

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

**National Forest(s): Payette 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**

<b>Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended<sup>1</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)</b>
CFLN15	\$1,780,005

<b>Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN)<sup>2</sup> (please include a new row for each BLI))</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)</b>
CMRD	\$1,870,000

<b>Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)</b>
CMRD	\$165,146
CMTL	\$72,143
CMXF	\$2,342
CMXN	\$14,461
CWF2	\$40,275
NFRR	\$500,071
RBRB	\$7,900
WFHF	\$346,674

<b>Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements<sup>4</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)</b>
Idaho County	\$1,500 RD-PC-MAINT

<b>Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)</b>
Idaho Parks and Recreation	\$21,040 TL-MAINT-STD
Individual and Group Volunteers	\$22,960 TL-MAINT-STD

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

**For Contracts Awarded in FY15**

<b>Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Total amount of stewardship credits charged for contracts awarded in FY15 <sup>6</sup>	\$0
Total revised credit limit for contracts awarded in FY15 <sup>7</sup>	\$0

**For Contracts Awarded Prior to FY15**

<b>Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Total amount of stewardship credits charged in FY15 <sup>8</sup>	\$327,005
Total revised credit limit for open and closed contracts awarded and previously reported prior to FY15 <sup>9</sup>	\$4,372,561*

**b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2015** (one page maximum). Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications. Examples include but are not limited to: investments within landscape on non-NFS lands, investments in restoration equipment, worker training for implementation and monitoring, and purchase of equipment for wood processing that will use restoration by-products from CFLR projects. See “Instructions” document for additional information.

**Leveraged funds in landscape for FY2015**

<b>Description of item</b>	<b>Where activity/item is located or impacted area</b>	<b>Estimated total amount</b>	<b>Forest Service or Partner Funds?</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>
Worker Training for implementation/monitoring	Various sessions to maintain cruisers, silviculturists, timber sale administrators, and Forest Service Representatives and Contracting Officers to implement projects	\$24,750	Forest Service	NFRR
NFMA/NEPA	Middle Fork Weiser River and Huckleberry project areas	\$1,238,502	Forest Service Funds	NFRR and WFHF
Tree Marking Paint	Tracer paint to mark boundaries	\$6,800	Forest Service Funds	NFRR
Veg Intern Agreements with NYC and Council High School for NFMA and Sale Prep	NFMA data collection on Huckleberry and Sale Prep on LCBC	\$18,000	Partner Funds	N/A

<sup>6</sup> This should be the amount in the “stewardship credits charged” column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> This should be the amount in the “stewardship credits charged” column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

**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 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 provide a sound response to undesirable wildfires.

Within the CFLR landscape in FY2015, the Payette National Forest accomplished over 7,118 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 \$614,858. The spring of 2015 was an above average burn season due to low winter snowpack and limited spring moisture. Winter snow pack was well below average and the months of April, May, and June which are the primary spring burning season, saw precipitation at 55 percent of the 50-year average within the CFLR area. 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 expected to continue to rise within the CFLRP area as the Forest's new fuels organization is moving into its third 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 continued to participate in efforts to revise the Idaho Statewide Master Agreement and subsequent offset fire protection program, which directly effects fire protection and response within the CFLRP area. This plan serves as the base document for the trading and streamlining of fire protection responsibilities across the state and is expected to be complete by January 1, 2016. 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 pre-season 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. There continues to be challenges working across jurisdictional boundaries due to differing views of fires role on the landscape and different mission goals for varying cooperators. The Payette National Forest will continue to work closely with state and local cooperators for fuels implementation and wildland fire

**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:**

Expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR)

The total Payette National Forest preparedness expense in FY 2015 was \$8,131,236. 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  $\$8,131,236 \times (676,131 \text{ acres} / 2,300,000 \text{ acres}) = \$2,358,058$ .

The average wildfire preparedness cost per acre for the CFLR Landscape =  $\$2,152,937 / 676,131 = \$3.49$  per acre

Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU)

The total wildfire suppression cost within the CFLR Landscape in FY2015 was \$17,054,158. The average wildfire suppression cost per acre was \$327.67 per acre

These numbers are derived from the average cost per acre of all fires within the CFLR landscaped including the portion of the Tepee Springs fire that burned within the CFLR area. The amounts for the Tepee Springs fire were based on the percent of the total cost of the fire that burned within the CFLR landscape.

The Tepee Springs fire burned 52,025 acres within the CFLR landscape and due to fire intensity and burn severity in some locations; a Burned Area Emergency Response Team was used to determine potential post fire risks to life, property, cultural and natural resources. Of the acreage burned within the CFLRP area, there were 6281 acres of high severity burn requiring \$203,651 in BEAR funding to minimize potential negative post fire risks.

