

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Selway Middle Fork
National Forest(s): Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, Idaho

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. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended ¹)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
CFLN	\$2,270,924 ²
Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN) ³ (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
NFRR	\$1,210,400.00 ⁴
WFHF	\$270,800.00 ⁵

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ⁶)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
NFRR	\$319,979.90
WFHF	\$77,443.60
CMRD	\$108,024.70
CMTL	\$148,576.54
CWK2	\$68,984.46
SRS2	\$19,361.32
NFXN	\$144,012.00
G350	\$60,010.06
Total FS Matching	\$946,392.58

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements ⁷)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
See appendix	\$490,457.63

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁸)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
See appendix	\$1,368,918.38

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 Additional \$145.84 spent but not included in PAS report.

³ 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.

⁴ Reflects amount spent based on local record keeping. Not all of the carryover funds allocated as CFLN were expended in FY 14. This is consistent with prior year's reporting that was approved by WO. NFRR(CFLN) allocation - \$1,328,600

⁵ Same as above. WFHF(CFLN) allocation - \$272,100

⁶ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

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Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract⁹)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Lodge Point Stewardship	\$225,670.03

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2014 (one page maximum)

Idaho County Wildfire Mitigation Department completed 176.1 acres of fire mitigation work on private lands within the in the CFLR project area over the past year spending approximately **\$234,435**. In-kind contributions from Idaho County for landowner contacts, layout and administration of landowner pile burning total approximately **\$18,000**.

Idaho County Weed Control treated 1,561.3 acres across 159 sites on private lands within the CFLR project area and spent approximately **\$230,000**. Their in-kind contribution for administration is approximately **\$23,000**.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): /s/ Rick Brazell

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): /s/ Julie King

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan, dated December 2006. In a narrative format, describe the progress to date on restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem, as identified in the project's desired conditions. This may also include a description of the current fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

Seventy-one wildland fires occurred in the project area in FY14; highlighted by the Johnson Bar fire in the lower Selway drainage. Fifty-two were managed utilizing a suppression strategy, accounting for approximately 16,822 acres.

Nineteen fires were managed to achieve resource objectives, accounting for 665 acres of fuels reduction and vegetation treatments. Of the acres treated, approximately 65% of the acres were moved towards desired conditions, while maintaining 35% in desired conditions. Approximately 6500 acres of resource objective fires were still being actively managed into October (beyond the end of the fiscal year and reporting periods) and will be captured on the FY 15 annual report.

Due to the location (WUI), size and duration (2 months) of the Johnson Bar fire, no prescribed fire projects were completed in the project area this summer/fall. However, preparatory work was completed this summer on Fenn Face prescribed burn project, in anticipation of implementing the landscape burn project in 2015. We currently have approximately 5,000 acres of prescribed fire ready to implement when weather and timing allow.

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:

80% of the funding would be used for contracts (local); 15% of the funding for force account and 30 FTEs

Funding Distribution

- 60% Facilities, watershed, roads and trails
- 15% Ecosystem restoration (Labor intensive)
- 10% Contracted monitoring
- 10% Ecosystem Restoration (Equipment intensive)
- 5% Commercial Harvest

For the full project details the following assumptions were used:

80% of the funding would be used for contracts; 15% of the funding for force account and 35 FTEs

***Approximately 5% of the funding left the local impact area that is modeled by the TREAT tool

Funding distribution

- 67% Facilities, watershed, roads and trails
- 15% Ecosystem restoration (Labor Intensive)
- 5% Contracted monitoring
- 10% Ecosystem Restoration (Equipment intensive)
- 3% Commercial Harvest

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

(please direct all questions regarding TREAT tables to Krista Gebert, Regional Economist, 406-329-3696)

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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 ¹⁰
Commercial Forest Product Activities	3.2	6.7	\$205,265	\$368,573
Other Project Activities	40.5	50.7	\$1,086,242	\$1,431,946
TOTALS:	43.7	57.4	\$1,291,508	\$1,800,519

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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 ¹¹
Commercial Forest Product Activities	3.2	6.7	\$205,265	\$368,573
Other Project Activities	60.7	76.0	\$1,604,155	\$2,126,349
TOTALS:	63.9	82.7	\$1,809,420	\$2,494,922

