CFLR Project (Name/Number): _Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters/13____
National Forest(s): _Payette_____

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]	$2,170,455.51
Carryover funds expended[2]	0
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[3]	CMRD - $464,368.29 CMTL - $ 38,541.00 CWF2 - $ 25,274.99 ERBA - $397,543.50 NFXN – $ 60,000.00 NFLM - $ 50,762.23 NFRG - $ 3,157.75 NFRR - $636,371.88 RBRB - $ 4,470.09 SSSS -$176,655.06 SSCC -$ 50,000.00 WFWF - $164,992.88 Total - $2,072,137.67
Funds contributed through agreements[4]	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) – $7,289 West Central Highlands Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc. – $10,800 Nez Perce Tribe - $60,000
Partner In-Kind Contributions[5]	
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[6]	$1,985,977.63

[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 titled 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.

Approved by: */s/ Keith B. Lannom*_____
Forest Supervisor

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

Due to the increased work associated with our CFLR projects, a local area operator was able to purchase an industrial grade chipper with chip vans, a roll out bucket for a front end loader to load the chip vans more efficiently, and a newer dump truck. The chip van equipment resulted in 5-7 new jobs that did not exist prior to these and other stewardship projects in the CFLR landscape. In 2012, projects in the CFLR area produced more than 19,000 green tons of biomass. This biomass went to a local cogeneration facility, Tamarack Energy, to produce electricity.

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 table below documents how our CFLR project contributed performance measures in the 10-year comprehensive strategy. The goal of our treatments is to restore the landscape to within the historic range of variability for vegetation and watershed conditions and fish and wildlife habitats, while reducing the risk of wildfire to local communities and providing local economic benefits. In 2012, all treatments were in compliance with CWPPS or other collaboratively developed plans and were designed to restore fire-adapted ecosystems and move toward desired conditions.

Performance Measure
Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack. There has been no measurable change to date because our efforts began recently. 2012 was the first year we received CFLRP funding.
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires There has been no measurable change to date because our efforts are relatively recent.
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index Only 1 of 36 fires (2.8%) in the CFLRP area was not contained in initial attack.
Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans 7,480 acres (53%)
Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan* 6,675 acres (47%)
Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas 8,000 acres per million dollars gross investment
Percent of collaboratively identified high priority acres treated where fire management objectives are achieved as identified in applicable management plans or strategies 100%
Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*. 4,142 acres (29%)

[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).

Performance Measure
Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*. 2,225 acres (15.7%)
Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions 0
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions 12,893 acres (90.4%)
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions 1,352 acres (9.6%)
Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments None identified
Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions None treated

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

In 2012, the amount of biomass harvested (BIO-NRG) and converted into energy within our CFLR boundary was actually 19,639 green tons. Our timber volume harvested (TMBR-VOL-HVST) was actually 31,135.37 CCF. Both measures are reported in TIM and this database does not allow us to designate older stewardship contracts (sold before 2012) as "CFLRP" even though they were harvested in 2012 within the CFLR boundary and meet the CFLR definitions/goals. Instead we were only able to record 8,558.6 tons of biomass and 909 CCF of sawtimber from our 2012 stewardship sales in TIM. We discussed this with Krista Gilbert, regional economist. Krista advised us to include the 19,639 green tons of biomass and the 31,135 CCF of sawtimber in the TREAT model.

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	62.2	114.3	$3,370,130	$5,184,685
Other Project Activities	7.5	10.8	$226,538	$318,389
TOTALS:	69.8	125.1	$3,596,668	$5,503,074

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	124.4	228.7	$6,740,140	$10,369,186
Other Project Activities	12.1	17.3	$363,724	$511,198

[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:	136.5	245.9	$7,103,864	$10,880,384

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

The most obvious community benefit from our work to date has been the success of the partnership between the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) and the Payette National Forest (Forest). In 2012, the PFC and Forest worked with the West Central Highlands Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc. (RC&D) to formalize the collaborative process between the PFC and Forest. Through a Challenge Cost Share Agreement, the RC&D now provides coordination and administrative support for the PFC collaborative partnership including financial advice, facilitation and website services, and volunteer services of participants in the partnership (including documentation of volunteer contributions and in-kind or third party services). The RC&D works with the PFC Steering Committee, facilitator, and webpage manager to provide public notification of activities within the Weiser Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP.

