CFLR Project(Name/Number): Tapash/CFLR08
National Forest(s): Okanogan-Wenatchee

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

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY12 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2012($)
CFLR Funds Expended[1]	859,110.13 (CFLN) 22,603.82 (CFLR)
Carryover funds expended[2] (please include a new row for each BLI)	49,475.76 (WFHF)*
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[3]	5,827.11 (BDBD) 78,755.00 (CMLG) 259,620.54 (CWFS) 53,614.69 (NFXN) 22,682.67 (NFTM) 6,593.00 (NFWF) 26,443.33 (SSSS) 228,896.10 (SRS2) 128,125.65 (WFHF)
Funds contributed through agreements[4]	0
Partner In-Kind Contributions[5]	0
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[6]	0

*A portion of the balance of the Carry over (NFVW $40,692, NFTM $132,959), will be immediately re-obligated to the thinning contract that is prepared and was ready to go prior to fire transfer. The WFHF ($63,024.24) and NFWF ($107.791) portions will be used to implement fuel treatments in the spring and fall of FY13.

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

[1] This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.
[2] This value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report tited Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year minus the below matching funds.
[3] This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year minus the above carryover/HPRP funds.
[4] Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement.
[5] Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions. See "Annual Report instructions" for instructions on how to document in-kind contributions.
[6] This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

There was a total of $869,110.00 in leveraged funds invested in the Tapash CFLRP landscape in FY12.
The Oak Creek Forest Restoration Project is within the Tapash CFLRP landscape and includes both Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and The Nature Conservancy lands. During FY12, a total of $131,800 of leveraged funds was invested by The Nature Conservancy to complete restoration planning and implementation work identified in the Oak Creek landscape. In-kind contributions primarily consisted of salaries and fringe benefits, travel, contracts, supplies, and overhead. The work accomplished with these funds included: layout and mapping on 1000 acres for commercial/non-commercial treatments, tree marking on 550 acres; collection of cruise data on 550 acres; and mapping, documentation, analysis, and meetings associated with interdisciplinary discussion, environmental clearance, transportation and access, and contract preparation.

In-kind contributions of $51,519.00 were made by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for planning of forest restoration projects to be implemented on state ownership during the timeline of the CFLRP proposal. Investments were made in salaries, supplies, and contracts. Funding for this work was from state appropriated and federal funding (National Fire Plan funds) sources.

There was $399,984.00 invested in-kind for planning costs associated with landscape-level forest restoration projects during FY12. These costs are primarily related to completing NEPA requirements and ESA consultation. This planning will result in restoration treatments being implemented on NFS lands during the timeline of the CFLRP proposal. Investments were made with federally appropriated funding sources.

There was $27,650.00 invested in-kind for planning and implementation costs associated with three fish passage/floodplain enhancement projects on NFS lands during FY12. These costs were primarily associated with salary for completing NEPA requirements, ESA consultation, and on-site monitoring during project implementation. In-kind contributions were made by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Mid-Columbia Fish Enhancement Group, the Yakama Nation, the Washington Conservation Corp., and through appropriated federal funding.

In-kind contributions of $26,000.00 were made by the Yakama Nation, in partnership with the Forest Service, for sediment monitoring in a key watershed within the Tapash CFLRP landscape. Data was collected and processed from 19 sample sites within the watershed.

There was an in-kind investment of approximately $110,300.00 made toward the planning and design of flood damage repair projects that will result in restoring the natural floodplain associated with streams supporting federally-listed fisheries on NFS lands. An in-kind contribution was also made by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in the amount of $90,410.00 for similar work completed on DNR administered lands.

There was an in-kind investment of $31,447.00 made by the Yakama Nation toward monitoring of white-headed woodpecker use of managed-stands and the impact of forest treatments on demographic parameters such as density, survivorship, and productivity. Specifically, the study will identify the specific features of managed stands that are used for foraging, roosting, and nesting, especially, in areas where large diameter trees are unavailable; and how woodpeckers respond to thinning and burning within their territories. This study is being conducted on NFS lands. Investments were primarily associated with salaries and equipment.

