People Restoring America's Forests:

A Report on the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

November 2011

Executive Summary

Covering one-third of the United States, forests store and filter half the nation's water supply; provide jobs to more than a million wood products workers; absorb 20% of U.S. carbon emissions; generate $14.8 billion of recreation revenue on Forest Service lands alone; and provide habitat for thousands of wildlife and plant species across the country.

Yet this year's record mega-fires, along with 8.6 million acres of standing, beetle-killed trees, are cause for concern in our forests. A century of fire suppression, spreading pests, sprawl, and climate change are proving a perfect storm of threats to the forests our nation depends on for water, recreation, wood and other services.

In an effort to preserve those critical services, the bipartisan Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) program was established in 2009 to foster collaborative, science-based restoration on priority forest landscapes across the U.S. The purpose of this pilot program is "...to encourage the collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes" (P.L. 111-11).

CFLRP is unique among government programs in that it was established specifically to 1) create job stability, 2) achieve a reliable wood supply, 3) restore forest health, and 4) reduce the costs of fire suppression in overgrown forests.

The ultimate goal of CFLRP is to collaboratively achieve improved forest benefits for people, water, and wildlife in a way that can be shared across the Forest Service's 193 million acres, and beyond.

As designed, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program is unique among federal forest management programs:

- **Jobs:** CFLRP generates jobs for forest workers, and provides raw materials for manufacturing, biomass-to-energy, and other wood-based products. These economic activities benefit local rural economies while improving forest health;
- **10 year commitment:** CFLRP commits restoration support for 10 years, which promotes local job security (given appropriations are sustained);
- **Reduces wildfire costs and risk:** CFLRP reduces wildfire suppression costs by strategically treating the overgrown brush and trees that act as fuel for damaging mega-fires;
- **Competitive project selection:** CFLRP uses a competitive process and a federally-chartered advisory panel to select the strongest proposals for investment;
- **Matching funding:** CFLRP leverages federal funding against private and other government investments to stretch the federal dollar.

To this end CFLRP is already getting results. The 10 projects funded in its first year have cumulatively:

- Created and maintained 1,550 jobs;
- Produced 107 million board feet of timber;
- Generated nearly $59 million of labor income;
- Removed fuel for destructive mega-fires on 90,000 acres near communities;
- Reduced mega-fire on an additional 64,000 acres;
- Improved 66,000 acres of wildlife habitat;
- Restored 28 miles of fish habitat;
- Enhanced clean water supplies by remediating 163 miles of eroding roads.

Given the early success of CFLR, it is no surprise interest in the program is high—in 2011 the number of applicant sites was 26 projects in 18 states. Additional funding to the $40 million level authorized by Congress—and recommended in the President's Budget for FY 2012—will be needed to let other communities share in the success of this program.

This report reviews the opportunity provided by CFLRP to restore America's forests, at a time when the services provided by forests to people, water, and wildlife is under historic threat. Take a look and you'll see why the people who work, live, and play in America's forests are so enthusiastic about CFLR.

Strawberry Mountain in Oregon © Sam Beebe-Ecotrust/Flickr Creative Commons

> "Working together is how we do business. We will continue to encourage greater public involvement to maintain and restore healthy landscapes. We not only are taking care of the ecosystem, but also supporting healthy, thriving communities through collaborative forest restoration."
>
> **— Tom Tidwell**
> Forest Service Chief

Overview of CFLRP

The 10 selected CFLR projects were chosen for funding because of their proven ability to improve forest health and provide jobs and services for people. A by-the-numbers perspective:

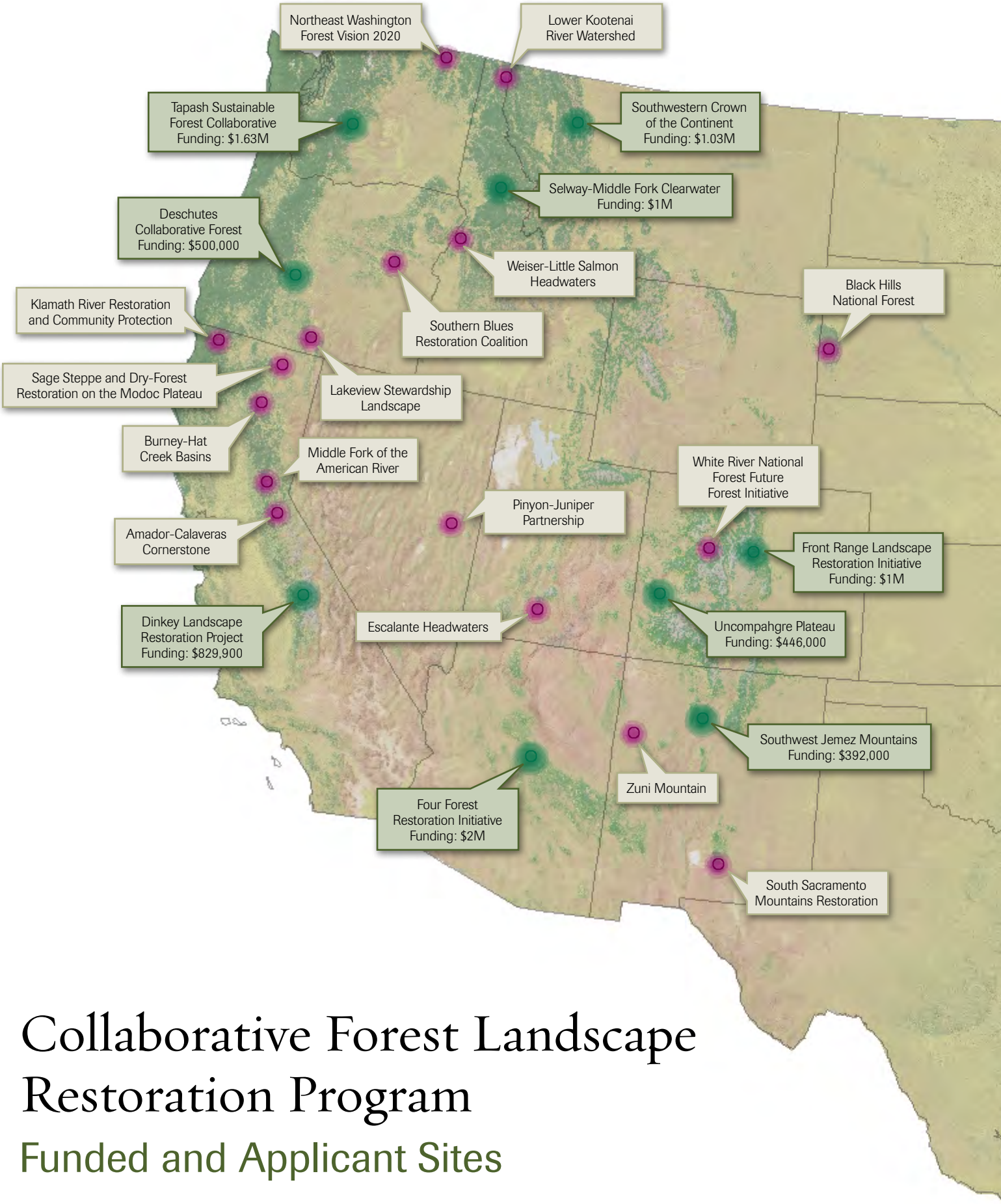
- The 10 CFLR projects will create and maintain more than 3,700 jobs in 9 states and generate about $150 million of labor income over ten years;*
- Some CFLRP sites with strong markets for wood by-products estimate reducing their treatment costs by as much as $450 per acre;
- Most sites will decrease the cost of fire suppression by approximately 50%;**
- The scale of some projects will reach 500,000 acres;
- The program will leverage nearly as much private and non-federal funding ($218.9 million) as it expects to expend in federal funding over 10 years ($244.8 million).

But to achieve these outcomes, CFLRP needs sustained funding as authorized by Congress and recommended in the President's Budget.

CFLRP Funding History

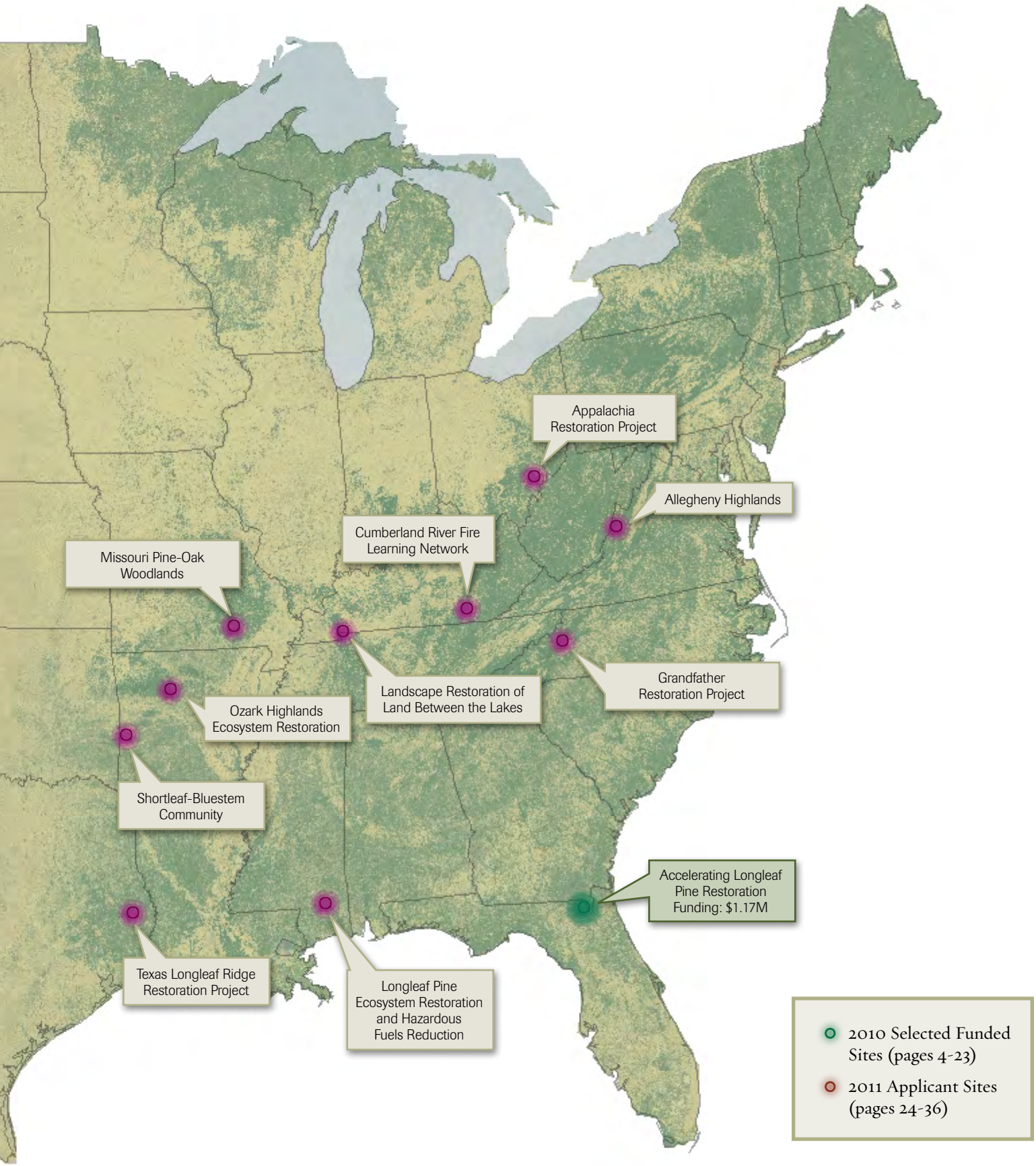
	President's Budget Request	Appropriation Received
FY 2010	n/a	$10 million
FY 2011	$40 million	$25 million
FY 2012	$40 million	To be determined

**All job estimates in this report use the Treatment for Restoration Ecological Analysis Tool (TREAT).*
***All fire suppression estimates in this report use the Risk and Cost Analysis Tools Package (R-CAT).*



Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

Funded and Applicant Sites


Appalachia Restoration Project
Allegheny Highlands
Cumberland River Fire Learning Network
Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands
Landscape Restoration of Land Between the Lakes
Grandfather Restoration Project
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration
Shortleaf-Bluestem Community
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration Funding: $1.17M
Texas Longleaf Ridge Restoration Project
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction
2010 Selected Funded Sites (pages 4-23)
2011 Applicant Sites (pages 24-36)

Arizona | Four Forest Restoration Initiative

Northern goshawk © Bruce D. Taubert

The Four Forest Restoration Initiative (4FRI) is a collaborative effort to restore forest ecosystems on portions of the Coconino, Kaibab, Apache-Sitgreaves, and Tonto National Forests in northern Arizona. Our vision is to restore natural fire regimes, functioning populations of native plants and animals, and reduce the threat of destructive wildfire to thriving forest communities, in partnership with sustainable forest industries that strengthen local economies.

