

WEISER-LITTLE SALMON HEADWATERS CFLRP

Submitted by the Payette National Forest with the Payette Forest Coalition

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- **Executive Summary:**

Dominant forest type(s): **Dry montane forest characterized by stands of ponderosa pine alone or in combination with Douglas-fir, and western larch.**

Total acreage of the landscape: **798,900**. Total acreage to receive treatment: **190,000**.

Total number of NEPA ready acres: **50,000**. Total number of acres in NEPA process: **100,000**.

Description of the most significant restoration needs and actions on the landscape:

Restore a significant portion of ponderosa pine dominated forests to historic stand structure and function; Restore habitat connectivity and habitat quality for aquatic species, improve water quality, Reduce overall open road density; Restore a more natural fire return rate on the landscape; Increase economic activity in Valley and Adams counties through biomass utilization, forestry and natural resource jobs.

Description of the highest priority desired outcomes of the project at the end of the 10 year period:

Approx. 190,000 acres of low elevation ponderosa pine forest have been restored, creating conditions that facilitate the safe re-establishment of natural fire regimes. Habitat quality and quantity has increased for many terrestrial and aquatic species associated with this forest type by reducing negative effects caused by roads. The project has generated 612 jobs with a value of over \$21,000,000.

Description of the most significant utilization opportunities linked to this project:

Bioenergy – utilize approx. 50,000 green tons of biomass chips annually & Sawlogs – produce approx. 50,000 ccf. of sawtimber annually.

Name of the National Forest, collaborative groups, and other major partner categories involved in project development:

Payette National Forest, Payette Forest Coalition

Describe the community benefit including number and types of jobs created:

612 total jobs, including 281 direct jobs in logging, saw milling facilities, watershed restoration, road work, and fuels reduction.

Total dollar amount requested in FY11 - **\$2,450,000**. Total dollar amount requested for life of project - **\$37,400,000**.

Total dollar amount provided as Forest Service match in FY11 - **\$2,450,000**.

Total dollar amount provided as Forest Service match for life of project - **\$37,400,000**.

Total dollar amount provided in Partnership Match in FY11 - **\$350,000**.

Total dollar amount provided in Partnership Match for life of project - **\$5,300,000**.

Total in-kind amount provided in Partnership Match in FY11 - **\$50,000**.

Total in-kind amount provided in Partnership Match for life of project - **\$500,000**.

Time frame for the project (from start to finish) **June FY2011 – September - FY2020**.

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- Attachment A: Planned Accomplishment Table
- Attachment B: Reduction of related wildfire management costs
 - “Results- Cost Savings” of R-CAT spreadsheet available on the CFLRP website¹
 - Documentation of assumptions and data sources used when populating the R-CAT spreadsheet
- Attachment C: Members of the Collaborative Table
- Attachment D: Letter of Commitment
- Attachment E: Predicted Jobs Table from TREAT spreadsheet
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Map A: Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters Landscape Area

Map B: Council Mountain/Mill Creek Stand Treatments, PFC Recommendation

¹ R-CAT grew from the Appendix B Spreadsheet, which was originally a part of *the Suggested Economic Analysis Procedures and Templates* was developed by the Rocky Mountain Research Station and the Western Wildlands Environmental Threat Assessment Center, along with economists from the National Forest System in response to the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. Available at [HTTP://WWW.FS.FED.US/RESTORATION/CFLR/SUBMITTINGPROPOSALS.SHTML](http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/cflr/submittingproposals.shtml)

- **Ecological, Social and Economic Context**

The headwaters of the Weiser and Little Salmon Rivers encompass working forests of west-central Idaho. Long considered the breadbasket of the Payette National Forest (PNF), these productive forests provided resource benefits for fish, wildlife, timber, grazing and recreation. The Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters (WLSH) is the landscape for our Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) proposal. The Weiser (Wee-zer) River flows south through the PNF which forms a large semi-circle around the predominately agricultural communities of Council, Cambridge and Indian Valley. The river flows out of the headwaters to wind through these ranchlands, to join the Snake River 100 miles away at the Oregon border. The Little Salmon River flows due north, through the PNF and a mix of private forests, communities (New Meadows and Pinehurst), rural subdivisions and rangelands to join with the famed Salmon River downstream 50 miles at Riggins, Idaho. Also, the WLSH is approximately 100 miles north of Boise, Idaho; it provides a home away from home for the people of Treasure Valley.

The WLSH encompasses 798,900 acres. Elevations vary from 3,000 to 9,500 feet and include diverse geology from Colombia River basalts to the granitic rocks of the Idaho Batholith. The PNF makes up the bulk of the acres (514,700 acres). The area also includes 55,400 acres of State land, 199,700 acres of private land parcels, and 29,100 acres of BLM lands. Some of the private lands are managed by Potlatch Corporation as industrial forests and others as small non-industrial forests. (See Attachment C, Map A).

Ecological Context

Species composition of the WLSH varies across the region, depending on elevation, temperature, and precipitation conditions. An estimated 87 percent of the lands are forested; common tree species include ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, grand fir, western larch, quaking aspen, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and whitebark pine. This area contains the greatest extent of continuous blocks of low to mid elevation ponderosa pine forests and provides habitat for nearly 300 terrestrial species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Elk and deer are the most common large animals; moose, black bear, mountain lion are also present. Habitat exists for other wide ranging carnivores, such as wolverines and fishers.

The WLSH lower elevations are composed of dry montane forest characterized by stands of ponderosa pine either alone or in combination with Douglas-fir and western larch. Ponderosa pine ecosystems provide crucial habitat for a variety of wildlife species native to the American West. However, use of these forests for timber, grazing, and road-building since European settlement, the spread of invasive weeds, as well as fire suppression over the past 100 years, have altered and degraded forest structure and function. An estimated 89 to 95 percent of the low-elevation forests in the WLSH have been altered by past human activities. Although dry montane forest is a fire-maintained ecosystem that historically was sculpted by low- and mixed-severity burns, the history of management actions has made these forests more susceptible to stand-replacing wildfires. Changing climatic conditions are also increasing the frequency and severity of fire throughout the West and further increasing the vulnerability of dry montane forests to stand-replacing fires. Today, the Rocky Mountain dry montane forest is considered a threatened ecosystem, and Idaho Partners-in-Flight identified late-seral ponderosa pine as one of two “highest priority” habitats for restoration in Idaho. Loss and degradation of this habitat type has

resulted in decreased range and population sizes for several species and has contributed to some species being listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. Nineteen terrestrial species on the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Priority Species List are either closely or generally associated with the late-seral ponderosa pine ecosystem.

Current forest composition, structure and wildfire conditions

The increased tree densities we see today in previously logged ponderosa pine forests in the WLSH can be partially traced to recovery processes after logging. Logging removed many of the oldest and largest ponderosa pine trees, and resulting canopy gaps eventually filled in with young ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. On gentle slopes and at low elevations, where fires formerly were frequent but generally of low severity, fire suppression resulted in a buildup of woody fuels, which in turn has led to increased fire severity (condition class 2 and 3) and altered stand dynamics. At higher elevations, on steeper slopes and more mesic forest stands in the WLSH, fire suppression has not had the same effect because these forests were historically characterized by a mixed-severity fire regime. While fuels may have built up significantly on these sites, the fire regime likely remains predominantly mixed severity.

More than a century of livestock grazing altered conditions on the landscape in two ways. First, the removal of native bunchgrass and pinegrass communities reduced competition for shrubs and seedlings. This allowed more trees and shrubs to successfully establish, though the density of the resulting understories is highly variable. Second, removal of fine fuels reduced the incidence of low-severity fire. Relatively open stands of large fire-resistant trees have been replaced by crowded stands of small trees. Decades of effective fire suppression further contributed to a dense understory of ladder fuels.

Grazing, road building, logging operations and other human activities contributed to the introduction and spread of non-native forage species and noxious weeds. This invasion of non-native plants has altered the structure, composition and successional pathways of these forests at landscape and regional scales. As non-native species displace native plant communities, the results include loss of plant diversity and wildlife habitat, reduced water availability, and altered nutrient cycle and fire regimes. These impacts are most evident and widespread on the low-elevation slopes of the WLSH.

Construction of road networks to facilitate timber removal accelerated in the 1950s, especially on relatively low-gradient, accessible slopes of ponderosa pine forest in the WLSH. Roads fragment contiguous forest into smaller patches, degrading habitat for terrestrial species and impeding the movement of wide-ranging species. At the same time, roads contribute to sediment delivery to streams, reducing water quality and habitat for aquatic species. Culverts in many instances function as barriers to fish passage, while the road network provides a corridor for the spread of invasive species.

