

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Selway-Middle Fork/CFLR002

National Forest(s): Nez Perce-Clearwater/Bitterroot

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY17 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CFLN0213	\$35,693.21*
CFLN	\$2,364,693.69
Total CFLN	\$2,400,386.90

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year.

*Our records indicate that \$35,693.21 of CFLN0213 were expended which is different from the \$11,872.61 of expended funds displayed in gPAS.

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
WFHF	\$1,562,315.55
Total Carryover	\$1,562,315.55

This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

Funds	Total
Total CFLN Program Funding (CFLN + Carryover)	\$3,962,702.45

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CMRD	\$42,264.09*
CMTL	\$98,986.92**
CWF2	\$8,700.00
NFRR	\$345,183.83***
SRS2	\$93,163.89
SSCC	\$472,173.50
WFHF	\$1,933,716.75

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the gPAS expenditure report, minus the Washington Office funds listed in the box above and any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) listed in the box below.

*Our records indicate that \$42,264.09 of CMRD were expended which is different from the \$19,714.58 of expended funds reported in gPAS.

**Our records indicate that \$98,986.92 of CMTL were expended which is different from the \$104,854.82 of expended funds reported in gPAS.

***Our records indicate that \$345,183.83 of NFRR were expended which is different from the \$361,461.85 of expended funds reported in gPAS.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CWFS	\$35,000.00

Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds agreement (this should include partner funds captured through the gPAS job reports such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
In-kind and non-cash (see appendix A for partner list)	\$626,788.29

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY17)	Totals
Total <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY17	\$ 0

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY17 were captured in previous reports. This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

Program Income generated through Good Neighbor Authority Project timber sale (for sales awarded in FY17) Total Program Income*	Totals
\$30,000	Roadside hazard lop/pile. (Costs for approx. percentage in CFLRP)
\$33,000	Tinker Bugs project stand exams
\$40,000	Meso-carnivore surveys and protocol development. (Costs for approx. percentage in CFLRP)
Total	\$103,000

Program income should only be reported for CFLRP match if the funds are intended to be spent within the CFLRP project area for work in line with the CFLRP project's proposed restoration strategies and in alignment with the CFLRP authorizing legislation.

*Listed projects are from the IDL/Forest’s “spending authority worklist” and have been determined to be in direct support of the CFLR program.

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2017 (one page maximum). Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications. Examples include but are not limited to: investments within landscape on non-NFS lands, investments in restoration equipment, worker training for implementation and monitoring, research conducted that helps project achieve proposed objectives, and purchase of equipment for wood processing that will use restoration by-products from CFLR projects. See “Instructions” document for additional information.

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Fire Mitigation	Private Lands in the CFLRP area	\$40,040	County (Partner)	Idaho County
Fuel Mastication	Little Cedar Creek (Lower Clear Creek)	\$31,095	County (Partner)	Idaho County

2. Please tell us about the CFLR project’s progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal, and how it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan.

Coolwater Complex (2017)

Acres: Contained and controlled at 3,264 acres

During the 2017 fire season, the **Coolwater Complex** (Andy’s Hump, Old Man and Glover Fires) burned 3,264 acres above the community of Lowell, Idaho where the Lowell WUI community protection project was being analyzed. While the fire did not burn into the analysis area, the extreme fire behavior and continuous heavy fuel loadings – a product of accelerated insect and disease activity - posed enough of a threat to the community that an emergency fuel break was constructed in the same location as proposed in the project. In the meantime, the Forests were able to divert planning resources to expeditiously complete the NEPA analysis for the remaining project activities and sign Decision Memo using the HFRA (“Farm Bill”) CE Authorities in September 2017.

The Lowell WUI project will reduce fuels and create defensible space through mechanical timber harvest on approximately 166 acres within the Community Protection Zone of Lowell, Idaho. It is expected that the project will be sold and implemented by next fire season. CBC and local community members have been engaged and supportive, especially after multiple evacuations of the Lowell community during the 2014 and 2015 fire seasons. Through work with the CBC, local community and other interested planning participants, the project was modified to address concerns related to proposed activities in the Wild and Scenic Corridor

and a small portion of the Rackliff-Gedney Idaho Roadless area while still maintaining the fuels reduction benefits of the original proposal. More information about the project is available here: [Lowell WUI Project](#)

Please include acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack and acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape, and costs.

