

CFLR Project(Name/Number): Southern Blues Restoration Coalition, CFLN17

National Forest(s): Malheur NF

Responses to the prompts on this annual report should be typed directly into this template, including narratives and tables:

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY13 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended <sup>1</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
CFLN17	\$1,762,834

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN) <sup>2</sup> (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
CFHF17	\$186,671
CFVW17	\$94,767

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) <sup>3</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
CFRD17	\$84,116
CFF217	\$1,534
CFK217	\$62,712
CFTM17	\$405,945
CFVW17	\$0
CFWF17	\$27,071
CFRT17	\$47,089
S2F6C2	\$296
S2F6C3	\$47,616
S2F6C6	\$10,594
S2T6C0	\$109,386
S2W664	\$19,157
S2W669	\$14,835
CFCC17	\$2,831,959
CFSS17	\$136,458
CFHF17	\$125,784

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements <sup>4</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
	\$0.00

<sup>1</sup> This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.

<sup>2</sup> This value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

<sup>3</sup> This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

<sup>4</sup> Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions <sup>5</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
Sustainable Northwest	\$3,175
Western Environmental Law Center	\$199,010
Jack Southworth	\$1,800
Oregon OYCC	\$17,615
Oregon Hunters Assoc.	\$7,800

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract <sup>6</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
	\$0.00

**b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2013** (one page maximum)

Landowners used National Fire Plan Grant Funding to complete fuels reduction and forest health projects on their private lands within the Southern Blues Restoration Coalition (SBRC) landscape. A total of 260 acres were treated, with the Oregon Department of Forestry providing \$65,345 in cost share assistance.

Through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, USDA NRCS provided \$57,751 in cost share assistance to private landowners within the SBRC for thinning and slash treatments on 127 acres of overstocked stands.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>5</sup> Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions. See “Annual Report instructions” for instructions on how to document in-kind contributions.

<sup>6</sup> This should be the amount in the “stewardship credits charged” column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

**2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan<sup>7</sup>, dated December 2006.** Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The Southern Blues Restoration Coalition (SBRC) project work plan describes four restoration goals that tie in closely with all of the performance measures described in the 10 Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan. From restoring landscape resiliency and improving collaborative and social capacity to increasing economic capacity and increased efficiency, the accomplishments this year moved the landscape towards meeting the performance measures outlined in the Comprehensive Strategy.

A total of nearly 20,000 acres of vegetation and fuels treatments have been completed within the SBRC project area in the first two years of the project. These treatments included everything from commercial harvest and biomass removal to landscape underburning. These treatments had integrated benefits of restoring landscape resiliency for wildlife, soil, watershed and range forage. Many specific accomplishments were seen for wildlife and fisheries in the form of aspen restoration, riparian fencing and road closures.

With the support of CFLN funding, the Forest was able to prepare and award the Malheur 10 year Stewardship contract which will move the local communities a long way towards increased economic capacity and the Forest towards increased efficiencies.

**3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool?**

The numbers came directly from the end of year accomplishments and expenditure reports. The product distribution percentages came from information from TIMS and from the different contracts used. Assumptions are based on all of the work being completed within the year it was funded.

**FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover funding only):**

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income <sup>8</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	22.6	44.5	\$1,547,598	\$2,587,333
Other Project Activities	31.9	38.4	\$902,047	\$1,094,458
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>\$2,449,645</b>	<b>\$3,681,791</b>

<sup>7</sup> The 10-year Comprehensive Strategy was developed in response to the Conference Report for the Fiscal Year 2001, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-291).

<sup>8</sup> Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

**FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained** (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income <sup>9</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	238.3	468.1	\$16,289,336	\$27,233,127
Other Project Activities	50.2	60.3	\$1,430,500	\$1,733,768
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>288.4</b>	<b>528.4</b>	<b>\$17,719,836</b>	<b>\$28,966,894</b>

**4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits**

(Please limit answer to two pages).

The main benefit noticed by several folks on the SBRC is the increased awareness of the restoration work that is being done on the Malheur NF. The community is starting to see more log trucks rolling through town, perhaps with mostly small logs, but they see work being done. The community sees more of the local service contractors and volunteers out in the woods doing thinning, slash work, riparian restoration and aspen protection. The kids working for OYCC are learning some good work habits while at the same time they are learning some forest ecology and economics. Partnerships are being strengthened with local landowners, tribes and state and local governments through working together on projects and talking about methods and possible ways to be more efficient. All of these things are benefits to the community that are not easily measured, but do exist.