Suppression objectives were used on all wildfires within the CFLR landscape during FY2015. The Payette National Forest responded to 30 wildfires within the CFLR area, suppression objectives were achieved during initial attack on 29 of those wildfires and a combination of suppression and confinement objectives were used on the Tepee Springs fire once it escaped initial attack efforts. This fire started on August 13, 2015 and was managed by two separate Type 2 Incident Management Teams, and one Type 1 Incident Management Team. The fire is currently being managed by a local Type 3 organization and will likely continue to burn in some remote and inaccessible areas until a significant snow event occurs.

Other than the Tepee Springs fire, the majority of the fires were less than an acre in size and burned a total of 21.5 acres. The total burned area of all fires was approximately 52,046 acres. Lightning was the cause of 17 fires, 9 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 FY2015 so no costs were incurred. However it should be noted that the majority of the Tepee Springs fire burned at low and moderate intensities and therefore positive fuels treatments in some of those areas did occur.

Summary of relevant fire management activities within the CFLRP Project Area

FY2015 was an average wildfire year for the Forest and Intermountain Region in terms of initial attack activity. The fires season for the entire Forest was above average in terms of annual acreage burned due to four separate long

duration fires that were managed to minimize risk to firefighters and enhance wilderness value. Within the CFLR area the total number of fires was well below previous years; however the size and scope of the Tepee Springs fire elevated the suppressions costs and total expenditures within the CFLR for the year. The Forest spent a total of \$19,412,216 in preparedness and suppression within the CFLRP Landscape area at an average cost per acre of \$28.71 per acre.

**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>.

In 2015, our timber volume when we sent in the TREAT model to Susan Winters, harvested (TMBR-VOL-HVST) input to TREAT was 14,825.77 CCF. This number includes saw logs, biomass and personal use firewood permits and is displayed in the TREAT model by percentage of each as of October 20, 2015. Due to timeframes needed to run the TREAT model and allow for time for review and signatures, this number does not match the database upward reported to PAS (TIM) because data entry continues until October 30, 2015. In addition, we include the portion of personal use firewood sold on the two Ranger Districts that are entirely within the CFLR proposal area. Following direction from previous years, we are using 14,825.77 CCF as our accomplishment in the TREAT model, not what PAS is showing.

The TMBR-VOL-HVST performance measure is reported in TIM and the TIM database does not allow older stewardship contracts (sold before 2012) as “CFLR.” These older stewardship contracts have closing dates after 2012 are within the CFLR project boundary, meet the CFLR definitions and goals and thus we are allowed to claim target for them for the TMBR-VOL-HVST performance measure. The 2015 PAS report only showed 10,617.7 CCF for this performance measure.

**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 Income <sup>10</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	20	33	\$929,411	\$1,301,794
Other Project Activities	25	33	\$1,051,880	\$1,313,749
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>\$1,981,291</b>	<b>\$2,615,543</b>

**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 Income <sup>11</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	51	86	\$2,436,322	\$3,420,722
Other Project Activities	61	79	\$2,564,036	\$3,204,074
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>\$5,000,358</b>	<b>\$6,624,796</b>

**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).

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 Record of Decisions (ROD) were issued in April 2012 for the Mill-

<sup>10</sup> 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/submittedproposals.shtml#tools>.

<sup>11</sup> 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/submittedproposals.shtml#tools>.

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 has also collaborated on the Middle Fork Weiser River project (50,000 acres within the CFLR boundary) which has gone through scoping in December 2014 and will have a ROD issued in 2016. Huckleberry, the fourth large landscape project has begun NFMA, and will move into the scoping process in 2016. A mid-scale type assessment was completed 2014 on the entire CFLR area to identify all remaining potential areas offering future restoration opportunities. This was a GIS analysis that allowed the Forest Service to be able to identify where the next large landscape project would occur. This analysis is how the Huckleberry project (Landscape #4) was chosen, and will determine the location of Landscape #5. 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.

The Council Ranger District funded two summer interns through an agreement with the Council School. One of these interns worked at the Council Ranger District in engineering and one worked in timber at the New Meadows Ranger District. These interns were members of the local community and provided much needed capacity in a year when seasonal hiring fell short due to HR timelines. Other students from the Council School are growing and planting riparian vegetation for the CFLRP projects. The funding for these students has also been through an agreement. Approximately 2,000 native seedlings were donated by the school in exchange for funding that the Forest Service provides for the school. The Forest Service provides constant supply of biomass to the Council High School for their heating /cooling facility.

