

Western Oregon RAC Meeting Notes

Date: October 26 and October 30, 2020

Location: Virtual meeting on Zoom

RAC Coordinator/Facilitator: Kyle Sullivan

DFO: Elizabeth Burghard, Medford District Manager

Day 1 - October 26 - 9 am to 11:30 am, 1 pm to 3:30 pm

Welcome & Introductions (Kyle Sullivan, Elizabeth Burghard)

Attendees: Elizabeth Burghard, BLM Medford District Manager and Designated Federal Official; Kyle Sullivan, Facilitator and Public Affairs Officer, BLM Medford District.

Guests: BLM Oregon/Washington State Director Barry Bushue.

Presenters: Jeff Fedrizzi, BLM State FMO; Dave Ballenger, Recreation Fee Program Lead.

BLM District Managers: Steve Lydick Coos Bay; Heather Whitman, Roseburg; Todd Forbes, Lakeview; Jose Linares, NW OR.

SRS Title II Coordinators: Pat Johnston, State Lead; Christina Beslin, SW OR; Megan Harper, Coordinator for Coastal Area, BLM Coos Bay District Public Affairs Officer; Stephanie Messerle, BLM Coos Bay Fish Biologist.

District Public Affairs Officers: Cheyne Rossbach, Roseburg; Lisa McNee, Lakeview; Kyle Sullivan, Medford.

BLM Field Manager: Kevin Heatley, Klamath Falls **Associate District Manager:** David Howell, NW OR.

RAC members:

Category 1: Dean Finnerty, Trout Unlimited, located on Umpqua River outside of Scottsburg; Dino Venti, Business Owner in Salem; Samara Phelps, Executive Director of Tourism in Clackamas County; Jack LeRoy, Forest Contractor, Member of the Rogue-Siskiyou Trails Committee and President of the Motorcycle Riders Association.

Category 2: Matt Swanson, located on the southern Oregon Coast, runs a watershed restoration and natural resource management company in Coos and Curry Counties; Ken McCall, located North of Corvallis, career in the Forest Service; Stanley Vejtasa, retired chemical engineer, active in forestry and watershed issues for past 20 years; George McKinley, representing environmental interests.

Category 3: Michael Kennedy, natural resource manager for the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians located on the central Oregon Coast; Bob Main, Coos County Commissioner; Kevin Christiansen, construction manager State of Oregon; Lily Morgan, Josephine County Commissioner; Craig Pope, Polk County County Commissioner, represents the O&C Association.

Notetaker: Jan Mathis, BLM Coos Bay District.

Public: No members of the public attended.

Comments from BLM Oregon/Washington State Director Barry Bushue

Appreciate everyone taking the time to be a part of the RAC. I realize that it requires a lot of work and responsibility on your part. Each one of you brings some type of expertise. Having a broad based RAC with a

group of interested people will help us with the discussions we need to have as we move forward. Thank you for your commitment.

New agenda item/Business update (Elizabeth Burghard)

- Want to make sure everyone is aware that there are different timeframes for serving on the RAC. We have some terms sunsetting in 2021 which will leave nine vacancies.
- Currently advertising for those nine vacancies. Encourage everyone to apply for another term if yours is sunsetting. Contact Kyle for application information. Also, if you know of anyone who would be a great addition to the RAC, let them know.
- This will affect the quorum that we have, so it's really important that we take care of lot of business while we have a quorum.
- The application period runs through November 13.

Decisions and action items for the meeting:

- Learn and understand roles and responsibilities of RAC.
- Get to know local BLM offices/people.
- Learn about SRS Title II process, prep for distribution of funding in December.
- Elect Chair/Co-chair.

Fire Season update (Jeff Fedrizzi)

- Provided an overview of the Western Oregon Operating Plan (WOOP) which is an annual plan signed jointly between the BLM, Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Douglas and Coos Forest Protective Associations for fire protection on Oregon's westside.
- The WOOP is tiered from the Pacific NW Master Agreement which gives us authority under federal statutes and acts (such as the Stafford Act) to work not only with other federal agencies, but also with state and local agencies on fire suppression, prevention, fuels reduction, and other emergencies. The intent is to limit duplication and increase efficiencies.
- Joint BLM and ODF workgroup developing options to strategically plan the WOOP to reduce costs and still maintain an appropriate level of suppression response.
- 2020 Fire Season: There were about 3400 fires effecting about 1.9 million acres in the Pacific Northwest to date, with 1800 being in Oregon.
 - 66 percent were human caused fires, seeing an uptick in human caused fires, more people out recreating. Costs so far estimated at about a half a billion just in the PNW.
 - 33,000 firefighters went out this year nationwide from 39 different agencies to include about 260 from Canada and 500 from Mexico. This set a new record.
- With the large fires, smoke was a huge health issue this year.
- There were 2,000 miles of fire line.
- Six pilots were killed this year, four were helicopter pilots, two were air tanker pilots.
- 13 FEMA fire management systems grants were submitted from the ODF and were approved to help with fire suppression costs.
- The fires we saw this year were unprecedented for the PNW.

From Q&A from RAC members/constituents:

Question about funding going towards fuels management.

Answer: Not enough funding goes towards prevention and fuels management as compared to suppression. This isn't necessarily by an agency's choice, it about the authority of the funds we have. Emergency suppression funds are a lot more accessible.

Question about having permanent firefighters available.

Answer: Having a permanent firefighter crew that could do other work during the off-season is something that we're working on.

Comments:

From personal observation, industry plays a big part in bringing equipment and additional people to a fire. Both the BLM and ODF were way behind the curve to put the word out to industry to get those resources out to the South Obenchain Fire. Would like to see earlier outreach to bring industry onboard as much as possible including to assist with staff and management.

There are issues with resources that we need to fix at the federal level. At South Obenchain, for example, a company showed up with multiple pieces of equipment, one piece of equipment was certified and the other wasn't, they said they could only use the certified piece, so the other piece was sent to Slater. They had to put in 18 miles of line in that day, they did it with local crews and federal officers working on structural engines, they did an incredible job. There was a point where there were no firefighters available anywhere. We need to have a bigger conversation about resources.

District Manager Perspectives on Fire Season

NW OR, Jose Linares

- Riverside Fire, 137K acres. 12,600 acres of BLM.
- Beachie Creek Fire (east of Salem), 192K acres, 38K of BLM land, significant amount of private land burned.
- Holiday Farm Fire (east of Eugene/Springfield), 173K acres, 18K of BLM land, significant amount of private land burned.
- Several smaller fires: Cascade Complex (east of Riverside and Beachie Creek fires).
- Three Type 1 teams, Area Command Team, and a Type 2 team working on the fires at the same time.
- Doing post fire work: Emergency stabilization, removing hazard trees on the roadside, focusing on the areas where people can safely access to do burned area assessments.
- Several rec sites were destroyed including Fisherman's Bend. It will be a long term effort to address the impasse to the rec sites and infrastructure.
- Devastating to the local communities, about 1000 homes were destroyed.
- Will start to assess for salvage.

Roseburg, Heather Whitman

- Archie Creek Fire, 131,500 acres, a little over 40K acres of BLM land, 26K acres of Forest Service land, and 63K acres private land burned. It was a very high severity burn.
- 2100 people were evacuated, 109 homes were lost. Very fortunate there were no fatalities with any residents because the fire spread so quickly.
- There were 14K acres of BLM that was harvest land base and were scheduled to be part of a planned sale. We'll be looking at different alternatives, potential salvage and what we can do in the late successional reserve to bring it back for wildlife. There will be a lot of long term work to be done in that area years.
- Douglas Fire Protective Association (DFPA) provided the initial attack for the Archie Creek Fire as well industry resources. DFPA had preseason agreements with industry resources who have taken fire training prior. When DFPA recognized that there were some industry resources didn't have the training and they were signing them up as the fire was going on.
- Ordered a Type 2 team to come in as no Type 1 teams were available.
- Emergency stabilization presentation is available on Inciweb for the Archie Creek Fire if you would like to view it.

Medford, Elizabeth Burghard

- Four large fires for a total of 20K acres.
- Worthington Fire which threatened the community of Eagle Point, 3500 acres.
- South Obenchain Fire started on Sept 8 which overtook the Worthington Fire and grew to 20K acres within the first few days. 16K acres of that was in the harvest land base. (land base specifically for timber harvest). Looking at potential for salvage and working on post-fire stabilization plan.
- Slater Fire started Sept 8. Both Slater and South Obenchain affected BLM lands. 3K acres of BLM lands. About the same percentage of harvest land base with the balance in the reserves.
- Grizzly Creek Fire on the border of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument was 350 acres.
- Then there was the Almeda Fire which didn't affect BLM lands, but had a striking impact on our employees and community with evacuations and loss of homes.
- Wildland fire has definitely been at the forefront of our district operations. Looking at numerous ways to reduce the threat to our lands and communities.
- As the impacts of fire have escalated, there's a shared desire to do something among the public, there's a recognition that there's an issue we need to address. There's a significant amount of fear of not taking action, taking the wrong action, fear about fire and the impacts in general. The usual comments we receive when we have a proposal for an action is how will it affect us in terms of fire, and how is it addressing the issue.
- One of the actions we took for the first time in over a decade was a general closure to public lands in order to prevent fires. ODF went to an industrial protection level of 4, which prohibited any industrial activities in the forest, and we took the step to close our areas to camping and other occupational activities. It was a necessary step to take.
- With the multiple large fires and the smoke associated with those fires, we will see some proposals for the RAC that address hazardous fuels. It's a sign of the times we are in.

Klamath Falls Field Office, Todd Forbes

- There's 250K acres of land in the field office, out of that, 55K acres were covered under the WOOP where the primary firefighting force was ODF. We transitioned out of the WOOP and the BLM became the primary firefighting force with the addition of two new Type 6 fire engines (eight firefighters for those two engines) that will be located in a duty station at Klamath Falls. There are other firefighting resources in the area. We have very good partnerships and share resources with ODF, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, etc.
- No major significant fires this season. We did assist ODF with some small fires west of Klamath Falls.

Coos Bay, Steve Lydick

- The conditions were there, however we didn't have any significant fire activity on BLM lands.
- We are in a position now to offer help to other districts with post-fire activities.