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

The partnership between the Nez Perce-Clearwater Forests and Clearwater Basin Collaborative continues to mature and grow stronger through our foundation and common investment in our Selway-Middle Fork CFLR project. Throughout the five year course of our project, we've made significant progress meeting our goals of measureable shifts in terrestrial and aquatic restoration, providing benefits to local economies as well as measureable shifts in perceptions of public land management. While not casual, our relationship has grown comfortable to the point where the Forests and CBC members can now dialogue openly on what would have been previously contentious issues. Success doesn't come easy and it has taken hard work to get to this point. A mutual understanding of the challenges and opportunities of public land management has been gained through many field trips, meetings and conversations. The CBC represents many of the core values of residents of the Clearwater Basin and their interaction with the Forests has strengthened the management of the Forests, benefitting not only local communities but the greater public as well. We have been diligent, yet careful about celebrating our successes, with an eye towards improving into the future. A few of the FY 14 highlights are below and also in the accomplishment narratives.

In FY 14 we awarded 20 contracts totaling over \$1.4 million dollars within the CFLR project area, predominantly to local contractors where available. Capacity and full schedules or a lack of technical expertise locally sometimes required awarding non-locally. Growing the contractor pool has been part of the agenda of the Monitoring Advisory Committee and plans are being developed, in conjunction with the Idaho Department of Labor and other local economic development groups, to host training for Federal contracting. The daunting process of signing up for Federal contracting has been cited as a barrier and we are hopeful that we can organize the training in the near future to make the process more attractive to local contractors.

The production of wood products was an important measure of success for our project. Currently we have two active stewardship projects harvesting forest products and performing restoration work within the project area. Each project was purchased by a different mill, providing numerous jobs and maintaining healthy competition, both of which provide

¹⁰ 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>.

¹¹ 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>.

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economic benefits throughout local communities. The retained receipts (discussed in the accomplishment narrative) generated by these projects will be used to fund additional important restoration work across the Forests.

We continued to support the CBC's Wildlife Habitat Initiative (WHI) in FY 14 in partnership with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Idaho Fish and Game, Pacific Northwest Research Station, National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, Nez Perce Tribe and Regional Office. The WHI is a multi-year, multi-faceted project designed to critically investigate the suitability and productivity of elk and other wildlife habitat across the Clearwater Basin. The results of the program are expected to help inform the Forests as they design and implement the right projects in the right places to help recover declining elk herds. Elk are a focal species in the Clearwater basin and elk hunters provide important economic benefits for local communities each year.

One of the community highlights of the year was the expansion of the youth program. In 2013, the CBC partnered with the Nez Perce – Clearwater National Forests to conduct a pilot youth work program that employed 6 youth participants for 4 weeks. Due to the success of the pilot in 2014, the CBC and the Forests partnered with the Idaho Department of Labor to offer an 8 week paid, youth (ages 15-19) work program on the National Forests called the Clearwater Basin Youth Conservation Corps (CBYCC). Their mission:

The CBYCC will expose youth to natural resource career opportunities and facilitate development of practical problem-solving skills while participants work alongside CBC and Forest Service specialists on projects that restore aquatic and terrestrial habitat and promote healthy rural communities. A paid youth program offers local youth an opportunity to experience the forest in a work-place setting while also providing a fun learning environment and exposure to traditional skills.

The 2014 CBYCC was available to 20 local youth in Pierce, Kooskia/Kamiah, Elk City, and surrounding communities. A sustainable youth program was a major component of the Selway-Middle Fork CFLRP proposal and as such has been folded into the Project's monitoring program due to the established project management structure and advisory capacity offered by the MAC. Due to the greater program capacity needs of the CBYCC, a subset of the MAC, dubbed the Youth Council, is serving as the decision-making body for the youth program. The program's goals for 2015 include expansion geographically in order to reach additional communities within the Clearwater Basin, diversification of funding streams, and potentially expansion of the CBYCC's target participants to include veterans and/or college students.