A critical component of working with the SBRC is the social agreement beginning to be forged surrounding restoration prescriptions and timber harvest. This agreement allows accomplishment of restoration objectives at a faster pace and on a larger scale than previously possible. This benefits the community in the ability to provide larger volumes including larger logs and a more diverse size class of timber to local mills which supports additional jobs. The forest is benefitted by accomplishing restoration objectives across a much larger area than previously attainable.

The award of the Malheur 10 Year Stewardship contract of which much of the work will be funded by CFLN and match dollars, has greatly improved the communities outlook for a continued wood products industry in the local area. The daily announcements on the radio and newspaper for job opportunities in the forest restoration sector have improved relations between the local community members and the Forest Service.

<sup>9</sup> Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

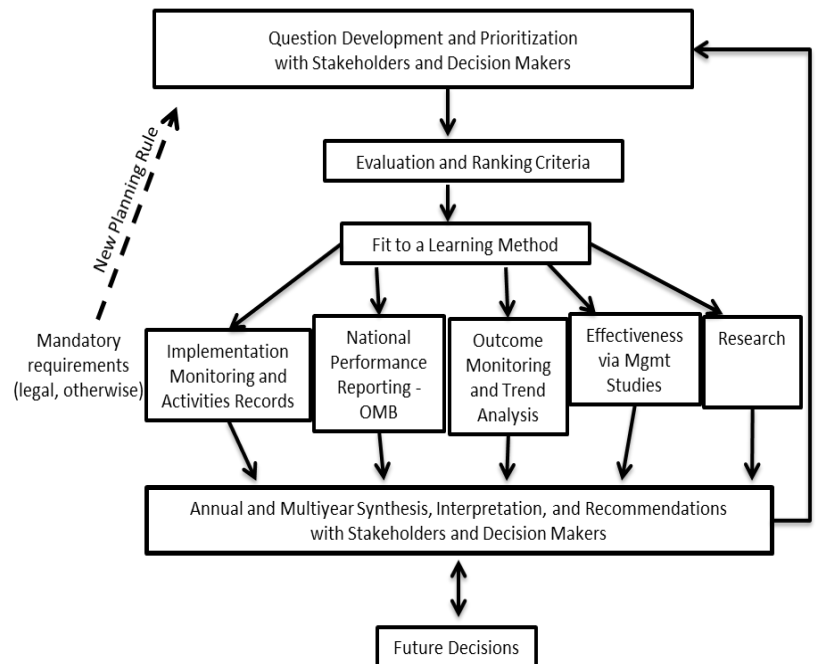
5. Describe the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process (please limit answer to two pages).

The structure and development of the Southern Blues Restoration Coalition (SBRC) Multiparty Monitoring Program closely follows the Region 6 CFLRP Adaptive Management Framework (Figure 5.1). In 2012, the SBRC chartered a Monitoring Committee consisting of both Forest Service personnel and collaborative members to design and implement the Monitoring Program. The Committee itself is organized in to five subcommittees that tier off the National CFLR Ecological Indicators and the SBRC’s CFLR proposal (Fire Regime Restoration, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition, Watershed Condition, Invasive Species and Socioeconomics). The work of the Committee is facilitated by two co-chairs (one from the Forest Service and one from the Collaborative) and a coordinator from the Region 6 Ecology Program. This structure allows for shared responsibility and accountability between the Agency and the SBRC and adequate attention to indicators and metrics that are targeted by the CFLRA and the SBRC.

The first step in the development of the Multiparty Monitoring Program entailed a series of meetings of the full Monitoring Committee to come to consensus on the goals and objectives of the Program and develop a set of mutually agreed upon criteria to evaluate and prioritize potential monitoring questions. With this shared vision, the five subcommittees met separately to develop and prioritize potential monitoring questions that reflected the national reporting requirements and the issues and concerns the local stake holders and collaborative groups. The evaluation and prioritizing criteria were critical for helping each group narrow their list of questions down and to focus their efforts and resources. Once the key questions were identified, each subcommittee was asked to develop “proposals” for each question. See Box 1 for the structure and key elements that developed in each monitoring question proposal.

Once each subcommittee had identified the highest priority questions for their subject area and developed associated protocols and processes, the full Monitoring Committee met again to review the Monitoring Plan as a whole. This gave the full Monitoring Committee the opportunity to assess the elements of the Monitoring Program that they were not personally involved in and give feedback regarding particular proposed monitoring questions. As a result, several monitoring questions were dropped and new questions were added. This process resulted in full development of approximately ten monitoring questions that cumulatively address each of the National Ecological Indicators, evaluated treatment effects at both the project and landscape scale and asses the local socioeconomic impact of the CFLR program. The degree of rigor for the CFLR monitoring questions ranges from citizen science and qualitative implementation monitoring to the establishment of treatment and controls units to test the efficacy of specific restoration treatments in a statistically robust manner. Partners on the CFLR monitoring Program include the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Oregon State University, the North Fork John Day, Watershed Council, Oregon Youth Corps, PNW Research Station, Blue Mountain Forest Partners and others.