District Manager Overview Presentations - What type of assistance are you seeking from the RAC? (rec fee proposals, title II funding, other)

Medford District, Elizabeth Burghard

- Responsible for 900K acres of public land across four counties, entire county of Jackson and Josephine; and portions of Douglas and Curry Counties.
- 400K people live, work and play in the Rogue Valley. We have three field offices: Grants Pass, Butte Falls, and Ashland.
- Largest program is forestry and based on the SW OR Resource Management Plan, incorporates both commercial and non-commercial objectives.
- Forests in SW Oregon are dry forests, which means they see much less moisture than NW Oregon, as a result they have a different composition and slower rate of growth.
- Commercial objectives, annual allowable sale quantity is 37 million board feet (MMBF) of timber production. Based range on annual conditions and variations, it can range from 23 to 51 MMBF per year.
- Unique features on the District:
 - Rogue River: 84 miles within the lower Rogue River, beginning 7 miles west of Grants Pass and ending 11 miles east of Gold Beach, is one of the original rivers included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. It's an Oregon State Scenic Waterway and the highest used resources. 10K boaters contribute to the economies to SW OR. In 2019, the Dingell Act designated an additional 114 miles of tributaries to the Rogue River as wild and scenic.
 - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument: In 2016, recorded almost 200K visits. The monument was established in 2000 by Presidential proclamation. Located at the intersection of the Cascade Mountain Range and Siskiyou Mountain Range. It has unique geology and supports a high concentration of biological diversity. Recreation can be enjoyed year around, from hiking to snowmobiling to camping and fishing at Hyatt Lake.
 - We have a number of undeveloped recreation opportunities.

- Title II projects that we have been involved in:
 - Youth and tribal organization dedicated to the restoration of Oak resilience. They have been involved in hazardous fuels reduction and restoration of Oak woodlands, which is a very important and unique ecosystem in the Rogue Valley, especially at Table Rocks.
 - Watershed councils of both the Rogue River and Applegate: Watershed and stream enhancement projects, reducing flow rates to support riparian and fish habitat.
 - Hazardous fuels: Firewise community projects, hazardous fuel reductions with Jackson and Josephine Counties, forest restoration including youth tree planting.

Roseburg, Heather Whitman

- Manage 408K acres, 382k acres designated to be managed by the O&C Act, the remainder is public domain.
- 25 percent of those acres include trees that are greater than 200 years old. We manage some of the most productive forest in the world which include dense stands of Douglas Fir, Hemlock and Cedar.
- Currently offer about 40 MMBF yearly in timber sales which helps with the economies in SW OR.
- Active special forest products sale program where we issue permits for the collection of boughs, Christmas Trees, seeds, cones, etc.
- Have about 1 million visitors a year.
- Unique features on the District:
 - North Umpqua River which is a congressionally designated Wild and Scenic River. Well known for its emerald green waters, Class 3 whitewater and fly fishing only renowned for those wanting to fish for the elusive North Umpqua Steelhead.
 - National Recreation Trail is joining with the Umpqua National Forest for 79 miles of trail, and is also known by the National Mountain Biking Association for an epic ride.
 - North Bank Habitat Management Area: 6500 acres acquired by the BLM in 1994 from a land exchange in partnership with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, primarily for habitat for the Columbia whitetail deer and other special status plant and animal species, and for recreation, when compatible.
- Title II projects the District has been involved in:
 - Wolf Creek Instream Restoration project was the largest and most expensive project ever completed in the Umpqua Basin. It was the first time restoration was attempted on an entire 2400 acres of watershed. It spanned four years with 40 percent of the funding came from Title II seed money which opened up other opportunities for funding from the Oregon Watershed Investment Board and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. It was great to see how Title II funding opened up other opportunities for this project.
 - Employ local youth through various groups to work on a variety of projects: campground and trail maintenance, tree pruning, weed eradication, etc.
 - Able to employ another sheriff at the Douglas County Sheriff's Office to help increase patrols of campgrounds and dispersed recreation sites.
 - Constructed a new weather station to increase fire hazard prevention.
 - Updated the communications system.
 - Install an automatic smoke detection system that is used by DFPA.

- Collaborated with Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District, Oregon Department of Agriculture and private landowners on weed control.

NW OR, David Howell

- Manage about 720K acres of O&C lands and have five field offices.
- What we need from the RAC:
 - District relies a lot on Title II funding for restoration projects from removing old culverts, enhancing watersheds, habitat and forest restoration, youth corps work, etc.
 - Recreation fee upgrade and implementation. The District has 45 recreation sites and needs RAC approval to implement new fees.
 - Law enforcement contracts to help with patrolling rec sites.

Klamath Falls Field Office, Todd Forbes

- Klamath Basin has a lot of water issues, we in the middle of that. Water is really important for fisheries, wetlands, agriculture, etc.
- Manage wetlands at the north end of Klamath Lake.
- Forestry, both O&C and non-O&C. Most of our focus is on O&C forestry.
- Dry forests, need more acreage to get the same amount of volume.
- Most projects are centered around fisheries and fish passage, a few youth group projects, and weed projects.
- What we need from the RAC: Your opinion on which Title II projects are the best fit.

Coos Bay, Steve Lydick

- Manage 312K acres, District covers coastal area of Douglas County, all of Coos County, and most of Curry County.
- Title II projects:
 - Number of projects in the pipeline heavily focused on aquatic restoration. We have an award winning restoration project on the District.
 - Looking to increase recreation fees for Loon Lake, Edson, and Sixes campgrounds.

Charter Highlights/RAC Roles (Megan Harper)

Charter Highlights:

- Charter was signed in March 2020 and it's good for two years, until March 2022.
- The area of the WO RAC includes all Western Oregon BLM districts and encompasses 18 counties in Western Oregon which includes O&C lands and public domain lands. It also includes Clatsop County, however there are no BLM public land in that county.
- RAC members are chartered to provide advice and recommendations on various topics within this geographic area.
- Elizabeth Burghard is the Designated Federal Officer (DFO). She will work closely with the RAC Chair, and the RAC coordinator Kyle Sullivan on building the agenda, meeting minutes, and logistics of the meeting. She is delegated to approve the formation of any sub-committees.

- Went over the roles of the RAC.

Public Comment Period:

- No comments.

Public Comments Process (Elizabeth Burghard)

Why do we have public comment periods? The RAC is the group that has the authority to provide recommendations to the Bureau. This is where the public can make comments on resource management issues and feel where they can influence policy.

What is RAC's role in listening, responding to public comment? To hear concerns from the public and take those concerns to the agency.

What to expect at public comment periods? There will be a wide variety of comments, some can be passionate. A lot of people want to know that they have been heard. When someone makes a comment to Elizabeth, she lets them know about an upcoming RAC meeting where they can bring their comments.

- **Kyle Sullivan will send the link to the meeting so RAC members can share with their constituents.**

Recreation Business Plans and Recreation Fee Increases (Dave Ballenger)

- Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act authorizes the BLM, Forest Service, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation to collect, retain, and expend recreation fees collected on federal lands.
- Establishes specific criteria for us to follow on where fees can and cannot be collected. It also identifies areas where we can spend these fees and areas where we cannot spend these fees. Examples of typical expenditures of recreation fees: on-site maintenance, visitor information and services, law enforcement, operating capital costs, cooperative agreements with other agencies, etc. There's quite a list of eligible expenditures.
- It also directs the majority of those fees be reinvested back into the site or the area where the fees were collected. Typically as much as 80 percent, but can be as low as 60 percent.
- Requires extensive public involvement. The BLM usually does this in the design phase, posting the of the proposed fee site, public announcements, community outreach, website availability of draft business plans, RAC meetings, etc.
- The RAC looks couple of different fees: standard amenity fees; (day use areas); expanded amenity fees (campground fees), and individual special recreation permit fees, ie. river permits.
- The RAC doesn't consider special recreation permit fees for commercial, competitive and group uses. Those are set by the BLM Director.
- View the fees through the lens of the amount of the recreation fees by commensurate with the benefits and services provided to the visitor. Aggregate effect on recreation fees on recreation users and recreation service providers and take into consideration comparable fees from other agencies and nearby private sector offerings.

Recommendations to the Secretary of Interior (Elizabeth Burghard)

- This body is the only council in the BLM that has the authority to make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior which is a really important representative role.
- We have a lot of responsibilities we need to execute, so between the public comment period, the issues we are facing at the BLM and what you are hearing as representatives from the public, we will focus in on those topics and challenges we are facing.
- Elizabeth will work with you to provide a summary the meetings and recommendations for the Secretary based on the outcome of those meetings.

Key Acts and Bylaws (Elizabeth Burghard)

- Dean Finnerty motions to move this topic to Fridays, Lily Morgan seconds the motion.
- If RAC members have any comments on the bylaws, please send to Kyle Sullivan by Wed COB, and he will compile the comments.

Approve Bylaws

- Moving this topic to Friday.

3:30 PM Adjourn

Day 2 - October 30 - 9 am to 11:30 am, 1 pm to 3:30 pm

Roll Call

Presenter joining us today: Chris Schumacher, HQ

Updates on Bylaws (Kyle Sullivan)

Kyle made updates to the Bylaws which were sent to everyone for review. Added the following:

“The Chair will conduct a roll-call vote on matters requiring a quorum or majority. Member name and vote will be recorded. Formal recommendations shall require agreement of at least three council members from each of the 3 categories of interest from which appointments are made. Formal recommendations are Secure Rural School funding decisions, recreation fee proposals and recommendations which will be forwarded through the DFO to the Secretary. Matters of routine business, such as voting on meeting dates and locations, election of a chair and vice-chair, approving minutes, etc. much be approved by a simple majority of the RAC members, as long as a quorum is present at the meeting. The voting procedures should follow Roberts Rules of Order, in which a RAC member must make a motion, which is then seconded by another RAC member before proceeding to a vote.”

SRS Title II process (Pat Johnston, Chris Schumacher)

Explained Secure Rural Schools (SRS) legislation and funding at the 30,000 ft level.

There are two decisions made by each SRS county:

1. Elect to utilize the SRS formula or formulas established in the O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Acts.
 2. Elect to distribute funds between Title I, Title II, and Title III. With that election of distribution of funds, generally elections have resulted in 85 percent for Title I, 8 percent for Title II & 7 percent for Title III.
- SRS elections have been locked in for Title I, II, III since 2013 law. The counties have been required to use SRS formula and haven't been allowed to elect to convert the formulas to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Acts.
 - In the future, it will be up to Congress whether to continue to renew SRS or let it sunset after this year.
 - Historically, it has been most advantageous for counties to stay with SRS. That dynamic may be changing with the increased timber receipts due to the 2016 Western Oregon Resource Management Plans.

