

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

National Forest(s): Payette National Forest

Responses to the prompts on this annual report should be typed directly into this template, including narratives and tables.

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended ¹)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
CFLR Funds Expended	\$2,217,072

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN) ² (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Carryover Funds Expended	\$34,092 (\$34,092 of WFHF BF13=CFLN)*

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ³ **	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014 According to PAS(\$)	Actual Funds Expended in FY14
CMRD	\$1,451,639	\$406,329 (CFRD1314)
CMTL	\$108,738	\$108,738 (CFTL1314)
CP04	\$788,270	\$0
CP09	\$317,183	\$0
CWF2	\$13,642	\$130,911 (CFF21313)
CWKV	\$6,510	\$6,510
NFIM	\$634,029	\$131,892 (CFIM1314)
NFLM	\$23,235	\$23,235
NFRR	\$4,461,073	\$1,303,753 (CFRR1314)
SRS2	\$12,742	\$12,742
WFHF	\$784,761	\$758,181 (CFHF1314)
TOTAL:	\$8,601,822	\$2,893,353

*\$34,092 was from funds from Budget FY13 that were used in a contract in FY14 under WFHF (CFHF.) Funds were obligated and expended at a total amount of \$34,092. The PAS report needs to pull both obligated and spent funds to show correct amounts.

There were some discrepancies within the expenditure report that was pulled. All of our numbers reflect the final FY2014 transaction register reports. The following errors are reported in PAS and are **not matching funds:

- \$1,045,310 of CMRD (CMRD1214)
- \$317,183 of CP09 (FMCP0914)
- \$788,270 of CP04 (IDP1214)
- \$502,137 of NFIM (NFIM1214)
- \$3,157,320 of NFRR (NFRR1214)
- CWF2, SRS2 figures are not accurate as well, error in PAS reports.

¹ This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.

² This value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

³ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements ⁴)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Adams County	\$ 11,000 RD-PC-RCNSTR
Idaho County	\$ 1,500 RD-PC-RCNSTR

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁵)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Idaho Parks and Recreation	\$ 48,750 TL-MAINT-STD
Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association	\$ 2,500 TL-IMP-STD
Individual and Group Volunteers	\$ 8,000 TL-MAINT-STD

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁶)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Service work accomplished through goods for services within a stewardship contract.	\$1,834,497.83

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

CFLN funding has provided numerous opportunities for the Payette to leverage its funding. Most importantly, the additional funding has allowed us to increase the intensity of restoration treatments within our project areas. Rather than limiting activities to only a timber sale area, the additional funding has enabled us perform restoration treatments throughout the watershed, significantly improving conditions in some high priority areas.

The nearly \$1.8 million in service work performed under stewardship contracts is also a direct result of CFLN funding. Without the funding we could not have accomplished nearly that amount of stewardship work because we would not have had the resources to get the contracts out in the first place. Overall, the additional funding has allowed the Forest to substantially increase its outputs within the project area. This increase will become more substantial over time as we raise the number of acres with NEPA decisions. We currently have 130,000 acres cleared for restoration activities through NEPA, with another 140,000 acres planned for NEPA clearance by 2018. CFLN funding creates a funding source for planned restoration activities that otherwise would be out of reach.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): /s/ Keith B. Lannon

⁴ Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement.

⁵ Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions. See "Annual Report instructions" for instructions on how to document in-kind contributions.

⁶ This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

2. Discuss how the CFLR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year

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

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

Within the CFLR landscape in FY2014, the Payette National Forest accomplished over 18,570 acres of hazardous fuels treatment through the use of prescribed fire and both commercial and non-commercial mechanical treatments. The combination of WFHF, NFRR and CFLN monies were used for these treatments totaling \$1,480,856. This past spring was an exceptionally good prescribed burn season; the spring was relatively dry though pulses of moisture occurred in a timely manner to keep burning conditions well within the burn prescription window. Smoke management and the public's perception of prescribed burning and smoke continues to be our biggest challenge with increasing the amount of prescribed burning on the Forest and within the CFLRP area.

