>5,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 6</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>3,290</td>
<td>6,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>2,418</td>
<td>6,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,247</td>
<td>3,892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% change 1973 to 2012

-64% City w/ Supervisor’s or regional offices
-12% All other duty stations
+0.3%

Data source: United States Office of Personnel Management

Contact: ewp@uoregon.edu
Created: 03/05/2013
A Product of the Dry Forest Zone Project
www.dryforestzone.org
Forest Service personnel trends by county

* County trends are represented for counties with greater than 350,000 acres of National Forest land.

Data source: United States Office of Personnel Management; USDA Forest Service, Forest Inventory and Analysis

Contact: ewp@uoregon.edu
ANNUAL NATIONAL FOREST ACRES TREATED WITH STEWARDSHIP AUTHORITIES IN THE DFZ, FY1999-2013

Number of acres treated

- 0
- 6 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 2,000
- 2,001 - 3,000
- > 3,000

Data source: US Forest Service

A Product of the Dry Forest Zone Project

Created: 03/05/2014
www.dryforestzone.org
Contact: ewp@uoregon.edu
US Forest Service contracts awarded for restoration-related work

Dry Forest Zone

Fiscal year 2010 ($55.9M procured, 70% captured in DFZ)

Fiscal year 2011 ($33.2M procured, 83% captured in DFZ)

Fiscal year 2012 ($20.1M procured, 75% captured in DFZ)

Fiscal year 2013 ($21.2M procured, 71% captured in DFZ)

Data Source: USA Spending

FOREST SERVICE CONTRACTS AWARDED

The US Forest Service procured $130 million of services between fiscal years 2010-2013 to perform forest and watershed restoration work on national forests within the DFZ. ARRA significantly increased the amount invested in contracted work during 2009-2010.

Total value
- < $500,000
- $500,001 - $1,000,000
- > $1,000,000

Total vendors
- 1
- 2 - 10
- > 10

A Product of the Dry Forest Zone Project
Created: 03/05/2014
www.dryforestzone.org
Contact: ewp@uoregon.edu
The US Forest Service manages 16.8 million acres of national forest land in the Dry Forest Zone. It conducts a range of activities or “treatments” including timber harvest and hazardous fuels reduction. These activities may be implemented by the agency itself, a contracted business, or other organizations. Some activities can produce revenue, while others can incur costs. From 2009-2013, a total of nearly 700,000 acres were treated.

The majority of these acres (46 %) were treated using prescribed burning to reduce fuels. Only 17 % were commercial sales that generated revenue, but on several ranger districts in southern Oregon and northern California, this was the primary means of treating acres.
What treatments are being used and who is doing the work?

The US Forest Service manages 16.8 million acres of national forest land in the Dry Forest Zone. It conducts a range of activities or "treatments" including timber harvest and hazardous fuels reduction. These activities may be implemented by the agency itself, a contracted business, or other organizations. Some activities can produce revenue, while others can incur costs. From 2009-2013, a total of nearly 700,000 acres were treated.

Workforces including Forest Service employees, private sector contractors, timber purchasers, and others perform treatments. Forest Service employees implemented the most prescribed burning. Contractors performed the most mechanical and hand treatments. A majority of ranger districts relied on non-Forest Service groups to implement mechanical and hand treatments.

### Division of labor for the two primary treatment methods

- **Burning**
- **Mechanical and hand treatments**

### Implementation of mechanical and hand treatments by workforce type

- **Forest Service employees**
- **Contractors**
- **Purchasers**
- **Others * **

Data source: Forest Service Activity Tracking System (FACTS)

* Others includes combinations of workforce groups as well as stewardship work.
The Dry Forest Zone has 16.8 million acres of national forests, which produced a total of $53 million in timber sales from 2009-2012. Who got this wood?

Forest Service timber from the Dry Forest Zone was sold to:

Companies inside the Zone (64%)

Companies outside the Zone (36%)

64% ($34 million) of these timber sales went to companies in the Zone. Amount of timber sold locally (within specific regions) differed greatly.

The timber sales

Blue Mountains

National forests sold: 5.5 million acres of national forests

$14.7 million in timber sales

89% was sold locally

Central Oregon

National forests sold: 4.5 million acres of national forests

$15.5 million in timber sales

82% was sold locally

Southern Oregon

National forests sold: 0.9 million acres of national forests

$7.8 million in timber sales

22% was sold locally

Northern California

National forests sold: 5.9 million acres of national forests

$14.7 million in timber sales

13% was sold locally

These companies purchased a total of $48 million in Forest Service timber. 67% (just over $32 million) of this came from Zone forests. The amount of timber and proportion purchased locally (within specific regions) differed greatly, suggesting differences in purchaser dependence on local timber supplies.

117 companies located within the Dry Forest Zone purchased Forest Service timber from 2009-2012. How much wood did they get from the Zone?

- 84% was purchased locally from Blue Mountains
- 82% was purchased locally from Central Oregon
- 22% was purchased locally from Southern Oregon
- 13% was purchased locally from Northern California

32 companies made:

- 21 companies made:

- Forest Service timber from the Dry Forest Zone was sold to:

- Companies inside the Zone (64%)

- Companies outside the Zone (36%)

- 64% ($34 million) of these timber sales went to companies in the Zone. Amount of timber sold locally (within specific regions) differed greatly.
117 companies located within the Dry Forest Zone purchased Forest Service timber from 2009-2012. How much wood did they get from the Zone?

Companies from the Dry Forest Zone purchased Forest Service timber from:

- **Forests in the Zone (67%)**
- **Forests outside the Zone (33%)**

These companies purchased a total of $48 million in Forest Service timber. 67% (just over $32 million) of this came from Zone forests. The amount of timber and proportion purchased locally (within specific regions) differed greatly, suggesting differences in purchaser dependence on local timber supplies.