Q&A

Q. Will the RAC still exist if the SRS Act sunsets?

A. Yes, the RAC would still exist to execute the key aspects of the charter and the component of making recommendations to the Secretary.

Q. Will Judge Leon's ruling address how disbursements will occur in 2021?

A. Judge Leon's ruling won't affect SRS funding.

Q. Will timber harvest continue at the levels from the 2016 Western Oregon Resource Management Plans?

A. We have an estimated harvest of 278 MMBF coming out of those plans and that is achievable.

SRS Title II Program (Pat Johnston)

There are three levels of funding in the program:

- Title I - Public safety, law enforcement, public education and other public purposes.
- Title II - Special projects for federal and non-federal lands that protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat, and support other resource objectives.
- Title III - County projects such as search and rescue, emergency services, and fire protection.

Purpose:

- To make additional investments and create additional employment opportunities to projects that improve the maintenance of existing infrastructure, implements stewardship objectives that enhance forest ecosystems. Restore and improve land health and water quality, and through all that, enjoy broad based support.
- Objectives for projects may include road, trail, infrastructure maintenance or obliteration, soil productivity and improvements to forest ecosystem health, watershed restoration and maintenance, restoration of fish and wildlife habitat, control of noxious weeds, and re-establishment of species.

- Improve cooperative relationships between the people who use and care federal lands and the agencies who manage the federal lands.
- **Kyle will post all the meeting materials on our website so they will be available to everyone.**

What is the BLM's role in the Title II process (Christina Beslin)

- Over the application process internally and with external partners.
- Make sure each application has a BLM program officer who will see each project through to completion.
- Review each project to make sure they are doable and sound.
- Track the budgets, the projects, and each report that's due to the BLM.
- About 40 employees from the BLM are involved from the field offices to the State Office.

RAC members will:

1. Consider proposed projects.
2. Make recommendations to the BLM on the projects.
3. Monitor the progress of the projects over time.

When you receive the project binders you will receive spreadsheets with an overview of the projects. You will have until the December RAC meeting to review the projects.

When reviewing projects, it may benefit you to ask these questions:

- Does the project benefit public lands?
- Does it create or sustain jobs?
- What does it fix and change?
- Is the budget reasonable?

RAC members will make recommendations to Elizabeth Burghard, DFO, in two ways:

1. Fund it and, if so how much? Fund it, don't fund it, partially fund it, or need more information.
2. Making suggestions or adjustments to the projects. You will need to talk to the proponents and it will be up to you to ask questions of the proponents and bring to the RAC meeting.

Monitoring the projects:

- The progress of the projects will be done with presentations, meetings, and field trips.

There are approximately 115 external Title II applications and 6.6 million dollars to be distributed at the December meeting.

RAC members, ask yourself two questions:

1. **What is the worst possible outcome of us distributing Title II funds?**

Not able to complete the project.
Unrealistic and unwanted project.
Funds not used for what they were intended.
Funding an unsuccessful project.
Funds not utilized as intended.
Funds are lost due to mismanagement.
Cost overruns because of changes to the perimeters to the award.
Funds going to a project that is illegal or unethical.
Funding a nonessential project.
Not adequately funding projects because we didn't have enough information available.
Poorly vetted projects due to the overwhelming number of projects that have to be reviewed.
Doesn't help an overall area due to personal preference.

2. What is the best possible outcome of us distributing Title II funds?

Successful in creating jobs and improving BLM land.
Outstandingly successful project.
Funds are leveraged and outcomes successful.
Job creation with conservation and preservation.
Benefits exceed expectations.
Successfully fund projects.
Well managed and well selected habitat projects.
Community jobs in the woods.
Lead to significant benefits on the land.

Thank you, your comments will help us guide you with the process.

Q&A

Q. Concerns about whether the project can be partially funded.
A. The Title II applications will indicate whether the projects are scalable.

Comments: For those who submit multiple projects, it would be good to have the applicant rank their projects.

2020 Title II process (Stephanie Messerle)

- Outreach for Title II started in June through press releases, posted on our website, internal communications, and public outreach. The deadline for submitting the first round of applications was September 30. Internal projects were submitted through the sharepoint site, external projects were submitted through Grants.gov.
- Finishing up our BLM project reviews.
- District technical review was done to make sure they were complete.
- Next step will be the RAC review. At the December meeting, members will go over the projects and recommend funding.

- Elizabeth Burghard will approve the final funding, then the recipients will be notified.
- January-March, the funds will be distributed to the applicants.
- There's 6.6 million from 3 years worth of funding. SRS was reauthorized in 2018. SRS was again reauthorized in 2019. The funding for the second year for 2019 is estimated to be about 2.3 million, and has not been distributed yet.
- The funding needs to be obligated by Dec 2023 which means it needs to be put on agreements by that date.
- There will be another round of applications coming up.
- Title II fund balance by county spreadsheet showing the funding distributed by county and by BLM district. You will have access to this spreadsheet.
- One tool that we've put together to put the projects in spreadsheets by county. There's place on the application to indicate the minimum they are asking for.
- Funding can be spread across county lines. This is something the RAC can decide.

Title II Application (Pat Johnston)

- Pat shared an application on screen and explained the information in the application to the group.
- Many of the things that we've been talking about are direct quotes from the legislation. Those items have been incorporated into the Title II application.
- Technical staff have looked at the projects and there's spreadsheet that will include the list of projects with the project name, file name, and other information such as: Has the NEPA been done? Does it need permits? Priority column? Red flags? Etc. There will be a key included to spell out any abbreviations on the spreadsheet.

Comment: Please keep the priority column on the spreadsheet, good information for the RAC to know.

Q. If our land management plan changes, will that effect approval of the project?

A. If the project doesn't comply with the resource management plan, the project would be non-reviewable.

Thank you to all of our presenters today.

Kyle Sullivan did an afternoon roll call and officially we have a quorum:

Cat 1: Dean, Dino, Samara, Jack

Cat 2: Ed, Ken, Stan, George

Cat 3: Matt, Mike, Bob, Kevin, Lily

Finalize the Bylaws (Elizabeth Burghard)

Motion made to approve the bylaws as amended. Second the motion.

Vote to approve bylaws as amended:

Cat 1

Vote to approve: Dean, Dino, Samara, Jack

Cat 2

Vote to approve: Matt, Ed, Stan, George

Cat 3

Vote to approve: Mike, Bob, Kevin, Lily, Craig

- **Unanimous vote to approve bylaws as amended. Kyle will send a copy around after the meeting.**

Vote for Chair and Vice-Chair (Elizabeth Burghard)

Roles of the Chair: Work with the DFO on the agenda, meeting locations, need for additional meetings, certifying the accuracy of the meeting notes, appoint sub-committee members with the approval of the DFO.

- Nomination for Chair: Dean Finnerty
- Nomination for Vice-Chair: Lily Morgan

Motion made to vote for Dean Finnerty for Chair and Lily Morgan for Vice-Chair. Second the motion.

- **A yes vote for both nominations:
Dean, Dino, Samara, Jack, Matt, Ed, Ken, Stan, George, Mike, Bob, Kevin, Lily, Craig.**
- **Motion has successfully passed unanimously.**

Thank you to Dean and Lily for volunteering to take on these roles.

Project approval discussion (Pat Johnston)

Discussion on having the project proponents make a short presentation (2 to 5 min) to the RAC for an overview of the projects that were submitted.

- **Kyle will look into scheduling an additional day in December.**
- **SFTA site: Urge everyone to get into the FSTA site. Kyle can help you with gaining access if you are still having technical difficulties.**

RAC will receive both electronic and paper copies. Electronic files by the end of next week (Nov 6) Binders with paper copies the following week (Nov 11, so they will get by Fri, Nov 13). They will be sent by FedEx, no signature requested. Jan Mathis will keep Pat Johnston and Megan Harper posted on progress.

Q. NEPA process significant or insignificant with these projects?

A. The projects are being reviewed by staff and NEPA specialists on District. What level of NEPA is required or if it would be required.

Recreation fee proposals

NW OR, David Howell: We have about 45 recreation sites, about 2/3rds of them require some changes to the recreation fees, or locations we haven't had an increase for a long time. We take in about \$1 million or so in recreation fees. Mostly from Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area and other developed sites around the

area. This is something we've been trying to get done for the last three years. Now that we have a quorum, we hope to get them reviewed. We aren't asking for much of an increase, perhaps a couple of dollars to cover basic maintenance fees. Hope to have the meeting in Feb so we will be ready for the season.

Coos Bay, Steve Lydick: We have three sites where we would like to increase rec fees, Loon Lake, Edson and Sixes campground. April would work best to discuss recreation fees. It's been over a decade since the fees have been increased.

Roseburg, Heather Whitman: Majority of our recreation sites are in the Archie Creek Fire, so we won't have anything to propose this year.

Klamath Falls Field Office, Todd Forbes: No fee proposals this year.

Medford, Elizabeth: No fee proposals to present in the immediate future.

- **Next RAC meeting will be December 8 and 9.**
- **Kyle will look for a date in February to review Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act projects for NW OR District.**
- **To plan another meeting in mid-April to discuss SRS Title II and fee proposals for Coos Bay.**
- **Hope to have a meeting in June before we lose our quorum.**
- **Kyle will get approval from the Chair, Co-Chair, Elizabeth before scheduling the meetings.**

RAC recruitment (Elizabeth Burghard)

- We will have nine vacancies on the RAC starting in June 2021.
- Elizabeth will forward out the press release about nominations to the group.
- Taking nominations until Nov 13.
- Encourage everyone to share far and wide to get our vacancies filled, so we can have a quorum.
- Send the application to Kyle, prefers to receive electronically (pdf), but if you mail a paper copy, send to the Medford address.
- For those who are reapplying, let Kyle know if you would like to review your previous application.
- Also Megan Harper reminded everyone that we will need an updated letter of recommendation with your applications.

- **Public participation: Please reach out to the public in your specific category and encourage them to join future RAC meetings.**

Final thoughts?

- Part of the reason for being part of the RAC is to help build a relationship with the BLM.
- Looking forward to the process and helping out where I can.
- Work is very action oriented, appreciate the work that the Title II team did.

- Hope to contribute and the opportunity to work better in a more symbiotic way.
 - Funds go a long way to get the work done and leverage other funding and partnership. Commend the BLM for pulling it all together.
 - Appreciate everyone being flexible and saving the dates so we can have effective meetings.
 - Thanks to Kyle for doing a great job and everyone who participated.
 - Thanks for helping Ed Anderson with challenges with his computer.
-
- **Keep an eye out for the meeting dates.**
 - **Please reach out to Kyle if there's anything you need.**
 - **Kyle will send out emails to the group to confirm mailing address for sending out the binders.**

Thanks to everyone for attending!

