Old-Growth and Mature Forests in Relation to the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program:
A Review

The Wilderness Society

Forest Stewards Guild

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Executive Summary

Executive Order 14072 directed federal agencies to catalogue and develop policies to mitigate threats to mature and old-growth (MOG) forests. Mature and old-growth forests play important roles in ecological processes such as hydrological regimes, nutrient cycles, and carbon storage, as well as providing habitat for plant and animal species not found in other forest types. The Executive Order provides a unique opportunity to support conservation of these essential elements of forested ecosystems. Collaborative forest restoration efforts are a testing ground for approaches to old-growth forest conservation. The federal Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) is a mainstay of the U.S. Forest Service's landscape restoration efforts. The CFLRP brings together a broad spectrum of stakeholders to collaboratively find solutions to address restoration needs in priority landscapes across the country. This review aims to better understand the extent to which projects funded by the CFLRP are addressing the funding criteria to maintain or restore old-growth forests. The larger goal is to gain insights on robust policies that ensure protection for mature and old-growth forests while also enhancing overall forest resiliency to wildfire and climate change.

We reviewed information from 31 funded CFLRP projects and 44 unselected proposals. In total, this review covered 387 documents, including annual reports, ecological indicator progress reports, landscape restoration strategies, long-range strategies, monitoring reports, proposals, extension proposals, and work plans. We scanned each document for terms related to mature and old-growth forests and extracted the context of each mention. Over 90% of all CFLRP proposals and all of the selected CLFRP projects addressed MOG. Nearly half (46%) of the documents mentioned mature and/or old-growth forests. Of those documents with references to MOG forests, old-growth was more commonly mentioned (94%) than mature forests (15%). CFLRP documents had MOG components as part of project goals and objectives (28%), treatment plans (51%), and work plans (58%). Themes related to MOG forests included wildfire (48%), wildlife (33%), pests (8%), and climate change (4%). This review shows that old-growth conservation is widely accepted and practiced within collaborative forest restoration efforts, and that there is a broad zone of agreement on protecting and restoring old-growth as a primary component of forest restoration and fuel reduction.

The CFLRP documents provide useful examples of collaboratively developed and supported conservation strategies for MOG forests that can be included in restoration efforts. For instance, the Uncompahgre Plateau's project proposal from 2010 states:

> *Collaboratively developed restoration goals of the project are to: ... Preserve old or large trees while maintaining structural diversity and resilience; the largest and oldest trees (or in some cases the trees with old-growth morphology regardless of size) would be protected when feasible from cutting and crown fires, focusing treatments on excess numbers of small young trees where this condition is inconsistent with Historic Range of Variability (HRV) conditions.*

The commonality of conservation strategies across various ecosystems and restoration projects demonstrates that the collaborative process is a useful model for protecting, restoring, and mitigating threats to MOG forests.

Photo: US Forest Service

Introduction

On April 22nd, 2022, Earth Day, the Biden Administration issued Executive Order 14072[1] (EO 14072), which directs the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the United States Department of the Interior to define, inventory, identify threats towards, and develop policies to mitigate threats to mature and old-growth (MOG) forests. EO 14072 is an opportunity to develop robust policies that ensure conservation of MOG forests, while also addressing the resilience of our forests to increased threats from uncharacteristically severe wildfire and climate change. To create effective and durable policy, consensus around MOG conservation and restoration within the forest restoration and conservation community is necessary. Of particular importance is the engagement and support of the collaborative forest restoration community, including the restoration practitioners leading these efforts.

The United States Forest Service's (USFS) Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP), established in 2009, is a popular policy initiative to encourage and support collaborative, science-based restoration projects. CFLRP projects support local rural economies while improving forest health through the support and collaboration of a spectrum of local partners, including conservation organizations, local businesses, and tribal entities, working together to reach and implement consensus-based recommendations for restoring our forests. Since the establishment of the program, Congress has consistently appropriated approximately $40 million per year for the CFLRP. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the CFLRP and increased the full funding level to $80 million per year. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 included a special $100 million appropriation for the CFLRP and other collaborative capacity building efforts. Currently, a total of 17 projects are being funded, covering over 29 million acres (USDA, 2023).

The stakeholders engaged in the CFLRP, and the projects funded through the CFLRP, offer an opportunity to build engagement and support for conserving older forests more broadly among entities engaged in collaborative forest restoration. An important first step is to better understand the extent to which projects funded by the CFLRP are addressing the statutory eligibility requirement that each project proposal must be "based on a landscape restoration proposal that … fully maintains, or contributes toward the restoration of, the structure and composition of old growth stands according to the pre-fire suppression old growth conditions characteristic of the

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[1] https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/04/27/2022-09138/strengthening-the-nations-forests-communities-and-local-economies

forest type, taking into account the contribution of the stand to landscape fire adaptation and watershed health and retaining the large trees contributing to old growth structure" (16 U.S.C. 7303(b)(1)(D)). This review demonstrates that conservation of MOG forests is well accepted and widely practiced within forest restoration collaboratives. It can also lend insight into how to develop robust policies that ensure conservation of MOG forests while also addressing the resilience of our forests to wildfire and climate change.

Background

Defining Old-Growth and Mature Forests

Definitions and descriptions of old-growth have evolved through time with early definitions being as simplistic as the presence of old and large trees. As our knowledge of forest ecology has expanded, so has our understanding of what forest components and structures are found within old-growth stands and how those characteristics can vary across landscapes. Due to this variation, old-growth requires a detailed yet flexible definition.

The April 2023 fulfillment of EO 14072, Section 2(b)[2] has established two preliminary types of definitions for old-growth and mature forests: a narrative framework and working definitions. The narrative framework is a generalized definition that can be used consistently across different landscapes and forest types while the working definitions are specific to forest types and provide detailed criteria using measurable structural characteristics (USDA Forest Service, 2023). The narrative frameworks for old-growth and mature forests are as follows:

- Old-Growth

  Old-growth forests are distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes. They encompass the later stages of stand development that typically differ from earlier stages in a variety of characteristics, which may include tree size, accumulations of large dead woody material, number of canopy layers, species composition, and ecosystem function.

  In addition to their ecological attributes, old-growth forests are distinguished by their ecosystem services and social, cultural, and economic values. Old-growth forests have place-based meanings tied to cultural identity and heritage; local economies and ways of life; traditional and subsistence uses; aesthetic, spiritual, and recreational experiences; and Tribal and Indigenous histories, cultures, and practices" (USDA Forest Service, 2023).

- Mature Forests

  Mature forests are delineated ecologically as the stage of forest development immediately before old-growth. Mature forests exhibit structural characteristics that are lacking in earlier stages of forest development and may contain some but not all the structural attributes in old-growth forests. The mature stage of stand development generally begins when a forest stand moves beyond self-thinning, starts to diversify in height and

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[2] https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/mature-and-old-growth-forests-tech.pdf

structure, and/or the understory begins to reinitiate. Structural characteristics that mark the transition from an immature to mature forest are unique to each forest type; they may include but are not limited to abundance of large trees, large tree stem diameter, stem diameter diversity, horizontal canopy openings or patchiness, aboveground biomass accumulation, stand height, presence of standing and/or downed boles, vertical canopy layers, or a combination of these attributes.

Mature forests vary widely in character with age, geographic location, climate, site productivity, relative sense of awe, characteristic disturbance regime, and the values people attribute to or receive from them (USDA Forest Service, 2023).

Old-Growth on the Landscape

Old-growth forests are rare on the landscape and becoming scarcer each day due to natural disturbances such as wildfire, human disturbances where old-growth is not protected, and a rapidly changing climate. In 2023, the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management estimated that there are more than 32 million acres of old-growth forests and 80 million acres of mature forests on public lands in the United States, representing 18% and 45% of all forested land managed by the two agencies, respectively (USDA Forest Service, 2023). These numbers are higher than the estimates of DellaSala et al. (2022) and Barnett et al. (2023), due to differences in definitions of mature and old growth forests in the three studies and the inclusion of Alaska in the USFS/BLM inventory.

Much of the nation's old-growth is located within the Pacific Northwest, where in 2012 late successional and old-growth forests made up less than a quarter of the 50 million acres, including both public and private lands, encompassed by the Northwest Forest Plan (Davis, 2015). By one estimate 72% of the original old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest have been lost (Strittholt, Dellasala, & Jiang, 2006).

