# Guidance, Examples, and Resources for Each Proposal Section:

*To assist applicants in completing their proposals, the sections below provide guidance, resources and/or examples corresponding with each section in the proposal template.* ***This information is provided only as a resource – it is not required.***

**Proposal Overview**

**Project Map**

**Guidance:** Follow the additional guidance in the [Attachment A](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/overview.shtml) instructions.

**Example:** Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, see the [Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml)’s extension proposal for a well-written and concise yet informative example.

**Economic, Social, and Ecological Context:**

**Guidance:** This section is about 1) describing key context driving this proposal and CFLRP strategy and 2) the resources, services, and/or values at risk – the “why” of the proposal.

**Examples:**Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, see the [Northern Blues](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) and [Western Klamath](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposals for strong examples of how to approach describing the social and economic context. See [West Central Idaho](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposal for a strong example of how to approach the ecological context.

**If you are looking for resources to help address this section, here are some to consider**:

* Current economic and social conditions and resources, services, and values at risk
	+ For a wealth of economic data at the county level, see the “Economic Profile System” at <https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system/about/>
	+ Insight into local social and economic conditions and drivers can be solicited from:
		- Regional Social Scientists and Economists
		- Forest staff, including District Rangers, Partnership Coordinators, Collaboration Specialists, Forest Archeologists, Tribal Relations Specialists, Administrative Review Specialists, and Public Affairs Specialists
		- Collaborative members
		- Volunteer and partnership group activities
		- Special use and multiple use permits (grazing, oil/gas, outfitters/guides, etc.)
		- Timber sales and stewardship contracts
		- Key social and economic data can also be found in socioeconomic monitoring reports (see [CFLRP Resource Library](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/resource-library.php) for report examples, including this [4FRI Socioeconomic Monitoring Report](https://4fri.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/SocioEconomicMonitoringReport2012.pdf)), the National Visitor Use Survey, and studies conducted by regional social and economic scientists and scientists at Forest Service research stations.
		- For resources on situation analysis – understanding current and historic social and economic conditions with a landscape – see for example pages 36 and 27 of the “[Facilitating Local Stakeholder Participation in Collaborative Landscape Conservation Planning](http://largelandscapes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Doyle-Capitman__Decker_Local_Stakeholder_Participation_PG_online_version.pdf)”
		- For resources on finding existing social data, see pages 54 and 55 of the “[Facilitating Local Stakeholder Participation in Collaborative Landscape Conservation Planning](http://largelandscapes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Doyle-Capitman__Decker_Local_Stakeholder_Participation_PG_online_version.pdf)”
	+ Definitions of socially vulnerable, underserved, and disadvantaged communities:
		- Executive Order on [*Advancing Racial Equity and Support of Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*](https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/executive-order-advancing-racial-equity-and-support-for-underserved-communities-through-the-federal-government/), Sec. 2. Definitions. For purposes of this order:  The term “equity” means the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment, such as Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other persons of color; members of religious minorities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons; persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality. The term “underserved communities” refers to populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life, as exemplified by the list in the preceding definition of “equity.”
	+ Resources to help describe socially vulnerable, underserved, and disadvantaged communities
		- National data tools provide information that can be helpful to project planning and to understand the demographic and poverty characteristics of the communities where your project takes place. National data may be incomplete for Federated Islands and Territories or be less useful when examining large Census block groups. Where possible, applicants are encouraged to utilize more refined or local data to enhance your analysis and to provide local knowledge to support your project proposal.
			* **Persistent Poverty Counties:** The USDA Economic Research Service has defined counties as being persistently poor if 20 percent or more of their populations were living in poverty based on the 1980, 1990, and 2000 decennial censuses and 2007-11 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. See the [**ERS County Typology Codes, 2015 Edition**](https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/county-typology-codes/).
			* **Center for Disease Control (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index:** This online interactive map uses 15 U.S. census variables which can be viewed as one [overall vulnerability index or viewed as 4 separate indices: socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing type and transportation](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/documentation/SVI_documentation_2018.html).
			* [**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Environmental Justice Screen and Mapping Tool (EJScreen):**](https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen)With this online tool, under “Socioeconomic Indicators,” the “Demographic Index” is based on the average of low-income and people of color (by Census block group). You can also view each of those indicators separately, as well as [other demographic indicators](https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/overview-demographic-indicators-ejscreen).
			* [**White House Council on Environmental Quality’s Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool**](https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#3/33.47/-97.5)**:** This tool identifies communities that are marginalized, underserved, and overburdened by pollution. These communities are located in census tracts that are at or above the thresholds in one or more of eight categories of criteria. The tool uses census tracts that represent about 4,000 people, which is the smallest unit of geography for which consistent data can be displayed on the tool. The tool ranks each census tract using percentiles that show how much burden each tract experiences relative to all other tracts, for each criterion.
	+ Public drinking water source definitions and resources
		- The Forest Service interprets public drinking water source area to include several related land classifications, including:
			* The Environmental Protection Agency’s Source Water and Wellhead Protection Areas;
			* State-designated drinking water protection areas;
			* Municipal Watersheds (designated by the President, Congress or through an MOU or Land Management Plan)
* Current ecological conditions and values at risk.
	+ The [Landscape Restoration Project](https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=79923c635b354eb2a07396224ab33cc2) Proposal Map spatial layer list includes a number of data sources that may be helpful. These data layers are described in the [Attachment A](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/overview.shtml) instructions.
	+ To tell the story of the current or desired fire regime on the landscape, applicants should use [Landfire Fire Regime Groups](https://www.landfire.gov/frg.php) (FRGs) spatial data layer. Whereas applicants should use Wildfire Hazard Potential and risk assessments to communicate wildfire risk information, applicants can use the fire regimes data to communicate what the natural fire regime looks like, thereby helping set the fire ecology context for the project. Specifically, FRGs characterize the presumed historical fire regimes within landscapes based on interactions between vegetation dynamics, fire spread, fire effects, and spatial context. To compare historic fire regimes with the current fire regime, you may want to discuss fuel loads, ignition sources and frequency, and how development has changed fire’s role on the landscape. Further background on the FRGs are available at <https://www.landfire.gov/frg.php>
	+ Applicants should use the standard vegetation communities with descriptions available at<http://usnvc.org/>or the vegetation classifications and maps commonly used in their Region, seeking guidance from the Regional Ecologist as needed.
	+ The Watershed Condition Classification consists of 12 watershed condition indicators (indicators listed below; see the [Technical Guide](https://www.fs.fed.us/biology/resources/pubs/watershed/maps/watershed_classification_guide2011FS978.pdf) for further description). Which of these indicators are the focus for improvement within the landscape?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Water quality  | Roads and trails  |
| Water quantity  | Soils  |
| Aquatic habitat  | Forest cover  |
| Aquatic biota  | Fire regime or wildfire  |
| Riparian/Wetland vegetation  | Rangeland vegetation  |
| Terrestrial invasive species  | Forest health  |