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

Third party monitoring continues to be a joint effort between the Nez Perce – Clearwater National Forest and the Clearwater Basin Collaborative's Monitoring Advisory Committee (MAC). 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 FY14, continued annual effectiveness monitoring projects were completed and several large scale projects were initiated:

- Collection and analysis of socio-economic data – building on the initial baseline assessment from 2012-13, additional data was collected in 2014 as part of an annual assessment of CFLRP contributions to the local and regional economy. The annual data collected is a combination of TREAT results, county and state labor data, and

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qualitative information collected in the impacted communities. For 2014, additional emphasis was placed on the indirect, or secondary, impacts of the CFLRP by analyzing the socio-economic benefits arising through agreements including increased public awareness, collaboration, completion of projects adjacent to the project area, and training opportunities in the labor force.

- Towards the end of 2014, the MAC began working on a 5-year reassessment of its National Indicators by evaluating progress towards desired conditions as defined by project and landscape-level targets. This report on trends will be finalized in FY15.
- The MAC, in conjunction with several partners and contractors, completed Phase II of their Landscape Assessment of the Clearwater Basin which described the condition of forest ecosystems (ecological departure) and defined ecological restoration needs to move today's forest toward reference conditions. Phase II of the Landscape Assessment adapted the methods and techniques of the original Assessment (Phase I) to the data, classification schemes, and modeling approaches being used for the Nez Perce – Clearwater Forest Plan Revision. By using forest planning data, classification, and models, Phase II of the Landscape Assessment explicitly addresses ecological departure and restoration need in today's forest compared to natural range of variability reference conditions based upon species composition and forest development stages and comparison of current versus natural range of variability landscape spatial patterns (shape and size of forest patches). Phase II of the Landscape Assessment project recruited additional technical and research assistance through the MAC's competitive contracting process and emphasized the collaborative development of the model's logic inputs with workshops that included participants from the CBC, the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest, and the U.S. Forest Service's Northern Region.
- The CBC, the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, and their various partners have established and implemented a restoration strategy and monitoring program with unprecedented breadth and depth. While national reporting and public relations efforts help tell the story for the CFLRP, the CBC and MAC leadership felt it was equally if not more important to document the accomplishments of the Selway Middle Fork CFLRP project in a way that local as well national stakeholders could appreciate. Hence, parallel with the national 5 year reporting, the MAC is producing a 20+ page picture book documenting all the various aspects of the Selway Middle Fork project, its partners, its impact on the local community, and its effect on the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests.
- As a new project for 2014, the MAC developed an Aquatic Habitat and Fish Population monitoring project in order to establish an inventory of habitat conditions and document fish distribution and relative abundance in approximately 65 miles of the Clear Creek watershed. The Clear Creek area is also the first landscape scale restoration project being developed under the auspices of the CFLRP. Due to the lack of relevant data for stream condition and actual fish populations in this reach, the initial inventory will serve as a baseline for comparison with future surveys to evaluate habitat conditions and changes over time as a result of restoration activities in the Clear Creek watershed. In FY14, the MAC and its partners began reviewing field sites and developing a study plan for a Vegetation Treatment Efficacy project. The objective of this monitoring project is to evaluate the development, vegetation species composition, and structure of early successional, post-harvest stands as they relate to wildlife habitat and fire behavior and to place that into the context of the larger landscape. In addition to understanding how treatments influence wildlife habitat and fuel characteristics, the project will take a retrospective look at how these elements change through time until canopy closure. Because fire, and many wildlife species, function at multiple temporal and spatial scales and because stand diversity and juxtaposition influences behavior, placing stand level monitoring into the larger landscape context is important for understanding how treatments may influence both wildlife and fire behavior. This project is being implemented by the U.S. Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Research Station in close cooperation with the Idaho Fish and Game, Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, and the MAC.
- Despite the long-running and recently increasing weed management program in the region, many gaps remain for understanding: the overall status of invasive plants in the CFLRP project area, progress made and lessons learned

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in their management, and the most effective and efficient approaches for managing invasive plants in the project area in the future. The original Selway-Middle Fork CFLRP proposal and the MAC identified invasive species management and restoration of native plants as a priority for treatment and monitoring. Nonetheless, it is widely recognized that the various weed management programs and partners operating in the Clearwater Basin, and specifically within the CFLRP, have widely variable goals, treatment activities, data collection protocols, and reporting requirements making effectiveness monitoring at any scale extremely difficult. In 2014, the MAC approved a project to contract a full scale review of various invasive species management stakeholders and all of their treatment activities, the gathering of baseline data for invasive species present in the Selway Middle Fork CFLRP area and their treatment history, the determination of treatment efficacy and reasons for success or failure, and identification of ways in which weed management can be improved. The report will serve as the baseline documentation for weeds-related adaptive management within the Selway-Middle Fork CFLRP project area.