In relatively dry ecosystems adapted to low-severity fire, periodic burns promote old forest conditions. Low-intensity fire keeps forests open and prevents shade tolerant competitors from dominating. Old-growth trees are often fire resistant with thick bark and high crowns. Over a century of fire suppression and past management has resulted in the densification of frequent fire forests (Parks et al., 2014). These unnaturally dense forests, in combination with climate change-driven aridification, have resulted in high severity wildfires that kill even fire-resistant old trees. The frequency, size, and severity of wildfires have increased significantly in recent decades (Abatzoglou, et al., 2021; Singleton et al., 2019).

Benefits of Old-Growth

Old-growth forests have structures and characteristics (e.g., large trees, large downed logs, and snags) that are not present in young or maturing forests (Burrascano et al., 2013), and they play important roles in ecological processes such as hydrological regimes, nutrient cycles, and carbon storage (Lindenmayer & Laurance, 2017; Watson, Vertessy, & Grayson, 1999; Wirth, 2009). The unique structures and attributes of old-

US Forest Service

growth forests provide habitat for plant and animal species not found in other forest types (Feller, 2003; Marcot, et al., 2018). For example, cavity trees are more plentiful in old-growth forests and can provide habitat for the northern spotted owl, the red-cockaded woodpecker, and the marbled murrelet (Goodburn & Lorimer, 1998). Managed forests have less coarse and smaller woody material than in unmanaged Pacific coastal forests (Spies & Cline, 1988; Stevenson, Jull, & Rogers, 2006). In one study, old-growth logs made up 77% of the mass of downed logs nearly 50 years after the initiation of a new stand (Ares, et al., 2007). Understory herb communities of old-growth forests are different from mature forests and continue to change after more than 150 years (Halpern & Spies, 1995; Wyatt & Silman, 2010). Old-growth forests on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington supported 1.5 times more small mammals and greater small mammal biomass than managed forests (Carey & Johnson, 1995). Bats in the Oregon Coast Range prefer the more open conditions found in old-growth stands (Humes, Hayes, & Collopy, 1999). Old-growth forests support a richness and abundance of lichens (Lesica, McCune, Cooper, & Hong, 1991; McMullin & Wiersma, 2019; Sillet, et. al, 2000).

Though it can be difficult to capture quantitatively, old-growth forests are valued for recreation, aesthetics, and spiritual reasons. Studies have documented a willingness to pay to protect old-growth and the species to which they provide habitat (Loomis & Gonzalez-Caban, 1998; Richardson & Loomis, 2009). Another value that can now be monetized is carbon sequestration, for which old-growth forests are crucial. Not only do they tend to hold more carbon than younger forests (Fredeen, et. al, 2005; Harmon, Ferrell, & Franklin, 1990; Harmon, et. al, 2004), but new research shows they continue to sequester carbon as they age (Luyssaert, et al., 2008; Sillet, et al., 2010). For example, old-growth Western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) stands in northwestern Montana had three times the carbon stored in downed logs as young stands (Bisbing, Alaback, & DeLuca, 2010). In one study in Washington, 80-year-old stands stored approximately half the carbon of nearby old-growth forests (Janisch & Harmon, 2002).

Congressional Direction

Throughout the past three decades Congress has enacted numerous laws that call for old-growth protection and restoration. As was discussed previously, legislation establishing the CFLRP in 2009 requires each project proposal to be based on a landscape restoration strategy that "fully maintains, or contributes toward the restoration of, the structure and composition of old-growth stands according to the pre-fire suppression old-growth conditions characteristic of the forest type, taking into account the contribution of the stand to landscape fire adaptation and watershed health and retaining the large trees contributing to old-growth structure" (16 U.S.C. 7303(b)(1)(D)). Similarly, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA), which authorized the solicitation of new CFLRP project proposals and provided up to 5 years of additional funding for proposals that had been selected for funding prior to September of 2018, provides the following statutory direction:

> *In carrying out projects using amounts made available under this section, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, as applicable, shall prioritize funding for projects ... that fully maintain or contribute toward the restoration of the structure and composition of old-growth stands consistent with the characteristics of that forest type, taking into account the contribution of the old-growth stand to landscape fire adaption and watershed health, unless the old-growth stand is part of a science-based ecological restoration project authorized by the Secretary concerned that meets applicable protection and old-growth enhancement objectives, as determined by the Secretary concerned* (Pub. L. 117-58, Sec. 40803(g)(6)).

Congress has clearly stated its preference for protection of old-growth forests under the CFLRP.

Methods

For this review, we assessed the degree to which documents related to the CFLRP acknowledge congressional intent. We focused on documents that have been uploaded online by the USFS in relation to the CFLRP program.[3] This included: annual reports, detailed funding by year, ecological indicator progress reports, landscape restoration strategies, long-range strategies, monitoring reports, proposals, extension proposals, and work plans.

A total of 387 CFLRP documents were reviewed for old-growth and mature forest components. A list of all reviewed documents can be found in Appendix 1.

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[3] https://www.fs.usda.gov/restoration/CFLRP/overview.shtml

We performed a key word search on each document for the following terms: "old-growth," "old forest," "old trees," "old and large trees," "mature forest," and "mature trees." Sections of text that contained the key word search terms were extracted from the documents and organized into a spreadsheet, categorized by region and project.

The extracted sections of text were then coded to investigate themes related to the following:

- Frequency of old-growth references in each document
- Frequency of mature forest references in each document
- Occurrence of old-growth and/or mature forests referenced:
    - as a goal or objective
    - as a part of a treatment or treatment plan
    - as a part of the work plan or landscape restoration strategy
    - in relation to wildfire or prescribed fire
    - in relation to wildlife
    - in relation to pests or pest management
    - in relation to climate change
    - as preexisting on the project landscape
    - in relation to the following: restoration, conservation, retention, protection, enhancement, etc.
    - in relation to managing for old-growth characteristics

Coded results were then tabulated to quantitatively determine how many documents discussed old-growth and/or mature forests and, if present, how they were being discussed and addressed. The map on the follow page shows the location of the CFLRP landscapes.

Collaborative Landscape Restoration Projects

USDA Forest Service Regions

Pacific Northwest
Northern
Intermountain
Rocky Mountain
Eastern
Pacific Southwest
Southwestern
Southern

North Central WA Tapash
Kootenai Valley
NE WA
Crown of the Continent
Northern Blues
Deschutes Skyline
Weiser-Little Salmon
Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater
Rogue Basin
Southern
Lakeview Blues Stewardship
Burney-Hat Creek
Western Klamath Mtns
Yuba North
North Yuba
Amador-Calaveras
Dinkey Landscape
Uncompahgre Plateau
Colorado Front Range
SW Colorado
Rio Chama
Four Forest Restoration Initiative
Jemez Mtns
Zuni Mtns
Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands
Ozark Highland
Grandfather Restoration
Pisgah Restoration
Shortleaf Bluestem Community
Accelerating Longleaf Restoration
Longleaf Pine Restoration

Forest Stewards Guild

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Results

Of the 387 documents, 46% contain components related to old-growth and/or mature forests, while 54% did not. Of the documents that contained old-growth and/or mature forest components, it was much more common for old-growth to be discussed than mature forests, with:

- 94% containing old-growth components, mentioned on average 3.2 times per document
- 15% including mature forest components, mentioned on average 0.25 times per document

In documents that contained old-growth and/or mature forest components, they were mentioned as a part of the:

- Project goals or objectives in 28% of the documents,
- Project treatment plan in 51% of the documents, and
- Project work plan or landscape restoration strategy in 58% of the documents, when a work plan or landscape restoration strategy was provided.

