

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Southern Blues Restoration Coalition, CFLR017

National Forest(s): Malheur National Forest

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

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY12 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2012(\$)
CFLR Funds Expended ¹	\$1,935,470
Carryover funds expended (HPRP funds or Carryover to supplement CFLR/CFLN) ² (please include a new row for each BLI)	\$0.00
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ³	CMRD - \$38,720 CWF2 - \$4,254 CWK2 - \$10,323 NFTM - \$43,586 NFWF - \$8,118 SSSS - \$77,998 SPS4 - \$22,455 SRS2 - \$373,268 SSCC - \$973,718 WFHF - \$42,807 Total - \$1,595,247
Funds contributed through agreements ⁴	\$0.00
Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁵	Western Environmental Law Center - \$110,537 Sustainable Northwest - \$25,600 Burns Paiute Tribe - \$84,000 Bill Renwick - \$1,930 Jack Southworth - \$360 BLM OYCC Crew - \$1,170 FS OYCC Crew - \$9,993 US Fish and Wildlife OYCC Crew - \$984 ODF&W OYCC Crew - \$1,292 Oregon Hunters Assoc. - \$17,480

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

² This value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year minus the below matching funds.

³ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year minus the above carryover/HPRP funds.

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

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

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2012(\$)
	Total - \$253,346
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁶	\$0.00

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2012 (one page maximum)

Several private landowners used National Fire Plan Grant funding from previous years, for cost share to complete thinning and fuels treatments on their lands within the CFLR area. The landowners cost totaled \$148,201 and the National fire Plan Grant funds totaled \$109,335. A total of 460 acres received pre-commercial thinning and 553 acres received fuel reduction treatments.

The Silvies Valley Ranch completed \$100,000 of work using private funds for restoration work on streams that cross their lands, all within the CFLR area.

The Burns Paiute Tribe completed \$83,000 of work on their lands within the CFLR area. This work resulted in 1,760 acres of vegetation restoration and invasive plant treatments and 14 miles of stream restoration.

Approved by : _____
Forest Supervisor

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

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan⁷, dated December 2006. Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

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

A total of 17,683 acres of treatments were completed within the SBRC project area in 2012, of which 80% was in the WUI as defined by the two local Community Wildfire Protection Plans. These treatments included everything from commercial harvest and biomass removal to landscape underburning.

The SBRC area had the Parish Cabin Fire this summer that burned 6,481 acres, of which approximately 200 acres burned with high intensity within units that the forest was getting ready to award on a stewardship contract using CFLN funds. The remaining fire area burned with high intensity and severity in an area the collaborative was planning to start working on in 3 years. This fire has reminded the SBRC group of the importance of moving forward quickly to implement the activities outlined in their CFLRP work plan.

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

The numbers came directly from the end of year accomplishments and expenditure reports. The product distribution percentages came from information from TIMS and from the different contracts used.

FY 2012 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY12 CFLR/CFLN/HPRP/Carryover funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁸
Commercial Forest Product Activities	11.9	23.5	\$816,088	\$1,365,951
Other Project Activities	9.7	12.0	\$289,152	\$358,175
TOTALS:	21.6	35.4	\$1,105,240	\$1,724,126

FY 2012 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY12 CFLR/CFLN/HPRP/Carryover and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁹
Commercial Forest Product Activities	30.4	59.7	\$2,077,988	\$3,478,094
Other Project Activities	8.6	10.6	\$255,470	\$317,219

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

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

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

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁹
TOTALS:	38.9	70.3	\$2,333,457	\$3,795,313

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits (Please limit answer to two pages).

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

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

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

The SBRC multiparty monitoring plan was developed through several meetings with the two SBRC collaboratives and Forest Service employee's. They prioritized what they would like to monitor, why they should be monitored and what the indicators would be to measure. Once those items were finalized, they started to identify the different types of monitoring to perform, implementation, effectiveness and process monitoring. From that process, the SBRC is now using a draft Malheur Multiparty Monitoring Protocol to help foster mutual learning, begin building trust between stakeholders and the Forest Service and to increase accountability.

In 2012, the Forest Service completed implementation monitoring on several SBRC projects. ID Team specialists visited ongoing projects as a group to see effects and to monitor for NEPA consistency.

