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

National Forest(s): *Nez Perce-Clearwater, Bitterroot*

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY19 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019
CFLN19	2,197,975

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 2019
NFHF	365,748
NFTM	1,014,338

This value (aka "core funds" "in lieu of 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 2019
CMRD	35,059
CMTL	227,281
NFTM	141,365
NFVW	27,216[1]
SPFH	6,866
SSCC	9,100

This amount should match the amount of matching funds 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.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019
N/A	0

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 the WIT database.

[1]The WO final expenditure report did not include $2,050 NFVW funds spent (potentially on the Bitterroot National Forest). This amount reflects the total Selway-Middle Fork spent in NFVW.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019
SELWAY-BITTERROOT FOUNDATION, INC.	12,653.95
RAVALLI, COUNTY	3,000.00
MONTANA CONSERVATION CORP	156,953.00
GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.	10,477.92
IDAHO COUNTY WEED CONTROL	65,329.00
KIDDER HARRIS HWY DISTRICT	6,250.00

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 FY19)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY19	0

Revised non-monetary credit limits should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress
Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document. Information for contracts awarded prior to FY19 were captured in previous annual reports.

b. Please fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2019. Leveraged funds refer to funds or in- kind 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
X	X	X	X	X

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***.

FY2019 Overview

FY19 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	Acres
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	109.2
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	0

FY19 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	Acres
Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions • Barren Hill Fire: 1,592 acres • Elbow Bend Fire: 164 acres • Bear Creek Fire: 260 acres	2,016
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition. ***Administrative Site Maintenance is in cells below.***	567
Boyd Creek Campground	7
Cedar Flats Dump Station	1
Fenn Pasture	30
Fenn Pond	4
Glover Creek Campground	6
Johnson Bar Campground	7
Johnson Bar	10
Lookout Butte LO	2
Moose Creek Airstrip	80
O'Hara Bar Campground	26
Ratckliff Campground	5
Selway Falls Campground	4
Shearer Airstrip	40
Trombetta Flats	5
Race Track Bar	5
Race Track Campground	5
CCC Campground	5
Slims Campground	4
Slide Creek Campground	5
Gedney Campground	5
25 Mile Campground	5
20 Mile Campground	5
Eagle Rock Trail 520	11
O'Hara Trail 713	2.6
West Fork Trail 338	3.4
Stillman Trail 335	9.8
Selway Trail 4	44
Coolwater Road	70.1
Fog Mtn Road	69.9
Brown Springs Road	28
Stillman Point Road	32.8
West Fork Point Road	18.3
East Boyd Trail 703	6
West Boyd Trail 701	6
Total	**567.9**
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk • Iron Mountain Timber Sale Units: 406 acres treated	2,962.2

Please provide a narrative overview of treatments completed in FY19, 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? ***For projects finishing their tenth year***, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well.

Fuels Treatment acres were accomplished through pile burning of activity generated slash, management of fires for resource objectives, and extensive fuels manipulation and mitigation within administrative sites in the project area. All treatments occurred within areas identified as having "very high" wildfire hazard potential, as displayed by the wildfire hazard potential map.

All implemented treatments will potentially contribute to reducing fire costs. Through timber harvest, crown spacing was widened, overall fuel loadings were reduced, and piles were burned. A potential fire start within or adjacent to these treatment areas, would be less intense and would have less resistance to control. This should result in lower costs for suppression activities.

Fuel treatments within the administrative sites, will not only reduce the potential fire behavior within these sites, but help to provide for employee and visitor safety. Also, if a fire starts near or threatens these sites, firefighters will not have to spend time and money for triage or treatment within these sites to defend them. These treatment acres were all within WUI, as designated by the Idaho County Wildfire Mitigation plan. There were three Wildland Fires managed for resource objectives within the CFLRP area in FY19 for a total of 2,016 acres. Costs of managing these wildland fires, was $167,000. These fires not only helped to reduce fuels and provide better wildlife habitat, but they will also serve to moderate future fire behavior within the immediate area around them.

Expenditures:

Category	Cost $
FY2019 Wildfire Preparedness[2]	$ 923,000
FY2019 Wildfire Suppression[3]	$ 115,000
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression)	$ 167,000
FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	$ 52,000
FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	$ 31,000
Total:	$ 1,288,000

How may the treatments that were implemented contribute to reducing fire costs? If you have seen a reduction in fire suppression costs over time, please include that here. ***For projects finishing their tenth year***, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well.

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2 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).

3 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.

According to Fire Management Specialist Barry Ruklic, the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests did not realize any reduction in fire costs as a result of the Selway-Middle Fork project.

Have there been any assessments or reports conducted within your CFLRP landscape that provide information on cost reduction, cost avoidance, and/or other cost related data as it relates to fuels treatment and fires? If so, please summarize or provide links here:

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

If additional assessments have been completed since the FY2018 CFLRP annual report on fires within the CFLRP area, please note that and provide responses to the questions below. ***For projects finishing their tenth year****, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well.*

None of the wildfires that occurred in 2019 interacted with the previously treated areas within the CFLRP and there have been no assessments completed since 2017.

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. **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.**

There were no fires that burned into treatment areas in FY19.

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

There were no fires that burned into treatment areas in FY19.

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.

Please see table above.

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

(Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here.)

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO funding):

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full & Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full & Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	0	0	$0	$0
Forest and watershed restoration component	34	42	$540,989	$779,532
Mill processing component	0	0	$0	$0
Implementation and monitoring	36	38	$357,850	$414,292

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full & Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full & Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Other Project Activities	4	6	$164,581	$222,015
TOTALS:	**75**	**85**	**$1,063,420**	**$1,415,839**

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO and matching funding):

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full & Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full & Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	0	0	$0	$0
Forest and watershed restoration component	42	52	$724,134	$1,034,960
Mill processing component	0	0	$0	$0
Implementation and monitoring	36	38	$402,544	$466,036
Other Project Activities	3	4	$98,739	$133,197
TOTALS:	**81**	**93**	**$1,225,418**	**$1,634,193**

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)
Community support for relevant initiatives	The CBC updated their website this year including a large feature on the Selway-Middle Fork CFLR project and the CBYCC program.	https://clearwaterbasincollaborativ e.org/landscape-health/
Social Media Analytics	The CBYCC Facebook and Instagram pages have gained a lot of traction during the 2019 season. Almost daily posts about job opportunities and crew activities throughout the summer have helped with program recognition through the entire Basin. These posts also highlight the US Forest Service and other partners and are often shared to partners' social media sites. On average the CBYCC Facebook page receives 400-500 views each month.	www.facebook.com/IdahoCBYCC https://www.instagram.com/cbycc/

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Special Use Authorizations	One of the CBC's long-standing partners, Idaho Parks and Recreation, got on board with the Clearwater Basin Youth Conservation Corps this year by providing a special use permit for full access to the Winchester State Park day use and amphitheater areas for the end-of-season BBQ, awards celebration, and Logger Sports Competition.	N/A
Job training opportunities	The Clearwater Basin Youth Conservation Corps (CBYCC) employed 32 youth (ages 16-18) for 8 weeks and 6 crew leaders for 8 weeks. Additionally, this year the program focused on improving crew leader training, which paid dividends by having fewer HR and operational issues throughout the regular season. The crew leaders received both online and in-person training in the 6 weeks leading up to the season on topics such as leadership, company processes and forms, crew dynamics, coaching and counselling employees, defensive driving, Job Hazards Analysis, radio use, orienteering, and safety and accident prevention as well as power saws and First Aid/CPR classes.	The Clearwater RC&D created a Sharepoint site for the crew leaders to access training and other necessary information.

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process. You may simply reference your ecological indicator reports here if they adequately represent your multiparty monitoring process**. If further information is needed, please answer the questions below.

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

landscape-restoration-program/monitoring/.

The MAC continues to develop and implement monitoring projects that assess ecological and socioeconomic changes in the project area resulting from CFLRP-funded restoration work as well as natural disturbances. Much of the information produced by the MAC, contractors, and other partners helps informs Forest Service managers and the CBC on forest health issues, the direct and indirect impacts of the project on the local community, and ecosystem services important in the Clearwater Basin.

In 2019, the MAC continued to provide job training and citizen science opportunities through the Clearwater Basin Youth Conservation Corps.

Clearwater Basin Youth Conservation Corps: The CBYCC has grown geographically and continuously since 2003. This year rather than add crews, the program focused on improving processes and becoming more efficient in its delivery of a quality program. As examples, the Clearwater RC&D hired professional assistance for management of its recruitment and hiring processes and for developing a more robust and inclusive crew leader training module that was implemented over the course of about 6 weeks prior to the regular field season. Both of these initiatives are documented and repeatable for use in subsequent seasons. Due to the complexity of the accounting and reporting for so many financial partners, the RC&D also focused on improved financial systems. For the 2019 field season, the CBYCC consisted of 6 crews (30 youth and 6 crew leaders and 2 frontliners that completed a total of 48 weeks of work with 8 different land management partners. The program also added a partner this year; Idaho Parks and Recreation donated the use of the Winchester State Park for the end of season BBQ, awards, ceremony, and Logger Sports Competition, which was open to the public and very well attended.

6. FY 2019 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	41.7	N/A
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	39	N/A
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	3448.7	N/A
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	4	N/A
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	12.3	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	6.2	N/A
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	676.2	N/A

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	30.9	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	89.6	N/A
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0.4	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	10.4	N/A
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	N/A	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	N/A
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	968.2	N/A
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	N/A
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	0	N/A
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	0	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	0	N/A
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	0	N/A
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	39	N/A

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	0	N/A
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	0	/A
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	0	/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0	/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	/A

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

7. FY 2019 accomplishment narrative – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report. ***For projects finishing their tenth year***, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

Over the past ten years, the Selway-Middle Fork Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project contributed financial support to a county and communities afflicted with high unemployment and across a natural landscape encumbered with mounting restoration needs. Multiple partners (including but not limited to, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Clearwater Basin Collaborative & Clearwater Basin Youth Conservation Corps, Idaho County, Idaho Transportation Department, Idaho Department of Fish & Game, Back Country Horsemen of Idaho, Montana Conservation Corps, and Idaho Trails Association) teamed with the Nez Perce-Clearwater and the Bitterroot National Forests to improve both economic and natural resource conditions. The project's positive impacts will endure for generations.

The Selway-Middle Fork project has assisted the Nez Perce-Clearwater and the Bitterroot National Forests with achieving targets in timber, fuels, recreation, and aquatic restoration over the full ten-year project time span. The Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest remains the leader in the Northern Region for timber harvest and as a front-runner for timber harvest and aquatic restoration activities across the nation.

2019 KEY PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS – *Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests*

Wildlife/Hydrology – Spring Survey and Coeur d'Alene Salamander eDNA Project:

Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests Hydrology and Wildlife programs collaborated to develop and implement a pilot spring survey and eDNA primer collection and methodology test for Coeur d'Alene (CDA) salamander monitoring. The CDA salamander is a Regional Forester Sensitive Species, and springs are a unique geologic feature important to multiple resources.

Field work was completed by Forest Service hydrology and wildlife staff, Idaho Fish and Game staff, and two Geo- Corps interns from May to October.

Thirty-eight springs, seeps, waterfalls and streams were visited, and data and samples collected. Spring data included altitude, spring type, channel dynamics, source geomorphology, flow force, substrate, rock type, rock subtype, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, pH, alkalinity, salinity, water depth and flow.

Tissue samples were collected from seven CDA salamanders and four long-toed salamanders to develop DNA primers to use to test eDNA water samples. eDNA samples were collected from seven known occupied CDA salamander sites and 31 sites with unknown occupancy. In addition, eDNA was collected from one known occupied long-toed salamander site.

Spring data was forwarded to the Spring Stewardship Institute spring inventory. All eDNA and tissue samples were supplied to RMRS Genomics Lab in Missoula for analysis. The CFLR funded project is supporting the RMRS analysis.

The project was successful in collecting the necessary samples to develop and test a cost-effective non-invasive methodology of monitoring CDA and long-toed salamanders on the forest. This information can be used by other forests and partners in Idaho, Montana, Alberta and British Columbia, and by forests with a closely related salamander in Washington and Oregon for monitoring this unique and difficult to find salamander.

Wildlife

Meso-Carnivore Monitoring: Cameras were installed, rebaited and recovered. Photo data was uploaded, DNA from gun brushes was provided to partners for analysis, and eDNA collected. Activity was accomplished by a force account two-person winter survey crew. Activity was interrupted by the furlough. Snow samples were provided to RMRS for eDNA analysis. Results are pending.

Fisher Data Analysis: Raw data collected by IDFG cooperators over three years from 12 radio-collared fisher on forest was provided to RMRS for fine scale habitat analysis. RMRS assigned the project, and analysis was conducted using existing geo-spatial data and a step-function analysis methodology. A final Fisher Fine-scale Habitat Use Report is pending.

Timber/ Vegetation Management

Overall, during FY19 the Forest removed dead trees, accomplished reforestation exams (Hot Deck and Peterson Point), and completed some reforestation work on Iron Mountain (stocking surveys).