Partners

- Apache County
- Arizona Forest Restoration Products
- Arizona Game and Fish Department
- Arizona State Forestry Division
- Arizona Wildlife Federation
- Center for Biological Diversity
- Coconino Natural Resources Conservation District
- Coconino County
- Coconino Rural Environment Corps
- Ecological Restoration Institute
- Eastern Arizona Counties Association
- Flagstaff Fire Department
- Forest Energy Corporation
- Gila County
- Graham County
- Grand Canyon Trust
- Great Old Broads for Wilderness
- Greater Flagstaff Forest Partnership
- Greenlee County
- Mottek Consulting
- National Wild Turkey Federation
- Natural Resources Working Group
- Navajo County
- Northern Arizona Logging Association
- Northern Arizona University Forest Ecosystem Restoration Analysis
- Northern Arizona Wood Products Association
- Pioneer Association
- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- Sierra Club
- Southwest Sustainable Forests Partnership
- The Nature Conservancy
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- White Mountains Conservation League

The Four Forest Restoration Initiative (4FRI) was created to accelerate restoration while increasing watershed health and function, improving wildlife habitat, conserving biodiversity, protecting old-growth, reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildland fire and promoting the reintroduction of natural fire, while restoring natural forest structure and function so that forests are more resilient to climate change.

On a scale never attempted before, the 4FRI spans 2.4 million acres on the Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Kaibab and Tonto National Forests. Appropriately scaled industry plays a key role in this effort by harvesting, processing, and selling wood products. This will reduce treatment costs and provide restoration-based work opportunities and jobs.

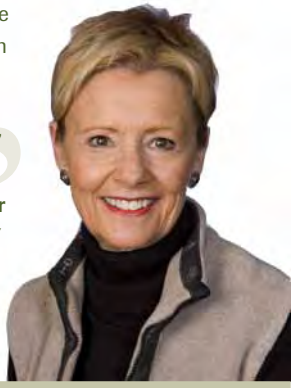
The first project stemming from the 4FRI encompasses an area of more than 980,000 acres. It is expected to be implemented on the Coconino and Kaibab National Forests starting in 2012. The project will use a variety of tools, including mechanical thinning and prescribed fire, to achieve landscape-scale forest restoration. Expectations are to treat as many as 50,000 acres per year during a 20-year period.

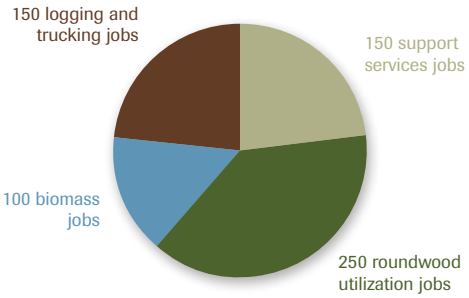
Reducing the threat of high-intensity, destructive wildfires has been the focus of National Forest managers in northern Arizona for years. While projects have been successful at local scales, the acres treated have not been sufficient to significantly prevent large-scale fires. Simultaneously, the public is increasingly aware of the importance of restored and resilient forests. There is widespread understanding that northern Arizona's forests are unnaturally dense, setting the stage for high-intensity wildfires and subsequent insect and disease outbreaks.

Currently, these four forests are actively engaged in a collaborative, landscape-scale initiative designed to restore fire-adapted ecosystems in the southwestern region. Together with a broad group of stakeholders, including members of local, county and state governments, scientists, environmental groups, ranchers and industry representatives, forest supervisors are working to determine how to collectively accelerate landscape-scale restoration of ponderosa pine forests in northern Arizona.

"We simply cannot afford the continuing human and environmental costs of devastating wildfires. Coconino County places great value on collaborative, science-based restoration and the creation of jobs. The 4 Forest Restoration Initiative addresses these values in an exemplary manner."

– Mandy Metzger
Coconino County Board of Supervisors, District 4

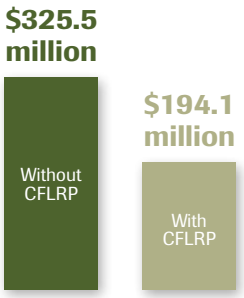




Estimated Jobs

700 total direct jobs, with 48 Federal (USFS) and 600 private sector jobs.

Source: Kim, Yeon-Su. 2010. Ecological Restoration as Economic Stimulus: A Regional Analysis. Ecological Restoration Institute, Northern Arizona University. 16 pp.



Fire Suppression Cost Reduction

- 4FRI area had fire suppression costs of $325.5 million from 2000-2010.
- During the next ten years of the project, approximately 595,000 acres are proposed to be restored to resilience through mechanical treatment and prescribed fire. Fire suppression costs are expected to decline to $194.1 million over the four forests, based on percentage of area treated.

2010 Project results:

- 59,700 acres of improved forest habitat
- 1,378,000 cubic feet of timber produced
- 382,000 green tons of woody biomass generated

In 2011, the Project will focus on:

- Improving forest vegetation
- Treating noxious weeds
- Restoring habitat
- Hazardous fuels reduction

Contact information

Diane Vosick, 4FRI Co-Chair
Director of Policy and Partnerships
The Ecological Restoration Institute
Diane.Vosick@nau.edu, (928) 523-7854

Edward Smith, 4FRI Co-Chair
Forest Ecologist
The Nature Conservancy
esmith@tnc.org, (928) 774-0831

Henry Provencio
Four Forest Restoration Initiative
(928) 226-4684
hprovencio@fs.fed.us

Dick Fleishman
Four Forest Restoration Initiative
(928) 226-4687
dfleishman@fs.fed.us

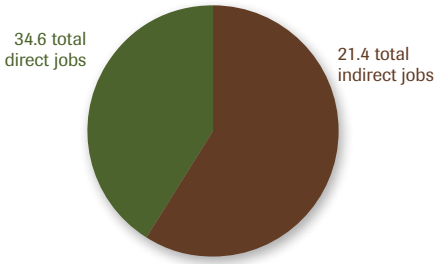
California | Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project

© Pamela Flick

The Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project covers 154,000 acres in California's southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. Controlled burns, thinning, and watershed restoration will reduce the potential of mega-fire threat to more than 5,000 homes, improve conditions for sensitive species such as the Pacific fisher and California spotted owl, and add jobs to an area with high unemployment.

Partners

- California Department of Fish and Game
- Center for Collaborative Policy
- Cold Springs Rancheria
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Highway 168 Fire Safe Council
- John Muir Project
- North Fork Mono Tribe
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
- Sierra Club
- Sierra Forest Legacy
- Sierra Forest Products
- Sierra Nevada Conservancy
- Southern California Edison
- The Wilderness Society
- U.S. Forest Service
- University of California, Merced
- Yosemite/Sequoia Resource Conservation and Development Council



Estimated Jobs

Total estimated labor income generated over 10 years is $2,421,159.

Fire Suppression Cost Reduction Per Acre

- Before CFLR: $344 per acre
- After CFLR: $122 per acre

"By working together, we're creating a unified vision of our goals and the pieces are falling into place. It's an exciting time."

—Mosé Jones-Yellin
Deputy District Ranger
Sierra National Forest

The 154,000 acre Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project in the Southern Sierra Nevada Mountains encompasses a diverse mix of foothill chaparral, coniferous forests, and wetland meadows. The Project is a major recreation area with more than 1.5 million visitors each year, and an important source of water for Californians and nearby hydroelectric plants.

But the landscape has its fair share of troubles. Due to the historic exclusion of wildfire, roughly 50% of the area is subject to high severity fires that endanger 5,000 private residences. Meanwhile the forests are experiencing epidemic pest levels, while two native species—the Pacific fisher and California spotted owl—are at risk from habitat loss.

The high stakes in the Dinkey have led diverse groups to band together and work alongside the Sierra National Forest to mitigate these problems. CFLRP funding will help these partners reintroduce fire to the landscape and reduce the potential for mega-fire near outlying residential areas. Meanwhile, restoration treatments will work to improve land and water habitat for several key sensitive species.

The benefits don't just stop at the forest. Jobs will be created and ten years of restoration projects will sustainably supply nearby biomass plants with small-diameter trees.

These investments in a healthier landscape will give longer-term certainty to an existing tourism industry and prove that people can work together to achieve comprehensive and constructive forest planning.

2010 Project results:

- 3,150 acres hazardous fuels treated
- 3,600 green tons of woody biomass generated

In 2011, the Project will focus on:

- Improving forest vegetation
- Generating biomass for use in bio-energy production
- Hazardous fuels reduction near communities
- Reducing erosion into waterways

Contact information

Mosé Jones-Yellin
District Ranger, Sierra National Forest
(559) 855-5355 x3310
mjonesyellin@fs.fed.us

Stan Van Velsor
The Wilderness Society
(415) 398-1111
stan_vanvelsor@tws.org

Rich Bagley
Southern California Edison
(559) 841-3114
richard.bagley@sce.com

Kent Duysen
Sierra Forest Products
(559) 535-4893
sfp@sierraforest.net

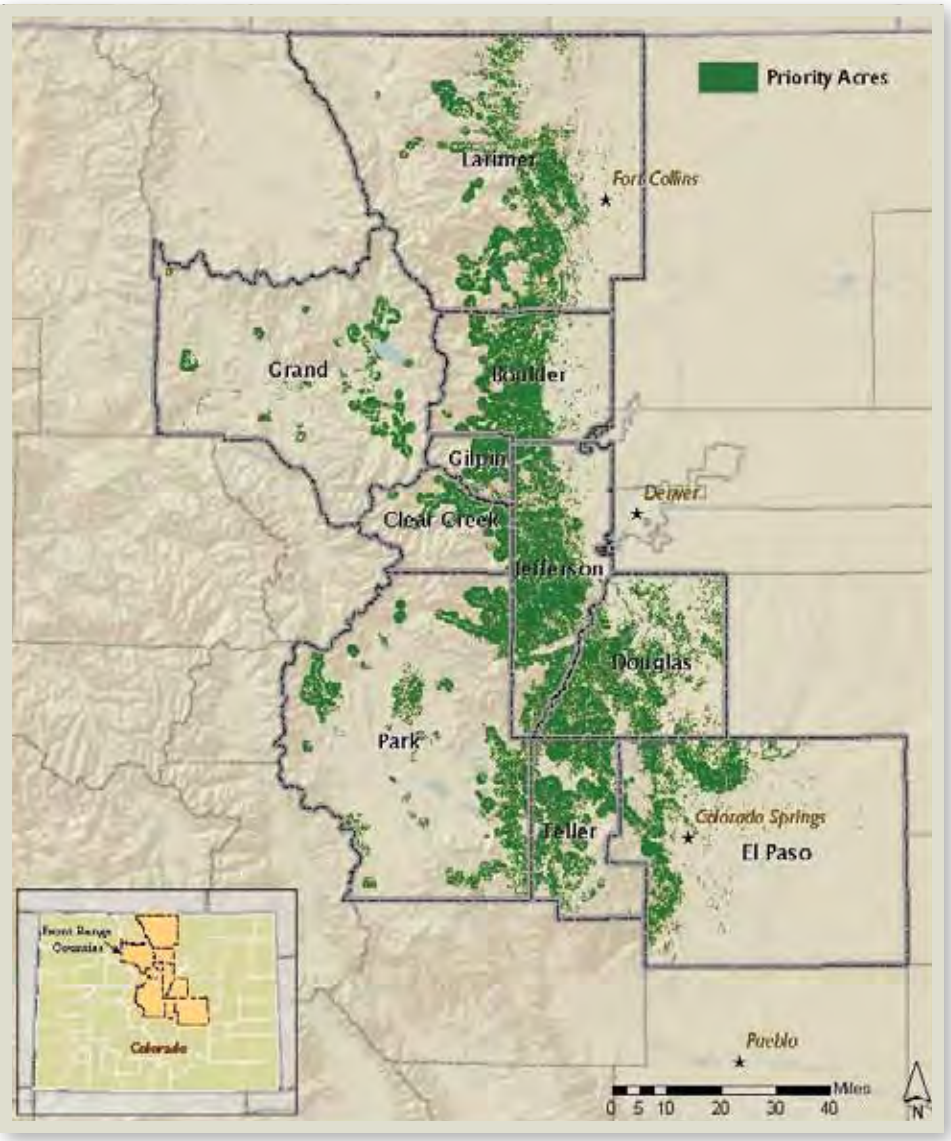
Colorado | Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative

© Paige Lewis/TNC

Colorado's Front Range contains 1.5 million acres of ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests in urgent need of restoration to protect communities and ecosystems from destructive fires. The Front Range CFLRP is decreasing fire risk while also creating job opportunities, protecting drinking water supply, and sustaining critical habitat.

Partners

- Boulder County
- Coalition for the Upper South Platte
- Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife
- Colorado Forest Restoration Institute
- Colorado Mountain Club
- Colorado Springs Utilities
- Colorado State Forest Service
- Denver Water Department
- Forest Initiative
- Larimer County
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Rocky Mountain Research Station
- Teller County
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Wilderness Society
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- West Boulder Healthy
- Woodland Park Healthy Forest Initiative

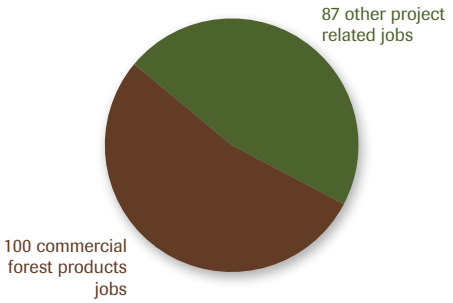


The Front Range CFLRP was designed by the Front Range Roundtable (the Roundtable), a locally-based collaborative representing more than 60 different agencies and organizations working together since 2004 to facilitate healthy, sustainable forests and communities. The Roundtable has identified 1.5 million acres of forest on the Front Range in urgent need of management to reduce mega-fire risk and restore forest resilience. More than 2 million people live, work and play in this landscape, which also provides drinking water to two-thirds of the state.