* + Fisheries and Wildlife habitat, including threatened and endangered (T&E) species:
		- Consult local & regional Wildlife Biologist, Ecologist, and/or TES Program Leads
		- [USFWS IPaC (Information, Planning, and Conservation) Tool](https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/)
		- If T&E species are present, consult recovery plan if one exists. Note: Many recovery plans have habitat-based criteria metrics for tracking that are determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA.
		- Reference standards and guides in the Forest Plans that implement habitat-based management for T&E species and designated critical habitat.
		- Consider the [USFWS ECOS (Environmental Conservation Online System) Tool for initial critical habitat geospatial](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/) and consult Forest Service team as needed.
		- State Wildlife Action Plans

**Restoration Strategy and Treatments:**

**Desired Conditions**

**Guidance**:

* Desired conditions should build on the current context and trends outlined in the previous section of the template. Given current conditions and projected trends, what are the desired conditions the CFLRP proposal will focus on in the proposed landscape area? We encourage use of landscape metrics from the [CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/CFLRP_monitoring_strategy_20201214.pdf) and [core indicators](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/CFLRP_monitoring_questions_core_indicators_20201214.pdf) to describe the proposed landscape changes.

**Ecological Restoration Strategy**

**Guidance:**

* As noted in the template, the *response should include completion of* [*Attachment B*](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/overview.shtml)*: Planned Treatments*. You may wish to refer to the Attachment in your response. It does not count against the word/page limit. Attachment B should include treatments for wildfire risk reduction as discussed in the subsequent section.