Fuels accomplishments are continuing to rise within the CFLRP area as the Forest's new fuels organization is moving into its second year of implementation and as the amount of NEPA approved fuels projects become available. Currently there are close to 100,000 acres of fuels work available within the CFLRP area to be implemented over the next 20 years. The current NEPA also includes the periodic return of fire behind the initial treatments. This periodic return or maintenance is an important factor in maintaining the good work that is being accomplished. The total treatment estimated through the preparations to run the R-CAT model indicated that the forest would treat approximately 22% of the 972,000 acre CFLRP area.

An essential part of the Forest's fire management program is the integration of the Forest's program with that of our partners, cooperators and community. This year the Forest actively participated in efforts to revise the Idaho Statewide Master Agreement and subsequent offset fire protection program which directly effects fire protection and response within the CFLRP area. This plan serves as the base document for the trading and streamlining of fire protection responsibilities across the state. On a more local basis, the Forest conducted two cooperator meetings and fire simulations where adjoining protection agencies, including other federal agencies, state, county, local and private land owners discussed fire management issues and put those skills to the test in a simulated fire exercise. These exercises have increased our ability to work together during fire incidents. In addition to these meetings, a fire management preseason briefing was conducted with each of the county commissioner groups the Forest works with. These sessions included the annual update on staffing numbers and fire season predictions, but also included an open and honest discussion of the fire management realities that occur on our landscapes and associated with fire management within the state of Idaho. This discussion is anchored to the three goals of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy: restoring and maintaining landscapes, creating fire adapted communities and response to fire.

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

In 2014, our timber volume harvested (TMBR-VOL-HVST) was 21,270.60 ccf. This includes saw logs, biomass, and personal use firewood permits and is displayed in the TREAT model by percentage of each. We are including a portion of personal use firewood permits this year in the TREAT model because we started to claim a CFLR target for firewood permits sold on two Ranger Districts in our CFLR proposal area. Following direction from previous years, we are using 21,270.60 ccf of TMBR-VOL-HVST as our actual accomplishment in the TREAT model.

The TMBR-VOL-HVST performance measure is reported in TIM and the TIM database does not allow us to designate older stewardship contracts (sold before 2012) as “CFLR.” These older stewardship contracts have closing dates after 2012 are within our CFLR project boundary, meet the CFLR definitions and goals and thus we are allowed to claim target from them for the TMBR-VOL-HVST performance measure. The 2014 PAS report only showed 15,149.6 ccf for this performance measure.

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁷
Commercial Forest Product Activities	41.2	67.9	\$2,326,757	\$3,352,365
Other Project Activities	5.3	6.2	\$152,901	\$179,069
TOTALS:	46.5	74.2	\$2,479,658	\$3,531,434

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁸
Commercial Forest Product Activities	82.4	135.8	\$4,653,508	\$6,704,723
Other Project Activities	7.1	8.4	\$203,781	\$239,296
TOTALS:	89.5	144.2	\$4,857,289	\$6,944,019

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

(Please limit answer to two pages).

Our collaborative group the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) maintains an active role in planning for the CFLR project activities. With the help of the PFC, major Records of Decisions were issued in April 2012 for the Mill-Creek Council Mountain project and in September 2014 for the Lost Creek Boulder Creek project within the CFLR boundary. These decisions have and will continue to spur restoration Stewardship contracts, some of which have already been prepared, advertised, and awarded. The PFC is currently collaborating on another project (50,000 acres in size) within the CFLR boundary, the Middle Fork Weiser River project, which has recently kicked off NEPA analysis. Fourth in the restoration lineup is recently and collaboratively selected Project #4 (to be named), with NFMA to begin in FY2015. A mid-scale type assessment was recently completed on the entire CFLR area to identify all remaining potential areas offering future

⁷ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, “Impacts-Jobs and Income” tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

⁸ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, “Impacts-Jobs and Income” tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

restoration opportunities. This will greatly streamline selection of future projects. The Payette Forest Coalition representatives work with the Forest Service in small committees focused on roads, vegetation management, monitoring, and other issues to help develop project plans for future areas of treatment, which is dependent upon the NEPA and decision-making process at the Forest level.

Because of CFLR sales they purchased, the Evergreen Mill has added a second shift which created 15 full time positions. The Evergreen Mill is the last remaining local saw mill.