The Roundtable was born from Colorado's record-setting 2002 fire season, which brought a barrage of flames, smoke and ash to Front Range forests and communities. The 138,000 acre Hayman Fire epitomized the season as it forced the evacuation of thousands of families, destroyed 600 homes and other structures, and severely compromised drinking water supplies. Fire suppression and immediate rehabilitation costs reached $80 million. Additional post-fire rehabilitation costs continue to mount, with the current estimate at $230 million. Five of the state's largest recorded fires, including the 2010 Four Mile Canyon Fire, occurred within the CFLR project area over the past decade.

Since 2010, the Front Range has received $5 million in U.S. Forest Service CFLRP funds. These dollars are leveraging non-federal partner dollars, including a five-year, $16.5 million commitment from Denver Water. The Front Range CFLRP focuses treatments in areas where community protection, watershed restoration, and habitat improvement can be accomplished simultaneously with restoration. This work also supports robust job creation, business development, and biomass utilization.

> "There is a direct connection between healthy forests and sustainable supplies of clean water. We must proactively invest in keeping our watershed healthy rather than paying for damage caused by catastrophic crown fire."
>
> **—Don Kennedy**
> *Environmental Scientist, Denver Water Department*



Estimated Jobs

187 jobs over 10 years with $6.2 million in associated labor income.

Treatment Costs Per Acre

- Before CFLR: $1,000 per acre
- After CFLR: $50 – $200 per acre

2010 Project results:

- 1,090 acres of improved forest habitat
- 160,000 cubic feet of timber traded or sold
- 3,200 acres treated for hazardous fuels near communities

In 2011, the Project will focus on:

- Establishing forest habitat
- Treating noxious weeds
- Hazardous fuels reduction near communities

Contact information

Paige Lewis
Forest Health Program Director
The Nature Conservancy
Paige_lewis@tnc.org, (303) 817-8648

Mike Babler
Fire Initiative Program Manager
The Nature Conservancy
mbabler@tnc.org, (303) 541-0357

Sara Mayben
Pike & San Isabel National Forests
Renewable Resources Staff Officer
smayben@fs.fed.us, (719) 553-1418

Hal Gibbs
Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests
Ecosystem Group Leader
hdgibbs@fs.fed.us, (970) 295-6630

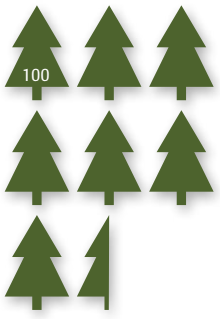
Colorado | Restoring Colorado's Uncompahgre Plateau

© Paige Lewis/TNC

Over 40% of Colorado's 555,300 acre Uncompahgre plateau is located in the "willdand urban interface" and fuel reduction work is a community safety priority. At the same time restoration treatments will improve wildlife habitat and conditions for native Colorado cutthroat and provide crucial employment opportunities for the last remaining large sawmills in Colorado.

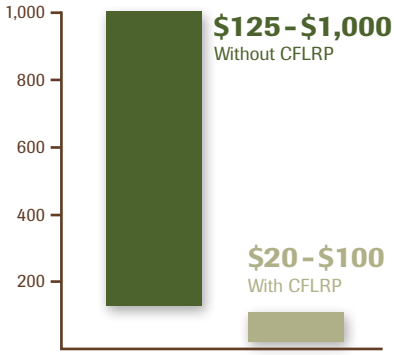
Partners

- Black Canyon Audubon
- Bureau of Land Management
- Colorado Division of Wildlife
- Colorado Forest Restoration Institute
- Colorado State University
- Colorado Wild
- Delta Timber
- Intermountain Resources
- Montrose, Delta, Ouray, San Miguel and Mesa Counties
- Public Lands Partnership
- Thunder Mountain Wheelers
- The Nature Conservancy
- Tri-State Power and Generation Inc.
- Uncompahgre Partnership
- Uncompahgre Valley Association
- U.S. Forest Service
- Western Area Power Administration
- Western Colorado Congress



Estimated Jobs

750 Full time employment jobs



Treatment Cost Reduction Per Acre

- Before CFLR: $125 – $1,000 per acre
- After CFLR: $20 – $100 per acre

"In the past 25 years the American West has grown a lot smaller. Increased pressure on public lands from many interest groups has evolved into perpetual conflict and competition for limited resources. This effort represents a shining star in the horizon, wherein a solution is found through a collaborative process of first understanding and then finding common interests, benefiting all agendas. This approach is innovative, effective and simply terrific."

—Ron Turley
Western Area Power Administration

Colorado's Uncompahgre Plateau rises from the Colorado River gradually, transitioning from the lower elevation cottonwoods to pinyon-juniper sagebrush, with ponderosa pine and spruce-fir in the higher country.

The Plateau has a long history of logging, grazing, water development, and recreational use that have affected the overall health of the land. It also has a century-long history of fire suppression, resulting in an unnaturally dense buildup of fuel on 71% of the landscape.

A diversity of partners has agreed the Uncompahgre is an ideal landscape to conduct broad-scale planning, forest restoration, and fuels treatments. In 2010 they received $446,000 from CFLRP to begin the work.

Over the next decade restoration projects will take place on 555,300 acres of Forest Service lands. Fuels treatments are focused on providing a one-mile buffer to communities-at-risk, other private lands, power lines and pipelines, electronic transmission sites, guard stations and developed campgrounds. Other activities will reestablish native plants, relocate trails and roads to reduce sediment into streams, and restore riparian areas to improve the chances of Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Over 10 years the work will reduce forest management spending, including wildfire suppression costs, while creating greater resiliency to natural and man-caused disturbances. The work will also support biomass markets and breathe new life into local timber mills—the last remaining large sawmills in Colorado.

2010 Project results:

- 3,550 acres of habitat established, restored, or improved
- 30 miles of roads decommissioned

In 2011, the Project will focus on:

- Establishing forest habitat
- Hazardous fuels reduction near communities
- Restoring water and land habitat

Contact information

Pam Motley
Uncompahgre Partnership
(970) 901-9369
info@UPartnership.org

Tony Cheng
Colorado Forest Restoration Institute, (970) 481-3653
Tony.CHENG@colostate.edu

Warren Rider
Colorado Wild
(970) 385-9833
warren@coloradowild.org

Tammy Randal-Parker
U.S. Forest Service
(970) 240-4515
tkrandallparker@fs.fed.us

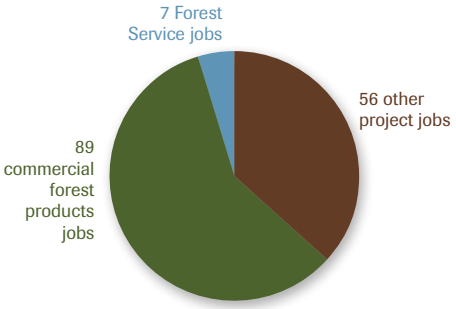
Florida | Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration

Osceola National Forest. © U.S. Forest Service photo by Susan Blake

The 567,800 acres in Florida's Osceola National Forest and adjoining lands within the Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration CFLRP have substantial timber resources and a history of dangerous mega-fires. CFLRP activities that reduce fire risk will also support job opportunities, bio-energy development, wildlife habitat, and the health of natural water systems.

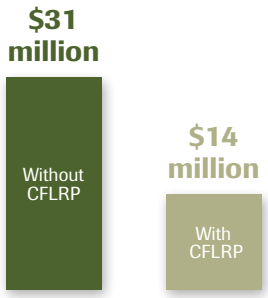
Partners

- ADAGE
- America's Longleaf Initiative
- Florida Division of Forestry
- Florida Forestry Association
- Georgia Forestry Commission
- Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners
- National Park Service
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Pandion Systems, Inc.
- Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy
- The Langdale Company
- The Longleaf Alliance
- The National Wild Turkey Federation
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Southeast Regional Partnership for Planning and Sustainability
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- Wildlaw



Estimated Jobs

152 over 10 years (for every $1 million of federal funds, about $4 million in labor income is expected).



Fire Suppression Cost Reduction

- The Osceola National Forest had fire suppression costs of $31 million from 1998-2010.
- Prescribed fire, timber management, and fuel treatments funded through the Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration CFLRP are expected to reduce fire suppression costs in the ONF landscape to $14 million between 2010 and 2020.

"With CFLRP funding we've been able to improve conditions for the longleaf pine on the Osceola National Forest, which is important to an entire suite of suffering fire-dependent wildlife, and help protect against catastrophic fire. Monitoring of these CFLRP activities, and their results, will help shape how we how we manage this imperiled forest in the future."

—Bill Palmer
Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy

Longleaf pine is the foundation of a fire-dependent Southern forest that is among the most life-rich systems in North America. This type of forest once covered 90 million acres across the South, but today is confined to 2% of its former range due to agricultural conversion, development, and commercial forest land uses.

The Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration CFLRP includes 567,800 acres in the southern portion of the Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners (GOAL) landscape in northeastern Florida and southeastern Georgia.

Formed to address wildfire issues that have plagued the area, GOAL includes private and public landowners, including the Osceola National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. This area provides habitat for the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker, and imperiled species such as Bachman's sparrow and northern bobwhite quail.

In Osceola National Forest alone, about 50% of the landscape is degraded due to fire exclusion and hydrologic alterations. These practices have resulted in destructive wildfires; between 1998 and 2010 wildfire suppression in the Osceola National Forest cost $31 million.

In 2010, through CFLRP, the Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration project received $1.2 million for controlled burns and wildfire fuel reduction work, the decommissioning of old Forest Service roads, and groundcover restoration.

Over 10 years the project will support 150 jobs, double the annual controlled burn acreage in Osceola National Forest, and improve wildlife habitat. Overall, CFLRP-funded activities will benefit an estimated 581,960 acres and save the Forest Service an estimated $17 million in avoided fire suppression costs.

2010 Project results:

- 13,100 acres of hazardous fuels treated
- 3,600 acres of forest habitat established
- 1,500 acres of forest habitat improved

In 2011, the Project will focus on:

- Improving habitat
- Hazardous fuels reduction near communities
- Rehabilitating roads and fire lines
- Surveying and treating non-native and invasive species
- Enhancing wildlife habitat

Contact information

Doria Gordon
The Nature Conservancy in Florida
Director of Conservation Science
dgordon@tnc.org, (352) 392-5949

Carl Petrick
National Forests in Florida
cpetrick@fs.fed.us
(850) 523-8509

Rhett Johnson
Longleaf Alliance
rhett@longleafalliance.org
(334) 427-1029

Bill Palmer
Tall Timbers Research Station
and Land Conservancy
bill@ttrs.org, (850) 893-4153, ext. 226

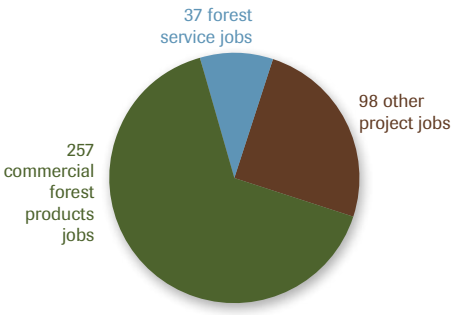
Idaho | Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater

© William H. Mullins

The Clearwater Basin Collaborative offers a path away from the "timber wars" towards a more constructive future by meeting the needs of local communities, conservationists, timber industry, sportsmen, and the Nez Perce Tribe. CFLRP funds enable the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and U.S. Forest Service to take a strong step in creating local jobs and restoring healthy forests.

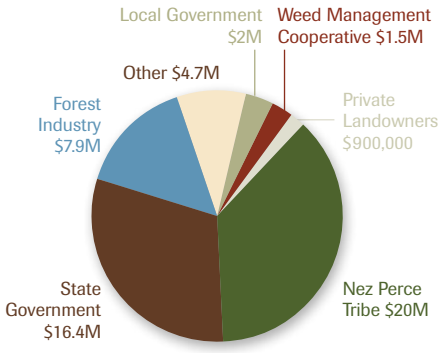
Partners

- Clearwater County Commissioners
- Clearwater Paper
- Empire Lumber
- Framing Our Community
- Idaho Association of Loggers
- Idaho Backcountry Hunters and Anglers
- Idaho Conservation League
- Idaho County Commissioners
- Idaho Department of Commerce
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game
- Idaho Forest Group
- Idaho Outfitters and Guides
- Lewiston Off-Highway Vehicle Club
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Public Lands Access Year-round
- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- The Great Burn Study Group
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Wilderness Society
- Trout Unlimited
- U.S. Forest Service



Estimated Full and Part-time Jobs

392 over 10 years (for every $1 million of federal funds, about $4 million in labor income is expected).



Non-Federal Restoration Investment

Total Non-Federal Investment – $53,574,000

"What we're trying to accomplish with the Collaborative are both ecological and economic objectives, and they're not mutually exclusive. Through CFLRP we have a chance here to effectively manage our forests, to ensure they remain viable for both the community and for wildlife."