The 2017 fire season was very active within the CFLRP planning area. Active lightning storms came through the Moose Creek Ranger District (RD) in early July, starting a handful of new fires within the wilderness. Fire managers quickly moved to suppress the first wave of fire starts, due to resources at-risk, and the extraordinary amount of available season for wildland fires to grow across the landscape. Fire suppression activities were largely successful except the Moose 1 wildland fire. Moose 1 exceeded Initial Attack capabilities and an alternate strategy was determined for the management of this fire throughout the rest of the fire season.

One common denominator for the 2017 fire season, was a shortage of fire management resources both locally and regionally. Management of wildland fires across the forest, including the Moose Creek RD, were largely affected by a lack of regional and local fire management resources. This shortage of resources factored into all strategic and tactical planning and implementation decisions.

Fifteen fires occurred in the roaded front, of which the largest fire (Falls Point), was 29 acres. Forty-one wildland fires occurred within the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, or unroaded areas of the District. Two of these fires were over 10,000 acres, seven fires were greater than 1,000 acres, and the rest ranged from 900 acres to a small spot fire. The Forest and District totaled over 50,000 acres of wildland fire used for resource benefit.

The Andy's Hump Fire started near the wilderness border close to Coolwater Lookout. Due to the resources potentially at-risk, and the lack of local fire resources, a Type 2 Incident Management Team was requested to manage the wildland fire.

Preparedness funds (WFPR) spent to train and maintain local Fire Management resources, was \$500,000. Total funds spent on wilderness/backcountry fires was approximately \$197,597, while full suppression fires in the roaded front cost approximately \$115,000 (WFSU) and Andy's Hump Fire costs were close to \$2 million for management of the fire.

3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool? Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available [here](#).

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY17 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	21	31	\$1,063,021	\$1,345,661
Forest and watershed restoration component	31	36	\$313,511	\$522,988
Mill processing component	33	100	\$1,897,689	\$4,169,039
Implementation and monitoring	39	43	\$701,957	\$823,170
Other Project Activities	2	3	\$85,944	\$129,256
TOTALS:	126	212	\$4,062,123	\$6,990,115

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	21	31	\$1,063,021	\$1,345,661
Forest and watershed restoration component	64	75	\$739,321	\$1,206,267
Mill processing component	33	100	\$1,897,689	\$4,169,039
Implementation and monitoring	39	43	\$743,131	\$871,453
Other Project Activities	2	3	\$86,652	\$130,321
TOTALS:	159	252	\$4,529,814	\$7,722,742

4. **Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits. How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community from a social and/or economic standpoint? (Please limit answer to two pages).**

Among the most relevant socioeconomic indicators for the Selway-Middle Fork Project are the following:

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Job Training Opportunities	<p>The Clearwater Basin Youth Conservation Corps (CBYCC) provided on-the job training and career exposure for 27 youth, ages 16-18, in the communities of Kooskia, Kamiah, Grangeville, Nezperce, Orofino, and Pierce. The program has many funding and volunteer partners including the Clearwater Basin Collaborative, Clearwater RC&D, the USDA Forest Service, U.S Corps of Engineers, USDI Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Idaho Department of Labor, Idaho Firewise, Idaho County, Framing Our Community, and other local communities and organizations.</p> <p>The CBYCC program now offers a competitive, challenging and educational program for youth to develop workforce skills that will better prepare them for future natural resources job, all while completing important restoration work locally.</p>	<p>CBYCC Press Release</p>