In FY2014 the Forest sold two projects within the CFLR boundary that achieved considerable community benefits: East Fork and Rubicon Integrated Resource Timber Contracts (IRTC). Both East Fork and Rubicon IRTCs resulted from a collaboration project with the PFC called the Mill Creek-Council Mountain (MCCM) Landscape Restoration Project EIS and are the final two projects implemented with the MCCM decision.

East Fork was implemented in an IRTC (East Fork IRTC) to achieve some of the objectives of the MCCM decision to restore forest stands toward Historical Range of Variability, contribute to the economic vitality of communities adjacent to the Forest, reduce wildland fire hazard, reduce risk in the Wildland Urban Interface, and to improve recreational opportunities in the project area.

The following benefits were achieved with East Fork IRTC:

- Treat 803 acres to restore forest stands toward Historical Range of Variability and improve habitat for wildlife species such as the white-headed woodpecker.
- Improve the health and vigor of forested vegetation by thinning the understory on 803 acres of commercial treatment and 751 acres of plantation thinning.
- Eliminate smoke from logging slash by chipping rather than burning approximately 10,158 tons of landing slash. This biomass will go to a local cogeneration facility, Tamarack Energy, to produce electricity.
- Restore hydrologic function on approximately 3.2 miles of un-needed roads.
- Provide 16,900 CCF of saw timber and 10,158 tons of biomass.
- Crushing 18,000 cubic yards of aggregate for surface replacement to reduce sediment from system roads.
- Improve approximately 40 miles of roads with culvert upgrades, gravelling, and road maintenance.

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

The Forest, in collaboration with the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC), Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS), other scientists, and stakeholders continued work on the metrics for the ecological indicators to be used in the 5-Year Ecological Indicator Progress Report. At the same time, work continued on monitoring identified in the draft Multiparty Monitoring Plan. This plan along with the Ecological Indicator Progress Report focuses on four major CFLRP national outcomes and indicators: Fire Regime Restoration, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition, Watershed Condition, and Non-native Invasive Species Severity. In addition, the PFC and Forest continues discussions on monitoring of Forest Access/Recreation and Restoration Economics to add to the future Payette Multiparty Monitoring Plan.

To support these efforts, Forest resource specialists met regularly with members of the PFC monitoring committee. The Forest received support and suggestions for our Ecological Indicator Progress Report and monitoring plan from the collaborative. We continue to ensure monitoring is occurring as committed to in the draft Multiparty Monitoring Plan. A large seasonal work force was hired to conduct this monitoring.

A combination of implementation and effectiveness monitoring is being used to: 1) ensure restoration activities are implemented as described, 2) provide feedback to project planning throughout the CFLR landscape in an adaptive management framework, and 3) verify the effectiveness of restoration actions for resource areas of concern. In response to monitoring objectives 1) and 2), the Forest and PFC participated in a series of field trips to review implementation of various activities such as road decommissioning and timber harvest. In response to objective 3), the Forest continued the fourth year of monitoring focused on how well the projects restore low-elevation ponderosa pine forests and their associated wildlife species, specifically white-headed woodpeckers (a sensitive species) and northern Idaho ground squirrels (a threatened species). Monitoring also focused on how effective we are at restoring watershed conditions and habitat for the threatened bull trout.

Dr. Victoria Saab and Jon Dudley of the RMRS continued monitoring the effects of thinning and fuel reduction alternatives on white-headed woodpeckers. Their work contributes to ongoing, regional efforts to monitor occupancy and effectiveness of silvicultural treatments for white-headed woodpeckers across their range in western Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Dr. Courtney Conway from the University of Idaho Cooperative Research Station and the USGS continued monitoring project effectiveness at restoring habitat for the threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel.

Scientists from RMRS also provided a road/sediment monitoring framework by sampling for information to be used in the GRAIP model. GRAIP data was completed for two Forest Plan Aquatic Conservation Strategy Priority and Watershed Condition Framework Focus Subwatersheds within the CFLR landscape. Modeling was completed in FY2014 which identified baseline conditions. Post road-related activity implementation GRAIP data will be recollected and remodeled to identify effectiveness of sediment reduction from road treatments.