—Bill Higgins
Resource Manager, Idaho Forest Group
Grangeville, Idaho

At first glance, the Clearwater Basin appears like paradise: forests stretching in every direction, rugged wilderness, beautiful rivers. It's easy to imagine Lewis and Clark exploring this country on their journey West. But all is not well in this 1.4 million acre expanse. Decades of bitter debate over forest issues—dubbed by some the "timber wars"—have led to gridlock on natural resource issues.

Decades of fire suppression and a lack of forest management have led to forests less able to support a wide range of game and fish. Rural communities have lost their traditional sources of income, with more than 50% of the area's mills closed. The region has one of the highest unemployment rates in Idaho.

In 2008, Senator Mike Crapo convened the Clearwater Basin Collaborative, a partnership of 24 organizations and agencies representing the Nez Perce Tribe, the forest products industry, conservationists, sportsmen and motorized recreationists. From the start, one of the goals of the collaborative has been to work with the U.S. Forest Service to put restoration activities on the ground—including fuels treatments, timber harvest, road decommissioning, and weed treatments—to the benefit of local people, water, and wildlife.

2010 Project results:

- 2,500 acres treated for noxious weeds and invasive species
- 125 miles of passenger roads improved
- 2,000 acres treated for hazardous fuels

In 2011, the Project will focus on:

- Improving habitat
- Removing invasive, noxious weeds

Contact information

Robyn Miller
The Nature Conservancy
Senior Conservation Manager
robyn_miller@tnc.org, (208) 691-2468

Alex Irby
Clearwater Basin Collaborative
Co-Chair
alex.irby@hotmail.com, (208) 816-6746

Dale Harris
Clearwater Basin Collaborative
Co-chair
dharris@bigsky.net, (406) 240-2809

Michael Ward
U.S. Forest Service
michaelward@fs.fed.us
(208) 926-6413

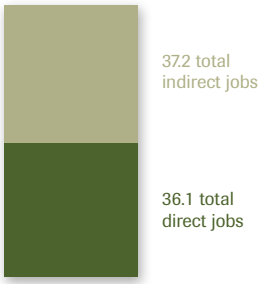
Montana | Southwestern Crown of the Continent

© Ken Herrly

The Southwestern Crown of the Continent Collaborative Project is pioneering new forest restoration efforts across 1.5 million acres in Northwest Montana. The Project is uniting the goals of forest health and forest jobs that will restore clean water, improve wildlife habitat for elk and grizzly bears, and create economic opportunities for an existing skilled workforce.

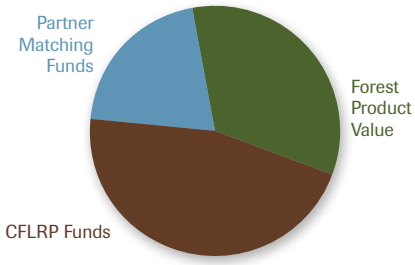
Partners

- Blackfoot Challenge
- Clearwater Resource Council
- Ecosystem Management Research Institute
- Forest Business Network
- Missoula County Rural Initiatives
- Montana Department of Natural Resources
- Northwest Connections
- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- Swan Ecosystem Center
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Wilderness Society
- University of Montana
- U.S. Forest Service



Estimated Annual Jobs

For the next 10 years the project will generate $9.1 million annually, at a treatment cost of $1,87.40 per acre.



Local Investment and Productivity

CFLRP funds: $1,041,963
Partner matching funds: $469,518
Forest product value: $758,395
Total Investment: $2,379,833

The Southwestern Crown forms the southern boundary of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex and consists of the lower elevation forests and communities of the Blackfoot, Clearwater, and Swan River valleys. It's a 1.5 million acre tapestry of working ranches, deep forests, craggy mountain peaks, abundant wildlife, and rural communities.

While the Southwestern Crown looks like a postcard landscape to visitors, residents will tell you the area has suffered troubles that threaten to unravel the health of its land and people. In addition to a sagging timber economy, adjacent communities to forest lands are threatened by growing mega-fire fuel loads, noxious weeds are pushing out wildlife, and a legacy of eroding roads and mining activities has been choking native fish and water quality.

CFLRP funds are putting Montanans back to work in the woods restoring water channels, fighting noxious weeds, and helping protect private property from mega-fires. Over the course of a decade the partners predict they will restore 1,000 miles of streams, improve tens of thousands of acres of wildlife habitat, and reduce fire threats to neighboring communities.

While the primary focus of the project is to restore forests and make them more resilient over the long-term, it's also generating a wide variety of economic benefits. The Project estimates 179 full and part-time jobs will be created or maintained each year over the next 10 years, and contribute $9.1 million annually in direct labor income.

> "In a time when forest contractors and mill workers are struggling to make ends meet, this program expands work opportunities and allows workers to plan for the future."
>
> **—Gordy Sanders**
> *Pyramid Mountain Lumber*

2010 Project results:

- 450,000 cubic feet of timber produced
- 131,000 green tons of woody biomass generated
- 4,000 acres of hazardous fuels treated near communities

In 2011, the Project will focus on:

- Improving forest habitat
- Removing noxious weeds
- Maintaining and improving roads

Contact information

Scott Brennan
Deputy Director,
The Wilderness Society
scott_brennan@tws.org
(406) 586-1600 x117

Amber Kamps
District Ranger,
Helena National Forest
r1_helena_webmaster@fs.fed.us
(406) 362-7000

Gary Burnett
Executive Director,
Blackfoot Challenge
(406) 793-3900
gary@blackfootchallenge.org

Melanie Parker
Northwest Connections
melanie@northwestconnections.org
(406) 754-3185

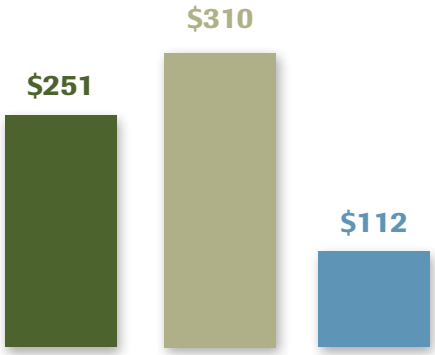
New Mexico | Southwest Jemez

Valles Caldera National Preserve © David Solis

The Southwest Jemez Mountains have a history of devastating fires over the 210,000 acres in the Jemez River watershed in north-central New Mexico. Southwest Jemez CFLRP activities will reduce mega-fire risk while providing local jobs. The Project will also restore perennial trout streams, and improve forest health and wildlife habitat.

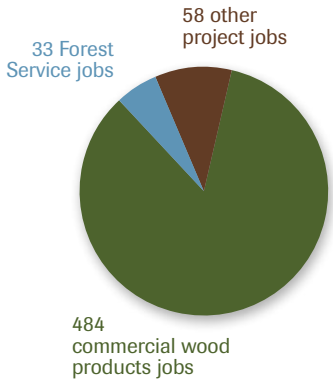
Partners

- Hawks Aloft
- New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
- New Mexico Environment Department
- New Mexico Forest & Watershed Restoration Institute
- New Mexico Forest Industry Association
- Northern Arizona University
- Pueblo of Jemez
- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- The Nature Conservancy in New Mexico
- Trout Unlimited
- University of New Mexico
- U.S. Forest Service
- Valles Caldera National Preserve
- Village of Jemez Springs
- WildEarth Guardians



Fire Suppression Cost Reduction

- The 2011 Las Conchas wildfire burned 156,593 acres and cost $48.5 million dollars to control. Almost 31,700 acres burned in the project area.
- After the 10-year CFLR project is completed, more lightning-caused fires in the Southwest Jemez Mountains could be managed for resource benefit.



Estimated Jobs

Map Source: Southwest Jemez Mountains Restoration Strategy proposal to the USDA Forest Service, Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, May 2010 available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/selections.shtml

The Southwest Jemez Project is a collaborative effort to improve forest health and reduce crown fire risk on a 210,000-acre landscape in the Jemez Mountains. The area comprises the upper Jemez River watershed, including the Valles Caldera National Preserve, the Jemez District of the Santa Fe National Forest, the northern arm of the Pueblo of Jemez and smaller amounts of state and private lands.

The collaborative is led by a core set of "restoration partners," including federal land managers, Pueblo of Jemez, The Nature Conservancy, and the New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute. Many other agencies, organizations and universities contributed to the landscape strategy and are engaged in long-term monitoring of the project. The adjacent Santa Clara Pueblo and Bandelier National Monument managers are coordinating their work with the restoration partners, expanding the scope and effectiveness of forest treatments.

The Jemez Mountains have experienced a number of devastating fires, including the 157,000-acre Las Conchas Fire in 2011. This was the largest fire in New Mexico history, forcing the evacuation of over 12,000 people, destroying 63 homes and endangering the Los Alamos National Laboratory. The Southwest Jemez CFLR project will strategically thin forests and ignite controlled burns to create conditions where fire can play its natural role, including recycling nutrients and creating a more open forest canopy that resists crown fire and retains winter snow on the ground. In the spring, snowmelt recharges the Jemez River, supporting native fish, and providing water for downstream communities.

"My family and I have been working hard to develop a stronger forest products business in the Jemez Mountains over the last two years. The Southwest Jemez project would help me sustain and grow my business. I just finished a forest thinning contract that allowed me to hire four people. The wood chips we removed and sold ended up providing another 15 jobs or so for people who spread them as landscape materials on school yards. A big project like this makes a difference to us and to the people we supply product to."

—Terry Conley

2010 Project Results:

- 1,600 acres of fuels removed near communities
- 1,900 acres of habitat improved
- 3,000 green tons of woody biomass generated

In 2011, the Project will focus on:

- Treating invasive plants and noxious weeds
- Restoring habitat
- Maintaining and improving roads

Contact information

Anne Bradley
The Nature Conservancy
SWJM Steering Committee
abradley@tnc.org
(505) 988-3867

Kent Reid
New Mexico Forest and
Watershed Restoration Institute
SWJM Steering Committee
rkreid@nmhu.edu, (575) 426-2145

Julie Bain
CFLR Coordinator
Santa Fe National Forest
jbain@fs.fed.us
(505) 438-5443

Marie Rodriguez
Natural Resource Coordinator
Valles Caldera National Preserve
mrodriguez@vallescaldera.gov
(505) 428-7728

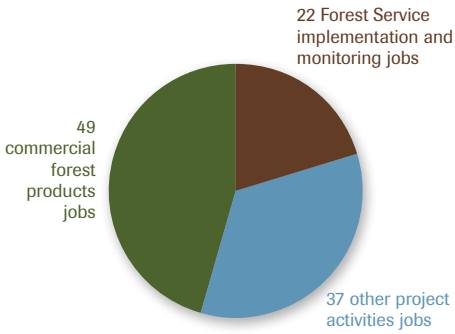
Oregon | Deschutes Collaborative Forest

The Deschutes Collaborative Forest in central Oregon is 145,000 acres of forest that historically experienced frequent small fires. In recent decades, however, large mega-fires have burned that demonstrate the need for forest restoration to protect the area's two municipal drinking sources, three nearby cities, and dozens of high-use recreation areas. Harvesting small trees to reduce future wildfire risk also creates jobs, provides wood chips for bio-energy, improves fish habitat and water quality, and reduces the risk of mega-fires.

Deschutes National Forest © Garth Fuller

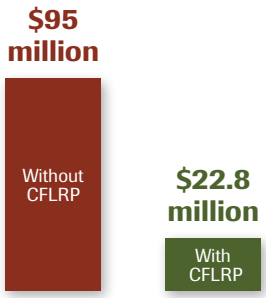
Partners

- American Forest Resource Council
- Cascade Timberlands
- Central Oregon Cities Organization
- Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council
- City of Bend and Bend Fire Department
- City of Sisters
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation
- Deschutes County
- Deschutes Land Trust
- Deschutes National Forest
- Deschutes Recreation Assets Committee
- Enterprise Cascadia
- HM3 Energy
- Interfor Pacific
- Intermountain Wood Energy, LLC
- JTS Animal Bedding
- Miller Conservation Consulting
- Moon Country Sno-mobilers
- National Forest Foundation
- Ochoco Lumber
- Oregon Department of Forestry
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Oregon Equestrian Trails
- Oregon State Snowmobile Association
- Oregon State University
- Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
- OregonWild
- Project Wildfire
- Quicksilver Contracting Co.
- Sustainable Northwest
- T2, Inc
- The Nature Conservancy
- Trout Unlimited
- TSS Consultants
- Upper Deschutes River Coalition
- Upper Deschutes Watershed Council
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Estimated Jobs

108 jobs over 10 years, creating $3.8 million in labor income; 67 direct jobs and 41 indirect and induced Jobs. This is an average annual impacts estimate.



Fire Suppression Cost Reduction

- Suppression of wildfire on the Deschutes has cost $95 million for 14 fires across 152,000 acres since 2002 (average cost $623/acre suppression only).
- Applying CFLRP funding within this landscape will provide cost-saving opportunities to manage fire on a broader scale with lower contingencies. Controlled burning in these fuel models costs between $100-$150/acre.

"Today our forests are in bad shape. When they burn, they burn too hot, putting our homes and our economy at risk. But we have the opportunity, through collaborative programs like CFLRP that involve a wide range of stakeholders, to make our forests healthy across the landscape once again. I believe we are on the right track."

