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

National Forest(s): Payette National Forest

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY18 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
CFLN18	$2,335,792

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

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 2018
NFHF	$1,207,949
NFTM	$500,000

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.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
NFHF	$873,234
NFTM	$331,986
CMRD	$399,514
CMTL	$118,645
CWF2	$478,278
NFRG	$2,079
NFXF	$-1,948
RTRT	$448,247
SSCC	$238,861

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the FMMI CFLRP 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.
*NFXF: $1,948 was reported last year in the FY17 Annual Report, and after the report was submitted we discovered the amount should have been zero because it was an error since it included payroll

estimates/accrual. The negative amount for this year's report is a reversal from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018**
UOI (USGS) NIDGS Research Agreement	$100,000
RMRS WHWO Research (In-Service Expenditure)	$120,190

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 FMMI CFLRP 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 2018**
SWID RC&D	$7,812
ICL- LAC Facilitation	$ 720
Trout Unlimited- LAC Facilitation	$ 360
C ID Trail Riders Assn- LAC Facilitation	$ 360
Mile High Power- LAC Facilitation Treasure	$ 360
Valley Trail Machine Assn.	$ 360
CIMBA- LAC Facilitation	$ 360
Sandra Mitchell- LAC Facilitation	$ 360
Idaho Conservation Corps	$1,314
Southern Idaho Timber Protection Association (SITPA)	$12,500
University of Idaho (USGS) NIDGS Research Agreement	$25,000
Idaho Conservation Corps NIDGS Work	$6,200
Fish and Wildlife Service NIDGS Research and Work	$5,700
RMRS White-headed Woodpecker Research	$50,403

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project on NFS lands. 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 FY18)	**Totals**
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY18	$0 *3 Stewardship contracts were planned to be awarded in FY18 but were not due to LCBC litigation.

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY18 were captured in previous reports (FY16 and FY15). This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised NonMonetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

b. Please fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY18. Leveraged funds refer to funds or inkind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

Description of item	**Where activity/item is located or impacted area**	**Estimated total amount**	**Forest Service or Partner Funds?**	**Source of funds**
Contractor timber marking – Designation by Prescription	Cold Bear, East Fork Weiser and Restornation Stewardship Contracts	$31,317	Partner	Purchaser – included as appraisal item
Road Maintenance and improvements	Moon River Timber Sale	$12,000	Partner	Purchasers included as appraisal item
Description of item	**Where activity/item is located or impacted area**	**Estimated total amount**	**Forest Service or Partner Funds?**	**Source of funds**
Idaho Conservation Corps—Resource Stewards Agreement	Across the WLSH CFLRP Area	$125,000	Partner	AmeriCorps/Northwest Youth Corps/Idaho Conservation Corps

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape if needed:

As in previous years the Forest has utilized Designation by Prescription (DxP) with purchaser mark to gain capacity in order to increase the pace of restoration and volume output associated with the WLSH-CFLRP. Traditionally the Forest has utilized its own workforce to mark the commercial timber designated to be cut/uncut. Utilizing DxP allows the Payette National Forest to leverage the contract purchaser to complete this work through a subcontractor. This cost is not captured anywhere else in this report since it is an appraisal item, and is not bid on like a service item in the Stewardship Contracts. During FY18 a total of 803 DxP acres were completed on 3 different contracts (East Fork IRTC, Restornation IRTC and Cold Bear IRTC). This equates

to approximately $31,317 dollars ($38-40/acre) in work that the contractor completed in the WLSH CFLRP area. This is an increase in production above and beyond the Forest's current capacity.

Completion of marking these acres is essential for work to begin and continue on the East Fork IRTC, Restornation IRTC and Cold Bear IRTC Stewardship contracts. The goal of these contracts is to restore the landscape to historical conditions, which includes increasing the large tree and age class diversity of forest stands, increasing fire resiliency, and improving wildlife habitat. Road and riparian treatments will improve aquatic habitat and water quality by reducing sediment transport to streams and providing streambank stability. This commercial timber harvest not only directly helps the Payette National Forest accomplish restoration goals, but also indirectly provides benefits by generating funds to perform work as understory and plantation thinning, road improvements, road decommissioning and more.

The Payette National Forest entered into a four-year agreement in 2016 with the Idaho Conservation Corps (ICC) to engage youth and young adults in natural resource management education and job opportunities. This successful partnership has been able to add funds to the agreement in FY17, $75,000 and in FY18 $125,000, bringing total contributions to $552,381. Forest Service funds, in conjunction with the partner funds, will allow approximately 40 to 50 young adults to gain valuable experience in a conservation education internship, and be able to utilize their skills and experience to have the opportunity to get a permanent job with the Forest Service. In FY18, the Payette National Forest used this agreement to hire interns to work in many different staff areas and performed duties within the CFLR area.

In addition, some road maintenance and improvements targets were accomplished (see table 2018 Accomplishments page 9) through specified road work as an appraisal allowance and/or by stewardship credits within the integrated timber/service stewardship contracts. Costs associated with these accomplishments were not included in the separate BLI or partner match column. The Payette National Forest accomplished a significant amount of road work through timber sales or stewardship contracts. We have had approximately $1.5 million in road work as an appraisal allowance plus approximately $660,000 as stewardship service items to date.

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***.

FY18 Overview

The Payette National Forest consistently utilizes a holistic approach to fire management across the Forest and within the WLSH CFLRP Landscape. Fire is treated as part of the fabric that shapes the landscape, used to meet objectives when it can and then is extinguished when objectives cannot be met. In simple terms, "fight fire where we must, use fire where we can." The Forest is also actively implementing the principles of the 2006 Ten-Year Cohesive Strategy, the 2000 National Fire Plan and the latest effort, the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. All three principles overlap in their desire to protect communities and people through the concept of fire adapted communities, to restore and maintain fire adapted landscapes and to provide a sound response to undesirable wildfires.

In FY18, there were six fires that started within the WLSH CFLRP landscape; five were suppressed during initial attack work. The Mesa Fire on the Council Ranger District was a human caused fire that began on private property and burned approximately 34,729 total acres; 17,271 acres of CFLRP project area on NFS lands. The interaction of this fire and prior treatments is emphasized below; it was a very costly fire that required multiple Type 2 Incident Management Teams to achieve the full perimeter control objectives. Costs associated with this fire exceeded $24 million. Timber salvage opportunities on up to 400 acres are being pursued. There were approximately $73,042 worth of emergency rehabilitation actions with and Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) funds. Because this fire was human caused, wildlife habitat improvements were not quantified.

The Rattlesnake Creek Fire was a human-caused fire of 8,220 acres on private, BLM, Nez Perce-Clearwater and Payette Forests that burned into the WLSH area. The Rattlesnake Creek fire burned on 5,535 acres within the WLSH project area on the Payette National Forest. The fire did not affect WLSH planned or implemented treatments but did create some vegetation diversity on the landscape, resulting in habitat benefits. There were no viable opportunities for timber salvage. There were some emergency rehabilitation actions with suppression and Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER). Because this fire was human caused, wildlife habitat improvements were not quantified.

Within the WLSH CFLRP landscape in FY18, the Payette National Forest accomplished 22,700 acres of hazardous fuels treatment through the use of prescribed fire and both commercial and non-commercial mechanical treatments. The combination of NFTM, NFHF, SSCC, RTRT, and CFLN monies were used for these treatments totaling $1,097,970.

The Payette National Forest has improved fire regime conditions among 14,727 acres within the WLSH CFLRP area in FY18. These include: 7,281 acres of under-burning and 8,737 acres of non-commercial thinning, and 836 acres of invasive treatments. (This does not include commercial treatments.) See photos, Appendix A (p.26)

Smoke management and the public's perception of prescribed burning continues to be the biggest challenge limiting our ability to increase the amount of prescribed burning on the Forest and within the WLSH CFLRP area.

Fuels accomplishments are expected to continue to rise within the WLSH CFLRP area as the amount of NEPA approved fuels projects increases. Currently there are close to 100,000 acres of fuels work available within the WLSH CFLRP area to be implemented over the next 20 years. The current NEPA also includes the periodic return of fire behind the initial treatments. This periodic return or maintenance is an important factor in maintaining the desired conditions of the project.

An essential part of the Forest's fire management program is the integration of this program with that of our partners, cooperators and community. This year the Forest continued to participate in efforts to revise the Idaho Statewide Master Agreement and subsequent offset fire protection program, which directly effects fire protection and response within the WLSH CFLRP area. This plan was signed in 2016 and serves as the base document for the trading and streamlining of fire protection responsibilities across the state. Locally the Forest conducted cooperator meetings and fire simulations in and with adjoining protection agencies,

including other federal agencies, state, county, local and private land owners. Groups discussed fire management issues and put their skills to the test in multiple simulated fire exercises. These exercises have increased these groups' ability to work together during fire incidents. In addition to these meetings, a fire management pre-season session was conducted with the Forest and the four county commissioner groups. This session included the annual update on staffing numbers and fire season predictions, as well as an open and honest discussion of the fire management realities that occur on our landscapes that are associated with fire management within the State of Idaho. This discussion was anchored to the three goals of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy: restoring and maintaining landscapes, creating fire adapted communities, and response to fire. There continues to be challenges working across jurisdictional boundaries due to differing views of fire's role on the landscape and different mission goals for varying cooperators. The Payette National Forest will continue to work closely with state and local cooperators for fuels implementation and wildland fire response.

