

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Southern Blues Restoration Coalition/CFLN17**National Forest(s): Malheur National Forest**

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. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation**

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended¹)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
CFLN1713	\$345,826.00
CFLN1714	\$1,519,923.51
Total	\$1,865,749.51

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)² (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
CFTM1713	\$449,900.00
CFWF1713	\$150,000.00
CFVW1714	\$399,924.00
Total	\$999,824.00

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)³)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
BDBD	\$30,844.10
CMCM	\$41,614.41
NFNF	\$1,074,866 ⁵
RTRT	\$161,635.00
WFWF	\$358,846.27
Total	\$1,667,805.78

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements⁴)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
	\$0.00

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The PAS report shows \$1,524,766 match for NFNF, but that includes the CFTM1713 carryover of \$449,900. The actual NFNF match is \$1,074,866.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁵)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Western Environmental Law Center, Susan Jane Brown	\$121,947.00
Sustainable Northwest, Patrick Shannon	\$35,000
OYCC	\$2,950
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	\$8,096
Total	\$167,993

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for-services funding within a stewardship contract ⁶)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Malheur 10 Year Stewardship, 16 Road Stewardship	\$401,764.58

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2014 (one page maximum)

In 2014, the primary contractor on the stewardship contract doing a majority of the work in the SBRC project was able to add additional equipment to keep up with the increased work load. They were also able to successfully compete on a grant for \$1 million to put towards a sort yard facility to help them be more efficient in the processing and marketing of biomass. The same contractor is working on a grant to help fund a chipper to process biomass locally. The commitment of CFLN funds overtime should help them continue to be successful in their grant application.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor):



⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan, dated December 2006. In a narrative format, describe the progress to date on restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem, as identified in the project’s desired conditions. This may also include a description of the current 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 over 34,000 acres of vegetation and fuels treatments have been completed within the SBRC project area in the first three 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 continue awarding work to the Malheur 10 Year Stewardship contract which will continue to 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 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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 Income⁷
Commercial Forest Product Activities	61.0	105.5	\$4,299,120	\$6,852,294
Other Project Activities	6.1	7.9	\$223,048	\$290,219
TOTALS:	67.1	113.4	\$4,522,167	\$7,142,514

⁷ 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 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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 ⁸
Commercial Forest Product Activities	203.4	351.8	\$14,330,310	\$22,840,838
Other Project Activities	6.2	8.1	\$229,608	\$298,755
TOTALS:	209.7	359.9	\$14,559,918	\$23,139,593

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.

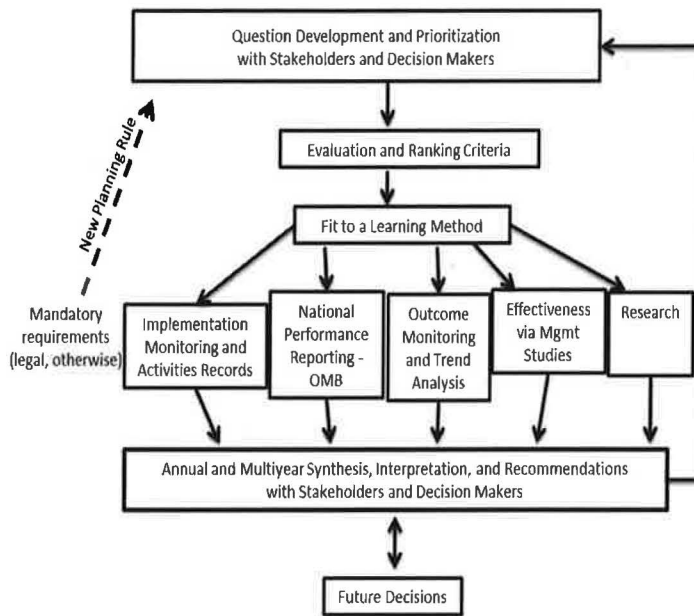
The award of the second task order on the Malheur 10 Year Stewardship contract of which much of the work will be funded by CFLN and match dollars, has greatly improved the communities outlook for a continued wood products industry in the local area. The daily announcements on the radio and newspaper for job opportunities in the forest restoration sector have improved relations between the local community members and the Forest Service. The first unemployment numbers to come out after the award of the first task order on the 10 Year Stewardship contract showed an obvious drop in unemployment due to the extra hiring from local contractors.