The partnership between the MAC and Forests continues to mature as the strengths as well as the needs of each partner are better understood. The monitoring program has established baseline conditions for most of the MAC's original monitoring Emphasis Areas and will continue to design tasks that help monitor the effectiveness of the CFLRP project in reaching its goals and objectives as well as desired conditions for the landscape.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

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

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

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Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹²	Proposal Goals Measured ¹³	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁴
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	5466.5	All goals are represented by this performance measure	Integrated	Integrated
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	18	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration	\$4,200 \$3,000	CWKV NFRR
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	18	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration	--	Associated with Veg. Established
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	1116 (PAS accomplishment)	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration Goal 5: Weeds	\$137,000 \$ 26,000 \$ 27,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 21,000	CFLN CFRR MCC Partner Match (PA) Ravalli County Match (PA) Pvt inholder/Outfitter Match
		1985 ¹⁵ (additional accomplishment)		\$199,240 \$50,000 \$100,760 \$8,176 \$20,000 \$43,524 \$11,800 \$2,000 \$34,833 \$2,533 \$4,588	CFLN0214 CFLN0213 CFRR0214 University of Idaho Partner (PA) Nez Perce Tribe Partner Match (PA) RAC / SRS2 Idaho County Partner Match (PA) BCH Partner Match Nez Perce Tribe Bio Control (PA) University of Montana Partner (PA) Great Burn Study Group Partner (PA)
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	--	--	--
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed	Acres	194.5	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	Integrated	Integrated with road decom and culvert replacements

¹² Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹³ Please refer to question 7 – Accomplishment Narrative for more detail

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Accomplished within CFLR area but not coded to CFLR in database due to vacant Program Manager position

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Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹²	Proposal Goals Measured ¹³	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁴
conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP					
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	N/A	--	--	--
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	8.6	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	Integrated	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	750 426 ¹⁶	Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	Integrated	Integrated with invasives and timber
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	N/A	--	--	--
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	40.55	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$60,000 \$ 7,000	CFLN CFRD
				\$4,000 \$107,000 \$30,000	CFLN CFLN NFRR
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	82.24	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$40,000 \$30,000 \$64,000	CFRD WFHF Partner
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	5.91	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$22,202	NFRR
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	8	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$60,000 \$ 7,449	CFLN0214 CFRD0214
				\$106,607 \$30,000	CFLN CFLN

¹⁶ Additional wildlife acres accomplished in PAS and within project area but not coded to CFLR in database

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Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹²	Proposal Goals Measured ¹³	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁴
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0.76	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$106,000	NFRR
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	4	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$58,207	CFLN
				\$107,752	CFLN
				\$144,012	NFXN
				\$149,955	CFLN
				\$79,136	NFXN
				\$88,140	NFXN
					CFLN
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	835.4	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$ 210,000	CFLN0214
				\$ 16,600	CFTL0214
				\$ 16,700	MCC Partner Match (PA)
				\$ 10,100	Outfitter Partner Match
				\$84,300	CFLN
				\$107,400	CMTL
				\$57,200	Partner (MCC)
				\$61,500	Partner (SBF)
				\$42,800	Partner (Outfitter)
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	17.1	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	\$ 8,000	CFLN
				\$ 5,300	CMTL
				\$15,000	CFLN
				\$18,000	CFTL
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	N/A	Necessary for all goals	--	--
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	269	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	--	Associated with volume sold
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	952.8	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	\$339,075	CFLN
				\$247,534	NFRR(CFLN) supplemental
				\$106,889	CFK2

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Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹²	Proposal Goals Measured ¹³	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁴
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	14,659.1	Same as above	-	Associated with volume sold
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	860.1	Same as above	-	Associated 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	665	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	\$20,156	WFSU
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	25	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	\$117,083	WFHF
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-E-FED-AC	Acres	N/A			
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A			

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7. FY 2014 accomplishment narrative – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

The Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests and Clearwater Basin Collaborative (CBC) are celebrating another year of successfully implementing the Selway-Middle Fork Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project. The project is a testament to what can be accomplished when a sound restoration strategy is paired with a strong collaborative and implementation funds provided through the program.