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Project Partnership Composition	<p>The CBC and Forests are fortunate to have almost all of the core members of the CFLRP “Strategy Group” still managing the program after 8 years. This group was formed upon acceptance into the program and chartered to function as a steering committee responsible for ensuring a realistic, attainable yearly program of work that is consistent with the Act and delivering accomplishments towards the Project’s goals.</p> <p>The Monitoring Advisory Committee (MAC) has been in place since 2012 and consists of CBC members and affiliates, Forest Service representatives, local contractors and community members, private industry, governmental entities, university researchers, and representatives from regional USDA Forest Service research stations.</p> <p>The Clearwater Basin Youth Conservation Corps (CBYCC) is a partnership effort between the Clearwater Basin Collaborative, Clearwater RC&D, the USDA Forest Service, U.S Corps of Engineers, USDI Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Idaho Department of Labor, Idaho Firewise, Idaho County, Framing Our Community, and other local communities and organizations.</p>	NA

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Community Support for Relative Initiatives	<p>The Forests leveraged several new initiatives/authorities within the CFLRP area in FY 17 including the use of the Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) to sell the Woodrat Salvage Project and use of the HFRA (“Farm Bill”) CE authority to authorize community protection activities in the Lowell WUI decision. Both the GNA and Farm Bill CE authorities were supported by the CBC as well as local community members, business leaders and other planning participants. The GNA in particular has opened up a new and exciting set of possibilities through the partnership created with the Idaho Department of Lands. Program Income (PI) funding (almost \$1.5MM) from the sale of the Woodrat Project will be used to leverage the Forest’s restoration program and increase capacity.</p> <p>The communities with in the Clearwater Basin and surrounding areas have been extremely supportive of the CBYCC mission. The annual BBQ event for the CBYCC hosted approximately 125 volunteer and partner participants during the middle of the day on a Thursday. The CBYCC program was recognized as the State of Idaho’s “2015 Outstanding Project” by the Idaho Resource Conservation and Development Association. It has received numerous accolades from organizations and agencies participating in the program as well as crew members and parents.</p>	NA

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Relationship Building/Collaborative Work	The CBC and Forests are fortunate to have a relatively high percentage of the original participants still at the table after 8 years of the CFLRP program. There have been a number of successes and challenges that have resulted in reduced and increased periods of engagement. However, the dialogue between the Forests and CBC has remained exceptionally professional, with a high degree of trust as the foundation for a continued and ambitious program of work both in the CFLRP area and across the Forests.	NA

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process. What parties (who) are involved in monitoring, and how? What is being monitored? Please briefly share key broad monitoring results and how results received to date are informing subsequent management activities (e.g. adaptive management), if at all.** What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process? (Please limit answer to two pages. Include a link to your monitoring plan if it is available).

The Monitoring Advisory Committee (MAC) for the Selway-Middle Fork CFLRP project has been in place since 2012 and is a true third party group consisting of CBC members and affiliates, Forest Service representatives, local contractors and community members, private industry, governmental entities, university researchers, and representatives from regional USDA Forest Service research stations. Typically, monitoring projects are developed and reviewed by a representative technical team from the MAC with work completed by local contractors. The partnership between the CBC, the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, the Clearwater RC&D, and many other partners and contributors is integral to the funding and implementation of high quality monitoring projects benefiting the CFLRP area. All MAC-generated monitoring results and reports are posted on the [monitoring page of the Clearwater Basin Collaborative website](#)..

The MAC continues to develop and implement monitoring projects that assess ecological and socioeconomic changes in the project area resulting from CFLRP-funded restoration work as well as natural disturbances. Much of the information produced by the MAC, contractors, and other partners helps inform Forest Service managers and the CBC on forest health issues, the direct and indirect impacts of the project on the local community, and ecosystem services important in the Clearwater Basin. In 2017, the MAC and its partners began developing a strategic direction and budget for the remaining years of the CFLRP project and the 5 year post-project monitoring effort.