⁸ 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 followed the Region Adaptive Management Framework. In 2012, the SBRC decided to allocate funding to monitoring and chartered a Committee consisting of both Forest personnel and collaborative design and implement the CFLR Program. The Monitoring Committee organized into five subcommittees tiered off the National CFLR Ecological and the SBRC's CFLR proposal: Fire Restoration, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Watershed Condition, Invasive Socioeconomics.

Figure 5.1. CFLRP Adaptive Management Framework



6 CFLRP (Figure 5.1). 10% of CFLR a Monitoring Service members to Monitoring itself is that generally Indicators Regime Condition, Species and Program

In FY14, the SBRC CFLR Monitoring made the following significant organizational and structural developments to improve the CFLR monitoring, evaluation and accountability process:

1. A **CFLR Monitoring Steering Committee was created**. The Steering committee consists of five individuals including two representatives from the SBRC and three from the Forest Service. The primary purpose of the Steering Committee is to provide oversight and accountability to the overall implementation of the CFLR Monitoring 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
2. A new **“monitoring liaison” position was created** and funded through a cost-share agreement between the Forest Service and the Blue Mountain Forest Partners collaborative group. The intent of this new position is to facilitate the regular and open exchange of information between the Forest Service and collaborative partners as it relates to the implementation of CFLR restoration projects and to the CFLR Monitoring Program.
3. An annual **“Adaptive Management Summit”** was planned to present results from CFLR monitoring and discuss how monitoring results may impact project planning and decision making. This event will also serve as an opportunity to discuss emerging science in the field of restoration ecology.

In addition to these structural and organizational changes, the SBRC CFLR Monitoring program had a very successful year implementing CFLR monitoring projects (See Table 5.1). 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.

Table 5.1

CFLR Monitoring Component	FY14 Activities and Accomplishments
Fire Regime Restoration	Developed Protocols and Field Manual; Trained 6-person crew; Installed 90 monitoring plots across two project areas
Wildlife Habitat	Established and surveyed 30 white headed woodpecker monitoring transects, each with 10 points spaced 300 m apart, for a total of 300 point count stations; visited each point count station twice, conducted playback surveys at each visit, and surveyed for nests along transects. Our surveys resulted in 69 detections at 65 point count stations and 24 nests associated with 13 transects
Invasive Species	Partnered with Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and monitored 237 burned landing slash piles monitored for weed infestations and 51 total acres across 7 projects. 2014 marked the second year of this successful partnership.
Watershed Restoration	Added 14 new PIBO monitoring sites across CFLR landscape. Developed and tested riparian restoration monitoring protocols with multiple stakeholders. Successfully implemented the Aquatic Organism Passage Monitoring in June. We expect preliminary results in early Fall.
Socioeconomics	Developed and implemented contract with Ecosystem Workforce Group at the University of Oregon to complete monitoring of socioeconomic effects. Preliminary results expected in 2015
Multi-Party Field Trips	Both Harney County Restoration Collaborative and Blue Mountains forest Partners led a number of collaborative field trips to monitor the results of recently implemented projects. Areas visited so far include Soda Bear, Jane and Wolf project areas.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0	0	
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	0	0	
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	5,039.4	\$604,728	CFLN, RTRT, SSCC, NFWW
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	71.9	\$40,000	CFLN, NFWW, WFHF
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	0	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	3,470	\$451,100	CFLN, RTRT, SSCC, NFWW
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	500	\$3,000	NFWF
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	11.3	\$44,393	CFLN, NFWW
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	922.65	\$119,945	CFLN, RTRT, SSCC, NFWW, WFHF
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	0	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	130	\$18,527	CMCM
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	162	\$23,087.41	CMCM
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	0	

