CFLR Project (Name/Number): Burney-Hat Creek Project/ CFLR14

National Forest(s): Lassen National Forest

Responses to the prompts in this annual report should be typed directly into the template. Example information is included in red below. Please delete red text before submitting the final version.

1. Match and Leveraged funds:

a. FY15 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended[1])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)**
CFLN (2015)	$1,226,545

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN)[2] (please include a new row for each BLI))	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)**
CFTM (2015)	$211,310

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[3])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)**
CFSS (2013)	$155,745
CFTM (2015)	$128,200
CFHF (2015)	$165,435
CFVW (2015)	$13,740

Unofficial match*	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)**
CWKV	
SRS2	$114,397
RTRT	$15,182
WFPR	$61,980
NFIM2015 (PSW LiDAR)	NFIM2015 (PSW LiDAR)$88,179

*The “unofficial match” line item above would have been matching dollars had we used the CFLR match codes.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements[4])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)**

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[5])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)**
Society of American Foresters- FIT	$12,000
University of Nevada Reno-Snow Monitoring	$49,212

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

[2] This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the FY15 program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

[3] This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS expenditure report. These funds plus the Washington Office funds (unobligated funds) listed above should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

[4] Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds 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. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[5])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)**
Volcanic Legacy Community Partnership- Great Shasta Rail Trail	$59,490
State of California- Department of Parks and Recreation – Fuels	$96,817
Sierra Institute for Community and Environment- CFLR Facilitation	$4,066
Pit River Tribe- Long Valley/Black Ranch Hand Thin and Pile	$22,276
State of California- Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection –Recreation	$8,400
Road Maintenance completed on Co-Op Roads- Fruit Growers Supply	$210,710

For Contracts Awarded in FY15

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract	**Totals**
Total amount of stewardship credits charged for contracts awarded in FY15[6]	$ 00.00
Total revised credit limit for contracts awarded in FY15[7]	$ 00.00

For Contracts Awarded Prior to FY15

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract	**Totals**
Total amount of stewardship credits charged in FY15[8]	$ 00.00
Total revised credit limit for open and closed contracts awarded and previously reported prior to FY15[9]	$ 00.00

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2015 (one page maximum).

Leveraged funds in landscape for FY2015

Description of item	**Where activity/item is located or impacted area**	**Estimated total amount**	**Forest Service or Partner Funds?**	**Source of funds**
Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Burney Gardens Watershed	PG&E Lands within CFLR landscape	$25,000 $12,000	Partner Funds	US Fish and Wildlife & Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Eiler Fire Restoration	Fruit Grower Lands Within the CFLR Landscape	$401,649	Partner Funds	Fruit Growers Supply

[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.
[7] This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Contracts, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.
[8] This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.
[9] This should be the amount in each contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Contracts, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Credit Limit." For open contracts, this should be as of September 30. For closed contracts, this should be at the time of contract closure.

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Town Fuel Break	Fruit Grower Lands Within the CFLR Landscape	$11,350	Partner Funds	Fruit Growers Supply
Campground Maintenance Cal Fire	National Forest Lands Within the CFLR Landscape	$1,126	Forest Service Funds	FDDS
Forest Thinning along the Pacific Crest Trail	State Park Lands Within the CFLR Landscape	$29,049	Forest Service Funds	WFHF
Forest Thinning and Fuels Projects Fire Storm Fire	National Forest Lands within the CFLR Landscape	$456,600	Forest Service Funds	WFSU
Forest Thinning and Fuels Projects Abraham Fire	National Forest Lands within the CFLR Landscape	$76,800	Forest Service Funds	WFSU
Northwest Gateway Prescriptions and Contract Preparation	Lassen Volcanic National Park	$26,590	Partner Funds	National Park Service
Hat Creek Restoration Project Implementation	Pacific Gas and Electric Lands within the CFLR Landscape	$1,400,000	Partner Funds	Cal Trout
Rock Creek Restoration	Pacific Gas and Electric Lands within the CFLR Landscape	$550,000	Partner Funds	Spring Rivers Ecological Foundation
Eiler Fire Restoration	Fruit Grower Lands Within the CFLR Landscape	$401,649	Partner Funds	Fruit Growers Supply

2a. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan and 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 Burney-Hat Creek Basins Project contributed to the goals laid out in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan. The Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Group (BHCCFWG) partnered with private land owners and the Fall River Resource Conservation District (RCD) to successfully support accomplishments on private lands in an all-lands approach that adds to accomplishments on NFS lands. These projects include Burney Gardens, and Burney and Lower Hat Creek Restoration Projects.

Goal 1 of the Implementation Plan is to improve fire prevention and suppression, and the implementation outcomes are the elimination of loss of life and firefighter injuries, and reduction of wildfire damage to communities and the environment. Goal 4 is the promotion of community assistance, and the implementation outcome is the increased capacity to prevent losses from wildland fire and realize economic benefits resulting from treatments and services.

The Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Collaborative continues to have representation from the two local fire safe councils with the focus on planning and accomplishing project work in at risk WUI areas. Treatments to reduce fire risk around the communities of Old Station, Burney and Johnson Park have continued. The type of work being completed around the communities includes hand thinning, hand piling and pile burning. The burn plan for the Old Station area to underburn the areas treated in the Old Station project was approved this

fall. Once this work is complete, there will be opportunity to shift focus to other at-risk WUI areas in the CFLR project area. The Bear Wallow timber sale project this year was machine piled and the piles will be burned in November. Hand piles constructed during the winter of 2014 in the Old Station and South Station Project areas will be burned this fall weather permitting.

Currently, the District is working on the following projects for fuels management in the CFLR area: contracts for Panner for machine piling, and burning of handpiles and landing piles (weather permitting). Due to the lack of snow the District had another successful fall and winter burn season for hand and machine piles. This included the continued burning of the piles in the lodgepole stands around Ash Pan and the burning of handpiles around the community of Old Station.