**Guidance**:

* Given the desired conditions described,how will the strategy maintain or improve desired conditions for priority resource areas identified for your landscape’s context?
* Guidance for the specific resource areas listed in [CFLRP legislation](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/titleIV.pdf) *(Note: Wildfire Risk Reduction is covered in detail in the following section):*
	+ Fish, wildlife, or Threatened & Endangered species: Consider how treatments will maintain or improve the avian, fish, and wildlife species within the forest system. In coordination with local, federal, and state biologists, consider the habitat needs for species, including how treatments will improve habitat for which species.
	+ Invasive species: Consider how treatments will reduce or eliminate the impact of invasive species.
	+ Native forest pest insects and diseases: Consider how treatments will reduce or eliminate the impact of native forest pest insects and diseases. Insects and disease concerns would be address by stand improvement treatments, which reduce the number of trees per acre and create more diverse stand structures. These treatments would minimize extensive insect and disease epidemics. Reforestation, in particular planting with insect and disease resistant trees and correct matching of species to planting sites, will also reduce these concerns.
	+ Roads and trails: Consider how treatments will maintain or improve roads and trails within the CFLRP boundary and/or reduce any negative impacts from poor road and trail conditions. For resources refer to: [*Trail National Quality Standards*](https://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/rhwr/ibsc/tr-standards.shtml)*,* [*Maintenance and Construction Terms with Trail Examples*](https://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/rhwr/ibsc/docs/cost/common-definitions-maintenance-construction.pdf)*,* [*Trail Performance Measure Accomplishment Reporting Training Reference Package*](https://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/rhwr/ibsc/docs/trails/Trail_Performance_Measure_Reporting_final_08.14.2018.pdf)
	+ Water quality, watershed function condition and function: Consider how treatments will maintain or improve the watershed condition classification. Do you anticipate treatments to shift watersheds into an improved class, and/or result in improvements for a subset of the twelve Watershed Condition Framework (WCF) indicators? For any WCF Priority Watersheds in the landscape, will the treatments fully or partially implement the essential projects identified in one or more Watershed Restoration Action Plan(s)?

**If you are looking for resources to help address this section, here are some to consider**:

* Examples of connections to tribal, state, and/or regional strategies include, but are not limited to: Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Good Neighbor Authority, Joint Chiefs Landscape Restoration Projects, Natural Resource Conservation Service Rural Conservation Partnership Program, Forest Service Land Management Plans, Forest Service State & Private Forestry’s [Landscape Scale Restoration program](https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/private-land/landscape-scale-restoration), and [Forest Legacy](https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/private-land/forest-legacy), State Forest Action Plans, State Wildlife Action Plans, Watershed Restoration Action Plans.
* For a working definition of old growth, see the definition in the online [CFLRP Glossary](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/glossary.shtml).
* The [LANDFIRE Vegetation Departure](https://landfire.gov/vdep.php) map indicates how different current vegetation on a landscape is from estimated historical conditions based on changes to species composition, structural stage, and canopy closure.
* For resources on alignment with best available scientific information, connect with the appropriate scientific expertise in your area. Options include your local and/or regional ecologists, local and/or regional silviculturists, Forest Service Research Station scientists and/or scientists from collaborating agencies and/or academic institutions. Additional resources include the [Web of Knowledge](http://apps.webofknowledge.com/WOS_GeneralSearch_input.do?product=WOS&search_mode=GeneralSearch&SID=1DTBvES4phjog6uHqyh&preferencesSaved=) and [TreeSearch](https://www.fs.usda.gov/treesearch/).
* For resources about projections under future climate conditions (relevant for both the treatments for desired ecological conditions and treatments to reduce wildfire risk),consider:
	+ [Climate Change Resource Center](https://www.fs.usda.gov/ccrc/)
	+ U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit (i.e. their [ecosystems webpage](https://toolkit.climate.gov/topics/ecosystems))
	+ [Vulnerability assessments](https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=f09164baef5d47d3ad728deaa1a28e7b)
	+ [Adaptation Workbook](https://adaptationworkbook.org/)

**Example:** Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, see the [North Central Washington](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposal that effectively describes a strategic approach to ecological restoration.

