

CFLR Project: Selway-Middle Fork
National Forests: Nez Perce-Clearwater, Bitterroot

FY10 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2010(\$)
CFLR Funds Expended (this is different than the amount allocated) ¹	\$3,030,467.08
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ²	CMLG-\$204,799.60 CMRD-\$106,355.40 CMTL-\$2,487.22 NFVW-\$8,500.00 SRS2-\$104,490.35
Funds contributed through agreements ³	N/A
Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁴	\$1,048,920
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁵	N/A

FY11 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2011(\$)
CFLR Funds Expended ¹	\$3,027,448.78
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ²	CMLG – \$184,820.01 CMRD-\$155,499.58 CMTL – \$290,900.42 NFTM – \$111,414.03 NFVW – \$92,518.01 NFWF – \$112,925.89 WFHF – \$267,480.61 SRS2 – \$232,157.15
Funds contributed through agreements ³	N/A
Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁴	\$1,250,019.00
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁵	N/A

Approved by: _____
 Forest Supervisor

Approved by: _____
 Forest Supervisor

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

² This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year. For FY10, this column should also include matching funds not in the PAS report. For FY11, all Forest Service matching funds should be documented in the PAS report.

³ Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement.

⁴ Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions. See "Annual Report instructions" for instructions on how to document in-kind contributions.

⁵ This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan⁶, dated December 2006.

Performance Measure
Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was 100% success of controlling wildfires during initial attack resulting in a 5% increase of success.
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 2% fewer human caused fires. Typically 5% of fires that occur are human caused.
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0, all fires with a suppression objective were contained during initial attack.
Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,404 acres, 0.204% of the 1,666,427 acre project area were treated.
Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17,210 acres, 1.033% of the 1,666,427 acre project area were treated.
Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,618 acres treated with WFHF funding at a cost of \$267,436 16,996 acres treated with WFSU funding at a cost of \$1,107,665 20,614 combined acres treated at a cost of \$1,375,101 (WFHF & WFSU)
Percent of collaboratively identified high priority acres treated where fire management objectives are achieved as identified in applicable management plans or strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.237% of the project acres treated are high priority acres.
Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,373 acres were treated with prescribed fire
Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 245 acres were treated mechanically
Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16,996 acres, 69.4% of all natural ignitions were allowed to burn.
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,614 acres, 100% of all acres treated were to restore fire-adapted ecosystems.
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 acres, all acres treated this year were moved toward the desired condition.
Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 acres received treatment in 2011
Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 acres in 2011

⁶ The 10-year Comprehensive Strategy was developed in response to the Conference Report for the Fiscal Year 2001, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-291).

3. FY 2011 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY11 CFLR/CFLN funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁷
Commercial Forest Product Activities	-	-	\$0	\$0
Other Project Activities	44.5	53.9	\$1,345,377	\$1,657,161
TOTALS:	44.5	53.9	\$1,345,377	\$1,657,161

FY 2011 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY11 CFLR/CFLN and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁸
Commercial Forest Product Activities	36.8	79.8	\$2,116,177	\$3,867,518
Other Project Activities	69.1	83.4	\$2,047,772	\$2,520,070
TOTALS:	105.9	163.2	\$4,163,949	\$6,387,588

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits.

The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program is bringing critical financial resources to a landscape with significant restoration needs in a county with chronically high unemployment. Over the past two years \$4.4 million dollars (\$1 million in fiscal year 2010 and \$3.4 million in fiscal year 2011) have been obligated primarily through contracts and agreements to the Nez Perce Tribe, a variety of partners and youth to accomplish much-needed restoration activities. Additional planning support associated with the project has kept the Forest Service workforce relatively stable at a time when agency budgets are declining.

Even with the infusion of funds, the unemployment rate in Idaho County has risen from 11.1% in April 2010 when the proposal was written to a September 2011 preliminary estimate of 12%. We do not have data to extrapolate what the unemployment rate would have been in the absence of CFLR funds, but one can infer the unemployment rate could have been higher.