Additionally, Figure 1 shows the percentage of documents that included old-growth and/or mature forests in relation to selected themes. The 'pests' category includes pest management, while the 'restoring' category includes restoring, conserving, retaining, protecting, or enhancing old-growth.
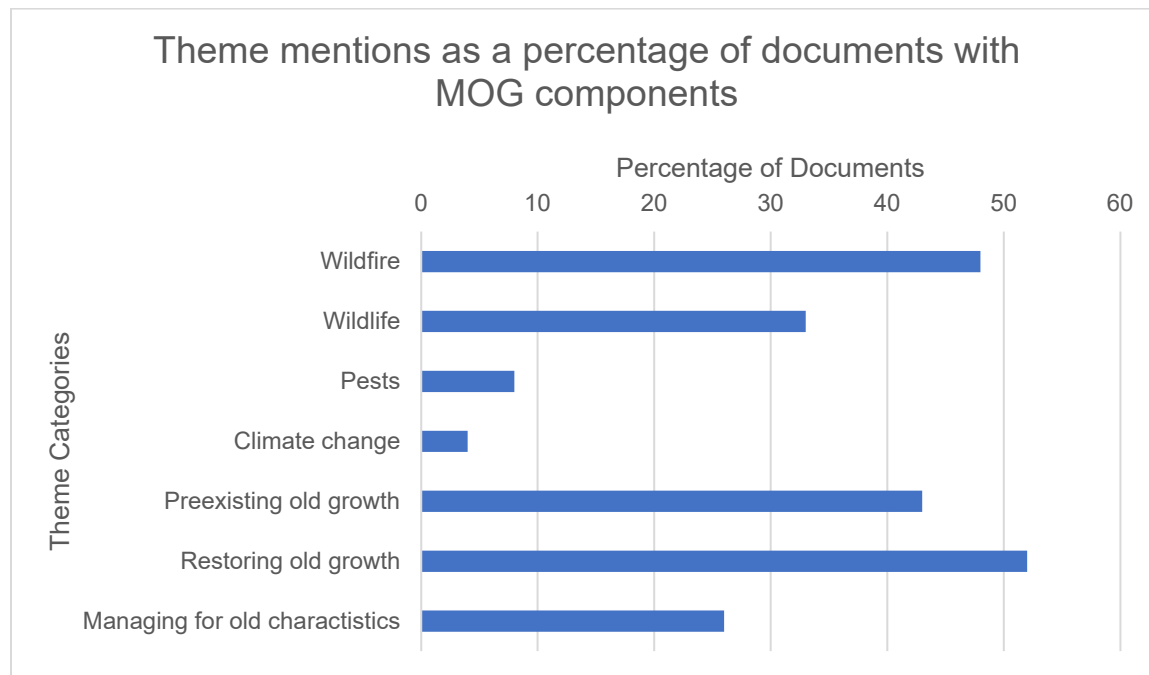

Figure 1. The percentage of reviewed documents that included mentions of old-growth and/or mature forests in relation to investigated themes.

Proposals

Submitted Proposals

Between 2010 and 2019, a total of 75 proposals, excluding extension requests, were submitted for CFLRP funding. Of those 75 submitted proposals, 90.6% contained old-growth and/or mature forest components. The remaining 9.4% did not contain any old-growth and/or mature forest components.

In submitted proposals that contained old-growth and/or mature forest components, they were mentioned as a part of the:

- Project goals or objectives in 29% of the documents,
- Project treatment plan in 58% of the documents, and
- Project work plan or landscape restoration strategy in 57% of the documents, when a work plan or landscape restoration strategy was provided.

Figure 2 shows the themes mentioned in the proposals.
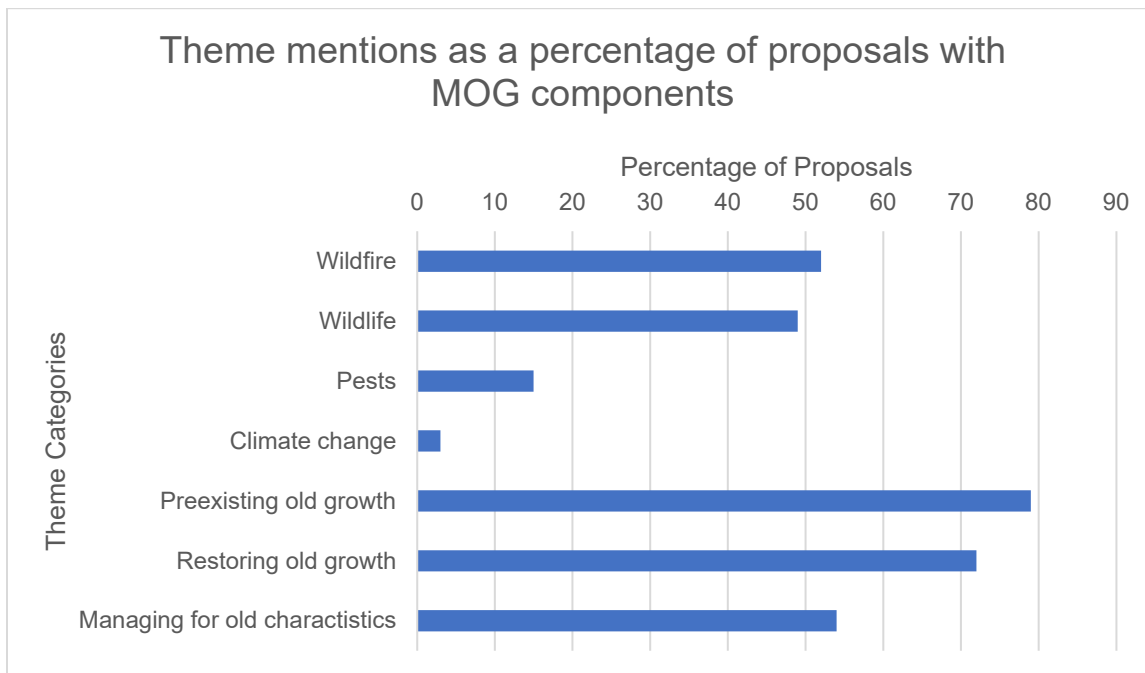
Figure 2. The percentage of reviewed proposals that included mentions of old-growth and/or mature forests in relation to investigated themes.

Selected Proposals

Of the 75 submitted proposals, 31 were selected to receive CFLRP funding. All 31 selected proposals contained old-growth components, a first step in meeting the eligibility criteria for CFLRP funding as outlined in Title IV of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. A much smaller amount, 6 (19%), of the selected proposals contained mature forest components.

Proposal Extensions
From 2019 to 2021, 13 proposal extension requests were submitted, of which 10 were approved. Of the 13 submitted proposal extensions, 85% contained old-growth and/or mature forest components. Of the 10 approved proposal extensions, 90% contained old-growth and/or mature forest components.

How MOG Forests are Addressed in Documents
Goals and Objectives
Each of the CFLRP projects outlined their goals and objectives and a treatment plan to be implemented within the project timeline. Of all the submitted documents that contained old-growth and/or mature forest components, these components were part of the goals or objectives of a project in 28% of documents. For example, old-growth is distinctly addressed in Uncompahgre Plateau's project proposal from 2010:

> *Collaboratively developed restoration goals of the project are to: … Preserve old or large trees while maintaining structural diversity and resilience; the largest and oldest trees (or in some cases the trees with old-growth morphology regardless of size) would be protected when feasible from cutting and crown fires, focusing treatments on excess numbers of small young trees where this condition is inconsistent with Historic Range of Variability (HRV) conditions.*

Treatment Plans
Of all the submitted documents that contained old-growth and/or mature forest components, old-growth and/or mature forests were part of the treatment plan in 51% of documents. An example of this is the 2010 Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative proposal:

> *The purpose of ecological restoration treatments implemented through this proposal will be to substantially decrease the density of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir in the lower montane favoring ponderosa pine, to create a more diverse age structure. Treatments would increase meadows, patchiness and herbaceous understory across the landscape while maximizing ponderosa pine old-growth. These treatments will result in lower severity wildland fires, increased resistance to insects and disease, reduced threats to communities and watersheds, and improved habitat for fish and wildlife species. These more resilient forests will also have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of a changing climate.*

Work Plans and Landscape Restoration Strategies
In 2010, proposed CLFRP projects submitted work plans and/or landscape restoration strategies that contained detailed references to old-growth and/or mature forests 58% of the time. Workplans for subsequent years are now available online but were not included in this analysis.[4] For example, the Four Forest Restoration Initiative's landscape restoration strategy states:

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[4] https://www.fs.usda.gov/restoration/CFLRP/overview.shtml

Landscape level treatments in the 4FRI area will reduce the risk to existing old-growth from wildfire, insect and disease, and drought, and set the stage for successful recruitment of future old-growth by reducing tree densities. **The 4FRI collaborative group has clearly articulated that no old-growth trees should be removed** *as part of the 4FRI effort. Given the threats to old-growth trees and the recruitment of new old-growth trees, the Forest Service has no intention to include old-growth tree removal as part of 4FRI projects in the future. Additionally, guidance for old-growth is provided in the Land Management Plan for each Forest in the 4FRI area. All Forest Land Management Plans in the Southwestern Region were amended in 1996 to update guidance for old-growth, as well as for Mexican spotted owls and northern goshawks. The guidance describes structural attributes for old-growth by vegetation type as well as the minimum percentage of old-growth required across the landscape. [emphasis added]*