In FY16, the Payette National Forest's collaborative group, the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC), established a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Committee to focus on community protection around the town of Cuprum, Idaho and continues to participate in making sound decisions within this landscape area and WUI. Currently the PFC is actively participating in the design and framework of the fourth and fifth large landscape projects, Huckleberry and Granite Meadows respectively, which contains multiple communities within the Adams County Wildfire Protection Plan.

FY18 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	**Acres**
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	7,281
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	8,737*
Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	0
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition	836
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	22,700

* The FP-VEG-IMP came out to 8,737 acres of accomplishment in FY18. We also actually harvested 1,711 acres of commercial thinning units.

Please provide a narrative overview of treatments completed in FY18
including data on whether your project has expanded the pace and/or scale of treatments over time, and if so, how you've accomplished that – what were the key enabling factors?

The hazardous fuels reduction activities that were completed in FY18 were a part of the Mill Creek-Council Mountain, Weiser River Fuels, Lost Creek-Boulder Creek, Rocky Bear, and Meadows Slope project areas, all of which are encompassed by the WLSH CFLRP. These projects were developed with input from the PFC: Payette Forest Coalition. The areas treated in FY18 focused in high fire hazard areas near and adjacent to the communities of Council, New Meadows and dispersed residences and infrastructure including the Highway 95 corridor, powerlines to McCall and Boise, campgrounds on NFS lands, municipal watersheds, livestock grazing allotments, species specific wildlife research study areas (NIDGS), etc.

The past few year's activities has transformed prioritization of hazardous fuel treatments on the Payette National Forest. The Forest have been focused on non-commercially thinning along roadways and strategic ridges that essentially prepare larger blocks for future prescribed burning activities. This has enabled the Forest to increase the pace and scale of treatments as well as reducing costs associated with the treatments.

The Forest has learned that this increase in the amount of acres treated requires diligence on the part of fire management personnel as well as line officers in order to prevent unintended outcomes from a potential escaped prescribed fire. These threats often occur well after the initial ignitions have taken place, sometimes months since implementation began.

Please provide visuals if available, including maps of the landscape and hazardous fuels treatments completed, before and after photos, and/or graphics from fire regime restoration analysis completed locally. You may copy and paste these below or provide a link to a website with these visuals.

Expenditures

Category	**$**
FY18 Wildfire Preparedness[1]	$5,040,000
FY18 Wildfire Suppression[2]	$5,322,187
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	N/A
FY18 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	$72,159
FY18 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	$1,025,811

When a wildfire interacts with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary:

If additional assessments have been completed since the FY2017 CFLRP annual report on fires within the CFLRP area, please note that and provide responses to the questions below.

Each unit is required to complete and submit a standard fuels treatment effectiveness monitoring (FTEM) entry in the
FTEM database (see FSM 5140) when a wildfire occurs within or enters into a fuel treatment area.

[1] Include base salaries, training, and resource costs borne by the unit(s) that sponsors the CFLRP project. If costs are directly applicable to the project landscape, describe full costs. If costs are borne at the unit level(s), describe what proportions of the costs apply to the project landscape. This may be as simple as Total Costs X (Landscape Acres/Unit Acres).

[2] Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape. Describe acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack. Describe acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape. Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.

For fuel treatment areas within the CFLR boundary, please copy/paste that entry here and respond to the following supplemental questions. Note that the intent of these questions is to understand progress as well as identify challenges and what didn't work as expected to promote learning and adaptation.

****Please see the attached Payette National Forest FTEM report on the Mesa Fire on the back of this report****

Please describe if/how partners or community members engaged in the planning or implementation of the relevant fuels treatment.

- The Payette Forest Coalition was involved in the planning phase of the Mill Creek Council Mountain Project***.***
- ***Did treatments include coordinated efforts on other federal, tribal, state, private, etc. lands within or adjacent to the CFLR landscape?***
- Treatments occurred only on federal lands. ○ ***What resource values were you and your partners concerned with protecting or enhancing? Did the treatments help to address these value concerns?***
- WUI and federal timber land was targeted for fuels reduction and to help protect the community. ○ ***Did the treatments do what you expected them to do? Did they have the intended effect on fire behavior or outcomes? Please include a brief description.***
- Yes, the fires of 2018 burned into previous treatments and fire progression was slowed. Suppression tactics of direct attack and burnout operations were conducted where they may not have been without the prior treatments in the area. The treatments also created a safer environment for the wildland firefighters to operate in.
- ***What is your key takeaway from this event – what would you have done differently? What elements will you continue to apply in the future?***
- Wouldn't change anything.
- ***What didn't work as expected, and why? What was learned?*** ○ We had more tree mortality than expected when fire was used within the treatment area, but it remained effective because the fire slowed when it was within that area.
- ***Please include the costs of the treatments listed in the fuels treatment effectiveness report: how much CFLR/CFLN was spent? How much in other BLI's were spent? If cost estimates are not available, please note and briefly explain.***
- Estimates not available but prior year CFHF and WFHF dollars were used***.***

When a wildfire occurs within the CFLR landscape on an area planned for treatment but not yet treated: - Please include:

- ***Acres impacted and severity of impact.*** ○ Mesa Fire impacted the Middle Fork Weiser River Project for 4,000 acres of low, moderate and high severity: 1,486 acres low, 836 acres moderate, and 2,291 acres high.
- ***Brief description of the planned treatment for the area.*** ○ The area was scheduled for several hundred acres of Commercial harvest and 1,500 acres of noncommercial thinning and under burn.
- ***Summary of next steps – will the project implement treatments elsewhere? Will they complete an assessment?***
- Next step is to continue with the commercial harvest of the burned area. Implementation of the rest of the area not affected by the fire will be implemented as scheduled.

- ***Description of collaborative involvement in determining next steps.*** ○ The Payette Forest Coalition was involved in this decision***.***

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.

- Include expenses in wildfire preparedness and suppression, where relevant
- Include summary of BAER requests and authorized levels within the project landscape, where relevant ○ The Payette National Forest did not have any resource benefit fires within the WLSH project area in

FY18, the Mesa and Rattlesnake fires were human caused and resource benefits were not quantified.

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 TREAT Tool here.

In FY18, our timber volume harvested was based on the Cut and Sold Report (CUTS203F) and BioEnergy & BioBased Products report (BIOW201F) generated in the TIM database. The 22,012 CCF reported for the TREAT model includes saw logs, chips hauled to a biomass facility, and firewood within the WLSH CFLRP area. A report was generated for contracts within the CFLRP associated with timber and restoration and percentages were developed for funding and contract funding distributions.

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	58	82	$2,642,812	$3,215,222
Forest and watershed restoration component	3	4	$21,813	$35,495
Mill processing component	42	114	$1,311,083	$2,645,125
Implementation and monitoring	40	53	$1,778,404	$2,198,768
Other Project Activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	70	98	$3,186,371	$3,876,511
Forest and watershed restoration component	21	24	$157,651	$232,938
Mill processing component	42	114	$1,312,013	$2,647,003

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Implementation and monitoring	98	129	$4,258,637	$5,265,257
Other Project Activities	0	1	$4,214	$6,385
TOTALS:	**231**	**365**	**$8,918,886**	**$12,028,093**

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).

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
% Locally retained contracts	Approximately 210 jobs at mills and 42 subcontracting jobs have been created and/or sustained through CFLR contracts offered by the Forest. A total of 5,741 MBF of timber volume has been produced and delivered to 3 different mills over the course of FY18. Despite litigation, the Forest was able to award one timber contract in FY18 to a local purchaser who is utilizing a local contractor to complete the work. The timber value sold on this contract totals $962,016. The total value of contracts awarded from 2012 through 2018 is $13,990,016. Of this revenue, $13,028,000 is from stewardship contracts and has been or will be used to complete restoration work on the forest over the coming years that will include non-commercial thinning, road decommissioning, aquatic organism passage installation, road maintenance, and recreation improvements.	Moon River TS Contract Awarded 1/10/2018

Indicator	**Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges**	**Links to reports or other published materials (if available)**
Relationship Building/Collaborative Work	The Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) continues to be committed to the WLSH CFLRP to provide recommendations for large scale landscape restoration. The group has increased its membership to 24 voting members this year. The PFC helped strengthen the design, analysis, and ultimately the decisions with the CFLRP projects. In FY18 there have been nine meetings and three field trips with strong participation at each. The PFC focused their work on reviewing and providing input and support for the draft EIS for the fourth large landscape project (Huckleberry) and providing input during the development of a Proposed Action for the fifth large landscape project (Granite Meadows). They continue to monitor and support implementation of the first, second, and third projects. Adams County and the American Forest Resource Council (AFRC) served as Intervenor in litigation of the second large landscape project, Lost Creek Boulder Creek.	N/A
Volunteer/Outreach Participation	The WLSH CFLRP continues to work on building and strengthening volunteer participation working in conjunction with the Payette Forest Coalition. The Forest continues to build a foundation to develop stronger participation within the CFLRP boundary, including citizen science and monitoring projects. The Forest is currently working in conjunction with the PFC to build new opportunities and ideas to strengthen volunteer participation.	N/A