Initial community benefits are being monitored primarily through observations, discussions with local citizens and governments, and tracking employment data provided by state agencies, local governments and economic development organizations within the region.

The Clearwater Basin Collaborative is close to finalizing a request for proposal for a Monitoring Coordinator whose job will be to gather baseline data, develop monitoring strategies, and oversee data collection and interpretation in the social, economic and biological realms. This will help the Forests better answer the “community benefits” question in future monitoring reports.

⁷ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, “Impacts-Jobs and Income” tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

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

The work of the Monitoring Coordinator will be overseen by a Monitoring Advisory Committee composed of local government officials, economic development leaders, University of Idaho students and faculty and citizens at large. Additionally, the University of Idaho will be working with the Advisory Committee to develop a summer natural resource educational/workforce training program in the fields of forestry, trails, noxious weeds, and water resources at the high school and university levels.

The Collaborative has recognized the importance of training and employing local youth in CFLR projects and is putting together a strategy to involve more youth in the process. This is in addition to the two-year commitment to the Idaho Youth Conservation Corps program.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND BENEFITS

Enhancing and protecting the economic health of communities within the Clearwater Basin is one of the primary missions of the CBC. Successful selection and ongoing support of the Selway-Middle Fork CFLR project has provided the Collaborative a solid foundation and catalyst to expand efforts throughout local communities. Although it is too early to quantify the local effects of the program, members of the CBC feel strongly that the relationships and solid partnerships formed between the CBC, Forest, Nez Perce Tribe and other partners have created an improved operating environment, making economic improvement a reality. T

The following examples of infrastructure and community improvements illustrate the economic development occurring locally:

- The Idaho County wildfire mitigation program has contributed \$800,000 towards fuel reduction projects on private lands within the county. Approximately 40% or 320 acres of that work has been within the Leitch Creek, Big Cedar and Tahoe Ridge areas of the Clear Creek drainage which were identified as at risk in the Idaho County Wildfire Mitigation Plan. Expenditure of County funds in this area has been a direct result of the emphasis of the CFLR project and the work the Forests are doing to develop a landscape scale project to address the fuels issues on the national forest lands of this area.
- 125 miles of rural road improvements funded through county and local highway district partnerships (\$67,000). Maintenance and improvements will reduce erosion and sediment into anadromous fish habitat. Additionally, an undersized culvert was replaced to allow for fish and aquatic organism passage (\$10,600).
- Protection and improvement of public drinking water sources for communities and private land owners. (\$23,000)
- Elk City waste water improvements (\$67,000)
- Expanded emergency services and rural fire facilities. (Kamiah EMS/Rural Fire \$550,000)

Social benefits have included:

- Increased employment within and adjacent to the project area
- Increased funding for road and fuels reduction projects by rural and county governments
- Increased interest and funding of water quality improvements, weed abatement and monitoring by local residents and non-profit organizations
- Increased interest and involvement by universities and colleges
- Expanded emergency services and rural fire facilities within the project area
- Improved “positive” attitude by residents and local government, which in-turn has ignited multiple economic development initiatives that will increase employment and education within the region.
 - Kamiah Business Industrial Park Study (\$35,000)
 - Kooskia and Wilderness Gateway signs and kiosks (\$50,000)

- Small business start up course (38,600)

TRENDS OF NOTE

Preliminary analysis indicates that roughly 90% of the contracts obligated for the CFLR area are being awarded to local contractors at reasonable rates. It is expected that the capacity of local contractors will be reached in the near future and more contracts could be awarded to out-of-area contractors.

Future reports will include more quantitative and substantial monitoring data as a Monitoring Coordinator is hired and a specific monitoring program identified and implemented.

5. Describe the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process.

In April, 2011, the CBC approved operating protocols for the Monitoring Advisory Committee (MAC). Key members and advisors of the CBC Monitoring Advisory Committee include representatives from the University of Idaho, FS- Rocky Mountain Research Station (Moscow Forestry Sciences Lab and Boise Aquatic Sciences Lab), Nez Perce Tribe, local citizens, and CBC members representing local economic and environmental interests.