To monitor fish habitat changes in response to implemented project activities and to describe baseline/existing conditions, the Forest has adopted the Forest Service PACFISH/INFISH Monitoring Protocol with modifications and will utilize the Habitat Index Scoring developed by Al-Chokhachy, et al 2010. Additionally, the Forest has adopted A Watershed-Scale Monitoring Protocol for Bull Trout (RMRS-GTR-224). Data will be collected following these protocols every fifth year and analyzed to monitor changes throughout the CFLR landscape over time.

Fire Regimes are monitored within areas treated by prescribed fire or thinning (commercial and/or noncommercial). Pile burning is not involved in the analysis. Fixed plots are utilized in measuring surface fuel loading, canopy base height, fire return interval, species composition, stand structure, and canopy closure. Only a small portion of each type of treatment within the various vegetation and fuel conditions are monitored due to limitations in funding and resources. Acres treated per year are recorded within the FACTS database. Project-scale monitoring capture the effectiveness of thinning and/or burning among area treated since 2012. While landscape-scale monitoring captures the progress made among the various treatments among all 17 projects within the CFLRP area.

Current noxious weed monitoring in the CFLRP project area consists of photo plots on strategic representative sites. Unfortunately, surveys for noxious weeds located in planned activity areas in the first several projects did not occur. We have no before and after information on how effective our Best Management Practices were in preventing or controlling noxious weeds in the project logging operations and prescribed burn units. In the future, inventory of planned activity areas (logging operations, prescribed burn areas) will be executed prior to and following ground disturbing activities and data will be stored in the NRIS TESP database. The Citrix FACTS database is used for storing all other noxious weed related information but it does not have a way store negative data (area surveyed - no noxious weeds found), nor can FACTS track re-measurements on a previously surveyed area. TESP provides for tracking changes in populations in a given activity area -- but it does not provide a method for accomplishment reporting (PAS reports). Other monitoring will include nested frequency plots in some prescribed burn units for Ecological Indicator Monitoring.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	38,440.4	N/A	N/A
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	737	\$1,000 Measure achieved without planting therefore costs were minimal.	CFLN
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2,697	\$92,308 Measure achieved through stewardship contracts.	CFLN, CFRR
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acres	2,364.8	\$73,432	CFLN, CWKV, NFIM, NFRR
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	175	\$398,082	CFLN, NFRR
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	23.1	This performance measure is rolled into other performance measures: RD-DECOM, RD-PC-IMP, STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	CFLN, CFRR
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	15,533.5	\$496,056	NFRR, CFLN
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A

⁹ Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹⁰ Please use a new line for each BLI or type of fund used. For example, you may have three lines with the same performance measure, but the type of funding might be two different BLIs and CFLR/CFLN.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	156.85	\$84,600	CFLN, NFRR, CWF2, Timber Purchaser (no cost), Potlatch, IDL, County
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	203.05	\$305,000	CFLN, NFRR, CMRD, CWF2, Timber Purchaser (no cost), Potlatch, IDL, County
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	29.9	\$307,000	CLFN, NFRR, Timber Purchaser
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	11.5	\$658,000	CFLN, NFRR, CMRD, CWF2, County
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	10.5	\$393,750	CFLN, NFRR, CWF2
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	5	\$327,500	CFLN, NFRR, CMRD
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	235.6	\$262,839.	CFLN, CFTL, SRS2
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0.5	\$10,800.	CMTL, Volunteer contributions in-kind (CIMBA), SRS2 – YCC
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	\$52,500	CFLN, CLFM *An additional 7.52 miles were accomplished but not captured in the database of record. The total miles accomplished are 7.52.
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	891	\$430,277	CLFN, CFRR, CFHF
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	46,348.6	\$1,358,211	CFLN,CFRR
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available	Green tons	35,360.1	\$0 Biomass reported is a byproduct of the timber sale/stewardship contract with no additional cost.	N/A

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
for bio-energy production BIO-NRG				
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	16,042.1	\$1,293,004	WFHF, CFLN, NFRR
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	2,528.5	\$187,852	WFHF, CFLN
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-FED-AC	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	Did no commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A