The SBRC collaborative visited several sites over the summer that were in the process of being treated or had been completed. At each site, they filled out a questionnaire asking questions related to the implementation of the treatments and questions pertaining to the socioeconomics of the project. From these questionnaires, we have identified areas where we may modify some future prescriptions and other areas that are meeting the full intent of the treatments. At present the monitoring has been mostly qualitative in nature which adequately evaluated the current work of the collaborative. However, as the work pace increases across the landscape and restoration prescriptions are modified; discussions are occurring on the appropriate fixed quantitative monitoring strategies used to evaluate these

restoration treatments. This discussion is ongoing and displays another example of social agreement occurring within the SBRC in concert with the Malheur National Forest.

6. FY 2012 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹⁰	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹¹
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	0		
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	0		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	1,044	\$125,280	CFLN
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	0		
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	0		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	3,421	\$444,730 Integrated	CFLN, CWKV, NFWW, RTRT, SRS2, SSCC, WFHF, NFTM, Oregon Youth Conservation Corp (OYCC)
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	0		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	14	\$55,000	CFLN, NFWF, Burns Paiute Tribe, OYCC
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	9,832	\$1,275,000 Integrated	CFLN, CWKV, NFWW, RTRT, SRS2, SSCC, WFHF, NFTM, Oregon Hunters Association, OYCC
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	271	\$27,100	WFHF, CFLN
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	163.9	\$22,673	CMRD
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	116	\$16,047	CMRD
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	0		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	0		
Miles of high clearance	Miles	0		

¹⁰ Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

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

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹⁰	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹¹
system road improved				
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	0		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	0		
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	0		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	0		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	0		
Volume of timber sold (CCF) CCF	CCF	14,111	+\$1,500,000 Retained Receipts	Stewardship CFLN, SSCC, SRS2
		34,251	0	Timber Sales NFTM
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	9,476	+\$237,000 Retained Receipts	Stewardship CFLN, SSCC, SRS2 Timber Sales NFTM
		3,537		
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	3,544	\$535,144	CFLN, CWKV, NFVW, RTRT, SRS2, SSCC, WFHF, NFTM
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	8,247	\$1,245,297	CFLN, CWKV, NFVW, RTRT, SRS2, SSCC, WFHF, NFTM
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	0		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	0		

7. FY 2012 accomplishment narrative (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

Goals of the Project: The Southern Blues Restoration Coalition work plan is based on four restoration goals:

1. Restore landscape resiliency by increasing our ability to achieve multiple objectives in vegetation and fuels, maintain or restore high priority watersheds and riparian sites to health condition.
2. Improve collaborative and social capacity by focusing on large landscape-scale areas where we have collaborative support and emphasize building trust and common ground to create a path to restore more complex areas.
3. Increase economic and organizational capacity by maintaining a sustainable flow of work and outcomes, and contribute to retaining and appropriate infrastructure, and supporting new and emerging markets, and local economic benefits.
4. Ensure efficiency and effectiveness by linking restoration of landscapes across all land ownerships and demonstrating a logical progression across the landscape with all partners.

Summary of the Prior Year's Performance: This was the first year of funding for the Southern Blues Restoration Coalition project.

Summary of this Year's Performance: Once the Malheur NF and the SBRC received word that they would be receiving CFLN funds on February 2nd, 2012, we moved quickly to put a team together to plan how this year's funds would be prioritized to meet the intent of the SBRC proposal. With the help of a sub-group of the SBRC, we completed the Business Plan and presented it to the entire SBRC and to the Malheur NF employees. The Forest employees had been preparing for CFLR from the beginning of the fiscal year by preparing contracts and timber sales and working with our partners on developing potential projects. For this work to count as match for CFLR, several accounting adjustments were needed for the work done in the 5 month period between the start of the fiscal year and award of CFLR to SBRC.

By the end of the fiscal year 7,776 acres (footprint) were treated to restore the landscapes resiliency, improve wildlife habitat, reclaiming of meadows and restoring watershed condition. Invasive aquatic species reduction activities were complete on 14 miles of stream habitat. Road maintenance activities to reduce sediment impacts to streams were accomplished on nearly 280 miles of roads in the SBRC project area using match funds. Over 48,000 ccf of commercial wood products were sold following prescriptions developed in the collaborative process with our partners, silviculturists, wildlife biologists and fire/fuels specialists. An additional 13,000 tons of biomass was removed and sold to be used for energy production. Many more tons of biomass was sold from projects within the CFLR project area for use as clean chips and other uses such as pulp.

Stewardship contracts using an approved modified IRSC model, generated nearly \$1.8 million in receipts to be used for match on restoration activities in 2013 and beyond. These stewardship contracts balanced the cost of removal of biomass with commercial sawlogs to make the removal of the biomass feasible.