Approved by : _____ Approved by : _____

Forest Supervisor Forest Supervisor

2. **Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan**[7], dated December 2006. Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The Tapash CFLRP project contributes to the performance measures identified in the 10 year strategy by implementing treatments in departed forest ecosystems to restore and ultimately maintain sustainable environmental, social, and economic benefits. High priority acres are initially identified through the watershed assessment process, the LSR and MLSA assessment process, the forest restoration process and associated Ecosystem Modeling Design Support modeling system. Fire management objectives for these priority acres continue to be validated and further articulated through on-going engagement in the CWPP planning process and via regular communication between the Tapash Collaborative partners. Additionally, early and frequent public involvement has resulted in public input and collaboration throughout the planning process.

We utilized CFLRP funds to implement projects that treated departed forest vegetation and hazardous fuels, using mechanical and prescribed fire techniques, to reduce the risk of wildfire to communities and the dry forest environment and move these communities toward the identified desired conditions and maintain desirable conditions where they currently exist. Refer to Item 6 for specific acres of accomplishment in WUI and non-WUI.

In addition to the contribution made through the treatment of high priority vegetation and hazardous fuels; contributions that promote community assistance are being derived through the award of contracts, agreements, and permits. The Tapash CFLRP project has made 35,200 green tons of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction treatments available for non-traditional forest product utilization.

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

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

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income[8]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
Other Project Activities	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**
TOTALS:	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**

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

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income[9]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
Other Project Activities	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**

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

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

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

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income[9]
TOTALS:	**0**	**0-**	**$0**	**$0**

Employment opportunities (jobs) ***were*** realized as a result of obligating a significant amount of the FY12 CFLRP funding to contractors who are located outside of the currently defined "local" area. No bids or proposals were received from within Yakima or Kittitas counties (the "local area"); but, were from localities beyond that geographic area. This funding provided direct and indirect jobs to communities associated with these localities.

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

Youth employment and training opportunities continue to be realized through employment of Washington Conservation Crews to implement a variety of projects including: thinning and hand-piling of fuels, invasive species treatment, and range improvement projects. Additionally, tangible benefits derived from the WCC program include providing mentoring and leadership skills to youth and young adults who are/will be entering the workforce. Benefits relative to education continue to come through collaboration with faculty and students at the University of Washington and Washington State University in the arena of prescription development, data collection, monitoring and field studies. Additionally, CFLRP funding provided the opportunity to hire force account crews from the local community and expand the work tours of current seasonal Forest Service employees (many local residents), providing skilled labor where needed and reducing Forest Service unemployment costs.

With respect to methods used to gather information related to community benefits: As described in more detail in Question # 5 below, the Tapash CFLRP multi-party monitoring working group is in the process of developing a site-specific monitoring plan. The group has identified *social values* (recreational amenities, infra-structure, access, aesthetics, and air quality), *economics* (to supply existing and attract new forest product infrastructure that facilitates ecologically based restoration and creates sustainable local employment and community well-being), and *cultural resource values* (historic and prehistoric heritage resources (archeological properties)) defined as physical evidence of past human activity expressed as artifacts and or features on the modern landscape; and treaty rights (the right of access to usual and accustomed fishing stations and the privilege to hunt, gather and graze animals) as key monitoring categories. These categories are intended to give emphasis to the social/community-related aspects of the project. Specific monitoring questions are being framed under each of the key categories. Once the question is articulated, the most appropriate methodology for capturing the desired information will be assigned. At this time, information reported on other community benefits is anecdotal in nature.

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

The Tapash CFLRP monitoring working group continues their efforts toward development of a project-specific monitoring plan. The group is currently working on several aspects related to this effort, including: the monitoring plan document itself, an associated adaptive management framework, and stakeholder communication and outreach. Consistent with the identified CFLRP multiparty monitoring process, the group is collaborating on development of a

monitoring plan that identifies common goals and objectives, develops a process for identifying and prioritizing monitoring questions, identifies a learning method for addressing each question (where, when, and who), and constructs an outreach and communication framework outlining information transfer between project stakeholders.