There were a number of achievements this year, notable among them was the sale of the **Iron Mountain Stewardship Project** to Blue North Forest Products in Kamiah, Idaho. At just over 400 acres, the project is relatively small in size, yet the ecologic, social and economic benefits are great. Over 6.7 million board feet of dead and dying lodgepole pine will be harvested, reducing fuels in the Wildland Urban Interface areas of Elk City. Whitebark pine, a sensitive species in the Northern Region, will be replanted across much of the project area, adding important forest restoration benefits. However, the project's economic benefits are most impressive. A vibrant and competitive timber industry here in the basin is a major benefit to the Forests' stewardship program. Having a marketable use for forest restoration products is an important measure of success for our project and for the local economy. We have benefitted recently from high timber premiums being offered from local mills and the Iron Mountain Project was no exception. The project sold for over **\$960,000**. After completion of mandatory stewardship projects, the return to Forests' retained receipt fund is expected to be over **\$742,000**. In a time of declining budgets, these retained receipts will be reapplied towards additional stewardship projects, allowing the Forests to continue a robust program of restoration across the entirety of the Forests, not just within the CFLRP area. These additive benefits of the CFLRP program have been an expectation of many and we are now seeing the dividends of carefully planned projects. We anticipate this trend to continue through many of our upcoming vegetation restoration projects.

Project activities were completed this year on the **Interface Fuels Stewardship Project**. The project commercially thinned dense forests and reduced fuels on over 1,200 acres of wildland urban interface areas surrounding the communities of Syringa and Lowell. Purchased by Blue North Forest Product in FY 11, the project in FY 11 contributed over 8 million feet of timber to Blue North and other local mills.

Forest health improvement and fuel reduction continued on the **Lodge Point Stewardship Project**, purchased by Idaho Forest Group in FY 12. When complete, over 600 acres will be treated, all within WUI areas of the communities of Lowell, Syringa and Big Cedar. Interestingly, this project is thinning through overstocked plantations from 1950's and 1960's era management. The project's mandatory biomass removal qualifies for the Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP), authorized under the 2014 Farm Bill. We anticipate increased biomass utilization on future projects due to the BCAP program.

NEPA

The Clear Creek EIS, our large "landscape level" project, moved closer to completion in FY 14. We worked through a few unanticipated consultation challenges with Regulatory Agencies to ultimately come up with a better designed product and reached closure through formal consultation. Currently we are on a trajectory to sign a draft Record of Decision in early January after receiving a Biological Opinion from the National Marine Fisheries Service. The Clear Creek project would mechanically treat close to 10,000 acres and utilize prescribed fire on over a thousand more to reduce fuels in WUI areas, improve forest resilience by restoring balanced age classes and species compositions, and improve wildlife habitat.

A new, focused project emerged early in the spring of this year: The "Lowell WUI" (wildland urban interface) project. We are currently analyzing fuel reductions on approximately 300 acres surrounding the community of Lowell, Idaho, using the Healthy Forests Restoration Act planning authorities. We were pleasantly surprised and excited to see this project brought forward from the field by personnel who had not yet been involved with CFLRP project development and

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are pleased at the growth of our team. Fuel reduction has been a part of all CFLR project development to-date yet we have generally been working at a much larger scale. Small, focused projects such as Lowell WUI are example of capitalizing on all opportunities and the project is expected to move swiftly through the NEPA process.

Johnson Bar Fire

The need for community protection fuel reduction was underscored this year by the Johnson Bar fire which started on August 3rd in the lower portions of a heavily forested tributary to the Selway River. Initial attack crews struggled for days to try to contain the fire with the aid of continuous heavy helicopter bucket drops; however the extreme fuel loadings, a product of increasing insect and disease mortality, and fire intensity finally forced firefighters to back off and try an indirect fire suppression approach.