2b. 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**:

There were a total of eighteen fires within the Burney-Hat Creek CFLR Project boundary, with eight human caused and ten fires caused by lightning. All fires were contained at less than five acres.

Goal 2 of the Implementation Plan is to reduce hazardous fuels, and the implementation outcome is the reduction of wildfire risk to communities and the environment.

A total of 8,236 acres of hazardous fuels were treated on NFS lands within the project area during FY15. Of these acres, 1696 acres were within WUI and 6540 acres were non-WUI. Broadcast burning in the CFLR area continues to be was a challenge due to the president high pressure ridge that prevent good smoke dispersion.

3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool? Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here – http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/R-CAT/TREATUserGuide10112011.pdf.

All vegetation treatments, recreation improvements and on-the-ground work within the project occurred in Shasta County, California.

All commercial timber harvested was processed at mills within Shasta, Plumas, Modoc, and Siskiyou Counties, California, and Southern Oregon.

Vegetation-treatment service contracts created jobs for operators based in Shasta, Tehama, Siskiyou, Plumas and Tuolumne counties in California, and Jackson County, Oregon. Service contracts for reforestation created jobs for operators based in Jackson County, Oregon. The inclusion of contractors outside of a conventional interpretation of local were included in the model is due to the guidance of the Sierra Institute and our ongoing effort to more appropriately define local as it pertains to our CFLR Project.

FY 2015 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY15 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income10
Commercial Forest Product Activities	406	935	16,349,355	29,576,377
Other Project Activities	8	11	360,472	447,912
TOTALS:	**414**	**946**	**16,709,828**	**30,024,289**

[10] 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.

FY 2015 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY15 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income11
Commercial Forest Product Activities	406	935	16,349,355	29,576,377
Other Project Activities	18	21	697,518	854,549
TOTALS:	**424**	**957**	**17,046,874**	**30,430,926**

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

The Sierra Institute completed extensive baseline socio-economic monitoring in 2009 prior to the implementation of CFLR in the Burney Basin's area. In 2015 the Forest Service contracted the Sierra Institute to generate case study- specific delineations of "local" for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) and the Cohesive Wildfire Strategy Program (CWSP) intending to improve socioeconomic conditions. The study will identify scientifically sound principles to develop a definition of "local" beyond arbitrary geographic delineations. The study is coupled with a parallel effort funded by the Sierra Cascades All-Lands Enhancement (SCALE) project to collaborate with the Forest Service in the creation of a local contracting toolkit that can be used by contracting officers and Collaborative members alike to promote local socioeconomic benefit via local preference. In July 2015 the Sierra Institute published a preliminary results paper defining a "two-tiered" approach to "local" delineations based off extensive initial consultation and interviews with Collaborative stakeholders. The plan consists of tapping into available socioeconomic databases to monitor the finegrained influences the CFLR has on the layered "local" beneficiaries. The Collaborative focuses on job creation; as a partner in the Collaborative the Forest Service has maintained a concerted effort to continue to develop vegetation treatment projects which will improve the economic stability and growth of the area.

Photo 1- Eiler Fire

photo by Brad Rust

As a result of three major fires (Eiler, Bald and Day) on the Hat Creek District in 2014 and a large windthrow event in February 2015, our two local mills have been filled with salvage timber from private land, creating quite a challenge to sell salvage timber from National Forest Lands. The windthrow event affected over 16000 acres (approximately 71,156 damaged trees) across the Lassen National Forest, with extensive damage within the Hat Creek Range District. Fortunately in FY15, we were able to sell six salvage timber sales within the Basins project, five of which were sold to local businesses. The two largest Dutch and Tamarack from the 2014 Eiler fire resulted in almost 30 million board feet. Dutch was awarded to Tubit enterprises in Burney, California and Tamarack (which included a helicopter salvage component) was awarded to Croman Corporation in White City, Oregon. We are very fortunate to have a healthy timber industry in Northern California and Oregon, timber from these sales has been marketed to mills as far away as central Oregon. One biomass timber sale, prospecting (22,300 tons) was sold to complete the removal of non-saw log products from the 2012 Reading fire. That sale was both sold and processed locally at Wheelabrator in

[11] 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.

Anderson, CA.

Service contracts covering 2,169 acres were also awarded within the Basins project area for thinning, mastication, and fuels reduction. These contracts were awarded to local contractors in Shasta County, the Pit River Tribe and to contractors as far away as Jackson County in southern Oregon. In FY15, the Pit River Tribe entered into a supplemental project agreement to perform 68.5 acres of chainsaw thinning and hand piling of brush, trees and dead surface fuels in the Long Valley/Blacks Ranch area of the Hat Creek Ranger District.

Historically, stewardship contracts have not been used on the Lassen National Forest. Instead, project trust funds have been used to complete sale area improvement work. The District plans on offering our next projects, Sluice Box, as an IRTC, and Sunshine (420 acres and 4820 CCF) as an IRSC. Field work on the Sluice Box project was completed in FY14, and encompasses 803 acres and an estimated volume of 17,133 CCF. The Sluice Box project was scheduled to be contracted in FY2015, as the fire salvage and windthrow projects were given priority over a green timber sale, and Sluice Box is now scheduled for FY2016. Additionally, the District and Collaborative are working on identifying additional areas and projects in which stewardship contracting could be used.