**Wildfire Risk Reduction**

**Guidance:**

* In describing the types of prescribed burning that will occur through the project, if any, describe why these acres were chosen. Why here? Why now? What risk assessment did you use to identify these areas, e.g. wildfire hazard potential map or regional risk assessment, forest-wide risk assessment, etc.? If you are not using prescribed fire, what is the strategy to mitigate surface fuels that contribute to negative fire effects from wildfire?
* In describing plans to utilize wildfire for resource benefit, will your treatments make it more likely that unplanned ignitions can be useful? Describe how this treatment will enable you to use wildfire as a tool, consistent with forest plan objectives.
* In describing plans to collaborate with partners to mitigate local barriers to prescribed fire and/or wildfires managed for resource benefit, consider using spatial planning tools that help facilitate these discussions. Examples include tools like the Potential Operational Delineations (PODs) (see links under Resources below.)

**Example:** Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, see the [Southwest Colorado](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposal that effectively describes prescribed fire capacity.

**If you are looking for resources to help address this section, here are some to consider**:

* Applicants should use the [wildfire hazard potential (WHP) map](https://www.firelab.org/project/wildfire-hazard-potential) or a regional or unit-level risk assessments to help tell the story of wildfire risk on their landscape and inform their wildfire risk reduction strategy. If using another information source, please state the source. Note the WHP map depicts the relative potential for wildfire that*would be difficult for suppression resources to contain*.
	+ For assistance with determining the best information source(s), consider reaching out to the Regional Forest Service Fuels Ecologist as needed.
* Spatial planning tools, such as [Potential Operational Delineations (PODs)](https://www.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/potential-operational-delineations-pods), can help facilitate work with partners to expand the scale of wildfire risk reduction efforts.

**Utilization of Forest Restoration Byproducts:**

**Guidance:**

* A principle purpose of the CFLRP program is to demonstrate the degree to which “the use of forest restoration byproducts can offset treatment costs while benefitting local rural economies and improving forest health.” ([Section 4001 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/titleIV.pdf))
* *Forest restoration by-products* refers to forest products derived from active ecological restoration using tools such as commercial timber sales and permits, stewardship contracts, special forest products sales and permits. Forest restoration byproducts refers to any woody material generated from restoration treatments volume that can be utilized, regardless of product class, e.g. sawtimber, pulpwood, post and poles, fuelwood, biomass sold for energy, etc. (See online [CFLRP Glossary](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/glossary.shtml)).
* *Biomass*, here, refers to the by-product of management, restoration, and hazardous fuel reduction treatments, including trees and woody plants (i.e., limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts) grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment. The term is used generally, recognizing that utilization standards for biomass will vary by Forest Service Region. (See online [CFLRP Glossary](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/glossary.shtml)).
* While CFLRP proposals should have a strategy for utilizing all forest restoration byproducts regardless of product class, we are particularly interested in proposals with successful strategies for using traditionally low-value material, since that is often a limiting factor in forest restoration treatments. For this reason, the CFLRP proposal template specifically asks applicants to describe the utilization strategy for biomass and small diameter trees. [Attachment C](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/overview.shtml), where applicants will enter their estimated harvest volume, should address all expected utilized material, regardless of product class.

**Examples:**Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, see the [Dinkey](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) extension proposal for strong examples of how to approach describing a strategy for biomass and low value materials. See [Northeast Washington Selkirks](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) for a strong example of describing forest products more generally.

**If you are looking for resources to help address this section, here are some to consider**:

* Work with your [Regional Wood Innovation Coordinator](https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/energy-forest-products/wood-innovation-contacts) to explore wood innovation resources in your area and incorporate them into your strategy as appropriate. Potential resources include:
* [Wood Innovations Project Information Search](https://apps.fs.usda.gov/nicportal/woodinnovations/dspProgramHome.cfm)
* State Wood Energy Teams and State Wood Utilization Teams - See [this map](https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/SWET-SWUT-Map.pdf) for whether your state has an energy and/or utilization team, and contact your Regional Wood Innovation Coordinator to see if their work may be relevant to your proposal.
* Consider the following resources on **existing forest products infrastructure**. In doing so, **we recommend working with your Regional Forest Management and/or Wood Innovations Coordinator to evaluate whether these are relevant resources for your part of the country.**
	+ This [webmap on Forest Products Mills](https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9cd768b3b4d54d08888e8549a54c8c37) (FIA Timber Products Output), Nurseries and Seed Extractories
	+ [Timber Products Output (TPO) Studies](https://www.fia.fs.fed.us/program-features/tpo/) Bureau of Business and Economic Research [Foresty Industry Research Program](http://www.bber.umt.edu/FIR/Default.asp)
	+ [Headwaters Economics](https://headwaterseconomics.org/dataviz/) has a report showing trends in the timber industry (logging, sawmills, and paper mills, and wood products manufacturing) among other socioeconomic measures. You can build a timber report according to available geographies [here](https://headwaterseconomics.org/apps/economic-profile-system/).
	+ Forest Service Dashboard of Timber Markets
	+ You can learn more about the F[orest Service Dashboard on the Managing for Results Dashboard Intranet page](http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/results/xfst/local-resources/scripts/pullContent.php?directory=/results/pdb/Dashboards/&pagename=Dashboards). This data display is only available to Forest Service employees with Dashboard accounts. Each unit should have someone with access.