In FY17, several effectiveness monitoring projects were completed, including some that were begun in the previous year:

- **FY16 Socio-economic Addendum:** The 2016 report is the 5th rendition of the annual socioeconomic monitoring efforts documenting the Selway-Middle Fork CFLR project. The report will summarize available data on labor and employment statistics, wildfire conditions and trends for the year, CFLRP contracting statistics and trends, and TREAT information and interpretation of impacts with the project area. The MAC will be developing the scope of work for using the annual socio-economic reports to inform a more in-depth 10 year report for the project.
- **Restoration Action Strategy:** The Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests and the CBC are nearing completion of the Restoration Action Strategy (RAS) for the Forests. The RAS has been collaboratively developed with input and buy-in from the Forests' Leadership Team, Forest Planning team, and CBC members. Once fully complete, the RAS will help identify specific areas not meeting desired conditions, prioritize areas for restoration based on a weighting system, and assist in the development of a schedule of work for at least a 15 year period. The RAS framework is easily updated in order to continually adapt to changing conditions and implementation of projects across the landscape and will be integrated into the Forests' project planning and development processes.
- **Ecosystem Services Assessment:** The MAC developed an ecosystem services work plan to assess the production, value, provisioning, and management of ecosystem services in the Clearwater Basin. The list of potential services to be analyzed was narrowed to include timber, water, and recreation. In addition to available data, a dual ranking system was developed for volunteers to provide input on the most important values they felt these services provided within the Basin. The results from the analysis are currently being compiled and will be reported in early 2018.

6. FY 2017 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 the 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

* Means Blank Cell

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹	Proposal Goals Measured ²	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ³
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	NA	All goals are represented by this performance measure	Integrated	Integrated

¹ Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

² Please refer to question 7 – Accomplishment Narrative for more detail

³ 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 ¹	Proposal Goals Measured ²	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ³
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	648.6	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration	121,818 11,014 153,450	CFLN NFRR SSCC
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	252.8	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration	93,329 11,015 16,500	CFLN NFRR SSCC
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	0 NPCLW ⁴ 1,877 BNF	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration Goal 5: Weeds	148,201 120,000 44,940	CFLN CFLN MCC Participating Agreement (Partner In-kind) Outfitter in-kind NFRR RAC NFXN Nez Perce Tribe

⁴Weeds accomplishment data were entered into the FACTS and NRM TESP-IS databases. Year and BLI fields were correctly entered. However, we believe that the accomplishments were not accounted for in the national data pull for the annual CFLN report, because an auto-population data field did not fill in the transition between the field data collectors (tablets) and the database of record (FACTS), and our on-forest QC did not catch the error. We are currently entering the missing values in the database, and will evaluate the updated data to ensure that it will be accounted for in subsequent WO/CFLN data queries by performing test queries. We will make changes in workload distribution, timing of data entry and QC checks to ensure we do not have similar issues in the future.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹	Proposal Goals Measured ²	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ³
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	105	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	Integrated	Integrated with road decom and culvert replacements
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	N/A	*	*	*
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	33.668	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	Integrated	*
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	55,010.776	Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	Integrated	Integrated with timber and fire
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	N/A	*	*	*
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	49.376	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	20,000 14,700 17,000 7,000	CFLN NFRR CFLN CMRD

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹	Proposal Goals Measured ²	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ³
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	60.575	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	34,075 55,255 116,287 41,000 10,000	NFRR CFLN CFLN CFLN CMRD
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	*	*
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	4.475	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	34,745 68,161 90,500	CFLN CFRR SSCC
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	10.776	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	210,000 7,362 200,263 12,270	SSCC CFRD CFHF CFLN
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	*	*
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	1,031.4789	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	530,230 105,700 \$132,821	CFLN CMTL CFLN CMTL MCC agreement (partner in kind) Outfitter in-kind/volunteer
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	10	Goal 3: Aquatic Restoration	Integrated with above \$35,000	MCC Agreement (partner in kind) SBFC partner/volunteer

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹	Proposal Goals Measured ²	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ³
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	382	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	17,406.89 ⁵	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	*	*
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	11,841.85	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	663,715 76,602	CFLN NFRR
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	0.297	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	*	Associated with volume sold

⁵ Acres treated and volume harvested comes directly from units “accepted” and noted in TIM

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹	Proposal Goals Measured ²	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ³
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	55,668	Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	167,000	WFSU
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	0	Goal 1: WUI/Fire /Fuels, Goal 2: Resilience and Diversity, Goal 4: Terrestrial Restoration, Goal 6: Fire Regime Restoration	*	*
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	*	*	*

7.FY 2017 accomplishment narrative – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

FY 2017 marked a year of renewed enthusiasm and accomplishment after several years of challenges brought on by fire, litigation and severe storms. The commitment of the Forests, CBC, partners and community remains high with the groups discussing how to move the best features of the CFLRP program forward into the future and across broader landscapes.