Figure 5.1. CFLRP Adaptive Management Framework



The next stage in the development of the SBRC CFLR Monitoring Program will be for the Monitoring Committee to present their recommendations to the full collaborative group. This will insure that all members of the SBRC, the Malheur National Forest personnel and other interested stakeholders have the opportunity to discuss and ask questions about all parts of the monitoring program. The final step will be for the SBRC to formally vote on adopting the proposed monitoring questions and the associated recommended level of funding required to implement the program. A formal vote helps to insure that the SBRC has a significant degree of ownership over the CFLR Monitoring Program and, as such, is invested along with the Forest Service in seeing it succeed. We anticipate this will occur in January of 2014 and the Monitoring Program to be fully implemented in the FY14.

Box 1. Required elements for development each proposed monitoring question

**1. Intro/Background**

- 1.1. Brief description of why the issue is important
- 1.2. Specific monitoring questions/CFLRP objectives to be addressed
- 1.3. Collaborators

**2. Methods and Protocols**

- 2.1. Types of treatments to be monitored
- 2.2. Who will do the monitoring /analysis/data mgmt.
- 2.3. Indicators and metrics
- 2.4. Sampling design (including timeline and spatial distribution)
- 2.5. Methods for data collection
- 2.6. Methods for data analysis
- 2.7. Plan for data management (storage, metadata, and access)

**3. Deliverables**

- 3.1. How will results be reported?
- 3.2. Who is responsible for providing final products

**4. Adaptive management**

- 4.1. How will the data be used?
- 4.2. At what spatial scale will the results apply?
- 4.3. When do you expect results to provide meaningful feedback?

**5. Annual and total budget estimates for FY14 – FY20**

- 5.1. Rows for Salary, supplies, travel, etc.
- 5.2. Columns for CFLRP Funds and Match

## 6. FY 2013 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>10</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>11</sup>
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0		
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	0		
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	10,017		CFLN, RTRT, SRS2, SSCC
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	0		See question #10
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	4,576		CFLN, RTRT, SRS2, SSCC, WFHF
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	0		
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	4,932		CFLN, RTRT, SRS2, SSCC, WFHF
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	0		
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	0		
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0		

<sup>10</sup> Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

<sup>11</sup> Please use a new line for each BLI or type of fund used. For example, you may have three lines with the same performance measure, but the type of funding might be two different BLIs and CFLR/CFLN.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>10</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>11</sup>
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	0		
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	350		CFLN, NFTM
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	29,092		CFLN, NFTM
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	95,620		CFLN, NFTM
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	6,509		CFLN, NFTM, SSCC
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	22,251		CFLN, RTRT, SRS2, SSCC, WFHF, NFTM
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	8,268		CFLN, RTRT, SRS2, SSCC, WFHF, NFTM
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INV-SPE-FED-AC	Acres	0		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0		



**7. FY 2013 accomplishment narrative** (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

By the end of the fiscal year 12,113 acres (footprint) of vegetation treatments to restore the landscapes resiliency, improve wildlife habitat and restoring watershed condition were accomplished with a combination of service contract, stewardship contracts, partnership in-kind and force account work.

In September of 2013, the Malheur National Forest awarded a 10-year stewardship contract to Iron Triangle LLC of John Day, OR. Shortly after, they awarded the first task order under that contract, which includes over 8,000 acres of restoration work all of which is in the SBRC. The goal of this stewardship contract is to accomplish ecological restoration at a landscape scale, eventually treating between 180,000 and 500,000 acres. In addition to providing opportunities for restoration work, the contract will provide jobs and material for forest product processing in local communities. This is significant to local communities surrounding the Malheur National Forest as the stewardship contract will include various types of work such as pre-commercial thinning, mechanical fuels reduction, road maintenance, and timber product removal. Approximately 500 million board feet of timber could be harvested over 10 years; however annual harvest amounts are subject to negotiation.

CFLN funds were used to hire additional summer employees to help prepare the many large contracts awarded this year. Fire crews worked the off season in the SBRC project either completing fuels reduction activities or preparing contracts. CFLN and match funds were also used to complete implementation monitoring of the many activities completed this year.