Meeting adjourned at 3:13 pm



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

BLM Fire and Aviation

Western Oregon Operating Plan (WOOP)

What is the WOOP?

The Western Oregon Operating Plan (WOOP) is an operating plan between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), and Douglas and Coos Forest Protective Associations. This plan addresses wildfire protection on BLM-administered lands in western Oregon involving cooperation, interagency working relationships and protocols, financial arrangements, sharing of resources, and joint activities/projects.



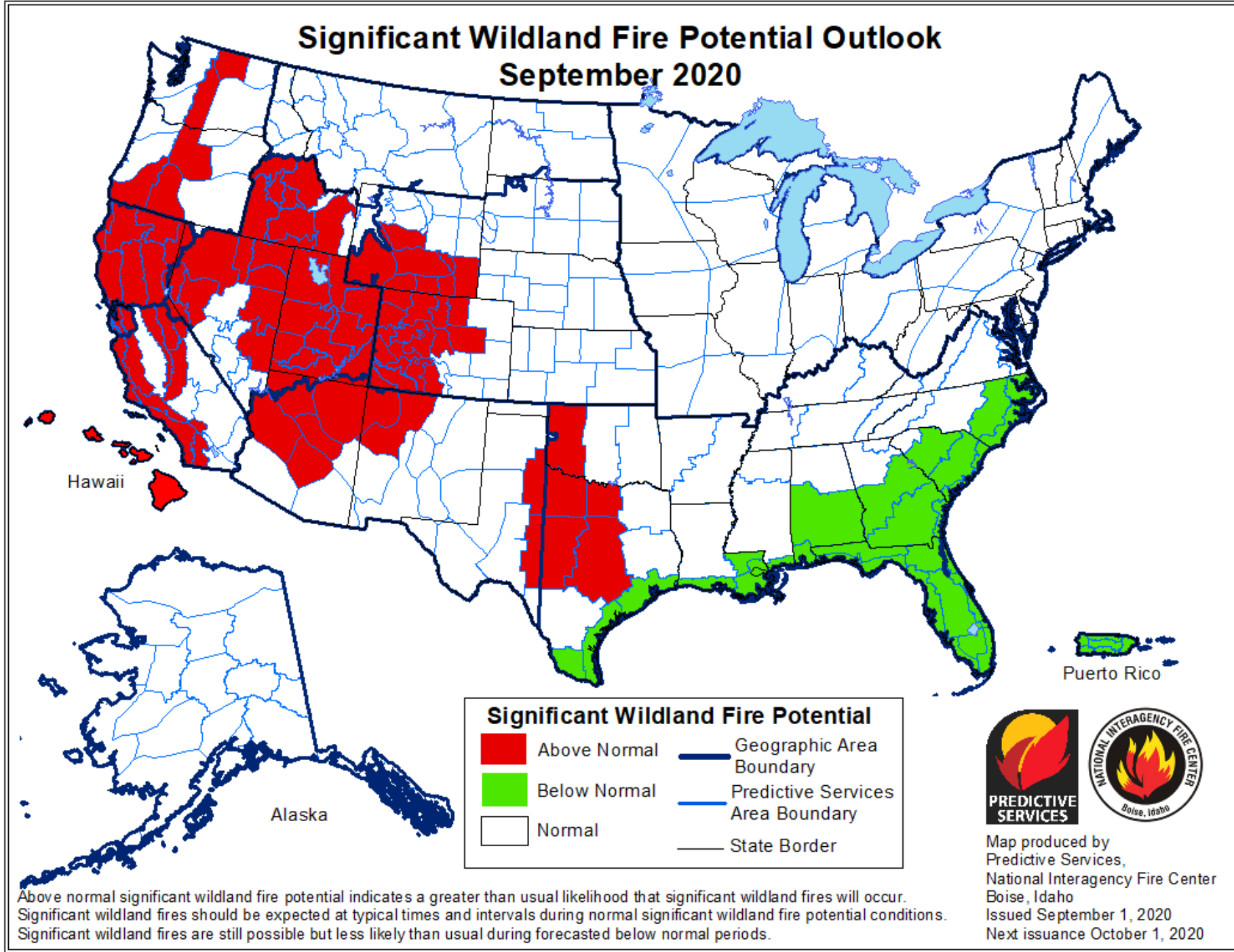
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

BLM Fire and Aviation

Western Oregon Operating Plan (WOOP): Update

- **Successful and coordinated fire response between ODF and BLM with the removal the Klamath Falls Field Office from the WOOP July 1, 2020.**
- **Joint BLM and ODF workgroup developing options to strategically plan the future of the Western Oregon Operating Plan (WOOP).**
- **Closing out the 2018 and 2019 agreement costs with ODF.**
- **Developing list of changes needed for the 2021 WOOP in concert with ODF, i.e., lessons learned from 2020.**
- **ODF submitted Title II funding request to supplement current life of WOOP.**

Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook September 2020

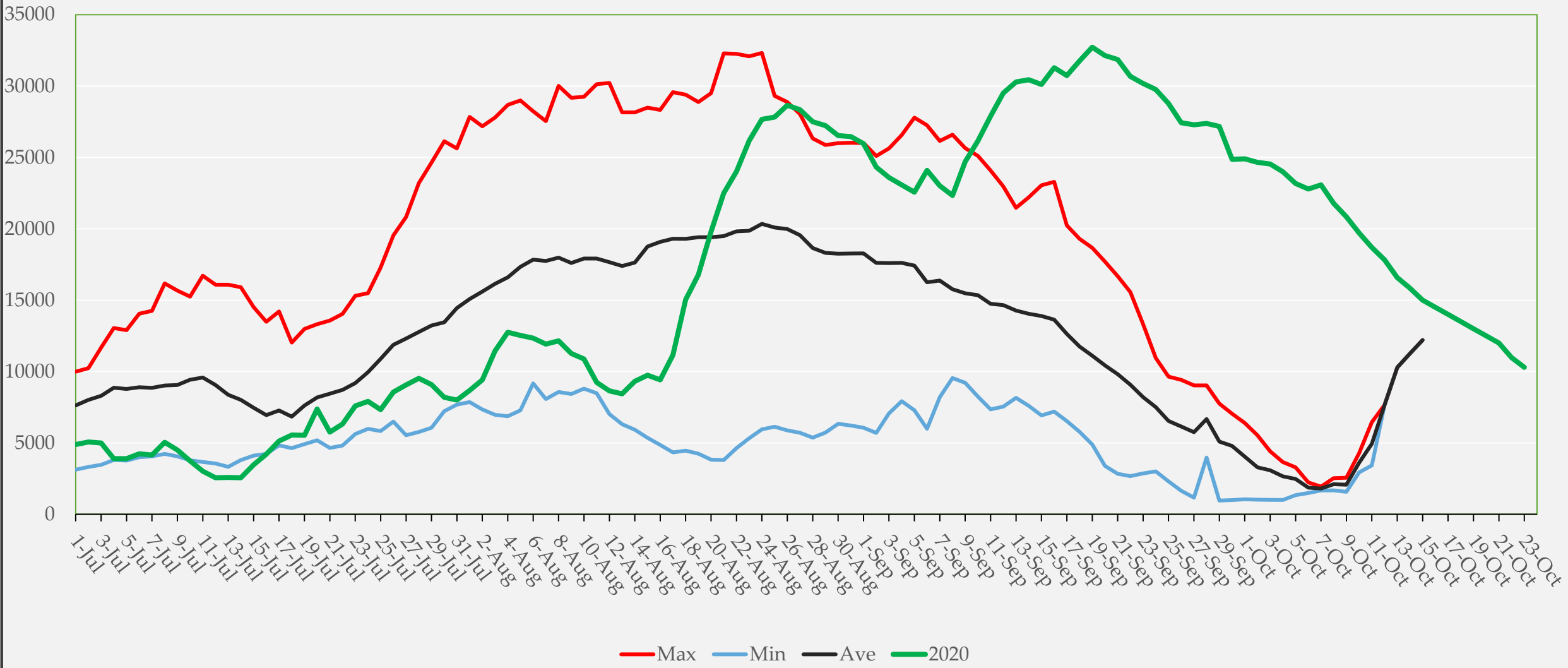


Above normal significant wildland fire potential indicates a greater than usual likelihood that significant wildland fires will occur. Significant wildland fires should be expected at typical times and intervals during normal significant wildland fire potential conditions. Significant wildland fires are still possible but less likely than usual during forecasted below normal periods.



