

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters/CFLN013

National Forest(s): Payette National Forest

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. FY13 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended¹)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
CFLR Funds Expended	\$2,728,164

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)² (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
Carryover funds expended	\$1,188,637

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)³)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
CMRD	\$325,751
CMTL	\$33,195
CMXN	\$75,000
CWF2	\$107,814
CWKV	\$8,891
NFLM	\$39,188
NFRG	\$685
NFRR	\$714,528
RBRB	\$32,977
RTRT	\$3,188
SRS2	\$7,410
SSSS	\$9,608
WFHF	\$659,637
TOTAL:	\$2,017,872

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements⁴)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
Nez Perce Tribe	\$75,000
West Central Highlands Resource Conservation and Dev. Council	\$32,223

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.

³ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

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.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁵)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
Idaho County	\$1500 RD-PC-MAINT
Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)	\$4500 RD-HC-MAINT

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁶)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
Service work accomplishment through goods for services within a stewardship contract	\$1,298,751.54

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

CFLN funds allowed the Forest to leverage \$75,000 in funding from the Nez Perce Tribe to perform road improvement work along important anadromous spawning habitat. This work resulted in 5.1 miles of stream habitat enhanced and would not have been possible without the CFLN funding and the cooperation and financial support of the Tribe.

The nearly \$1.3 million in service work performed under stewardship contracts is also a direct result of CFLN funding. Without the funding we could not have accomplished nearly that amount of stewardship work because we would not have had the resources to get the contracts out in the first place. Overall, the additional funding has allowed the Forest to substantially increase its outputs within the project area. This increase will become more substantial over time as we increase the number of acres with NEPA decisions. By early 2015, we will have nearly 200,000 acres of the project area cleared through NEPA for the implementation of a wide variety of restoration activities.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): /s/ Jake Strohmeier for Keith B. Lannom

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.

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan⁷, 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 CFLRP 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 2013, 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. In the ten year period of 2002 to 2012 the CFLRP area experienced an average of 39 fires per year. In 2013, the CFLRP area had 30 wildland fires, a reduction of 9% fewer fires this past year.
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires In 2013 there were 4 human cause wildland fires in the CFLRP area, which is a reduction of 43% from the ten year average of 7 human caused fires in the previous 10 years.
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index No fire during the year of 2013 escaped initial attack. The Wesley Fire started in September of 2012 and burned into October (FY2013). The escape was counted in the 2012 yearend report. Some of the acres are being counted in the 2013 report based on when they burned.
Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans 5,315 acres (20%)
Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i> 14,392 acres (48%)
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 <i>Implementation Plan</i> . 3,705 acres (100%)
Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i> . 7,781 acres (100%)
Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions 8,224 acres burned in the Wesley Fire. Of the 30 fires in 2013, this was the only fire allowed to burn for benefit (18%)
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions 19,707 acres of fuels treatment were completed within the CFLRP area. Since all the area within the CFLRP area is conceded to be fire adapted ecosystems, all acres contributed towards moving landscapes toward the desired condition.
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired

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).

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 2013, our timber volume harvested (TMBR-VOL-HVST) was actually 15,901.03 CCF. This measure is 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 2013 within the CFLR boundary and meet the CFLR definitions/goals. PAS report only showed 11,680 CCF of sawtimber harvested from our 2013 stewardship sales in TIM. Following last year’s direction for filling out the TREAT model, we are using the 15,901.03 CCF of sawtimber of actual accomplishment in the TREAT Model.

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 ⁸
Commercial Forest Product Activities	32.4	59.6	\$1,757,180	\$2,703,286
Other Project Activities	9.5	13.5	\$284,749	\$400,203
TOTALS:	41.9	73.1	\$2,041,929	\$3,103,489

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 ⁹
Commercial Forest Product Activities	64.9	119.2	\$3,514,359	\$5,406,571
Other Project Activities	14.7	20.9	\$439,891	\$618,248
TOTALS:	79.5	140.1	\$3,954,250	\$6,024,819

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

We continue to strive to maintain and develop community benefits through our CFLRP. Our most successful achievement through the community has been the accomplishment of the partnership between the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) and the Payette National Forest. The PFC continues to work with the West Central Highlands Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc. (RC&D) to formalize the collaborative process, and create a successful relationship between the PFC and the Payette NF. Through a Challenge Cost Share Agreement, the RC&D endows coordination and administrative support for the PFC collaborative which includes 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 continues to work with the PFC Steering Committee and the

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>.

facilitator, to generate information to provide to the public to keep them abreast of activities within the Weiser - Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP.