**Benefits to Local Communities:**

**Guidance:** This section should describe what this project will mean to the community and the goals for benefits to community. See the guidance under “Economic, Social, and Ecological Context” for more information on disadvantaged, underserved, and socially vulnerable communities. Benefits to these communities may include, as examples, contracts or grants awarded, job creation and training, wildfire risk reduction, or improved environmental conditions.

 **Examples:**Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, the following proposals provide strong examples for this section:

* See the [Northern Blues](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) and [Idaho Panhandle](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposals for a examples describing wood products economic impacts and reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildfires to values at risk.
* See [Western Klamath](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) and [Rio Chama](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposals for strong examples of describing the cultural context.

**Collaboration:**

**Guidance:**

* *Collaboration or Collaborative Process* refers to “a structured manner in which a collection of people with diverse interests share knowledge, ideas, and resources while working together in an inclusive and cooperative manner toward a common purpose” (National Forest System Land Management Planning; 36 CFR § 219.19. p. 83.). Collaborative processes often include diverse entities working together to solve shared problems, develop projects, and/or achieve outcomes using open, transparency, and inclusive approaches and decision-making.
* *Collaborative groups* are generally comprised of diverse interested and focused on funding common ground to achieve shared objectives or resolve perceived problems. They are not controlled or led by Forest Service employees.
* Response should describe whether the collaborative has previously accomplished treatments consistent with a written plan and schedule. This work does not need to have been conducted under a previous CFLRP project.

**Example:**Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, see the [Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) extension proposal for a strong example of how to approach this section.

**If you are looking for resources to help address this section, here are some to consider**:

* Review the “[Building a Solid Foundation for Collaborative Efforts](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/BuildingASolidFoundationForCollaborativeEfforts.pdf)” overview and exercise from the USDA Collaboration Cadre
* See [National Forest Foundation “Practice of Collaboration](https://www.nationalforests.org/collaboration-resources/learning-topics/collaboration)” for resources, including examples of memoranda of agreement, orienting new collaborative members, and working with collaboratives.
* Resources are also available on the [CFLRP Resource Library](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/resource-library.php) - sort by “Topic Area” to find resources tagged with “collaboration,” including:
* The [US Forest Service Partnership Capacity Assessment Tool](https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd493263.pdf) can help assess current capacity to conduct partnerships, where there are areas that need attention.
* [A framework for assessing collaborative capacity in community-based public forest management](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22209779) - assess what capacities they already have and what is needed.
* [Cultivating Collaborative Resilience to Social and Ecological Change: An Assessment of Adaptive Capacity, Actions, and Barriers Among Collaborative Forest Restoration Groups in the United States](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/CultivatingCollaborativeResilience.pdf) focuses on how CFLRP projects adapted to common disruptions (turnover, legal or policy changes, and biophysical disturbances).

**Multi‐party Monitoring:**

**Guidance**:

* The term *multiparty monitoring* is used in the 2012 Planning Rule and associated directives (219.13(3ii): (ii) Opportunities to design and carry out multi-party monitoring with other Forest Service units, Federal, State or local government agencies, scientists, partners, and members of the public)
* The National Forest Foundation definition: “*Multiparty monitoring requires people with varied backgrounds and interests to work together to better understand and measure project impacts and results. A multiparty effort can develop an agreed-upon, comprehensive list of monitoring issues and questions; assess how well a project is meeting desired outcomes; identify how management can be adapted to improve results; and increase understanding among diverse interests*.”
* Before crafting your response, review the [CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/CFLRP_monitoring_strategy_20201214.pdf) and [core indicators](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/CFLRP_monitoring_questions_core_indicators_20201214.pdf) for the Program. Your Regional Coordinator may be able to provide additional information on regional indicators and implementation guidance.
* In your response, provide an *outline* of how you will go about multi-party monitoring, including how you plan to engage all collaborative partners, develop a well-refined list of questions, practical resources available to conduct monitoring, and how monitoring data will be analyzed and reported. Also describe how monitoring results will be used to report to partners and leadership, and facilitate adaptive management.
	+ We are asking you in your proposal to outline the process of how you will continue to implement/refine the monitoring plan, ***not*** the monitoring plan itself.
	+ Show that the resources you will allocate for multi-party monitoring will be consistent with a well-thought-out, practical monitoring plan delivering timely results that influence the decision process (i.e., adaptive management).