Photo 2- Pit River Tribe Long Valley/Blacks Ranch Fuel Reduction

photo by Greg Mayer

Economic benefits during FY15 were achieved mostly through harvesting of the prior year's timber sales. A total of 18,413 CCF were removed in the form of saw logs and biomass from both previously sold green and fire salvage timber sales. Materials harvested from these projects were predominately processed in Shasta County at Sierra Pacific Industries, Shasta Green, and Wheelabrator with an increasing percentage processed in Plumas, Modoc and Siskiyou counties and Southern Oregon. The percentage being processed in Oregon will increase in FY16 as salvage timber from the Eiler fire and windthrow sales continues to be trucked north. In FY15 contracts were awarded to both local and non-local area contractors and workers. By diversifying the contractors, the economic benefits are distributed throughout the service community. Outside contractors contribute to in-season and shoulder season occupancy of lodging, food service, fuel, and miscellaneous supply purchases. Additionally, non-local contractors depend on local options for truck and equipment maintenance, service, and repair.

The Lassen, Modoc, and Shasta Trinity National Forests have entered into a Master Stewardship Agreement (MSA) with the Pit River Tribe a cooperative effort between the parties to provide additional opportunities for landscape restoration. The MSA will allow the Forest to achieve land management goals through stewardship projects awarded under contracts or agreements. It will also be an opportunity for both parties to expand a partnership and enhance funding opportunities. The Pit River Tribe land stewardship goals for ancestral lands, currently within the Lassen National Forest, include: 1) restoration of forest stand structure and diversity, 2) reduction of average stand density to allow greater individual tree growth and shrub development, 3) reduction of overall fuel levels and continuity to reduce the potential for uncharacteristic stand replacement fires, 4) restoration to more natural fire regimes, 5) increased habitat and carrying capacity for deer, elk and other wildlife and fish species, and 6) enhanced spiritual and cultural values. Additionally, the Pit River Tribe has an interest in projects that work to restore eco-cultural systems, which the tribal community depends on for subsistence purposes, through the integration of modern restoration practices in combination with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK). The Pit River Tribe views forest restoration work as an opportunity to reduce unemployment and create new forest-related enterprises geared toward transforming woody biomass into marketable products. Such enterprises will

benefit the tribal local community and address stewardship of ancestral lands within the National Forest System.

Photo 3- Brad Rust Instructing at Forestry Institute for Teachers

(Photo by Ryan Desantis)

For the third time, the Hat Creek Ranger District was asked to be a major participant and contributor through Secure Rural Schools Resource Act Advisory Committee (RAC) funding for the Forestry Institute for Teachers (FIT) (Shasta County location). FIT is a multi-day residence workshop developed by the Northern California Society of American Foresters, University of California Cooperative Extension, Shasta County Office of Education, The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and Project Learning Tree. The FIT Program is underwritten by a consortium of public and private sources with the goal of providing K-12 teachers with knowledge, skills and tools to effectively teach their students about forest ecology and forest resource management practices. The program brings together natural resource specialists and teachers from rural and urban settings for one week, working side by side to gain a deeper understanding of forest ecosystems and human use of natural resources. The Hat Creek Ranger District provided personnel for a Forest Ownership and Management Objective panel discussion and for the all-day field trip. On the field trip teachers visited a number of sites this year they included campground windthrow salvage, fuels management projects and a snow water yield study. Teachers were met in the field by other District specialists from silviculture, timber, fuels and hydrology where they learned about the methods, reasoning and planning that is involved in restoration.

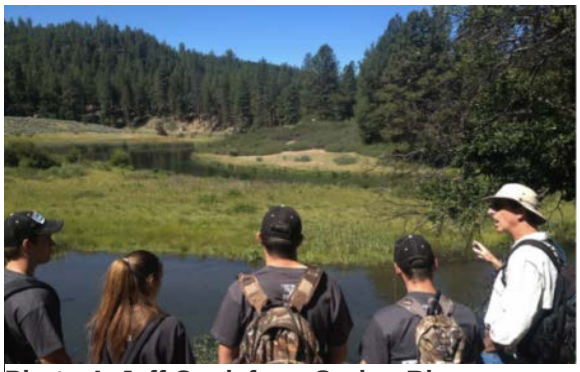

Photo 4- Jeff Cook from Spring Rivers Consulting with youth

Photo by Ally Sherlock)

In 2014, California Trout and the Pit River Tribe leveraged approximately $253,000 to complete work along lower Hat Creek and plan to spend an additional $1,400,000 on the project. These dollars funded the Hat Creek youth initiative to engage local high school students in restoration efforts, a tribal workforce program to complete restoration projects, and the construction of a greenhouse. The green house was constructed for the Pit River Tribe utilizing RAC funding to provide a source for culturally important plants for use in future restoration projects.

Photo 5- Log Structures in Lower Hat Creek

Photo by Jeff Cook

This project began in 2012 and has been a capstone in the restoration efforts along Hat Creek. Three separate log structures amounting to 50 tons of woody debris were incorporated to restore this designated Wild Trout Area. Restoration efforts completed and in progress include planting over six acres along a 1.5 mile stretch of riparian corridor with over 5,000 native plants, shrubs and trees; protecting cultural resources; constructing recreational trails, closing of unofficial trails, creating new interpretive signs, installing a footbridge, relocating a parking lot

farther away from the channel; and maintaining and monitoring all restoration components. This restoration effort has been the product of immense collaboration between the Pit River Tribe, PG&E, Lomakatsi, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, US Fish and Wildlife Service, UC Davis, and the Pacific Forest and Watershed Stewardship Council.

Another new project in the Hat Creek watershed involves the relocation of an intake diversion used by the Crystal Lake State Fish Hatchery to re-water and restore 650 feet of tributary stream channel and riparian habitat, near the community of Cassel. This project will improve the hatchery water conveyance system and restore channel and riparian habitat that was dewatered by the installation of the hatchery diversion 50 years ago. It will greatly enhance the habitat for native aquatic species in the region, including special status mollusks and neotropical migratory songbirds. As with the Hat Creek restoration, students from Fall River High School will get in-stream experience while working on the restoration. Estimated completion cost of this project is $1.1 million. The project is a cooperative effort between the Pacific Forest and Watershed Stewardship Council, USFWS, USFW Partners for Fish and Wildlife, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, PG&E, and Spring Rivers Ecological Sciences.