The PFC maintains an active role in 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. The Payette National Forest continues to maintain decision space, and that is all subject to the full NEPA process. These decisions drove restoration contracts, including Stewardship IRTC contracts, which were prepared, advertised, and awarded. The PFC also began collaboration on another project (80,000 acres in size) within the CFLR boundary; the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek DEIS. Payette Coalition representatives work with the Forest Service in small sub-groups focused on roads, vegetation management, and other issues to help develop project plans for future areas of treatment, which is dependent upon the NEPA and decision-making process at the Forest level.

Due to lengthy time commitments from the PFC to our collaboration process, 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 FY 13 the Forest sold three projects within the CFLR boundary that achieved considerable community benefits: the Spring Creek Integrated Resource Timber Contract (IRTC), Brundage Bear Basin IRTC, and the Shingle Hall Integrated Service Contract (IRSC). Both the Spring Creek IRTC and Shingle Hall IRSC resulted from a collaboration project with the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) called the Mill Creek-Council Mountain (MCCM) Landscape Restoration Project EIS.

Shingle Hall was implemented in an IRSC to achieve all of the objectives of the MCCM decision to restore forest stands toward Historical Range of variability, contribute to the economic vitality of the communities adjacent to the Forest, reduce wildland fire hazard and reduce risk in the Wildland Urban Interface, and to improve recreational opportunities in the project area. The sale area is a very heavily used recreation area with considerable hunting activity. There have not been any sanitation facilities provided and the Shingle Hall IRSC will provide a vault toilet to improve water quality and safety.

The following benefits were achieved with the Shingle Hall IRSC:

- Treated 963 acres to restore forest stands toward Historical Range of Variability and improved habitat for wildlife species such as the white headed woodpecker.
- Of the 963 acres, 314 acres were treated within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) by helicopter to reduce wildland fire hazard in forested stands.
- Improved recreational opportunities within the project area with the installation of a vault toilet and construction of a new trail.
- Improved the health and vigor of forested vegetation by thinning the understory vegetation on commercial treatment acres.
- Treatment of sapling size trees on non-commercial acres in preparation for prescribed burning.
- Eliminate smoke from logging slash by chipping rather than burning of approximately 8,300 tons of landing slash. This biomass will go to a local cogeneration facility, Tamarack Energy, to produce electricity.
- Restore hydrologic function on approximately 3 miles of un-needed roads.
- Provided 13,500 CCF of sawtimber and 8,300 tons of biomass.
- Improved approximately 13 miles of roads with culvert upgrades, gravelling and road maintenance.

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

The Forest, in collaboration with the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC), Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS), and other scientists and stakeholders continue to develop an ecological effectiveness monitoring framework and plan for the Weiser-Salmon River Headwaters CFLRP. The Plan focuses on four major CFLRP national outcomes and indicators: Fire Regime Restoration, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition, Watershed Condition, and Non-native Invasive Species Severity. In addition, the PFC is interested in monitoring that is focused on Forest Access/Recreation and Restoration Economics.

Both the PFC and Forest resource specialists met a number of times to further refine monitoring questions and indicators for those monitoring topics that were not previously addressed in 2012 monitoring plans. We continued to work towards our goal of a well-coordinated multiparty Monitoring Plan. As described in 2012, a combination of implementation and effectiveness monitoring is being used to 1) ensure restoration activities are implemented as described, 2) provide feedback to project planning throughout the CFLR landscape in an adaptive management framework, and 3) verify the effectiveness of restoration actions for species and resource areas of concern (i.e., sensitive and threatened wildlife species.)