A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Leach) was brought in to manage the fire on August 9th and began indirect line construction; however a lack of control options, dense forests and extreme fuel loadings coupled with several wind events caused rapid and uncontrollable fire spread. Evacuations were ordered for the Selway and Lowell area residents and traffic was impacted on US Highway 12. These conditions continued for almost a week before a break in the weather moderated fire behavior. The fire continued to burn for weeks but ultimately firefighters were able to get containment lines in place to stop further fire spread towards communities, but not before the fire burned over 13,200 acres at a cost of \$13.3 million dollars. Smoke impacts to the surrounding communities were beyond unpleasant; they were unhealthy. Numerous air quality advisories were issued over the course of the fire, forcing sensitive people indoors and schools to cancel outdoor activities.

Shortly before the fire started, we hosted a field trip with the CBC to visit two project areas where we were either developing or currently analyzing vegetation restoration projects. At one vantage point close to where the fire would later originate, we viewed the forest mortality, fuel conditions and discussed the “what ifs” of a fire on that landscape. The subsequent Johnson Bar fire answered many of those questions and demonstrated the consequences of “no action.” Ironically, the projects being developed were designed to minimize the chances and reduce the negative impacts of an event like this fire. The fire, while a setback, has at the same time has created some new opportunities. We are currently evaluating salvage and rehabilitation options for the fire area. The fire area will also provide a convenient “learning lab” for us to evaluate and document post fire effects through our monitoring program. We are in the process of installing sediment monitoring stations and working with the Rocky Mountain Research Station to potentially implement an Adaptive Management Research Framework which would evaluate and inform best available scientific information with regard to forest resilience.

Watershed Restoration

Watershed restoration continues to be an extremely important and successful component of our project due largely in part to our partnership with the Nez Perce Tribe. Anadromous fish are an invaluable resource within the Clearwater Basin and to the Nez Perce Tribe. The long standing watershed restoration partnership between the Forests and Tribe has accomplished much towards reducing human-caused impacts to fisheries. From 1997 through 2013, the Forest Service and Nez Perce Tribe have partnered to implement more than \$40 million in aquatic restoration projects. For their outstanding leadership in the fisheries field, the Nez Perce Tribe received a 2013 “Rise to the Future” award from the Forest Service. The award recognized the Tribes passion and commitment to ensuring the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests provide some of the highest quality fish habitat in the nation.

The addition of CFLR funds has grown that program even further and created meaningful progress. In FY 14 one of the last remaining barriers to fish passage was replaced on the Selway River Road, restoring connectivity and habitat for anadromous fish and other aquatic organisms. A contract was awarded for culvert replacements on the O’Hara Road after a CFLR funded GRAIP (Geomorphic Roads Analysis and Inventory Package) study in FY 12 identified sediment causing

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“hotspots.” Over three miles of roads were decommissioned as part of a multi-year program to reduce unneeded road densities.

Due to additional CFLRP funding targeted to the Forests trails program, the Forest was able to open and accomplish critical deferred trail maintenance earlier in the spring season and later in the fall season on primary access trails in the CFLR project area. This work also aided in protecting critical watershed resources by repairing slides and stabilizing sources of runoff that could potentially result in erosion. This supplemental funding enabled the Forests to invest in partnership trail maintenance crews, utilizing both Montana Conservation Corps and Selway Bitterroot Frank Church Foundation crews. These crews productively opened and maintained trails all season including performing brushing and heavy deferred maintenance work.

Invasive Species

2014 CFLR funds further advanced the work to manage invasive weeds and protect weed-free areas in the Selway watersheds. Over 60 miles of trail corridor received follow-up retreatment using contractors, two Montana Conservation Corps Invasive Species Strike Teams through a Partnership Agreement, Forest Service invasives crew, wilderness rangers and volunteers. 3rd year monitoring results continue to show a 90% to 95% reduction of invasive weed densities within the treated corridors. The objective of protecting weed-free areas within the CFLR project area continues to progress with the reduction of invasive weed densities along the road and trail vector corridors leading into upland and riparian areas that are susceptible to but currently free of invasive weeds.