⁹ Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹⁰ 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 ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	0	
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	0	
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	0	
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	0	0	
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0	0	
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	0	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2,438.2	\$0	CFLN, NFTM, NFWW, WFHF
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	37,138.8	\$0	CFLN, NFTM, NFWW, WFHF
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	120,743.2	\$3,467,667	CFLN, NFTM, NFWW, WFHF
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	13,031.4	\$140,604	CFLN, NFTM, NFWW, WFHF
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	20,483	\$3,126,450	CFLN, RTRT, SSCC, NFWW, NFTM, WFHF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	5,787.5	\$86,813	CFLN, RTRT, SSCC, NFWW, NFTM, WFHF
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-FED-AC	Acres	0	0	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native	Acres	0	0	

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC				

7. **FY 2014 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

By the end of the fiscal year 14,596 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.

The second task order on the Malheur National Forest 10 Year Stewardship Contract was negotiated and awarded this year. A total of 12,950 acres of vegetation treatments were included in the contract. The contract also allows for much more restoration work as additional funds become available. This contract continues the help needed to meet the restoration goals of the SBRC proposal as well as providing local jobs for both the contractors and the local forest products processing facilities in the community.

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. The collaborative groups completed their multi-party monitoring plan this and began to fully implement the plan. 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), Jack Southworth and Zach Williams 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 and riparian protection, riparian planting, building fence enclosures 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.

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation had their national gathering and volunteer work groups in the SBRC area this summer. The work groups worked on riparian and upland habitat projects including building of enclosures and treating invasive weeds.

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?¹¹

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	14,596
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14 (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))	34,485

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 \$1.9 million for pre-suppression and fire readiness activities. There were a total of 41 fires in the SBRC project area this summer burning 28 acres. The largest of these fires was 8 acres. The remaining fires were all contained at less than 2 acres.

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2014 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 2014 the Southern Blues Restoration Coalition Project exceeded the annual goals set for many of the performance measures. Fuels treatments as well as biomass and saw-log volumes continue to exceed estimates in the original proposal. We saw improvements in invasive weed treatments and road related maintenance activities.

Treatments improving riparian habitat are still behind the estimates made in the proposal. This year the Forest signed a Forest Wide Aquatic Environmental Assessment (EA). This EA provides many new opportunities for aquatic restoration in the SBRC project area. Activities include fish passage restoration, large wood placement, livestock fencing, riparian vegetation treatments and road and trail erosion control. We also expect to see increases in riparian treatments going forward as we get ahead on the higher cost mechanical vegetation treatments.

We are also behind on miles of road decommissioning. As with riparian treatments, the mechanical treatments need to occur before the road decommissioning will take place.

In previous years, the SBRC project has exceeded the 50% match requirements. In 2014 we came up short in match funds but are confident that over the life of the project we will meet or exceed the match requirements.

¹¹ 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.

11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code ¹²	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	5,000	\$750,000
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	

¹² Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2016 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 ¹²	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	2,5000	\$0
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	0	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	120,000	\$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	13,000	\$130,000
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 2016 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 be reduced by 2016.

13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2015/16 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 SBRC project supplies large amounts of biomass each year, but a majority of that biomass goes to pulp. Markets for biomass for energy use are still very minimal in the local area.

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 going forward. We also expect that as more of the higher cost mechanical treatments get completed, that we will then start to see a dramatic increase in lower cost prescribed fire treatments on the landscape which will have an integrated benefit to many of the performance measures.

The Forest also signed a forest wide aquatic restoration environmental analysis that will cover many future riparian treatments that were identified in the project proposal.

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. The coalition and the Forest worked together and submitted a proposal to expand the SBRC area as well as a request for additional CFLN funds if they should become available. The coalition felt that with the treatment of thousands of acres of pine and mixed conifer already completed and the increased efficiencies in both planning and implementation, they would be able to actually expand the project and still meet the intensity of restoration treatments on the landscape as described in the original proposal.