Wildfire

Of the documents that contain old-growth and/or mature forest components, wildfire is mentioned in relation to MOG forests 48% of the time. This is most frequent in western regions, and it is prominently displayed by the Ravalli Roots 2019 proposal:

The two primary threats to old-growth stands on the BNF [Bitterroot National Forest] are high intensity wildfire and mortality due to insects and diseases. The fires of 2000 on the southern BNF burned 33,000 acres of old-growth stands. From 2000 to 2005 in the East Fork Bitterroot River drainage, 56% of old-growth stands were lost due to mountain pine beetle mortality. These two examples exemplify the current condition of old-growth stands on the BNF. Reducing stem densities to levels more aligned with historic conditions will improve old-growth stand resilience to wildfire and insects and diseases. This approach will also reduce inter-species competition in mid-successional stands, allowing improved recruitment to old-growth levels. Public concerns regarding treatments in old-growth provide opportunities for CLFRP collaboration to inform and monitor treatment outcomes in old-growth.

National Park Service

Old-growth forests were also featured in the 2019 Western Klamath Restoration Partnership proposal:

> *By breaking up fuel continuity, reducing fire intensity and competition stresses on existing and maturing "old-growth" trees, the proposed treatments benefit the federally listed Northern Spotted Owl, as well as culturally important animals such as elk (itself an important food source), and species used in regalia such as pileated woodpecker and the potentially listed marten and fisher.*

Wildlife

Of the documents that contain old-growth and/or mature forest components, wildlife is mentioned in relation to MOG forests 33% of the time within those documents. It was commonly referred to regarding maintaining or improving habitat for endangered and threatened species such as in the 2011 Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction proposal:

> *The federally listed red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW), Mississippi Gopher Frog, and gopher tortoise are historically associated with open, fire-maintained longleaf pine forests. Implementation of this proposal will expand, protect, restore and maintain longleaf pine ecosystems to promote the recovery of these species. The endangered RCW requires open forest with old-growth pine, and prefers longleaf pine."*

This is also clear in the more recent 2019 Rogue Basin proposal:

> *Restoration of late-seral forests in appropriate settings is critical to the recovery of the Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet and will benefit the Pacific Fisher (ESA listing candidate) and the special status Red Tree Vole. Uncharacteristically severe fires have been identified as the leading threat to late-seral forests and northern spotted owl habitat, with 12-15% of old-growth forest lost in the Klamath region of southwest Oregon primarily due to wildfire and primarily on reserved lands. When fires have occurred, it has been with 2.6 times more high severity fire than expected under historical fire regimes.*

Pests and Pest Management

Few (only 8%) of the documents that contain old-growth and/or mature forest components discuss pests or pest management in relation to old-growth. Of the ones that do, it is typically in reference to the threat that pests pose to preexisting old-growth. The 2011 Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters (WLSH) proposal is one example:

> *Climate model predictions indicate an increase in drought and fire across the WLSH, and subsequent insect and disease cycles may increase. Ecological restoration activities will create openings within the forest matrix, reduce tree densities, promote recruitment of old*

forest and large tree stand structure, and enhance resilience to drought conditions, expand root zones, and increase water and nutrient availability to trees. This will help to reduce uncharacteristic risks from insects and disease, especially to existing old-growth.

Climate Change

Even fewer (4%) documents that contain old-growth and/or mature forest components discuss climate change in relation to MOG forests than those that refer to pests and pest management. While most documents, particularly proposals, address climate change, it is not frequently discussed specifically in relation to old-growth. The 2021 Southern Blues Restoration Coalition proposal extension request gives a good example of a CFLRP addressing old-growth in relation to climate change:

Alignment under a changing climate: Our restoration treatments incorporate the best available science about adapting forests to climate change (Stephens et al. 2020, Bradford and Bell 2017). First, we are significantly decreasing forest density and stand basal area to reduce competition and increase the ability of trees to withstand drought and fire. Second, we emphasize treatments that remove encroaching conifers from around old-growth trees, which are well-adapted to climatic variability."

Preexisting Old-Growth

Preexisting old-growth on the project landscape is mentioned in 43% of all documents. Preexisting old-growth was often discussed in relation to wildlife habitat, such as in the 2019 Rogue Basin proposal:

The proposed restorative thinning and prescribed fire treatments in dry forests and woodlands in appropriate settings will benefit the nearby, existing complex old-growth habitat, which is critical to the endangered Northern Spotted Owl, the threatened Marbled Murrelet, the Pacific Fisher (a listing candidate), and other dependent species.

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Restoration

In 52% of all documents, there are references to either restoring, conserving, retaining, protecting, or enhancing old-growth on the project landscape. These are often simple statements such as in the 2019 Northern Blues Forest Restoration proposal:

Restoration efforts will:

- *maintain existing old-growth stands by contributing to their resiliency*
- *protect/favor old trees and move stands toward old-growth structures where feasible*

In other cases, they are more complex resilience goals, such as in the 2019 Southwest Colorado Collaborative Forest Landscape Proposal:

Old-Growth: Retention and expansion of old-growth forests is a key component of our landscape resilience goal. The current characterization of old-growth is defined in the 2013 [San Juan National Forest (SJNF)] Forest Plan. That guiding document, along with local research on the historic spatial structure, inventory data, and other pertinent research, will serve as guides when identifying and prioritizing projects for existing old-growth. For the Focus Area, the SJNF seeks to grow and retain 10-15% ponderosa pine old-growth and 20-30% warm-dry mixed conifer old-growth. The guidance of old-growth retention and the numerous mapping efforts will help determine how projects are aligned with desired old-growth conditions.

Dept of Energy

Managing for Old-Growth Characteristics

Managing for old-growth characteristics is mentioned in 26% of the documents. It is an important component to consider for landscapes that want to increase old-growth structure and characteristics. This is well-demonstrated in the 2019 Idaho Panhandle National Forests Joint Collaborative proposal:

> *No activities would occur in old-growth stands that would modify the characteristics to the extent that it would no longer meet the definition of old-growth. Additionally, it is desirable to increase the percentage of warm/dry and warm/moist forests with substantial amounts of seral tree species managed for old-growth where landscapes have been substantially altered. This is accomplished by using Recruitment Potential Old-growth in areas we are actively managing, where realistic opportunities exist. These are stands capable of meeting old-growth criteria within the next few decades; have a reasonable probability of surviving that long; and are not needed to meet other objectives. This designation will increase the percentage and distribution of forest managed for old-growth on the forest.*

Additionally, the 2010 Selway – Middle Fork proposal provides another example of managing for old-growth characteristics:

> *Regeneration harvest would be used as a tool in some areas to emulate natural disturbance. Where regeneration harvest would be used, it would be expected to produce higher sawtimber volumes per acre. Large diameter seral trees would be retained on the landscape as appropriate to protect old-growth and old-growth character. Many of the older stands targeted for regeneration harvest contain a high composition of shade tolerant grand fir, or very heavy fuel loadings in drier types. These stands may be on a path to "climax and collapse" or "stand replacing fire of high severity" rather than achieving old-growth characteristics of stands dominated by old, long lived seral species and more frequent lower intensity fire.*