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?¹⁷

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	5,047 ¹⁸
FY10 thru FY14	81,705 ¹⁹

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:

The Johnson Bar fire, described in the narrative section above, dominated the fire management program for the bulk of the fire season. It is important to acknowledge that fire is an important component of the Selway-Middle Fork Project area; however this fire serves as an example of an unwanted event with significant negative social, economic and ecologic effects. Smoke impacts caused weeks of poor air quality, roads were closed to the public and evacuations ordered. Fire suppression costs topped \$13,300,000, whereas planned treatments that burned would have generated funds to be reinvested in additional restoration work. Unfortunately, in many places high burn severities occurred on slopes that have a high potential for mass wasting and increased erosion that could damage important aquatic habitat. We are working with the Nez Perce Tribe to install sediment monitoring stations to better understand the effects of the fire over time.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Reduction in annual accomplishment due to resource benefit fire acreages not being claimed in FY 14 as a result of active management beyond the end of the fiscal year. FY 15 will reflect those acres.

¹⁹ 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.

Additional Relevant Fire information:

- Summary of last year’s performance Fire:
 - Last year the Nez Perce-Clearwater Fire Program completed treatment on 25,810 acres. This was achieved through 490 acres of mechanical treatment and 25,320 acres of wildfire for resource objective acres. Of the acres treated approximately 65% were moved towards desired conditions while maintaining 35% of the acres in a desired condition. Costs for fuel treatments are approximately \$913,913 (\$156,105 CFLN & \$757,808 WFSU). Additional costs incurred include personnel and planning for approximately \$85,457.00. Fire’s total contribution to CFLRP in FY13 is approximately \$999,370.

- Summary of this year’s performance Fire:
 - This year the Nez Perce-Clearwater Fire Program completed treatment on 665 acres through management of wildland fire(s) for resource objectives. Of the acres treated, approximately 65% of the acres were moved towards desired conditions, while maintaining 35% in desired conditions. Costs for fuels treatments were approximately \$20,016. Additional costs incurred, for prescribed fire unit preparation, was \$117,083 (WFHF).

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2014 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 our projected accomplishments. We are working diligently to remain accountable to our original proposal within the realities of budget and capacity. Significant departures from planned vs. actual accomplishments were generally due to staffing. This year we lost several critical positions that we are currently working on filling. Similarly, new positions that were recently filled are working on getting their programs on track with expectations.

Projected 2014 accomplishments (from FY 12 annual report) vs. actual accomplishments

Performance Measure Code ²⁰	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Actual 2014 Accomplishment	Reason for difference
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	Integrated		
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	100	18	Staffing and capacity. Vacant Silviculturalist position is currently being filled.
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	450	18	
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	1,500	3,101 ²¹ (1116 recorded in PAS)	Increased funding has made program additive
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	N/A		

²⁰ Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2014 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

²¹ Accomplished but not reported in PAS

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Performance Measure Code ²⁰	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Actual 2014 Accomplishment	Reason for difference
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	350	194.5	Integrated accomplishments that are difficult to accurately project
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	N/A	--	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	30	8.6	Integrated accomplishments that are difficult to accurately project
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	5,000	²² (750 recorded in PAS)	Fire acres that would have counted towards wildlife accomplishments will be counted in FY 15
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	N/A	--	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	25	40.55	Prioritized several sections of roads for maintenance since projected accomplishment in FY 12
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	87	82.24	Meeting planned accomplishments
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	25	5.91	Engineering updated 5 year plan to reflect staffing and funding
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	19	8	Engineering updated 5 year plan to reflect staffing and funding
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	15	0.76	Engineering updated 5 year plan to reflect staffing and funding
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	3	4	Meeting planned accomplishments
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	415	835.4	Additional funding has made program additive. More partner accomplishments
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	319	17.1	Improvement miles erroneously entered in FY 12. Actual accomplishment is consistent with yearly improvement goals.
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	N/A		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	450	269	Difficult figure to predict. Subject to contractor schedules and actual harvest. Numerous variables including weather and purchaser scheduling.
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	15,000	14,659.1	Meeting planned accomplishment
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	Byproduct of above	860.1	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	1,000 ¹	665	Active fire management beyond end of fiscal year. Resource benefit fire acreages will be reported in FY 15

Comment [UFS1]:

²² Accomplished but not recorded in PAS

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Performance Measure Code²⁰	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Actual 2014 Accomplishment	Reason for difference
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	1,000	25	Burn windows did not materialize and Johnson Bar fire precluded burning
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	N/A		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	N/A		

11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code ²³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	15,000	Integrated
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1200	\$550,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	150	\$27,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	2,905	\$455,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	
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	N/A	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	10	Integrated
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1500	Integrated
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	N/A	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	50	\$18,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	95	\$135,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	15	\$90,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	7.5	\$880,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	5	\$80,000

²³ Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2016 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 ²³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	3	\$360,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	720	\$550,600
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	22	\$130,100
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	N/A	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1,045	Associated with volume sold
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	23,500	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	\$450,000	Associated with volume sold
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	N/A	Associated 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	2500	\$250,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	1250	\$100,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-E-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	

12. Planned FY 2016 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. Additionally there are plans to accomplish some costly but critical maintenance on a portion of the upper Selway Road that continues to slump into the river causing sedimentation. Planned accomplishments are assuming CFLN funding remains at current levels.

13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2015/16 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

The Forests are working diligently to strategically utilize CFLN funds as well as retained receipts to ensure that our CFLR project remains on track. Funds are being leveraged to the extent feasible, within program direction, to help offset declines in budget and ensure that we are remaining viable forest-wide. This caused a slight decline in “match” this year and potentially into the future, however we endeavor to meet the letter and spirit of program direction. It is anticipated that “Forest Product Value” (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract) from upcoming projects will play an increasing role in contributing to both matching funds and on-the-ground accomplishment of our restoration program.

The following table illustrates the total credit limit (full match credit upon completion of inclusive contracts) as well as our annual accomplishments, as depicted as credits charged in the current Fiscal Year.

Total Credit Limit				
Stewardship Project	Contract Award Year	*Mandatory work and authorized Optional work	Credits Charged in current Fiscal Year	Cumulative Credits Charged To-Date
Interface Fuels	2011	\$51,205	\$4,115.22	\$51,205
Lodge Point	2012	\$290,050	\$225,670.03	\$225,670
Iron Mountain	2014	\$129,017	\$0.00	\$0.00

APPENDIX A – In-Kind and Volunteer Match

Partner/Cooperator Name	Match Amount
Partner, In-KIND and VOLUNTEER	
Nez Perce Tribe – Culvert/Bridge Replacement - Direct funded thru BPA	\$235,764.00
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 program in-kind	\$40,524.38
Backcountry Horsemen – Invasive treatments	\$7530.00
Bitterroot – Weed management – private property inholdings and Outfitters	\$34,100.00
CBC collaboration – monitoring and CFLR program management	
Total	\$1,368,918.38

Appendix B – Funds Contributed Through Agreements

2014 Agreements	
Cooperator	Match Amount (In-Kind and Non-Cash Contributions)
AGR – Kidder-Harris – Road Maintenance	\$9050.00
AGR – Selway Bitterroot Foundation – Trail Crew Liaison	\$26,764.80
AGR – Selway Bitterroot Foundation – Trail Maintenance	\$27,297.92
AGR – Montana Conservation Corp – Trail Maintenance	\$105,346.00
AGR – Montana Conservation Corp.	\$
AGR – Clearwater RC&D – CFLRP Monitoring	\$137,548.91
AGR – University of Montana Weed Surveys	\$2,533.00
AGR – Clearwater RC&D – Wildlife Habitat Monitoring	\$7,200.00
AGR – Clearwater RC&D Elk Forage Surveys	\$2,997.00
AGR – Montana Conservation Corp – Sheep Creek	\$16,392.00
AGR – Great Burn Study Group – Noxious Weed Survey and Treatment	\$4,588.00
AGR – Kidder Harris Highway District – O-Hara Road Repair	\$9,050.00
AGR – Montana Conservation Corp. – Trail Maintenance	\$83,190.00
AGR – Idaho County Weed Control	\$11,800.00
AGR – Montana Conservation Corp – Weed Treatments (BTR)	\$27,000.00
AGR – Montana Conservation Corp – Trail Maintenance (BTR)	\$16,700.00
AGR – Revalli County Weed Control – Weed Treatments (BTR)	\$3,000.00
Total	\$490,457.63