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

Development of the Burney-Hat Creek Basins multiparty monitoring plan (MMP) continued in 2015. With the monitoring coordinator position vacant, the Forest Service Sierra Cascade Province Ecology Program has continued to work closely with District staff and Collaborative members to help guide completion of the MMP and coordinate monitoring efforts. The multidisciplinary monitoring working group was formed in 2014 and includes representatives from the Forest Service, Lassen Forest Preservation Group, Fall River Resource Conservation District, Pit River Tribe, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Old Station Fire Safe Council. In 2014, this group identified a number of key ecological questions to assess the effectiveness of restoration treatments within the Burney-Hat Creek Basins CFLR. These questions focused on hydrology, forest structure and spatial heterogeneity, resilience to wildfire, wildlife habitat, and invasive species. They also spanned a wide range of spatial scales, varying from the assessment of individual stand conditions to quantifying patterns of forest heterogeneity across larger landscapes.

The focus of monitoring in 2015 was on addressing some of these key monitoring questions. A five-member crew was hired to focus on CFLR monitoring; their accomplishments, as well as those of other Lassen NF staff and collaborators are summarized below by resource area. In addition, matching funds ($77,980) were obtained to collect LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data for over 97,000 acres in the Burney Hat Creek CFLR project area. These data will play a crucial role in both project design and treatment effectiveness monitoring.

Vegetation (composition and structure): In collaboration with the Pacific Southwest Research Station, the CFLR monitoring crew installed 30 LiDAR field verification plots in the Plum Project area; data from these plots will be used to derive metrics (e.g. canopy cover, basal area, tree density) that can be used in restoration planning and monitoring efforts. Within the Plum Project, 15 aspen stands were also inventoried and assessed for potential restoration opportunities and five permanent long-term monitoring plots were established to evaluate meadow and sage brush steppe understory plant community response to juniper removal treatments. In collaboration with Forest Health Protection staff, the monitoring crew collected stand structure data to evaluate growth response, damage, and mortality of mature (trees >24” dbh) fire resistant pine in thinned, radial thinned and control areas in order to assess the impact of different silvicultural prescriptions.

Post-fire restoration: A long-term monitoring experiment was initiated within the 2014 Eiler Fire to examine the effects of different salvage and tree planting treatments on fuels, understory plants, and the survival and growth of

natural regeneration and planting stock. This project was conducted in collaboration with the Pacific Southwest Research Station.

Botanical resources: Baseline surveys for noxious weeds and threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants were conducted on approximately 740 acres (40 acres in the Plum Project and 700 in the Eiler Fire); about 450 acres were assessed for potential treatment opportunities within the Plum Project area.

Permanent plots in the Burney Springs Meadow Complex were established in 2012 to assess the effect of prescribed fire treatments on plant community composition and lodgepole regeneration. In 2014, the Eiler Fire burned through roughly half of the plots. In 2015, plots were revisited to assess the severity of the fire and its initial effect on vegetation composition and structure. The 2014 Eiler Fire also impacted a monitoring project established in 2013 to assess the effectiveness of thinning and pile burning on Baker cypress, a rare fire-adapted tree species. In 2015, the monitoring crew collected data to identify factors that influence post-fire regeneration of Baker cypress and determine how post-fire conditions, such as shrub and canopy cover, influence Baker cypress seedling survival over the long-term. Plants of Iliamna bakeri (Baker's globe-mallow), a fire-following flowering plant, were found within stands that burned at high severity in the Eiler Fire. In 2015, long-term monitoring plots were established to determine the longevity of this species following a fire event that stimulated germination.

Hydrology: In 2015, the monitoring focus was on baseline data collection in the Plum Project area. The HUC-12 watersheds encompassing the Project were surveyed. In all places that were mapped as having even ephemeral water the following data were recorded: soil moisture, basic soil type and texture, and rockiness. In areas with surface water, water samples were taken, and analyzed for major ions and related data. These included: pH, conductivity, salinity, total dissolved solids (TDS), ammonia / ammonium, calcium, chloride, carbonate / bicarbonate, magnesium, potassium, sulphate, and sodium. Geotagged photographs were taken at every location where data were acquired.

Monitoring activities, which began with the Burney-Hat Creek Basins Project, continued through FY15. These include the snow and hydrometeorological monitoring in the Ashpan Butte area and temperature monitoring in upper Hat Creek and Lost Creek. The former is done jointly with the University of Nevada, Reno. In conjunction with scientists from the USGS and Portland State University, the Burney-Hat Creek Basins area was also examined to determine its suitability for a new collaborative monitoring project. This project would map water and heat resources in the Hat Creek Valley (to the highest degree practicable) and model data gaps. This would be a powerful tool to detect changes in the hydrologic system.

Heritage Resources: Monitoring focused on fire effects caused by the 2015 Eiler Fire. In total 14 sites were monitored in the fire perimeter. The monitoring indicated that due to the fire, one site was identified for an increased potential for erosion and site looting. In addition, six new sites were located and recorded during Eiler Fire Restoration Project survey. Two sites were monitored for the Plum Project; both of the sites were evaluated using the Isolated Historic Refuse Deposit evaluation protocols. Both sites were found to be ineligible for listing on the National Record of Historic Places.