The PFC continued to be actively involved in all aspects of planning for the CFLR project activities. With the help of the PFC, a major Record of Decision was issued in April 2012 for the Mill-Creek Council Mountain project within the CFLR boundary. Restoration contracts, including Stewardship IRTC contracts, were prepared, advertised, and awarded in summer 2012. The PFC also began collaboration on another landscape (80,000 acres in size) within the CFLR boundary; the Lost Creek-Boulder project area. PFC members worked with the Forest Service in small sub-groups focused on roads, vegetation management, and other issues to help craft a proposed action for this next area of treatments.

The PFC continues to commit a significant amount of time to the collaboration process. Through these collaborative efforts, we have been able to minimize implementation delays caused by appeals and litigation and move toward our CFLR goal of ecological restoration activities that contribute to rural employment and social benefits.

In 2012, the Forest implemented two projects within the CFLR boundary that achieved considerable community benefits: the Brundage Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) and Bare Face Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Stewardship Contract. Brundage Mountain Ski Area, Little Ski Hill, and Bear Basin Nordic Center are all within the CFLRP boundary and provide various recreational activities in both summer and winter. In the winter of 2011/2012, Brundage Ski Area received approximately 140,000 skier visitation days, Little Ski Hill received approximately 3,000 skier days, and the Bear Basin Nordic Center received approximately 7,500 user days. Summer activities in all three areas include mountain biking, berry picking, and hiking.

The following benefits were achieved with the Brundage VMP Stewardship Contract:

- Treated approximately 221 acres with support from Brundage Mountain Ski Area and the local community.
- Improved the health and vigor of the forested vegetation in the ski area with thinning in stands between ski runs.
- Increased opportunities for glade skiing via tree thinning in collaboration with Brundage Mountain Ski Area.
- Eliminated the smoke produced from timber harvest by chipping, rather than burning, 4,200 tons of logging slash. This chip biomass went to a local cogeneration facility, Tamarack Energy, to produce electricity.

- Enhanced skier safety from treatment of forested vegetation within riparian conservation areas (RCAs). Through the cooperation of the Forest Service interdisciplinary team and district ranger, the Brundage Ski area manager, and the local community, timber stands within the RCAs were treated while keeping harvesting equipment outside of the RCAs.
- Improved more than 15 miles of roads with culvert upgrades, gravelling and road maintenance.
- Provided approximately 20-30 jobs to achieve all of the above projects.

The following benefits were achieved with the Bare Face WUI Stewardship Contract:

- Treated approximately 362 acres nearby the town of McCall through collaboration with the local community.
- Enhanced firefighter safety through fuel reductions in the WUI.
- Eliminated smoke from logging slash by chipping rather than burning approximately 5,100 tons of material. This chip biomass went to a local cogeneration facility, Tamarack Energy, to produce electricity.
- Reduce the amount of off-site genetic stock present in plantations through thinning activities.
- Restored stand densities to historical conditions by thinning to increase the spacing in the residual stand.

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

To date, multiparty monitoring in our CFLR landscape involves the PFC, the Forest, Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS), USGS, Idaho Fish and Game, and University of Idaho Cooperative Research Station. We anticipate that other groups will become involved once the overall monitoring strategy is finalized. A combination of implementation and effectiveness monitoring will be used to provide feedback to project planning throughout the CFLR landscape in an adaptive management framework.

In 2012, as a new recipient of the CFLR funds, the FS worked with the PFC to identify what types of monitoring should be accomplished and how. Since the Forest was already conducting treatments in the CFLR area, a major priority was to begin necessary baseline monitoring as soon as possible. We relied on the Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP proposal to help guide this initial monitoring which is focusing on how well the projects restore low-elevation ponderosa pine forests and their associated wildlife species, specifically white-headed woodpeckers and northern Idaho ground squirrels (a threatened species). Monitoring is also focused on how effective we are at restoring watershed conditions, and specifically habitat for the threatened bull trout.

Dr. Victoria Saab and Jon Dudley of the RMRS are monitoring the effects of thinning and fuel reduction alternatives on white-headed woodpecker ecology. Their work in our CFLR landscape is designed to contribute to an ongoing, regional effort to monitor occupancy and effectiveness of silvicultural treatments for white-headed woodpeckers across their range in western Idaho, Oregon and Washington. The vegetation and fuels data collection associated with this work is intended to support modeling of fire-climate impacts on historic and future habitat suitability of white-headed woodpeckers. Dr. Courtney Conway from the University of Idaho Cooperative Research Station and the USGS is monitoring project effectiveness at restoring habitat for the threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel.