Regional Variation
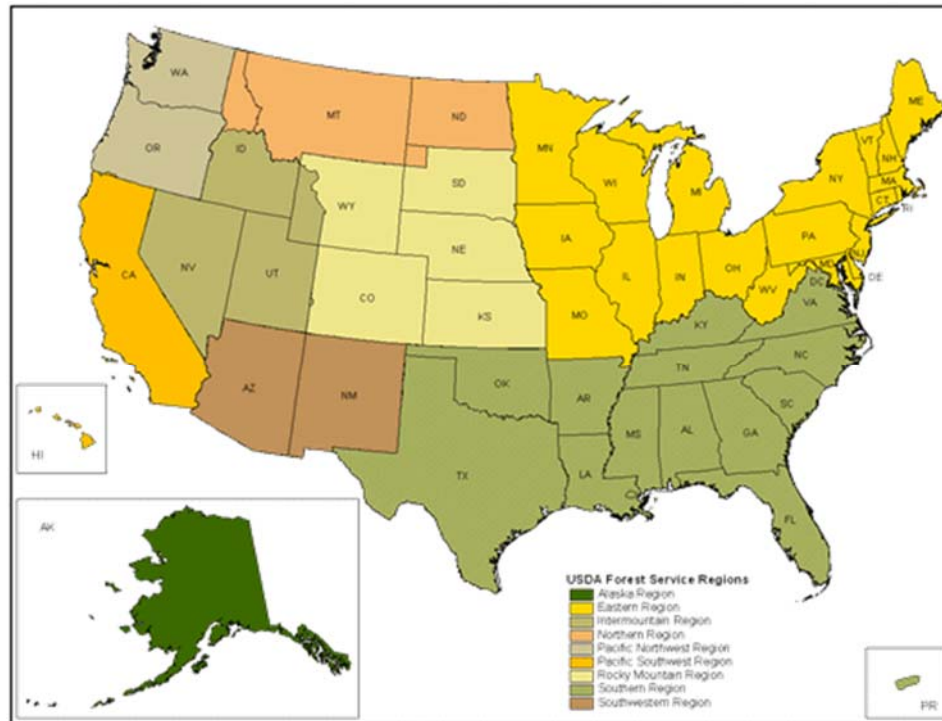
Figure 3. US Forest Service regions.

CFLRP projects are more common in the fire-adapted forests of the western U.S. but also have been implemented in eastern and southern National Forests. Not surprisingly, the regional variation of CFLRPs reflects the ecological variation of forested ecosystems. While still referred to in other regions, there is greater focus on the relationship between old-growth and wildlife in the Southern and Eastern Regions. These regions still mention wildfire, but they do not have as heavy an emphasis on the relationship between old-growth and wildfire. The Pacific Northwest Region has a heavy focus on existing old-growth while also providing attention to the relationship between both wildfire and wildlife to old-growth. For more details on the variation between regions, please refer to the following boxes.

Region 1 - Northern

- 2010 - 2019: 3 out of 6 submitted proposals were selected for CFLRP funding.
- All of the CFRP proposals that were submitted from the Northern Region contained old-growth and/or mature components. The two proposals that had the highest frequency of old-growth and/or mature forest components were the Idaho Panhandle National Forest Joint Collaboratives (12) and Ravalli Roots (9); neither proposal was selected for CFLRP funding. In the three funded proposals, the frequency of mentions of old-growth and/or mature forests ranged from 3 to 6 times per proposal.
- All submitted proposals contained references to wildfire in relation to old-growth and/or mature forests and all but one made reference to managing for old-growth characteristics.

Region 2 - Rocky Mountain

- 2010-2019: 3 out of 7 submitted proposals were selected for CFLRP funding.
- All of the selected projects contain old-growth components with the frequency of mentions ranging from 1 to 9 times per proposal. One proposal incorporated mature forest (Black Hills National Forest Collaborative), but it was not selected for CFLRP funding.
- Old-growth was incorporated as a part of the project objectives for both the Uncompaghre Plateau Collaborative and the Southwest Colorado Collaborative Forest Landscape. Additionally, the Uncompaghre Plateau and the Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative included old-growth as a part of their treatment plans.
- Wildfire in relation to old-growth was a component of 5 out of the 7 submitted proposals and all but one submitted proposals talked about retaining old-growth.

Region 3 - Southwestern

- 2010-2019: 4 out of 7 submitted proposals were selected for CFLRP funding.
- All submitted proposals contained old-growth and/or mature forest components. The number of mentions of old-growth in selected proposals ranged from 2 to 8 times, with the Four Forest Restoration Initiative mentioning old-growth most extensively.
- All selected proposals refer to old-growth in relation to wildfire as well as restoring old-growth.

Region 4 - Intermountain

- 2010-2019: 1 out of 9 submitted proposals were selected for CFLRP funding.
- The Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters project was the only submitted project selected for CFLRP Funding. It contained 3 mentions of old-growth and no mentions of mature forest. In relation to old-growth, the proposal contained mentions of wildfire, wildlife, pests, existing old-growth, and retaining old-growth.

Region 5 - Pacific Southwest

- 2010-2019: 5 out of 11 submitted proposals were selected for CFLRP funding.
- All submitted proposals contained old-growth components, ranging from 1 to 5 mentions per proposal, with the North Yuba Partnership containing the most mentions of old-growth (5). Only one proposal, Western Klamath Restoration Partnership, contained mentions of mature forest.
- Of the 5 selected proposals, 4 incorporated old-growth into their treatment plans, planned for retaining old-growth, and also mentioned managing for old-growth characteristics. Two out of the 5 selected proposals refer to wildfire in relation to old-growth.

Region 6 - Pacific Northwest

- 2010-2019: 8 out of 12 submitted proposals were selected for CFLRP funding.
- All submitted proposals contained old-growth components, ranging from 2 to 25 mentions per proposal, with the Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020 proposal containing the most mentions of old-growth (25).
- All selected proposals contained mentions of existing old-growth as well as retaining old-growth. Additionally, 7 out of the 8 selected proposals referred to wildfire in relation to old-growth, and 6 out of the 8 proposals referred to wildlife in relation to old-growth.

Region 8 - Southern

- 2010-2019: 6 out of 16 submitted proposals were selected for CFLRP funding.
- All selected proposals contained old-growth components, ranging from 1 to 15 mentions per proposal, with the Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community project containing the most mentions of old-growth (15).
- Four of the 6 selected proposals refer to existing old-growth as well as old-growth in relation to wildlife. Half of the selected proposals also refer to retaining old-growth as well as wildfire in relation to old-growth.

Region 9 - Eastern

- 2010-2019: 1 out of 6 submitted proposals were selected for CFLRP funding.
- All submitted proposals contain old-growth components.
- The Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Restoration project was the only submitted project selected for CFLRP funding. It contained 10 mentions of old-growth and no mentions of mature forest. In relation to old-growth, the proposal contained mentions of wildfire, existing old-growth, managing for old-growth characteristics, and restoring old-growth.

Region 10 - Alaska

- 2010-2019: 0 out of 1 submitted proposals were selected for CFLRP funding.
- The submitted proposal was an anomaly among all other CFLRP submitted proposals: although it extensively mentioned old-growth (16 mentions), it talked about old-growth in a manner that was not congruent with the policies of the USFS in the lower continental U.S. and allowed for partial timber harvest in old-growth structural stages.
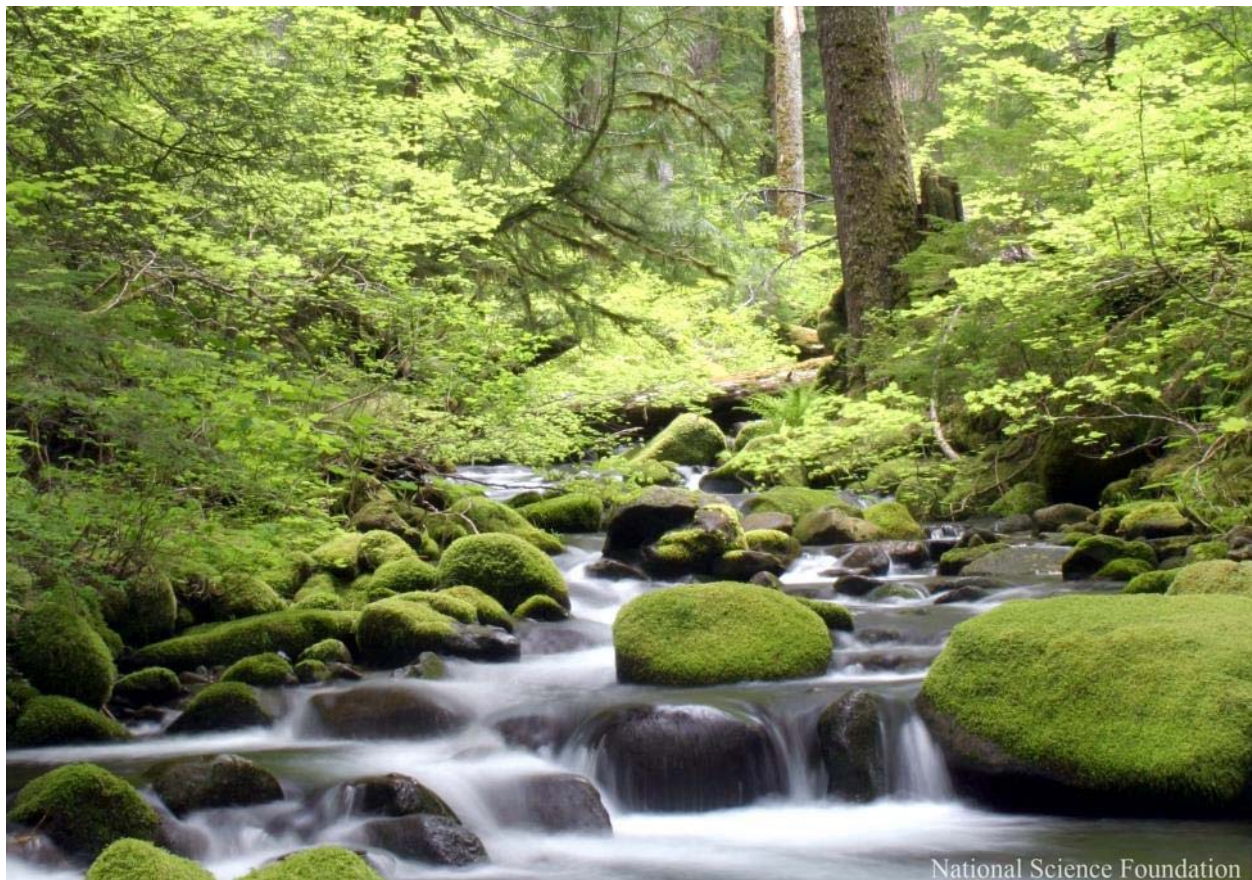
Case Study – Zuni Mountains Collaborative

