

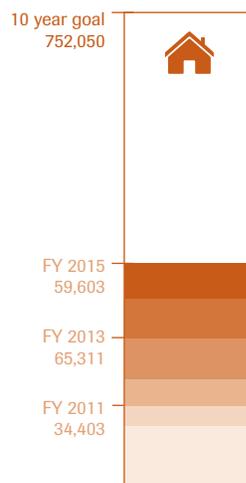


Ponderosa Pine Forests in Oak Creek Canyon, Coconino National Forest @ Chris Crisman

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

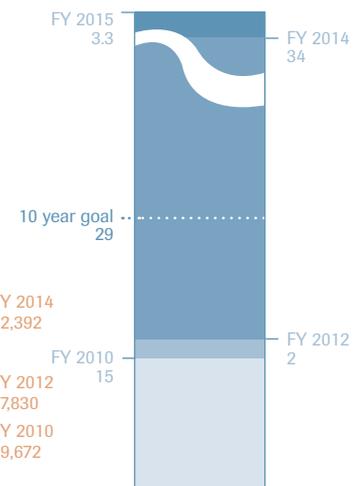
Partners

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



Fire Risk Reduction

Acres of hazardous fuels reduced



Verde and Salt River Improved

Miles of streamside habitat improved



Ann De Marco

Over the last ten years forest fires have become an increasingly important issue for the state of Arizona and the Western United States. In 2011, Arizona experienced the largest fire in its history with the Wallow Fire, which burned 733 square miles of forest in eastern Arizona and cost \$109 million to put out.

While the footprint of the Wallow Fire was immense, earlier forest restoration thinning within the White Mountain Stewardship Project (the nation’s first ten-year collaboratively-driven forest thinning contract) proved

that forest treatments, and the collaborative support behind them, can be successful in protecting towns and natural resources.

This example has helped emphasize the importance of building social support through coalitions and shared agreements between interest groups, the U.S. Forest Service, and private industry. Now, with the funding of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) program, forest treatments are occurring across northern Arizona’s four national forests to improve forest health, protect communities, and help local businesses. This project, called the Four Forest Restoration Initiative (4FRI), has brought together a unique coalition of business, community, conservation, and government entities to manage the task of coordinating forest treatments across several boundaries on a huge scale—over two million acres.

There are many layers to the 4FRI program. While one large contract has been developed, there also numerous businesses sustained by smaller contracts. There are also entities helping investors better understand the potential for using smaller-diameter wood, the focus of today’s forest treatments.

Ann DeMarco, an Administrative Forester for Campbell Global out of Flagstaff, sees the benefits of the CFLR program and how it’s helping forest management succeed across northern Arizona.

“The framework of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration program plays a huge role in getting things done day to day, and is essential for continued success in restoration treatments on the ground,” said DeMarco.

This collaborative effort not only plays a role in facilitating planning treatments across 2.4-million acres, but also supports industry growth and develops broader social support.

“To support industry efforts we are concentrating on analyzing various economic factors needed to foster a sustainable, and profitable, wood supply for current industry; in return this same analysis could encourage investment and growth in the forestry industry,” adds DeMarco.

For example, Campbell Global is supporting a region-wide analysis of wood types (sawtimber, smallwood, or biomass) available in different woodsheds, and predicting which industries would perform better in different areas.



Total acreage of landscape: 2.4 million

2015 Results

- 1,678 jobs created or maintained at an average per year
- \$67.8 million in total labor income
- 257,883 CCF of timber sold
- 168 miles of trail maintained and improved
- 53,024 acres of wildlife habitat restored



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Mule deer at Hart Prairie Preserve @ Mark Skalny

Thinning operation using latest laptop technology @ Mark Skalny