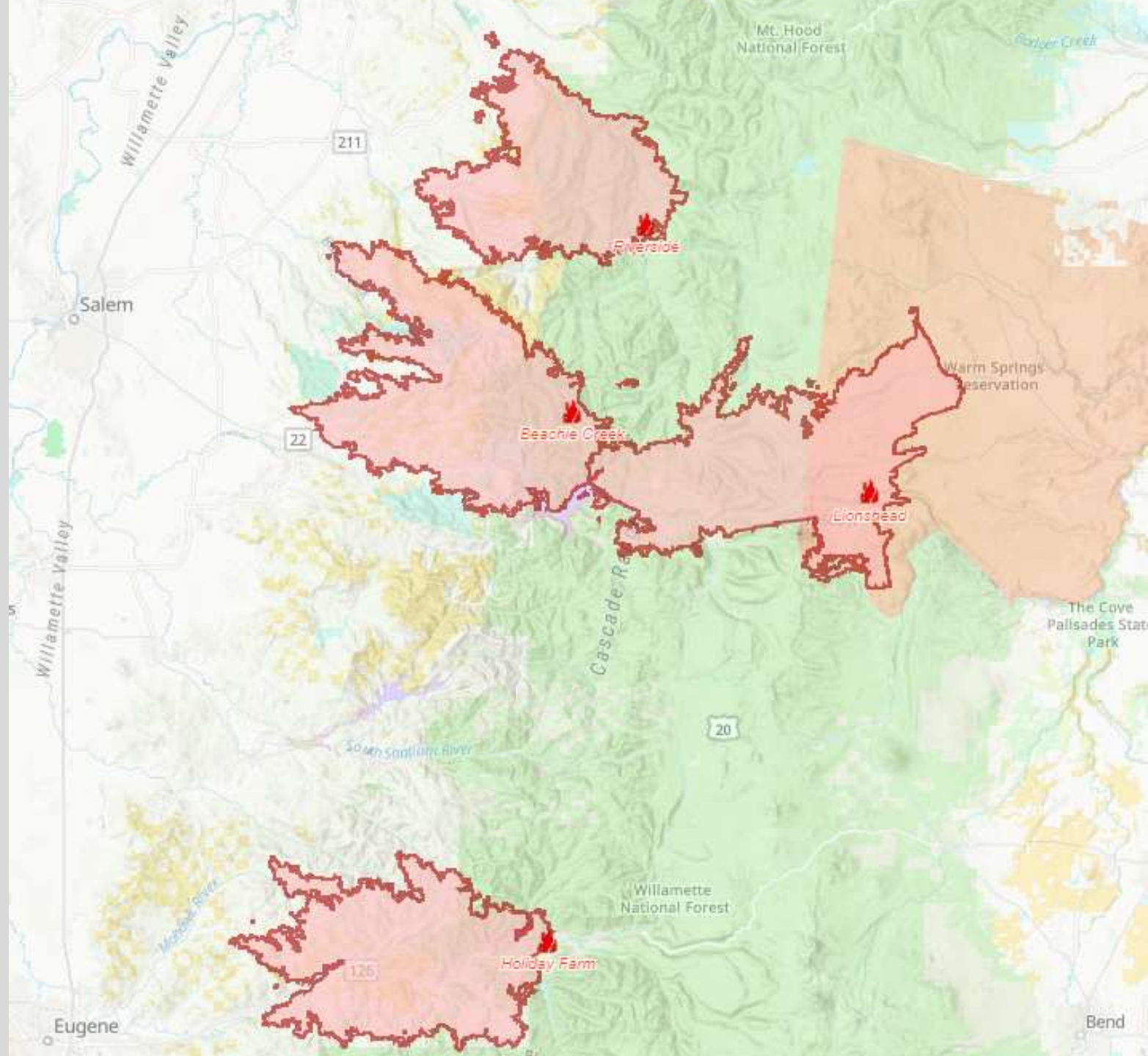
National Trends for Total Personnel Assigned to Large Incidents

Data Years 2015 to 2020



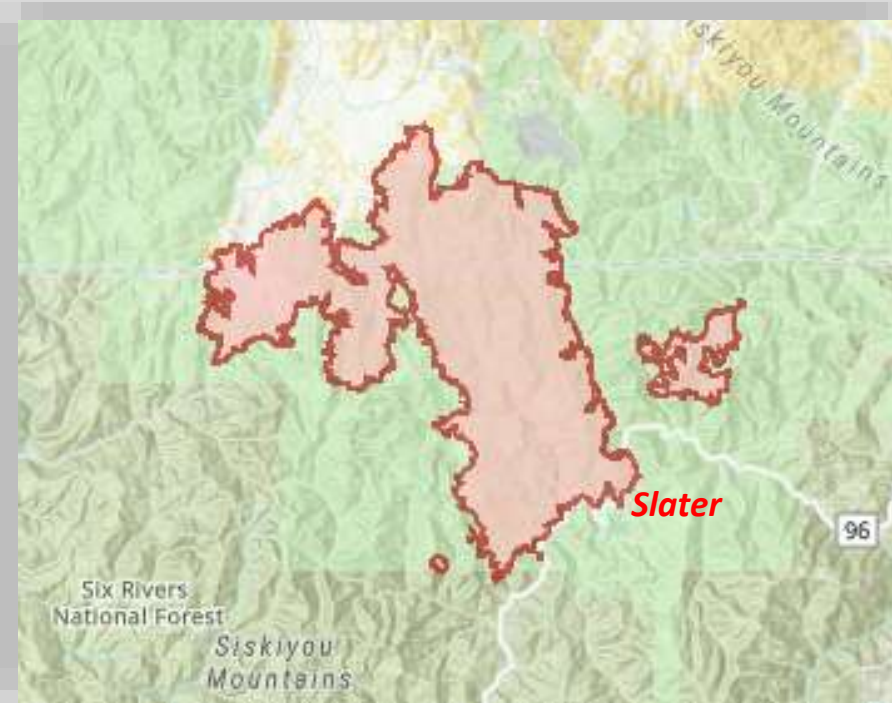
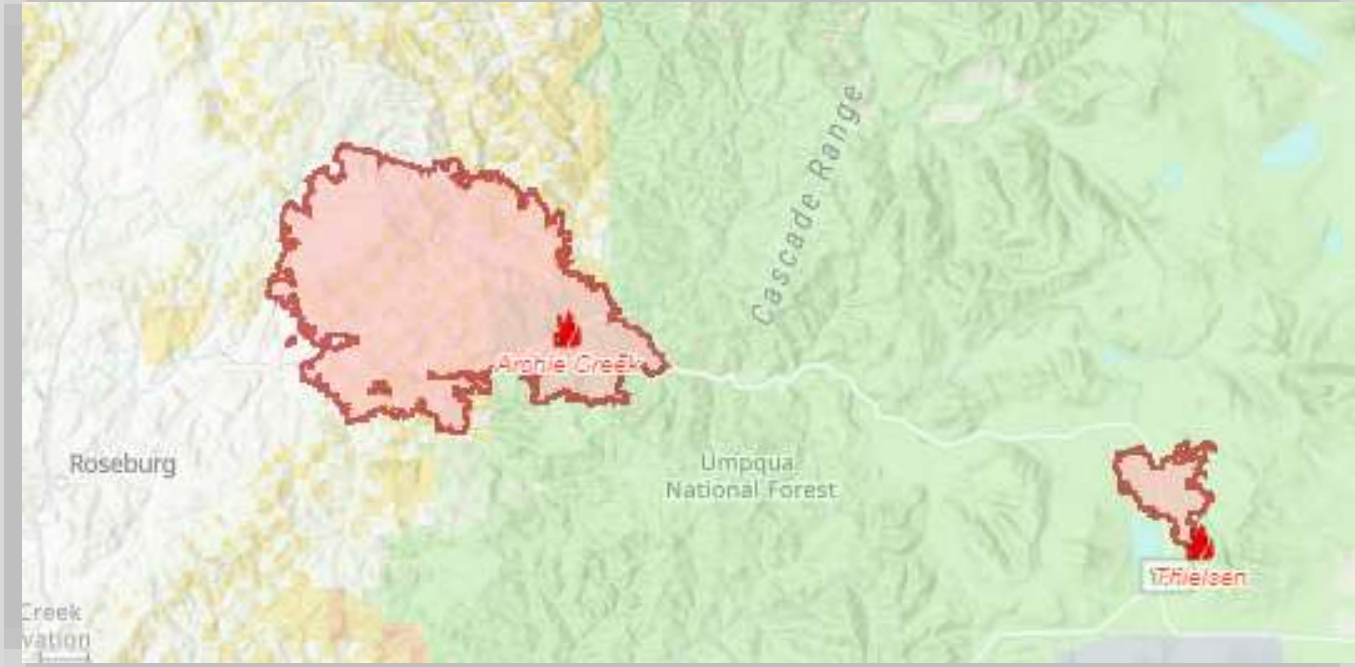
Large Incident Updates

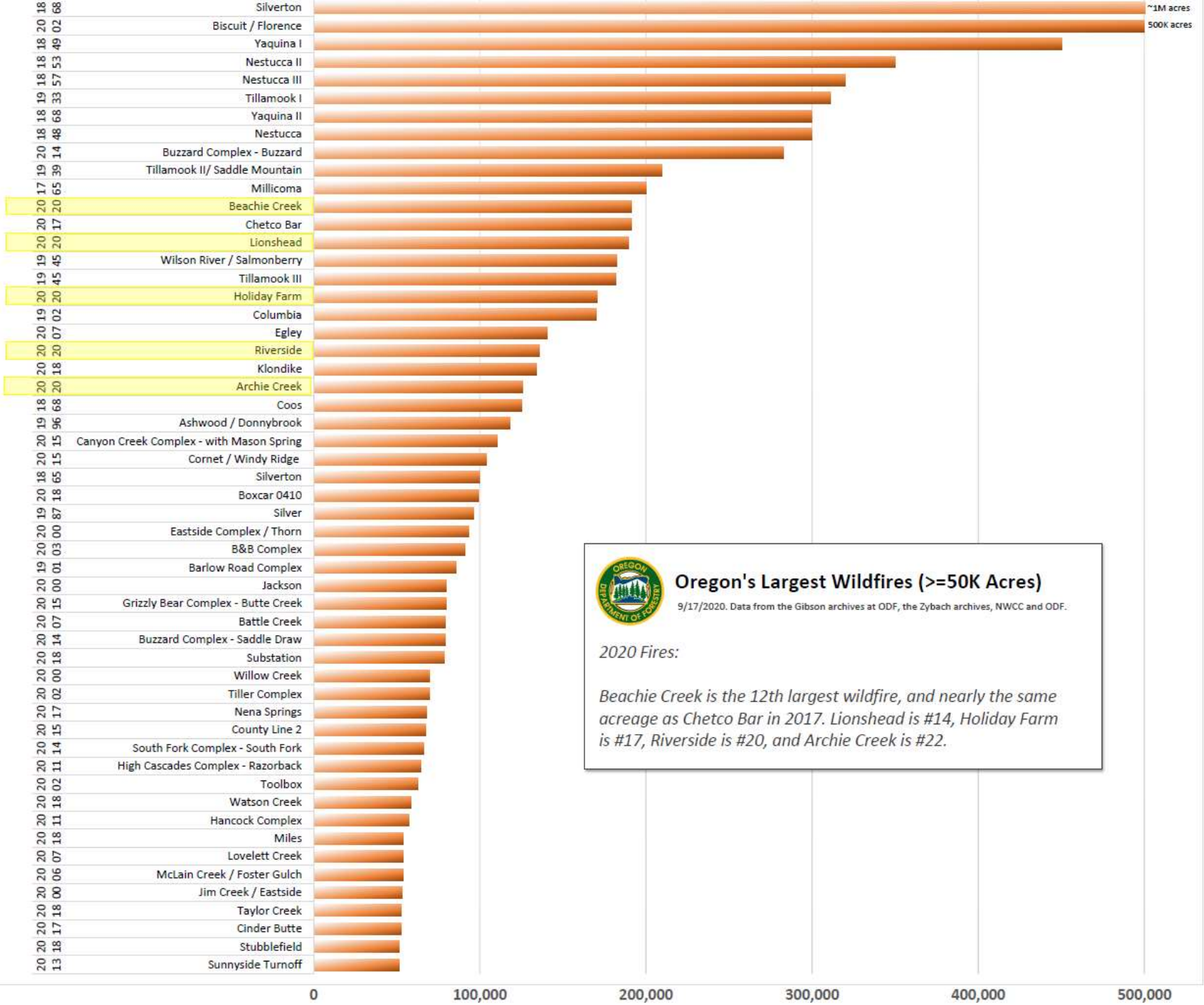
Beachie Creek	OR WIF	193,573 acres 85% contained 64 resources
Riverside	OR MHF	138,054 acres 72% contained 55 resources
Lionshead	OR WSA	204,469 acres 67% contained 76 resources
Holiday Farm	OR WIF	173,393 acres 96% contained 60 resources



Large Incident Updates

Archie Creek	OR UPF	131,542 acres 95% contained 110 resources
Thielsen	OR UPF	9,975 acres 80% completed 40 resources
Slater	CA KNF	156,648 acres 85% contained 501 resources



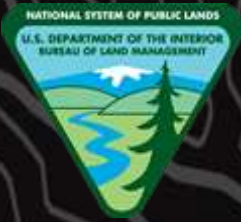



Oregon's Largest Wildfires (>=50K Acres)

9/17/2020. Data from the Gibson archives at ODF, the Zybach archives, NWCC and ODF.