—Alan Unger
Deschutes County Commissioner

The Deschutes CFLRP (aka Deschutes Skyline Project) united the efforts of five distinct collaboratives into one cross-cutting "super-collaborative" focused on community safety, economics, and ecologically-based forest restoration. The Deschutes Collaborative Forest landscape covers 145,000 acres, of which the Forest Service manages 112,000 acres.

The Collaborative landscape is a recreational playground for a diverse range of community members and groups, and includes two municipal water sources. Furthermore, the area contains diverse habitats supporting threatened northern spotted owl, recently reintroduced middle Columbia steelhead fish, pileated woodpecker, northern goshawk, Lewis' woodpecker, mule deer, and other species.

An estimated 20-50% of habitat for these species has been lost. The fire-adapted forests here have been dramatically altered over the past century due to over-harvesting and fire suppression. Now most of these forest types are at risk to mega-fires.

The Deschutes Collaborative Forest received $500,000 in federal funding in 2010, and matched it with $2.5 million in other funds. Accomplishments include reducing hazardous fuels on 8,417 acres near buildings, and enhancing wildlife habitat on 9,623 acres. This work created and maintained 23.5 commercial forest jobs in 2010. By 2020, the Collaborative expects to restore a resilient forest across the 112,000 acres of federal forest, while creating 108 jobs.

2010 Project results:

- 18,800 acres of hazardous fuels treated
- 8,800 green tons of woody biomass generated

In 2011, the Project will focus on:

- Reducing hazardous fuels
- Improving stream health
- Improve forest supply to markets

Contact information

Mark Stern
The Nature Conservancy in Oregon
Director, Oregon Forest Conservation Program
mstern@tnc.org, (503) 802-8133

Pete Caligiuri
The Nature Conservancy in Oregon
Forest Ecologist
pcaligiuri@tnc.org, (541) 388-3020

John Allen
Forest Supervisor
Deschutes National Forest
jpallen@fs.fed.us, (541) 383-5300

Phil Chang
Program Administrator
Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council
PChang@coic.org, (541) 548-9534

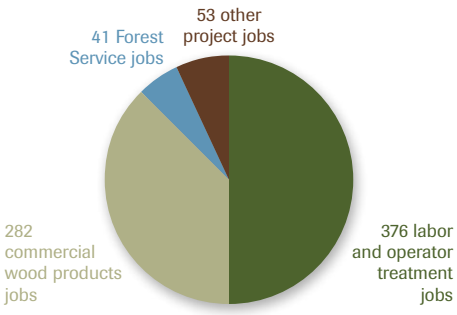
Washington | Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative

Tieton River, Washington © Charles Gurche/TNC

The Tapash landscape in central Washington includes 1.6 million acres of dry forest with a recent history of unusually destructive wildfires. Tapash CFLRP activities that reduce future wildfire risk are also enhancing forest job opportunities, bio-energy development, salmon habitat and passage, water quality and enhancing ecosystem resilience to wildfires.

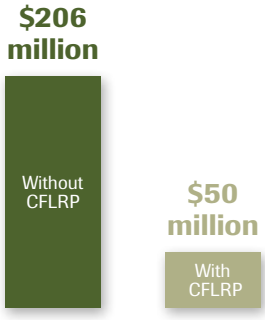
Partners

- American Forest Resource Council
- Conservation Northwest
- Kittitas and Yakima County Commissioners
- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- South Central Washington RC&D Council
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Wilderness Society
- U.S. Forest Service
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Yakama Nation
- Yakima Valley Community Foundation



Estimated Jobs

752 over 10 years (for every $1 million of federal funds, about $4 million in labor income is expected).



Fire Suppression Cost Reduction

- The Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest had fire suppression costs of $206 million over 10 years.
- After the 10 year CFLR project is completed, 50% of the Tapash will be resilient to damaging wildfire, reducing fire suppression costs to an estimated $50 million.

Source: Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative proposal to the USDA Forest Service, Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, May 2010 available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/selections.shtml

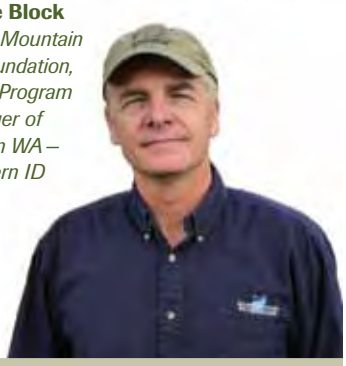
The Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative CFLRP emerged from efforts in 2003 to coordinate the transfer of 10,000 acres of Plum Creek Timber Company's checkerboard holdings in Tieton Canyon (Oak Creek) to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. That initial effort has expanded into a regional partnership to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, to increase the efficiency of management by working across agency property boundaries, and to improve job, water, and forest conditions within the 1.6 million acre Tapash landscape.

The Tapash's rugged mountains support some of the few remaining mature groves of ponderosa pine in Washington and provide habitat for white-headed woodpecker, golden eagles, Rocky Mountain elk, and mountain lions.

These forests have changed dramatically in character over the last century, due to drought, disease, suppression of natural fires, and forest conversion. All of these factors are exacerbated by the challenges of checkerboard land ownership.

The Tapash received $1.62 million of U.S. Forest Service CFLRP funds in 2010. The project will greatly increase the rate of forest restoration and future development of energy and jobs. It also encourages the use of forest by-products to offset treatment costs, to the benefit of local rural economies and forest health. By 2015 more than 75,000 forest acres will be treated, with 168,000 acres treated by 2020. To date $1.3 million has been obligated for contract work, with 5% of the funding set aside for monitoring activities.

> "Open mature ponderosa pine forests prevalent at the turn of the century now occupy only a fraction of their former range, replaced by crowded fire-prone stands. Wildlife depends on those relatively open forest stands. With CFLRP, restoration is occurring at an accelerating rate that makes a difference – benefiting wildlife, creating jobs, recreational opportunity and reducing the threat and cost of large severe wildfires."
>
> **– Rance Block**
> *Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Lands Program Manager of Eastern WA – Northern ID*



2010 Project results:

- 5,100 acres of hazardous fuels reduced near communities
- 600 acres of forest habitat improved

In 2011, the project will focus on:

- Managing forest habitat
- Harvesting timber
- Increasing biomass availability for energy production
- Improving roads and trails
- Removing or replacing barriers to fish passage

Contact information

Lisa Bellefond
The Nature Conservancy, Washington Government Relations Director
lbellefond@tnc.org, (206) 343-4344

Reese Lolley
The Nature Conservancy, Eastern Washington Forests Program Director
rlolley@tnc.org, (509) 248-6697

Jodi L. Leingang
Environmental Coordinator
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
jleingang@fs.fed.us, (509) 930-4014

Phil Rigdon
DNR Deputy Director
Yakama Nation
ynwildlife@yakama.com
(509) 945-1798

The success of the 10 funded CFLR projects for people, water, and wildlife speak to the value of this program. Yet 26 other projects in 18 states await this same opportunity, if funding is available.

Arkansas | Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Total acreage of landscape: 344,393

Proposed treatment acreage: 217,892

The dense forests and open woodlands of the Ozark Highlands are important for a variety of wildlife species, including elk, turkey, Bachman's sparrow, Ozark chinquapin, and the federally endangered Indiana and Ozark big-eared bats.

Through thinning and controlled burn treatments, the Project will expand elk habitat and hunter opportunity, while also making this unique American forest more resilient to wildfire, drought, insects, pollutants, and climate change to maintain the area's value for people, water, and wildlife.

Arkansas has a poverty level of 18.5%; the Ozark Highlands Project is expected to create and maintain an estimated 131 part and full-time timber and forestry-related jobs, with a labor value of about $5.88 million.

More than 230,000 CCF of timber will be removed, worth nearly $5.5 million. Savings in fire management costs over the duration of the project are estimated at $20.8 million.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region8/OzarkStFrancis/OzarkHighlansEcosystemRestorationCFLRGrant.pdf

© Douglas Zollner

PARTNERS

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Arkansas Forestry Commission, Arkansas Tech, University of Arkansas At Monticello, Ouachita Timber Purchasers Group, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, National Wild Turkey Federation, The Nature Conservancy, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Arkansas Heritage Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Arkansas Wildlife Federation, Quail Unlimited, National Forest Foundation, Southwest Fire Use Training Academy

© USFS

PARTNERS

Ouachita National Forest and the Ouachita Mountains Shortleaf-Bluestem Alliance which includes The Nature Conservancy, Audubon Arkansas, Arkansas Audubon Society, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Arkansas Game & Fish Commission, Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, Arkansas Natural Heritage, Arkansas Forestry Commission, Oklahoma Forestry Commission, Weyerhaeuser, Ouachita Timber Purchasers, Oklahoma Biological Survey, Arkansas State University, University of Arkansas, Oklahoma State University, Tall Timbers, Southern Research Station, Northern Research Station, Arkansas Technical University, National Wild Turkey Federation, Quail Unlimited, Arkansas Wildlife Federation, Monarch Watch, Monarch Joint Venture

Arkansas and Oklahoma | Shortleaf-Bluestem Community Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

The shortleaf pine-bluestem woodlands are home to 29 endemic species found nowhere else on earth, including various kinds of crayfish, invertebrates, fish, salamanders, and mussels. The woodlands also provide habitat for deer, turkey, quail, and red-cockaded woodpecker.

Total acreage of landscape: 348,482

Proposed treatment acreage: 320,000

Through thinning and controlled burn treatments, the Shortleaf-Bluestem Community Project will make the forests of the woodlands more resilient to wildfire, drought, insects, pollutants, and climate change to maintain the area's value for people and wildlife.

Rural communities within the Ouachita Mountains rely on forestry jobs; the Project will create and maintain an estimated 207 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $7.54 million.

This project is estimated to save the wildfire program an expected $97.9 million. Treatment cost will be $28 an acre for burning and $225 an acre for thinning.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region8/Ouachita/OUACHITAShortleafBluestemCommunityCFLRP.pdf

California | Burney-Hat Creek Basins Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Total acreage of landscape: 369,036

Proposed treatment acreage: 69,239

The Basins is a meeting place for the Sierra Nevadas, Cascades, Modoc Plateau, and Great Basin. Renowned for outdoor recreational opportunities, this unique landscape has numerous springs and is also a haven for wildlife species, including black-tailed deer, California spotted owl, northern goshawk, American marten, and Pacific fisher.

Along with controlled burns, mechanical reduction of brush and overgrowth will boost wood production and reduce the threat of destructive mega-fires. Overall the Project area will become more resilient to pest infestation, drought, and climate change.

Currently, forest-related jobs in the area only account for 20% of all jobs; the Burney-Hat Creek Project will create and maintain an estimated 220 part and full-time jobs with a labor value of approximately $11 million.

Destructive fire probability is expected to decrease by more than a third, saving an estimated $11 million in future fire management costs.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region5/Lassen/R5LassenNF.pdf

© Ben Deblois

PARTNERS

Burney Fire Department, Hat Creek Valley Fire Safe Council, Franklin Logging, Pit River Tribe, Fruit Growers Supply Company, Warner Enterprises, Inc. Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Lassen National Forest, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Clearwater Lodge, Hat Creek Grown, LLC, W.M. Beaty & Assoc., Inc., Stewardship Council, Sierra Institute for Community and Environment, Lassen Forest Preservation Group, Fall River Resource Conservation District

© Rick Torgerson/West Point News

PARTNERS

Calaveras County, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests, USDOI Bureau of Land Management, Smith Grinding, Heissenbuttel Natural Resource Consulting, CalFire, Foothill Conservancy, Ebbetts Pass Forest Watch, Amador Fire Safe Council, Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions, Inc., Pacific Gas and Electric, Sierra Forest Legacy, Blue Mountain Community Renewal Council, Calaveras County Parks and Recreation Commission, Motherlode Job Training—Calaveras, Hofmann Consulting, Blue Mountain Community Preparedness Council, Motherlode Job Training—Amador, Vicini Bros. Green Material Recycling, California Indian Manpower Consortium

California | Cornerstone Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

> "When the last mill closed in our Blue Mountain region, our communities experienced traumatic social and economic disruption along with dangerous fuel loading in our ecologically damaged forests. At first we blamed each other and fought over what to do, with little to show for it. Now we are ready, willing, able and collaborating to build a diverse and sustainable local economy that protects our communities and watersheds."
>
> —**Steve Wilinsky**, Calaveras County Commissione

The Amadaor-Calaveras is the headwaters to four major rivers critical to water-users in central California: the Stanislaus, Calaveras, Mokelumne, and Consumnes. The Mokelumne drainage alone provides municipal water for more than 1.4 million East Bay area residents. The region is also home to rare wildlife species, including American marten, California spotted owl, and willow flycatcher.

Total acreage of landscape: 390,904

Proposed treatment acreage: 38,500

Project activities will benefit people, water, and wildlife by removing surface and ladder fuels; thinning overgrown brush; restoring meadows and streams; improving road quality; constructing fuel breaks; replanting burned areas; treating cultural sites; and employing controlled burns.

Rural communities in the area suffer from unemployment rates over twice the national average; the Cornerstone Project will create and maintain an estimated 204 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $7.96 million.

Proposed treatment will produce about 143,000 CCF of sawtimber and 66,000 green tons of biomass. It is anticipated that more than $9 million will be saved in future wildfire management costs.