Harvest related restoration activities neared completion on the Iron Mountain Vegetation Management Project. The Decision Notice, signed in 2013, authorized fuels reduction and forest improvement activities on approximately 450 acres, within the WUI areas of Elk City, Idaho. As described in previous annual reports, this project generated over \$740,000 in retained receipts that was used to fund additional restoration related activities such as reforestation and vegetation improvement activities within the CFLRP area over the past several years. Whitebark pine planting is scheduled to occur in FY 2018 and will mark the last phase of the Iron Mountain Project.

Restoration of the forest types found within the Selway-Middle Fork Project is predicated on reforestation with early seral species that are more resilient to the effects of fire, pathogens and changing climatic conditions. Reforestation occurred this year (FY 2017) on 648 acres (*over 1 square mile!*) of the CFLRP area with an additional combined 252 acres of pre-commercial thinning and white pine pruning to improve forest health.

All vegetation management projects within the CFLRP area are designed to increase species diversity which not only promotes resilient landscapes, but also provide the potential for increased management options in the future. This is particularly true in the mesic – mixed conifer, mixed severity fire regimes which typify the Selway-Middle Fork area where forested landscapes have trended towards domination by shade tolerant climax species. Follow-up or intermediate treatments to improve vegetation including pre-commercial thinning, pruning of white-pine plantations and even commercial thinning will continue to promote resilient landscapes.

Utilization of New Authorities:

Collaborative support and commitment was renewed for the [Lowell WUI](#) project when the Forest finalized analysis and decision in September 2017. The project took advantage of the amended HFRA (“Farm Bill”) CE authority to authorize fuel reduction activities on 166 acres in the Community Protection Zone (CPZ) of Lowell, Idaho. Residents have been plagued by multiple wildfire related evacuations over the past few years and the community remains threatened. The Lowell project was designed to provide a strategic place to engage or contain an approaching wildfire, much like the [Interface Fuels](#) units were used in 2015 to stop the advancing Woodrat Fire. Portions of the project occur in the Rackliff-Gedney Idaho Roadless Area and Selway Wild and Scenic River Corridor which generated controversy despite the demonstrated need and community support for the project. The CBC was instrumental in providing input on the project’s design and support for the decision and use of the CE authority. The Decision came none too soon, as the Coolwater Complex Fires (described in question 2 above) again threatened the community of Lowell, Idaho this past fire season. The

Coolwater Complex further demonstrated the need to implement the Lowell WUI project, burning over 3,000 acres outside of the community. The project is scheduled to be implemented in FY 2018. In addition to the fuel reduction benefits, the commercial harvest component of the project is expected to generate over 3 million board feet of timber for local community mills.

Following the Woodrat Fire in 2015, the Forests expeditiously planned the Woodrat Salvage Project with a Decision Notice signed in March 2017, authorizing salvage harvest on approximately 350 acres. Working under a relatively new [Good Neighbor Authority](#) (GNA) partnership, the Forests transferred implementation of the Woodrat project to the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) who auctioned the timber as the [second GNA sale in the State of Idaho](#). The project generated over \$1 million in “Program Income” (PI) which is held in trust by IDL and managed through the partnership agreement to increase the pace and scale of restoration activities. The Forests and IDL are very pleased at the progress of the [GNA Program](#) and the over \$3.5 million dollars of Program Income now earned between the Woodrat and last year’s Wapiti timber sale, located adjacent to the CFLRP area, which was the first Good Neighbor Authority Project in the State of Idaho. The CBC has indicated broad support for the program as well as the Forests’ commitment to exploring all opportunities to increase capacity and produce meaningful results. Several projects in the early planning stages within the CFLRP area are being evaluated as candidates to sustain the out year GNA program.