In response to monitoring objectives 1) and 2) (above), the Forest and PFC participated in a series of field trips to review implementation of various activities such as road decommissioning and timber harvest. In response to objective 3), the Forest continued the second year of monitoring focused on how well the projects restore low-elevation ponderosa pine forests and their associated wildlife species, specifically white-headed woodpeckers (a sensitive species) and northern Idaho ground squirrels (a threatened species). Monitoring also focused on how effective we are at restoring watershed conditions and habitat for the threatened bull trout.

Dr. Victoria Saab and Jon Dudley of the RMRS continued monitoring the effects of thinning and fuel reduction alternatives on white-headed woodpeckers. Their work contributes to ongoing, regional efforts are made to monitor occupancy and effectiveness of silvicultural treatments for white-headed woodpeckers across their range in western Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Dr. Courtney Conway from the University of Idaho Cooperative Research Station and the USGS continued monitoring project effectiveness at restoring habitat for the threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel.

Scientists from RMRS also provided a road/sediment monitoring framework by sampling for information to be used in the GRAIP model. GRAIP data was completed for two Forest Plan Aquatic Conservation Strategy Priority and Watershed Condition Framework Focus Subwatersheds within the CFLR landscape. Modeling will be completed in FY14 which will identify baseline conditions. Post road-related activity implementation GRAIP data will be recollected and remodeled to identify effectiveness of sediment reduction from road treatments.

A major assignment for those resource specialists who had not previous solidified their monitoring plans was to fully define Desired Conditions for the relevant Ecological Measure (e.g., Fire Regime Condition Class, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition, Watershed Condition and Invasive Species), identify baseline conditions, and describe the potential metrics and protocols to be used for determining progress made towards that Condition. This information is necessary to the completion of the final Monitoring Plan in winter 2014.

6. FY 2013 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 WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	40,928	N/A	N/A
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1,232	\$6,480 Measure achieved without planting therefore costs were minimal	CFLN, CFRT
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	948*	\$130,000 Measure achieved through stewardship contracts.	CFLN, CFRR, NFRR *An additional 6 acres were accomplished but not captured in the database of record. The total acres accomplished are 954.
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	1,777.9	\$124,300	CFLN, NFRR CFKV,CFRR
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	120	This performance measure is rolled into other performance measures: RD-DECOM, RD-PC-IMP, STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	CFLN, NFRR, CMRD
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	23.6*	This performance measure is rolled into other performance measures: RD-DECOM, RD-PC-IMP, STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	NFRR, CMRD, CFLN, NFXN *An additional 11.6 miles were accomplished but not captured in the database of record. The total miles accomplished are 35.2.

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
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	18,146*	\$458,660	NFRR, WFHF, CFLN, NFXN or PTNR *An additional 1,000 acres were accomplished but not captured in the database of record. The total acres accomplished are 19,146.
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	93.65	\$60,000	CFLN, NFRR, Timber Purchaser (no cost), Potlatch, IDL, County
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	187.7	\$298,000	CFLN, NFRR, Timber Purchaser (no cost), Potlatch, IDL, County
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	36.8	\$250,000	CFLN, NFRR
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	32.23	\$924,000	CFLN, CMRD, CWF2, Nez Perce Tribe
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	5.2*	\$362,000	CFLN, NFRR *An additional 4.5 miles were accomplished but not captured in the database of record. The total miles accomplished are 9.7.
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	2	\$182,000	CFLN, NFRR
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	101.4	\$113,769	CFTL, CFTN
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0 NEPA was not completed to do improvements until later in season	N/A	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	\$105,000	CFLN, NFLM *An additional 27.75 miles were accomplished but not captured in the database of record. The total miles