WEBSITE: http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region5/EldoradoStanislaus/ACCGCornerstoneCFLRAproposalfor2011.pdf

California | Klamath River Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

The mainstem of the Klamath River provides an essential corridor between various tributaries and the Pacific Ocean for important migratory fish, including salmon and steelhead. Upland game species, such as elk, deer, and quail can be found in the low elevation forests of the Klamath River Basin, with waterfowl using both aquatic and terrestrial habitat. The area is also important for the rare northern spotted owl.

Historically the region has flashed with conflict over logging and forest management. But through a collaborative Project effort mechanical treatments and controlled burns will increase forest product output, improve big game habitat, reduce the risk of destructive mega-fires, and enhance water quality.

The Klamath River Project will create and maintain an estimated 158 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $7.77 million.

About $16.7 million in sawlog and biomass material will be produced, with an estimated $9 million savings in wildfire management costs over the life of the project.

Total acreage of landscape: 202,000

Proposed treatment acreage: 115,294

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region5/Klamath/KlamathCFLRPProposal.pdf

PARTNERS

Happy Camp Fire Safe Council, Happy Camp Volunteer Fire Department, Seiad Valley Volunteer Fire Department, Seiad Valley Fire Safe Council, Salmon River Fire Safe Council, Siskiyou County Fire Safe Council, Salmon River Restoration Council, Karuk Tribe, Mid-Klamath Watershed Council, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California State Water Resources Quality Control Board, California Department of Fish and Game, California Department of Transportation, California Environmental Protection Agency, Klamath National Forest, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Ducks Unlimited, Quail Unlimited, California Deer Association, American Forest Resource Council, Student Conservation Association, Northern California Resource Center, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Northern California Resource Center, The Nature Conservancy, National Fire Landscapes and People Partnership, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, PacifiCorps, Timber Products, Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District, The Wilderness Society

© Tahoe National Forest

PARTNERS

Placer County Water Agency, California Department of Water Resources, University of California, California Department of Fish and Game, California Resources Agency, Placer County Air Control Pollution District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Upper American River Foundation, Trout Unlimited-Sac Sierra Chapter, Placer County Fire Alliance, Foresthill Fire Safe Council, Tahoe National Forest

California | The Middle Fork of the American River Collaborative Forest Restoration Project

The American River Basin contains the historic Michigan Bluff to Last Chance trail and is home to a variety of fish and wildlife species, including the threatened California red-legged frog, California spotted owl, and northern goshawk.

Through thinning and controlled burn treatments, the Middle Fork's forests will become more resilient to wildfire, drought, insects, pollutants, and climate change to maintain the area's value for people, water, and wildlife.

Over the past 20 years, forest-related jobs in the area have decreased substantially; the Middle Fork of the American River Project will create and maintain an estimated 46.6 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $2.26 million.

Total acreage of landscape: 125,800

Proposed treatment acreage: 23,500

Sawtimber and residual woody material, worth between $85,000 and $135,000 will be produced each year. Nearly $6 million is estimated as fire program cost savings with full implementation of the proposal.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region5/Tahoe/R5TahoeNF.pdf

California and Nevada | Sage Steppe and Dry-Forest Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project on the Modoc Plateau

Total acreage of landscape: 2,022,511

Proposed treatment acreage: 297,205

The Modoc Plateau's extremely diverse landscape, consisting of coniferous forests, ephemeral wetlands, high-desert plateaus, lava flows, sagebrush, and vernal pools is a sportsmen's paradise with sage grouse, pronghorn antelope, mule deer, elk, and bald eagle.

The Project will use thinning and controlled burns to enhance upland game habitat, improve and stabilize the flow of water through the area, and decrease the potential for destructive mega-fires. These activities will produce raw materials for sawtimber production and biomass for local communities.

The Sage Steppe and Dry Forest Project will create and maintain an estimated 267.8 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of about $12.49 million.

Approximately $3 million in sawlog and $12 million in biomass products will be generated. Fire suppression cost savings are estimated to exceed $6 million.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region5/Modoc/R5ModocNF.pdf

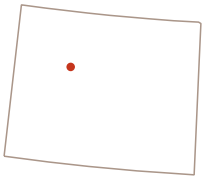
© Christina Pearson/USFS

PARTNERS

BLM, Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge, Modoc County-Resource Analyst, Modoc National Forest, Modoc Vitality Working Group, NRCS, Oregon State University, Pit River Conservation District, Pit River Watershed Alliance, Resource Conservation District, The River Center

© Forest Service

Colorado | White River National Forest Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project



Total acreage of landscape: 930,860

Proposed treatment acreage: 62,318

White River National Forest receives over a million visitors each year, making it the most visited National Forest in the country— visiting hunters alone generate $41 million a year.

The Forest's water is also an asset: the Roaring Fork Valley is a source for six western states and millions of water users, and home to the endangered greenback cutthroat trout.

The Project's controlled burns will reduce the risk of mega-fires near Aspen, and make the forest more resilient to climate change and bark beetle infestation. Forest-thinning will improve fish habitat and provide bio-char for a model mine waste remediation project.

The White River Project will create and maintain an estimated 17 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $534,189. Another 34 jobs will be created with funding from the Forest Service and other partnerships. More than 190,000 green tons of biomass will be produced and wildfire management costs are estimated to decrease from $50-$1,600 per acre to $50-$200 per acre.

WEBSITES: http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/2011proposals.shtml
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region2/WhiteRiver/FutureForestExecutiveSummary.pdf
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region2/WhiteRiver/FutureForestProposal.pdf
http://www.roaringfork.org/

PARTNERS

White River National Forest, Colorado State Forest Service, Four Bar Ranch, Roaring Fork Watershed Collaborative, Carroll Drive Properties, Ty Bar Angus Ranch, Colorado Trout Unlimited, Colorado State University, City of Aspen, Garfield County Commissioner, Colorado Department of Wildlife, Future Forest Roundtable, For the Forest, Aspen Skiing Company, Aspen Center for Environmental Studies, Pitkin County Board of County Commissioners, Roaring Fork Conservancy, Aspen Valley Land Trust, 10th Mountain Division Hut Association, City of Aspen Parks and Open Space, Heartland Environmental Services, Independence Pass Foundation, HighLife Unlimited, Roaring For Outdoor Volunteers, The Forest Conservancy, Aspen Global Change Institute, Rocky Mountain Institute, Aspen/Pitkin Open Space Boards, GEO Regional Representative, Cold Mountain Ranch, Roaring Fork Mountain Bike Association, Community Office for Resource Efficiency, Aspen Historical Society, Promotional Concepts, Colorado Backcountry Trail Riders Alliance, Wilderness Workshop, USDA Rural Development, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Aspen Community Foundation, Flux Farm

Idaho | Kootenai Valley Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Total acreage of landscape: 800,000 (413,000 NFS)

Proposed treatment acreage: 39,430

Visitors from across the world travel to Kootenai Valley to experience its renowned forests and waterways. The area provides winter range for big-game, as well as habitat for rare caribou, bull trout, burbot, grizzly bear, and lynx. Virtually all of the wildlife species that were present at the time of Columbus are still present.

Thinning treatments will provide ample commercial timber and biomass opportunities, while controlled burns will reduce the risk of damaging mega-fires, improve water quality, enhance wildlife habitat, and address insect infestation.

The unemployment rate in the area is much higher than the national average; the Kootenai Valley Project will support an estimated 144 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of about $4.5 million.

Approximately 11-12 million board feet of sawlog material will be produced, resulting in a return of approximately $900,000 to the Forest Service to help offset restoration costs. Wildfire management costs savings are estimated to reach $2.5 million.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region1/IdahoPanhandle/KVRILowerKootenaiRiverWatershedCFLRPProposal.pdf

© Miki Behrens

PARTNERS

Idaho Fish & Game Department, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Fish & Game Commission, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Boundary County Commissioners, City of Bonners Ferry, Boundary Soil Conservation District, Idaho Forest Group, Pheasants Forever, Kootenai Valley Sportsman, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, The Nature Conservancy, Elk Mtn. Farms, Vital Ground Foundation, Natural Resource Conservation Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Grizzly Bear Committee, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Idaho Panhandle National Forest

© Shelly Lewis

Idaho | Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Total acreage of landscape: 798,900

Proposed treatment acreage: 190,000

Approximately 87% of the Payette National Forest is forested with a continuous landscape of low- to mid-elevation forest, making an ideal home for about 300 land species, including elk, deer, moose, black bear, mountain lion, wolverines, and fishers.

The area is also an important economic driver for Valley and Adams counties, and one of the goals of the Project will be to increase economic activity through biomass utilization, forestry, and natural resource jobs. Approximately 50,000 green tons of biomass chips and 50,000 CCF of sawtimber will be produced annually.

Employment in the field of natural resources has decreased by nearly 20%; the Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters Project will create and maintain an estimated 612 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value that exceeds $21 million. 500,000 CCF of timber will be harvested and approximately $3.7 million will be saved in fire program costs.

WEBSITES:
http://www.spatialinterest.info/PayetteForward.html
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/2011proposals.shtml

PARTNERS

Idaho Fish and Game, Gem County Commissioners, Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership, Council School Dist #13, Idaho Forest Group, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho State ATV Association, Inc., Idaho Department of Commerce, Mahon Logging, Payette National Forest, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Blue Ribbon Coalition, Adams County Natural Resource Committee, Payette Land Trust, Western Watersheds, Sage Community Resources, Spatial Interest, Ikola Logging, Payette River Green Energy, Valley County Commission, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Trout Unlimited, Heartland Back Country Horsemen, Community Member, Idaho Conservation League, The Wilderness Society, Cabin Creek Enterprises, Adams Co. Commission, Secesh Wildlands Coalition, The Nature Conservancy, Backcountry Recreation Club, West Central Highlands RC&D, West Central Sage-Grouse Working Group

Kentucky | Cumberland River Fire Learning Network Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Total acreage of landscape: 278,266

Proposed treatment acreage: 148,402

The Cumberland River area is home to a variety of species, including white-tail deer, wild turkey, bobcat, ruffed grouse, American woodcock, mourning dove, black bear, and migratory songbirds. The forest is a destination spot for visitors interested in wildlife-oriented activities, such as hunting and fishing.

The Cumberland River Project will improve oak and pine regeneration across 37,000 acres and address recent southern pine beetle and wooly adelgid infestations. The Project will also seek to offer biomass to East Kentucky Power Cooperative's proposed Cooper Power Station within the CFLRP area.

Kentucky has the 4th highest poverty rate in the US; the Project will create and maintain an estimated 56 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of about $2.6 million.

More than one-third of the landscape will be restored to healthy woodland or savanna conditions, while approximately $4.4 million will be saved in fire management costs.

WEBSITES:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region8/DanielBoone/DBNFCFLRPProposal.pdf
www.fs.fed.us/r8/boone/boonelandscape.pdf

© John Omer

PARTNERS

East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Kentucky Division of Forestry, Kentucky Division of Fish and Wildlife Resources, University of Kentucky, University of Tennessee, National Wild Turkey Federation, Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission, The Nature Conservancy

---

© Jim McCoy

PARTNERS

Land Between The Lakes National Recreation Area, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Central Hardwoods Joint Venture, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Northern Bobwhite Conservation Initiative, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, The Nature Conservancy, Fort Donleson National Park Service, American Bird Conservancy, Wildlife Management Institute, Fire Learning Network, National Wild Turkey Federation, National Resources Conservation Service

Kentucky and Tennessee | Land between The Lakes Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

The Land Between The Lakes is an exceptional home to 1,300 plants and 355 animals, including the bald eagle and federally protected gray bat, Indiana bat, and interior least tern.

Total acreage of landscape: 340,000

Proposed treatment acreage: 219,000

The Land Between The Lakes Project will support woody biomass production, timber processing for local mills, improve water quality and habitat in Lake Barkley and Kentucky Lake, and enhance opportunities for sportsmen and other recreationists.

Forest-related jobs created as the result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 have already boosted the local economy; the Land Between The Lakes Project will create and maintain an estimated 28 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value over $1 million.

Approximately 3,200 tons of biomass will be utilized throughout the life of the project and future wildfire management cost savings are estimated to exceed $3 million.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/2011proposals.shtml

Mississippi | De Soto Sustainable Forest Collaborative

Total acreage of landscape: 382,000

Proposed treatment acreage: 374,000

The longleaf pine ecosystem of De Soto National Forest is home to a broad variety of threatened and endangered species, including gopher tortoise and red-cockaded woodpecker in addition to popular game species like white-tailed deer and bobwhite quail.

Through longleaf pine re-establishment and thinning treatments, red-cockaded woodpecker habitat will be expanded. The Project will also make the De Soto forests more resilient to wildfire, drought, insects, pollutants, and climate change to maintain the area's value for people, water, and wildlife.

This 10-year project will support an estimated 576 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value over $24 million.