Indicator	**Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges**	**Links to reports or other published materials (if available)**
Project Partnership Composition	The Payette National Forest continues to work on the strength and diversity of partnership composition within the CFLRP. The Forest established an agreement with the Idaho Conservation Corps (ICC) to provide an opportunity to engage youth in natural resource	NRM, INFRA Trails data and VSR Reports reflect partnership and volunteer data.
N/A	management. In FY18 new partnerships have been created and existing partnerships thrive with the Forest in conjunction with CFLRP. These partners include: University of Idaho, Idaho Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Trail Rangers, USFS volunteers, including the Heartland Chapter of Idaho Back Country Horsemen, Idaho Conservation Corps (ICC) crews, Council Education Resource Crew (CERC), and other USFS personnel and volunteers. These groups help sustain successful work and decision making within the CFLRP.	N/A

The WLSH CFLRP has had great benefit to the local workforce. The projects have generated a stable timber volume which has created/sustained approximately 210 mill jobs and helped sustain the jobs of 42 sub-contractors. While the majority of the project area lies within Adams County, jobs have been created or sustained in the adjacent Gem, Idaho and Valley counties as well. Between 2012 and 2018, the Payette has awarded a total of 15 contracts in the CFLR area with 11 of those being Stewardship contracts and 4 being standard timber contracts. The primary purchasers of these contracts are Evergreen Forest Products (EFP) and Idaho Forest Group (IFG). EFP is a small family owned mill and is the last remaining local sawmill. EFP purchased seven of the stewardship contracts and two of the timber contracts within the CFLR area. Thanks in part to these contracts, the mill was able to run again and sustain 35 full time jobs over the past several years. See photos, Appendix B (p. 27.) The IFG mill in Idaho County employs approximately 175 employees and has purchased 5 of the Forest's stewardship projects. These contracts purchased by the mills are allowing the Forest to improve forest health, watershed health and fish and wildlife habitat through thinning, road improvement, riparian enhancement, management of invasive species, and fuels treatment. Revenue generated from the 11 awarded stewardship contracts helps offset the restoration treatment costs for road and trail improvements, timber stand improvement, aquatic organism passages (AOP) and prescribed fire.

Benefits to the local schools and surrounding counties involved the Forest funding and implementing the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program. Two YCC crews were developed and employed eight local high school students where they acquired conservation education and work experience in natural resource based areas within some of the CFLRP area.

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 major positive and negative ecological, social and economic shifts observed through monitoring? Any modifications of subsequent treatment prescriptions and methods in response to these shifts?
   - **What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process?** (Please limit answer to one page. Include a link to your monitoring plan if it is available).
   - **Please provide a link to your most up-to-date multi-party monitoring plan and any available monitoring results from FY18.**

Fire Regimes are monitored within areas treated by prescribed fire or mechanical thinning (commercial and/or noncommercial). Pile burning is not involved in the analysis. Fixed plots are utilized in measuring surface fuel loading, canopy base height, fire return interval, species composition, stand structure, and canopy closure. Only a small portion of each type of treatment within the various vegetation and fuel conditions are monitored due to limitations in funding and resources. Acres treated per year are recorded within the FACTS database. Project-scale monitoring captures the effectiveness of thinning and/or burning among area treated since 2012. Landscape-scale monitoring captures the progress made in achieving landscape objectives across the various treatments in all 17 projects within the WLSH CFLRP area. The Payette National Forest has improved fire regime conditions among 14,727 acres within the WLSH CFLRP area in FY18. These include: 7,281 acres of under-burning and 6,610 acres of non-commercial thinning, and 836 acres of invasive treatments. (This does not include commercial treatments.)

Range and Weed technicians continued surveying and inventorying system and non-system roads that traveled by vehicle, UTV, ATV and sometimes on foot for noxious and invasive weeds within the Huckleberry Project. Crews also began work surveying the Granite Meadows project area. Data collected will be used for baseline information. Weeds typically infest ground disturbed areas associated with road work activities, harvest units, prescribed burns, etc. Monitoring of these activity areas will need to be completed as activity units are identified throughout the project to collect baseline information to detect a change in weed infestations. The Payette National Forest noxious weed monitoring crew follows the Early Detection, Rapid Response (EDRR) process where if noxious weeds are detected, they are treated at the most effective time of the plant's life cycle. Usually at the same time these noxious weeds are detected, they are inventoried in the FACTS database, and monitored later in the season. Crews will use this monitoring data to treat the weeds the next year and at the same time continue to monitor the progress of the treatments.

A combination of implementation and effectiveness monitoring is being used to ensure restoration activities are implemented as described, provide feedback to project planning throughout the WLSH CFLRP landscape in

an adaptive management framework, and to verify the effectiveness of restoration actions for resource areas of concern. In response to the first two objectives, the Forest and the PFC participated in a series of field trips to review implementation of various activities such as road decommissioning and stand thinning. To verify the effectiveness of restoration actions for areas of concern, the Forest continued the eighth year of monitoring focused on evaluating the success of restoration activities on re-establishing low-elevation ponderosa pine dominated- forest habitats and associated wildlife species. The monitoring focused on habitat for the white-headed woodpecker (a sensitive species). Research is designed to assess how well the WLSH CFLRP is meeting forest restoration and wildlife habitat conservation goals. Current research by Dr. Victoria Saab and Jon Dudley of the Rocky Mountain Research Station contributes to on-going, regional efforts to monitor occupancy and effectiveness of silvicultural treatments for whiteheaded woodpeckers across their range in western Idaho, Oregon and Washington. One of the most recent products of this research is a completed M.S. Thesis (Space Use and Foraging Patterns of the White-headed Woodpecker in Western Idaho, Kehoe; January 2017). Forest Service wildlife crews are also conducting long-term wildlife monitoring, including baited camera stations and call stations, inside and outside of the greater WLSH CFLRP boundary.

The Payette National Forest has been partnering with the University of Idaho (U of I), Idaho Fish and Game, and the U.S.
Fish and Wildlife Service to study and evaluate the northern Idaho ground squirrel (NIDGS). Researchers lead by Dr.
Courtney Conway from the University of Idaho USGS Cooperative Research Station, are evaluating different forest restoration treatments aimed at restoring NIDGS habitat, including spatial and temporal assessment of diet/native plant species, and increasing population size. See photos, Appendix C (p. 28.) Most of the research sites selected for the study have been treated with commercial and pre-commercial thinning. Additional treatments completed and in progress include shrub removal at burn sites, slash pile burning and prescribed fire. This research project also provides funding for a U of I doctoral student, with a doctoral research defense scheduled in late 2018. Future products will include peer reviewed published journal articles relating to NIDGS and population recovery-based forest restoration research and sylvatic plague research.

To monitor fish habitat changes in response to implemented project activities and to describe baseline/existing conditions, the Forest has adopted the Forest Service PACFISH/INFISH Monitoring Protocol and A Watershed-Scale Monitoring Protocol for bull trout (RMRS-GTR-224). Since 2012, data has been collected in every sub watershed within the Mill Creek-Council Mountain, Lost Creek Boulder Creek, Middle Fork Weiser River, Huckleberry, and Granite Meadows project areas. Data will be collected following these protocols every fifth year and analyzed to monitor changes throughout the WLSH CFLRP landscape over time. Since 2012, habitat data and eDNA has been collected in bull trout patches, which are geographic areas that have the habitat requirements to support spawning/rearing of a local bull trout population. Long-term habitat stream habitat monitoring also has been established in project area subwatersheds within the WLSH CFLRP area.

The Payette National Forest has been working with the Intermountain Regional Office to acquire 248,000 acres of LIDAR data. Approximately 100,000 acres of the acreage is within the Granite Meadows (Project #5) CFLR area. This effort is coordinated with partners as the United Geological Survey (USGS), USFS – Rocky Mountain

Research Station (RMRS), and Oregon State University (OSU). The preliminary LIDAR was provided by the contractor to the Forest in April of 2018. The Forest collected field data during the FY18 field season and put in approximately 150 plots with the RMRS and OSU to model the data with the secondary (vegetative data.) The Forest is working with RMRS and U of I to have them process and model for secondary LIDAR products. The Forest is seeking funds for additional LIDAR acquisition in 20192020 that would complete coverage of the WLSH area. The Forest's LIDAR data is utilized to help design the projects and complete the environmental analyses that informs the decisions on the large landscape scale projects.