The Zuni Mountains Collaborative[5] is a network of land management agencies, scientists, residents, businesses, non-profit organizations, and tribes working closely together with the Cibola National Forest and National Grasslands to improve the ecological and economic resiliency of the Zuni Mountains in west-central New Mexico. The Zuni Mountains Collaborative demonstrates a long history of collaboration, having previously been associated with the USFS Community Forest Restoration Program (CFRP), which was established by Congress in 2000 to provide forest restoration cost-sharing grants and was an important precursor to the CFLRP (Colavito, 2016).

Situated in west-central New Mexico, the Zuni Mountains landscape is dominated by ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper ecosystems. This landscape supports many species of flora and fauna, one of which is the endemic and endangered Zuni bluehead sucker (*Catostomus discobolus yarrow*) (USFWS, 2021). The Zuni Mountains landscape is culturally important to several Native American Pueblos and tribes including Laguna, Acoma, and Zuni Pueblos as well as the Navajo Nation and the Ramah and Bread Springs Navajo Chapters. The Zuni Mountains landscape has experienced heavy logging, starting with the arrival of the railroad in the 1880s and continuing through the 1980s, although at a lower intensity (Antuma, 2014).
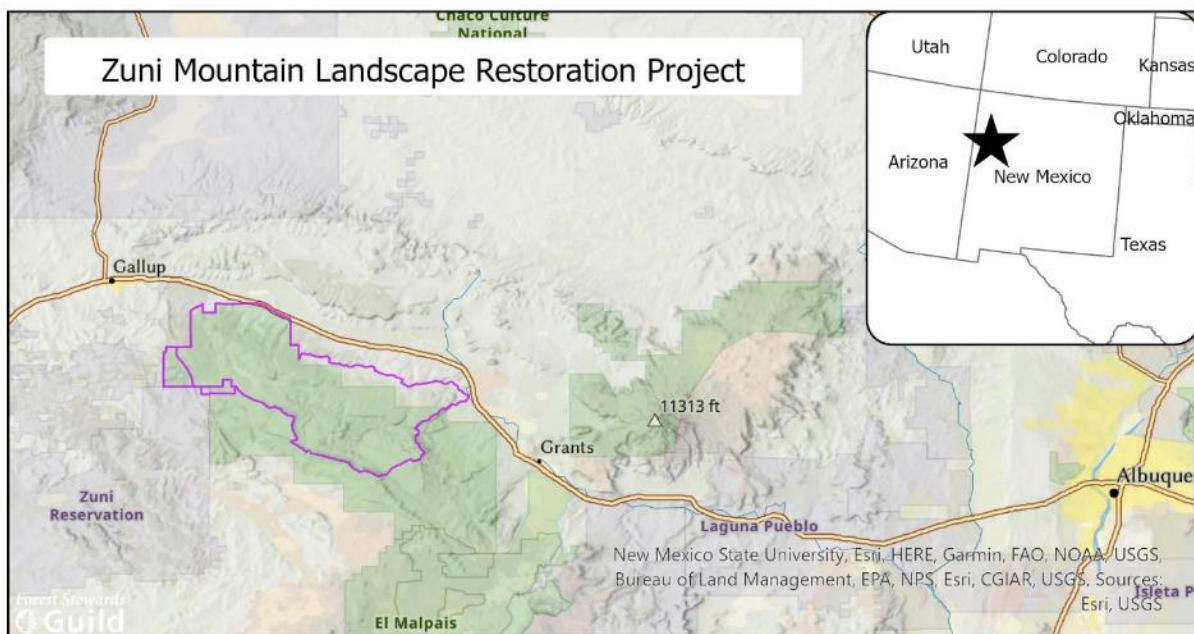
The Zuni Mountains Collaborative first applied to the CLFRP program through the 2011 proposal cycle and was selected for funding in 2012. Additionally, a proposal extension request of 10 years, covering a total of 253,464 acres, was submitted in 2021 and selected for funding in 2022. In the Zuni Mountains Collaborative's 2011 proposal, old-growth was incorporated as a part of the landscape strategy and the monitoring goals:

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[5] http://www.zunimountainscollaborative.org/

Zuni Mountain Landscape (ZML) strategy, rooted in the science of ecological restoration, will pursue a multipronged approach including:

- *Restoring forested ecosystem structure and processes,*
  - *protecting old and large trees*
  - *removing excess small trees*
  - *returning fire to the ecosystems at appropriate intervals*

The Zuni Mountain Landscape project, following the ecosystem monitoring objectives from the Forest Landscape Restoration Act (PL 111-11, Sec. 4003(c)), will determine progress towards restoration actions that:

- *Contribute toward restoration of pre-fire suppression old-growth forest and other structural and compositional conditions representative of the historic variability within each ecosystem.*

Additionally, the Zuni Mountains Collaborative mentions old-growth in its annual reports from 2015, 2020, and 2021, as well as the ecological indicator progress reports from 2014 and 2019.

The Zuni Mountains Collaborative does not make the most references to old-growth within its submitted project documents. The Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020, Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative, and Southern Blues Restoration Coalition all make more references to old-growth within their submitted project documents, with 25, 17, and 16 total mentions respectively. Even so, the Zuni Mountains Collaborative is a good example of collaboration in forest restoration assisting in mitigating threats to mature and old-growth forests. In 2014, in response to concerns from residents in the landscape, the Cibola National Forest and National Grasslands adopted a large and old tree retention policy[6] that outlined the retention of all trees with old age (pre-fire suppression) characteristics and trees that did not exhibit old tree characteristics but were greater than 24 inch in diameter. This policy remains in place. This is a great example of how CFLRPs can address the mitigation of threats to mature and old-growth forests outside of project documents submitted to the USFS.

Forest Stewards Guild

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[6] http://www.zunimountainscollaborative.org/s/BW_CFLRP_Old_Tree_ADDENDUM.docx

Conclusion

This review of CFLRP documents uploaded by the USFS shows that within collaborative forest restoration circles, old-growth conservation is widely accepted and practiced and that there is a broad zone of agreement on protecting and restoring old-growth as a primary component of forest restoration and fuel reduction. All the CFLRP proposals selected for funding and over 90% of all submitted proposals addressed old-growth and/or mature forests.

Based on our review of 387 documents from 75 projects, it appears that the CFLRP includes substantial collaborative efforts to protect and enhance old-growth forests. This is likely driven in part by the program's legislation and its focus on old forests. Though mature forests have not received the same attention as old-growth, 15% of projects that mentioned MOG forests included components focused on mature forest. Managing and restoring preexisting old-growth were common areas of agreement in CLFRP documents. In contrast, only about a quarter of documents tackled the issue of managing stands for old forest characteristics – an approach most appropriate for mature stands. In a similar split, many documents addressed wildfire or wildlife, but few linked pests or climate change and MOG forests. This highlights the opportunities to better connect MOG forest conservation with climate and pest stressors.