Wildlife: California Spotted Owl monitoring in the 2012 Reading Fire footprint was completed to determine if the new PAC (HC 17) was occupied. Additionally, 1633 acres were surveyed with negative results. Within the Plum area, 15000 acres surveyed for northern goshawk, two activity centers within the GPACs were active, with one nest site verified. All wetland areas within the CFLR boundary were reconnoitered; 10 areas (111 acres) were determined as suitable and surveyed. 1 reproducing pair of sandhill cranes was located at the Porcupine Reservoir. The bald eagle site at Murken Bench was surveyed, and it appears that the pair of bald eagles that once occupied this area has abandoned the nest site and the associated territory of 900 acres. A new bald eagle nest site was located alongside HWY 89 just south of Lake Britton. A new territory of 900 acres will be delineated for this pair. Seven artificial water sources (guzzlers) were surveyed for functionality; each affects an area for big game, of 1100 acres (7700 acres total affected area). One was found to be dry and will have to be repaired. The

others were full of rainwater from 2015 storms that occurred in April and May.

Socio-economic condition: The Collaborative continues to recognize the need to build upon the socioeconomic surveys conducted in 2009, which initially led to the formation of the Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Group. In 2015, discussions continued with other CFLR groups and the Sierra Institute, the authors of the original monitoring report, to identify relevant and feasible socioeconomic monitoring indicators.

6. FY 2015 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished[12]	Proposal Goals Measured	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[13]
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0	n/a	n/a	Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	890.3	74,162	n/a	Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	993.6	444,399	n/a	Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	26.2	n/a	n/a	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	0	n/a	n/a	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	Acres	2762.3	n/a	Note: These acres are integrated targets, this year was no direct cost associated with this accomplishment.	Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP

[12] Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.
[13] 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[12]	Proposal Goals Measured	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[13]
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	n/a	n/a	Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	0	n/a	n/a	Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	3211.3	n/a	Note: These acres are a subset of other activities, there was no direct cost associated with this accomplishment.	Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	n/a	n/a	Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	0	n/a	Roads within the Eiler Fire were repaired/ reconstructed by Fruit Growers Supply Co. for a total of $210,710	Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	0	n/a	n/a	Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	n/a	n/a	Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	n/a	n/a	Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	n/a	n/a	Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished[12]	Proposal Goals Measured	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[13]
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	n/a	n/a	Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	0	n/a	n/a	Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0	n/a	1 mile of Pacific Crest Trail realigned and improved to standard (not in PAS).	Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	n/a	7 miles surveyed in McArthur Burney Falls State Park and Eiler Fire (not included in PAS). $10,227	Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1135.2	n/a	These acres included Dutch Tamarack Timber Sales and Hat Creek Work Center within the Eiler Fire, Prospecting and Lost within the Reading Fires, Hwy 89 and Caltrans Hazards within the February Windthrow.	Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	18413.3	n/a	See above.	Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	60158.9	n/a	See Above prep funded with CFSS, CFHF, CFLN	Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished[12]	Proposal Goals Measured	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[13]
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	29730.2	n/a	Note: Most material removed for Prospecting Biomass Timber sale and Lost Timber Sale both project are within the Reading Fire area	Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available 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	6540.4	740,426	n/a	Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	1695.6	167,725	n/a	Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0	n/a	n/a	Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	n/a	n/a	Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC

7. FY 2015 accomplishment narrative – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress.
(Please limit answer to three pages.)

A total of 5,918 acres were treated in the Burney-Hat Creek Basins CFLR area in 2015. Over 90% of the vegetation management and associated work on the Hat Creek Ranger District during 2015 was conducted in the CFLR project area. A combination of CFLR and other appropriated matching funds were used to cover project implementation such as layout, marking and cruising. As mentioned earlier in the report, the Lassen National

Forest has not used stewardship contracts. Instead, project trust funds have been used to complete sale area improvement. These projects, however, still accomplish the goals set forth in the proposal, including improvements to the forest condition and economic stimulation (hotels, food, gas, etc.).

Eleven timber sales operated within the Burney-Hat Creek Basins Project area in FY14. This included three timber sales that completed the harvest of salvage material from the Reading Fire, three timber sales harvesting salvage material from the Eiler Fire, three sales harvesting material from the February 6th windthrow event, Claim Jumper (a green timber sale) from the North 49 Forest Health Recovery Project, and one commercial Christmas tree sale. These eleven sales produced a combined 18,413 CCF of saw timber. The majority of the products were harvested, hauled and processed locally in Shasta County and were an important contribution to the local economic condition.

In 2015, 33% of the CLFR dollars were spent on force account implementation and monitoring within the project area. This was a small increase from last year as we hired a temporary monitoring crew whose duties included baseline monitoring for archeology, botany, wildlife, silviculture, and hydrology which was conducted within the North 49 Forest Health Recovery Project, the Reading Project, and the Whittington and Plum Forest Health Restoration Projects. An exclosure to protection around aspen stands in the South Station Project area was completed using KV and Hat Creek District fire crews. Additionally, 932 acres within the Eastside Project were underburned.

Implementation activities included contract preparation and administration for timber sales and service contracts. Timber sale contract preparation within the project area was mainly conducted on timber sales associated with the Eiler Fire and the February windthrow event, which resulted in contracting a total volume of 60,159 CCF.

Timber sale administration was conducted on the eleven Burney Basin Timber sales. A combination of Forest Service dozers, Hat Creek District fire/fuels crews, and off District fire resources completed 1,727 acres of thinning, piling and burning tractor piling of hazardous fuels and burn prep within the project area. Plantation stocking surveys were also completed on 1120 acres.

Funding provided through the CFLR program and Forest matching dollars permitted the Forest to contract Dutch, Tamarack, Hat Creek Work Center, Hwy 89 Salvage and Hazard Trees, Hwy 44 Windthrow, and Prospecting Timber Sales for a total saw log volume of 60,159 CCF on 5,498 acres.

Service contracts were awarded on 2,169 acres for thinning, piling, mastication, and prescribed burn preparation including fire line construction. These acres are located within the Whittington/Cypress Plantation (591 acres), South Station (346 acres), Four Corners (292 acres), and North 49 (374 acres) project areas. Implementing such treatments has been a priority for the Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Group and were outlined in the project proposal.