CFLN funds were used extensively to hire additional timber markers to help prepare timber sales and stewardship contracts for this year's sale and for 2013. Fire crews worked the off season in the SBRC project either

completing fuels reduction activities or preparing contracts. CFLN and match funds were also used to complete implementation monitoring of the many activities completed this year.

Role of Partners: The partners have been heavily involved in this project from development of the original proposal and the business plan, to development of the multi-party monitoring plan. Many of the partners have provided on the ground in-kind restoration work. Susan Jane Brown (WELC), Patrick Shannon (SNW), Bill Renwick (High Desert Partners), Jack Southworth (HCRC) and Mike Billman (Malheur Lumber Company) were all key players in developing the proposal. They have continued in the role of advocating for SBRC through educating other coalition members and challenging the Forest to constantly look for more efficient ways to conclude its business. Other partners, such as the Burns Paiute Tribe, Oregon Youth Conservation Corp and Oregon hunters association take a role in actual implementation of projects on the ground, from building and maintaining aspen protection fencing to building effective road closures and involvement in stream restoration work.

Any Additional Performance Items: Though it was not reported in this year’s accomplishments because the match fund code was not used, the Forest partnered with the Burns Paiute Tribe to remove non-native Brook Trout from one of the high mountain lakes in the SBRC project area. While it is included in the above performance measures, an additional mention should be made about the support from Grant and Harney Counties for their support of restoration work in the SBRC area through Title II match funding.

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

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY12	7,776
FY10, FY11, and FY12	7,776

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

The SBRC landscape totals 690,723 acres, or 41 % of the entire Malheur NF. WFPR expenditures within the SBRC landscape were approximately \$1.2 million for pre-suppression and fire readiness activities. There were a total of 29 fires in the SBRC project area this summer burning 6,520 acres. The Parish Cabin Fire burned most of those acres at 6,481. Another fire, the Grindstone Fire reached 25 acres before containment and was managed by Type III incident management team. The other 27 fires were contained at 10 acres or less and were contained with initial attack resources.

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

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2012 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (please limit answer to two pages)

In 2012 the Southern Blues Restoration Coalition Project accomplished most of the goals set forth in the work plan and the proposal. While we came up short on the estimate of additional commercial volume that would be sold, all of the timber sales and stewardship contracts awarded this year on the Malheur NF were in the SBRC project area. Approximately 250 acres of planned commercial harvest burned during the Parish Cabin Fire, just weeks before it was to be awarded.

Not receiving the notification of award of CFLN funds to SBRC until February, made it a little difficult to hire the additional help needed for marking and layout crews in time to get them to work as soon as possible following snow melt. There was some delay in deciding what types of contracts to use due to some uncertainty in the use of the 10 year, multi contractor/multi buyer (MCMB) stewardship contract that the Forest has been using over the past several years. The SBRC proposal was designed for some use of the MCMB type of contract, so moving forward without it as a tool may make it difficult to meet some of the performance measures in future years.

11. Planned FY 2014 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code¹³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	0	
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	2,000	\$700,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	2,000	\$270,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	0	
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	0	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	25,000	\$2,500,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	5	\$10,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	12	\$45,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	25,000	\$2,500,000

¹³ Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2014 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code¹³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	25,000	\$2,500,000
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	165	\$25,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	115	\$16,000
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	3	\$15,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	0	
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	0	
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	4	\$250,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	0	
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	0	
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	0	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	0	
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	130,000	\$0
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	30,000	\$0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	7,000	\$910,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	30,000	\$3,900,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	0	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	0	

12. Planned FY 2014 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page):

With the threat of the loss of local wood products infrastructure in the SBRC project area, the Malheur NF, Region 6 and the SBRC are making huge efforts to increase the pace of restoration. With the help of local and state elected officials and the Oregon Governor's Office, the goal is to more than double the annual outputs from restoration activities including the volume of commercial products and the acres of land treated over the next 10 years. The outputs listed in question #11 reflect that expectation. The total funds needed to attain those outputs exceed the SBRC proposal of \$2.5 million of CFLN funds and \$2.5 million in match funds. Through efforts from outside partners and the SBRC, there is at least some expectation we will exceed the \$2.5 million of match funds. We also believe with increased efficiency the cost per acre to complete these treatments will start reduce by 2014.

13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2013/14 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

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

With the threat of loss of the last remaining wood products industry in Grant and Harney Counties this summer, the SBRC and the Malheur NF along with the Regional Office are in the process of accelerating the pace of restoration on the Malheur NF even further than the original SBRC proposal had planned.