 **Examples:**Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, see the [Northern Blues](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml), [Rio Chama](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml), and [North Yuba](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposals for strong examples of how to approach this section.

**If you are looking for resources to help address this section, here are some to consider**:

* [Tracking Progress: The Monitoring Process Used in Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Projects in the Pacific Northwest Region](https://www.nationalforests.org/assets/pdfs/DeMeo-Handout-1.pdf) (DeMeo et al) 2015
* For monitoring plan examples from previous CFLRP projects, visit the [CFLRP Resource Library](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/resource-library.php) and look for “monitoring plan.”

**Readiness to Implement Strategy**

**Guidance:**

* In describing alignment with Land Management Plans, consider whether the strategy described in this proposal aligns with your current Land Management Plan. If it does not, please describe the potential misalignment and provide any needed context regarding status of forest plan revisions and/or how your project will address any misalignment.

**Examples:** Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, see the [Rogue Basin](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposal for a strong approach to demonstrating proven implementation partnerships and the [Rio Chama](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposal for demonstration of large landscapes and NEPA readiness.

**If you are looking for resources to help address this section, here are some to consider**:

* Examples of implementation tools include a full suite of contract, agreements and partnerships available, such as Good Neighbor Authority, Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA) and Tribal & Alaska Native Biomass demonstration projects, stewardship contracts, stewardship agreements, Rural Development Grants, the Joint Chiefs Landscape Restoration Program, watershed investment partnerships, Natural Resource Conservation Service Rural Conservation Partnership Program and Forest Service State & Private Forestry’s Landscape Scale Restoration program and Forest Legacy.

**Unit Capacity:**

**Guidance:**

* In describing key roles and staff expected to be engaged and how these roles will be managed over time, consider previous approaches or successes in managing transitions and you plan to apply this to the CFLRP project. We do not want a detailed staffing plan; instead, we are looking for evidence you have a strategy for and commitment to managing the workload. Remember that CFLRP funding covers discretionary expenses, NOT salary and expenses. Regions should be prepared to cover the additional salary and expense costs associated with successful execution of a CFLRP project. Any increase in staffing should be considered in the context of sustainable, long-term operations and a ramp down after CFLRP.

**Examples:** Per individual CFLRP Advisory Committee (FACA) member feedback, see the [Idaho Panhandle](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) proposal for a strong approach to describing interagency agreements and agency capacity. See [Southwest Colorado](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2019proposals.shtml) for strong example of describing prescribed fire capacity.

**If you are looking for resources to help address this section, here are some to consider**:

* In describing the potential transition strategy if CFLRP is not reauthorized past FY2023, consider this example as a guide for the level of detail needed:
	+ Example:  A unit could describe plans to increase treatments in FY22-23 with a combination of Forest Service employees, contract crews and/or partner agreements. If the funding continues past FY23 then the combined approach could continue. If funding ended in FY23, then the additional work accomplished through contract crews and/or work through partner agreements would end. We do not need a detailed breakdown of who would do what; we are looking for a general strategy for shifting the approach if needed and preventing the unit from becoming dependent on CFLRP funds.
	+ In describing a potential transition strategy if you receive a full ten years of funding, consider this example as a guide for the level of detail needed:
		- Example:  A unit could describe plans to transition from the upfront investment in restoration work under CFLRP to maintenance of the improved conditions moving forward. A unit might describe how strategic fuels treatments during the CFLRP period will allow the forest to transition to using prescribed fire and/or wildfire for resource benefit to maintain these treatments moving forward, with use of increased partner networks and capacity to achieve the goals post CFLRP.

**Project Funding:**

**Guidance:**

* Refer to your response in [Attachment F](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/overview.shtml): Project Funding Plan as needed