Our partners continued to be a big player in the success of the project this year. The members of the Southern Blues Restoration Coalition provided important feedback on the effectiveness of the activities for adaptive management. Partners such as Susan Jane Brown (WELC), Patrick Shannon (SNW), Dave Hannibal (Grayback Forestry) along with many others continue in the role of advocating for SBRC through educating other coalition members and challenging the Forest to constantly look for more efficient ways to conclude its business. Oregon OYCC youth crews helped complete several of the wildlife habitat improvement projects including aspen protection, bitterbrush and willow planting and installing road closure gates or slashing in roads. The youth crews also helped the Forest Service wildlife biologist with their monitoring of aspen stands, birds and the effectiveness of road closures.

**8. Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project** (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?<sup>12</sup>

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)</b>
FY13	12,113
FY10, FY11, FY12 and FY13 (as applicable- projects selected in FY2012 may will not have data for FY10 and FY11; projects that were HPRP projects in FY12, please include one number for FY12 and one number for FY13 (same as above))	19,889

<sup>12</sup> This metric is separate from the annual performance measurement reporting as recorded in the databases of record. Please see the instructions document for further clarification.

**9. In no more than two pages (large landscapes or very active fire seasons may need more space), describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area** (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6):

The SBRC landscape totals 690,723 acres, or 41% of the entire Malheur NF. WFPR expenditures within the SBRC landscape were approximately \$1.6 million for pre-suppression and fire readiness activities. There were a total of 48 fires in the SBRC project area this summer burning 123 acres. The largest of these fires, at 110 acres, occurred in the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness area. The remaining fires were all contained at less than 4 acres. One fire in particular started within a unit that had recently been treated to reduce fuels and stand density. That lightning caused fire was easily contained to less than a tenth of an acre partially because of those treatments.

**10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2013 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.** Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (please limit answer to two pages)

In 2013 the Southern Blues Restoration Coalition Project exceeded the annual goals set for many of the performance measures. The timber volume sold in 2013 made up for the shortfalls in volumes estimated for 2012. Four key areas that came up short of expectations are for road related improvements, noxious weeds, wildlife habitat improvement and stream habitat improvement. An emphasis for the SBRC is to make a better effort to include many of the activities that meet these performance measures in the project design of future NEPA decisions. There is also a need to ensure these activities are reported correctly in their data base of record. Approximately 150 acres of noxious weeds were removed within the SBRC project area but did not make the final accomplishment report. Changes in methods for reporting road maintenance also ended up causing several miles of road work to not be reported correctly.

## 11. Planned FY 2015 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code <sup>13</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0	
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	0	
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2,000	\$270,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	150	\$15,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	5,000	\$250,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	12	\$45,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	5,000	\$250,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	5,000	\$250,000
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	165	\$25,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	115	\$16,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	3	\$15,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	

<sup>13</sup> Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2015 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code <sup>13</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	3	\$187,500
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	0	
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0	
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	0	
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	0	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	95,000	\$0
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	6,000	\$0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	15,000	\$1,950,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	15,000	\$1,950,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-FED-AC	Acres	0	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	

**12. Planned FY 2015 accomplishment narrative** (no more than 1 page):

With the threat of the loss of local wood products infrastructure in the SBRC project area, the Malheur NF, Region 6 and the SBRC are making huge efforts to increase the pace of restoration. With the help of local and state elected officials and the Oregon Governor's Office, the goal is to more than double the annual outputs from restoration activities including the volume of commercial products and the acres of land treated over the next 10 years. The outputs listed in question #11 reflect that expectation. The total funds needed to attain those outputs exceed the SBRC proposal of \$2.5 million of CFLN funds and \$2.5 million in match funds. Through efforts from outside partners and the SBRC, there is at least some expectation we will exceed the \$2.5 million of match funds. We also believe with increased efficiency the cost per acre to complete these treatments will start reducing by 2015.

**13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2014/15 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

Planned accomplishments will meet or exceed most performance measures in the SBRC proposal and work plan. One area that may fall short of meeting the defined performance measure is BIO-NRG. The biomass markets are very volatile and hard to predict from year to year. We will make the biomass available with our stewardship contracts and timber sale, but we may not have interested buyers.

With the award of the Malheur 10 Year IRSC Stewardship Contract and the accelerating pace of restoration on the Malheur NF, we expect to start exceeding accomplishments originally planned for many performance measures beginning in 2014/15. The SBRC members have shown an interest and need to request an expansion of the Southern Blues Restoration Coalition boundary to provide additional opportunities for matching funds to be used in the accelerated restoration effort.