As a component of the protocols for the MAC, the CBC identified the following goals:

- Identify key monitoring indicators and develop sound monitoring plans that measure the long and short-term ecological, social and economic effects of treatments conducted within the Selway-Middle Fork Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) and other agreed-to project areas by collecting information, tracking trends, and analyzing effects;
- Facilitate implementation of monitoring plans;
- Use monitoring results to inform future management opportunities so subsequent projects are well located, effective and efficient;
- Create opportunities for citizen involvement in the monitoring of projects; and
- Lead public discussions that build understanding about the outcomes of land management activities and the purposes and goals for future management.

CFLRP monitoring provides an opportunity for the Clearwater Basin Collaborative to document the outputs and evaluate the human and ecological outcomes of forest restoration activities and to fill knowledge gaps currently limiting effective forest restoration. To promote and enable truly adaptive management, the MAC is developing a monitoring framework based upon the following concepts:

- Collaboratively evaluating, choosing, and prioritizing amongst the 100's of potential monitoring topics/indicators using a standardized framework that distinguishes implementation and effectiveness monitoring and integrates across spatial scales (stand vs. watershed vs. landscape).
- Developing a consistent and stable system to spatially track all activities across the CFLRP landscape including, a) stand-watershed level management activities, b) timber outputs and other economic measures, and c) fire management costs and activities.
- Accurate baseline conditions and quantifiable desired future conditions (DFC's) for the selected monitoring topics / questions. DFC's will be collaboratively identified through the Clearwater – Nez Perce Landscape Assessment that the CBC is currently developing in partnership with the USFS R1 office and USFS Rocky Mountain Research Station.

- Dedication of sufficient funds for data management / analysis and for the write-up, dissemination, and outreach of monitoring results.
- A statistically robust design for monitoring questions that require SAMPLING data (as opposed to census or tracking data) to allow definitive answers from monitoring efforts.

During FY 2012 the MAC will develop the specific monitoring framework and plan from the concepts listed above. Based on the uncertainty surrounding the federal budget, the CBC was delayed in securing funding for the monitoring program until June 2011. To minimize the impacts associated with out-year budgeting, the CBC obligated monitoring funding for a 3-year period (FY 2012-14). The Clearwater Basin Collaborative is currently soliciting an RFP for the CFLRP Monitoring Coordinator and expects to have the position filled by early in the calendar year, 2012. Beginning in FY12 Q2 the monitoring coordinator will work with the MAC to finalize the Monitoring Plan and initiate implementation of the monitoring framework by selected investigators and hold primary responsibility for the storage, management, and dissemination of monitoring data. Preliminary monitoring data from FY 10-12 will be available at the end of FY12.

6. FY 2011 accomplishments

A column labeled “Proposal Goals Measured” was added to the accomplishment summary table in order to accurately describe how the performance measures link to the goals outlined in the Selway-Middle Fork restoration proposal – how we are measuring success. The following table identifies the proposal goals and their abbreviations used in the accomplishment summary table.

Goals from Selway-Middle Fork Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Proposal	Abbreviated As
1. Ensure adequate protection of rural communities, private land and Wild and Scenic River values from uncharacteristic wildland fire.	WUI / Fire / Fuels
2. Re-establish and perpetuate a landscape that has a diversity of vegetation communities that are resilient in the presence of wildfire, invasive species, insects, disease and climate change.	Resilience and Diversity
3. Restore/maintain forest structure, function and ecologic processes that promote aquatic health and diverse aquatic native species habitat including bull trout, steelhead and westslope cutthroat trout.	Aquatic Restoration
4. Restore/maintain forest structure, function and ecologic processes that promote habitat for a large variety of native terrestrial species including mule deer, elk and other big game.	Terrestrial Restoration
5. Eliminate or contain noxious weeds to the greatest extent possible.	Weeds
6. Promote landscape conditions that allow fire to function as the primary ecosystem restoration agent within the Middle and Upper Selway River watersheds.	Fire Regime Restoration

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished⁹	Proposal Goals Measured¹⁰	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)¹¹
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	44.1	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	Integrated with stream crossings for AOP and road decom.	CMRD CFLR CMLG

⁹ Units accomplished should reflect the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹⁰ Please refer to Question 7 – Accomplishment Narrative for more detail.