2020 Fires:

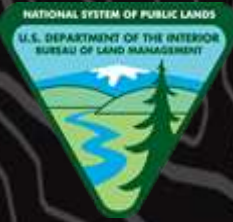
Beachie Creek is the 12th largest wildfire, and nearly the same acreage as Chetco Bar in 2017. Lionshead is #14, Holiday Farm is #17, Riverside is #20, and Archie Creek is #22.



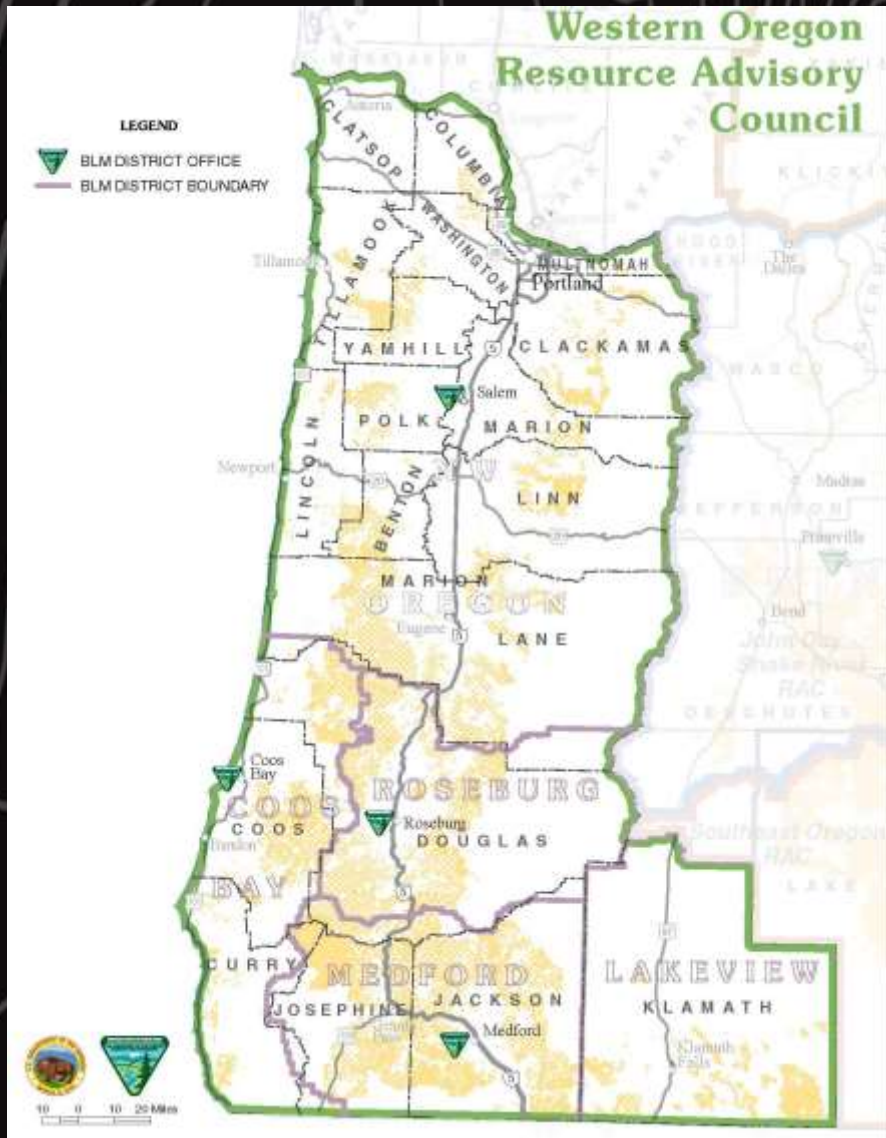
Charter Overview

Western Oregon RAC Member Roles and Responsibilities

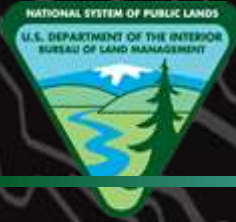




Scope



Northwest Oregon District
Coos Bay District
Roseburg District
Medford District
Klamath Falls Resource Area



Authority

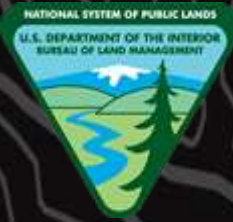
Federal Land Policy and Management Act

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act

BLM Code of Federal Regulations

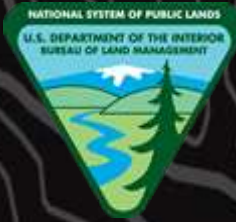
Federal Advisory Committee Act



Membership

- Appointed by Secretary of Interior
- Serve for three-year terms
- Representative of three categories

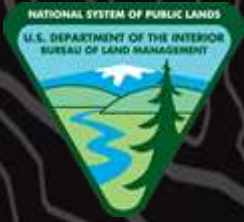




Role of the Designated Federal Officer

- Designated by OR/WA State Director
- Call and adjourn all meetings
- Attend all meetings
- Provide administrative support and funding for RAC activities
- Approve formation of subcommittees to compile information





Member Responsibilities



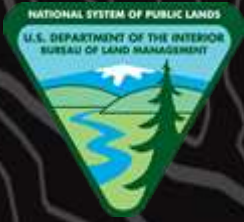
Develop recommendations on land use planning and public land management (#1)



Review and recommend projects for funding under Title II of Secure Rural Schools (#2-#7)



Provide recommendations on BLM and Forest Service recreation fee proposals under FLREA (#8)

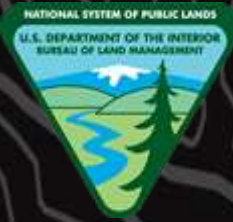


Member Responsibilities



Provide recommendations on implementation of Secretarial and Executive Orders (#9-#12)

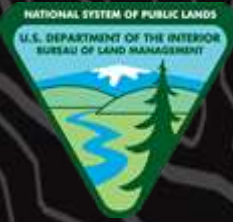
- Outdoor recreation access and conservation stewardship
- Regulatory reform
- Onshore oil and gas leasing and solid mineral leasing
- Active management to reduce wildfire risk
- All current and future orders



Ethics



Members shall disclose if they have any financial conflicts of interest as it relates to any topics the RAC may discuss.



Questions and Discussion





U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

RAC Review of Recreation Fee Proposals





Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act

- Authorizes five Federal agencies to collect and retain recreation fees on federal lands and waters
- Establishes criteria on where recreation fees can and cannot be collected
- Identifies eligible and ineligible expenditures of recreation fee revenues
- Directs the majority of fees be reinvested back into the site
- Requires public involvement
- Has been extended in one-year increments since the expiration of the original (2004 – 2013) 10-year mandate



RAC responsibilities

Make recommendations on:

- Standard Amenity Fees
- Expanded Amenity Fees
- Individual Special Recreation Permit Fees (ISRPs -individual permits for use of special area)

Does not consider fees for:

- Special Recreation Permits (SRPs – commercial, competitive, groups uses)



FLREA Fee Types

Standard Amenity Fees:

- (1) A National Conservation Area.
- (2) A National Volcanic Monument.
- (3) A destination visitor or interpretive center that provides a broad range of interpretive services, programs, and media.
- (4) An area--
 - (A) that provides significant opportunities for outdoor recreation;
 - (B) that has substantial Federal investments;
 - (C) where fees can be efficiently collected; and
 - (D) that contains all of the following amenities:
 - (i) Designated developed parking.
 - (ii) A permanent toilet facility.
 - (iii) A permanent trash receptacle.
 - (iv) Interpretive sign, exhibit, or kiosk.
 - (v) Picnic tables.
 - (vi) Security services.



FLREA Fee Types

Expanded Amenity Fees:

- (A) Use of developed campgrounds that provide at least a majority (5/9) of the following:
- (i) Tent or trailer spaces.
 - (ii) Picnic tables.
 - (iii) Drinking water.
 - (iv) Access roads.
 - (v) The collection of the fee by an employee or agent of the Federal land management agency.
 - (vi) Reasonable visitor protection.
 - (vii) Refuse containers.
 - (viii) Toilet facilities.
 - (ix) Simple devices for containing a campfire.
- (B – F) includes additional services such as: highly developed boat launches, cabins, hookups, dump stations, tours, reservation and transportation services, and more.



FLREA: Fee criteria

- Commensurate with benefits and services
- Consider the aggregate effect of fee
- Comparable to other agencies and private sector
- Consider management objectives
- Obtain input from R/RAC
- Consider other factors

Special consideration

- Avoid layering of fees for similar uses



RAC and BLM responsibilities

In advance of consideration of recreation fee proposals:

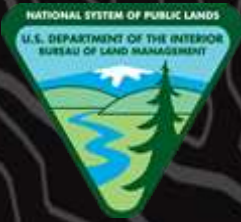
- RAC members receive a copy of FLREA
- BLM provides RAC with in depth FLREA briefing and fee proposal process
- RAC members receive recreation fee business plans, copy of Federal Register Notice, and public participation outreach

Additional public comment is allowed during fee proposals



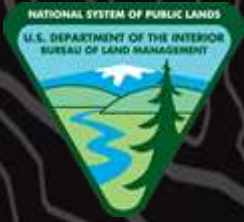
Questions?