Reforestation activities are continuing within the 2009 fire perimeters and timber sales associated with the North 49 EIS (886 acres). Matching CFLR funds for these activities include appropriated, reforestation, and Knutson-Vandenberg trust funds.

Twenty six acres with noxious weed infestations were treated and monitored and 7.4 acres were seeded with native grasses to protect a heritage site. These treatments were accomplished using KV and appropriated funds.

A multi-year project to fence a site at Baker Lake was completed to protect cultural sites. In 2014, dead and down material was piled and burned. In 2015, a group of Forest Service employees composed of range, archaeology, wildlife, and other groups such as the Susanville Indian Rancheria youth crew and volunteers spent 3 days completing the fence. The exclosure will also provide wildlife and recreation benefits while protecting an important site to the Pit River Tribe.

Monitoring focused on fire effects caused by the 2015 Eiler Fire. In total 14 sites were monitored within the fire

perimeter. The monitoring indicated that due to the fire, one site had an increased potential for erosion and site looting. The treatment included spreading weed free rice straw across the site. This reduced the effects from splash and sheet erosion, while also reducing ground visibility, and hiding artifacts. This was done with help from Fruit Growers foresters, a CDF archaeologist, and an archaeology crew from the Hat Creek Ranger District. This group also performed a treatment on a large significant site in the same area on private lands.

The Plum Project planning is moving forward, most of the baseline monitoring has been completed and the Proposed Action Purpose and Need (PA/PN) is scheduled to be complete in the fall of 2015. Previous project implementation has been based on NEPA documents that were written prior to the Burney-Basin's CFLR Project, but Plum is the first project that is being planned through collaboration with the Burney Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Group. Collaborative input has contributed to the formulation of the project boundaries, the proposed action, purpose and need, and multiple field trips/ office planning sessions have introduced the Collaborative to the landscape. Approximately 18,627 acres are being analyzed, with a NEPA decision expected in 2016. Challenges to the Plum Project have included a the 2015 Eiler, Day, and Bald Fires and the February 6th windthrow event which have reprioritized our workload.

Photo 6- Reading Fire Restoration

Photo by Greg Mayer

With the completion of salvage removal from the Reading Fire we have focused our efforts on the completion of reforestation; to date we have completed 1096 acres of reforestation. An additional 1667 acres of planting and 576 acres of hazardous fuel removal/ site preparation are scheduled in the next 2 years to complete reforestation of the salvage areas. Once we complete reforestation of the salvage areas assessment of the remainder of the fire area for planting will be completed.

It has been difficult to assess if project activities have enhanced the resiliency of the forest and watershed landscape as the persistent drought we have faced has allowed forest pests to damage or kill larger number of trees. Drought and weather related large fire activity has enhanced burn acres, which has focused our efforts on restoration of burned landscapes instead of working to add resilience of green landscapes. We all look forward to an end of this weather pattern and renewed focus on green landscape restoration.

The Collaborative is excited to have facilitation services provided by the Sierra Institute for the Community and Environment (Sierra Institute) through a challenge cost share agreement with the Forest Service. The purpose of the agreement is to document the cooperation between the parties to have a neutral party facilitate group meetings and provide unbiased guidance during processes that lead to meeting the vision and mission of the group.

A Boy Scout Eagle Project to realign and improve a one mile section of the Pacific Crest Trail was completed which included 264 volunteer hours. The treaded trail section is a more naturalized experience, wandering through more representative flora than the previous trail section which was positioned under powerlines along a roadbed.

This table summarizes key FY2015 acre accomplishments (treatment footprint) as reported in PAS:

Accomplishments	Acres
Timber Sales	1135
Service Contracts	2169
Reforestation	886
Fuels (Force Acct)	1727
Total	**5918**

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?[14]

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
Total in FY15	5918
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, and FY15 (as applicable- projects 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))	19,360 Acres Total FY 12-15 FY10 – 0 FY11 – 0 FY12 – 4,086 FY13 – 3,879 FY14 – 5,477 FY15 – 5,918
Total in FY15	**5918**

Please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

For each Fiscal year I have summarized treated acres for Timber Sales, Service Contracts, Reforestation, and Fuels (Pile and Under burning), to show the total number of acres treated.

9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2015 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).

FY15 projects slightly rebounded from the delays due to the restoration work on the 2012 Reading Fire which moved some of the planned projects for FY14 and therefore affected FY15 plans. Unfortunately, the recent 2014 Eiler Fire will have similar effects as the Reading Fire on the project area for FY16. The Eiler Fire started in late July 2014, and immediately became the priority on District. The fire area was temporarily placed into a fire closure area resulting in all forest operations and contracts shut down for 17 days. Time and effort that had been allocated towards planning and laying out Whittington (FY17 implementation) and the Cypress Plantation (FY16 implementation), both originally FY15 projects, and Plum (FY17 implementation) were shifted to the needs for the Rapid Assessment along with tapping District staff for various suppression duties (BAER team, resource advisor, etc.). As common with salvage/post-fire restoration efforts, the future ecological restoration and condition improvements, economic value and community benefits of the Eiler Fire are all less than a green vegetation project would have been; however salvage became the District priority. The cumulative effects of the Eiler Fire on proposed project areas, specifically Whittington and Plum, will most likely impact the progress of the planned projects.