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

As a CFLR funded Forest, we strive for continual successes. Working closely with the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) we completed a major NEPA analysis and Record of Decision (Lost Creek- Boulder Creek) that approved a variety of restoration treatments on more than 45,000 acres in the Weiser-Little Salmon River Headwaters area. The Forest concluded the NFMA assessment and has started NEPA analysis on the 50,000 acre Middle Fork Weiser River project. Members of the PFC are continuing to work hard to understand all of the nuances of restoration ecology and potential treatments. Overall, the PFC has been a cohesive and productive group, and the Forest has greatly appreciated their efforts.

A successful WO site visit was conducted by the Payette National Forest in June 2014 and was attended by six WO and three RO staff, along with members of the PFC. The office and field site visit was well-planned and orchestrated by our CFLRP event management team. The field site visit involved a series of informative stops to look at accomplished and planned treatments, and to discuss restoration topics. See photos, Appendix C (p.20).

The last two stewardship contracts from the Mill Creek Council Mountain decisions were awarded in FY2014: the Rubicon sale totaling 18,120 CCF and the East Fork Weiser totaling 20,633 CCF of saw timber and biomass.

The PFC members and Forest IDT members continue to familiarize themselves with the Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP area and continue to collect essential baseline monitoring data focused on restoration of habitats for the threatened Northern Idaho ground squirrel, sensitive white-headed woodpecker, and threatened bull trout. Maintenance of elk habitats is also a focus of the treatment efforts.

The Forest Watershed Restoration Crew accomplished 175 acres of soil and water resource improvements within the CFLRP. Soil productivity and hydrologic regime was restored by fully obliterating a total of 21.8 miles (5 acres/mile) of road in the Mill Creek – Council Mountain project area and 10.2 miles of authorized roads were stabilized and put into long term storage. In addition, the watershed crew implemented erosion control measures by treating unstable stream banks, hydro-seeding and mulching road cuts and fills, and planting appropriately 8,500 native shrubs on projects across the entire Weiser- Little Salmon Headwater CFLRP area. See photos, Appendix A (p. 18) and Appendix B (p.19)

The influence of CFLN funds applied throughout the CFLR area allowed us to make substantial progress on other work plan measures. The Forest treated noxious weeds on 2,365 acres within this area. The Forest partnered with Adams County Weed Control and treated 560 acres funded with NFRG.

The timber value of sales sold in 2014 was \$4,171,971.00. Total value to date of sales sold from 2012 through 2014 is \$7,476,051.00. These matching funds are not reflected on our yearly expenditure reports and are calculated separately.

The Forest accomplished 23.1 miles of stream habitat enhancement through implementation of a variety of activities inside and outside priority watersheds. The activities included five fish barrier removals with three replacements to aquatic organism passage structures, road decommissioning within RCAs, long-term road closure treatments within RCAs, and graveling open roads within RCAs.

Through certification of natural regeneration without site prep, the Forest accomplished 737 acres of FOR-VEG-EST. This work was done in wildfire areas that had not been previously surveyed to determine regeneration needs. Natural regeneration within these areas is adequate and no additional reforestation is needed. Combined with 2012 and 2013's achievements, the Forest has accomplished 3,022 acres of FOR-VEG-EST and has meet the CFLR proposal goal of 3,000 acres. Therefore no additional work is needed in the future for this CFLR performance measure.

The Forest accomplished 2,697 acres of FOR-VEG-IMP through pre-commercial thinning within the 2014 stewardship contracts. This work will promote resiliency of vegetation to insects and wildfires. Combined with year 2012 and 2013's achievements, the Forest has accomplished a total of 6,060 acres towards this CFLR performance measure.

All of the acres accomplished (18,570 acres) occurred in areas identified in our counties Community Wildfire Protection Plans as wild urban Interface (WUI) treatments areas or in areas where restoration of landscape is the priority. Wildland Urban Interface accomplishment included 2,528 acres and was comprised of both mechanical and prescribed fire. A total of 16,042 acres of Non-WUI accomplishments were recorded again comprised of both prescribed fire and mechanical treatments. See photos, Appendix D (p. 21).

Public access on Forest roads benefitted from more than 340 miles of maintenance and 22 miles of improvement work on high clearance and passenger level roads. Road Improvements included hardening traveled surfaces and adding additional drainage features to help storm proof roads and reduce future maintenance costs and resource damage after large storm events. An additional 10 miles of system roads were placed in Storage under a Long Term Closure. This work included removing culverts from perennial and intermittent streams and stabilizing the channels, re-establishing vegetation in the RCA's and re-contouring the beginning of the road to discourage access. This work helps minimize

impacts to resources by reducing sediment production and increasing wildlife habitat security, while providing for future access for resource management.

Road improvements and culvert upgrades, along with the timber and biomass harvest, provided substantial economic benefits to local contractors and businesses. We were extremely pleased to see that TREAT modeling showed that FY2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (see Question #3 above) were equal to or exceeded the amount anticipated in our spring 2014 CFLR work plan.

In FY2014, 250 miles of trail was maintained within the CFLRP boundary using CFLN, CFTL, WFPR and partnership contributions. The Forest completed 0.5 miles of new trail/improved trail on the Bear Pete Trail. The partners associated with the trail accomplishments for FY 2014 included Idaho Parks and Recreation (97.5 miles of trail maintenance), Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association (CIMBA) (trail improvement), along with individual volunteers (16 miles of trail maintenance), Forest Service smokejumpers (32.4 miles of trail maintenance). *Please see page one under In-Kind Contributions.

In FY2014, the Forest also appointed a Youth Conservation Corp (YCC) crew consisting of four students and one crew leader. The YCC spent part of their time performing trail work as well. This crew was funded for 8 weeks with CFLN (\$15,200) and RAC (SRS2 - \$15,000) grant dollars. The crew worked on recreation, fisheries, botany, and range projects within the WLSH CFLRP boundary.

The Lost Creek- Boulder Creek (LCBC) Record of Decision was signed in September 2014, which approves many recreation related projects within the landscape, including installation of new vault restrooms, removal of old pit outhouses, new signs and kiosks, designation of dispersed camping sites, closure of unacceptable dispersed camping sites, fencing and barrier rock work to designate sites, trail maintenance and construction. Accomplished to date under this decision is the removal of five pit outhouses within the Lost Creek/Boulder Creek decision area.

On another recreation project within the CFLRP boundary, the Forest was able to purchase using CMFC funds (\$2500), 11 fire rings to be used along the Goose Lake Road dispersed site corridor on the New Meadows Ranger District. The fire rings will be installed in FY2015, along with the designation of campsites, installation of signs, and closure and restoration of unacceptable sites. CFLN funds will be used in 2015 to complete this project. The CMFC funds spent in 2014 will be used as a match.

In FY2014, the Payette NF also accomplished the development of a revised “New Meadows Auto Tour” brochure, and installation of new signs along the tour’s path. The tour takes visitors to locations within the CFLRP boundary of the New Meadows Ranger District and presents dialogue of prescribed fire, timber harvesting – past and future, wildlife, and local history. This project was paid for with NFRW funds.

8. Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?¹¹

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	17,279
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14 (as applicable- projects	FY 13: 19,170 acres

¹¹ This metric is separate from the annual performance measurement reporting as recorded in the databases of record. Please see the instructions document for further clarification.

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
selected in FY2012 may will not have data for FY10 and FY11; projects that were HPRP projects in FY12, please include one number for FY12 and one number for FY13 (same as above))	FY 12: 15,280 acres

9. In no more than two pages (large landscapes or very active fire seasons may need more space), describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area: (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6):

Expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR)

The total Payette National Forest preparedness expense in FY 2014 was \$8,333,520. Of the 972,000-acre CFLR Landscape, there is 676,131 acres representing FS lands within that boundary which represents approximately 29% of the Forest's total 2,300,000 acres, and the pro-rated CFLR preparedness cost was $\$8,333,520 \times (676,131 \text{ acres} / 2,300,000 \text{ acres}) = \mathbf{\$2,449,805}$.