The timber program utilized three volunteers/agreements this year. These interns included two Northwest Youth Corp interns funded from leveraged funds but were used solely within the CFLR area for NFMA data collection. Another intern was used from Council High School that was funded out of CFLR matching funds. Without the CFLR program, we would not have utilized these individuals. The CFLRP has helped us engage local high school graduates and current college students studying natural resource related fields.

The projects have generated increased jobs in Adams County. Between 2012 and 2014, the Payette National Forest awarded four stewardship contracts within the CFLRP to Evergreen Forest, the family-owned company that manages the last remaining local sawmill. Because of the timber sales, the mill added a second shift and created 35 full-time jobs. Partnerships with the Forest Service and Payette National Forest help promote economic growth in surrounding communities. See photos, Appendix B (p.22)

The Monitoring Committee is interested in identifying the increase in other jobs and looking for a mechanism to measure this. The Payette Forest is working with the McCall School District to explore youth participation in the CFLRP.

Revenue from stewardship timber sales has helped offset the restoration treatment costs for road and trail improvements, aquatic organism passage projects and prescribed fires. A vault toilet was installed in a high-use camping area that experiences heavy demand during hunting season. Two roads were graveled through two other stewardship sales that improved the surface of the roads, and replaced culverts for better drainage and aquatic organism passage. See photos, Appendix A (p.21)

To date, impacts on recreation and tourism opportunities have been immeasurable because we have not yet been able to implement big ticket recreation projects. When Lost Creek Boulder Creek work is completed next year, this will influence tourism opportunities by improving recreation conditions in a very popular area.

A limiting factor to achieving community benefits is time available for interested community members and competing activities and events in the community.

**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).**

The Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) has established a Monitoring Committee that is charged with gathering information on implementation and post-project trends and results. The Monitoring Committee is strongly connected to Forest resource specialists who have provided periodic updates on monitoring the Forest is conducting, including results. The Monitoring Committee periodically summarizes results and communicates those to the large PFC.

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 the Payette Forest Coalition (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 the Forest is 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. Forest Service wildlife crews are conducting long-term MIS population trend monitoring with transects both in and outside of the greater CFLR boundary.

To monitor fish habitat changes in response to implemented project activities and to describe baseline/existing conditions, the Forest has adopted the Forest Service PACFISH/INFISH Monitoring Protocol and A Watershed-Scale Monitoring Protocol for Bull Trout (RMRS-GTR-224). Since 2012, data has been collected in every subwatershed within the Mill Creek-Council Mountain, Lost Creek Boulder Creek, Middle Fork Weiser River, and Huckleberry project areas. Data will be collected following these protocols every fifth year and analyzed to monitor changes throughout the CFLR landscape over time. New monitoring sites were located and data collected for the Middle Fork Weiser River Project and the Huckleberry Project areas to be used for baseline development, NEPA analysis, and ecological indicator monitoring for the CFLR. Overall 27 environmental DNA samples and 45 stream habitat monitoring sites were taken during 2015.

Efforts with scientists from the Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) to utilize the Geomorphic Roads Analysis Inventory Process (GRAIP) Model continued within the CFLR Project Area to better understand erosion from roads and sediment delivery to streams. Two sediment erosion plots were installed in 2013 and continue to be monitored annually to further develop a sediment erosion rate for the Columbia River Basalts. In 2015 GRAIP data was collected in the Middle Fork Weiser River and Huckleberry Project Areas. Data on all authorized and unauthorized routes occurred in Aquatic Conservation Strategy Priority or emphasis subwatersheds within the two project areas. These data will be used to develop baseline conditions, develop route treatments, and then be used to identify post-implementation effectiveness of treatments in reducing erosion and sediment delivery. Similar data was collected in both the Mill Creek Council Mountain and Lost Creek Boulder Creek Project Areas with post-treatment modeling planned in 2016 for the Mill Creek Council Mountain Project Area. Additionally RMRS used GRAIP Lite to model all National Forest System roads across the Payette National Forest, including within the CFLR Project Area

and are using GRAIP data collected within the project area to refine the GRAIP Lite Model.

## 6. FY 2015 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>12</sup>	Proposal Goals Measured	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>13</sup>
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	27,213	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	0	\$0 This entire target has been met for the CFLRP proposal	N/A; target has been met	Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	\$29,222 None accomplished due to litigation and deferment of stewardship contract award	CFLN/CFRD/C FRR	Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acres	2,129.8	\$85,783	CFLN/CMRD/N FRR	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	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	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	87.5	\$274,705	CFLN/CFRD/C FRR	Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP

<sup>12</sup> Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

<sup>13</sup> 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.