The objective of the framework (adapted from Lakeview CFLRP project) is to build and implement an adaptive protocol that is scale-able and applicable to various landscapes and can serve several monitoring objectives and eliminate redundant work efforts (e.g., CFLRP monitoring, Forest Plan Revision monitoring, Regional monitoring). The group is working closely with the Regional Office CFLRP interdisciplinary team and the Lakeview CFLRP project to develop a regional adaptive management framework that is driven by a set of monitoring questions developed through a collaborative, multi-party process. A suite of key monitoring categories have been developed, under which, specific questions are being framed. Each question is being evaluated using a set of previously agreed upon criteria. The criteria are intended to act as a screen or filter when assessing which monitoring questions to ask and to provide a basis for prioritizing each question. The process includes a formal prioritization process that further engages our stakeholders, as well as, decision makers. Once developed and evaluated, questions or groups of questions will be fitted into an appropriate learning method to answer.

Consistent with the Tapash CFLRP proposal, monitoring will be implemented as part of an adaptive management approach as summarized in the Okanogan-Wenatchee Forest Restoration Strategy. Information gained through monitoring will be used to validate the appropriateness of restoration prescriptions and provide insight into necessary adjustments should they be indicated. In each case, monitoring will address the question whether the strategy was fully implemented and if implementation of the prescribed treatment resulted in the intended outcome. Annual and multi-year synthesis and interpretation with stakeholders and decision makers will provide feedback and inform future decisions. This process could potentially provide for assessment of landscapes across multiple CFLRP projects.

Tapash has moved forward in the collection of base-line data through the award of stand exam contracts and purchase of aerial photography flights in landscapes that are currently undergoing landscape analysis and implementation of large scale forest restoration activities. Delivery of requested data has been made on both of these contracts. Baseline data collection can begin in the spring of FY13.

The Forest Service, in partnership with the Yakima Nation, continues to move forward with sediment monitoring in a key watershed within the CFLRP landscape. Data was collected and processed from 19 sample sites within the watershed. As well, monitoring of white-headed woodpecker use of managed-stands and the impact of forest treatments on demographic parameters such as density, survivorship, and productivity was conducted in partnership with the Yakama Nation. The objective of the monitoring is to identify the specific features of managed stands that are used for foraging, roosting, and nesting, especially, in areas where large diameter trees are unavailable, and how woodpeckers respond to thinning and burning within these areas.

Aware that there are other stakeholders with an interest in the information and decisions that come from this effort, the group is developing a strategy for communication, outreach and increasing stakeholder participation. The products/ideas that are currently being discussed will be presented to the group-at-large for the purpose of information transfer and integrating additional input from all interested project stakeholders.

Additional information regarding monitoring and evaluation will be available as it is more fully developed during the fall and winter of 2012/2013.

6. **FY 2012 accomplishments**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[11]
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres			
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres			
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres			
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	1,318	56,863	NFVW, SRS2, CWKV
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres			
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres			
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres			
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles			
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	745.9	26,107	CFLN, NFVW, SRS2, WFHF, NFTM
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres			
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	10	$5,000	CFLN, SRS2
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	0.3	$42,920	CFLN, CFLR,
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles			
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	0.1	$131,500	CFLN, SSSS
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	2.8	$15,800	CFLN
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism	Number			

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

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

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[11]
passage				
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles			
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles			
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles			
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	518	0	
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	13,444.8[1]	27,000	NFTM, WFHF, SSSS
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons			
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	1,104[2]	165,547	CFLN, WFHF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	3,869[3]	746,717.	CFLN, WFHF
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			
Volume of timber harvest (TMBR-VOL-HVST)	CCF	20,021[4]	97,071	NFTM, WFHF
Acres treated for brush disposal (TMBR-BRSH-DSPSL)	Acres	428[5]	32,100	BDBD, WFHF

The accomplishments that were entered into the databases of record and the PAS report are not consistent.