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹⁰	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹¹
				accomplished are 27.75.
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1,172.2	\$416,200	CFLN, CFRR, NFRR, CFSS
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	23,876.2	\$1,817,900* Cost includes \$1,000,000 of CFRR & CFHF obligated in Shingle Hall IRSC - Stewardship Contract	CFLN, CFRR, CFSS, NFRR, CFHF
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	10,639.9	\$0 Biomass reported is a byproduct of the timber sale/stewardship contract with no additional cost	N/A
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acres	16,531	\$386,383	CFLN, WFHF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	3,705.7*	\$399,684	CFLN, WFHF *An additional 1,609.3 acres were accomplished but not captured in the database of record. The total acres accomplished are 5,315.
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INV-SPE-FED-AC	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A

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

As a CFLR funded Forest, we strive for continual successes. 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. We have completed the DEIS for Lost Creek Boulder Creek. 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.

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 threatened bull trout. Maintenance of elk habitats is also a focus of the treatment efforts.

The Forest Watershed Restoration Crew accomplished 120 acres of soil and water resource improvements within the CFLRP. Soil productivity and hydrologic regime was restored by fully obliterating a total of 23.6 miles (5 acres/mile) of road on the Gaylord North, Mill Creek – Council Mountain, Weiser River Fuels, Warms Springs, and Brundage Bear Basin timber sales. In addition, the watershed crew implemented erosion control measures by restoring unstable streambanks, hydro-seeding and mulching road cuts and fills, and planting appropriately 8,000 native shrubs on projects across the entire Weiser- Little Salmon Headwater CFLRP area. See photos, Appendix A (p.19)

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 1,779 acres, which exceeded our yearly work plan target of 1,200 acres.

The timber value of sales sold in 2013 is \$1,567,891.00. This combined with the \$1,739,174.00 amount sold in 2012 brings us to a total of \$3,307,065.00 of timber value sold to date. These matching funds do not show up on our yearly expenditure reports. See photos, Appendix B (p.20)

The Forest accomplished 35.2 miles of stream habitat enhancement through implementation of a variety of activities inside and outside priority watersheds. The activities included two stream crossing replacements with aquatic organism passage structures for bull trout, 23 miles road decommissioning with eight miles within riparian conservation areas, three miles of livestock fencing adjacent to occupied bull trout spawning areas, three miles road relocation away from streams, and 13 miles of gravel placement on roads. The Nez Perce Tribe partnered with the Forest for a \$500,000 graveling project adjacent to a Chinook salmon spawning stronghold area.

The Forest accomplished 1,232 acres of FOR-VEG-EST through certification of natural regeneration without site prep. This work was done in wildfire areas that had not been previously surveyed to determine regeneration needs. Natural regeneration within these areas is adequate and no additional reforestation is needed. Combined with FY12's accomplishments of 1,053 acres, the total Forest accomplishment for this performance measure is 2,285 acres.

The Forest accomplished 954 acres of FOR-VEG-IMP through pre-commercial thinning within stewardship contracts. This work will promote resiliency of vegetation to insects and wildfires. Combined with last year's achievements, the Forest has accomplished 3,363 acres towards this CFLRP performance measure.

Much of the acres accomplished (19,707 acres) occurred in areas identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans as wildlife/urban Interface (WUI) treatments or within areas identified for the management of natural fires for resource benefits. The total treatment within the CFLRP area was close to 5 times the amount planned in 2013. Wildland Urban Interface accomplishment included 5,315 acres and was comprised of both mechanical and prescribed fire. A total of 14,392 acres of Non-WUI accomplishments were recorded again comprised of both prescribed fire and mechanical treatments. The majority of these acres treated were accomplished with the Wesley Fire (8,224 acres).

Public access on Forest roads benefitted from more than 280 miles of maintenance and 42 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 included hardening traveled surfaces and adding additional drainage features to help storm proof roads and reduce future maintenance costs and resource damage after large storm events. 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)
FY13	19,170 acres
FY10, FY11, FY12 and FY13 (as applicable- projects selected in FY2012 may will not have data for FY10 and FY11; projects that were HPRP projects in FY12, please include one number for FY12 and one number for FY13 (same as above))	FY 12: 15,280 acres (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 2013 was \$6,832,063. 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 \$6,832,063 X (972,000 acres/2,300,000 acres) = **\$2,869,466**.