The Payette Forest Coalition has a monitoring sub-committee charged with gathering information on implementation and post-project trends and results. The PFC Monitoring Committee's goal is to review updates from Forest resource specialists on the monitoring the Forest is conducting. This monitoring committee periodically summarizes results and communicates those to the larger PFC group. In FY18 the PFC completed three field trips to monitor post-treatment outcomes, focusing on upland and riparian thinning and fuels reduction treatments, road treatments and stream improvements. The results of this PFC monitoring is being used to adapt the next projects (Huckleberry, Granite Meadows). The coalition planned a field trip event for a visit from the Forest Service Chief; because of unexpected conflicts the Chief could not make the trip, so the Regional Forester and Regional staff attended.

FY 2018 Agency performance measure accomplishments:

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation established **FOR-VEG-EST**	Acres	31	$15,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved **FOR-VEG-IMP**	Acres	8,737	$954,737

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants **INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC**	Acre	1,571.4	$117,825
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands **INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. **S&W-RSRC-IMP**	Acres	85	This performance measure is integrated with RD-DECOM
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-LAK**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-STRM**	Miles	20.5	Rolls up from other performance measures
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-TERR**	Acres	5,352	Rolls up from other performance measures
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved **RG-VEG-IMP**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance **RD-HC-MAIN**	Miles	218.8	$190,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance **RD-PC-MAINT**	Miles	171.9	$140,000
Miles of road decommissioned **RD-DECOM**	Miles	8.6 5.8 RD-DECOM-NON SYS 2.8 RD-DECOM-SYS	$110,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved **RD-PC-IMP**	Miles	8.3 *Showing in report as RD-PC-RCNSTR	$166,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved **RD-HC-IMP**	Miles	0.2 *Showing in report as RDHC-RCNSTR	$0

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Road Storage *While this isn't tracked in the USFS Agency database, please provide road storage miles completed if this work is in support of your CFLRP restoration strategy for tracking at the program level.*	Miles	Not tracked separately	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage **STRM-CROS-MTG-STD**	Number	2	$200,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard **TL-MAINT-STD**	Miles	103.96	$11,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard **TL-IMP-STD**	Miles	7.6	$29,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard **LND-BL-MRK-MAINT**	Miles	All work was completed within the CFLR area in FY17	N/A
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales **TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC**	Acres	1,711	$421,539
Volume of Timber Harvested **TMBR-VOL-HVST**	CCF	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A
Volume of timber sold **TMBR-VOL-SLD**	CCF	9,655	$964,898
Performance Measure	**Unit of measure**	**Total Units Accomplished**	**Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)***
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production **BIO-NRG**	Green tons	12,151	$291,624
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire **FP-FUELS-NON-WUI**	Acre	14,730	$708,480
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire **FP-FUELS-WUI**	Acres	8,010	$384,480

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres mitigated **FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS**	Acres	5,544	$1,097,970
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	7,281	$349,488
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands **SP-INVSPE-FED-AC**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands **SP-NATIVE-FED-AC**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A

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

FY 2018 accomplishment narrative – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

A wide variety of work was accomplished in FY18 through stewardship contracts awarded in prior fiscal years. Work is funded with the timber value on each contract. Accomplishments include road reconstruction as well as road obliteration; non-commercial thinning in natural as well as plantation stands; slash work to include lopping, scattering and pullback around residual timber (to facilitate RX burns) and grinding or chipping of slash piles generated from logging, which is then burned for energy at the local mill's Cogeneration plant.

The Forest Watershed Restoration Crew accomplished 69 acres of soil and water resource improvements within the CFLRP during Fiscal year 2018. Soil productivity and hydrologic regime was restored by fully obliterating road prisms for a total of 8.5 miles using the standard assumption of 5 acres per mile for a total of 42.5 acres: 0.6 miles of road in the Mill Creek - Council Mountain project area, 6.6 miles in the Lost Creek - Boulder Creek project area, and 1.3 miles in the Rocky Bear Timber Sale. In addition, 5.8 miles of authorized roads were stabilized and put into long term storage in the Mill Creek – Council Mountain project area. See photos, Appendix D (p. 29)

The watershed crew also implemented erosion control measures on 26 acres by treating unstable stream banks, hydroseeding and mulching road cuts and fills, and planting appropriately 5,453 native shrubs on projects across the entire Weiser- Little Salmon Headwater CFLRP area.

The Forest Noxious Weed crews completed 1,365 acres of noxious weed treatments within the CFLR boundary. These crews use the Early Detection, Rapid Response (EDRR) process to not only treat but monitor the progress of weed control. This work involved looking at previous year's data, treating those areas if needed, locating new populations, mapping any changes, reporting in databases and monitoring. The crews use the latest technology available to them to track these populations as well. The Forest awarded one timber

sale contract to complete vegetation stand treatments within the CFLR area. The volume sold was 2.8 million board feet with a value of $978,751.

The Forest accomplished over 5,352 acres of habitat and/or enhancement for terrestrial species in the CFLRP area in FY18. Restoration projects included various treatments such as commercial and pre-commercial thinning, prescribed burning and road decommissioning. Projects are expected to enhance habitat for federally-listed species such as NIDGS and endemic species such as white-headed woodpecker. Road system management work (i.e. closures, decommissioning) accomplished in FY18 also provided benefits for wildlife species, particularly big game.

Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel (NIDGS) and White-Headed Woodpecker (WHWO) research on the Forest continued in FY18. Researchers utilized a variety of innovative techniques such as light loggers, photo points and radio/GPS tagging. Light loggers placed on NIDGS should assist in evaluating possible effects of restoration treatments on hibernation and emergence parameters. Radio tagging data from both adult and juvenile white-headed woodpeckers is providing information relating to habitat and range use, occupancy and response to CFLRP treatments. See photos, Appendix E (p. 30-31.) Research conducted under both agreements is being presented at a variety of scientific conferences and public forums. In FY18, the Payette National Forest collaborated on a published journal article in the Wildlife Professional (July/August 2018) entitled “Collaborating to Save a Tiny Threatened Species, What Does the Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel Need to Survive?”

The Forest also achieved 20.5 miles of stream habitat enhancement through replacement of aquatic barriers and road decommissioning adjacent to streams. Two stream crossings were replaced resulting in reconnection of native fish species habitats. The majority of these accomplishments came from decommissioning system and non-system roads adjacent to stream channels.

The Forest also completed recreation, trail maintenance and trail improvement projects across several routes within the boundary of the CFLR area. There were over approximately 3,168 hours contributed by volunteers completing recreation improvements and maintenance across the Council, New Meadows and McCall Ranger Districts. Trail work within the boundary included trail maintenance and improvements by force account labor, Montana Conservation Corps, Idaho Conservation Corps, Central Idaho Trail Riders Alliance, Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association, Heartland Backcountry Horseman, and individual volunteers.

In FY18, the Payette National Forest Heritage Crew surveyed 2,655 acres in the Huckleberry CFLR area. This lead to the identification of three new historic sites. Seven previously recorded sites were also monitored and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. During this field season, one volunteer was utilized to help conduct new surveys and monitor existing recorded sites. This season the Forest also piloted a Nez Perce Tribal Intern program. A Nez Perce high school graduate enrolled in the anthropology program at Lewis and Clark State College was hired. Through this program the heritage/archaeology staff provided training in archaeological survey methods, site monitoring practices, and career development opportunities. This intern assisted in project survey and site monitoring on the Huckleberry CFLRP. Not only did this provide

a career and educational opportunity for the intern, it developed a skillset specific to land management agencies and helped to foster Forest-Tribal relationships.

In FY18, Idaho Conservation Corps (ICC) crews completed a fencing project, fire line construction, wildlife surveys, and pre-commercial thinning and layout within the WLSH CFLR area. The ICC provided the Payette National Forest with seasonal crews from early June through October. The partner contributions to this agreement were $28,900. These crews completed work including layout of 460 acres of noncommercial thinning (NCT) on the Middle Fork Weiser River (MFWR) project for the WLSH CFLRP. In support of the Forest fuels program, the crew aided in fire line construction for a prescribed burn designed to help the endangered Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel and in layout of future treatment areas. The ICC crews also completed a high priority fence project in the MFWR project area that included fence repair and fence removal. The two crews worked together to complete the three-mile fence improvement project during the Mesa Fire when access to the MFWR project area was restricted.

Soil and water resource improvements accomplished through road decommissioning, erosion control, and revegetation treatments have provided opportunities to engage volunteers and youth groups in actual "on-the-ground" resource restoration. During FY18, the Council Ranger District funded one summer intern through an agreement with the Council School District. The intern worked with Council Ranger District engineering program. This intern was a member of the local community and provided much needed capacity to complete planned work. In post-season interviews, this student expressed interest in applying for summer work with the Forest Service in the future. Five other students from the Council School assisted in programs like range and recreation with fence, spring, campground and trail maintenance.
This year also included an overnight campout to learn about traditional skills like cross cut saws and packing, as well as Leave No Trace Ethics, while performing trail maintenance on a trail in the CFLRP project area. The high school has built and operated a nursery to grow and then plant native shrubs on watershed restoration projects. Approximately 2,000 native seedlings were grown by the school in exchange for funding that the Forest Service provides through an agreement to help support the school native plant greenhouse. This Council School crew grew and planted these upland and riparian vegetation for use in WLSH CFLRP projects The Boy Scouts and other youth groups have spread grass seed, planted conifers and shrubs, and assisted establishing monitoring plots.