[1]TMBR-VOL-SLD 11,599 CCF compared to 13,444.8 reported by PAS = difference of -1,845.8 CCF
[2]FP-FUELS-NON-WUI 986 acres compared to 1,104 acres reported by PAS = difference of -118 acres
[3]FP-FUELS-WUI 4,107 acres compared to 3,869 acres reported by PAS = difference of +238 acres
[4]TMBR-VOL-HVST 17,339 CCF compared to 20,021.1 reported by PAS = difference of -2,682 CCF
[5]TMBR-BRSH DSPSL 452 acres compared to 428 acres reported by PAS = difference of +24 acres

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

The ultimate goal of the Tapash proposal is to increase our combined restoration footprint on the landscape by applying landscape-scale vegetation restoration treatments and concurrently increasing overall forest resiliency and aquatic health. The desired outcome is a landscape that is more resilient to changing climates and disturbances and that responds in a manner that maintains and restores natural processes, patterns, and functions. As well, there is an additional focus to reduce adverse effects on stream flows, sediment regime and flood plain function caused by increased road densities and/or road location.

The proposal implements a diverse array of treatment methods including mechanical treatments through pre-commercial and commercial activities, prescribed fire of natural and activity fuels, road restoration and trail management activities and riparian treatments. Mechanical treatments include: commercial and pre-commercial thinning, hand piling, and machine piling of activity fuels, mastication of activity fuels, and biomass removal. These treatments will occur alone or in combination with prescribed burning of natural and activity fuels. The timing of the treatments will vary over the project area but will encompass all or part of a cycle of commercial thinning, pre-commercial thinning and prescribed fire activities beginning in FY10 and continuing over the next decade. Objectives of the vegetation treatments are to: 1) restore natural fire regimes and reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire 2) restore pattern and function of key landscape and stand elements that are outside of the natural and future range of variability such as old and large tree structures, old forest habitats, and patch sizes, 3) strategically locate restoration treatments so that future wildfires will behave in a more characteristic fashion and, 4) provide ecosystem services such as biomass for energy production and wood products. The combination of landscape and stand level treatments are designed to restore landscape conditions to make them more resilient to climate change, while providing a sustainable source for ecosystem services.

Proposed road and trail management restoration treatments include: road closure, road decommissioning, road relocation, road stabilization, road resurfacing, conversion of system roads to trails, bridging of motorized fords, fish passage barrier removal and replacement, trail relocation, and trail maintenance (drainage, hardening stream crossings) As well, proposed aquatic-related restoration treatments include: stream channel stabilization, LWD augmentation, and riparian planting to further contribute to the reduction of adverse impacts on sediment regimes, stream flow, and floodplain function. The goal of the road restoration treatments is to improve the natural flow of water off forested landscapes. These treatments restore natural stream function by reducing human caused fine sediment delivery to streams, reconnecting floodplain and stream channel migration zones where possible, and minimizing harmful road/stream interactions.

In FY11, individual restoration projects were funded consistent with objectives and treatments identified in the project proposal. Vegetation treatments utilizing commercial treatment, non-commercial thinning, and prescribed fire were funded. As well, road obliteration and floodplain enhancement projects were funded. Reported performance measure accomplishments associated with this funding included acres of forest vegetation improved, miles of stream habitat improved, acres of terrestrial habitat improved, miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance, miles of passenger car system roads improved, miles of high clearance system road improved, number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage, volume of timber sold, green tons from small

diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production, acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire, and acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire. Each of the reported measures resulted from treatments and methodologies identified in the project proposal. However, total estimated outputs for FY11 were not met.

No significant changes were made to project implementation or associated methodologies as a result of performance in FY11. Over-estimates of proposed outputs are not thought to be a result of prescriptions or methodology. This is addressed in further detail below in Question #10 below.

In FY12, as in FY11, individual restoration projects were funded consistent with objectives and treatments identified in the original proposal. Vegetation treatments utilizing commercial treatment, non-commercial thinning, and prescribed fire were funded. As well, road obliteration, road resurfacing, meadow restoration, and floodplain enhancement projects were funded. Reported performance measure accomplishments associated with this funding are displayed in the table above.