The PFC has established a monitoring working group and drafted preliminary questions they would like to address. These questions focus on 5 key areas: Fish and Wildlife, Wildfire, Watershed Health, Forest Access and Recreation, and Restoration Economics and monitoring potential effects and improvements to:

- key fish and wildlife habitats and species distribution (see descriptions above)

- forest resiliency to wildfire and our ability to manage wildfire and protect surrounding communities through restoration of forest stands toward their historical range.
- water quality and watershed health
- forest access and recreation
- minimum roads necessary for future management
- economic vitality of adjacent communities

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	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP, but we did accomplish this measure since it is a regional target	NA	
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	1,053	$6,767 Measure achieved without planting therefore costs were minimal	CFLN – $2,500 NFRR - $3,517 NFRR - $ 750
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	2,409	$80,243 Measure achieved through stewardship contracts so costs were less than anticipated	NFVW - $20,395 CFLN – 0 NFRR - $56,115 NFRR - $ 3,733
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	2,169.4	$136,647	NFRR CFLN
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	Did not commit to measure		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	149	$298,000	NFRR – $149,000 CFLN – $149,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	37	$1,122,000*	NFRR – $522,000 NFXN – $60,000 CFLN – $540,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	22,872	$1,221,386*	NFRR CFLN NFXN WFHF
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	131.8	$123,628.4	CFLN CMRD NFRR
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	248.3	$310,375	CFLN CMRD NFRR

[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]
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	33	$33,000	CFLN NFRR
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	25.8	$1,451,250	ERBA CFLN CMRD NFRR
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	10	$437,500	ERBA CFLN CMRD NFRR
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	3	$393,750	CFLN NFXN
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	210 Measure did not register in database of record due to user error	$71,735	CFLN – $45,311 CMTL – $26,449
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	0.5 Measure did not register in database in record due to user error	$5,000	CFLN – $2,500 CMTL – $2,500
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	35.9 Measure did not register in database in record due to user error	$96,556	CFLN NFLM
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	2,437.4	$384,739	CFSS - $31,989 CFLN - $65,797 NFRR - $33,808 NFTM - $102,730 SSSS - $10,682 NFRR - $139,733
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	26,678.9	$1,407,664	CFCC - $50,000 CFSS - $152,469 CFLN - $418,986 NFRR - $104,573 NFTM - $162,755 SSSS - $93,442 NFRR - $391,878
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	8,558.6 Biomass harvested in 2012 was 19,639 tons. Measure reported in TIM which does not allow designation of stewardship sales sold before 2012 as "CFLRP"	0 Biomass reported was a byproduct of the timber sale/ stewardship contract with no additional cost	
Acres of hazardous fuels	Acres	6,675	$871,845	WFHF

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished[10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[11]
treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire				CFCC CFSS CFLN NFRR NFTM SSSS
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	7,479.6	$908,549	WFHF CFCC CFSS CFLN NFTM SSSS NFRR
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP		

* target accomplished through integrated targets, so cost reflects accomplishment of more than one type of target

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

We consider our first year as the recipients of the CFLR funding a resounding success. Working closely with the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) we completed a major NEPA analysis and Record of Decision (Mill Creek - Council Mountain) that approved vegetative treatments on more than 25,000 acres in the Weiser-Little Salmon River Headwaters area. Members of the PFC worked hard to understand all the nuances of restoration ecology and potential treatments. Overall, the PFC has been a cohesive and productive group and the Forest has greatly appreciated their efforts.

PFC members did not relax a moment after their support for the Mill Creek - Council Mountain project, but immediately began work with the Forest on a new landscape within the CFLR boundary: the Lost Creek – Boulder area. In 2012, the PFC members and Forest IDT members familiarized themselves with the area and collected essential baseline monitoring data focused on restoration of habitats for the threatened Northern Idaho ground squirrel, sensitive white-headed woodpecker, and threated bull trout. Maintenance of elk habitats is also a focus of the treatment efforts.

To answer Question #7, we compared our accomplishments with our CFLRP spring 2012 work plan rather than our original project proposal. Changes between our original proposal and 2012 work plan are discussed under Question #10. Although we only learned of our selection to participate in the CFLRP in winter 2012, the Forest was fortunate that it had already positioned itself to complete numerous restoration efforts (through previous NEPA analyses) in the CFLR area. Due to this, we were able to almost fully utilize the CFLR funds and exceed target accomplishments in many areas.