Johnson Bar (Two Timber Sales): Harvest activity was completed this year for both sales, and pile burning was performed in anticipation of spring planting in several of the Hot Deck units.

Hot Deck Timber Sale: Pretreatment exams for restoration or precommercial thinning were conducted across
14.7 acres. Approximately 30 acres were harvested for 457 MBF in FY19 and stocking surveys covered 118 acres. These were the last units harvested out of the sale which covered approximately 612 acres and 9,300 MBF (or 9.3 million board feet). The goal of this harvest was to salvage timber following the Johnson Bar Fire which occurred in 2014. The sale was offered and purchased as a part of the SBA program.

Peterson Point Timber Sale: Pretreatment exams for restoration were conducted across 44.4 acres. Approximately 143 acres were harvested for 2,100 MBF in FY19 (Units 2, 9a, 10a, 11, 12, and 21) and stocking surveys covered 157 acres. These units were the last to be harvested to complete the sale. In total, there were approximately 328 acres and 4,400 MBF (or 4.4 million board feet) harvested. The intent of this harvest was to salvage timber following the Johnson Bar Fire which occurred in 2014.

Tinker Bugs: The Tinker Bugs project area is classified as Rural Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) lands. No implementation (layout or harvesting) was done in FY19, as the NEPA proposed action alone was planned and developed. It is expected that the decision will be signed this winter. *(A proposed action has been developed in collaboration with interested publics and stake holders to restore Forest structure, composition, and density; and, to reduce fuel loadings.)*

Green Horse: No implementation (layout or harvesting) was carried out in FY19, as the NEPA proposed action alone is being planned and developed. It is expected that the project will go out for scoping this winter. *(A proposal of vegetation management activities to meet the need to improve forest health on stands affected by insect & disease, reduce hazardous fuels, improve public & firefighter safety, and provide resource outputs to maintain community stability is being developed.)*

Clear Creek Integrated Restoration Project: This project is currently awaiting Line Officer signature. Some layout work was completed previously. *(The Moose Creek Ranger District proposes to use a combination of timber harvest, pre-commercial thinning, prescribed fire, reforestation, and road system improvements to achieve desired age class and species distributions and to improve watershed health.)*

Lost Mule Timber Sale: Approximately 732 acres were laid out and reviewed in FY19. This sale is planned for harvest of approximately 18,000 MBF. It is expected that this sale will be sold in FY21, and it will be offered as a stewardship sale which will encompass multiple restoration projects within the CFLR area.

Iron Mountain Timber Sale: Sale activity was finished in FY18; planting was completed in 2017. Surveys over 40 acres were completed in FY19 to determine stocking levels (e.g., amount/number of trees per acre). In FY19, a total of 406 acres were treated to mitigate fire risk.

Red Moose Divide Salvage (Two Timber Sales): The purpose of the Red Moose Divide Salvage is to reduce roadside hazards, excessive fuel loadings, and timber losses aggravated by the current spruce beetle epidemic by removing, dead, dying, and/or susceptible trees that are at risk of beetle infestation. The project encompasses a 65,000-acre area affected by the spruce beetle on the Moose Creek and Red River Ranger Districts. Treatment areas are along the divide between the Selway River and the South Fork of the Clearwater River, from Lookout Butte on the western edge, to O'Hara Point on the eastern edge.

Project Activity	Acres
Regeneration Harvest	890
Roadside Salvage Operations	773
Site Preparation & Reforestation • Drop & Leave (felling of dead trees that could impact Forest users) • Road Improvements, Maintenance, & Reconditioning for Haul	1,226

Marek Timber Sale: Layout work has been completed; the sale sold on 10/07/2019 (FY20), and logging has begun.

Red Moose Timber Sale: South Zone sale.

Lowell Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Timber Sale: The intent of this project is to reduce future tree mortality from root disease and to improve resilience to insect infestation. (The current fuel loadings have created conditions that can contribute to uncontrollable fire behavior.)

Two major landslides on the Forest Service Road (FSR 317, Coolwater) caused logging operations to stop in FY19. Road repairs were completed late in the fall. Only the previously decked timber was hauled prior to the landslide activity (985 MBF of saw log and 110 MBF of cedar product). Other work completed included machine slash piling required in Unit 1B (9.3 acres) and 2.9 miles of road re-conditioning. The sale is currently shut down for the winter; work will begin again in the Spring of 2020.