Key FY12 accomplishments not captured in the table above include the preparation of 1,813 acres @ $482,000 (for restoration treatment (layout, posting, and marking) which will result in the offering of two vegetation restoration project contracts during fiscal years 2013 and 2014. Additionally, approximately 10 CCF of firewood was sold from NFS lands within the Tapash landscape. Other key FY12 accomplishments are around our on-going efforts associated with implementation of the Okanogan Wenatchee Forest Restoration Strategy and associated landscape modeling process to identify restoration needs and help more precisely articulate overall landscape prescriptions. Development of landscape level prescriptions provide for the ability to plan over time for multiple, but integrated, restoration projects that can be implemented concurrently or consecutively; as budgets and capacity allows. This step of the process directly feeds the NEPA process with respect to clearly identified purpose and need statements and the associated site-specific proposed actions brought forward for comment and subsequent refinement and/or further alternative development. We continue to realize the efficiencies associated with landscape scale analysis and planning anticipated with implementation of the forest restoration strategy.

Development of a multiparty monitoring program that includes the collection of real-time baseline information is aggressively moving forward. This will contribute to more meaningful utilization of the adaptive management approach incorporating current on the ground knowledge with constantly updated science to make timely changes in management as we become increasingly informed and priorities are more clearly defined.

The Tapash Collaborative partners continue to work toward strengthening relationships between agencies and organizations and establishing dialogue that facilitates problem solving around common goals and objectives associated with landscape management issues. Additionally, we are actively working to broaden the collaborative group and stakeholder participation, specifically around multiparty monitoring and development of a meaningful monitoring program. Also to this end, are our successful efforts to encourage strong partnerships with universities and colleges in the interest of promoting scientific research and mentoring of students in the area of forest restoration. We continue to explore opportunities with professors and students at universities and colleges to pursue studies that will contribute

directly to more informed management of the Tapash CFLRP landscape, as well as, mentoring of students and potential future employees.

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

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY12	7,237
FY10, FY11, and FY12	13,348

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

There was $1,145,596.00 in wildfire preparedness (WFPR), invested directly to the Tapash landscape in FY12. Expenses included base salaries, training, and resource costs. In addition, we indirectly supported $856,338.00 in wildfire preparedness. With respect to emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape, we spent approximately $198,951.00 for the 83 initial attack fires that were contained at small acreages. Two additional fires were not contained at a cost of approximately $26,000,000.00. The 83 initial attack fires contained at small acreages were contained at 302 acres burned; the two additional fires that were not contained where at the expense of $44,330 acres consumed. There were no benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape, as we were not authorized to manage unplanned ignitions. All ignitions were prioritized and suppressed as resources were made available and therefore, no costs were incurred as a result of managing wildfires for resource benefit. There were no other hazardous fuels expenses incurred that are not captured elsewhere in this report.

The Wild Rose Wildfire Incident occurred within the Tapash landscape adjacent and to the east of the existing 6,100 acre prescribed Kaboom Underburn (completed in 2009, pre-CFLRP funding). The area within the Kaboom Underburn has been treated with prescriptions similar to those that we are applying to the landscape under the Okanogan Wenatchee Forest Restoration Strategy and the CFLRP project proposal. Suppression costs for the Wild Rose Fire were estimated to be less than $9 million, a figure that likely would have been much higher had the previously completed landscape-scale prescribed burn not been implemented. Due to the occurrence of the Kaboom Underburn, crews were able to concentrate their efforts on the fire's eastern boundary, as the west side of the fire presented no concerns due to the effect of the underburn on fire behavior in that area. Suppression costs on the Wild Rose Fire were approximately $4,400.00 for each acre burned; the cost of the Kaboom prescribed burn was approximately $35.00 per acre.

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

Our efforts to utilize stewardship contracting to accomplish restoration activities were unsuccessful. The bids received were exorbitantly high and we declined to make an award. We are currently re-working the contracting package for re-offer and award in FY13.