Johnson Bar Salvage

The final Supplemental Record of Decision (S-ROD) was signed in June 2017 for the [Johnson Bar Salvage Project](#). The decision marked a significant turning point for the Forests and the Selway-Middle Fork Project after working diligently to address a number of challenges, including litigation and a Preliminary Injunction (PI) granted by a District Court in May 2016 on the original Record of Decision. With encouragement from key partners and community, the Forest Staff persevered through significant turnover in both leadership and on the interdisciplinary team to address deficiencies highlighted in the PI and prepare a supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The process was further complicated when a historic and intense rain-on-snow event (described below) triggered a number of landslides, the effects of which needed to be accounted for and analyzed in the Supplemental EIS. The CBC was again instrumental in providing critical project level feedback and employed shuttle diplomacy that laid the groundwork for productive dialogue with the original litigants. Several objections were received on the S-ROD but the Forests were able to capitalize on the earlier communication established through critical review and feedback to [resolve the objections](#) to the point they were withdrawn. The S-ROD ultimately authorized 975 acres of salvage harvest which was immediately implemented by the purchasers of the original two sales Idaho Forest Group and R&R Connor Aviation.

Clear Creek Integrated Restoration Project

Planning for the Clear Creek Integrated Restoration Project continues after the original decision was litigated and withdrawn in 2016. Concerns involving the project’s potential impacts from sediment production and elk security are being addressed through Formal Consultation with the Nez Perce Tribe. At the same time, technical staff from both the Forest and Tribe are working jointly to address concerns with the project’s design and prior modelling errors in the original Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Staff are proceeding to work through the supplemental analysis and have received expert, independent technical assistance from the Rocky

Mountain Research Station to ensure the project’s potential effects are fully accounted for and/or disclosed in the analysis. The release of the supplemental EIS and Record of Decision are expected to occur in FY 2018 and implementation of the Clear Creek Project will mark an important milestone for the Selway-Middle Fork CFLR Project.

Nature’s Challenges

Responding to the challenges presented by natural events and their subsequent effects has been a persistent theme for the Selway-Middle Fork CFLR project over the past several years. To each of these challenges, the Forests have responded head-on to address the impacts and ensure a high level of safety for the public and employees all while continuing the mission and producing meaningful results. In March of 2017, a series of intense rain-on-snow events dumped historic levels of precipitation across a large portion of the CFLR Project area. Local weather stations reported over 3 times their average precipitation for the month in what was the rainiest march in 123 years. The intense rain and quickly melting snow triggered 52 known landslides, many of which began in recently burned areas as well as roads planned for improvement. A number of the slides resulted in emergency road closures which required a quick response by the Forest staff to assess and mitigate slide impacts. The teamwork and incredible effort required to repair and reopen roads was done by many of the same staff responsible for the Johnson Bar Supplemental EIS and implementation of the GNA program with additional support and workload provided from virtually all program areas across the Forests.

Transferrable Knowledge

The Forests and CBC were pleased to host their second Washington Office site visit in October 2017. The visit, originally scheduled to occur in mid-summer but postponed by an active fire season, provided the Forests and CBC an opportunity to highlight unique perspectives developed over the first eight years of the project and partnership. The “lessons learned” are focused on expanding the beneficial impacts of the project into the future as well as program refinements that could gain efficiencies if the program were reauthorized. A follow up meeting between the Forests, CBC and Washington Office Staff is scheduled to further explore these concepts.

8. The WO will use spatial data provided in the databases of record close to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification.

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2017	59,850 Acres ⁶
FY 10 thru FY 16	180,887 Acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2017)	240,737 Acres

If you did not use the EDW estimate, please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

⁶ This figure is less than the EDW provided numbers but has been used to maintain consistency from year to year.

For consistency, the following methodology (implemented at project initiation) was used to determine the cumulative footprint of activities.