Further research into how CFLRPs address old-growth and mature forests beyond documentation uploaded by the USFS would be required to obtain a clearer picture of current old-growth conservation practices – such as such as treatment techniques, geographic trends, and associations with vegetation types – are being piloted within the program. By reviewing only documents uploaded by the USFS, we were able to see just a snapshot of the CFLRPs' goals, strategies, and policies, which are constrained by reporting requirements. The Four Forest Restoration Initiative[7] developed an Old-growth Protection and Large Tree Retention Strategy[8] in 2011 that contains an overview of their strategy, rationale on how it was developed, exceptions to the strategy, and description of desired next steps. In 2022, the Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative[9], in conjunction with the North Central Washington Forest Health Collaborative[10], published *Forest Restoration Strategy: A Review and Management Considerations* that suggests an approach for defining old

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[7] https://4fri.org/
[8] https://4fri.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/old_growth_protection-revised080812.pdf
[9] http://www.tapash.org/
[10] https://www.ncwfhc.org/

and large trees as well as gives management considerations for strengthening the restoration of old and large trees in the context of the landscape. Additionally, as previously mentioned, the Zuni Mountains Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration project adopted a large and old tree retention policy in 2014 which outlined that all trees with old age (pre-fire suppression) characteristics were to be retained on the landscape and enacted a 24-inch upper diameter limit to retain large trees that do not exhibit old tree characteristics. These are all documents that have not been uploaded by the USFS, but they distinctly display how the CFLRPs are addressing old-growth and mature forests, and the other CFLRPs may have produced similar documents. Gathering all the documents produced by CFLRPs addressing old-growth and mature forests would require a concerted effort to individually contact CFLRP stakeholders, and it would likely give us a clearer picture of the broad zone of agreement to protect and restore old-growth within the collaborative forest restoration community.

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Appendix 1

All reviewed documents.

Project Name	Project ID	Region	State	Year	Document Type	Selected for CFLRP Funding
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2010	Landscape Restoration Strategy	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2010	Proposal	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2011	Annual Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2012	Annual Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2013	Annual Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2014	Annual Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2014	EIP Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2015	Annual Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2016	Annual Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2017	Annual Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2018	Annual Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2019	Annual Report	Y
Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in Northeast Florida	CFLR010	8	FL	2019	EIP Report	Y
Allegheny Highlands Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project	-	8	VA	2011	Proposal	N
Alma Taylor Vegetation Management Project	-	4	UT	2010	Proposal	N
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2012	Annual Report	Y
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2013	Annual Report	Y
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2014	Annual Report	Y
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2014	EIP Report	Y

Project Name	Project ID	Region	State	Year	Document Type	Selected for CFLRP Funding
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2015	Annual Report	Y
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2016	Annual Report	Y
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2017	Annual Report	Y
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2019	Annual Report	Y
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2019	Annual Report	Y
Amador - Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2019	EIP Report	Y
Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2011	Proposal	Y
Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	CFLR015	5	CA	2012	Work Plan	Y
Appalachia Ohio CFLRP	-	9	OH	2011	Proposal	N
Black Hills National Forest CFLRP	-	2	SD/WY	2011	Proposal	N
Building Resilience in the Mixed Forest Province of Northern Minnesota	-	9	MN	2010	Proposal	N
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2011	Proposal	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2012	Annual Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2012	Work Plan	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2013	Annual Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2014	Annual Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2014	EIP Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2015	Annual Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2016	Annual Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2017	Annual Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2019	Annual Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2019	Annual Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2019	EIP Report	Y

Project Name	Project ID	Region	State	Year	Document Type	Selected for CFLRP Funding
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2020	Annual Report	Y
Burney - Hat Creek Basins Project, Lassen National Forest	CFLR014	5	CA	2021	Proposal/2012 Extension Request	N
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2010	Proposal	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2011	Annual Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2012	Annual Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2013	Annual Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2014	Annual Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2014	EIP Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2015	Annual Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2016	Annual Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2017	Annual Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2018	Annual Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2019	Annual Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	CFLR004	2	CO	2019	EIP Report	Y
Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative	-	2	CO	2019	Proposal	N
Colville National Forest CFLRP	-	6	WA	2010	Proposal	N
Cumberland River Fire Learning Network Project	-	8		2011	Proposal	N
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2019	Proposal/2010 Extension Request	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2021	Work Plan	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2011	Annual Report	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2012	Annual Report	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2013	Annual Report	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2014	Annual Report	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2014	EIP Report	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2015	Annual Report	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2016	Annual Report	Y

Project Name	Project ID	Region	State	Year	Document Type	Selected for CFLRP Funding
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2017	Annual Report	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2018	Annual Report	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2019	Annual Report	Y
Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project	CFLR009	6	OR	2019	EIP Report	Y
Deschutes Skyline Landscape	CFLR009	6	OR	2010	Proposal	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2010	Landscape Restoration Strategy	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2010	Proposal	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2011	Annual Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2012	Annual Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2013	Annual Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2014	Annual Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2014	EIP Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2015	Annual Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2016	Annual Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2017	Annual Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2019	Annual Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2019	EIP Report	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2019	Proposal/2010 Extension Request	Y
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	CFLR007	5	CA	2021	Work Plan	Y
Escalante Headwaters Proposal	-	4	UT	2011	Proposal	N
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2010	Landscape Restoration Strategy	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2010	Proposal	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2011	Annual Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2012	Annual Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2013	Annual Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2014	Annual Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2014	EIP Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2015	Annual Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2016	Annual Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2017	Annual Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2018	Annual Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2019	Annual Report	Y
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2019	EIP Report	Y

Project Name	Project ID	Region	State	Year	Document Type	Selected for CFLRP Funding
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	CFLR005	3	AZ	2019	Proposal/2010 Extension Request	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2011	Proposal	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2012	Annual Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2012	Work Plan	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2013	Annual Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2014	Annual Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2014	EIP Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2015	Annual Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2016	Annual Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2017	Annual Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2018	Annual Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2019	Annual Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2019	EIP Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2020	Annual Report	Y
Grandfather Restoration Project	CFLR019	8	NC	2021	Annual Report	Y
Greater Rushmore and Bearlodge Mountains Tornado and Riparian Restoration Project	-	2	SD/WY	2010	Proposal	N
Greater Yellowstone Area Whitebark Pine Restoration	-	4	WY, MT, ID	2010	Proposal	N
Idaho Panhandle National Forests Joint Collaboratives	-	1	ID	2019	Proposal	N
Klamath River Restoration and Community Protection CFLRP	-	5	CA	2011	Proposal	N
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2011	Proposal	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2012	Annual Report	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2012	Work Plan	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2013	Annual Report	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2014	Annual Report	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2014	EIP Report	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2015	Annual Report	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2016	Annual Report	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2017	Annual Report	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2018	Annual Report	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2019	Annual Report	Y
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2019	EIP Report	Y

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Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	CFLR011	1	ID	2021	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit CFLRP	-	6	OR	2010	Long-Range Strategy	N (funded in 2012)
Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit CFLRP	-	6	OR	2010	Proposal	N (funded in 2012)
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2011	Proposal	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2012	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2012	Monitoring Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2012	Work Plan	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2013	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2013	Proposal Revision	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2014	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2014	EIP Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2015	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2016	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2017	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2018	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2019	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2020	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2021	Annual Report	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2021	Proposal/2012 Extension Request	Y
Lakeview Stewardship Landscape	CFLR016	6	OR	2022	Work Plan	Y
Landscape Restoration of Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area	-	8	KY, TN	2010	Proposal	N
Landscape Restoration of Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area	-	8	KY, TN	2011	Proposal	N
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2010	Proposal	N (funded in 2013)
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2011	Proposal	Y - 2013
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2012	Annual Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2013	Annual Report	Y

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Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2013	Work Plan	Y - 2013
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2014	Annual Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2014	EIP Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2015	Annual Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2016	Annual Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2017	Annual Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2018	Annual Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2019	Annual Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2019	EIP Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2020	Annual Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2021	Annual Report	Y
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction, DeSoto National Forest	CFLR023	8	MS	2021	Proposal/2012 Extension Request	Y - 2023
Malheur National Forest - CFLRP	_	6	OR	2010	Proposal	N
Medicine Tree Land Restoration Project	_	4	UT	2010	Proposal	N
Mill Creek-Council Mountain CFLRP	_	4	ID	2010	Proposal	N
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2012	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2013	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2014	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2014	EIP Report	Y