As shown in the table (Question #6 above), two measures, biomass produced and timber volume harvested, were not accurately reflected in the database of record (TIM). In fact, through use of stewardship sales awarded in previous years, but harvested in 2012, more than 26,678 CCF of timber and 19,939 green tons of biomass were harvested. The latter figure exceeded our 2012 work plan by nearly 5,000 tons. Our original proposal and 2012 plan, did not commit to the measure of timber volume harvested, since our stewardship contracts vary from 3 to 5 years and the amount of harvest in any one year is highly variable. We also were able to sell more timber than anticipated. The 2012 work plan committed to selling 24,300 CCF of timber. We accomplished 26,679 CCF.

Much of the activity (7,480 acres) occurred in areas identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans as wildlife/urban Interface (WUI) treatments. This acreage was more than 2 times the amount planned in 2012. Wildland fire risk was also reduced on 6,675 acres outside the wildland/urban interface. The Forest established 1,053 acres and improved 2,409 acres of forest vegetation. These measures slightly exceeded our 2012 work plan. Forest vegetation established was accomplished by certification and natural regeneration without site preparation, which allowed for cost savings.

The influence of CFLN funds applied throughout the CFLR area allowed us to make substantial progress on other work plan measures. For example, we treated noxious weeds on 2,169 acres, which exceeded our work plan target of 1,200 acres. The number of acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions was 149, rather than the 125 acres originally anticipated in 2012.

The CFLR area provides important habitat for bull trout – a listed fish species. We improved 37 miles of stream, although only 25 miles was planned. Likewise, the CFLR area provides habitat for a wide array of sensitive species and one listed wildlife species found nowhere else on the planet: the northern Idaho ground squirrel. Through the combined treatments of prescribed fire, timber harvest to restore low-elevation pine forests, weed treatments to maintain native species, and road closures and decommissioning for wildlife security, we improved 22,872 acres of wildlife habitat – more than 5 times the anticipated amount. Thirty-three miles of road decommissioning was an essential part of the fish and wildlife habitat improvements. Fish habitat also benefitted from 3 major stream crossings reconstructed to provide aquatic organism passage and from road maintenance and improvements to reduce sediment.

Public access on Forest roads benefitted from more than 380 miles of maintenance and 35 miles of improvement work on high clearance and passenger level roads. We maintained fewer miles and improved more miles of road than anticipated. Road improvements and culvert upgrades, along with the timber and biomass harvest, provided substantial economic benefits to local contractors and businesses. We were extremely pleased to see that TREAT modeling showed that FY 2012 Jobs Created/Maintained (see Question #3 above) were equal to or exceeded the amount anticipated in our spring 2012 CFLR work plan.

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	15,280

[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.

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY10, FY11, and FY12	15,280 – 2012 was first year of CFLRP funding

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):

Expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR):

The total Payette National Forest preparedness cost in FY 2012 was $4,959,394. The 972,000-acre CFLR Landscape represents approximately 42% of the Forest's total 2,300,000 acres, and the prorated CFLRP preparedness cost was $4,959,394 X (972,000 acres/2,300,000 acres) = **$2,095,883.**

The average wildfire preparedness cost per acre for the CFLR Landscape = $2,095,883 / 972,000 acres which = **$2.16**.

Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU):

The total wildfire suppression cost within the CFLR Landscape in FY 2012 was **$13,944,200**. The average wildfire suppression cost per acre was $13,944,200/972,000 acres = **$14.35**.

The wildfire effects did not require any BAER activities; therefore no BAER dollars were expended.

Initial attack was required on 36 wildland fires within the CFLR Landscape. Suppression was achieved during initial attack on 35 wildland fires; **total acres of fires contained were 2,241.**

The one wildland fire that escaped initial attack, the Wesley Fire, grew to **15,329 acres by the end of FY 2012**. This fire was a natural ignition that started on September 9 and was still under extended attack until October weather events helped put it out. The FY 2013 annual report will track the October 2012 expenses and acres of the Wesley Fire.

The Forest requested and received approval to manage the Rapid River area of the Wesley Fire to meet resource objectives at the end of FY 2012 (September 28, 2012) and will report out these resource benefit acres in the FY 2013 CFLRP annual report. Rapid River is a roadless area classified in the Forest Plan as a Wild and Scenic River Corridor.