FY 17 Total Treatment Footprint				
Activity	Accomplishment /unit of measure	Conversion	Acres	Notes
Road mtc/imp	125.2 miles	4 ac/mi	500.8	
trail mtc/imp	1041.5 miles	0.5 ac/mi	520.8	
road decomm		0.4 ac/mi		
Culvert replace		0.1 ac/ea		
veg est/imp		901.4	901.4	planting and PCT - counted only once
noxious weeds		1877	1877	actual treated acres
wildlife habitat improved		0		none claimed for FY 17 because it was already integrated with other activities
stream habitat improved		0		none claimed for FY 17 because it was already integrated with other activities
acres treated using timber sales		382	382	
acres of wui treated		0		
acres of non-wui treated	55668 acres		55668	Wilderness fire for resource objectives
		Total	59850	

Figure 1: FY 2017 Selway-Middle Fork Footprint Methodology

9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2017 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).

2017 accomplishments are tracking towards previously projected or planned accomplishments. Many program areas have already far exceeded the original 10 year goals, while others are still on track to be accomplished as projected. Forest Staff in cooperation with the CBC are working to update the 10 year project goals to reflect unforeseen circumstances that have resulted in delayed delivery of accomplishments across several performance measures. It is the intent of the Forests and CBC to continue to work towards delivery of the originally proposed program. The fire seasons of 2014 and 2015, litigation in 2016 and extreme storms in 2017 caused unforeseen and challenging delays to numerous projects that were either being developed or under analysis. As described in the accomplishment narrative, the Forests have responded and are continuing to move the planned program forward. It is likely that some of the originally projected treatment acreages and associated timber volumes will not be claimed before the end of the 10 year program. However, the Forests and CBC consider these projects a direct result of the CFLR program and their ultimate completion is an important measure of collaborative success.

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments

Please see updated lifetime goals which will be submitted on December 11, 2017.

11. Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2018/19 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

- Completion of the Clear Creek SEIS and a Supplemental Record of Decision is scheduled for FY 2018. The Forests are working closely with the Nez Perce Tribe to move this project forward utilizing review processes that are mutually acceptable.
- Continuation of repairs to roads and other infrastructure damaged in the March 2017 storms is expected to continue and may require program adjustments throughout the season.
- Scoping for the “Tinker Bugs” project is expected to occur in FY 18. This project includes remaining unburned areas that were proposed for treatment and being analyzed in the Middle Fork EIS which was cancelled after the Johnson Bar Fire. The Forests are exploring opportunities to utilize the HFRA CE or EA authorities as well as the Good Neighbor Authority to complete planning for this project. This is among the last of the CFLR project areas within a community protection zone (Syringa, ID).

12. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years. If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

A complete list of the Clearwater Basin Collaborative’s membership can be found on the CBC’s website: [Clearwater Basin Collaborative](#)

13. Did you project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2017 (both In-Kind contributions and through agreements)? (No more than one page):

The Forests applied for APHIS grant funds which would support ongoing Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) eradication efforts of new invaders across the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness area of northcentral Idaho and within the CFLRP area. If funded, the project would contribute matching funds that would support continued efforts between multiple partners working together in a recently formed (2015) consortium which includes, Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, Nez Perce Bio-Control Center, Nez Perce Tribe Watershed Division invasive management crew, Idaho Fish and Game Department, Montana Conservation Corps and Idaho County Weed Control. The consortium develops annual integrated plans that prioritize work, coordinate resources, and establish implementation schedules. The treatment strategies implemented by the group include those established in the recently signed decision for the Selway-Bitterroot Invasive Plants Management EIS which emphasizes treating new invaders and protecting weed free areas. This funding would contribute to sustaining the attention needed for important long term invasive weed threats in the 1.1 million acres of the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness Area (SBWA) located in Idaho.

The Forests have also led the implementation of the Good Neighbor Authority in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Lands. To-date, the program had generated over \$3MM in Program Income that would continue towards the required program match. The Forests are currently working with the Washington Office to develop consistent direction on utilization of the funds as program match.

14. Media recap. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available. You are welcome to include links or to copy/paste.

Press from the Clearwater Basin Youth Conservation Corp:

- [Clearwater tribune youth Conservation Corps](#)
- [Clearwater tribune a lolu adventure with the youth conservation corps](#)
- [Clearwater tribune employment and work experience](#)
- [Clearwater tribune so much more than just a job](#)
- [Idaho county free press crews work local projects gain experience](#)

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): /s/Mike Ward

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): /s/Cheryl F. Probert