All of these influences described above have directly and indirectly affected habitat quality, quantity, and distribution for both terrestrial and aquatic species, especially those associated with the lower elevation ponderosa pine on the WLSH. The PNF's multi-scale assessment in the Wildlife Conservation Strategy (WCS) indicates that the loss and decrease in quality of habitat are due to several factors: substantial reductions in the abundance and extent of the large tree size

class and old-forest habitat, especially legacy ponderosa pine, western larch, and large snags in managed areas; substantial increases in tree densities and ladder fuels within stands; and reductions in forest cover from uncharacteristic wildfire and/or insect and disease events. The PNF's similar multi-scale assessment in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) addresses aquatic habitat restoration for species such as Chinook salmon, steelhead trout and bull trout, all listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), along with other aquatic resources. The ACS also identifies road density targets for restoring aquatic ecosystems and identifies certain roads and culverts that have a direct affect on aquatic movements and habitat and are in need of removal.

Leaving these forests in their current state will likely make them more susceptible to stand-replacing fires, potentially leading to slow recovery or establishment of an altered ecological state that is neither natural nor desirable. Forest restoration that maximizes diversity, minimizes species loss, reduces fragmentation caused by roads, returns to natural fire regimes, and restores habitat will yield the greatest resilience to the impacts of climate change and likely increase their ability to adapt to, and survive, a changing climate regime. To accomplish this, restoration strategies must take into account the histories and effects of past management activities at different sites in the WLSH ponderosa pine environment.

Historic forest composition, structure, fire regime, and baseline information (desired conditions)

Similar to other forests of western North America, the landscape mosaic of tree density in dry montane forests of the WLSH is greatly influenced by disturbance events. Fire constitutes the primary disturbance, but insects, disease and windthrow also play a role. Generally, this area experiences a prolonged dry season every year, which creates the conditions that support fire. Historically, at lower-elevation, drier sites in the ponderosa pine zone and under moderate weather conditions, low-severity surface fires are promoted by low-density forest with a grassy understory and the ability of mature ponderosa pine to resist damage by fire. Such fires are apt to creep through the forest understory, with occasional flare-ups in unusually dry areas, where there are dense fuels, and on steep slopes. This historic fire regime produces forest stands characterized by groups of widely spaced trees with sparse understories. Dry montane forests at low-to-mid elevations historically had a mean fire return interval of approximately 25 to 50 years. Fires of such frequency favored regeneration of conifers like ponderosa pine by exposing mineral soils.

At mid-to-high elevations in the ponderosa pine zone and on steep slopes, by contrast, forests are predisposed to experience some degree of crown fire on a regular basis. However, fine-scale abiotic factors also account for smaller areas of predominantly low-severity fire at these elevations. Fire history data and forest age structures show variation in the history of fire severity along elevation, topographic, and moisture gradients within ponderosa pine forests.

In addition to fire, the WLSH historically experienced many other natural disturbances including insects, pathogens, and windstorms that influenced the forest's composition, structure, and landscape pattern. For example, bark beetles and defoliators, such as western spruce budworm and Douglas-fir tussock moth, can cause widespread tree mortality, reduce tree density, and open up forest canopies over hundreds of thousands of acres. Historically, insects, disease, and

windstorms interacted with fire and topography to create a complex mosaic of forest structures, with canopy gaps, multi-aged stands, and variations in forest composition.

Social and Economic Context

The WLSH is home to the Council and New Meadows Ranger Districts, Council Mountain, Rapid River and Patrick Butte Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRA) and a small Research Natural Area (RNA). The roaded forests were the workhorses of the timber economy of central Idaho for decades, with local loggers cutting primarily lower to mid-elevation ponderosa pine. Loss of large trees, a high density of forest roads, and altered fire regimes from fire suppression are the concerns leading to a shift from commodity production to restoration. The long-term management direction is now ecological restoration to maintain or restore a representative, resilient and sustainable network of habitats across this key part of the PNF.

The WLSH is also the focus of expertise and community commitment from the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC), a citizen-led and diverse group of people working in concert with the PNF. The PFC adopted the PNF's WCS and ACS as a broad scale selection of high priority watersheds in need of restoration across the WLSH. (See Attachment D, Letter of Commitment) The PFC, operating at the watershed scale (midscale), developed a detailed set of recommendations, setting criteria and priorities for selecting lower elevation forest stands, streams and transportation networks for restoration treatments that are compatible with the PNF's holistic restoration strategies to improve ecosystem conditions at the ground level. The Mill Creek/Council Mountain Project is the first watershed where the PFC developed recommendations and the PFC is now extending its activities, using its own recommendation framework, into the New Meadows Ranger District. The PFC is fully committed to its mission of wildlife habitat improvement, economic vitality for the region, wildfire hazard reduction, watershed improvement and woody biomass utilization.

Restoration cannot be accomplished without the ecological science, economic sustainability and the social support provided by local community partnerships. The PFC is just that type of partnership. Furthermore, restoration cannot happen on a piecemeal scale. The WLSH incorporates an all lands approach by bringing landowners and stakeholders together across boundaries to decide on common goals for the landscapes they share. This approach brings landowners and land managers together to achieve long-term outcomes based on science and socioeconomics. Our collective responsibility is to work through landscape-scale conservation to meet public expectations for all the services people obtain from forests and grasslands.

The Council and New Meadows Ranger Districts are in Adams and Valley Counties, which have the highest unemployment rates in Idaho (January 2011). These high rates of unemployment soared with the housing market crash in 2008, but began the downward trend in 1995 when the Boise Cascade sawmill in Council, the Adams County seat, closed. Another major Boise Cascade sawmill closed in the Cascade Valley county seat in 2001. Since that time, employment in the natural resource areas has declined and unemployment has risen to almost 20%. Long term unemployment has affected the number of children attending schools and the Council School superintendent puts district enrollment at half the mid-1990 levels. Economic downturns also forced resources like the hospital in Council to close. Numerous families have left the area due to the lack of employment opportunities.

Central Idaho also contains high value recreation resources, with Hells Canyon at the northwest edge of the WLSH planning area and roadless areas creating a connective bridge with the vast central Idaho wilderness. Fishing, hiking, hunting, boating and all kinds of trail use bring many residents and visitors to the forests to participate in a full range of recreational activities.

The WLSH project will add jobs in a wide range of traditional and new commercial enterprises. It will put people to work removing forest products including saw logs and small timber such as post and poles. Crews will work to maintain and improve recreation trails. Still more workers will be needed to implement restoration treatments in forests, roads and streams. And many businesses are gearing up to utilize small woody material in new biomass industries that are coming on line. This landscape scale project will cause a ripple effect throughout the region as other jobs will be created in support of a rejuvenated woods industry.

- **Summary of Landscape Strategy**

The 2003 Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) of the PNF, produced by the Southwest Idaho Ecogroup including the Boise and Sawtooth Forests, established the restoration direction. The Interior Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project (2001) was used as a starting point for the 2003 Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). This document provided the foundation for adaptive management and laid out a vision for the Columbia River Basin with a focus on conserving rare ecosystems, restoring degraded ecosystems and providing benefits to people within the capabilities of the land. The Forest Plan uses the ACS to address watershed restoration for aquatic species listed under the Endangered Species Act, along with other aquatic resources. In 2010, the Boise Forest amended its plan to implement a WCS. The PNF will also amend its plan with a Draft WCS Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Final EIS in 2011. Both of these strategies, at the planning-unit scale (2.3 million acres), prioritize watersheds for restoration. This prioritization helps managers integrate future wildlife habitat restoration projects with other resource priorities and with areas where human values at risk must be addressed (e.g. wildland-urban interface). Integrating priorities across the spectrum of biophysical and socioeconomic needs allows the Forest Service to capitalize on common funding sources and minimize or avoid unintended effects.

The WCS and ACS complements the 2005 Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS). The WCS is designed to build upon the broad-scale conservation needs and science identified in the Idaho CWCS as well as the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. This document provides a framework to enable conservation partners to jointly implement a long term management strategy for areas with the greatest conservation need. The strategy promotes proactive conservation to ensure cost-effective solutions instead of reactive measures in the face of imminent losses.

In addition, the Idaho Statewide Assessment and Strategy of Forest Resources (2010) has been completed. The WLSH lies within one of these priority landscapes. The purpose of this Statewide Assessment is to ensure that federal and state resources are focused on landscape areas with the greatest opportunity to address shared priorities and achieve measurable outcomes. It provides an analysis of conditions and trends for all forest lands in Idaho and identifies the highest priority rural and urban forest areas for projects and investments. It further identifies

activities and approaches for protection, restoration and enhancement of forest resources in priority landscapes.

The Adams County Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan Committee, in cooperation with Northwest Management, Inc., developed a WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan on January 26, 2004. The Plan describes strategies for reducing wildfire risks that threaten people, structures, infrastructure and the unique ecosystems in Adams County. This plan was developed using the best available science from all partners and integrated local and regional knowledge about wildfire risks and behavior. The plan addressed wildfire threats within the WLSH, as well as on private lands adjacent to this landscape and in the Little Salmon River where the town of Pinehurst is recognized as a community at risk. The county mitigation plan recommended fuel reduction treatments similar to the PFC's recommendations: (1) reducing hazardous fuels through timber harvest, (2) slash piling and burning or chipping, and (3) underburning. The plan also addressed the need to reduce the risk of crown fire during a wildfire event.

The Ponderosa Pine Task Force Report assessed pine ecosystems throughout Idaho, and concluded that the WLSH contained clusters of potential habitat that could be restored in less than 10 years if actions were taken immediately. This landscape is one of two ponderosa pine ecosystem clusters "that appeared to be exceptionally important at the state level."

These assessments, plans and reports led the PFC to select the WLSH for priority restoration treatments.

Implementation of the WCS and ACS is the foundation for the WLSH, with listed Threatened or Endangered species such as Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout and sensitive species of white-head woodpeckers, northern goshawk and flammulated owls found within the project landscape. The WLSH has also been identified as important to the sustainability of nesting and foraging habitat for migratory birds and habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bighorn sheep, wolverine, bear and mountain lion. The headwaters of the Weiser and Little Salmon also contain the endemic, Threatened species of northern Idaho ground squirrel, found only in Adams and Valley Counties. The WLSH landscape area provides a mechanism for the Northern Idaho ground squirrel recovery plan already being implemented through habitat restoration actions. Habitat for lynx, also a Threatened species, occurs in fragmented patches in the area.

The PFC in conjunction with the Forest Service used the WCS and the ACS to select a watershed where restoration recommendations could be deliberated. The PFC's first area for prioritization was the Mill Creek/Council Mountain watershed due to the rating of high priority for restoration in both strategies. The watershed included low-elevation ponderosa pine forests to mid-elevation mixed conifer forests that were previously logged, an existing and potential habitat for species associated with these forest types, a high road density with sediment and water quality issues and culverts, and a small portion of the watershed burned within the last 10-15 years.

The PFC developed goals and objectives and deliberated on restoration prioritization/selection criteria that would guide the selection of individual forest stands within the watershed in need of restoration. This successful process for prioritization will be repeated for other high priority watersheds identified by the WCS and ACS strategies within the WLSH. The PFC will

deliberate and modify this process based on local site conditions and restoration needs for the next high priority watershed.

The concepts behind developing the selection criteria were to treat a significant portion of the ponderosa pine dominated stands in order to produce a landscape pattern with characteristics that resemble the historic stand structure and composition resulting from ecological processes. The PFC emphasized that larger stands located in close proximity were to be selected to produce large contiguous blocks of restored habitat close to home range sizes for a variety of species associated with this forest type. Post-treatment characteristics of interest are large diameter ponderosa pine and a low density of trees per acre needed to provide quality habitat for a variety of species. Data collected at the stand level were used to identify these characteristics. Although this stand condition is the highest priority for restoration, only a subset of the ponderosa pine stands had appropriate site attributes that justify restoration activities. The site characteristics in the forest stands will influence the intensity of management disturbance, i.e. the proportion of canopy removed by the restoration activity, and the desired post-treatment stand conditions of structure and composition. For aquatic restoration, road decommissioning or improvements that would improve water quality and habitat, and culvert removal to increase habitat connectivity, were prioritized. See Attachment G, Map B for the three types of forest stands and roads that were selected for restoration activities using the criteria below.

Selection Criteria

The watershed's forest was categorized into 3 types of forest stands:

Plantation Stands: Clearcuts that were replanted in a grid pattern with ponderosa pine seedlings and range from 10 to 30 years old. These stands are dense, 150 trees per acre, and smaller diameter, up to 12 inches DBH.

Restoration Stands: Restoration stands are dry forest types, with low to mixed severity fire regimes, with a significant component of larger diameter seral species of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir and western larch.

Reserve Stands: Some reserve stands have lost most seral species and larger diameter trees from past timber harvest and some may have a larger legacy of ponderosa pine/Douglas fir and larch and tend to be drier. Other reserve stands may be composed of large diameter over-story trees of grand fir/mixed-conifer with a dense understory and are considered "moist forest types" typical of natural forest succession.

First, remove from the selection any stand that has been thinned in the recent past (10-15 years) or has burned in the recent past (10 – 15 years) and consider these stands for prescribed fire only for maintenance treatment. All stands should be selected based on access to the existing road network in order to reduce the need to build temporary roads.

Plantation Stands (high priority)

High priority for older (e.g. 30- 40 years plus) and larger-sized stands and for stands located next to Restoration stands to create large contiguous restored patches. Medium priority should be

assigned to stands located next to Reserve stands to create edge and juxtaposition habitat in the short and long term.

Restoration Stands (high priority)

High priority is assigned to larger-sized stands that already have a well-developed road system and have a substantial history of past logging, and are adjacent to either Plantation or other Restoration stands. This process will create larger contiguous patches of restored forest habitat needed for wildlife species home ranges. Medium priority is assigned to north-facing stands due to natural higher tree densities and understory vegetation because they hold more moisture than south-facing stands. Lower priority for any stand without road access and has likely not been logged in the past because these stands will likely occur on steeper slopes and will likely still retain their natural stand structure. If restoration is warranted, treatments will focus on thinning of understory and/or prescribed fire. Low priority for stands that have not been logged or roaded in the past and are on north facing slopes.

Reserve Stands (low priority compared to restoration and plantation stands)

High priority is assigned to stands composed of species that prefer drier conditions and/or dry grand fir forest types that have a substantial logging history and that are adjacent to a Restoration or Plantation stand. Medium priority is assigned for mesic mixed conifer/grand fir with a stand structure that does not contain a majority of large diameter trees in the overstory. Lower priority for mesic mixed conifer/grand fir stands that are dense and have been logged in the past but are dominated by large diameter trees in the overstory, important for species (e.g. pileated woodpecker) dependent upon high densities of large trees. Lowest priority is assigned for larger-sized mesic mixed conifer/grand fir stands that have not been previously logged and still maintain their natural stand structure.

Prescribed Fire

The PFC worked in conjunction with the Forest Service to identify such stands where prescribed fire is the best tool for restoration. A majority of these stands currently have an open stand structure and composition ideal for prescribed fire and/or are located in Inventoried Roadless Areas where prescribed fire is the appropriate, easiest and cost-effective tool for restoration.

Restoring the transportation network

The PFC supports implementation of the Forest's travel management plan within the project area, including the recreation trails documented in the travel plan. As restoration projects are discussed with the PFC, updates to the Travel Management Plan would be discussed. The PFC prefers the guideline of no net gain of roads in the project area. The group supports an increase in roads for system efficiency or watershed restoration benefits only when the road increase will be offset by road decommissioning. This landscape objective for the transportation network aligns well with the PFC's stated Goals.

If a road is needed, it will be a temporary road. The location of temporary roads will consider sensitive or hazardous conditions such as riparian areas, stream crossings, steep slopes and any landslide prone areas to avoid soil erosion. Areas of critical habitat (aquatic or terrestrial) or habitat of species affected by the presence of roads will be avoided. If there is an urgent need for a road, Best Management Practices as stated in the Forest Plan will be used.

Decommissioning non-system, closed roads can contribute to improvements in aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality. Listed below are the PFC's criteria for determining the location and extent of candidate roads. The list of criteria is a hierarchy, in descending order priority:

1. Roads that cross streams or riparian areas or Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) or are on steep slopes causing sediment delivery to streams; roads that are adjacent to streams, riparian areas and RCAs; and non-system roads that currently have nonfunctioning culverts proposed for removal. Structures such as culverts that block native fish passage will be removed or replaced to provide passage for aquatic organisms.
2. Roads that fragment critical wildlife habitat (aquatic and terrestrial) or on habitat for species that are greatly affected by roads, such as elk or bull trout, Chinook Salmon or Steelhead.
3. Consider options for decommissioning roads in Plantations and Restoration stands proposed for treatment, to improve wildlife connectivity and to reduce erosion.
4. Decrease fragmentation by removing roads that create fragmented "patches" on the landscape where the removal of a road will combine two smaller patches currently fragmented by a road into one larger patch. Focus on creating the largest patches possible – use "percent change" as a measure of increased patch size due to road decommissioning/removal.
5. Decommission roads that are considered "cherry stems."

- **Proposed Treatment**

Current and Future restoration program

Based on the landscape strategy described above, opportunities for restoration in the WLSH total approximately 500,000 acres, and restoration projects are in various stages of planning and/or implementation. This landscape strategy will build upon the work accomplished under the regular program of restoration activities from the past decade. Many restoration projects within the WLSH are NEPA-ready and much of the implementation associated with these projects is scheduled. The Forest and the PFC are in the process of completing an analysis on the Mill Creek/Council Mountain Project, which is substantially complete and will be finalized in 2011. Several other NEPA decisions (i.e. Weiser River Fuels Reduction and Rocky Bear Fuels Reduction Project) will be issued in the spring of 2011. The Patrick Butte and Rapid River Prescribed Fire Plans are approved and ready for implementation.

Based upon the landscape strategy's watershed and stand-level prioritization, proposed treatments are as follows:

Treatment Types

The following summary treatments are anticipated over a 10-15 year period beginning in FY 2011 (See Attachment A for a more detailed list of planned accomplishments):

- Timber harvest - 50,000 acres, 500,000 ccf. Treatments will include thinning of dry ponderosa pine dominated stands to reduce fuel loads and restore historic stand structure, composition and function. Thinning would be used to create the historic clumpy distribution of large trees and large seral trees would be maintained. The objective for these stands is to encourage the development of open large tree habitat for species such as the white-headed woodpecker. On a small acreage (possibly 3,000 acres) of lower-elevation mixed conifer stands, a mosaic of openings will be created where the low vigor and diseased trees and most shade-tolerant tree species are removed. This mosaic will be accomplished by group and

patch selection cuts ranging from 0.10 to 10 acre openings where stand conditions determine the size and shape of the openings created. These openings will allow for the re-establishment of seral tree species where they were lost due to past logging. The objective of this design is to create openings with lower canopy closures and maintain large areas with dense canopies for both white-headed and pileated woodpecker habitat. Within the openings, all older ponderosa pine and western larch will be retained, and some small groups of low vigor seral species, severe dwarf mistletoe infections, and/or shade tolerant species, will be retained for wildlife habitat and structure. Pre- and post- monitoring will focus on these areas to evaluate effectiveness of this type of treatment at the landscape and stand level.

- Small tree thinning – 22,500 acres, 500,000 tons of biomass. Thinning in plantations (20 to 50 years old) combined with fuel reduction (mechanical and/or prescribed fire) will restore these stands towards medium and then, over time, large tree habitat. Older plantations will yield biomass as part of the restoration prescription.
- Road Decommissioning – 200 miles. Roads no longer needed would be decommissioned. Some road relocation would be needed to eliminate roads, especially those in riparian conservation areas (RCAs), by relocating to midslopes or ridgetops. Temporary roads would be used if new access is needed. All temporary roads would be obliterated after harvest and thinning operations are completed.
- Stream habitat restored – 240 miles. Fifty existing culverts will be replaced to provide for aquatic organism passage. Road and watershed improvements would include aggregate surfacing to reduce erosion and deposition of sediment within RCAs, replacement of culverts with structures that provide aquatic organism passage, and road maintenance activities designed to reduce sediment.
- Acres of fuels treated near WUI – 105,000 acres. Prescribed burning is planned for nearly all harvested and thinned acres and for some stands that are not in need of mechanical treatment. Prescribed burning is also planned for aspen stands and areas with scattered timber, grass and shrubs. These treatments will re-introduce fire and help reduce uncharacteristic fuel loads.
- Invasive weed treatments – 12,000 acres. Invasive weed spraying would occur on approximately 12,000 priority acres throughout the landscape. Pre- activity and post- activity monitoring and detection would be used to effectively treat new populations of invasive weeds.

Water Quality/Watershed Improvements/Roads

Primary issues caused by past road construction include high amounts of sediment delivery within riparian conservation areas and culverts that function as barriers to fish passage.

Unauthorized roads on the landscape will be prioritized for decommissioning and those with the greatest impacts will be the priority candidates. Decommissioning will result in an increase of downstream water quality and improved overall watershed function across the WLSH. For example, 19 miles of high priority unauthorized roads are proposed for decommissioning in the current NEPA process for the watershed where the Mill Creek /Council Mountain Landscape Restoration Project will occur. The PFC has recommended the following activities be applied across the WLSH:

1. Decommission high priority roads no longer needed as part of the transportation management system and the obliteration of will improve water quality over the long-term.

2. Surface high priority roads needed for the transportation system but where sediment is currently being delivered to streams.
3. Use existing roads as first priority for vegetation restoration treatments.
4. When new roads are needed, use temporary roads, avoid riparian conservation areas, and obliterate after restoration treatments are completed.
5. Replace culverts with structures such as open-bottomed arches where fish passage is currently blocked.

Fish, wildlife, or Threatened & Endangered species improvements

There are a number of terrestrial and aquatic species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) that may be affected by the management of ponderosa pine ecosystems and a limited number of terrestrial listed species will be directly affected by restoration activities occurring within the WLSH. A species listed as threatened under ESA is the northern Idaho ground squirrel (NIDGS). All project work in NIDGS habitat will be consistent with the NIDGS Recovery Plan (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service 2003) and will be conducted with NIDGS wildlife biologists' expertise.

White-headed woodpecker and NIDGS habitats are associated with open stands dominated by large diameter ponderosa pine. Canopy cover is generally low and frequent underburns by low intensity fire encourage a healthy layer of grasses, low shrubs, and herbs. Restoration will benefit key seral tree species like ponderosa pine and western larch that are important to forest biodiversity and are currently at risk of loss due to a dense understory of shade-tolerant trees and uncharacteristic fire.

Restoration projects within the WLSH will include riparian buffers adjacent to stream courses in which prescribed fire would not be actively used to minimize impacts to aquatic resources, including native fish species listed under the ESA such as Chinook salmon, Steelhead, and Bull Trout. Effects to Sensitive plant species are expected to be neutral or beneficial. Most of the Sensitive plants in ponderosa pine have restricted distributions and/or occur in specific soils and micro-habitats. These areas will be located and avoided and the WLSH planning effort will work closely with local botanists to survey and identify these important micro-habitats. These micro-habitats will be buffered if necessary, or in some cases, treatments that enhance plant health will be applied.

Management of invasive and exotic species

Invasive weed populations in the WLSH area average 6% of the ponderosa pine habitat. Invasive and exotic plants can establish rapidly following high-intensity fire. Disturbance associated with implementation of activities will likely facilitate the spread and establishment of new populations of invasive species. Invasive weed detection and control strategies will be implemented in all WLSH projects (such as logging during winter months) and the WLSH monitoring plan will be developed to focus on quick detection and response in order to control new or existing populations of invasive and exotic species.

Effects of insects and disease

Climate model predictions indicate an increase in drought and fire across the WLSH, and subsequent insect and disease cycles may increase. Ecological restoration activities will create

openings within the forest matrix, reduce tree densities, promote recruitment of old forest and large tree stand structure, and enhance resilience to drought conditions, expand root zones, and increase water and nutrient availability to trees. This will help to reduce uncharacteristic risks from insects and disease, especially to existing old growth.

Status of roads and trails

No permanent roads will be constructed within the WLSH. Construction of temporary roads and improvements, road maintenance and rehabilitation, and relocation of existing roads will occur as needed for implementation and where it benefits resources. The PNF is currently conducting comprehensive evaluations of transportation systems as part of travel management planning across the forest. Planning will be coordinated closely with the PFC and the plan for the decommissioning of roads will be in accordance with opportunities identified in the travel management plan. Opportunities for trail establishment and improvement will be evaluated and developed through collaborative efforts to enhance the recreational experience.

Addressing uncharacteristic wildland fire and re-establishing natural fire regimes

Treatments will be designed to integrate fire management planning, community protection activities and a broad program of forest restoration to reduce uncharacteristic fuel loads through thinning and prescribed burning. The reintroduction of fire and restoration treatments will reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildland fire behavior, while creating conditions that facilitate the safe re-establishment and maintenance of natural fire regimes. Opportunities to use wildland fire to meet restoration objectives will be considered where appropriate (such as inventoried roadless, research natural areas or restored stands). In these areas, natural fires can burn without risk to communities and treatments will be strategically timed and placed to facilitate operational management of those fires. The PNF will continue to coordinate with the State and work with the public to address smoke management issues.

Wildfire Fire Behavior and Prescribed Fire (Restored Conditions)

After landscape restoration activities have returned significant acreage to conditions more similar to historic stand structure, composition and function, fire behavior is expected to be similar to historic fire regimes, characterized by low and mixed severity fire at lower elevations. Within the WLSH, the PNF Forest Plan allows for wildfires to burn within certain areas to improve wildlife habitat and/or achieve desired conditions for vegetation, while fires that burn in high risk conditions or those that could impact the WUI would most likely receive partial to full suppression action.

Because restoration activities, including prescribed fire, are occurring and will be ongoing for the next 5-10 years across the WLSH, fires will need to be suppressed during this time except for areas such as Inventoried Roadless Areas and Wilderness Areas, where a naturally-ignited fire would be beneficial.

R-CAT Summary

The discounted cost savings assuming a high beneficial use is approximately \$5,327,000 compared to the no action alternative of fire suppression only (See Attachment B). Approximately 190,000 acres of the WLSH landscape will be restored over the next 10 years. The total anticipated fire program cost savings for the fully implemented proposal is

approximately \$3,700,000. Attachment B includes the Results – Cost Savings table and the documentation of data sources and assumptions table.

- **Collaboration and Multi-party Monitoring**

Central Idaho is similar to many regions in the West where people share values about the use of public lands and natural resources, but there are also decades of disagreements over management direction. To resolve disagreements and to chart a practical approach to management with solid public support, collaboration is a useful tool to get citizens involved in land management direction. When the PFC began taking shape in mid-2009, the conveners, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) and the Woody Biomass Utilization Project (WBUP), sought to include a diversity of stakeholders. They invited local, regional and national conservation groups, local logging companies and other economic interests, backcountry sportsmen and motorized recreationists, school and county officials, and various state agencies. As a result, more than 30 members represent a spectrum of groups who share an interest in landscape-scale restoration on the PNF (Attachment C). Initially, one constituency was absent from the discussions, the local ranchers who hold livestock grazing permits on the Forest. Ranchers were recruited and they have since become actively engaged in the collaborative process.

In May 2009, RMEF and WBUP sent letters to more than 75 groups inviting them to convene for a collaborative effort, beginning in June 2009. A paid, professional facilitator conducted the meetings. At the first meeting, the group discussed shared interests and objectives. Through consensus, the participants established the primary goals of the PFC:

- Improve wildlife habitat on a landscape scale
- Contribute to economic viability of surrounding communities
- Reduce wildfire hazard
- Encourage utilization of woody biomass as a byproduct of the process

Members of the PFC made a commitment to each other and to the Forest Service line officers to remain engaged throughout the pre-proposal design, NEPA process, implementation and multi-party monitoring phases of this ten-year project.

The coalition established ground rules for how meetings would be conducted, how conflicts would be resolved, and identified processes for reaching consensus. A five-person steering committee is augmented by two ex officio members from the Payette NF. Meetings were open to the public and anyone could join and did throughout the last 2 years. An agenda was distributed to participants prior to each meeting so that discussions could be focused. The PFC met approximately once a month from June 2009 through February 2011. Some meetings were scheduled for two days in order to accomplish the stated goals. The September 2009 meeting included a field trip to several sites in the proposed treatment area so that participants could view different types of stands and gain a better understanding of varying stand conditions. The field trip and descriptions by PNF staff provided the necessary background for the coalition to draft landscape objectives and treatment priorities.

In April 2010, the PFC provided the District Ranger and the Forest Supervisor of the PNF with a 35 page package of recommendations to inform the proposed action for the Mill Creek/Council Mountain Project. The PFC's recommendations included landscape objectives and priorities for

the following forest management topics: vegetation, riparian conservation areas, transportation network, trails, and economic viability. Since completing the recommendations on the initial 50,000-acre landscape, the PFC has met every two to three months and has stayed engaged in the NEPA process. The group is now looking at other landscapes on the west side of the PNF for restoration.

From the outset, participants agreed to make decisions through consensus. Collaboration is a time-consuming and sometimes difficult process, especially when dealing with issues about which reasonable people have differing and strongly-held views. Consensus is not automatic or assured. Therefore, the PFC developed a means of dealing with any issues on which the group could not come to agreement. If, after earnest deliberation, the group is unable to reach consensus, the PFC steering team will caucus to review the issue and the concerns that have been raised. The steering team will then propose a solution to the coalition with the hope of achieving consensus. If the group still does not reach consensus, both perspectives will be presented to the Forest Service with a brief explanation of the differing positions. Using this inclusive and iterative process, the collaborative was able to agree on the final Recommendations submitted to the Forest.

By consensus, the PFC adopted these Basic Conditions of Collaboration. By agreeing with a group decision, each partner committed to the following:

- Support the Coalition recommendations in interactions with the media and general public.
- Forgo the option to appeal the Line Officer's decision (administrative appeal and litigation) if the proposed action is consistent with the Coalition's recommendations.
- Continue constructive participation as a member of the collaboration. This commitment means that the partner will not independently lobby the Forest Service to change the proposed action by adopting priorities that conflict with the Coalition recommendations.
- From time to time, Coalition partners will encounter new information and ideas that suggest refinements to the Coalition's recommendations. Proposed refinements will be presented to the group in an open discussion format. Consideration of new information and ideas for inclusion by the Coalition will engage the consensus decision process documented above.

The use of an online forum and archive of PFC discussions proved essential to maintaining transparency and an accurate account of the group's proceedings. Notes of the coalition's meetings and drafts of the Recommendations document, along with questions for discussion, were posted on Spatial Interest (<http://www.spatialinterest.info/PayetteForward.html>). This tool provided participants an opportunity to review and comment on drafts of meeting notes, proposals, and background materials on various issues.

Multi-Party Monitoring

The PFC is currently in the process of developing a collaborative, science-driven monitoring and adaptive management strategy. Our monitoring and evaluation process will incorporate key questions we need to answer about project implementation and whether the implementation was effective in meeting our goals and objectives of ecological restoration. We must have a clear understanding of baseline conditions versus desired conditions and the evaluation strategies that will help us determine if movement towards desired conditions is occurring.

Restoring a forest's desired structure and function is a long-term process that only begins with reintroducing fire, thinning, pruning, road removal, and other mechanical actions. Evaluation and monitoring of these restoration activities will provide knowledge and information to keep the WLSH goals and objectives viable. It is important to the PFC to work together to agree on the appropriate selection of indicators and monitoring and evaluation of key results to determine if we are meeting the identified desired conditions. Evaluation and monitoring also helps us determine if we should adjust goals and objectives or monitoring methods. In addition, changing climatic conditions emphasize the need for monitoring of restored forests to allow for the modification of treatments within the WLSH should existing restoration tools or approaches lead to unexpected outcomes.

Adaptive management is the foundation for sound planning and management of public lands. Monitoring and evaluation of past projects within the WSLH has occurred. One of the lessons learned from past experience is that plans need to be dynamic to account for changing resource conditions.

The PFC is proposing to use *implementation* and *effectiveness monitoring*, which evaluates whether or not a management action has achieved its ultimate objective. Monitoring will be used in an adaptive management framework and will be conducted both before and after treatments at regular intervals for 15 years to determine the response of ecosystem and social indicators. Monitoring results will feed back into project planning within the WLSH.

Several components will be used to guide our monitoring and evaluation processes to include identifying:

1. Activity, practice or effect to be measured;
2. Monitoring question;
3. Indicator;
4. Data reliability;
5. Measuring frequency and recommended methods for collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing data; and
6. Reporting period.

These components will fit well within the current direction in the Payette's LRMP and its Amendments. The PFC and the PNF will dedicate 10% of received CFLRP funds to complete the implementation and effectiveness monitoring as developed by the collaborative group. This funding will provide the resources for the PFC to develop a collaborative monitoring strategy that will be multi-party and multi-scale, bringing in science providers and interpreters from universities, NGOs, and resource management agencies. The PFC is in the process of developing a monitoring sub-committee that can identify and bring in key researchers and the information needed to develop the overall strategy.

- **Utilization**

- ***Biomass Utilization is Ecologically Driven***

The majority of restoration work will be done with mechanical treatments prior to prescribed burning. Prescribed burning will also be used without mechanical treatments in Inventoried Roadless Areas and in other areas where appropriate (e.g. Mill Creek/Council Mountain

Restoration Project). Biomass and its utilization will be a byproduct of the restoration treatments and will reduce hazardous fuel loading. Small diameter understory trees, slash at the landing consisting of tops and limbs, cull material, and small tree thinning in plantations older than 30 years will be the primary sources of biomass.

Biomass Volume

Utilization of biomass and associated jobs in the community are key goals established by the collaborative PFC. The total amount of biomass that will be produced over a ten year time period is estimated to be 500,000 to 700,000 green tons. Anticipated uses of this biomass include hog fuel to feed a cogeneration plant at Tamarack Mill of six Megawatts and the Council School Fuel for Schools heating and cooling facility. The Tamarack facility currently buys approximately 100,000 tons of hog fuel annually, and the Council school uses about 300 tons annually.

In addition, the Adams County Commissioners are working with a private firm to construct a 10 Megawatt electrical generation facility on land owned by Adams County. The plant is expected to be up and running by 2013. They anticipate an annual fuel requirement of 140,000 green tons of hog fuel.

Biomass Value

Hog fuel is a relatively low value wood product that historically has sold for \$10 to \$15 per ton in our local working circle. However, the future Adams County Plant will create significant competition for biomass chips. Their preliminary business plan assumed a fuel cost of approximately \$30 to \$40 per bone dry ton.

In the past year our stewardship cost for grinding and hauling landing slash has been around \$30 per green ton. Average moisture content has run around 20 percent, which would convert this cost to about \$37 per bone dry ton. At this price, biomass utilization would yield a profit of approximately \$3 per bone dry ton or \$150,000 dollars annually from the landscape.

There are other ecological and social reasons the Forest and the PFC choose to utilize biomass instead of burning it in the forest.

1. USDA Forest Service is committed to utilizing biomass to create renewable energy and reducing hazardous fuels.
2. Creating energy with biomass is believed to be carbon neutral as opposed to burning fossil fuels.
3. The Forest is under increasing pressure from air quality boards such as the State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to reduce smoke emissions from open burning in the woods.
4. Utilizing biomass creates jobs in a rural area with nearly 20 percent unemployment.

BCAP Program Administered by Farm Service Administration (FSA)

The Tamarack Mill cogeneration plant (renewable energy producer) and logging contractors (fuel suppliers) have been in discussion with FSA and have filed paperwork to be certified under the Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP). The Forest believes these incentives will greatly improve biomass utilization in our area. In FY 2010, the PNF awarded eleven Integrated

Resource Service Stewardship Contracts (IRSC) that require removal of approximately 40,000 tons of biomass. We expect the BCAP Program to be fully operational by the end of FY 2011.

- **Benefits to Local Economies**

Job Creation

A total of 612 direct, indirect and induced jobs would be created based upon the impact analysis in the TREAT spreadsheet. The total value of these jobs exceeds 21 million dollars. Direct jobs alone account for 281 positions. Most of these jobs will be full time restoration, logging, or sawmill jobs.

Local Employment

Local infrastructure in the sawmilling and logging sectors is already in place, and additional jobs created are expected to be local in nature (Adams, Valley Counties). Several local logging companies have the equipment and financing capability to add new positions as needed to respond to an increase in work in the woods.

Stewardship Contracting

The stewardship integrated contracts (Integrated Resource Timber Contract and IRSC) will be used to implement on the ground restoration. The PNF has an excellent track record implementing over 12 complicated stewardship contracts over the past five years. In most cases, jobs created by stewardship contracts are local in nature because local mills and logging contractors are familiar with this implementation tool.

- **Funding Plan**

Multi-party Monitoring Budget: Approximately 10 percent of the yearly funding plan is proposed for monitoring. The multi-party monitoring will require contracting with stand exam crews, watershed and aquatic habitat specialists to collect field data before and after restoration treatments. In addition, university personnel and private researchers will be involved in the review and analysis of the field data to prepare credible reports. There is a strong feeling among the PFC that adequate funds be invested in monitoring to answer the question did we achieve our goals of restoring this landscape.

Federal and Non-Federal Investments

Within the WLSH, federal investments are estimated to be nearly 70 million dollars over the next ten years, should this proposal be accepted. Landscape restoration within this area is considered the top priority wildlife habitat/vegetation management/fuels reduction project on the PNF and considerable effort is being expended by numerous personnel to make this happen. Non-federal investments within this landscape are estimated to exceed \$4,800,000 over the next decade.

Attachment F details the funding estimates for the 10 year period

• **Attachment A**
Projected Accomplishments Table

Performance Measure	Code	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using other FS funds	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using Partner Funds ²	CFLR funds to be used over 10 years	Other FS funds to be used over 10 years ³	Partner funds to be used over 10 years
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN						
Acres of forest vegetation established	FOR-VEG-EST	1,000	1,000	1,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	FOR-VEG-IMP	10,000	10,000	2,500	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$1,000,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC						
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC						
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	S&W-RSRC-IMP						

² These values should reflect only units treated on National Forest System Land

³ **Matching Contributions:** The CFLR Fund may be used to pay for up to 50 percent of the cost of carrying out and monitoring ecological restoration treatments on National Forest System (NFS) lands. The following BLI's have been identified as appropriate for use as matching funds to meet the required minimum 50% match of non-CFLR funds: ARRA, BDBD, CMEX, CMII, CMLG, CMRD, CMTL, CWFS, CWKV, CWK2, NFEX, NFLM (Boundary), NFMG (ECAP/AML), NFN3, NFTM, NFWW, NFWF, PEPE, RBRB, RTRT, SFSF, SPFH, SPEX, SPS4, SSCC, SRS2, VCNP, VCVC, WFEX, WFW3, WFHF.

The following BLI's have been identified as **NOT** appropriate for use as matching funds to meet the required minimum 50% match of non-CFLR funds: ACAC, CWF2, EXEX, EXSL, EXSC, FDFD, FDRF, FRRE, LALW, LBLB, LBTV, LGCY, NFIM, NFLE, NFLM (non-boundary), NFMG (non-ECAP), NFPN, NFRG, NFRW, POOL, QMQM, RIRI, SMSM, SPCF, SPCH, SPIA, SPIF, SPS2, SPS3, SPS5, SPST, SPUF, SPVF, TPBP, TPTP, URUR, WFPR, WFSU.

Performance Measure	Code	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using other FS funds	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using Partner Funds²	CFLR funds to be used over 10 years	Other FS funds to be used over 10 years³	Partner funds to be used over 10 years
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	HBT-ENH-LAK						
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	HBT-ENH-STRM	100	100	40	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$40,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	HBT-ENH-TERR	25,000	25,000	10,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$1,000,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	RG-VEG-IMP						
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	RD-HC-MAIN		1,350			\$2,025,000	
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	RD-PC-MAINT		250			\$125,000	
Miles of road decommissioned	RD-DECOM	100	100		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	RD-PC-IMP		200				
Miles of high clearance system road improved	RD-HC-IMP		800				
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	25	25		\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	TL-MAINT-STD						

Performance Measure	Code	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using other FS funds	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using Partner Funds²	CFLR funds to be used over 10 years	Other FS funds to be used over 10 years³	Partner funds to be used over 10 years
Miles of system trail improved to standard	TL-IMP-STD						
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	LND-BL-MRK-MAINT		240				
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	25,000	25,000				
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	TMBR-VOL-SLD	250,000	250,000				
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	BIO-NRG	250,000	250,000				
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	50,000	50,000	10,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$1,000,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated inside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI						

Performance Measure	Code	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using other FS funds	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using Partner Funds ²	CFLR funds to be used over 10 years	Other FS funds to be used over 10 years ³	Partner funds to be used over 10 years
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	FP-FUELS-WUI	2,500	2,500		\$500,000	\$500,000	
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	SP-INVSP-FED-AC		12,000			\$600,000	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	SP-NATIVE – FED-AC						

• **Attachment B**

R-CAT Cost Savings

Proposal Name: WLSH Restoration Project	
Start Year	2010
End Year	2020
Total Treatment Acres	200,000.00
Average Treatment Duration	10
Discounted Anticipated Cost Savings - No Beneficial Use	\$2,916,528
Discounted Anticipated Cost Savings - Low Beneficial Use	\$3,720,049
Discounted Anticipated Cost Savings - Moderate Beneficial Use	\$4,523,570
Discounted Anticipated Cost Savings - High Beneficial Use	\$5,327,091

Proposal Name: WLSH Restoration Project	Documentation Page
Simulator?	
If, so who helped you with this modeling?	
If not, how did you estimate costs, provide details here:	
Did you apply the stratified cost index (SCI) to your Fsim results?	No
Who helped you apply SCI to your FSIM results?	No one
Did you filter to remove Fsim fires smaller than 300acres and larger than a reasonable threshold?	No
What is the upper threshold you used?	30,000
Did you use median pre treatment costs per fire season?	Yes
Did you use median post treatment costs per fire season?	Yes
Did you test the statistical difference of the fire season cost distributions using a univariate test?	No
What were the results?	NA
Did you estimate Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) costs in you analysis?	Utilized estimates
Did you use H codes or some other approach to estimate these costs?	No
Did these cost change between pre and post treatment?	Yes
Did you estimate long term rehabilitation and reforestation costs in your analysis?	Yes
How did you develop these estimates, and did these cost change between pre and post treatment?	Estimates from Resource personnel
Did you include small fire cost estimates in your analysis?	We included a hypothetical estimate here
If so, how did you estimate these costs, what time period is used as a reference, and did these cost change between pre and post treatment?	Estimates from fire personnel
Did you include beneficial use fire as a cost savings mechanism in your analysis?	Yes
How did you estimate the percent of contiguous area where monitoring is an option for pretreatment landscape?	Based on area available and expected cost to manage these types of fires.
How did you estimate the percent of contiguous area where monitoring is an option for post treatment landscape, and why did you select the percentage of your landscape for low, moderate and high?	Areas for beneficial use are currently located within the project area.
How did you derive an estimate for the percentage of full suppression costs used in fire monitoring for beneficial use?	Discussion with fire personnel
Did you ensure that you clicked on all the calculation buttons in cells in column E after entering your estimates?	Yes
Did you make any additional modifications that should be documented?	No

- **Attachment C**

Members of the Collaborative

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Phone	Role
The Nature Conservancy	Art	Talsma	(208) 249-0734	member
Backcountry Recreation Club	Becky	Johnstone	(208) 634-2888	member
Idaho State ATV Association, Inc	Bill	Jones	(208) 866-3355	member
Payette Land Trust	Bob	Vosskuler	(208) 634-4999	member
Payette National Forest	Bob	Giles	(208) 634-0707	Executive Comm.
Idaho Department of Commerce	Bob	Swandby	(208) 334-2470	member
Blue Ribbon Coalition	Brian	Hawthorne	(208) 237-1008	member
Senator Mike Crapo's Office	Bryan	Ricker	(208) 866-0632	observer
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	Dave	Torell	(208) 286-7689	Convener
Western Watersheds	Debra	Ellers	(208) 634-9946	member
Sage Community Resources	Delta	James	(208) 322-7033	Facilitator
Spatial Interest	Dennis	Murphy	(208) 553-5182	Executive Comm.
Valley County Commission	Ray	Moore	(208) 382-7200	member
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	Gary	Moore	(208) 286-9432	member
Ikola Logging	Gerry	Ikola	(208) 634-2640	member
Payette River Green Energy	Glynn	Murphy	(541) 377-4151	member
Valley County Commission	Gordon	Cruickshank	(208) 382-7200	member
Payette National Forest	Greg	Lesch	(208) 253-0101	Executive Comm.
Backcountry Hunters and Anglers / Trout Unlimited	Holly	Endersby	(208) 628-3956	member
Heartland Back Country Horsemen	Jean	Revaul	(208) 382-4373	member
Idaho Fish and Game	Jeff	Rohlman	(208) 634-8137	member
Community Member	Jerry	Randolph	(208) 634-8137	member
Valley County Commission	Jerry	Winkle	(208) 382-7200	member
Mahon Logging	Joe	Mahon	(208) 253-6415	member
Idaho Conservation League	John	Robison	(208) 345-6942	member
The Wilderness Society	John	McCarthy	(208) 343-8153	Executive Comm.
Idaho Conservation League	Jonathan	Oppenheimer	(208) 345-6942	member
Cabin Creek Enterprises	Ken	Postma	(208) 630-3323	member
Idaho Forest Group	Mac	Le'Febvre	(208) 634-0067	member
Idaho Dept. of Lands	Mary	Fritz	(208) 634-7125	member
Senator Risch's office	Matt	Ellsworth	(208) 342-7985	Observer
The Wilderness Society	Michele	Crist	(208) 343-8153	member
Adams Co. Commission	Mike	Paradis	(208)253-4458	member

Senator Risch's office	Mike	Roach	(208) 342-7985	Observer
Secesh Wildlands Coalition	Mike	Medberry	(208) 630-4215	member
Senator Mike Crapo's Office	Mitch	Silvers	(208) 743-1492	Observer
Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership	Morris	Huffman	(208) 322-7033	Convener
Council School Dist #13	Murray	Dalgleish	(208) 253-4217	member
Idaho ATV Association	Ray	Ingram	(208) 365-1465	member
Adams Co. Natural Resource Committee	Ron	Hamilton	(208) 257-3888	member
Gem Co. Commissioner	Sharon	Pratt	(208) 365-4561	member
Payette National Forest	Suzanne	Rainville	(208) 634-0701	member
Rep Walt Minnick's Office	Tom	Schwarz	(208) 888-3188	Observer
West Central Highlands RC&D	Wade	Brown	(208) 365-4475	member
West Central Sage-Grouse Working Group	Wendy	Green	(208) 741-0228	Executive Comm.

- **Attachment D (next page)**

Letter of Commitment

Letter of commitment: Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters Proposal

We, the members of the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC), are committed to landscape scale forest restoration on the Payette National Forest. The PFC formed in June 2009 with the primary goals to: improve wildlife habitat; contribute to the economic vitality of the region; reduce wildfire hazards and encourage woody biomass utilization. Although our work initiated prior to the announcement of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP), we conclude that the PFC goals align with the program objectives. We view the CFLRP as a welcome mechanism to partially finance forest restoration activities in priority landscapes. We also recognize the need to leverage CFLRP funds. Given the land ownership patterns and local economic conditions, the Coalition's landscape strategy identified retained receipts from long-term stewardship contracts as a viable means to leverage CFLRP funds. The proposal includes small log and woody biomass utilization as an important source of retained receipts. The Coalition will advise the line officer regarding allocation of retained receipts to restoration activities as part of its long-term implementation role.

The 2011 Payette National Forest CFLRP application differs in comparison to the 2010 proposal, due in part to PFC's extended geographic scope and time horizon. Building on the Coalition's consensus decision making for the Mill Creek-Council Mountain Project, we have agreed to expand the geography of our area of interest. The expanded area includes most of the Council and New Meadows Ranger Districts, referenced as the Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters in the proposal. The PFC steering committee and other Coalition members have participated in the crafting of the Headwaters CFLRP Proposal. All the members of the PFC have had the opportunity to review the draft proposal, to ask questions about it at our already scheduled meeting at the New Meadows Ranger District on Jan. 25, 2011, and to suggest improvements to the project.

The PFC recommendations adopted for the original Mill Creek-Council Mountain Project establish the framework for the decision process and the intended restoration actions for the expanded area of interest. We will continue to adopt recommendations by consensus on all future phases within the Headwaters Area, adapting to specific conditions and issues of the expanded project area. The Coalition members also commit to participating in the 15 year multiparty monitoring of restoration treatments, as specified by legislation.

We appreciate the hard work of PFC members and the Payette forest staff on the proposal on behalf of the general public in the interest of sustainable forest management. We look forward to being part of the process to recommend and to monitor restoration projects included in the CFLRP for years to come.

Signed,

Morris D. Hoffman
Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership

Robert B. Swadby
Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership
David J. Lovell
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation

Muth B. Shee
Idaho Forest Group

Brian Hawthorne
BLUERibbon Coalition
~~B. Alford~~

Jean E. LeBeau
Sault Ste. Marie, Valley Soil & Water Dist

Ken Postma
Casper Creek Enterprises

Rachel A. Vandenberg
Boise Cascade Wood Products
Inland Region

Richard D. Tholen
Society of American Foresters
Snake River Chapter

Mike E. Paradis
ADAMS County

Wendy Green
public

Jeff Rohlman

JEFF ROHLMAN, Regional Wildlife Manager
Idaho Department of Fish & Game, McCall

David Klaw

DAVID KLAU ADAMS COUNTY WEED CONTROL

Ron C. Hamilton

Ron C. Hamilton Adams County Natural Resources Committee, Chairman

Becky Johnstone

Becky Johnstone Back country Recreation Club

Dennis L. Murphy

Dennis L. Murphy Spatial Interest

Gordon L. Cruickshank

VALLEY COUNTY

GORDON L. CRUICKSHANK

John McCarthy The Wilderness Society

John McCarthy

Michele Crist The Wilderness Society

Michele Crist

- Attachment E**

Predicted Jobs Table from TREAT Spreadsheet:

	Employment (# Part and Full-time Jobs)			Labor Inc (2010 \$)		
	Direct	Indirect and Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect and Induced	Total
Thinning-Biomass: Commercial Forest Products						
Logging	117.4	99.9	217.3	3,949,934	3,592,770	7,542,704
Sawmills	102.4	169.8	272.2	4,425,228	4,316,670	8,741,898
Plywood and Veneer Softwood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plywood and Veneer Hardwood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oriented Strand Board (OSB)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mills Processing Roundwood Pulp Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Timber Products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Processing Residue From Sawmills	24.4	51.1	75.5	1,500,250	1,663,608	3,163,859
Facilities Processing Residue From Plywood/Veneer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biomass--Cogen	4.4	1.7	6.1	404,389	149,097	553,486
Commercial Firewood	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Commercial Forest Products	248.6	322.5	571.1	10,279,801	9,722,145	20,001,946
Other Project Activities						
Facilities, Watershed, Roads and Trails	3.8	2.5	6.2	\$194,872	\$106,054	\$300,927
Abandoned Mine Lands Ecosystem Restoration, Hazardous Fuels, and Forest Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracted Monitoring	5.7	1.5	7.2	\$220,929	\$56,672	\$277,601
FS Implementation and Monitoring	2.1	2.3	4.4	\$155,345	\$89,874	\$245,218
Total Other Project Activities	32.7	8.5	41.2	\$830,185	\$334,550	\$1,164,735
Total All Impacts	281.3	331.0	612.3	\$11,109,986	\$10,056,695	\$21,166,682

- **Attachment F (FY2011-2020)**

Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2011 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2011 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2011 Funding for Implementation	\$4,410,000
FY 2011 Funding for Monitoring	\$490,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,000,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$300,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,000,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2011 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$2,450,000
FY 2011 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$2,450,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2011 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2011 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2012 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2012 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2012 Funding for Implementation	\$6,570,000
FY 2012 Funding for Monitoring	\$730,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,500,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$500,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,500,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2012 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$3,650,000
FY 2012 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$3,650,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2012 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2012 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2013 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2013 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2013 Funding for Implementation	\$6,750,000
FY 2013 Funding for Monitoring	\$750,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,500,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$500,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,600,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2013 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$3,750,000
FY 2013 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$3,750,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2013 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2013 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2014 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2014 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2014 Funding for Implementation	\$6,930,000
FY 2014 Funding for Monitoring	\$770,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,500,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$500,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,700,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2014 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$3,850,000
FY 2014 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$3,850,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2014 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2014 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2015 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2015 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2015 Funding for Implementation	\$7,110,000
FY 2015 Funding for Monitoring	\$790,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,500,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$500,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,800,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2015 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$3,950,000
FY 2015 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$3,950,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2015 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2015 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2016 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2016 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2016 Funding for Implementation	\$7,110,000
FY 2016 Funding for Monitoring	\$790,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,500,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$500,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,800,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2016 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$3,950,000
FY 2016 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$3,950,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2016 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2016 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

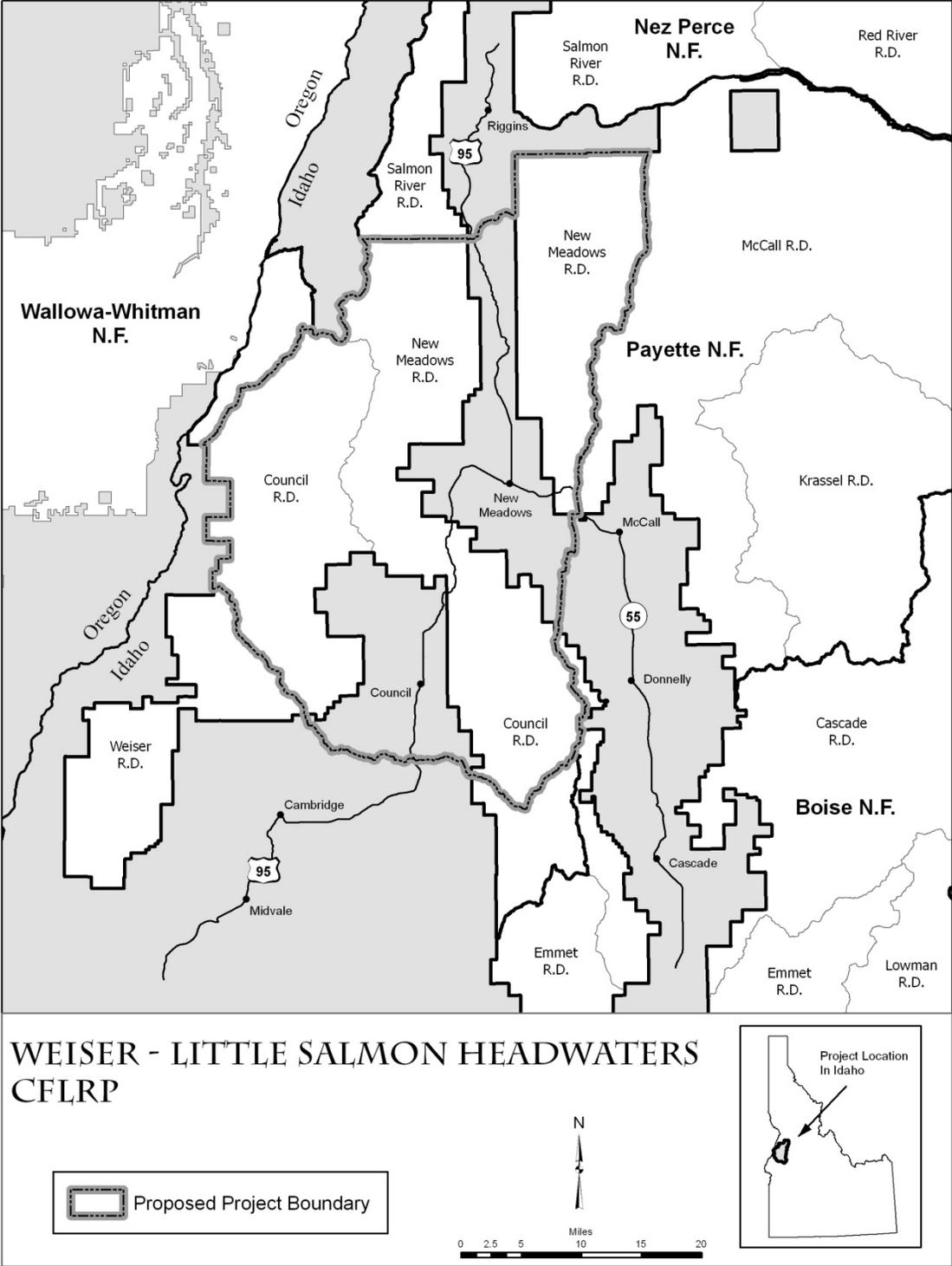
Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2017 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2017 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2017 Funding for Implementation	\$7,110,000
FY 2017 Funding for Monitoring	\$790,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,500,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$500,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,800,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2017 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$3,950,000
FY 2017 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$3,950,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2017 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2017 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2018 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2018 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2018 Funding for Implementation	\$7,110,000
FY 2018 Funding for Monitoring	\$790,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,500,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$500,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,800,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2018 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$3,950,000
FY 2018 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$3,950,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2018 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2018 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2019 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2019 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2019 Funding for Implementation	\$7,110,000
FY 2019 Funding for Monitoring	\$790,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,500,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$500,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,800,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2019 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$3,950,000
FY 2019 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$3,950,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2019 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2019 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2020 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2020 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2020 Funding for Implementation	\$7,110,000
FY 2020 Funding for Monitoring	\$790,000
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$1,500,000
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	\$100,000
3. Partnership Funds	\$500,000
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$50,000
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$1,800,000
6. Other (specify)	
FY 2020 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$3,950,000
FY 2020 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$3,950,000
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2020 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 20209 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	N/A
USDI (other) Funds	N/A
Other Public Funding	N/A
Private Funding	N/A

Map A



Map B