The timber sales from these companies were sold to:

- **Southern Oregon**: 21 companies made: $9.1 million in Forest Service timber purchases. 19% was purchased locally.
- **Central Oregon**: 32 companies made: $15.2 million in Forest Service timber purchases. 84% was purchased locally.
- **Blue Mountains**: 32 companies made: $20.4 million in Forest Service timber purchases. 66% was purchased locally.
- **Northern California**: 32 companies made: $3.2 million in Forest Service timber purchases. 58% was purchased locally.

Data Source: USFS Timber Information Management system (TiMS) (fy2009 - fy2012)

Contact: ewp@uoregon.edu
Community Capacity and Land Stewardship Program, 2011-2013
Dry Forest Zone

2013 Award Recipients

**Inside the Zone**
1. Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group, $24,000
2. Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative Development, $23,981
3. Community Forestry Projects and Education in the Illinois Valley, $8,000
4. Western Klamath Mountains Partnership, $24,000
5. Trinity Collaborative, $20,000

**Outside the Zone**
6. Expanding Community Capacity Building, $20,000
7. Growing Collaborative Capacity through Landscape Assessment, $20,267
8. Long-Term Strategic Planning and Multi-Party Monitoring Coordinator, $20,000
10. Elk Creek Watershed Restoration Project, $24,000

2012 Award Recipients

**Inside the Zone**
1. Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group, $24,000
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3. Community Forestry Projects and Education in the Illinois Valley, $8,000
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10. Elk Creek Watershed Restoration Project, $24,000

Data source: EWP

A Product of the Dry Forest Zone Project
www.dryforestzone.org

Created: 03/05/2014
# 2013 Award Recipients

## Inside the Zone
1. Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group, $24,000
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8. Long-Term Strategic Planning and Multi-Party Monitoring Coordinator, $20,000
10. Elk Creek Watershed Restoration Project, $24,000

# 2012 Award Recipients

## Inside the Zone
11. Wallowa-Whitman Forest Collaborative Planning Project, $20,000
12. Range Alliance for Malheur National Forest Allotments, $24,000
13. Umatilla Forest Collaborative Group - Phase 2, $24,000
14. Collaborative Forest Conservation on the Malheur National Forest, $19,000
15. Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project Capacity Building, $23,980
16. Ochoco Forest Restoration Collaborative, $23,947
17. Klamath Tribal Ecosystem Restoration Workforce Initiative, $24,000
18. Rogue Basin Dry Forest Restoration Project, $24,000
19. Lakeview Stewardship Group, $12,240

## Outside the Zone
20. Pinchot Partners Continue Community Capacity Building, $24,000
21. South Gifford Pinchot Collaborative Continues, $24,000
22. Integrated Restoration of the Breitenbush Watershed at the Landscape Scale, $23,540
23. Sweet Home All Lands Collaborative, $20,665
24. Elk Creek Collaborative Restoration Program, $23,400

# 2011 Award Recipients

## Inside the Zone
25. Joseph Creek Collaborative Watershed Restoration Program, $15,000
26. North Fork Whole Watershed Restoration Capacity Building Project, $10,000
27. Deschutes Skyline Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project, $15,000
28. A Landscape Assessment for the Illinois Valley, Oregon, $22,500
29. Organizational Capacity Building, $14,000

## Outside the Zone
30. Pinchot Partners Community Capacity Building, $10,000
31. Clackamas Stewardship Partners Coordinator, $23,911
32. Strengthening Collaboration on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, $15,000
33. Lower John Day Tri-County Watershed Coop. Man. and Conserv. Coordination, $7,889
34. Umatilla National Forest Landscape Collaboration Capacity Project, $9,192
35. Greasy Creek Watershed Partnership and Project Design, $23,720
36. Hebo Stewardship Group Planning, $15,000
2013 Unemployment rate and 2008-2013 trend
Dry Forest Zone

Unemployment rates spiked in 2009 due to the nationwide recession. Since 2010, joblessness has declined in the DFZ but remains consistently higher than the national average. Unemployment is currently highest in Trinity and Siskiyou counties.

Unemployment trends between 2008 and 2013
Poverty has increased nationally since 2008. Poverty in the DFZ has been more prevalent than the national average and has increased at a faster rate. Poverty levels in 2012 were highest in Wheeler, Josephine, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties.
BIOMASS ENERGY FACILITIES

The DFZ has diverse infrastructure for utilizing woody biomass for energy. Clusters of biomass energy producers and end users have emerged across the region, especially in Grant County, Oregon.
CHANGE IN FIRE REGIME

The LandFire fire regime condition class (FRCC) describes the degree that current fire conditions have diverged from historic patterns. Changes to fire regimes are driven by altered vegetation characteristics, fuel composition, land use, and fire patterns. Changes to fire regime can drastically alter key ecosystem characteristics.

Condition class
- Normal (FRCC I)
- Moderate change (FRCC II)
- High change (FRCC III)

Land cover
- Water
- Urban / barren
- Agriculture

Data source: Landfire.gov
Federal land ownership

Federally-owned lands cover 68% of the DFZ and much of the West. This affects the opportunities and constraints that rural communities face in fostering natural resource-based economic development.

Land management
- US Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- Other federal agencies
- Indian reservations

Data source: National Atlas
The Dry Forest Zone project is led by Sustainable Northwest in partnership with Wallowa Resources, the Watershed Research and Training Center, and the Ecosystem Workforce Program at the University of Oregon. The project is funded by the US Endowment for Forestry and Communities, and USDA Rural Development.