Opportunities were provided to local youth through the Forest's Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program in both Adams and Valley County in FY18. Two YCC crews were established—one crew based out of Council, Idaho and the other based out of McCall, Idaho. Both YCC crews were comprised of four local high school students and a crew lead. All eight students and the crew leads worked and acquired conservation education in natural resource based areas including recreation, range, watershed, wildlife, and fisheries. These employees worked within the CFLRP area intermittently throughout the summer season. See photos, Appendix F (p.32-33)

In FY18 the Forest had many significant projects and opportunities to be able to hire interns through a partnership with the Idaho Conservation Corps and provide them a great educational experience as well as a successful job opportunity. For FY18, the Payette National Forest hired 17 interns. Some worked as

engineering technicians learning and working on road maintenance and biological technicians doing weed control on the west side of the Forest. Forestry Technicians were hired as timber and silviculture technicians to work within our CFLRP boundary and large landscape projects. Other technicians were hired in heritage, fisheries and watershed management. The Payette National Forest continues to build this successful partnership program and increase the amount of internships available. The Forest strives to provide opportunities to individuals for field experience, but also help them build a foundation for a future career in natural resource management.

The Forest also had an extensive internship program with interns from Treasure Valley Community College (TVCC).
Interns gained experience in timber sale preparation, silviculture, range and engineering in New Meadows and Council Ranger Districts. Two TVCC interns worked on the contract prep crews, performing essential tasks such as laying out and marking more than 1000 acres of treatment units, measuring riparian buffers and GPSing unit boundaries. These interns assisted on other restoration work throughout the Forest with other resource groups and ICC interns within the WLSHCFLRP area.
The Payette Forest Coalition (PFC), now in its eighth year working with the WLSH project, remains committed and active in learning about the WLSH CFLRP program and providing project design recommendations for large scale landscape restoration. The Payette Forest Coalition grew from 22 to 24 voting members in 2018. The Steering Team added three new members and now has a total of five members, including the Valley County Parks and Recreation Director. Adams County and the American Forest Resource Council (AFRC) supported the Forest as Intervenors in the
Plaintiff's appeal to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals on the Lost Creek Boulder Creek project. Payette Forest Coalition recommendations have strengthened the design, analysis, and ultimately the decisions with the projects. There have been nine meetings and three field trips in 2018, with strong participation at each. The August field trip included the Regional Forester and Regional Directors and staff. This year the Payette Forest Coalition focused their work on planning of the Huckleberry (fourth large landscape project) and Granite Meadows (fifth large landscape project.)

The PFC continues to monitor and support implementation of the first, second, and third projects: Mill Creek Council
Mountain (50,000 acres), Lost Creek Boulder Creek (80,000 acres), and Middle Fork Weiser River (50,000 acres). The Lost Creek Boulder Creek (LCBC) project was litigated as the plaintiffs appealed Judge Lodge's District Court decision to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals issued a ruling in August that remanded the project back to the District Court. The Forest requested a re-hearing and no injunction was requested by plaintiffs. Work on LCBC restoration projects continued through FY18.

The Payette National Forest continued the partnership and agreement with Southwest Idaho RC&D to administer the contracts and payments for Payette Forest Coalition facilitator, note keeper, and web services.

The Land Allocation Committee, a sub-committee of the PFC, met monthly throughout FY18 to evaluate land use designations on the east side of the Forest. The group developed a charter, hired facilitators, and is working towards recommendations on potential adjustments to recommended wilderness and other

backcountry designations on the Forest. Facilitation of the Committee was provided by University of Idaho facilitators and funding for the facilitation was shared by multiple partners.

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

- **If the estimate is consistent and accurate**, please confirm that below and skip this question.
  If the gPAS spatial information does NOT appear accurate, describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project below (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2018	11,811 acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2018)	131,145 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?
A query utilizing FACTS spatial data combined with FACTS tabular data was completed for FY 2018. This process involved selecting any Sub-Unit Identifications (SUIDs) associated with the CFLR013 implementation project that were reported as accomplished and/or completed in FACTS in FY 2018 and joining that tabular data with the spatial data. The acres of these polygons were then calculated and that is what has been reported as footprint acres for FY 2018. The Forest also refers to the prior year reports developed. Data was also analyzed and compared with the results from the Washington Office.

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2018 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.** Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (Please limit answer to two pages).

As reported in previous years, at the time of the original proposal the Forest was anticipating that an additional cogeneration facility was going to be built within the WLSH CFLRP area to produce large amounts of biomass material, and the facility plans were cancelled. The Forest continues to subsidize the removal of biomass with stewardship contracts to achieve this performance measure and meet the target goals.

While the Weiser Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP did not commit to the Watershed acres Restored Annually (WTRSHDRSTR-ANN) performance measure, the Forest achieved 32,217 acres in the project area that counts toward the measure for FY 2018, which is an integrated target based on nine other performance measures. The Forest believes it is worth reporting as it provides a measure of the overall intensity of the work that is being performed in the project area.

Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments

This table is intentionally left blank due to FY19 expected accomplishments not changing from the FY17 report

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	+	+	+
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	+	+	+
Performance Measure Code	**Unit of measure**	**Work Plan 2019**	**Planned Accomplishment For 2019**	**Amount ($)**
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	+	+	+
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	+	+	+
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	+	+	+
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	+	+	+
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	+	+	+
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	+	+	+
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	+	+	+
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	+	+	+
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	+	+	+

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2019 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

10. **Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2019 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** e(no more than 1 page): If do want to compare lifetime goals to date, link here.

The Forest's FY19 accomplishments and funding do not differ from the CFLRP project work plan, and the Forest plans to continue to improve the success of programs and opportunities implemented. The Forest will continue to work with the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) to plan and implement integrated resource landscape restoration projects, including completion of the Final EIS and decision for Huckleberry (Project #4) scheduled for a Final EIS and decision in FY 2019, and completion of a Draft EIS for Granite Meadows (Project #5) scheduled for a draft EIS in FY 2019. The Forest and PFC will continue to monitor and evaluate the results of implementation of the projects, and use this information to adapt in future projects.

The Payette National Forest continues to improve and expand youth and conservation education programs. Local schools have expressed interest in partnering with the Forest Service, developing school field days and field trips associated with natural resources. The Forest is continuing to apply for grants and seek out partnerships to build a strong foundation to our local youth programs. Youth programs as the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and the Council Education Resource Crew (CERC) will continue to increase our ability to hire local youth. These youth programs are essential to the Payette and exhibit successful work that is being done within the CFLRP boundary.

In FY18 the Forest had many significant projects and opportunities to be able to hire interns through a partnership with the Idaho Conservation Corps and provide them a great educational experience as well as a successful job opportunity. For FY18, the Payette National Forest was able to hire 17 interns to work as engineering technicians learning and working on road maintenance, biological technicians doing weed control on the west side of the Forest. Forestry Technicians were hired in as timber and silviculture technicians doing work within our CFLRP boundary and large landscape projects. Other technicians were hired in heritage, fisheries and watershed management. The Payette National Forest continues to build this successful partnership program and increase the amount of internships available. The Forest strives to provide opportunities to individuals for field experience, but also help them build a foundation for a future career in natural resource management.

11. **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.

Our collaborative, the Payette Forest Coalition maintains and manages their own website: Payette Forest Coalition Working Together Since 2009. They also have a newly established Facebook page under Payette Forest Coalition. Their current member list is located on that website or the link below can be used to go directly to the list:

Basic Conditions of Collaboration Responses

The Payette Forest Coalition (PFC), now in its eighth year working with the WLSH project, is actively committed in decision making and collaboration with the CFLRP program. They have strengthened the design and analysis of the projects with the large landscape area. The PFC continues to strengthen every year and increase in diversity. Their group has grown from 14 voting members at the beginning of the CFLRP project to now 24 voting members. The Payette Forest Coalition's steering committee has acquired new enthusiastic members to make up a strong and diverse decision making body. The collaborative group continues to work on dynamics of team building and cohesion at a high, consistent level. See photos, Appendix G (p.34)

13. **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.

Payette National Forest CFLRP Media 2018

Congressional Staff Briefing: Quarterly meetings; Mike Roach (Congressional Staffer with Senator Mike Crapo) actively participates in the Payette Forest Coalition meetings.

Social Media:

Facebook: Facebook / Payette National Forest; 25 posts

Twitter: twitter/ Payette Forest

News Releases/Articles:

December 28, 2017: LA Times: latimes ublic-land-collaborate-2017story truly representative process' for managing public land. November 9, 2017: McCall Star News

McCall Star News

MAIN NEWS—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2017


Thursday
The Star-News
It's Giles, Holmes, Sowers
Change in the Landscape

Change in the Landscape

Payette program restores vast swaths of forests
BY MAX SILVERSON
for The Star-News

Andre Snyder peered into a cavernous culvert recently installed on the west branch of the Weiser River west of New Meadows. The 14-foot wide culvert was installed to replace the previous four-foot culvert that sat in its place for years, blocking fish passage.

The culvert is just one example of how an initiative by the Payette National Forest is restoring the land and water in large swaths of national forest.

Since 2012, the Payette has selected tracts of land for what are known as Collaborative Landscape Forest Restoration Projects.

Two projects are underway, one is nearly to start, and two more are in the planning stages spanning nearly 1 million acres, half of which are on the Payette.

Commercial timber cutting is not used on all landscape projects, but when it is, the projects do not operate like typical timber sales, Payette Public Affairs Officer Brian Harris said.

The projects operate under what are called stewardship contracts, which allow the Payette to exchange goods for services, he said.

Timber value is traded for forest restoration projects such as thinning, chipping, culvert replacement to allow for fish passage, taking roads out of service and rerouting of roads that cause erosion and sediment runoff, Harris said.

The projects operate under the umbrella name of the Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project.

The largest is the 80,000 acre Lost Creek-Boulder Creek project on the New Meadows Ranger District.

The 50,000 acre Mill Creek-Council Mountain project is nearing completion, and the 50,000 acre Middle Fork-Weiser River project may begin in the spring. Both are on the Council Ranger District.

In planning is the 67,000 acre Huckleberry project, also on the Council district, and a fifth project is in the early planning process.

Fish in the west branch of the Weiser River have given their opinion on the new culvert.

"There were fish trying to swim up this when we were setting it up," Payette Fisheries Biologist Jason Greenway said.

"I don't doubt the effectiveness of it."

The culvert, which cost nearly $100,000, provides a natural stream channel for rainbow trout, sculpin, Idaho giant salamanders and other aquatic species, he said.

The landscape projects are the result of the Omnibus Appropriations Act passed by Congress in 2009 which allows the Forest Service to collaborate with local groups on large-scale projects.

Locally, the Payette Forest Coalition was formed. Members include those from conservation and recreation groups, the timber industry and others with interests in national forests.

"The process of planning is still the same as other, smaller forest projects, but the Payette Forest Coalition comes in with recommendations during the early planning," Harris said. "It remains to the Forest Service to accept those recommendations, but getting that local stakeholder information is critical," he said.

About $48 million has been spent on restoration work so far and has included building or rebuilding 26 stream passages and restoring 147 miles of streams.

More than 104,000 acres of forest have been thinned by cutting or controlled burns to reduce the intensity of wildfires, and 12,000 acres have been cleared of noxious weeds and invasive plants.

A total of 2,350 miles of road and 1,069 miles of trails have been maintained and improved.

More than 232 million board feet of timber has been harvested, and about 87,000 tons of wood chips and other leftovers from logging have been produced that can be burned in steam-powered electrical turbines, among other uses. The project has created new jobs as well, with 35 full-time jobs added at the Evergreen Forest sawmill west of New Meadows, Harris said.

Payette landscape restoration projects underway, still in planning

Here is a rundown on the projects underway and in the planning stages for the Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project on the Payette National Forest.

MILL CREEK-COUNCIL MOUNTAIN

The 50,000-acre Mill Creek-Council Mountain project was the first of the collaborative projects, with implementation of restoration work starting in 2012.

Work on the project located to the east of Council is now winding down and close to completion but there is still some activity within the project.

LOST CREEK-BOULDER CREEK

The 80,000-acre Lost Creek-Boulder Creek project located to the west of New Meadows is in the early implementation stages. It is currently the most active of the five projects.

Lost Creek-Boulder Creek was approved in 2014. Five stewardship contracts have been awarded and are currently underway and three more will be starting in the next two years.

MIDDLE FORK WEISER RIVER

The 50,000-acre Middle Fork Weiser project is in the late stages of environmental planning and public involvement. It is located to the west of Council adjacent to the Mill Creek-Council Mountain project.

HUCKLEBERRY

The Huckleberry Landscape Restoration Project covers 67,000 acres northwest of Council.

The project is in the early stages of public involvement and analysis. A concrete plan is projected to be completed in the spring of 2019. FIFTH PROJECT

The Forest Service is in the process of planning a fifth collaborative restoration project with the help of the Payette Forest Coalition, but it is in the initial planning stages.

at See a video about the projects

Star News, November 8, 2018

The Fire Before the Fire

Controlled burns helped contain spread of Mesa Fire

BY MAX SILVERSON
for The Star-News

Controlled burns set three months before the Mesa Fire last summer are being credited with helping slow the spread of the blaze east of Council, Payette National Forest officials said.

Because of the controlled burns, the Mesa Fire proved to be relatively easy to contain, despite being active during some of the hottest and driest days of the summer, Payette officials said.

Firefighters were able to slow the advance of the fire, plan a more precise strategy and reduce risk to firefighters, Fire Management Specialist David LaChapelle said.

“This was some of the easiest burning to catch in an August wildfire because of treatments to the forest,” LaChapelle said.

Controlled burns are lit during the spring and fall to burn small portions of a forest. The lack of undergrowth, duff and small trees slows the progress any unplanned wildfires.

The burns in the area where the Mesa Fire came through were part of the Mill Creek-Council Mountain restoration project.

The project, which finished major operations in 2016, included about 4,600 acres of controlled burns as well as logging of large and small trees.

The Mesa Fire started on July 26 when an axle broke on a car traveling on U.S. 95 north of Council.

The driver pulled over to the side of the road, but not before sparks from the axle dragging on the pavement started the wildfire.

The high temperature that day was 102, perfect conditions for a devastating blaze.

Nearly 35,000 acres burned before the fire was declared contained on Aug 25.

The fire quickly moved from the side of the highway, across grasslands and up Cottonwood Canyon in the direction of Council Mountain.

The fire caused only intermittent destruction in a relatively predictable pattern, LaChapelle said.

That predictability allowed crews to work directly on the fire line, using bulldozers and existing roads to create barriers that would contain the fire within areas that had already been burned.

"It makes it so much easier to work on a fire in an area that has been treated," said Eli Grooms, assistant fire management officer for the Council Ranger District.

"I have less concern for the safety of the people I'm going to engage in the fire," said Grooms, who led the initial attack on the Mesa Fire.

Without controlled fire in the area, the Mesa Fire could have expanded out of control, Grooms said.

"Had we not treated the basin near Cookhouse Gulch in the spring, the fire could have easily spread up to the top and over Council Mountain," he said. "If it gets over to the Middle Fork side, we're dealing with a whole different ballgame." In contrast to the Mesa Fire, the Rattlesnake Creek Fire north of New Meadows started a week earlier but continued to burn out of control for weeks after the Mesa Fire was contained.

Terrain burned in the Rattlesnake Creek Fire had not been treated with fire like the Mesa Fire, creating a far more complex and difficult task for crews to complete.

Fire crews were still dealing with the Rattlesnake Creek Fire when Council Ranger District crews were lighting more controlled fires in the Mill Creek-Council Mountain project area three weeks ago, LaChapelle said.

Since the Mesa Fire was brought under control, Forest Service crews have conducted controlled burns on 2,300 acres of land near the area where the fire burned.

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): _____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): _____

Draft reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): _____

APPENDIX A:

Prescribed burning operations on the West Zone within the WLSH CFLRP Boundary

APPENDIX B:

Mill Operations in Adams and Valley County, Idaho

Evergreen Mill in Adams County

Idaho Forest Group Mill in Idaho County

APPENDIX C:

Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel (NIDGS) in the CFLRP boundary

APPENDIX D:

Road Decommissioning and Planting Operations within the CFLRP (Before and After)

Rd 505573000

Rd 507871000

APPENDIX E:

Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel (NIDGS) Research within the CFLR Area

APPENDIX E:

White Headed Woodpecker (WHWO) Research within the CFLR Area

APPENDIX F:

Youth Conservation Corps Watershed Work on the Payette National Forest

APPENDIX F:

Youth Conservation Corps Crews working at the South Fork Salmon River Weir

APPENDIX G:

Payette Forest Coalition

Mesa Wildfire Fuel Treatment Effectiveness Report

Prepared for: Phil Graeve

10/31/2018, 9:18:52 AM

Map

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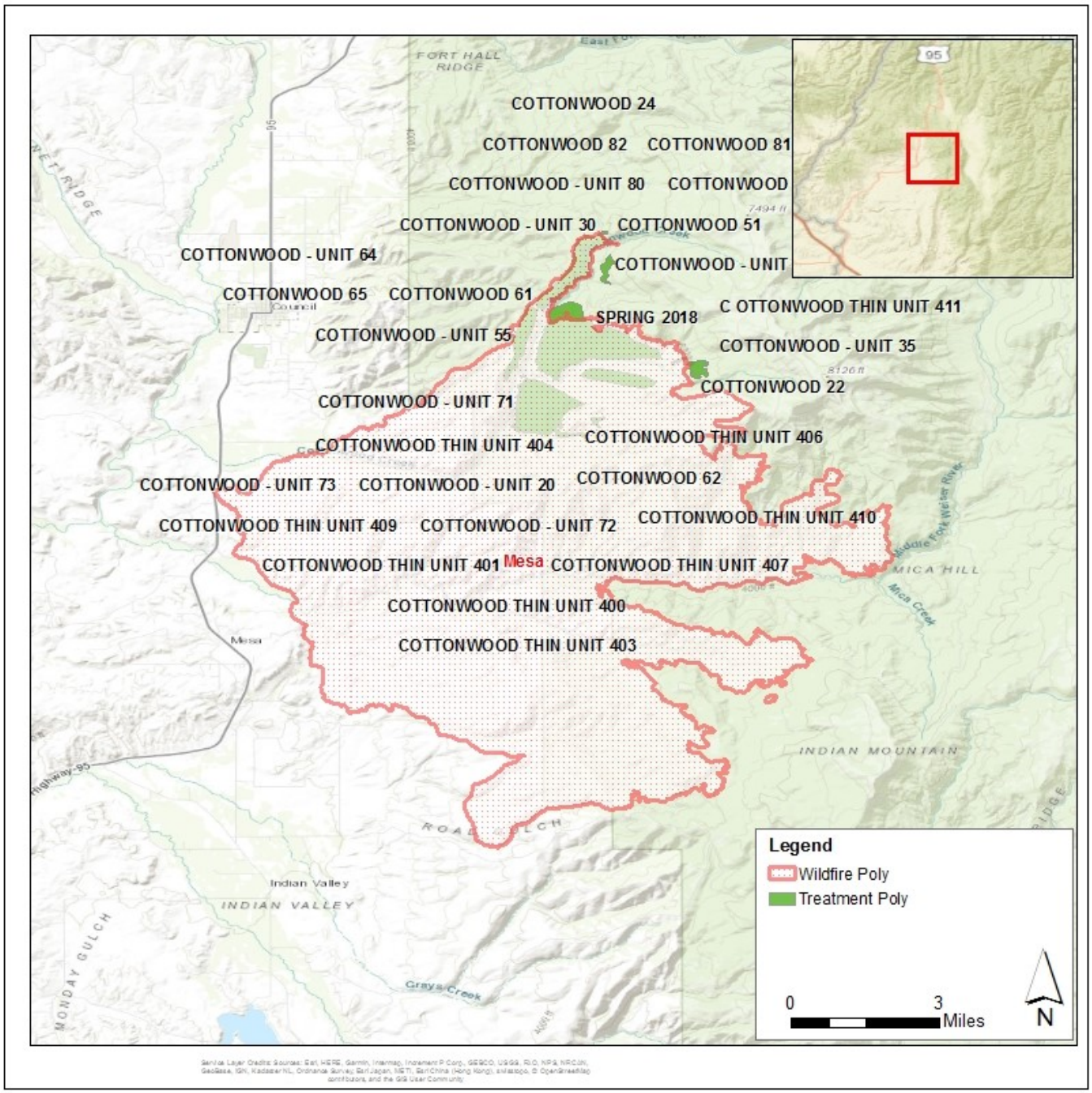
10/31/2018, 9:18:52 AM



Mesa Incident Data

FTEMWildfireReport_Mesa _USFS_103118
10/31/2018, 9:18:52 AM
Final fire size:34719 acres
Total Treatment acres burned:2008.3 acres
Date when fire entered first treatment: July 27, 2018
Fire Number:2018-IDPAF-000270
Start date and time:Jul 27, 2018 1:11:00 AM
Containment date time:Aug 25, 2018 10:00:00 PM
Control date and time:Sep 10, 2018 8:30:00 PM
Out date and time:undefined
Fire Cause:Human
Has Perimter:Yes
Unit Name:PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST
Agency:USFS
Agency Region:04
GACC:IDPAF
Monitor Name:philgraeve
Date Monitoring Completed:Oct 31, 2018

Conditions When Wildfire Entered Treatment

FTEMWildfireReport_Mesa _USFS_103118

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Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 27	1217341005	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	13.48	Aug 02, 2018	yes	yes	yes
COTTONWOOD 82	1217341003	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	1.89	Aug 02, 2018	yes	yes	yes
COTTONWOOD 62	1208041000	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	10	July 27, 2018	yes	yes	yes
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 30	1217341007	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	15.01	Aug 02, 2018	yes	yes	yes

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 411	1500310002	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	3	July 27, 2018	yes	yes	yes
COTTONWOOD - UNIT	1217341006	USFS	Wildfire	4.25	Aug	yes	yes	yes

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
28	N/A	N/A	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	N/A	02, 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cottonwood 81	1217341002	USFS	Wildfire Burned through all acres treated	2	Aug 02, 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cottonwood thin unit 406	1500310003	USFS	Wildfire Burned through all acres treated	23.5	July 27, 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cottonwood unit 55	1207441000	USFS	Wildfire Burned through all acres treated	12	Aug 02, 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cottonwood 22	1207741000	USFS	Wildfire Burned through all acres treated	5	Aug 02,2018	Yes	Yes	Yes

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
Cottonwood 51	1217341000	USFS	Wildfire Burned through all acres treated	6	July	Yes	Yes	Yes

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
N/A	N/A	N/A	burned through all acres treated	N/A	27, 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 407	1500310011	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	4.84	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 401	1500310005	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	8.09	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 20	1208041002	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	13	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 409	1500310008	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	2.78	July 27, 2018	no	no	no

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 73	1207941003	USFS	Wildfire burned	2	July 27,	no	no	no

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 80	1217341001	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	8	July 27, 2018	yes	yes	yes
COTTONWOOD 24	1217341004	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	1.35	July 27, 2018	yes	yes	yes

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	8	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 71	1207941002	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	32.54	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD 65	1207941001	USFS	Wildfire burned through all	2	July 27, 2018	no	no	no

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 64	1207941000	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	2	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 404	1500310012	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	44.8	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 400	1500310006	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	1	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 403	1500310007	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	0.6	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 35	1206741003	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres	5	July 27, 2018	yes	yes	yes

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Treatement and Wildfire Interaction Details?	Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	Date Wildfire Entered Treatment	Did The Fire Behavior Change As A Result Of Treatment?	Did the Treatment contribute to control and/or management of fire?	Was the treatment strategically located in order to faciliate control of fire?
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 410	1500310010	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	9.47	July 27, 2018	no	no	no
COTTONWOOD 61	1207441001	USFS	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	6.29	July 27, 2018	yes	yes	yes
SPRING 2018	1800310002	USFS	Wildfire burned through some acres treated	1760.39	July 27, 2018	yes	yes	yes

Fire Effects Conditions When Wildfire Entered Treatment 1/6

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Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 1?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 2?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 3?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 4?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 5?
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 27	1217341005	USFS	Able to do direct Attack	Used for burnout operations	Arrested Fire Spread	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 82	1217341003	USFS	Able to do direct Attack	Used for burnout operations	Arrested Fire Spread	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 62	1208041000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 30	1217341007	USFS	Able to do direct Attack	Used for burnout operations	Arrested Fire Spread	Null	Null
C OTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 411	1500310002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 28	1217341006	USFS	Able to do direct Attack	Used for burnout operations	Arrested Fire Spread	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 1?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 2?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 3?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 4?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 5?
COTTONWOOD 81	1217341002	USFS	Able to do direct Attack	Used for burnout operations	Arrested Fire Spread	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 406	1500310003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 55	1207441000	USFS	Able to do direct Attack	Used for burnout operations	Arrested Fire Spread	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 1?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 2?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 3?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 4?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 5?
COTTONWOOD 22	1207741000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 51	1217341000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Slowed Fire Spread	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 407	1500310011	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 1?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 2?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 3?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 4?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 5?
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 401	1500310005	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 20	1208041002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 409	1500310008	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 73	1207941003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 80	1217341001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Slowed Fire Spread	Null
COTTONWOOD 24	1217341004	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Slowed Fire Spread	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 71	1207941002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 1?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 2?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 3?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 4?	How Did The Treatment Contribute To The Control Of The Fire 5?
COTTONWOOD 65	1207941001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD-UNIT 64	1207941000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 404	1500310012	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 400	1500310006	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 403	1500310007	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 35	1206741003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Slowed Fire Spread	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 410	1500310010	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 61	1207441001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Slowed Fire Spread	Null
Spring 2018	1800310002	USFS	Able to do direct attack	Used for burnout operations	Arrested Fire spread	Slowed fire spread	Null

Fire Effects Conditions When Wildfire Entered Treatment 2/6

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Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Flame Length Inside Treatment?	Flame Length Outside Treatment?
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 27	1217341005	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 82	1217341003	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 62	1208041000	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 30	1217341007	USFS	Null	Null
C OTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 411	1500310002	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 28	1217341006	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 81	1217341002	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 406	1500310003	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 55	1207441000	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 22	1207741000	USFS	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Flame Length Inside Treatment?	Flame Length Outside Treatment?
COTTONWOOD 51	1217341000	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 407	1500310011	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 401	1500310005	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 20	1208041002	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 409	1500310008	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 73	1207941003	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 80	1217341001	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 24	1217341004	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Flame Length Inside Treatment?	Flame Length Outside Treatment?
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 71	1207941002	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 65	1207941001	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 64	1207941000	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 404	1500310012	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 400	1500310006	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 403	1500310007	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 35	1206741003	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 410	1500310010	USFS	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 61	1207441001	USFS	Null	Null
SPRING 2018	1800310002	USFS	Null	Null

Fire Effects Conditions When Wildfire Entered Treatment 3/6

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Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Inside Fuel Model 1	Inside Fuel Model 1 %	Inside Fuel Model 2	Inside Fuel Model 2 %	Inside Fuel Model 3	Inside Fuel Model 3 %
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 27	1217341005	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 82	1217341003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 62	1208041000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 30	1217341007	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
C OTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 411	1500310002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 28	1217341006	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 81	1217341002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 406	1500310003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 55	1207441000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 22	1207741000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Inside Fuel Model 1	Inside Fuel Model 1 %	Inside Fuel Model 2	Inside Fuel Model 2 %	Inside Fuel Model 3	Inside Fuel Model 3 %
COTTONWOOD 51	1217341000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 407	1500310011	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 401	1500310005	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 20	1208041002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Inside Fuel Model 1	Inside Fuel Model 1 %	Inside Fuel Model 2	Inside Fuel Model 2 %	Inside Fuel Model 3	Inside Fuel Model 3 %
UNIT 409	1500310008	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 73	1207941003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 80	1217341001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 24	1217341004	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Inside Fuel Model 1	Inside Fuel Model 1 %	Inside Fuel Model 2	Inside Fuel Model 2 %	Inside Fuel Model 3	Inside Fuel Model 3 %
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 71	1207941002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 65	1207941001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 64	1207941000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 404	1500310012	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 400	1500310006	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 403	1500310007	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 35	1206741003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 410	1500310010	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Inside Fuel Model 1	Inside Fuel Model 1 %	Inside Fuel Model 2	Inside Fuel Model 2 %	Inside Fuel Model 3	Inside Fuel Model 3 %
COTTONWOOD 61	1207441001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
SPRING 2018	1800310002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Fire Effects Conditions When Wildfire Entered Treatment 4/6

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Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Outside Fuel Model 1	Outside Fuel Model 1 %	Outside Fuel Model 2	Outside Fuel Model 2 %	Outside Fuel Model 3	Outside Fuel Model 3 %
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 27	1217341005	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 82	1217341003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 62	1208041000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 30	1217341007	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
C OTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 411	1500310002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 28	1217341006	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 81	1217341002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 406	1500310003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 55	1207441000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 22	1207741000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Outside Fuel Model 1	Outside Fuel Model 1 %	Outside Fuel Model 2	Outside Fuel Model 2 %	Outside Fuel Model 3	Outside Fuel Model 3 %
COTTONWOOD 51	1217341000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 407	1500310011	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 401	1500310005	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT	1208041002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Outside Fuel Model 1	Outside Fuel Model 1 %	Outside Fuel Model 2	Outside Fuel Model 2 %	Outside Fuel Model 3	Outside Fuel Model 3 %
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 409	1500310008	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 73	1207941003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 80	1217341001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 24	1217341004	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Outside Fuel Model 1	Outside Fuel Model 1 %	Outside Fuel Model 2	Outside Fuel Model 2 %	Outside Fuel Model 3	Outside Fuel Model 3 %
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 71	1207941002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 65	1207941001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 64	1207941000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 404	1500310012	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 400	1500310006	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 403	1500310007	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT	1206741003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Outside Fuel Model 1	Outside Fuel Model 1 %	Outside Fuel Model 2	Outside Fuel Model 2 %	Outside Fuel Model 3	Outside Fuel Model 3 %
35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Outside Fuel Model 1	Outside Fuel Model 1 %	Outside Fuel Model 2	Outside Fuel Model 2 %	Outside Fuel Model 3	Outside Fuel Model 3 %
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 410	1500310010	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 61	1207441001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
SPRING 2018	1800310002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Fire Effects Conditions When Wildfire Entered Treatment 5/6

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Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 4
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 27	1217341005	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
COTTONWOOD 82	1217341003	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
COTTONWOOD 62	1208041000	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 30	1217341007	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
C OTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 411	1500310002	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 28	1217341006	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
COTTONWOOD 81	1217341002	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 406	1500310003	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 55	1207441000	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
COTTONWOOD 22	1207741000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 4
COTTONWOOD 51	1217341000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 407	1500310011	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 401	1500310005	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 20	1208041002	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 4
UNIT 409	1500310008	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 73	1207941003	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 80	1217341001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 24	1217341004	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 4
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 71	1207941002	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 65	1207941001	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 64	1207941000	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 404	1500310012	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 400	1500310006	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 403	1500310007	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 35	1206741003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 410	1500310010	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 4
COTTONWOOD 61	1207441001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Inside 4
SPRING 2018	1800310002	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null

Fire Effects Conditions When Wildfire Entered Treatment 6/6

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Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 4
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 27	1217341005	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
COTTONWOOD 82	1217341003	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
COTTONWOOD 62	1208041000	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 30	1217341007	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
C OTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 411	1500310002	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 28	1217341006	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
COTTONWOOD 81	1217341002	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 4
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 406	1500310003	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 55	1207441000	USFS	Null	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null
COTTONWOOD 22	1207741000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 51	1217341000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 407	1500310011	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 401	1500310005	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 20	1208041002	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 4
UNIT 409	1500310008	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 73	1207941003	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 80	1217341001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 24	1217341004	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 71	1207941002	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 65	1207941001	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 64	1207941000	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 404	1500310012	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 400	1500310006	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 35	1206741003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 4
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 410	1500310010	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 1	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 2	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 3	Dominant Fire Spread Outside 4
COTTONWOOD 61	1207441001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null
SPRING 2018	1800310002	USFS	Active Crown Fire	Passive Crown Fire	Surface Fire	Null

Weather Conditions When Wildfire Entered Treatment

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Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Observation Date	20' WS	20' WD	Temp	RH	Observation Source
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 27	1217341005	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 82	1217341003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 62	1208041000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 30	1217341007	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
C OTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 411	1500310002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 28	1217341006	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 81	1217341002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 406	1500310003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 55	1207441000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 22	1207741000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 51	1217341000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Observation Date	20' WS	20' WD	Temp	RH	Observation Source
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 407	1500310011	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 401	1500310005	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 20	1208041002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Observation Date	20' WS	20' WD	Temp	RH	Observation Source
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 409	1500310008	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 73	1207941003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 80	1217341001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 24	1217341004	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 71	1207941002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Observation Date	20' WS	20' WD	Temp	RH	Observation Source
COTTONWOOD 65	1207941001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 64	1207941000	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 404	1500310012	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 400	1500310006	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 403	1500310007	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 35	1206741003	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 410	1500310010	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Agency	Observation Date	20' WS	20' WD	Temp	RH	Observation Source
COTTONWOOD 61	1207441001	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
SPRING 2018	1800310002	USFS	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Fuel Conditions When Wildfire Entered Treatment

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Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Date	ERC %	1hr DFM	10hr DFM	100hr DFM	1000hr DFM	Live FM	Sample Type	Measures or Estimated
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 27	1217341005	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 82	1217341003	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 62	1208041000	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 30	1217341007	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
C OTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 411	1500310002	USFS	Jan 26, 2016	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 28	1217341006	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 81	1217341002	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 406	1500310003	USFS	Jan 26, 2016	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 55	1207441000	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Date	ERC %	1hr DFM	10hr DFM	100hr DFM	1000hr DFM	Live FM	Sample Type	Measures or Estimated
COTTONWOOD 22	1207741000	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 51	1217341000	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 407	1500310011	USFS	Jan 26, 2016	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN	N/A	N/A	Jan 26,	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Date	ERC %	1hr DFM	10hr DFM	100hr DFM	1000hr DFM	Live FM	Sample Type	Measures or Estimated
UNIT 401	1500310005	USFS	2016	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 20	1208041002	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 409	1500310008	USFS	Jan 26, 2016	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 73	1207941003	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Date	ERC %	1hr DFM	10hr DFM	100hr DFM	1000hr DFM	Live FM	Sample Type	Measures or Estimated
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 80	1217341001	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 24	1217341004	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 72	1208041001	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 71	1207941002	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 65	1207941001	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 64	1207941000	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 404	1500310012	USFS	Jan 26, 2016	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 400	1500310006	USFS	Jan 26, 2016	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null

Treatment Name	Treatment Id	Date	ERC %	1hr DFM	10hr DFM	100hr DFM	1000hr DFM	Live FM	Sample Type	Measures or Estimated
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 403	1500310007	USFS	Jan 26, 2016	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD - UNIT 35	1206741003	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD THIN UNIT 410	1500310010	USFS	Jan 26, 2016	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
COTTONWOOD 61	1207441001	USFS	March 22, 2013	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
SPRING 2018	1800310002	USFS	May 21, 2018	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null