The past two large fire years (2012 and 2014) have altered the Hat Creek-Burney CFLR area in both scope and ability to implement projects. These fires have increased the planning workload and condensed the timelines for

[14] 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.

sale preparation and administration in order to capture economic value and complete restoration work. The type and scale of activities has been affected by these large, landscape level fires. The pace of the projects has increased to meet restoration needs and the type of projects has changed to fire salvage and restoration projects. These fires have further burdened an already greatly reduced District workforce by adding the required environmental documents, project layout and timber cruising needed for expeditious salvage and restoration efforts. Additionally, the psychological impact of these fires has swayed the Collaborative to examine reprioritizing projects to areas that have increased WUI benefits. While the Plum Project is still scheduled to be implemented in FY17 (with planning completed 2016), the Collaborative has vocalized their desire to start work on Four Corners which was included in the project proposal and is located adjacent to the communities of Burney, Johnson Park and Cassel. This project meets the goals of the CFLR because it considers both public and private property, and stemmed from the desires of the Collaborative. The project is very much in its infancy, but has started taking shape as an extension of a previously analyzed area in conjunction with adjacent privately owned timber lands to maximize benefit. The shifting priorities as post fire salvage/restoration of large fires demands that the proposed projects outlined in the original Burney-Burney-Hat Creek Basins CFLR proposal remain ductile. In four years since initial funding was awarded, two large fires have not only shifted the Collaborative' s focus and forced the hand of the District for staff resource allocation, but greatly affected the amount of land that can be worked on during the duration of the funding.

10. Planned FY 2017 Accomplishments[15]

Performance Measure Code[16]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	N/A	N/A
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	576	N/A
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1,750	N/A
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	25	N/A
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	2,200	N/A
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	30	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	1.5	N/A
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	6,000	N/A
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	3	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	5.2	N/A
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	2.2	N/A

[15] Please note that planned accomplishments are aggregated across the projects to determine the proposed goals for the program's outyear budget justification. These numbers should reflect what is in the CFLRP work plan, with deviations described in question 12.

[16] Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2017 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

Performance Measure Code[16]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	N/A	N/A
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	3.6	N/A
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0.1	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	N/A	N/A
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1,223	N/A
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	14,583	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	22,000	N/A
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	111,150	N/A
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	5,922	N/A
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	1,002	N/A
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

11. Planned FY 2017 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page).

Last year we reported a shift in treatment scheduling to focus on restoration of the Eiler Fire that burned 32,416 acres within project area. Additionally, on the Hat Creek District outside the project area, two additional fires burned a total of 53,079 acres, the Bald (39,926 acres) and Day (13,153). These fires burned on a combination of Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, State and Private lands. Restoration of the fire affected area was the Forest's top priority. On February 6th, 2015 the Lassen National Forest experienced a large wind event that affected 16,311 acres and damaged an estimated 71,156 trees.

There are no plans to change the focus of the project from a combination of timber sales and service contracts to complete restoration activities; however, we anticipate using more IRSC and IRTC (Stewardship) in lieu of traditional contracting methods to achieve restoration and reporting goals. It is also anticipated that we will be using the Master Stewardship Agreement with the Pit River Tribe to accomplish some restoration activities.

Planning and preparation are underway for a variety of projects with current estimated accomplishments totaling approximately 5,000 acres and 22,000 CCF for 2017.

The Collaborative has expressed interest in moving forward with planning on for the Four Corner Project north of Burney CA. The Four Corners Project which was included in the project proposal primarily stemmed from the Collaborative' s desire to decrease hazardous fuels to the north of the communities of Burney and Johnson Park. This project is characteristic of the "all lands approach" that the Burney-Basin's CFLR prides itself on, as the project will create a comprehensive fuels reduction project across Forest System Lands with small private landowners, Fruit Growers Supply Company and McArthur Burney Fall State Park. The Four Corners Project is located within the landscape designated in HFRA Section 602 "Farm Bill", which may add some flexibility in the NEPA process.

Reforestation will continue on the Eiler Project in 2017. Currently there are six open timber sales in the Burney-Hat Creek Basins Project proposal area, four of which are within the North 49 Forest Recovery Project and two are fire salvage projects located within the perimeter of the Eiler Fire. These sales, with the exception of Shooter, all have been partially harvested and have the potential to operate through 2017.

Whittington is planned as an integrated resource timber contract (IRTC) stewardship contracts for 2017 and is part of Whittington Forest Health Restoration Project.

A number of projects will operate in 2017. We anticipate the largest will be pre-commercial thinning within the Plum Project, which is currently being planned for hazardous fuels removal, and meadow and watershed restoration. Project work will also continue on the plantations within the Whittington Forest Health Restoration Project. There are several smaller projects utilizing KV funding that will be implemented in 2017. These are a combination of brush mastication for fuels and wildlife habitat management, and pre-commercial thinning (timber stand improvement and fuels reduction). Fuels treatments will include pile and broadcast burning and hand thinning. The acres to be treated with fire are dependent on vegetation treatment results, fuel loading, and burn window opportunities.

12. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2016/17 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

As described in an earlier section, the impact of the large fires since 2008 has forced the District and the Collaborative to reevaluate the initial programmed project area. The Reading Fire in 2012 burned through a significant portion of our Badger Project that had been on track to have NEPA completed in 2013. Although there remains a valid project in the unburned area, a necessary analysis of project cumulative effects will force the District to reschedule the project to at least 2018. Consequently, the District must redo much of the baseline monitoring and stand data. The Eiler Fire in 2014 burned through most of the Dutch Project slated for 2016 and a portion of the Whittington Project. The Dutch Project is no longer viable; we have moved forward with a Supplemental Impact Report (SIR) for the Whittington Project and the indication is we will continue to move forward on that project once the SIR is complete and the effects of the Eiler fire have been fully assessed.

The Plum Project is currently slated to have an Environmental Assessment complete in 2016, a year later than originally scheduled according to the proposal. Four Corners Project originally scheduled for 2013 in the project proposal is now scheduled for 2017. The Four Corners Project will be a unique project on the landscape as it will be the first multi-ownership vegetation treatment that has been implemented within the Burney Burney-Hat Creek Basins CFLR landscape. Additionally, this area is encompassed by the HFRA 602 "Farm Bill" which would allow for the use of a 3,000 acre Categorical Exclusion under the authority of Section 603 of HFRA (16 U.S.C.6591b). Private timber land owned by Fruit Growers Supply Company (FGS) and Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) adjoins the project area and the work they are currently doing will augment the fuels reduction work done on Forest System lands.