Over the life of the project, treatment will have a positive impact on approximately 900,000 acres. New employment and economic opportunities are expected to generate $319 million.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/2011proposals.shtml

Gopher tortoise © Matt Hinderliter/TNC

PARTNERS

U.S. Forest Service—De Soto Ranger District, Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center-Range Control, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Resource Conservation & Development Program, Mississippi Forestry Commission, Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks/ Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, Mississippi State University Extension Service, University of Southern Mississippi, The Nature Conservancy, Land Trust for the Mississippi Coastal Plain, National Wild Turkey Federation, Lightscribe Photography

© Paul Nelson

PARTNERS

Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Missouri Department of Conservation, Big Springs Resource Conservation & Development Council, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Mark Twain National Forest, Central Hardwoods Joint Venture, The Nature Conservancy, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Northern Research Station, American Bird Conservancy

Missouri | Pine-Oak Woodlands Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

The Current River Hills is home to Missouri's largest contiguous forest and three scenic riverways. As a result, the area is a haven for a suite of wildlife species, including turkey, summer tanager, eastern tiger salamander, red bat, and ornate box turtle.

Total acreage of landscape: 345,710

Proposed treatment acreage: 115,860

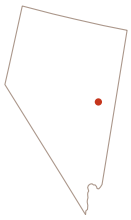
Through thinning and prescribed burn treatments, the Pine-Oak Woodlands Project will make the forests of the woodlands more resilient to wildfire, drought, insects, and climate change to maintain the area's value for people, water, and wildlife.

The Project will support an estimated 600 part and full time jobs, with a labor value that is expected to exceed $26 million.

Approximately $9.3 million in sawtimber and $1.7 million in biomass will be produced. Over $18 million estimated savings in wildfire management costs are possible.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region9/MarkTwain/revMoPWRCFLRPproposal20110217.pdf

Nevada | Pinyon-Juniper Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project



Total acreage of landscape: 718,000

Proposed treatment acreage: 105,000

The diverse landscape of the Pinyon-Juniper Project consists of woodland, sagebrush, mountain brush, aspen, mixed conifer, and mountain mahogany. This diversity results in a haven for many animals, including mule deer, elk, sage grouse, northern goshawk, and flammulated owl.

Threats to the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, such as destructive mega-fires, drought, pine beetles, and climate change, will be reduced by eliminating overgrown brush with timbering and controlled burns.

With an economy focused on mining, there is a need to diversify the local job market; the Pinyon-Juniper Project will create and maintain an estimated 57 forest-related jobs, with a labor of about $2.42 million.

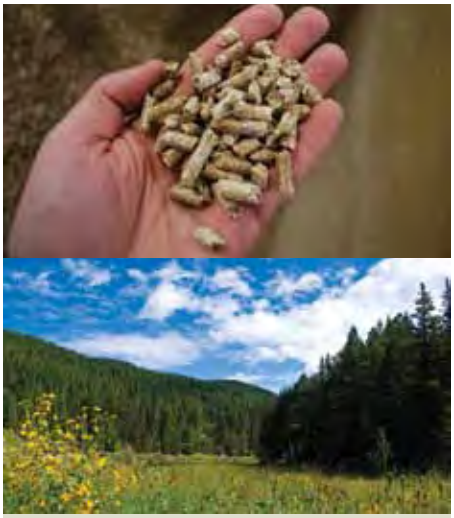
Substantial amounts of biomass chips and firewood will be produced. Over $9 million is estimated as the savings in future wildfire management costs.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/2011proposals.shtml

© M Hedin/Flickr creative commons

PARTNERS

Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, N-4 State Grazing Board, Bureau of Land Management, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, Nevada Conservation Corps, Rocky Mt. Elk Foundation, Nevada Tahoe Conservation District, UNR Business Environmental Program, Renew Nevada, P&P Ventures LLC., Nevada Wilderness Project, U.S. Forest Service—Rocky Mt. Research Station, Newmont USA Limited, Northern Nevada Chapter of Safari Club International and the Coalition of Nevada Wildlife, DuPont Land Management, Red Rock Audubon Society, Resource Concepts, Inc., Western Watersheds Project, USDA Rural Development, Nevada Department of Wildlife, Nevada Fire Safe Council, Nevada Division of Forestry, Carson City Renewable Resources



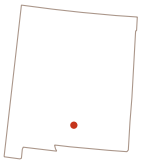
© Andrew Sánchez Meador

PARTNERS

New Mexico State Forestry, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Village of Cloudcroft, Otero Working Group, Otero County, Otero Soil and Water Conservation District, Small Business Development Center, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, National Wild Turkey Federation, Lincoln National Forest, Natural Resources Conservation Service, M3 Research, Bureau of Land Management, Rocky Mountain Research Station

New Mexico | Southern Sacramento Mountains Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Consisting of primarily mixed conifer forests, the Southern Sacramento Mountains are known for four-season recreational opportunities. The mountain range is home to a broad variety of game, including elk, mule deer, and turkey, as well as the highest concentration of endangered Mexican spotted owls in the nation.



Total acreage of landscape: 290,600

Proposed treatment acreage: 84,000

The Project will produce wood for pallets, mulch, pellets, shavings, poles, and saw logs for mills. Water quality will be improved through trail and road maintenance. Controlled burns will make residences safer from mega-fires, and address noxious weed, dwarf mistletoe, and white pine blister rust outbreaks.

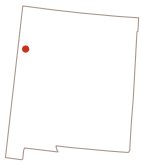
Local and regional economies depend on forest projects; the Southern Sacramento Mountains Project will create and maintain an estimated 167 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $6.2 million. Firefighting cost savings are estimated to exceed $19 million.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/2011proposals.shtml

New Mexico | Zuni Mountain Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

"In our rural Tribal community, we need the ten year investments in jobs and wood product businesses from the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. In addition to training and employing our forest restoration workforce, and generating wood products, CFLRP investments in Tribal America are investments in our future."

—**Samantha Whitetail Eagle**, Ramah Navajo Chapter, Woods Industries Network



Total acreage of landscape: 210,000

Proposed treatment acreage: 56,000

Visitors interested in outdoor recreation are attracted to the lush ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper forests of Zuni Mountain. A critical water source, the Zuni Mountain landscape is also home to a variety of fish and wildlife, including the endangered Zuni bluehead sucker and Mexican spotted owl.

Through thinning and controlled burn treatments, the Project will make the forests of Zuni Mountain more resilient to wildfire, drought, bark beetles, and climate change to maintain the area's value for people, water, and wildlife.

Local counties are in desperate need of jobs; the Zuni Mountain Project will create and maintain an estimated 93 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value over $3.7 million.

Approximately $37 million will be saved in future wildfire management costs. Treatment costs will be in the range of $35-$209 per acre.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region3/Cibola/ZuniMountainCFLRP.pdf

© Eytan Krasilovsky

PARTNERS

Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Zuni, Ramah Navajo Chapter, McKinley County, Rose Springs Timber, Mt. Taylor Machine and Millwork, B&M Range and Forestry Management Services, New Mexico Department of Fish and Game, New Mexico Environment Department, New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute, New Mexico State Forestry, New Mexico State Land Office, National Wild Turkey Federation, Cibola National Forest, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, El Malpais National Monument, El Morro National Monument, National Park Service Continental Divide, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Guild, Cottonwood Gulch Foundation, Restoration Solutions, The Nature Conservancy, University of Tennessee

© Dave Combs

PARTNERS

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina Division of Forest Resources, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, National Wild Turkey Federation, Trout Unlimited, Western North Carolina Alliance, The Nature Conservancy, Southern Appalachian Forest Coalition, Southern Forest Network, Foothills Conservancy, Wild South, Wildlaw

North Carolina | Grandfather Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Pisgah National Forest is known for its rich diversity of plants and trees that provide a home to rare wildlife, including the bog turtle, Eastern small-footed bat, and Appalachian cottontail. The area is also well known to sportsmen for turkey, deer, and trout—a 2006 study by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission noted 19% of the state's public hunters and 52% of her trout anglers frequent the Pisgah National Forest.

Total acreage of landscape: 330,360

Proposed treatment acreage: 41,685

Restoration activities will treat eastern and Carolina hemlock to control the foreign hemlock wooly adelgid, improve forests in Linville Gorge and along Wilson Creek Wild and Scenic River, reduce mega-fire risk, and provide small diameter tree materials for firewood, pulp, bioenergy, and specialty furniture and building products.

Because manufacturing plays a central role in North Carolina's economy, the state has been hit especially hard by the current recession; the Grandfather Project will create and maintain an estimated 12.7 full-time jobs, with a labor value of about $382,098.

11,200 CCF of sawtimber and pulpwood will be produced, with a value of approximately $452,000. It is estimated that $6.67 million will be saved in wildfire management costs.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/2011proposals.shtml

Ohio | Appalachia Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Total acreage of landscape: 585,812 (Athens Unit – 269,173; Ironton Unit – 316,639)

Proposed treatment acreage: 20,734

Appalachia is known for its unique culture and expansive oak-hickory forestlands, which provide opportunity for a variety of leisure and recreational activities. Common species, such as turkey, woodcock, bobwhite quail, bobcat, and bear share the forest with rarer Indiana bat, cerulean warbler, worm-eating warbler, and Louisiana waterthrush.

By the end of the Project, aquatic life will be restored to a free-flowing 27-mile long Monday Creek, a tributary of the upper Ohio River, through a combination of watershed improvements. Forest diversity will increase, with a greater presence of oak and hickory.

The Appalachia Project will create and maintain an estimated 74 part and full-time forest product-related jobs, with a labor value of nearly $2.8 million.

Approximately $1.2 million in sawtimber and $196,000 in pulpwood will be produced in the next decade by the Project, with over $8 million estimated savings in wildfire management costs.

WEBSITES:
http://fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsm9_005626.pdf
www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/current/mondaycreek

Indiana bat © USFWS-Ann Froschauer/Flickr CC

PARTNERS

Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Ohio Division of Mineral Resource Management, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Ohio University, Ohio Forest Resources Partnership: ODNR Division of Forestry, Wayne National Forest, Monday Creek Watershed Collaborative: Monday Creek Restoration Project, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Office of Surface Mining Columbus Office, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Ohio, USDA Forest Service Northern Research Station, USDA Forest Service State & Private Forestry Northeastern Area, The Nature Conservancy

© Terry Spivey

PARTNERS

Winema-Freemont National Forest, Lakeview Stewardship Group (which includes the Collins Companies, Lake County Chamber of Commerce, Lakeview High School, Lakeview Ranger District, Oregon Department of Economic and Community Development, Concerned Friends of the Fremont-Winema, Defenders of Wildlife, Lake County Resources Initiative, Oregon Wild, Sustainable Northwest, The Nature Conservancy, The Wilderness Society, and local citizens)

Oregon | Lakeview Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Home to several small lakes, springs, and reservoirs, Lakeview is an important water source for agriculture and wildlife. Rare wildlife in the project area include bald eagle, redband trout, and wolverine, as well as more common elk, pronghorn, and black bear. The area has been prioritized by the state for mule deer and sage grouse habitat restoration.

Total acreage of landscape: 662,289

Proposed treatment acreage: 150,000

Project treatments will improve water conditions, reduce the risk of destructive mega-fires, and fight beetle infestation through brush removal and controlled burns. Project yield will be provided to the soon-completed 26.8 MW Iberdola Renewable Resources biomass plant.

Forest jobs have proven successful despite the current recession; the Lakeview Project will create and maintain an estimated 88 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value just under $3.4 million.

Over $8 million is estimated to be saved in wildfire management costs and treated areas will experience a 41% decrease in future fire size.

WEBSITES:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/2011proposals.shtml
http://globalcreations.com/LFSU-CFLR/2011LFSUStrategy.pdf

Oregon | Southern Blues Restoration Coalition Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

"As a founding member of the Blue Mountains Forest Partners, I can tell you that our collaborative group and its work are different. Rather than continuing to engage in litigation and distrust while this magnificent forest declined, our partners decided to take a risk by working together rather than against each other. Thousands of acres of restoration treatments are already on their way to implementation. Litigation has dropped to zero. We are on the cusp of something great in the Southern Blues, and the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program will help get us across the finish line, together."

—Susan Jane Brown, Attorney, Western Environmental Law Center

Total acreage of landscape: 690,723

Proposed treatment acreage: 271,980

The Southern Blues span portions of Oregon's Blue Mountains and Strawberry Mountains. The dry forest environment here provides a home to Rocky Mountain elk, white-headed woodpecker, and goshawk, while the Malheur and Silvies rivers offer habitat for bull trout, mid-Columbia steelhead, and Chinook salmon.

The Project will provide a dramatic increase in the availability of small diameter forest products, including biomass, for the nearby communities of John Day and Burns. Controlled burns will be used to improve forage habitat for big game, and the Project will "right-size the road system" for the forests. In combination these activities will bring the landscape closer to historical conditions.

The Southern Blues Project will increase restoration employment by 70% and create and maintain an estimated 154 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $7.66 million.

The Project will produce about 240 million board feet of saw logs over the next 10 years and approximately $3 million will be saved in wildfire management costs.

© Caleb Dean

PARTNERS

Rush Creek Ranch LLC, Grant County Judge, Grant County Commissioner, Harney County Commissioner, Backland Logging, Oregon Department of Forestry, Southworth Brothers Ranch, Bear Creek Timber Company, Crown Cattle Company, Grant County Forest Commission, Grayback Forestry Inc., Burns District BLM, Malheur National Forest, Oregon Wild, Oregon Natural Desert Association, High Desert Partnership, Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, Jerome Natural Resource Consultants Inc., King Inc., O'Rorke Logging, Sustainable Northwest, Western Law Environmental Law Center, Prairie Wood Products

WEBSITES:
http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/malheur/publications/mnf-forest-strategy/forest-landscaperestorationstrategy.pdf
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region6/Malheur/2011SouthernBluesRestorationCoalitionCFLRPProposal.pdf

© Mark Godfrey/TNC

PARTNERS

South Dakota Department of Agriculture, local elected officials, State of Wyoming, National Forest Advisory Board, National Park Service, Custer State Park, Norbeck Society, Black Hills Forest Resource Association, National Wild Turkey Federation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation

South Dakota | Black Hills Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

The Black Hills National Forest is known for its park-like conditions with large ponderosa pine trees and open forest "wide enough to drive a wagon through." Elk, deer, turkey, woodpeckers, song sparrows, and many small mammals also make their home in the Black Hills.