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

Our efforts to award a non-commercial thinning contract to complete restoration activities was unsuccessful. The bids received were exorbitantly high and we declined to make an award. We were able to quickly re-package the contract for re-offer, however, the timing was such that in the interim, the funds allocated to this contract (NFTM/CFTM, NFVW/CFVW, NFWF/CFWF) were absorbed into fire transfer. We have requested this funding as carryover for FY13. As well, several of the treatment areas identified in the contract where involved in the Table Mountain Incident and we are in the process of evaluating which treatment areas remain unburned and are available for thinning. A subset of the original planned work is expected to be awarded in FY13.

As in FY11, we were challenged with the inability to implement landscape-scale prescribed fire prescriptions due to concerns of the Yakima Regional Clean Air Authority and the Washington State Department of Ecology around smoke management in the Yakima valley. Approval for prescribed burning was limited to small acreages and single-day burns; limiting our ability to accomplish the acreages estimated in the project proposal. However, progress is being made with respect to the smoke issue and working with our partners to find solutions. A MOU between partners was recently signed to formalize our efforts to move forward in this regard.

In FY10 we anticipated an increase in the availability and utilization of biomass resulting from or vegetation treatments. Although we have realized an increase in the availability of this material resulting from our treatments; the associated infrastructure development and market for small diameter material and biomass are less rigorous than initially anticipated in the project proposal due to the recent economic down-turn and current market values associated with non-traditional forest products.

Delays or deferment of projects due to short project implementation windows associated with the protection of ESA-listed species or resource protection measures. Small delays associated with planning or design timelines and consultation have resulted in missing compressed project implementation windows resulting in activities being delayed until the following operating season.

A reduced capacity due to vacant positions in the districts' pre-sale organization and limited field crews have resulted in fewer treatment acres prepared and offered.

11. **Planned FY 2014 Accomplishments**

Performance Measure Code[13]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres		
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	2,600	134,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	25	300,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	7	350,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	1,050	52,500
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	4,200	38,350
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles		
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	20	10,000.00
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	4	80,000.00
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	2	100,000.
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	2	50,000.
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	2	350,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles		

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

Performance Measure Code[13]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	1	60,000.
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	1,000	550,000
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	18,000	364,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons		
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	2,000	200,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	6,000	890,000
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		

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

The FY14 program will continue the work we have been doing under the Okanogan Wenatchee Forest Restoration Strategy, the EMDS process, and associated landscape scale planning and implementation. Accomplishments will continue to emphasize improvement of forest vegetation through commercial timber sale preparation, non-commercial thinning and stand improvement, and preparation of helicopter-based vegetation treatments. The FY14 program will also continue to implement activities that benefit fisheries and the aquatic resources. Accomplishments associated with these activities will include: acres of forestlands treated using timber sales, volume of timber sold, acres of timber sold, miles of passenger car system roads improved/maintained, miles of system trail improved to standard, miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced, stream crossings reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage and improved water quality, and acres of water or soil resources improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. Treatment of noxious weeds and invasive plants will also continue in FY14 (acres of noxious weeds managed and acres of invasive plants and terrestrial habitat restored/enhanced). As well, investments will continue in support of timber sale preparation activities (layout, marking, etc.).

FY14 accomplishments will also continue to include acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire and acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire. Our intention is to continue to increase the scale and effectiveness of this activity on the landscape and to gain implementation efficiencies in this area.

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

Provided we continue to resolve the challenges identified previously in Question #10, there would be no significant differences in our FY13 or FY14 program of work that are not already described in Question #12 above. Several items identified in Question #10 can be addressed relatively quickly, such as becoming more effective at how we communicate with potential bidders on describing the work to be completed, how we package contracts to offer economically feasible projects, and increasing capacity by filling key vacancies (primarily vice positions within the base organization). Smoke management and biomass utilization will take longer to resolve and will continue to affect our ability to accomplish our initial estimates in these areas.

There will likely continue to be minor adjustments made with respect to the priority or timing of project completion and transition from project to project or order of treatment activity on the same project (commercial harvest/non-commercial thinning/prescribed burning, etc.). We will also likely continue to make modifications associated with continued collaboration and input from partners and stakeholders; particularly as we bring new stakeholders to the Collaborative. The changes described here will not result in significant differences in our overall objectives or the types of activities we are proposing or intend to accomplish.