The average wildfire preparedness cost per acre for the CFLR Landscape = $\$3,500,078 / 676,131 = \mathbf{\$3.62 \text{ per acre}}$

Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU)

The total wildfire suppression cost within the CFLR Landscape in FY2014 was **\$2,437,733**. The average wildfire suppression cost per acre was **\$2.51 per acre**

The wildfire effects did not require any BAER activities; therefore no BAER dollars were expended.

Suppression objectives were used on all wildfires within the CFLR landscape during FY2014. The Payette National Forest responded to 57 wildfires within the CFLR area, suppression objectives were achieved during initial attack on all 57 wildfires. While the majority of the fires were less than an acre in size, four fires did exceed 10 acres, the largest reaching 44 acres. The total burned area of all fires was approximately 134 acres. Land ownership where fires occurred included private (5 fires), Idaho Department of Lands (4 fires), and the Forest Service (46 fires). In addition, there were fires that occurred on private land or other agency lands that are not reflected in these totals. Lightning was the cause of the vast majority of these fires with 47 fires determined to be caused by lightning, 6 fires were human caused and 4 were listed as unknown.

Other Hazardous Fuel Expenses Not Captured Above

There are no additional hazardous fuel expenses to report.

The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate

There were no fires managed for resource benefit objectives within the CFLR Landscape in FY2014 so no costs were incurred.

Summary of relevant fire management activities within the CFLRP Project Area

FY2014 was a mild wildfire year for the Forest and a slow season for the Intermountain Region. The Forest spent a total of **\$5,937,812** in preparedness and suppression within the CFLRP Landscape area at an average cost per acre of **\$6.11** per acre.

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2014 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (Please limit answer to two pages)

We are reporting the accomplishment of several activities that were not included in the proposal. This is due to several factors, but mostly the result of adding activities that were recommended through the collaborative project design process and the reporting of other integrated targets that result from the accomplishment of other activities. The addition of these activities has not been done at the cost of the original proposed accomplishments. We continue to strive for the attainment of the all of the original proposed accomplishments many of which are being done at or above the level described in the original proposal.

Green tons of biomass is closely linked to the timber volume sold. At the time of our original proposal we were anticipating that an additional cogeneration facility would be built near Council, Idaho but this has not occurred. Our original proposal was for 500,000 tons biomass/10 years. A realistic estimate for biomass production in the absence of a large cogeneration facility is 64,000 tons/8 years or 8,000 tons/year. We achieved 35,360 tons of biomass sold this year, far exceeding our revised annual estimate, due to higher than expected timber bid values received on sales sold in FY2014 which allowed us to award all optional biomass service items in the stewardship contracts. This brings our total biomass accomplishment to date to 54,559 tons. Hopefully this trend will continue into the future. It should still be noted that the current market price of biomass does not cover the cost of processing and trucking to the facility. We continue to subsidize the removal of biomass with stewardship contracts.

The final draft proposal indicated there would be 12,000 acres of Invasive weed treatments over the life of the project. Pre- activity and post- activity monitoring and detection would be used to effectively treat new populations of invasive weeds. In FY2014 we treated 2365 acres.

The Forest achieved 38,440 acres in the WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN performance measure, which is an integrated target based on nine other performance measures. While we did not commit to this output in the proposal, it is worth reporting as it provides a measure of the overall intensity of the work that is being performed in the project area.

11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code ¹²	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	24,125	\$750,025
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	0 Has met CFLR proposal for accomplishment	\$0
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2,000	\$150,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	4,500	\$90,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	175	\$100,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	15	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	7,625	\$625,000
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	200	\$187,500

¹² Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2016 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code ¹²	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	175	\$250,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	25	\$250,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	15	\$843,750
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	10	\$437,500
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	5	\$400,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	160	\$220,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	5	\$20,000. \$45,000 grant funds
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	15	\$52,500
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1,000	\$ 450,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	46,000	\$1,500,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	8,000	\$0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	9,000	\$810,000

Performance Measure Code ¹²	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	3,000	\$270,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A

12. Planned FY 2016 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page):

The focus of the CFLR work on the Payette will move from the Mill Creek – Council Mountain (MCCM) area to the Lost Creek- Boulder Creek area (LCBC). The first sale in the LCBC area was sold in late FY2014 and prep work for several other sales has begun. Watershed restoration activities will take place in both the MCCM and LCBC areas.