Total acreage of landscape: 1.2 million

Proposed treatment acreage: 22,732

Through thinning and controlled burn treatments, the Project will make the forest more resilient to destructive mega-fires, drought, and bark beetles infestation, as well as support local communities with enhanced economic opportunities for wood products and recreation.

The Black Hills Project will maintain an estimated 325 to 480 jobs and an additional 75 jobs in the field of restoration, with a labor value just under $2.38 million. The Project is expected to produce $5 million in forest products, including 48,000 CCF of sawtimber and 11,800 CCF of biomass.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/2011proposals.shtml

Texas | Longleaf Ridge Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Total acreage of landscape: 230,000

Proposed treatment acreage: 101,491

Longleaf pine once dominated much of the South, but today only remnants of this wide-open and wildlife-diverse forest type remain. Longleaf Ridge is one of these remainders. Many bird species thrive in this forest type, such as the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker and bobwhite quail.

Through thinning, seeding, planting, mulching and mowing efforts, the Project will improve 70,000 acres of longleaf pine forest. This activity, along with controlled burns, will reduce the threat of destructive mega-fires as well.

The Longleaf Ridge Project will generate an estimated 462 full and part-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $22.76 million.

Project wood production is expected to triple from current levels to $5.44 million per year, with a product value of about $65 million over the life of the Longleaf Ridge Project.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region8/NFTexas/TXCFLRPFeb152011Part1.pdf

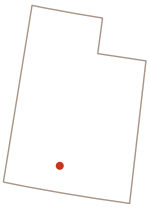
© Lynn McBride/TNC

PARTNERS

Texas Forest Service, Texas Parks & Wildlife Department, Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry, Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries, Stephen F. Austin State University, Texas A&M University—Institute of Renewable Resources, Southern Company, Campbell Group Inc. Crosby Resources, Forest Capital, Hancock Forest Management, National Wild Turkey Federation, U.S. Forest Service, USFS Southern Research Station, Institute of Renewable Natural Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Big Thicket National Preserve, National Park Service, Natural Resource Conservation Service, The Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Lands

© Jessica Grow

Utah | Escalante Headwaters Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project



Total acreage of landscape: 437,769

Proposed treatment acreage: 260,000

The Escalante River is one of few small free-flowing rivers that still remains in the American Southwest, and is a renowned destination for outdoor travelers the world over. The Escalante is an oasis for people and wildlife within Utah's Redrock country, and home to fish, such as Colorado River cutthroat trout, bluehead sucker, flannelmouth sucker, and roundtail chub.

Through mechanical and controlled burn treatments, the Project will make the forests that surround the headwaters more resilient to destructive wildfires, drought, and insect infestation. This management will further enhance the area's value for people, water, and wildlife.

The Escalante Headwaters Project will create and maintain an estimated 40 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $1.26 million.

Annual wildfire management costs are estimated to decrease from $1.57 million to $939,957, saving nearly $1.5 million over the life of the project.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/dixie/resources

PARTNERS Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State lands; Utah Division of Water Quality, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Utah State Institutional Trust lands, Utah State Parks, Dixie National Forest, Colorado Country Cooperative Weed Management Area, Color Country RC&D, Boulder Community Alliance, Trout Unlimited, National Wild Turkey Federation, Bureau of Land Management, Canyonlands Conservation District, Escalante Canyon Outfitters, Four Corners School Outdoor Education, Grand Canyon Trust, Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Grand Staircase-Escalante Partners, National Park Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Tamarisk Coalition, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Geological Service, Utah State University Extension, Walton Foundation, Wild Utah Project, Wildland Scapes, Colorado River Cutthroat Trout Conservation Team, Escalante River Watershed Partnership, Forest Restoration Partnership Working Group, Garfield County Trails, Student Conservation Association, Utah Partners for Conservation and Development, The Nature Conservancy

Virginia | Allegheny Highlands Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Total acreage of landscape: 763,000

Proposed treatment acreage: 106,000

The Cowpasture River is considered by many experts to be the most pristine river in Virginia. The river drainage is home to 28 globally rare animals, as well as more common turkey, white-tailed deer, and black bear.

Through thinning and controlled burn treatments, the Allegheny Highlands Project will make the forests that surround the river more resilient to wildfire, drought, insects, pollutants, and climate change to maintain the Cowpasture's value for people and wildlife.

Since 2000, timber jobs in the area have declined by 20%; the Allegheny Highlands Project will support an estimated 178 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of $8.29 million.

More than 750,000 tons of pulpwood, with a value of approximately $3 million, will be treated. Treatment cost is estimated at approximately $60 an acre.

WEBSITE:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region8/GWJeff/CFLRPGWJ20110214.pdf

© Kent Mason

PARTNERS

George Washington/Jefferson National Forests, The Nature Conservancy, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Virginia Department of Forestry, Westvaco Meade Timber Corporation

© Dick Dunton, NEWFC Chair

PARTNERS

Washington Department of Natural Resources, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition (Vaagen Brothers Timber Company, Conservation Northwest, and The Lands Council with members that include the Washington Farm Forestry Association), American Forest Resource Council, Colville National Forest

Washington | Northeast WA Forest Vision 2020 Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project

Total acreage of landscape: 916,283

Proposed treatment acreage: 124,396

The Kettle River Range is a meeting place for the forests of the Cascade and Rocky Mountains, making the area an incredibly diverse haven for elk, mule deer, redband cutthroat, bull trout, Canada lynx, pileated woodpecker, and pine marten, among many others.

The goals of the Project will be to use brush removal, small diameter tree thinning, and controlled burns to decrease the risk of destructive mega-fires. These activities will also produce material for local sawmills and secondary manufacturers, as well as provide biomass for a local power producer.

The Forest Vision 2020 Project will contribute an estimated 258 part and full-time jobs, with a labor value of approximately $9.5 million.

After 5 years of implementation, fire suppression costs are estimated to be reduced by $2.8 million per year and average treatment cost will be $1,000 per acre.

WEBSITES:
http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region6/Colville/NEWForestVisionCFLRP2020ver2.pdf
http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/documents/2011052-colville-forest-restor-strat-pac-v2011-final.pdf

About The People Who Support CFLRP

© Dylan Kruse

CFLRP uses a federally-chartered advisory panel to review the landscape proposals and recommend selections to the Secretary of Agriculture. The 15 member advisory panel was set up to represent the diverse interests in most landscapes, including people who work for the forest industry and conservation groups, people with expertise in rural economic development, land and water restoration, fire management, fish and wildlife, and biomass and wood use.

The CFLR program is supported by private businesses, communities, counties, tribes, water suppliers, associations, and non-governmental organizations. Five organizations—American Forests, The Nature Conservancy, Society of American Foresters, Sustainable Northwest and The Wilderness Society—founded the CFLRP Coalition in January 2010 and serve as its steering committee. The Coalition purpose is to secure full funding for, and ensure the success of, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration program. The coalition has grown to 144 organizations in 6 months. All of these members have an interest in the success of CFLRP.

Members of CFLRP Coalition (as of September 2011)

49 Degrees North Ski Area, WA
Lava Soil and Water Conservation District, NM
Adams County, ID
Lincoln Restoration Committee, MT
Alliance for Community Trees, MD
Longleaf Alliance
American Bird Conservancy
MainLand Planning, CO
American Forests
Malheur Lumber Company, OR
American Wildlands, MT
Mariposa County Resource Conservation District, CA
Anchor Point Group, CO
Mariposans for the Environment & Responsible Govt. CA
Applegate Partnership & Watershed Council, OR
McKinley County, NM
Arizona Wildlife Federation
Missoula County Rural Initiative, MT
Arkansas Audubon Society
Missouri Bird Conservation Initiative,
Arkansas Wildlife Federation
Montana Community Development Corporation
Aspen Community Foundation, CO
Mt. Taylor Machine and Millwork, NM
Aspen Historical Society, CO
National Association of Forest Service Retirees
Atzet Ecological Consulting, OR
National Network of Forest Practitioners
Aurora Water, CO
National Wild Turkey Federation
Avista Utilities, WA
Natural Capital Development, Inc. MS
Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, ID
New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute
Beh Management Consulting, CO
New Mexico Forest Industry Association
Blackfoot Challenge, MT
New Mexico State Land Office
Blue Knight Group, OR
NFRIA-WSERC Conservation Center, CO
Blue Mountains Forest Partners, CO
Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition
Boulder County, CO
Northwest Connections, MT
Boulder County Parks and Open Space, CO
O'Rorke Logging, OR
Boundary County, ID
Ohio Forestry Cooperative
Breeze-Martin Consulting, CA
Old Wood, NM
Carlson Strategic Communications, ID
Oregon State University Extension Service
Center for Large Landscape Conservation, MT
Oregon Wild
Center of the American West, CO
Pinchot Institute for Conservation
Central Modoc RCD, CA
Project Wildfire, OR
Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council
Public Lands Partnership, CO
Chimayo Conservation Corps, NM
Pueblo of Jemez, NM
Choose Outdoors, CO
Pyramid Mountain Lumber, MT
City of Woodland Park, CO
Quail and Upland Wildlife Federation
Clearwater County, ID
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Clearwater Resource Council, MT
Rocky Mountain Tree-Ring Research, CO
Coalition for the Upper South Platte, CO
Rocky Mountain Youth Corps, NM
Coastal Enterprises, Inc., ME
Rural Action, OH
Colorado Mountain Club
Salmon River Restoration Council, CA
Colorado State Forest Service
Salmon Valley Stewardship, ID
Colorado State University
Sierra Forest Legacy, CA
Communities Committee, 7th American Forest Congress
Sitka Conservation Society, AK
Conservation Northwest, WA
Siuslaw Institute, OR
Criley Consulting, MT
Society of American Foresters
Defenders of Wildlife
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, AK
Denver Water, CO
Southern Appalachian Forest Coalition, NC
Pueblo of Acoma, NM
Southern Oregon Small Diameter Collaborative, OR
Deschutes County, OR
Spatial Interest, ID
Ecosystem Workforce Program, OR
St. Marks Refuge Association, FL
Empire Lumber Company, ID
Sustainable Northwest, OR
Environmental Education Association of New Mexico
Swan Ecosystem Center, MT
Flathead Economic Policy Center, MT
Teller County, CO
Florida Greenways & Trail Foundation, FL
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
Flux Farm Foundation, CO
The Lands Council, WA
Forest Energy Corporation, AZ
The Nature Conservancy
Forest Guild
The Trust for Public Land
ForEverGreen Forestry, CA
The Wilderness Society
Framing Our Community, ID
Tri County Economic Development District, WA
Grand Canyon Trust, AZ
Trout Unlimited
Great Burn Study Group, MT
Uncompahgre Partnership, CO
Hells Canyon Preservation Council, OR
University of Montana
Idaho Conservation League
University of the South, TN
Idaho County
Vaagen Bros Lumber, WA
Idaho Fish and Game Department
Wallowa Resources, OR
Idaho Forest Group
Watershed Research & Training Center, CA
Idaho Forest Restoration Partnership
Western Environmental Law Center, WA
Idaho Rivers United
Western North Carolina Alliance, NC
Institute for Culture and Ecology
Williamson Consulting Forestry, WA
Kettle Range Conservation Group, WA
Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership, ID
Lake County Resources Initiative, OR
World Resources Institute
Lassen Forest Preservation Group, CA

Aspen Island at Hart Prairie Preserve in Arizona © Rick Braveheart

This report was collaboratively developed by the CFLRP Coalition Steering Committee and the USDA Forest Service.

For more information:

CFLRP Coalition Steering Committee

- American Forests, Rebecca Turner, rturner@americanforests.org
- The Nature Conservancy, Laura McCarthy, lmccarthy@tnc.org
- Society of American Foresters, Kelsey Delaney, delaneyk@safnet.org
- Sustainable Northwest, Maia Enzer, Menzer@sustainablenorthwest.org
- The Wilderness Society, Scott Brennan, scott_brennan@tws.org

USDA Forest Service

- Cal Joyner, Forest Management Director, cjoyner@fs.fed.us

Edited by Jon Schwedler and Laura McCarthy. Design by Krystal Murphy.
Research by Jackie Young and Kelsey Delaney.

http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/index.shtml

COVER PHOTOS: (top) Former Forest Service employee and longtime conservationist, the late Bud Moore, taken at his Swan Valley, Montana property in the Southwestern Crown of the Continent. Bud always looked at land and community as a whole and was a strong advocate for large landscape conservation and sound forest management—key principles of the CFLR Program. © Ted Wood; Salmon in Washington © Bridget Besaw; Elk © Alan W. Eckert

AMERICAN FORESTS

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™

Society of American Foresters

Sustainable Northwest

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY