

**CFLR Project (Name/Number): Selway-Middle Fork – CFLR02**

**National Forest(s): Nez Perce – Clearwater; Bitterroot**

**1. Match and Leverage funds:**

**a. FY13 Matching Funds Documentation**

<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
<b>CFLR Funds Expended<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$2,308,013.00 – CFLN \$-2,191.00 - CFLR</b>

<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
<b>Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)<sup>2</sup> (please include a new row for each BLI)</b>	<b>\$601,055.00 – NFRR \$408,486.00 - WFHF</b>
<b>Unexpended carryover</b>	<b>\$8,945.00 – WFHF \$191,514.00 - NFRR</b>

<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
<b>FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$494,083.00 - CMII \$350,949.00 – CMTL \$206,124.00 – SRS2 \$198,310.00 – SSCC \$170,498.00 - NFRR \$103,007.00 - CWK2 \$77,045.00 - CMRD \$52,500.00 – WFHF</b>
	<b>\$1,651,418.15</b>

<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
<b>Funds contributed through agreements<sup>4</sup></b> <i>***Please see Appendix A for a complete list of partners and funds contributed***</i>	<b>\$671,157.00</b>

<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
<b>Partner In-Kind Contributions<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$1,314,864.84</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

**Selway-Middle Fork CFLRP Annual Report: 2013**

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
***Please see Appendix A for a complete list of partners and funds contributed***	

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
(Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract <sup>6</sup> )	\$47,089.92

<b>Total FY 13 Program</b>	<b>\$6,941,251.00</b>
<b>CFLR Funds (Includes WFHF and NFRR supplement)</b>	<b>\$3,328,104.00 – 47%</b>
<b>Project Match</b>	<b>\$3,684,528.99 – 53%</b>

**b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2013 (one page maximum)**

Three sources of leveraged funds were realized in FY 2013.

Idaho County was awarded a State and Private Forestry’s Western Competitive Resource Allocation Grant in 2013 (pending approval) for restoration activities within the CFLRP landscape, but focusing on private lands. The **\$230,000** Clear Creek project will inventory and treat invasive weeds, provide public education on forest health and fire mitigation, implement fuels reduction projects, and conduct streambank stabilization and riparian restoration projects over 3 years and bring in approximately **\$748,000** in match and leveraged funds from non-USFS partners including the Clearwater Basin Collaborative (CBC), the Nez Perce Tribe, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Idaho County Weed Program, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service. One of the goals of this grant project is to increase the breadth and depth of the local contractor pool. Not only will many of the watershed restoration and project objectives in the Clear Creek area be accomplished, but the majority of skills already exist or can be developed locally in what could be a contractor pool for the stream restoration, forest stand improvements, and weed inventory and treatments. Increasing contractor proficiency and promoting additional business opportunities is a goal for this project.

The Idaho County’s Fire Mitigation program completed three Title III-funded fuels reduction projects in the CFLRP landscape. One hundred seventeen acres were treated at an average cost of \$1,172 per acre for a total of **\$137,124**. These projects protect privately-owned structures and timberland value from wildland fire while also improving forest stand health adjacent to Forest Service lands.

Montana Conservation Corps contributed **\$7,000** in training time and equipment for two Invasive Species Strike Teams to develop skills on projects on non-NFS lands outside the CFLR area prior to their assignment to CFLR projects of treating and inventorying weeds in the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness. The strike teams then used these improved skill sets on their CFLR area assignments. In addition, the Montana Conservation Corps invested **\$5,000** in training time for trail improvement field crews prior to assignment on the specific CFLR trails projects.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): /s/Rick Brazell – Forest Supervisor, Nez Perce – Clearwater National Forests

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): /s/Julie King – Forest Supervisor, Bitterroot National Forest

<sup>6</sup> 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 Plan<sup>7</sup>, 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).

<b>Performance Measure</b>
<p><b>Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was 99.4% success of controlling wildfires during initial attack resulting in a 4.4% increase of success from the 10-year average of 95%. The single contributing factor to the increase in success is the ability to manage fires for resource objectives, thus allowing managers to focus fire resources on high priority suppression objective fires.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were 3% fewer human caused fires. Typically 5% of fires that occur are human caused.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.06% of fires that were initial attacked became large fires (100+ acres).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 acres, 0% of the 1,666,427 acre project area were treated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23,917 acres, 1.435% of the 1,666,427 acre project area were treated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>490 acres treated with CFLN funding at a cost of \$156,105</li> <li>25,320 acres treated with WFSU funding at a cost of \$757,808</li> <li>25,810 combined acres treated at a cost of \$913,913 (CFLN &amp; WFSU)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Percent of collaboratively identified high priority acres treated where fire management objectives are achieved as identified in applicable management plans or strategies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0% of the 1,666,427 acre project treated is high priority acres.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 acres were treated with prescribed fire. This is due to national preparedness level of 4 &amp; 5 during peak fire season, increased fire occurrence that is 154% above the 10-year average, and furlough during primary fall season burn window.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>490 acres, 0% were treated mechanically.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25,320 acres, 36% of all natural ignitions were allowed to be managed with resource objectives.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16,458 acres, 65% of all acres treated were estimated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8,862 acres, 35% of all acres treated this year were estimated to have maintained desired condition.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments</b></p>

<sup>7</sup> 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).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 acres, 0% received treatment in 2013</li> </ul>
<b>Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 acres in 2013</li> </ul>

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

For the CFLN impacts, the following assumptions were used:

65% of the funding would be used for contracts (local); 30% of the funding for force account and 25 FTEs

**Funding Distribution**

- 55% Facilities, watershed, roads and trails
- 35% Ecosystem restoration
- 10% Contracted monitoring

For the full project details the following assumptions were used:

60% of the funding would be used for contracts; 30% of the funding for force account and 25 FTEs

\*\*\*Approximately 10% of the funding left the local impact area that is modeled by the TREAT tool

**Funding distribution**

- 60% Facilities, watershed, roads and trails
- 30% Ecosystem restoration
- 5% Contracted monitoring

Volume distribution was estimated to be 70% sawmills and 30% papermills

**FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover funding only):**

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income <sup>8</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	0	0	\$421	\$568
Other Project Activities	25.8	33.3	\$644,507	\$866,857
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>\$644,928</b>	<b>\$867,425</b>

**FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ 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 <sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> 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 <sup>9</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	33.5	70.7	\$1,043,404	\$1,908,221
Other Project Activities	61.6	80.9	\$1,573,482	\$2,154,268
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>151.7</b>	<b>\$2,1616,887</b>	<b>\$4,062,489</b>

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

FY 2013 was yet another successful year of growth for our project. To date the project has received over \$12 million in appropriated funding. The bulk of this is for on-the-ground important landscape restoration work on our Selway-Middle Fork landscape. Beyond work on-the-ground, the funding provides the stability needed to transform to a new/different way of doing business collaboratively. The Forests and CBC have developed a thoughtful approach to ensuring we are meeting the intent of the CFLR legislation and have invested wisely to develop relationships and trust while boosting local economies. We feel it is essential that the CFLR program continue over its 10 year planned timeframe so that the investments being developed are fully realized.

An important reference resource is documentation from previous initiatives and the transferrable knowledge within. The [LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE USDA FOREST SERVICE COMMUNITY-BASED WATERSHED RESTORATION PARTNERSHIPS An Assessment of the Accomplishments, Limitations, and Transferable Knowledge](#) is one of those important resources.

Its executive summary (pgs. i-iii) points out many of the same challenges and opportunities we are working to improve upon. In particular the following summary:

*Five key overall findings resulted from our study: 1) The CBWRP produced many notable economic, social, and environmental achievements; 2) The CBWRP accomplished its goal as a learning lab; 3) The most important long-term outcome may be an expanded way of thinking; 4) Most programs that struggled or failed to live up to their initial goals did not expand their way of thinking; 5) As with many experiments in large organizations, the Forest Service has struggled to embed the knowledge generated by the CBWRP in its internal systems and structure.*

The term “additive” has been often used by some CBC members as a measure of success for our Selway-Middle Fork project citing that more dollars should equate to more work. However, the relative degree of “additive” is difficult to measure particularly against declining budgets. In our case, we offered that additive would be more in the form of “growth around the edges” than a strict 1:1 relationship of dollars in vs. CFLR work accomplished. That is, our project continues to be the foundation from which relationships have grown between the CBC and the Forests as well as the lessons we have learned together are truly the additive measures of having this project. Because of this new working relationship, some other efforts have grown from around the edge or as an offshoot of the CFLR program. These include:

- CBC’s Wildlife Habitat Initiative
- Forest Plan Revision/CFLR SIMPPLLE modelling
- Other landscape scale projects being developed across the Forests (outside the CFLR area) are using the same methodology as our CFLR projects.

<sup>9</sup> 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>.

Partnerships continue to increase our capacity to accomplish work on the Forests and within the Clearwater Basin. We are partnering with nearly 20 organizations, Universities and individuals to accomplish restoration work within the CFLR area. An example of how the partners are contributing towards accomplishments:

- Our longstanding partnerships with the Nez Perce Tribe have played a crucial role in our increased capacity. The Tribe contributes a considerable amount of technical expertise in watershed restoration and weed management as well as considerable financial resources.
- Three partners, The Montana Conservation Corps, Selway Bitterroot Foundation and the Back Country Horsemen contributed nearly 10,000 hours of in-kind and volunteer work on a number of projects in and adjacent to the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness. Work in the Wilderness is logistically challenging and these partners have the knowledge, equipment and training to safely accomplish important projects.
- Partnerships with the Idaho Fish and Game and several Universities are contributing towards important wildlife monitoring. Wildlife and wildlife habitat is perhaps the number one concern brought up in project litigation in Region One. Furthering our knowledge through these monitoring efforts will pay dividends as we progress across our landscape with future management projects.

Sec 4003 (c) (7) of the CFLR program emphasizes utilization of youth crews and local private entities to hire and train people to complete restoration work. To support this emphasis, our project for the third year in a row supported the Idaho Youth Conservation Corps program which provided an education and local work opportunity for 13 local youth. Participants reported that they gained self-confidence and learned how to work cooperatively to solve problems while gaining life skills, making friends and having fun.

To further the emphasis on youth and local training opportunities, in 2013 the CBC's Monitoring Advisory Committee and partners launched a four week, paid Youth Program Pilot Project in order to benefit local economies and provide for citizen-science opportunities as required in the CFLRP legislation. The pilot program included field-based work projects and instruction for six local youth on several aspects of natural resource management including invasive species monitoring, plant identification, riparian restoration, forest stand health improvements, and traditional skills. In 2014, the pilot will be expanded to an 8 week program for at least 12 local youth participants. Administration of the pilot program, including payroll and curriculum development, was contracted to Framing Our Community, a local non-profit organization. Another local partner, Green Man Arborist and Restoration as well as other volunteer and paid subject matter experts provided crew leadership and instruction for the pilot.

Restoration work should not stop at the Forest boundary. The award of the State and Private Forestry's Western Competitive Resource Allocation Grant in 2013 to Idaho County for the Clear Creek project is a result of the emphasis that the Selway-Middle Fork CFLR project has brought to the area. The Clear Creek project will emphasize the much needed restoration work of stream habitat restoration and forest health improvements as well as additional invasive species management on the private lands. One of the socio-economic goals of this grant project is to increase the breadth and depth of the local contractor pool. The majority of skills required for the stream restoration, forest stand improvements, and weed inventory and treatments do exist locally. Through the accomplishment of this work, a contractor pool can be developed to increase proficiency and promote additional business opportunities.

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

Third party monitoring is a joint effort between the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, the Clearwater Basin Collaborative (CBC), and the Monitoring Advisory Group (MAC). In 2012, a CFLRP Coordinator was hired to oversee the monitoring component of the project. Together, these entities evaluate current monitoring activities on the Forests, assist with field trips and public outreach, and develop project and landscape-scale monitoring tasks that measure the effectiveness of CFLRP treatments. The MAC currently consists of nearly 60 representatives from the local communities, contractors, the University of Idaho, interest groups, Idaho Fish and Game, the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, and the Region 1 USFS office.

In FY13, the following monitoring projects were either completed or initiated:

1. Collection and analysis of baseline ecological data – this project, started in late FY12 was completed by a contractor early in FY13. The results included a complete analysis of existing monitoring efforts conducted by the Forest Service and other partners in the CFLRP area as well as a landscape scale assessment of existing ecological conditions using the SIMPPLLE model to approximate departure from historical range of variability. Working with the MAC, the contractor also evaluated potential information gaps and made recommendations for improving the knowledge base for both ecological and socio-economic effectiveness monitoring and adaptive management. Based on these recommendations, the MAC is currently offering a contract for invasive species data analysis and mapping inclusive of invasive species monitoring and treatment efforts completed by partners such as the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho County, and others. Furthermore, the MAC is developing a proposal for evaluating the development, vegetation species composition, and structure of early successional, post-harvest stands as they relate to wildlife habitat and fire behavior. The results from these projects will directly influence silvicultural prescriptions and invasive species management strategies.
2. Collection and analysis of socio-economic data – the development of baseline socio-economic information within the project impact area was begun in late 2012 and completed early in FY13. Building on the baseline information gathered, a second socio-economic analysis contract was offered in 2013 to continue gathering economic impact data from contractors and others working on the CFLRP project, but to include an emphasis on indirect impacts within local communities. This information is being gathered in conjunction with the TREAT modeling in order to provide a qualitative supplement to the results of the model.

3. CFLRP Geoportals – a contractor was hired to work with the MAC on developing a web tool to help portray CFLRP treatments and monitoring projects spatially as well as provide a mechanism for public outreach. The CFLRP Geoportals was officially launched in 2013 and includes information about the CFLRP project, treatments, and accomplishments; a GIS-based web viewer for developing and printing maps; interpretive “stories” about hot button public issues such as road decommissioning; and GIS layers showing the location and prescriptions for vegetation management units within the CFLRP project. The Geoportals is maintained by the CBC and will continue to be built-upon and improved as a communications tool in 2014.
4. Data management and public communication – as part of the CFLRP Geoportals, a password-protected ftp site was set up to provide a central warehouse for all types of existing and collected monitoring datasets, reports, maps, photos, etc. This functionality was required due to the number of partners working on various aspects of monitoring projects and the need to keep track of input data as well as make outputs, reports, and other information easily accessible.
5. National Indicators methodology and reporting – in response to the required tracking and reporting of ecological and other outcomes of the CFLRP project, the MAC worked with a contractor to develop desired condition targets and scoring criteria for all four ecological outcome measures. The methodology used to evaluate the national outcomes and indicators has been chronicled in a report to the National Forest Foundation and can be replicated in subsequent reporting years to document the CFLRP’s progression towards meeting its stated goals and objectives.

Upon completion of the Static Terrestrial Assessment of the Clearwater Basin, the CBC and the MAC began working with The Nature Conservancy and contractors on developing Phase II of the Assessment which will address ecological departure compared to natural range of variability (NRV) reference conditions based upon species composition and forest development stages as well as provide a comparison of current versus NRV landscape spatial patterns (shape and size of forest patches). By using the forest planning data, classification, and models, the MAC will be able to address the primary limitations of the Static Terrestrial Assessment; the inability to explicitly consider 1) tree species composition, 2) landscape scale spatial patterns, and 3) the effects of climate change/variability. In doing so, the assessment will provide a very clear link between CBC, Nez Perce – Clearwater Forest Planning, and Middle Fork – Selway CFLRP monitoring. Phase II will also allow CBC to scale the impacts of individual forest projects (e.g. Clear Creek) on ecological departure and restoration need up to the watershed level and the entire CFLRP area.

The foundation and framework for a sound effectiveness monitoring program has been established and is continuing to mature as more information becomes available and additional partners are leveraged. In addition to the baseline ecological and socio-economic assessments completed in 2013, the MAC had previously monumented permanent photo plots in several pre-treatment vegetation management units within the CFLRP. These efforts combined with the effectiveness monitoring projects currently underway will set the stage for evaluating positive and negative ecological, social, and economic shifts as CFLRP treatments are implemented.

Through contract, enterprise teams and force account efforts we continue to collect baseline monitoring data for vegetation, fish, watershed, wildlife, soils, weeds, and heritage resources throughout the CFLR project area, focused primarily in areas where mechanical vegetation management projects are planned. This resource data not only provides a baseline to measure and monitor post treatment outcomes on the landscape but in addition provides us with the necessary resource information on which to inform our collaborative partners and others on the “why here, why now” questions as well as provide the foundation to base and defend our decisions .



6. FY 2013 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.

<b>Goals from Selway-Middle Fork Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Proposal</b>	<b>Abbreviated As</b>
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 Accomplished <sup>10</sup>	Proposal Goals Measured <sup>11</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>12</sup>
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	30,271.2	All goals are represented by this performance measure	Integrated	Sum of: TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC FOR-VEG-IMP FOR-VEG-EST S&W-RSRC-IMP INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC HBT-ENH-TERR FP-FUELS-NON-WUI
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	NA	<b>Goal 2:</b> Resilience and Diversity, <b>Goal 4:</b> Terrestrial Restoration		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	498	<b>Goal 2:</b> Resilience and Diversity, <b>Goal 4:</b> Terrestrial Restoration	\$58,620.00	WFHF
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	3,594.5	<b>Goal 2:</b> Resilience and Diversity, <b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration, <b>Goal 4:</b> Terrestrial Restoration <b>Goal 5:</b> Weeds	\$66,867 \$660,419	NFRR CFLN Partner
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	240.7	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	\$494,083.00 (Fenn Wastewater)  Remainder integrated with roads maintained and improved, road decom and AOP maint. to standard	CMII
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	NA			

<sup>10</sup> Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

<sup>11</sup> Please refer to question 7 – Accomplishment Narrative for more detail

<sup>12</sup> 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 <sup>10</sup>	Proposal Goals Measured <sup>11</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>12</sup>
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	19.1	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	Integrated with culvert replacements and road decom	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	1,860	<b>Goal 4:</b> Terrestrial Restoration, <b>Goal 2:</b> Resilience and Diversity, <b>Goal 6:</b> Fire Regime Restoration	\$135,900 – Selway Winter Range Improvement Remainder integrated with fuels/fire	CFLN
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	NA			
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	67.25	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	\$25,000 \$40,742	CMRD CFLN
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	97.4	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	\$64,212 \$50,000 \$67,000	CFLN CMRD Partner
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	24.38	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	\$40,068 \$47,467 \$89,250 \$25,000	CFLN NFRR Retained Receipts SRS2
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	0 4 actual accomp. <sup>13</sup>	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	\$41,260 \$4,000 \$9,000 \$39,060	CFLN CMRD NFRR Retained Receipts
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	3.25	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	\$10,000 \$2,000	Purchaser credits (NFRR) CMRD
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	6 3 actual accomp. <sup>14</sup>	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	\$70,000 \$58,697 \$152,085	Retained receipts NFRR Partnership
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	691.9	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	\$394,836 \$350,949	CFLN CMTL Partner <sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Workplan reporting error

<sup>14</sup> Project has been double counted. Two workplans entered for this project.

<sup>15</sup> Please see appendix A for partner contributions

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>10</sup>	Proposal Goals Measured <sup>11</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>12</sup>
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	12.9	<b>Goal 3:</b> Aquatic Restoration	Integrated with above costs	
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	NA	Necessary for all goals		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	161	<b>Goal 1:</b> WUI/Fire /Fuels, <b>Goal 2:</b> Resilience and Diversity, <b>Goal 4:</b> Terrestrial Restoration, <b>Goal 6:</b> Fire Regime Restoration	Associated with volume sold	
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	229.9	<b>Goal 1:</b> WUI/Fire /Fuels, <b>Goal 2:</b> Resilience and Diversity, <b>Goal 4:</b> Terrestrial Restoration, <b>Goal 6:</b> Fire Regime Restoration	\$115,000	NFRR
Volume of timber harvested	CCF	7,424.5	Same as above		
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	15	Same as above		
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	23,917	<b>Goal 2:</b> Resilience and Diversity, <b>Goal 4:</b> Terrestrial Restoration, <b>Goal 6:</b> Fire Regime Restoration	\$156,105 \$757,808	CFLN WFSU
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	0 <sup>16</sup>	<b>Goal 1:</b> WUI/Fire /Fuels, <b>Goal 2:</b> Resilience and Diversity, <b>Goal 4:</b> Terrestrial Restoration, <b>Goal 6:</b> Fire Regime Restoration	See discussion in question 10	
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			

<sup>16</sup> Please see discussion in question 10 regarding no acres of WUI treated in FY 13

7. **FY 2013 accomplishment narrative** (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

The Selway-Middle Fork CFLR project continues to be the foundation of our relationship with the CBC from which many other successes have grown. Our program has been identified by many CBC members and others as an exemplary model of public land management - where collaborative engagement has led to increased outputs without resorting to the divisive solutions being pursued in other areas. To date our project has brought in over \$12 million in CFLR funds. This funding represents more than just critical work being accomplished across the Forests; it has created opportunities, enhanced relationships and attracted partnerships.

The Nez Perce – Clearwater Forests and Clearwater Basin Collaborative were excited to be the first CFLR project visited by Associate Deputy Chief Jim Pena; National Restoration Planning Group Lead John Crockett and other representatives from the Washington and Regional Offices in July of this year. The trip was well attended by Forest Staff and members of the Clearwater Basin Collaborative. Over the course of several days we had the opportunity to showcase numerous sites where restoration work has been completed or being planned. Conversations were engaging and refreshingly candid, with an atmosphere of two-way information sharing – what’s working, opportunities for improvement and future. We spent a good deal of time discussing the intent of the legislation and how our project is meeting that “vision”. The site visit provided our project a great opportunity to offer constructive feedback towards national CFLR program management as well as learn what we could do to improve our project over the course of the program. Key messages we heard were:

- Make the legislation work for us – interpret the act as though it were written for our project. We are somewhat unique in that our forest types were shaped by mixed severity fire. Restoration, in our case may involve regenerating portions of forested landscapes areas to create early successional conditions and restore more resilient species.
- The importance of partnerships in future land management because of both financial resources they can offer as well as local problem solving.
- Commitment by Line Officers and partners, the relationships and trust built will continue to be key in future land management planning at all scales.

### **On-the-Ground Accomplishment Summary**

Invasive species:

- Significant advances in the treatment, inventory and mapping of noxious weeds. This year we treated almost 3,600 acres both in the wilderness and front country. Preliminary monitoring results continue to show a 90% to 95% reduction of invasive weed densities within the treated corridors. Our project is fortunate to be able to continue to support weed control efforts, however budget reductions continue to be a concern for invasives managers and their ability to provide matching funds. Effective control of invasives requires a strategic and diligence approach over many years and Program managers are concerned that continuing loss of funds may mean forgoing investments in the landscape.

Watershed Restoration:

- One of the highlights of our project is our ability to use funds to complete watershed restoration work such as upgraded stream crossings, road maintenance and upgrades and road decommissioning. True landscape restoration requires a ridge top-to-ridge top approach. Completing the watershed work in advance of the

vegetation management allows us to demonstrate upward trend in watershed condition. Completing this work up-front also reinforces our commitment to restoration and relieves the need to tie this work to timber sale funding which has earned trust with numerous partners and critics as well. In FY 2013 we decommissioned over 24 miles of unneeded roads, replaced 3 culverts and maintained and/or improved almost 170 miles of road and over 700 miles of trails. State-of-the-art geotextile materials and design were used in many areas that produce a durable long-lived solution to the persistent problem of sediment delivery into watershed from eroding roadways. The reduction in the road maintenance backlog is vital to protection of the anadromous fish and other aquatic resources in the area.

### Forest Management

- The Interface Fuels project is nearing completion. When finished, it will have reduced fuels on over 1,200 acres surrounding the communities of Lowell and Syringa as well as contributed over 8 million feet of timber to local mills.
- Work began on the Lodge Point commercial thinning project (Purchased by Idaho Forest Group in FY 2012). This project generated interest during the WO site visit since harvest activities are occurring in plantations which were a result of 1950's and 60's era clearcuts. Approximately 3 million board feet of small diameter trees and biomass will be produced by the project as a result of improving forest health reducing fuels across nearly 600 acres. The fact that merchantable trees are produced in such a relatively short timeframe is a testament to the productivity and resilience of forests within our project area.
- 200 acres of wildlife habitat improvement were completed on the Selway Winter Range Improvement project. This involved chainsaw slashing decadent brush to release conifers and rejuvenate forage for wintering wildlife.

### NEPA Projects

The Forests continue to pursue an ambitious NEPA program of work both in and out of the CFLR project area. Our ability to successfully move projects forward is due to committed Line Officers, a dedicated and talented Interdisciplinary Team and made possible through strategic decisions made early in the CFLR program to increase our long term capacity. Our partners in the CBC remain committed to ensuring the Selway-Middle Fork Project remains a sound investment. The following 2013 NEPA accomplishments support our proposal:

- A Draft EIS was released in April 2013 for the Clear Creek Integrated Restoration project. As mentioned in previous annual reports, this project is the cornerstone of our CFLR proposal. Its size is ambitious for our area (approximately 44,000 acres of NFS lands). The project represents a shift from traditional management practices and seeks to maintain or restore a comprehensive set of ecological conditions across the watershed. More about the project can be found here: [Clear Creek Project](#) Currently we are working through consultation with our Regulatory Agencies and expect to release the FEIS and draft ROD in the spring of 2014.
- A decision was signed in June for the Iron Mountain Vegetation Restoration project (EA). One appeal was received for the project and the decision subsequently affirmed by the Appeal Deciding Officer. After layout, the project will harvest over 400 acres of insect and disease affected lodgepole pine and subalpine fir stands. Harvested areas will be replanted with whitebark pine, western larch and other long lived early seral species, improving the long-term ecological resilience to the area, creating areas early successional and reducing fuels in the WUI of Elk City. The sale is currently in the pre-advertisement phase and is expected to produce approximately 6.7 million board feet of timber.
- Project development continued for the Middle Fork Vegetation Management project (EIS). Draft proposed actions would treat up to 2,300 acres through a combination of commercial timber harvest and prescribed fire to

increase the representation of early successional habitats, reduce fuels in the WUI and shift species compositions to more resilient species. An NOI is expected to be published and scoping initiated in December 2013.

**Youth** (please see more under the Community Benefits section)

- The Forests once again supported the IYCC program which provided local disadvantage youth an opportunity for local educational work opportunities.
- In 2013 the CBC created a Youth Program Pilot Project in order to benefit local economies and provide for citizen-science opportunities as required in the CFLRP legislation
- Our partnerships with the Montana Conservation Corps and the Selway Bitterroot Frank Church Foundation provides challenging backcountry and wilderness restoration opportunities for youth from ages 18 to 24 and are partially funded through Americorps. These partners focus on promoting programs whose training and accomplishments are based on self-reliance and traditional skills in the wilderness.

**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?<sup>17</sup>

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)</b>
FY 2010	5,784
FY 2011	16,768
FY 2012	24,597
FY 2013	29,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,658<sup>18</sup></b>

**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):

Despite a very active and prolonged fire season, there were relatively few large fires across the Nez Perce – Clearwater Fire Zone. The zone had 332 fires which is 154% of our ten year average. Safe and aggressive initial attack and wise use of resource benefit objectives kept fire costs within acceptable limits. A synopsis of fire activity relevant to the CFLR project area :

- *Expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR)*
  - The CFLRP project area encompasses portions of the Lochsa, Red River, Powell and Moose Creek Ranger 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 2013 are \$2,769,809. The proportionate cost to the project area is \$1,153,921.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Does not include weed acres treated by biocontrols since accurate acreage assessment is difficult. Estimated to be approx. 50,000 additional acres treated by biocontrols yearly.

- *Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU)*
  - There were 117 fires that occurred in the project area in FY2013. 75 fires were suppressed and burned approximately 2,991 acres for an estimated cost of \$3,442,641 or \$1,151.00 per acre (based on Stratified Cost Index 2012). BAER cost for this year was \$0 in the project area. A number of these fires occurred within planning areas for our large scale NEPA projects and were aggressively suppressed to protect our investment in future projects.
  - Of the 117 Fires 42 fires were managed for resource objectives and burned approximately 25,320 acres for an estimated cost of \$757,808 or \$29.93 per acre. Total WFSU estimated costs for 2013 is \$4,200,449 for both fire suppression and managing fires for resource objectives.
  - This year there were no fuel treatments in the project area that were tested by a wildfire. Fire did burn into and through previous burn scars, recent burn scars were instrumental in limiting fire growth on the California Point Fire.
  
- *Other Hazardous Fuel Expenses Not Captured Above*
  - Project analysis = \$43,958 (WFHF) and \$36,999 (NFRR) for a total of \$80,957.
  - GS-12 Deputy Fire Staff and GS-11 Fuels/Fire Planner = \$4,500. These costs are time committed to annual reporting, planning, and budgeting.

**10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2013 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)

Generally, we are meeting or exceeding accomplishments planned and reported on the FY 2011 annual report, with a few exceptions discussed below. Budget, weather and challenges to NEPA projects are the primary factors that have caused us to deviate from planned accomplishments. In some cases, standardization and refinements to individual programs have been made to ensure a consistent accomplishment/output over the life of the project (road decommissioning and road maintenance for example). Other programs whose accomplishments are integrated or a function of another activity such as terrestrial habitat improvement being a function of fires being managed for resource benefit will be consistently difficult to accurately estimate several years out. This year we completed the ten year *Project Expected Outputs* report which significantly refined our annual expected outputs over the life of the project and will serve as our guidance and forward reporting plan for the remainder of the project.

In FY 2012 the Forests chose to delay a decision on the Iron Mountain project in order to pursue additional consultation with our regulatory agencies as requested by one of our collaborative partners. It was felt that additional consultation would strengthen the project record in the event of a legal challenge. This result of this delay was that no timber sale volume was offered in FY 2013. The decision for this project was subsequently signed, was not legally challenged and the 6.7 MMBF sale (IRSC) is expected to sell in late first or early second quarter of FY 2014.

No WUI fuel reduction accomplishments were achieved in FY 2013. The changes to fire policy during the 2012 fires season precluded any prescribed fire in early FY 2013 (October). National preparedness levels reached 4 and 5 during the 2013 fire season making it further difficult to implement prescribed fire during the summer months. A large part of our currently available NEPA ready WUI acres are prescribed fire projects requiring a specific window for implementation. The Iron Mountain sale and other upcoming mechanical projects will provide a WUI fuels reduction accomplishment.



The road decommissioning, road maintenance and culvert replacement program has been standardized to balance personnel capacity with a predictable yearly accomplishment. We have a number of NEPA cleared projects available for implementation; however the engineering group is heavily tasked across the Forests. The stream miles not achieved as previously reported are a function of the standardization of these programs.

**11. Planned FY 2015 Accomplishments**

<b>Performance Measure Code<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned Accomplishment</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	18,000	Integrated
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	200	\$80,000 CWKV
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	500	\$60,000 CFLN
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	3,500	\$600,000 CFLN \$150,000 NFRR
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	NA	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	250	Integrated
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	NA	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	20	Integrated with road decom and culvert replacement
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1,500	Integrated
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	NA	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	54	\$25,000 CMRD \$45,000 CFLN
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	100	\$65,000 CFLN \$50,000 CMRD \$67,000 Partner

<sup>19</sup> Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2015 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.

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Performance Measure Code <sup>19</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	21	\$168,000 CFLN \$120,000 NFRR Partner
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	9	\$90,000 NFRR/CMRD \$200,000 CFLN Partner
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	4	\$87,000 CFLN \$50,000 NFRR/CMRD Partner
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	2	\$190,000 CFLN \$95,000 CMRD/NFRR Partner
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	625	\$300,000 CFLN \$150,000 CMTL \$79,000 Partner
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	10	Integrated with above + \$20,000 CFLN \$4000 CMTL
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	400	Integrated with volume sold
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	1,400	Integrated with volume sold
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	32,800	\$579,000 CFLN
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	4,700	Integrated with volume sold
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	1,000 1,500	\$30,000 NFRR \$10,000 CFLN WFSU
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	1,250	\$81,228 WFHF/NFRR \$10,000 CFLN
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-FED-AC	Acres		

Performance Measure Code <sup>19</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres		

12. **Planned FY 2015 accomplishment narrative** (no more than 1 page):

Watershed restoration activities, weed treatments, wildlife habitat improvements, fuel reductions and road and trail maintenance are expected to be accomplished commensurate with current levels or levels identified on the ten year Project Expected Outputs report. Timber volume sold/harvested may be different than shown because outputs feeding those performance measures will be from the Clear Creek project. Despite broad support, legal challenges are probable, which could delay implementation of that project.

13. **Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2014/15 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

This year we completed the ten year Project Expected Outputs report which significantly refined our annual expected outputs over the life of the project and will serve as our guidance and forward reporting plan for the remainder of the project.

Partner / Cooperator Name	Match Amount		
<b>PARTNER, IN-KIND and VOLUNTEER</b>			
Nez Perce Tribe - Glover Culvert Replacement - Direct funded thru BPA	\$152,085.00		
Nez Perce Tribe - Annual fisheries restoration program	\$916,000.00		
Idaho Fish and Game - recurrent/annual wildlife/habitat management	\$135,000.00		
FOC - CBC Youth pilot program in-kind	\$19,828.62		
TNC / ERG Landscape Assessment - National Indicator Development in-kind (unpaid contribution)	\$25,399.22		
Bitterroot - Weed management - private property inholdings and Outfitters	\$23,610.00		
CBC collaboration - monitoring and CFLR program management	\$42,942.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,314,864.84</b>		
<b>2013 AGREEMENTS</b>			
Cooperator	Match Amount		
AGR - Back Country Horsemen various chapters, multiple projects	\$11,690.00		
Montana Conservation Corps weeds program (Bitterroot NF)	\$40,300.00		
AGR - Montana Conservation Corps trails and weeds program (Nez Perce-Clearwater NF)	\$228,130.00		
AGR - Selway Bitterroot Foundation trails and weeds program	\$89,567.00		
AGR - Idaho County Weed Control	\$26,000.00		
AGR - Clearwater RC&D - CFLRP multiparty monitoring	\$96,678.00		
AGR - University of Montana - weed transects	\$2,534.00		
AGR - Nez Perce Tribe noxious weed management	\$33,544.00		
AGR - Nez Perce Tribe watershed restoration	\$21,366.00		
AGR - University of Idaho - weed monitoring	\$5,678.00		
AGR - Clearwater RC&D Forest camps - youth education	\$1,826.00		
AGR - Nez Perce Tribe - weed inventory and monitoring	\$33,544.00		
Kidder Harris Highway District - Selway area road mtc	\$67,000.00		
AGR - BTR - MCC - trails/weeds program	\$11,200.00		
AGR-BTR - Ravalli County Weeds	\$2,100.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$671,157.00</b>		
		Total FY 13 Partner Match	\$1,986,021.84
		Total FY 13 FS Appropriated	\$1,651,418.15
		Product Value	\$47,089.00
		Total Project Match	\$3,684,528.99
CFLN	\$2,308,013.00	CFLN	
CFLR	\$2,191.00		
WFHF (CFLN)	\$408,300.00		
NFRR (CFLN)	\$609,600.00	Total FY 13 Program	\$7,012,632.99
	\$3,328,104.00	Percent CFLN	47.46%
		Percent FS	52.54%

**Appendix A – Matching Documentation and Information**