Large blocks of prescribed burning have been completed over the past 15 to 20 years in the Rapid River area of the CFLRP. An area near North Star Creek and Cabin Creek was burned hot enough 11 years ago to cause stand replacement and significantly reduce hazardous fuel loading. The Wesley Fire burned north until it ran into this large fuel break, where the fire behavior diminished to a point that allowed firefighters to secure the head of the fire. Because this original fuels reduction treatment fell outside the ten year time period identified in the national direction for reporting hazardous fuel treatment effectiveness, an official report will not be completed. However, the Forest will include an informal effectiveness analysis in our FY 2013 CFLR annual report.

Other Hazardous Fuel Expenses Not Captured Above

There are no additional hazardous fuel expenses to report.

The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate

Costs for managing fires for resource benefits are only associated with the Wesley Fire, and began in FY 2013. The Forest will address this in the FY 2013 CFLRP annual report.

Summary of relevant fire management activities within the CFLRP Project Area

FY 2012 was a very active wildfire year for the Forest and the Intermountain Region. The Forest spent a total of **$16,040,083** in preparedness and suppression within the CFLRP Landscape area at an average cost per acre of $16.50.

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)

As soon as the Forest was selected into the CFLR program, we reviewed our original project proposal, which was developed for a 10-year implementation period and created a revised program that matched an 8-year time period. We realized that we could not accomplish some aspects of our 10-year plan in only 8 years. At the same time, we realized that we could achieve some additional measures that we had not committed to in our original proposal.

Watershed restoration in a key part of our CFLR proposal so we added the performance measure of acres of water or soil resources protected and committed to 1,000 acres over 8 years or about 125 acres/year (as reflected in the 2012 work plan). Through working with the PFC we realized the importance of maintaining and improving recreation opportunities in the CFLR area and we added the measures of system trails maintained, committing to 1,176 miles/8 years (approximately 147 miles/year) and system trails improved, planning for about 5 miles over the 8 year period. We identified that maintenance on passenger car level roads could be increased from 250 miles/10 years to 1800 miles/8 years (about 225 miles/year – as reflected in this year's work plan).

We determined that we could increase the accomplishments in one major area: acres of WUI treated and proposed increasing from 5,000 acres/10 years to 24,000 acres over 8 years (about 3,000 a year). In fact, in 2012 we exceed this substantially treating 7,480 acres. To help sustain the WUI emphasis, we expect that treatments in non-WUI areas will decrease from our original proposal of 110,000 acres to about 57,000 over 8 years.

Timber volume sold was originally planned for 500,000 CCF/10 years, but our new proposal is 320,000 CCF/8 years or approximately 40,000 CCF/year. This year we sold 26,679 CCF (which exceeded our 2012 work plan, but is currently less than our anticipated yearly amount). In 2014, we anticipate selling 41,700 CCF (see Question #11).

Green tons of biomass is closely linked to the timber volume sold. At the time of our original proposal we were anticipating that an additional cogeneration facility would be built near Council, Idaho, but this has not occurred. Our original proposal was 500,000 tons/10 years. Our realistic revised proposal is for 195,200 tons/8 years or 24,400 tons/year. This year we produced almost 20,000 tons. We are finding that the complexity of landscape restoration, doesn't allow for as high a volume as we originally anticipated.

One measure in our original proposal was placed incorrectly under SP-INVSPE-FED-AC and should be placed in INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC. This was corrected in our 2012 work plan.

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	NA	-
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	0	-
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	2,000	$800,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	1,200	$75,600
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	NA	-
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	125	$75,000*
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	NA	-
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	20	$225,000*
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	6,500	$300,000*
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	NA	-
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	180	$168,840
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	225	$281,250
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	25	$250,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	16	$900,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	10	$437,550
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	3	$393,750
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	125	$72,500

[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	$15,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	28	$13,384
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	2,000	$315,700
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	41,700	$2,293,500
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	20,000	$478,926
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	7,000	$630,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	3,000	$270,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	NA	-
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	NA	-

* target achieved through integrated targets (i.e., prescribed fire, road decommissioning, stream crossings constructed to provide for AOP) so most costs accounted for in the primary target measure. Costs shown are for additional implementation and monitoring work specific to the integrated resource area.

NA = not applicable since we did not commit to accomplishment of this measure in our project proposal

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

Our planned FY2014 accomplishments reflect the revised proposal described under Question #10.

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):

We don't have an official work plan for 2014; however our planned FY 2014 accomplishments table (Question #11) does match our yearly plan as described under Question #10, which is our revised project proposal for an 8 year period.