The average wildfire preparedness cost per acre for the CFLR Landscape = \$2,869,466/972,000 acres which = **\$2.95 per acre**.

Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU):

The total wildfire suppression cost within the CFLR Landscape in FY 2013 was **\$3,847,577**. The average wildfire suppression cost per acre was \$1,559,063/972,000 acres = **\$3.96 per acre**.

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

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.

Initial attack was required on 30 wildland fires within the CFLR Landscape. Suppression objectives were achieved during initial attack on all 30 wildland fires; total acres of fires contained were 530 acres. The Wesley Fire is not counted as part of this number since the initial attack action took place in FY2012. However the \$2,288,514 cost of managing the fire during FY2013 is added to the suppression costs shown above.

On September 9, 2012 (FY2012) The Wesley Fire started within the CFLRP area. The fire burned 15,329 acres during FY2012.

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 reported 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.

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 only for the portion of the fire that burned in FY 2013. During the early half of October 2012 (FY2013) the Wesley Fire accounted for 8,224 acres of fire managed for a resource benefit objectives. During this same period the Wesley Fire cost \$2,288,514 and includes costs for both the suppression objective and resource benefit objective portions of the fire.

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 **\$6,717,043** in preparedness and suppression within the CFLRP Landscape area at an average cost per acre of \$6.91 per acre.

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)

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.

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 64,000 tons/8 years or 8000 tons/year. This year we produced almost 10,639.9 tons and anticipate that as our timber volume sold numbers increase, so will the amount of biomass produced. The current market price of biomass does not cover the cost of processing and trucking to the facility. We are currently subsidizing the removal of biomass with stewardship contracts.

The final draft proposal indicated there would be 12,000 acres of Invasive weed treatments over the life of the project. Pre- activity and post- activity monitoring and detection would be used to effectively treat new populations of invasive weeds. In FY13 we treated 1,779 acres. Due to unfilled key management and field positions, the reporting process had an opportunity for improvement. There were no planned accomplishments in WorkPlan for FY 13, for instance; they were added after the fact.

The Forest achieved 40,928 acres in the WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN performance measure, which is an integrated target based on nine other performance measures. While we did not commit to this output in the proposal, it is worth reporting as it provides a measure of the overall intensity of the work that is being performed in the project area.

11. Planned FY 2015 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code ¹³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	22,250	\$750,025
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	0	0
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2,000	\$600,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	1,200	\$75,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	175	\$100,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	15	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	7,625	\$625,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	180	\$168,750

¹³ 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.

Performance Measure Code ¹³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	175	\$250,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	25	\$250,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	15	\$843,750
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	10	\$437,500
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	3	\$375,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	147	\$117,600
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	1	\$15,625
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	15	\$52,500
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	3300	\$450,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	41,000	\$1,178,250
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	15,000	\$0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	9,000	\$810,000

Performance Measure Code ¹³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	3,000	\$270,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A

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

At this point in time, our 2015 accomplishments are based off of a combination of our 5 year integrated vegetation management plan and original CFLRP proposal. With one signed NEPA decision and another NEPA decision that will be signed in the spring of 2014, we have begun to realize that the volume output in our original CFLR proposal is higher than what our collaboratively developed treatment recommendations are yielding. The original CFLR proposal assumed a fair amount of volume would be produced through regeneration harvest treatments (shelterwood and seed tree cuts), however there has not been consensus around regeneration treatments, as shown in the first NEPA decision. We are continuing to work towards consensus on project proposals that utilize the full range of treatment options to meet Forest Plan desired conditions as well as meet the Coalition’s goals and objectives.

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):

The Forest is working with the Regional and National offices to explore our alignment with the original proposal, and is currently working on a strategy to meet the goals of the original proposal.

APPENDIX A:



Mill Creek-Council Mountain Project—Before



Mill Creek-Council Mountain Project—After



Mill Creek-Council Mountain Project—Before



Mill Creek-Council Mountain Project—After

APPENDIX B:



Cottonwood Sale Logging Operation