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

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					NFWF
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	N/A	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	616	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration	\$110,485	NFVW WFHF
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	Included below	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration Goal 5: Weeds		
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	3403.5	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 5: Weeds	\$432,040	CFLR NFVW SRS2 Partner/volunteer in-kind
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	232.8 ¹²	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	Integrated with roads maintained and improved	CMRD CMLG CFLR SRS2
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	N/A	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	4	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	Integrated with road improved	CFLR CMRD SRS2 CMLG
				Integrated with stream crossings for AOP	NFWF CMLG
				Integrated with road decom.	CFLR CMRD
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	N/A	Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration		
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	N/A			
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	16.9	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$500.00	CMRD

¹² Accomplished in FY 11 but not reflected in Database of Record

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Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	44.8	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$364,269.00	CWFS CMRD CMLG CFLR Partner
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	8.42	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$96,532.36	CMRD CFLR
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	1.5	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$345,920.45	CFLR CMRD Partner
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	24.1	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$506,570.70	CFLR CMRD SRS2 CMLG
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	3	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$232,132.27	NFWF CMLG CFLR CMRD
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	416.5	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$159,944.84	CLFR CMTL CMLG Partner / volunteer in-kind
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	11.53	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$33,486	CFLR CMTL CMLG
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	N/A			
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	0	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration		NFTM
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	15,763.3	Same as above	\$34,665	NFTM
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and	Green tons	938.4	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration,		NFTM

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made available for bio-energy production			Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	Include in above figure	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	16,700	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration		WFHF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	3404	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	\$174,117	WFHF
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	N/A			
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	N/A			

7. FY 2011 accomplishment narrative

This was a very successful year for the Selway-Middle Fork Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project and there were many significant accomplishments towards restoration objectives and program development. The CFLR program is a new way of doing business for the Forests, the CBC and other partners. Relationships continued to grow and evolve to make the CFLR program successful. Emphasis this year was on developing a long term vision for the program that goes beyond fiscal year boundaries and budgeting cycles. Instead of simply trying to “spend” the CFLR funds by the end of the fiscal year, the focus was on “investing” to build long term capacity. The program represents an opportunity to engage with partners to find longer term solutions to declining budgets and chronic shortages in capacity. The Selway-Middle Fork CFLRA “Strategy Group” continued to provide program oversight at many levels, from project level implementation to national program direction. Important too, was the need to balance investment with actual accomplishment to demonstrate the Selway-Middle Fork Project as a sound investment.

The following are a few of the key accomplishments for FY 11:

- The first of several timber sales from the 1100 acre Interface Fuels Project was awarded to the recently re-opened Blue North Forest Products mill in Kamiah, Idaho. This is the first vegetation management project within the CFLR area and is expected to yield over eight million board feet of timber in addition to reducing fuels on over 500 acres of national forest lands surrounding the communities of Syringa and Lowell. This is the first Federal timber sale purchased by Blue North (formerly Three Rivers Timber). It is a significant economic development for the thirty-five employees employed by the mill as well as local communities.
- Over 3300 acres of landscape level prescribed fire were implemented in the O’Hara Forest Health Project. This was the largest prescribed fire ever implemented on the Moose Creek District and within the CFLR project area. The project reduced fuels in the urban interface and improved wildlife habitat while successfully restoring natural fire regimes. Timing of the burn (summer) was critical to meet the objectives of a mixed severity fire and to create a “mosaic” forest structure. Fire and public affairs staff from the District and Forest coordinated closely with cooperators from the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group and the Department of Environmental Quality to work through potentially contentious smoke issues and ensure the public and local communities were continuously informed on the project’s status. This burn was part of a multiyear project to restore fire and natural disturbance cycles and reduce fuels across an area that has been heavily impacted by fire suppression. Over 450 fires have been suppressed in the area in the last 40 years alone.
- Watershed restoration continues to be a priority within the project area. The longstanding watershed restoration partnership between the Forests and the Nez Perce Tribe was essential in accomplishing much needed road improvements, culvert replacements and road decommissioning. Despite a short field season, many storm damaged roads and a short funding cycle, the added capacity of the partnership made it possible to accomplish a very ambitious program and meet projected goals. Over 500 miles of trails and 100 miles of roads were maintained or improved and approximately eight and a half miles of road were decommissioned. An environmental assessment was completed and a decision signed that authorizes the decommissioning of an additional 75 miles of road within the project area. Two culverts were replaced, restoring fish and aquatic organism passage to approximately 10 miles of habitat. A decision was also signed in FY 11 that authorizes the replacement of 13 culverts that are either barriers to aquatic organism passage or undersized and at risk of failure. Data collection and inventory was additionally completed on over 35 miles of road in support of out-year projects.

- The invasive plant management program continued to grow and showed measureable success towards control of noxious and invasive plants across the CFLR area. In addition to the 4700 acres treated, the Nez Perce Tribe inventoried and mapped invasive species on more than 100,000 acres of designated Wilderness. This baseline assessment is a crucial first step in determining where managers should prioritize treatment efforts. It also provides a basis for evaluating results. Through a cooperating agreement with Idaho County, 60 long term monitoring sites were established to evaluate effectiveness of biocontrols (host specific weed eating insects) and 107 biocontrol releases were accomplished. Managers feel strongly that the additional funding opportunity provided by the CFLR program will allow meaningful progress towards weed control that may have never been realized without the benefit of the program.
- Wildlife habitat, including big game winter range was improved on over 370 acres by slashing decadent brush fields to rejuvenate forage production. This program is being increasingly utilized to benefit elk, in particular, where steep slopes and thin soils preclude the use of prescribed fire.
- An agreement with the Nez Perce Tribe Department of Natural Resource Management was executed this fiscal year. Similar to the watershed restoration partnership, this agreement is a first step in developing additional capacity towards terrestrial restoration projects within the CFLR project area. The partnership will also provide an opportunity for the Tribe to develop and maintain a skilled forest management workforce.
- Continued support was given to fund the Idaho Youth Conservation Corp (IYCC) for the next two years. IYCC will contribute to the implementation of several restoration projects in the CFLR project area.
- A multiyear agreement was executed with the Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council to monitor the CFLR projects' effects to local communities and contributions to ecological restoration. As part of that agreement the CBC will develop a local youth initiative and "citizen science" training program.

This list is an example of type of work being pursued by the Selway-Middle Fork Project, and is by no means a complete list of the scope of projects or program management. The Forest and partners continue to ambitiously pursue opportunities to leverage funds to ensure the program is "additive" in spite of declining budgets. The CBC is actively pursuing support for project planning and refinements in program direction as planning (NEPA) dollars cannot be counted towards the CFLR match, nor can CFLR funds be used for project planning. The Forests currently rely on appropriated dollars for project planning which perpetuates capacity problems and will continue to be the "weak link" in the project pipeline. This situation and potential solutions were shared with Senator Crapo during his visit to the Forests in August of this year.

8. Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?¹³

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY10	5784
FY10 and FY11	16768

9. Other relevant fire management activities within the project area.

This year the Nez Perce-Clearwater Fire Program completed treatment on 20,614 acres within the CFLRP area. This was achieved through 3,373 acres of prescribed fire, 245 acres of mechanical treatment, and 16,996 acres of wildfire for resource benefit objectives. There were 3,404 acres of WUI, and 17,210 acres of non-WUI treated moving 100% of the acres towards desired conditions. Costs for fuels treatments are approximately \$1,375,100 (\$267,435 WFHF and \$1,107,665 WFSU). Additional costs incurred include personnel time and planning for approximately \$72,948. Fire's total contribution to CFLRP in FY11 is approximately \$1,448,048.

Expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR)

- The CFLRP project area encompasses all of the Moose Creek Ranger District and portions of the Lochsa, Red River, Powell Districts on the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests. Also a portion of the West Fork Ranger District on the Bitterroot National Forest is within the project area. Combined total WFPR expenditures for 2011 is \$2,607,495 (does not include Bitterroot NF). The proportionate cost to the project area is \$1,087,325.

Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU)

- There were 11 fires that were suppressed for a total cost of \$29,022. A total of 7.6 acres were reported at a cost of \$3,818 per acre. BAER cost for this year was \$84,200.
- There were 25 fires that were managed for resource benefit objectives at an estimated cost of \$1,107,776. A total of 16,996 acres were accomplished at a cost of \$65 per acre.
- This year there were no fuel treatments in the project area that were tested by a wildfire.

Other Hazardous Fuel Expenses Not Captured Above

- Project analysis = \$56,778
- Sivilculture support = \$8,400
- GS-12 Deputy Fire Staff and GS-11 Fuels/Fire Planner = \$7,770. These costs are time committed to CFLRP Strategy Committee, annual reporting, planning, and budgeting.

¹³ This metric is separate from the annual performance measurement reporting as recorded in the databases of record. Please see the instructions document for further clarification.

10. Temporary roads status

Number of miles of temporary road constructed in Fiscal Year 2011	Number of miles of temporary road decommissioned in Fiscal Year 2011
No temp roads constructed in FY 11	N/A

11. Describe any reasons that the FY 2011 annual report does not reflect your project proposal and work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal?

Generally all projected accomplishments from the proposal and workplan have been met or exceeded. Minor discrepancies between the detailed funding plan submitted with the proposal and actual implementation were the result of on the ground refinement and validation, NEPA refinements or project name changes.

We were able to overcome the initial budget uncertainties this year and shift priorities to meet proposal goals. As allocated budgets continue to decline, there may be yearly refinements to accomplishments projected in the proposal.

Budget uncertainties were challenging to work around and the eventual timing of funds, well into field season and close to contracting deadlines, proved to be even more challenging. Contingencies for prioritization of work were planned for *less* than the projected amount of CFLR funds, however the actual CFLR funds received by the unit were *higher* than what had been projected or planned for. Although beneficial (and welcome) to the overall program, this unforeseen circumstance caused additional programming late in the year to make sure all the funds were allocated to the appropriate work and consistent with program direction.

Although the reality of the Federal Budget and associated uncertainties have National ramifications and impact virtually all Federal programs, it bears reiterating that early notification of funds will lead to better planning and implementation of projects at the field level. This will have ripple effects to the local communities and contractors who depend on and uninterrupted flow of work in order to justify the expense and investment in infrastructure necessary to complete restoration work on National Forest Lands. Some degree of carryover authority is also essential for continuing an uninterrupted program.

Extraordinary efforts by the contracting and grants and agreements staff, in particular, were critical to meeting our projected accomplishments for the year. Many people worked tirelessly against tight deadlines and short turnaround times to make implementation of the projects successful and are deserving of recognition.

12. Planned FY 2012 accomplishment narrative:

The following key accomplishments are expected in FY 12:

Implementation:

- A decision was signed for the Lodge Point Environmental Assessment which will result in the removal of up to four million board feet of small diameter trees and biomass on approximately 800 acres of national forest lands. The project is designed to improve forest health and reduce fuels in the urban interface areas of Lowell and Syringa.
- Approximately 2000 acres of prescribed fire in the Fenn Face and/or O'Hara projects, restore fire, reduce fuels in WUI and improve wildlife habitat.
- Stream restoration and riparian habitat improvement will occur on approximately three miles of O'Hara Creek. Native trees and shrubs will be planted in previously disturbed sites that have been overtaken by non-native grasses.
- Aquatic restoration is planned to continue at current levels, pending funds, through roads and trails maintained or improved to standard. Additionally, three culvert replacements for aquatic organism passage and ten miles of road decommissioning are planned.
- 300-500 acres of big game winter range / wildlife habitat improvements in the Selway drainage.
- 300-500 acres of forest improvement through pre-commercial thinning, pruning in white pine plantations. Native seed collection for propagation of trees, shrubs and grasses for restoration projects will continue.
- Invasive plant management will continue and expand their program. The Nez Perce and Bitterroot Forests are working in cooperation with Idaho County to develop a comprehensive out year plan for invasive plant management and native species restoration in the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness.

NEPA decisions expected in FY 12:

- An Environmental Assessment is expected to be completed for The Iron Mountain Vegetation Management Project, which would utilize commercial timber harvest to regenerate 600-700 acres of mountain pine beetle affected lodgepole pine stands. Harvested areas would be replanted with Whitebark pine and other long lived seral species, restoring resilience and diversity to the area. Fuels and fire hazards associated with beetle killed trees would also be reduced in the Wildland urban Interface areas of Elk City, Idaho. The project is expected to generate up to five million board feet of timber.
- The West Meadow Prescribed Fire project would restore natural fire regimes, improve wildlife habitat, and reduce fuels on approximately 3000 acres of the West Meadow Creek drainage. The project may analyze natural ignitions in addition to prescribed fire as a tool to achieve the objectives of the projects.

- The Selway Winter Range Improvement Project would improve wildlife habitat and big game winter range by slashing decadent brush fields on up to 2900 acres of the lower Selway Canyon.
- The Selway pre-commercial thinning project will improve forest health on approximately 300-500 acres

An Environmental Impact Statement for the Clear Creek Integrated Restoration Project is expected to be initiated in the first quarter of FY 12. This is a landscape level restoration project that seeks to restore the appropriate fire regimes, forest structure and species diversity across the 45,000 acre project area. The project would use a combination of variable retention regeneration harvest, commercial thinning and prescribed fire to emulate natural mixed severity disturbance in the mixed conifer forests found in the area. The project would result in restoration of resilience and diversity to a landscape that has not had the appropriate scale or intensity of disturbance due to fire suppression and uncharacteristic harvest. Fuels would be reduced in the WUI and wildlife habitat would be improved. Although an outcome based proposal, focusing on acres treated, the project will result in outputs (timber) that will benefit the local economy and continue to support job creation.

The project has been developed in extensive collaboration with the CBC and other stakeholders to ensure proposed actions are ecologically and socially desirable, as well as economically feasible.

13. Planned FY 2013 Accomplishments

Report expected accomplishments for FY13. Please report all expected accomplishments, whether funded by CFLR/CFLN or matching funds. Please include all planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2013 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project proposal, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 18.

Performance Measure Code^[1]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	115	integrated
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	400	\$100,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	3500	\$450,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres		

^[1] Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2013 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 15.

Performance Measure Code^[1]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	300	integrated
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	40	integrated
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	500	
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	15	\$25,00
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	175	\$375,000
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	15	\$225,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	25	\$450,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	0.25	\$850,00
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	3	\$300,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	400	\$150,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	20	\$80,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	500	\$135,000
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	7,000	\$135,000

Performance Measure Code ^[1]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	500	Integrated above
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre		
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	2,000	\$200,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres		

14. Planned FY 2013 accomplishment narrative:

Describe planned FY 2013 accomplishments. Indicate consistency or deviation from project work plan. Responses to this question will be used to inform the FY13 Forest Service Budget Justification.

Planned accomplishments for FY 13 are expected to be consistent with the project work plan and table above, assuming CFLR funding continues at similar levels. Minor discrepancies due to NEPA refinements, on the ground validation and prioritization of the Forest program may be possible; however it is the expectation that consistency with the proposal is maintained.