Secure Rural Schools

Evaluation and Approval of Projects



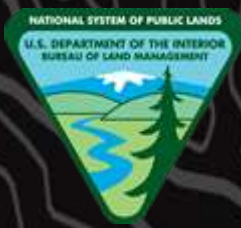
CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL

The project complies with all applicable Federal laws (including regulations).

The project is consistent with the applicable resource management plan and with any watershed or subsequent plan developed pursuant to the resource management plan and approved by the Secretary concerned.

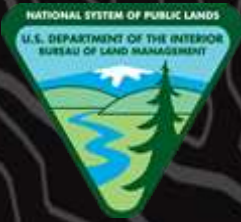
The project has been approved by the resource advisory committee.

A project description has been submitted by the resource advisory committee.



CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL

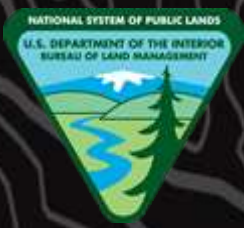
The project will improve the maintenance of existing infrastructure, implement stewardship objectives that enhance forest ecosystems, and restore and improve land health and water quality.



Secure Rural Schools

Evaluating Title II Projects





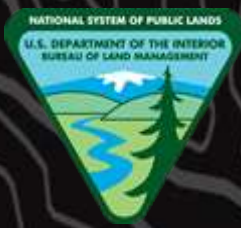
BEST VALUE FACTORS

The technical demands and complexity of the work to be done.

The ecological objectives of the project; and the sensitivity of the resources being treated.

The past experience by the contractor with the type of work being done, using the type of equipment proposed for the project, and meeting or exceeding desired ecological conditions.

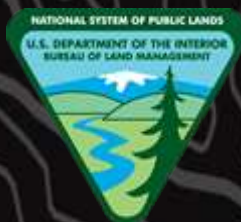
The commitment of the contractor to hiring highly qualified workers and local residents.



REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECT FUNDS

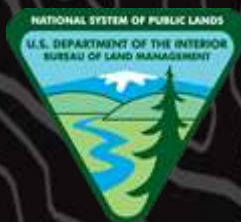
Ensure that at least 50 percent of all project funds be used for projects that are primarily dedicated—

- “(1) to road maintenance, decommissioning, or obliteration; or
- “(2) to restoration of streams and watersheds.



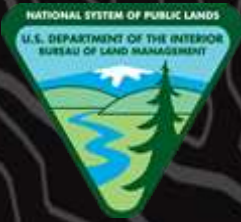
RAC CRITERIA

What criteria would help us move toward our best outcomes?



RAC PROCESS

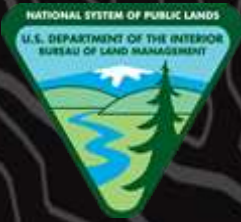
What shared process would help us move toward our best outcomes?



Secure Rural Schools

Questions/Discussion

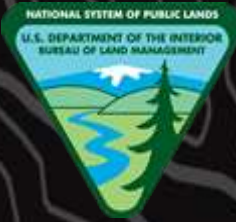




Western Oregon RAC

A photograph showing a person in a blue shirt and white hard hat working on a concrete structure in a stream. The structure appears to be a dam or a weir, with water flowing over it. The background shows a forested area with a large log on the ground.

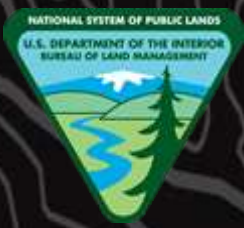
The Secure Rural Schools Legislation and Funding



Where does the money come from?



It's Complicated ...

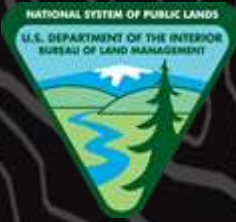


Where does the money come from?

Secure Rural Schools (SRS) is a nation-wide program that provides critical funding for schools, roads, and other municipal services to more than 700 counties across the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

Secure Rural Schools affects the Forest Service and O&C lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Secure Rural Schools is designed to offset revenue losses following changes related to forest management policies on federal land (e.g. Northern Spotted Owl in the NW).

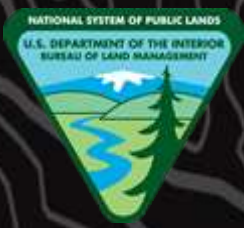


Where does the money come from?

The term "Federal land" means—

(A) land within the National Forest System, as defined in section 1609(a) of this title exclusive of the National Grasslands and land utilization projects designated as National Grasslands administered pursuant to the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010–1012); and

(B) such portions of the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land as are or may hereafter come under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, which have heretofore or may hereafter be classified as timberlands, and power-site land valuable for timber, that shall be managed, except as provided in the former section 3 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181c), for permanent forest production.



Where does the money come from?

For O&C lands, initially there were a series of Safety Net Payments. These were then replaced by SRS in 2000.

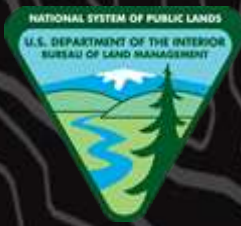
Congress authorized a fixed funding amount that was to be reduced by 5% per year.

A county's share of SRS funds is determined by two factors:

1. Federal land base within the county; and,
2. A county's Per Capita Income relative to the other 700 counties.*

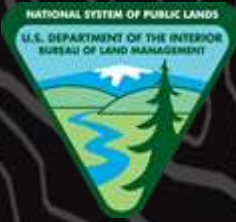
This is known as the Income Adjusted Share.

*The term "per capita personal income" means the most recent per capita personal income data, as determined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.



Where does the money come from?

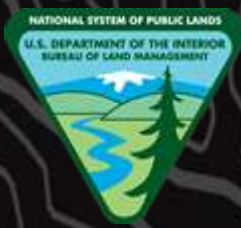
The Forest Service calculates the Income Adjusted Share. Fund distribution lags 4-6 months after the end of the fiscal year due to its reliance on county income data from the 700 counties that need to be used to calculate the Income Adjusted Share.



Where does the money come from?



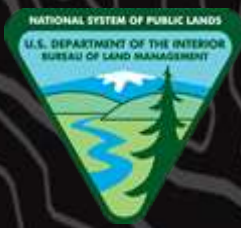
Breaking it down...



Where does the money come from?

TWO decisions are made by SRS counties:

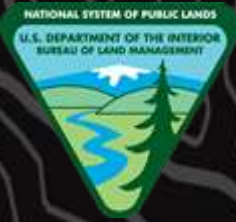
- Counties “elect” to utilize either the SRS formula or the formulas established in the O&C/CBWR Acts.
- The counties also elect the distribution of funds between Title I, Title II, and Title III.



Where does the money come from?

Generally, the county SRS Title elections resulted in 85/8/7 percent splits for Title I, II, III based on the maximum a county can take under Title I (between 80% and 85%) and Title III (not more than 7%).

Most often the minimum amount (8%) allowed by the law is going into the Title II.

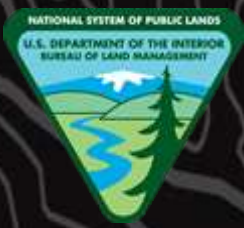


Where does the money come from?

Here is a snapshot of 2019 Funds, Title I, II, & III

Note: The legislation also built in a 5% reduction in the program annually.

Balance of O&C / CBWR Payments (Title I, II, III) By County O&C and Title			
COUNTY	Payment to County (Title I)	Payment to County (Title III)	Payment to County Title (II)
Benton	\$ 600,964.04	\$ -	\$ 106,052.48
Clackamas	\$ 752,119.33	\$ 61,939.24	\$ 70,787.70
Columbia	\$ 493,829.40	\$ 40,668.30	\$ 46,478.06
Coos	\$ 1,497,574.50	\$ 123,329.66	\$ 140,948.19
Curry	\$ 928,503.02	\$ 76,464.95	\$ 87,388.52
Douglas	\$ 7,416,688.95	\$ 610,786.15	\$ 698,041.31
Jackson	\$ 3,545,390.54	\$ 291,973.34	\$ 333,683.82
Josephine	\$ 3,526,407.26	\$ 290,410.01	\$ 331,897.15
Klamath	\$ 696,347.23	\$ -	\$ 122,884.81
Lane	\$ 3,546,127.95	\$ 292,034.07	\$ 333,753.22
Lincoln	\$ 93,191.01	\$ -	\$ 16,445.47
Linn	\$ 733,495.22	\$ 60,405.49	\$ 69,034.84
Marion	\$ 375,258.99	\$ 30,903.68	\$ 35,318.49
Multnomah	\$ 156,279.93	\$ 12,870.11	\$ 14,708.70
Polk	\$ 593,641.44	\$ 48,888.12	\$ 55,872.14
Tillamook	\$ 158,270.08	\$ 13,034.01	\$ 14,896.01
Washington	\$ 83,971.15	\$ -	\$ 14,818.44
Yamhill	\$ 182,943.69	\$ -	\$ 32,284.18
Totals O&C	\$ 25,381,003.73	\$ 1,953,707.13	\$ 2,525,293.53
Coos (CBWR)	\$ 187,490.43	\$ 15,440.39	\$ 17,646.16
Douglas (CBWR)	\$ 28,425.45	\$ 2,340.92	\$ 2,675.34
Totals CBWR	\$ 215,915.88	\$ 17,781.31	\$ 20,321.50
Totals O&C + CBWR	\$ 25,596,919.61	\$ 1,971,488.44	\$ 2,545,615.03



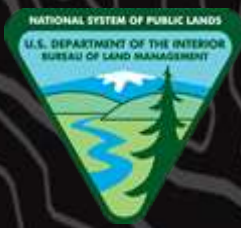
Where does the money come from?

The SRS election by counties has been “locked in” and has remain the same since 2013.

The percentage of Title I, II, and III was required to remain the same since 2013 based on how the SRS Act has been renew.

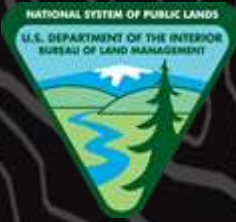
Since 2013, counties also have been required to use the SRS formula and haven’t been able to elect to convert to the formulas established by the O&C/CBWR Acts.

The future will be up to Congress, whether to continue to renew SRS or let it sunset after this year.



Where does the money come from?