2019 KEY PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS – *Bitterroot National Forest*

Invasive Plant Treatment/Monitoring of Three Sites – Coopers Flat, Selway Bitterroot Wilderness

Coopers Flat #1 – Summary of Monitoring

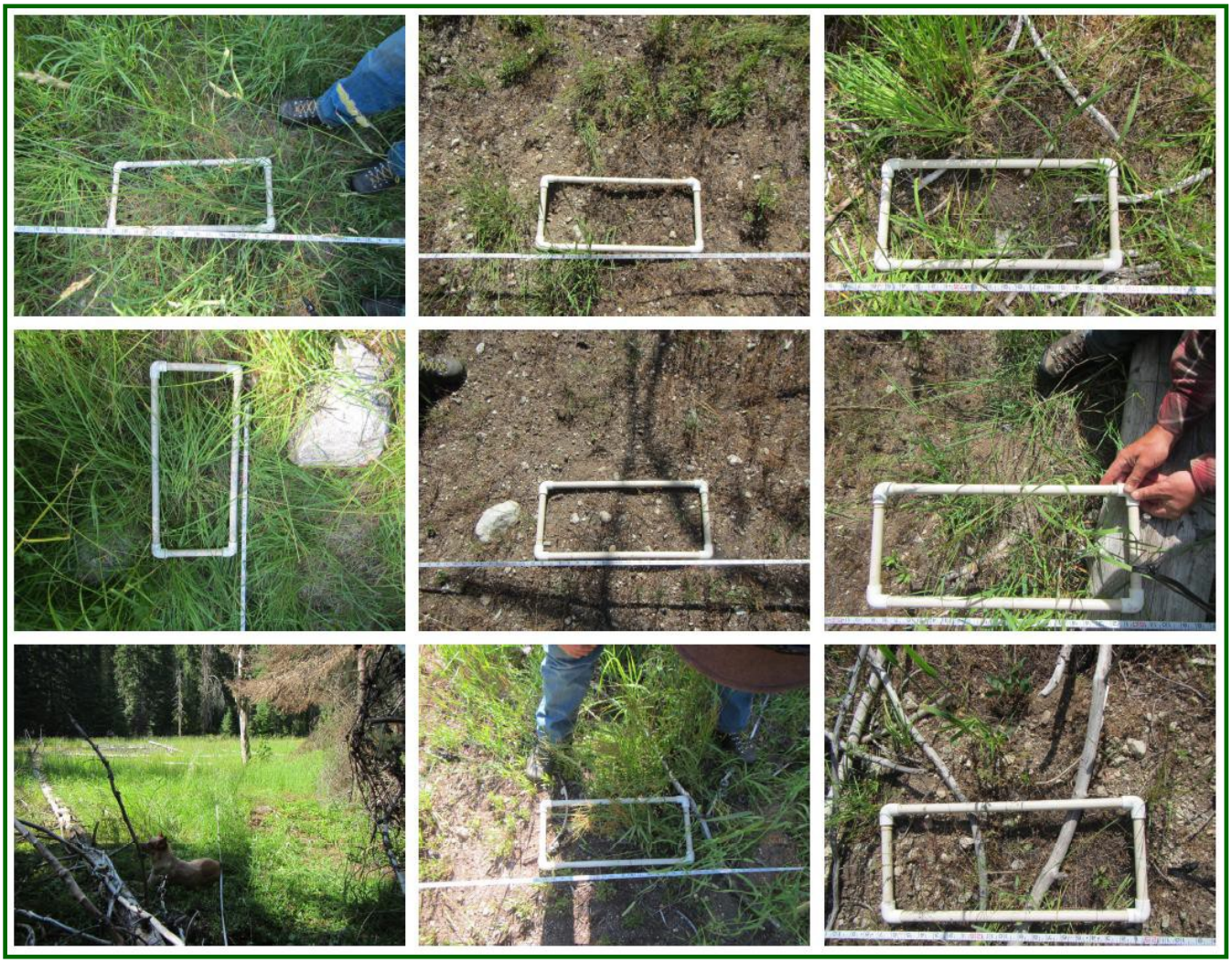
SUMMARY OF VEGETATION TRANSECT MONITORING

Site Name: Coopers Flat #1 Drainage: White Cap

Transect lat/long start: N 45 53' 15.1" W 114 36' 44.7 End: N 45 53' 13.5" W 114 36' 43.7

Year	Cebi2	Pore5	Hype	Levu		Brte	Forb	Graminoid	Fungi	Moss	Lichen	Shrub	Tree		
2010	146			20			154	148	26	139	22	4			
2011	0		6	7			53	145	0	33	0	3	8		
2012	16			8			145	153	33	145	122	3	8		
2015	2	0	0	1			109	159	11	143	11	3	0		
2019	0	0	0	3			126	138	2	100	5	2	0		

Coopers Flat #1 – Monitoring Photos, 2019



Coopers Flat #2 – Summary of Monitoring

SUMMARY OF VEGETATION TRANSECT MONITORING

Site Name: Upper Coopers Flat #2 Drainage: White Cap

Random Microplots - Various locations on the flat

Year	Cebi2	Pore5	Hype			Brte	Forb	Graminoid	Fungi	Moss	Lichen	Shrub	Tree		
2010	87	56	71				98	49		116	61	14	0		
2011	19	3	35				73	65	0	70	34	14	0		
2012	25	0	58				120	120	7	120	118	60	2		
2015	12	0	27				106	118	10	119	67	61	0		
2019	8	0	46				112	113	0	118	39	94	0		

Coopers Flat #2 – Monitoring Photos, 2019

Coopers Flat #3 – Summary of Monitoring

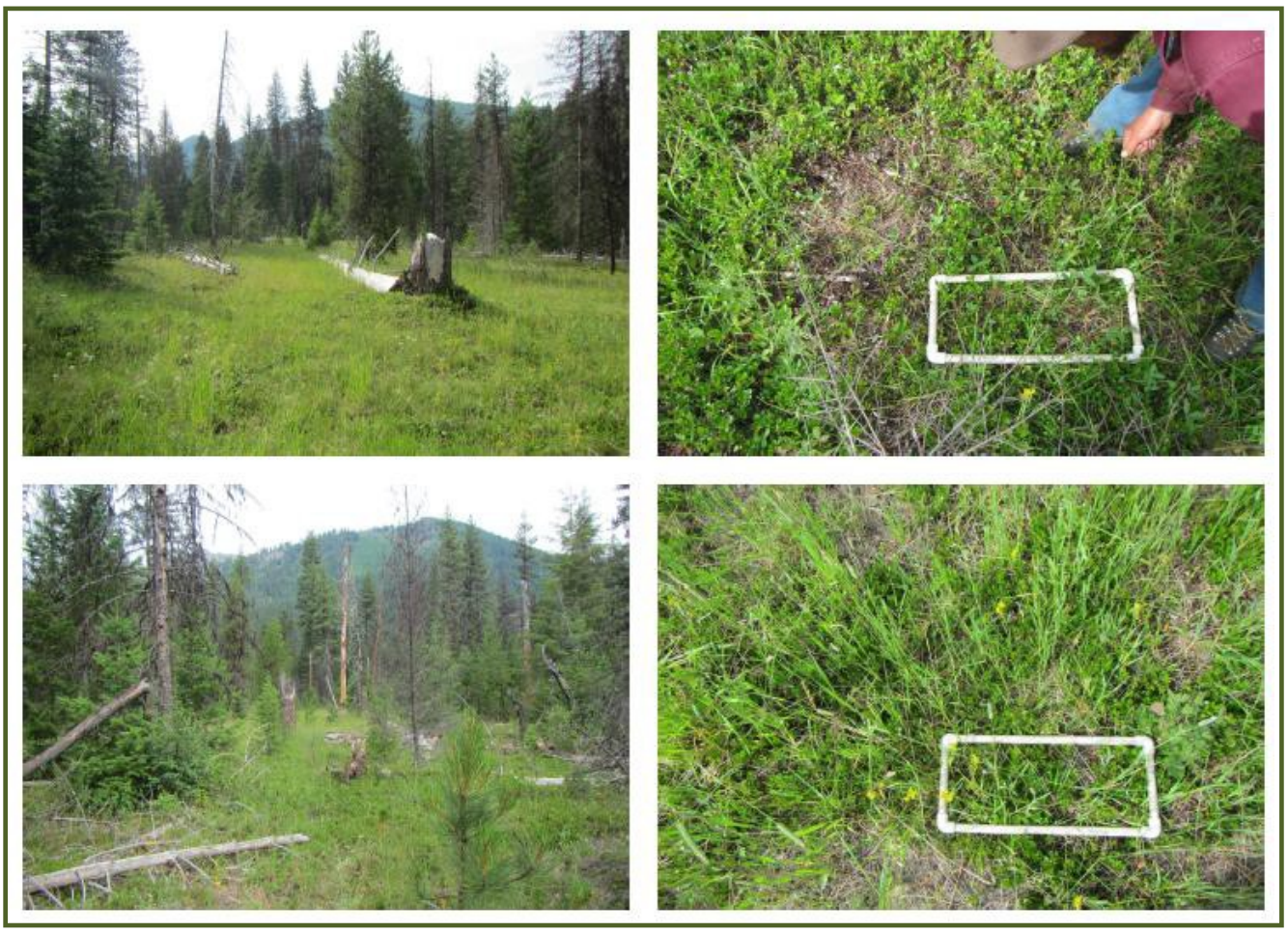
SUMMARY OF VEGETATION TRANSECT MONITORING

Site Name: Upper Coopers Flat #3 Drainage: White Cap

Random Microplots - Various locations on the flat

Year	Cebi2	Pore5	Hype	Levu		Brte	Forb	Graminoid	Fungi	Moss	Lichen	Shrub	Tree		
2010	100	0	0	0			80	100	9	96	45	0	0		
2015	21	0	21	4			96	120	9	105	10	98	1		
2019	65	4	7				106	116	0	95	17	93	8		

Coopers Flat #3 – Monitoring Photos, 2019



Trails Program

2019 CFLRP – Trail Project Summary

Trail	Miles of Trail Maintained	Miles of Trail Improved
Montana Conservation Corps	32.4	2.0
Idaho Trails Association	1.0	0.0
Contract	262.2	0.0
Total	**295.6**	**2.0**

Montana Conservation Corps (MCC) Weeds/Trails Crew

- Elevator Mountain Trail #521.0 (logging out, brushing, and retread)
- Archer Point Trail #546.0 (logging out, brushing, and retread)
- Bad Luck Creek Trail #93.0 (logging out and brushing) to Forest Divide Trail #710.0 over to Gardiner Lookout (logging out), back over to Bad Luck Ridge Trail #52.0, and down (cairn construction/route identification) to Paradise.
- Sabe Creek Trail #28.0 (logging out)
- Mt Aura-Bad Luck Trail #40.0 (logging out)

Gardiner Lookout Trail

A tree down on Gardiner Lookout Trail

Idaho Trails Association, West Fork Ranger District (July 2019)

The primary objective of work was logging out the Vance Mountain Trail #47.0, with retread and brushing. The trail is 3.2 miles in length (starting at the White Cap Creek Trail #24.0 with an elevation of 4,180', the trail climbs up to Vance Lake at an elevation of 7,325'). This trail had not been cleared in

many years, and work included heavy log-out with some complex situations (the Forest Wilderness Ranger walked the trail in 2018 and described that the bulk of the work is in the first mile).

Volunteers traveled to the Paradise Guard Station on July 21th, and hiked approximately 13 miles to the project site base camp (on the east side of White Cap Creek, south of Falls Creek). The group worked on the Vance Mountain Trail #47.0 from July 22-26th. Later the crew hiked to Paradise Guard Station on July 27th. The Forest Service provided pack support for the trips in and out (mobilization/demobilization).

Vance Mountain Trail #47

Contract

A Trail Opening Contract was awarded in FY19, including 262.2 miles in the Selway-Bitterroot and Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Areas, Idaho County, Idaho. Work (to be executed in 2020) will involve performing "Trail Opening"; "Logging Out" of all downed or leaning trees within the clearing limits; "Loose Rock" removal of all greater than 6-inches and less than 18-inches, from the trail tread width; and "Drainage Clearing" of all waterbars. All work shall be completed in the Wilderness Areas.

8. **The WO (EDW) will use spatial data provided in the databases of record to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification**. *(This information will be posted here on the internal SharePoint*

site for verification after the databases of record close October 31.)

- **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 2019	14,453.10
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2019)	252,853

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? N/A

9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2019 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? ***For projects finishing their tenth year***, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well. (Please limit answer to two pages).

FY19 Planned vs Reported Accomplishments as of Nov. 4, 2019

Selway-Middle Fork FY19 CFLRP Annual Report

Metrics Reported in the Databases of Record (TIM, FACTS, WIT, etc.)

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment for FY19[1]	Reported Accomplishment for FY19 (as of 11/4/2019)[2]
BIO-NRG Green tons of small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Tons		
FOR-VEG-EST Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	600	41.7
FOR-VEG-IMP Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres		39
FP-FUELS-NON-WUI Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	700	39
FP-FUELS-WUI Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	2,428	
HBT-ENH-LAK Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres		12.3
HBT-ENH-STRM Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	20	6.2
HBT-ENH-TERR Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	1,200	676.2
INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acres	3,000	3,448.7
INVSPRE-TERR-FED-AC Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands.	Acres		
RD-DECOM Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	20	
RD-HC-RCNSTR Miles of high clearance system road reconstructed	Miles		10.4
RD-HC-IMP Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	9	
RD-HC-MAINT-MI Miles of high clearance system road maintained	Miles		30.9
RD-PC-MAINT-MI Miles of passenger car system roads maintained	Miles		89.6
RD-PC-RCNSTR Miles of passenger car system road reconstructed	Miles		0.4
RD-PC-IMP Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	5	
STRM-CROS-MTG-STD Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Each		
S&W-RSRC-IMP Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained, or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions			4
TL-IMP-STD Miles of system trail improved	Miles		
TL-MAINT-STD Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles		968.2
TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC Acres of forestland treated using timber sales	Acres		
TMBR-VOL-SLD Volume of timber sold	CCF	16,200	

[1] Based on planned FY19 accomplishments provided in the FY18 Annual CFLRP Report

[2] Highlighted values have changed since the October 29, 2019 update.

The discrepancies between the 'Planned' vs. 'Reported' Accomplishments, which are illustrated in the table above, are largely due to the re-prioritization of staff time to best address current agency goals related to shared stewardship, the Good Neighbor Authority (GNA), and the accelerated pace and scale of programmed work.

TMBR-VOL-SLD: For the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, the volume was reported for FY19 and the accomplishment of 0 is correct. The two sales that were planned to be sold for the 16,200 CCF were delayed and moved out to the 1st quarter FY20 for program and target accomplishment reasons. Both of these sales have since been awarded, and the volume (much higher @ over 30,000 CCF) has been reported.

FOR-VEG-EST: Either site prep wasn't completed for the units that were intended for planting and they will be done in the future; or, when the funds request for planting was submitted by the District the Program Manager didn't fully decipher the request (all planting vs. CFLRP related planting).

FOR-VEG-IMP: In April 2019, due to budget updates, projects were reprioritized for the Forests.

HBT-ENH-TERR: The acres of planned accomplishment is heavily dependent upon wildland fire for resource benefit, natural ignition fires that are allowed to burn. This year was a very mild wildfire year on the Nez Perce- Clearwater, therefore, 676.2 acres of reported accomplishments is correct.

10. *Project selected in 2012 and 2013 ONLY* - **Planned FY 2020 Accomplishments: N/A**

Performance Measure Code	**Unit of measure**	**Planned Accomplishment for 2020** (National Forest System)	***Planned Accomplishment on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP landscape[4]***
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	N/A	N/A
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	N/A	N/A
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	N/A	N/A

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment for 2020 (National Forest System)	*Planned Accomplishment on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP landscape*[4]
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	N/A	N/A
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	N/A	N/A
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	N/A	N/A

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2020 is available.

11. *Project selected in 2012 and 2013 ONLY* - Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2020 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page): **N/A**

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

[4] As we shift to more emphasis on sharing results across all lands within the CFLRP projects – if relevant for your project area – please provide estimates for planned work on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP areas for work that generally corresponds with the Agency performance measure to the left and supports the CFLRP landscape strategy. Give your best estimate at this point; if it's unknown how much work will occur off NFS lands, simply state unknown.

CBC MEMBER NAME	AFFILIATION
Alex Irby	Public Lands Access Yearound
Bill Higgins	Idaho Forest Group
Bill Warren	University of Idaho Extension
Brad Brooks	The Wilderness Society
Brad Smith	Idaho Conservation League
Dave Galantuomini	Public Lands Access Yearound
Dave Cadwallader	Citizen at Large
Don Ebert	Citizen at Large
Greg Danly	Empire Lumber
JJ Teare	Idaho Department of Fish & Game
Jerome Hansen	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Joyce Dearstyne	Framing Our Community
Mark Jennings	Idaho Recreation Council
Norm Tomlinson	Associated Logging Contractors
Randy Doman	Citizen at Large
Robyn Miller	The Nature Conservancy
Ron Hartig	Mining
Skip Brandt	Idaho County

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.

Signatures:

Zach Stone	/s/Zach Stone	12/18/2019
Recommended by Project Coordinator(s)	*Signature*	*Date*
Cheryl F. Probert	/s/ Cheryl F. Probert	12/18/2019
Approved by Forest Supervisor(s)	*Signature*	*Date*
Draft Reviewed by Collaborative Chair or Representative	*Signature*	*Date*