Planned accomplishments for FY16 and FY17 are expected to continue to reflect a greater variety of treatments than described in the proposal, much of this variety is driven by the restoration of the fires. Vegetation treatments through timber sales, and integrated resource contracts will continue to drive the majority of proposal accomplishments, as they are an effective means to restore the landscape and reduce biomass and fuels. As we

continue to collaboratively work on new projects, new approaches and ideas will help guide our projects toward improved forest health and ecological restoration.

The completion of the Master Stewardship agreement with the Pit River Tribe is expected to result in a broader range of tribal job opportunities, and tribal project coordination on ecological restoration work beyond what was envisioned in the proposal. They are a vital source of Traditional Ecological Knowledge and will be important in developing restoration projects that reflect the traditional uses on the landscape.

13. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative (name and affiliation, if there is one). If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
Braugh	Drew	Fall River Conservancy
Curtis	Don	Hat Creek Fire Safe Council
Dallas	Chris	Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Del Bene	Terry	Pit River Tribe
Dolan	Michael	Bureau of Land Management
Feller	Peter	Cal Fire
Fierro	Marissa	Pit River Tribe
Gali	Morning Star	Pit River Tribe
Giacomini	Pam	Shasta County Board of Supervisors
Graves	Melinda	Natural Resource Conservation Service
Hadley	Ryan	Sierra Pacific Industries
Hoffman	Kristy	Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Johnson	Pete	Fall River RCD
Johnson	Katie	Lassen
Joyce	Chantz	Stewardship Council
Kelly	Erin	Humboldt State
Klimek	Mike	Lassen Volcanic National Park
Kroschel	Dale	NRCS, McArthur CA
Larsen	Shane	CAL FIRE
Lindgren	Doug	Tubit Enterprises
Lofthus	Dean	Fruit Grower Supply Company
Loux	Jeff	UC Davis
MacCrakin	Marilyn	UC Davis
Machon	Darlene	n/a
Matelijak	Jason	Lassen Volcanic National Park
McAuthur	Dale	n/a
McCall	Dan	n/a
Mizeur	Chris	McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP
Noel	Brian	CAL Fire
Oldson	Jeff	W.M. Beaty and Associates
Oldson	Sarah	W.M. Beaty and Associates
Putterbaugh	Patricia	Lassen Forest Preservation
Rogers	Adrian	Burney Fire Department
Ross	Bruce	District Director, Assemblyman
Sloat	Todd	Fall River RCD
Sylvester	S.	Bureau of Land Management
Warshawer	Jason	n/a

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
Wasson	Rebecca	Bureau of Indian Affairs

14. How has your project increased support from partners in terms of in-kind contributions and funding? (no more than one page):

Due to the continued output off the CFLR landscape of ample biomass, in combination with the projected, dependable volume, Hat Creek Construction & Materials (HCC) seeks to develop a 3MW community-scale bioenergy facility on their site, located in Burney, CA. The Burney-Hat Creek Bioenergy Facility ("The Project") will sustain local jobs, support sustainable forest management practices, and promote renewable energy production. The project will be located near the Lassen County, Shasta County, and Modoc County borders, an area with a deep history in forest products and biomass power production. To address the challenges faced by industrial-scale biomass power generating facilities, Hat Creek Construction & Materials is pursuing a community-scale gasification facility to take advantage of local excess biomass with reduced transportation and the Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff (BioMAT). The project will utilize a biomass gasification designed and integrated by West Biofuels. Major components of the project include:

Feedstock Delivery: Portable truck dump, storage acreage, and front loader

Feedstock Processing: Deck screen to remove oversized feedstock

Feedstock Conveyance: Wet storage, integrated heat recovery dryer, dry storage, and augers and conveyors

Gasifier: CircleDraft modular gasifiers, gas conditioning skids, buffering storage bladders, and flare

Electrical Generation: Guascor syngas engine-generators, switchgear, transformers

Biochar Collection: Collection conveyors, cooling and storage silos, loading infrastructure, dry biochar storage

West Biofuels is the system integrator and project developer. West Biofuels is the manufacturer of the CircleDraft gasification system.

Capacity

The project will install four 764kW engine-generators with an effective capacity of 2.88MW for export after station load and will be configured for wholesale grid export. The project is expected to utilize 22,000 BDT of waste feedstock per year.

15. Media recap. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available.

http://www.krcrtv.com/news/local/local-fire-agencies-tour-shingletown-fuel-breaks/36354052

http://www.mtshastanews.com/article/20150925/NEWS/150929796

http://www.mtshastanews.com/article/20150925/NEWS/150929796

http://caltrout.org/2015/11/hat-creek-restoration-not-your-typical-day-at-the-office/

http://caltrout.org/2015/07/caltrout-receives-funding-from-stewardship-council-for-hat-creek-restoration-project/

http://www.redding.com/news/local-news/response-to-eiler-fire-limited-by-resources_10394445

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=13&ved=0CGYQtwIwDGoVChMIyLXUp-KGyQIVV_ZjCh2_NgMs&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DeVnCEXHp6ow&usg=AFQjCNG1gUiPqeoYsE8n04daSndfmkadSg

http://www.fallriverrcd.org/rcd_006.htm

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): Greg Mayer/ Kendra Fallon

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s))[17]:__/s/ Dave Hays

(OPTIONAL) Reviewed by (Collaborative chair or representative): _____

[17] If your project includes more than one National Forest, please include an additional line for each Forest Supervisor signature.