Project Name	Project ID	Region	State	Year	Document Type	Selected for CFLRP Funding
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2015	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2016	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2017	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2018	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2019	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2019	EIP Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2020	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine - Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2021	Annual Report	Y
Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2010	Proposal	N
Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2011	Proposal	Y
Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2021	Proposal/2012 Extension Request	Y
Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Restoration	CFLR020	9	MO	2022	Work Plan	Y
Montana's Big Elk Divide	-	1	MT	2019	Proposal	N
Nevada Pinyon-Juniper Partnership Project	-	4	NV	2011	Proposal	N
North Central Washington		6	WA	2019	Proposal	Y - 2022
North Central Washington		6	WA	2022	Work Plan	Y - 2022
North Schell's - Ward Mountain Restoration	-	4	NV	2010	Proposal	N
North Yuba Forest Partnership	CFLR029	5	CA	2019	Proposal	Y - 2022
North Yuba Forest Partnership	CFLR029	5	CA	2022	Work Plan	Y - 2022
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2011	Proposal	Y - 2013
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2012	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2013	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2014	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2014	EIP Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2015	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2016	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2017	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2018	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2019	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2019	EIP Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2020	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2021	Annual Report	Y
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR022	6	WA	2021	Proposal/2012 Extension Request	Y

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Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020	CFLR021	6	WA	2022	Work Plan	Y
Northeast Washington Selkirks	-	6	WA	2019	Proposal	N
Northern Blues Forest Restoration	CFLR024	6	OR	2019	Proposal	Y
Northern Blues Forest Restoration	CFLR024	6	OR	2021	Annual Report	Y
Oak Ecosystem Restoration in Southern Illinois	-	9	IL	2019	Proposal	N
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2010	Proposal	N (funded in 2013)
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2011	Proposal	Y - 2013
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2012	Annual Report	Y
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2012	Monitoring Report	Y - 2013
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2013	Annual Report	Y
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2013	Work Plan	Y - 2013
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2014	Annual Report	Y
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2014	EIP Report	Y - 2013
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2015	Annual Report	Y
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2016	Annual Report	Y
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2017	Annual Report	Y
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2018	Annual Report	Y
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2019	Annual Report	Y
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2019	EIP Report	Y - 2013
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2020	Annual Report	Y
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration	CFLR022	8	AR	2021	Annual Report	Y
Pisgah Restoration Initiative		8	NC	2019	Proposal	Y
Ravalli Roots	-	1	MT	2019	Proposal	N
Restoring Resiliency of the Interior Highlands and Coastal Plan of Arkansas	-	8	AR	2019	Proposal	N
Rio Chama Landscape	CFLR025	3	NM/CO	2019	Proposal	Y - 2022
Rio Chama Landscape	CFLR025	3	NM/CO	2022	Work Plan	Y
Rogue Basin CFLRP Project		6	OR	2019	Proposal	Y - 2022
Rogue Basin CFLRP Project		6	OR	2022	Work Plan	Y - 2022
Sage Steppe and Dry-Forest Restoration on the Modoc Plateau	-	5	CA, NV	2010	Proposal	N
Sage Steppe and Dry-Forest Restoration on the Modoc Plateau, Northeastern CA and Western NV	-	5	CA/NV	2011	Proposal	N
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2010	Detailed Funding by Year	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2010	Proposal	Y

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Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2011	Annual Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2012	Annual Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2013	Annual Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2014	Annual Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2014	EIP Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2015	Annual Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2016	Annual Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2017	Annual Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2018	Annual Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2019	Annual Report	Y
Selway - Middle Fork Clearwater Basin	CFLR002	1	ID	2019	EIP Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2010	Proposal	N (funded in 2012)
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2011	Proposal	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2012	Annual Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2012	Work Plan	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2013	Annual Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2014	Annual Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2014	EIP Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2015	Annual Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2016	Annual Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2017	Annual Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2018	Annual Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2019	Annual Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2019	EIP Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2020	Annual Report	Y

Project Name	Project ID	Region	State	Year	Document Type	Selected for CFLRP Funding
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2021	Annual Report	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2021	Proposal/2012 Extension Request	Y
Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem Community, Ouachita National Forest	CFLR018	8	AR/OK	2022	Work Plan	Y
Signal Peak CFLRP	-	3	NM	2010	Proposal	N
Sky Island CFLRP	-	3	AZ/NM	2010	Proposal	N
Somerset Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project	-	9	VT	2019	Proposal	N
Southern Appalachian Woodland Pine and Oak Restoration	-	8		2019	Proposal	N
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2011	Proposal	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2012	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2012	Work Plan	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2013	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2014	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2014	EIP Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2015	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2016	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2017	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2018	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2019	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2019	EIP Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2020	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2021	Annual Report	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR018	6	OR	2021	Proposal/2012 Extension Request	Y
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	CFLR017	6	OR	2022	Work Plan	Y
Southern Sacramento Mountains Restoration Project, Lincoln National Forest	-	3	NM	2011	Proposal	N
Southwest Colorado Collaborative Forest Landscape	CFLR026	2	CO	2019	Proposal	Y
Southwest Colorado Collaborative Forest Landscape	CFLR026	2	CO	2022	Work Plan	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2010	Landscape Restoration Strategy	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2010	Proposal	Y

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Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2010	Work Plan	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2011	Annual Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2012	Annual Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2013	Annual Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2014	Annual Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2014	EIP Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2015	Annual Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2016	Annual Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2017	Annual Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2018	Annual Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2019	Annual Report	Y
Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP	CFLR006	3	NM	2019	EIP Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2010	Landscape Restoration Strategy	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2010	Proposal	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2011	Annual Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2012	Annual Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2013	Annual Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2014	Annual Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2014	EIP Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2015	Annual Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2016	Annual Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2017	Annual Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2018	Annual Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2019	Annual Report	Y
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	CFLR001	1	MT	2019	EIP Report	Y
Staney Community Forestry Project	-	10	AK	2010	Proposal	N
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2010	Proposal	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2010	Restoration Strategy	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2010	Work Plan	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2011	Annual Report	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2012	Annual Report	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2013	Annual Report	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2014	Annual Report	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2014	EIP Report	Y

Project Name	Project ID	Region	State	Year	Document Type	Selected for CFLRP Funding
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2015	Annual Report	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2016	Annual Report	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2017	Annual Report	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2018	Annual Report	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2019	Annual Report	Y
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative	CFLR008	6	WA	2019	EIP Report	Y
Texas Longleaf Ridge Restoration Project	-	8	TX	2011	Proposal	N
The Middle Fork and the American River Restoration Project	-	5	CA	2010	Proposal	N
The Middle Fork and the American River Restoration Project, Tahoe National Forest	-	5	CA	2011	Proposal	N
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2010	Proposal	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2011	Annual Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2012	Annual Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2013	Annual Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2014	Annual Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2014	EIP Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2015	Annual Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2016	Annual Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2017	Annual Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2018	Annual Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2019	Annual Report	Y
Uncompahre Plateau	CFLR003	2	CO	2019	EIP Report	Y
Upper South Fork Salmon River CFLRP	-	5	CA	2010	Proposal	N
Utah Collaborative Landscape Restoration Initiative	-	4	UT	2019	Proposal/2010 Extension Request	N
Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2011	Proposal	Y
Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2012	Work Plan	Y
Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2021	Proposal/2012 Extension Request	N
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2012	Annual Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2013	Annual Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2014	Annual Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2014	EIP Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2015	Annual Report	Y

Project Name	Project ID	Region	State	Year	Document Type	Selected for CFLRP Funding
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2016	Annual Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2017	Annual Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2018	Annual Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2019	Annual Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2019	EIP Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2020	Annual Report	Y
WeiserNLittle Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	CFLR013	4	ID	2021	Annual Report	Y
West Central Idaho Initiative	-	4	ID	2019	Proposal	N
Western Klamath Restoration Partnership	CFLR027	5	CA	2019	Proposal	Y - 2022
Western Klamath Restoration Partnership	CFLR027	5	CA	2022	Work Plan	Y - 2022
White River National Forest Furture Forest Initiative	-	2	CO	2011	Proposal	N
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2011	Proposal	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2012	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2012	Work Plan	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2013	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2014	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2014	EIP Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2015	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2016	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2017	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2018	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2019	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2019	EIP Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2020	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2021	Annual Report	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2021	Proposal/2012 Extension Request	Y
Zuni Mountains	CFLR012	3	NM	2022	Work Plan	Y