At this point in time, our FY2016 accomplishments are based off of a combination of our 5-year integrated vegetation management plan and the original CFLRP proposal. With two signed NEPA decisions, we have begun to realize that the volume output in our original CFLR proposal is higher than what our collaboratively developed treatment recommendations are yielding. The original CFLR proposal assumed a fair amount of volume would be produced through regeneration harvest treatments (shelter wood and seed tree cuts); however there has not been consensus around regeneration treatments, as shown in the first NEPA decision. We are continuing to work towards consensus on project proposals that utilize the full range of treatment options to meet Forest Plan desired conditions as well as meet the Coalition’s goals and objectives. In order to address the potential shortfall in timber volume, the Forest has accelerated its sale offering schedule and also revamped its plan for future NEPA decisions. In 2014, the Forest substantially attained the annual timber volume target and expects to continue to significantly increase volume output over the life of the project.

Trail maintenance on approximately 160 miles of trail and 5 miles of new trail construction within the CFLRP boundary is planned for in 2016. Planned trail construction will focus on the OHV road to trail conversions from the LCBC decision. Trails to be maintained will be determined during the 2015 field season, and are dependent on current trail conditions, weather events, etc. Matches will be applied for with Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and the Idaho RAC, which have funded us in the past. A Youth Conservation Corp (YCC) crew will also be requested to be partially funded using CFLN dollars.

Substantial road improvement activities designed to improve watershed conditions, will also take place in the LCBC area in 2015. This work will complement the aquatic organism passage and road decommissioning activities that have already taken place and that will continue to occur in the area.

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

With the exception of the continuation of the additional activities discussed above in section 10, our planned accomplishments and funding distributions closely mirror those of the original proposal.

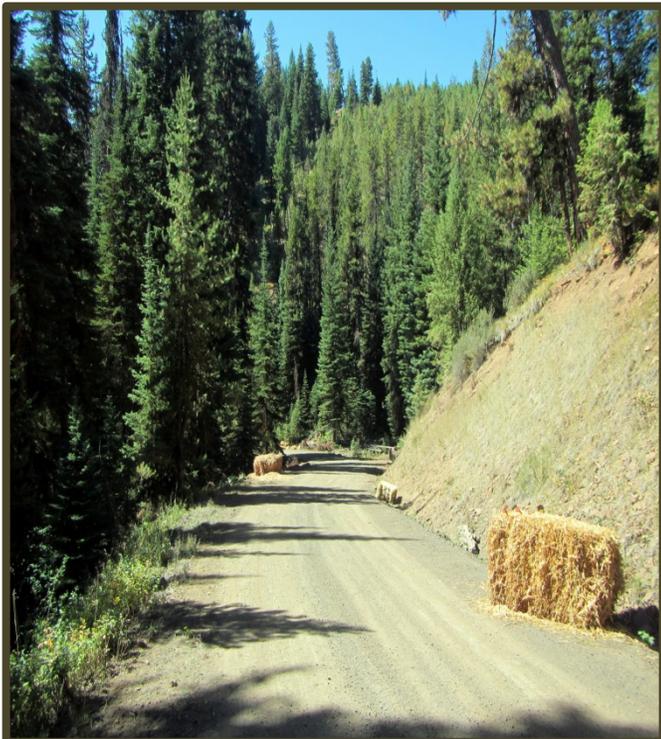
APPENDIX A:



BEFORE: Road Decommission in Joker Creek



AFTER: Road Decommission in Joker Creek



BEFORE: Road Decommission in Joker Creek



AFTER: Road Decommission in Joker Creek

APPENDIX B:



Watershed Crew planting operation



Watershed Crew hydroseeding operation

APPENDIX C:



Council High School Native Growth Center in Cooperation with Forest Service (WO Site Visit)



Council High School Biomass facility (WO Site Visit)

APPENDIX D:



Spring prescribed Burning in Meadows Slope



Spring prescribed Burning in Rapid River