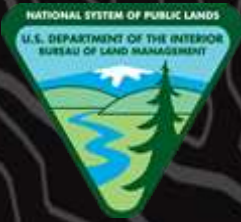
Historically, it has been most advantageous to the counties to stay under Secure Rural Schools. That dynamic may be changing in 2021, due to the increased timber receipts revenue under the 2016 NW Oregon Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the programmed reduction of SRS payments (if renewed after 2020).



Where does the money come from?

Questions ...

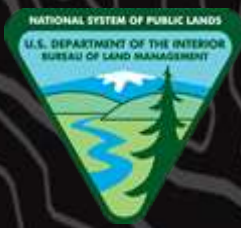
With Chris Schumacher
BLM Senior O&C Forester



Western Oregon RAC

The Secure Rural Schools Title II





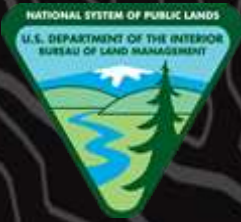
Secure Rural Schools “Titles”

The Act is divided into three primary parts or “titles”.

Title I provides funding to counties for “public safety, law enforcement, public education, and other public purposes.”

Title II provides funding for special projects on Federal and non-Federal Lands that protect, restore, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and support other Federal resource objectives.

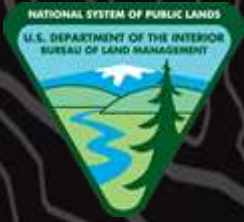
Title III provides funds for county projects such as search and rescue, emergency services, and fire prevention.



Secure Rural Schools

A photograph of a dense forest with tall, straight tree trunks and a thick undergrowth of green plants. The word "Purpose" is overlaid in the center in white text.

Purpose



TITLE II PROJECTS

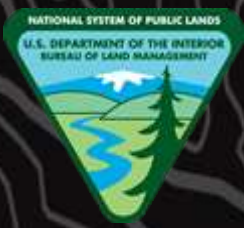
To make additional investments in, and create additional employment opportunities through, projects that—

Improve the maintenance of existing infrastructure.

Implement stewardship objectives that enhance forest ecosystems.

Restore and improve land health and water quality.

Enjoy broad-based support.



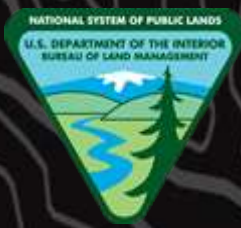
TITLE II PROJECTS

Objectives that may include:

- road, trail, and infrastructure maintenance or obliteration;
- soil productivity improvement;
- improvements in forest ecosystem health;

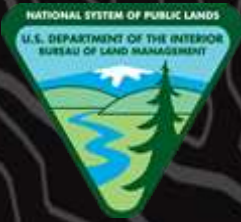
- improvements in forest ecosystem health;
- watershed restoration and maintenance;
- the restoration, maintenance, and improvement of wildlife and fish habitat;

- the control of noxious and exotic weeds; and
- the reestablishment of native species.



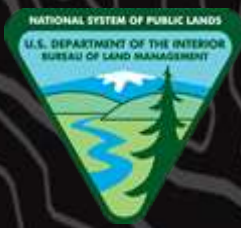
TITLE II PROJECTS

Improve cooperative relationships among—
(A) the people that use and care for Federal land; and
(B) the agencies that manage the Federal land.



Secure Rural Schools

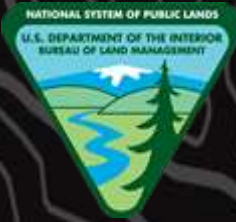
General Limitations of Use of Project Funds



Secure Rural Schools

GENERAL LIMITATION ON USE OF PROJECT FUNDS.

“(b) **AUTHORIZED USES.**—Project funds may be used by the Secretary concerned for the purpose of entering into and implementing cooperative agreements with willing Federal agencies, State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities, and landowners for protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resource objectives consistent with the purposes of this Act on Federal land and on non-Federal land where projects would benefit the resources on Federal land.



Where does the money come from?



Questions ...



2020 Title II Process

Application Solicitation

- June through September 2020
- Press Release
- Website
- Posted on Grants.gov
- Internal BLM Communication
- Partner Outreach

Application Submission

- September 30, 2020
- Internal projects through SharePoint
- External projects through Grants.gov

BLM Project Review

- October 2020
- State Office review for complete application package
- District technical review

RAC Project Review

- November through December 8th

RAC Funding Recommendation

- Dec 8th and 9th
- Voting and funding recommendations by the RAC

Final Funding Approval

- Mid December
- DFO approves final funding
- Funding recipient notification

Funding Distribution

- January through March 2021
- Financial Assistance Agreements
- Project implementation, up to three years



Title II Fund Balance for Western Oregon RAC

➤ \$6.6 Million Currently Available

- Includes three years of funding through FY 20

- Secure Rural Schools reauthorized in 2018
 - Two years of funding
- SRS again reauthorized in 2019
 - Two years of funding*



* The second year of funding will come in FY 21 and is not included in the \$6.6 million



SRS Title II Fund Balance by Western Oregon BLM District and County as of June 8, 2020

County/District	Coos Bay	Lakeview	Medford	NW Oregon	Roseburg	Overall
						\$ -
Benton				\$ 147,543.88		\$ 147,543.88
Benton 2019				\$ 102,007.80		\$ 102,007.80
Clackamas				\$ 72,402.35		\$ 72,402.35
Clackamas 2019				\$ 67,694.00		\$ 67,694.00
Columbia				\$ 66,230.18		\$ 66,230.18
Columbia 2019				\$ 43,509.97		\$ 43,509.97
Coos	\$ 223,646.16					\$ 223,646.16
CBWR Coos 2019	\$ 16,813.28					\$ 16,813.28
Coos 2019	\$ 134,295.60					\$ 134,295.60
Curry	\$ 51,537.75		\$ 74,258.76			\$ 125,796.51
Curry 2019	\$ 31,140.17		\$ 53,022.46			\$ 84,162.63
Douglas	\$ 201,572.61		\$ 133,124.34	\$ 32,338.04	\$ 830,023.19	\$ 1,197,058.18
CBWR Douglas 2019	\$ 459.50		\$ 306.33	\$ 76.58	\$ 1,710.36	\$ 2,552.77
Douglas 2019	\$ 119,890.94		\$ 79,927.29	\$ 19,981.82	\$ 446,260.72	\$ 666,060.77
Jackson			\$ 467,956.84		\$ 1,369.99	\$ 469,326.83
Jackson 19			\$ 313,667.74			\$ 313,667.74
Josephine			\$ 509,822.37			\$ 509,822.37
Josephine 2019			\$ 310,250.89			\$ 310,250.89
Klamath		\$ 5,243.76	\$ 194,665.95			\$ 199,909.71
Klamath 2019			\$ 118,421.64			\$ 118,421.64
Lane				\$ 461,284.59	\$ 13,350.13	\$ 474,634.72
Lane 2019				\$ 297,353.03	\$ 12,389.71	\$ 309,742.74
Lincoln				\$ 24,042.94		\$ 24,042.94
Lincoln 2019				\$ 15,058.49		\$ 15,058.49
Linn				\$ 104,805.20		\$ 104,805.20
Linn 2019				\$ 63,481.30		\$ 63,481.30
Marion				\$ 53,786.62		\$ 53,786.62
Marion 2019				\$ 33,399.11		\$ 33,399.11
Multnomah				\$ 14,725.01		\$ 14,725.01
Multnomah 2019				\$ 13,459.08		\$ 13,459.08
Polk				\$ 84,947.04		\$ 84,947.04
Polk 2019				\$ 54,053.45		\$ 54,053.45
Tillamook				\$ 23,150.05		\$ 23,150.05
Tillamook 2019				\$ 13,560.25		\$ 13,560.25
Washington				\$ 14,818.44		\$ 14,818.44
Washington 2019				\$ 13,593.01		\$ 13,593.01
Yamill				\$ 48,679.53		\$ 48,679.53
Yamill 2019				\$ 29,779.06		\$ 29,779.06
Co-mingled	\$ 1,233.19		\$ 295,578.36	\$ 49,563.04		\$ 346,374.59
TOTAL Balance	\$ 780,589.20	\$ 5,243.76	\$ 2,551,002.97	\$ 1,965,323.86	\$ 1,305,104.10	\$ 6,607,263.89

Title II Fund Balance by County





Spreadsheet Tool for Title II Funding



SRS Title II Proposals FY 2017-2019 funds Western Oregon Resource Advisory Committee Recommendations

Proposals	Sponsor	Multi County	Funding Requested	Minimum Amount	Amount Funded
Coos County estimated available funds:					\$374,755
Bethel Creek Watershed Enhancement	Curry Soil and Water Conservation District		\$97,675	\$20,000	
Coos Bay, Summer Youth Engagement Project, Frona Park, Coos Bay District	Coos Bay BLM		\$30,000	\$22,000	
Coos Watershed River Monitoring Network - Operations, Upgrades, and Maintenance	Coos Watershed Association		\$33,739	\$10,000	
Cox, Coal, Mink Creek Road Surveys, Upgrades, and Maintenance	Coos Watershed Association		\$52,584	\$10,000	
Coos_Lost Lake Road Restoration	Coos Bay BLM		\$4,346	\$4,346	
Middle Creek Instream Habitat Restoration	Coquille Watershed Association		\$69,660	\$44,189	
Coos County Noxious Weed Control	Coos County Noxious Weed District Advisory Board		\$41,800	\$13,934	
Noxious Weed Survey & Control Coos & Coquille Watersheds	Coos Watershed Association		\$73,607	\$50,000	
Coos Bay - NW Youth Corps Youth Partnership	Northwest Youth Corps	Yes-Coos, Curry, Douglas	\$50,322	\$7,612	
Coos Bay BLM - Public Land Cleanup	Coos Bay BLM	Yes-Coos, Curry, Douglas	\$200,000	\$100,000	
Sandy Creek Whole Watershed Restoration, Decommission Two Legacy Roads	Coquille Watershed Association		\$78,716	\$50,000	
Collaborative Path: Active Management of the O&C/Other BLM Forest Lands in W.Oregon	Forest Bridges: The O&C Forest Habitat Project, Inc.	Yes, all western Oregon Counties	\$90,000	\$45,000	
Total Allocated			\$ 822,449	\$377,081	\$0



Future Title II Offering

➤ Funding available for next round of Title II:

- Approximately \$2.3 million in FY 21
- Remaining balance from \$6.6 million not spent in December

➤ All Title II funding must be obligated by Sept. 30, 2023

- Typically up to three years to spend the money from Agreements

➤ Timeframe for next round of Title II Offering To Be Determined