<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Total Units Accomplished<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>Proposal Goals Measured</b>	<b>Total Treatment Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)<sup>13</sup></b>
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP 14	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	10.5	This performance measure is integrated with: RD-DECOM, RD-PC-IMP, STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Rolls up from other performance measures	Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	20,018.1	\$496,056	NFRR/CFLN/WFH	Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A	Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	189.3	\$152,697	CFLN/CMRD/WF2	Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	190.2	\$229,046	CFLN/CMRD/WF2	Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	12.3	\$210,403	CFLN/CMRD/NFRR	Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	2.0	\$80,000	CFLN/CMRD/WF2	Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0.3	\$7,000	CFLN/CMRD/WF2	Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP

<sup>14</sup> This performance measure shows up in PAS as 18.2 but was entered incorrectly. HBT-ENH-LAK is a target we do not claim.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Total Units Accomplished<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>Proposal Goals Measured</b>	<b>Total Treatment Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)<sup>13</sup></b>
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	3.0	\$385,000	CFLN/NFRR/CMRD	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	163.9	\$132,200	CMRD/CMXN/CMTL/CFLN	Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	1.0	\$25,219	CMXN/CFLN	Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	17.615	\$61,600	NFLM	Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1,230.0	\$480,546	CFLN/CFRD/CFRR/CFHF These are stewardship sales so administration is multi-funded and other accomplishments are also included	Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP16	N/A	N/A	Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST

<sup>15</sup> Value not reported in PAS – official database of record.

<sup>16</sup> This performance measure shows up in PAS as 10,618 but was entered incorrectly. TMBR-VOL-HVST is a target we do not claim.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Total Units Accomplished<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>Proposal Goals Measured</b>	<b>Total Treatment Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)<sup>13</sup></b>
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	2,761.6	\$1,269,864 Reduced accomplished amounts due to litigation and deferment of stewardship contract award	CFLN/CFRD/C FRR	Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	5,109.7	\$0 Biomass reported is a byproduct of the timber sale/stewardship contract with no additional cost.	Reduced accomplished amounts due to litigation and deferment of stewardship contract award	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	3747.6	\$338,172	WFHF/CFLN/ FRR	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	3,364.4	\$276,686	WFHF/CFLN	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-INVSP-E-FED-AC	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A	Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-E-FED-AC

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>12</sup>	Proposal Goals Measured	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>13</sup>
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	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.)

Now into their fifth year, the Payette Forest Coalition has remained strongly committed and active in learning about the CFLR program and providing recommendations for restoring the landscapes within this area. There have been three field trips with strong PFC attendance in the past year. See photos, Appendix C (p.23). The focus of these trips is to understand implementation of past projects and becoming acquainted with conditions and opportunities on new projects. The PFC is using knowledge and experience from the first two projects in an adaptive manner as they evaluate conditions in the third and fourth projects. The strong engagement of the PFC with the Forest Service has resulted in a more in-depth understanding of the area conditions, goals, and management options by both the PFC and Forest Service. The examination and discussion of the area's conditions and treatment options has strengthened the design of these projects and provided increased ownership with the stakeholders involved. Participation of the PFC has been steady though a few of the original participants have dropped from the group. A current priority of the PFC is to recruit new members to retain diversity of participation.

In FY 2015 the Forest funded and employed four students in the Youth Conservation Corp (YCC) to work in the Council Ranger District. These youth were paid with both CFRD and CFLN funds. Students worked on wildlife surveys, range improvements, and trail maintenance within the CFLRP boundary. A special project was assigned to the crew where they gathered trail information and existing condition surveys on all trails within the Huckleberry Landscape restoration project boundary. The Forest competed for and was awarded a \$15,000 RAC grant from Adams County in August of 2015 to fund a four-person youth crew that will work out of New Meadows the summer of 2016. Matching CFLN dollars will fund supervision of the crew.

The Forest accomplished approximately 150 miles of trail maintenance within the CFLRP boundary in FY 2015 using CFLN, CFTL, NFRR and partnership contributions. Within the 150 miles, 2 miles were maintained by the Northwest Youth Corp and the Montana Conservation Corp crews, 4 miles by the YCC crew, 28.7 miles by individual volunteers, and 26.3 miles by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) State Trail Ranger crews.

The Northwest Youth Corp (NYC) partnered with us on a two week trail construction hitch to help the force account crew reconstruct (trail improvement target = 1 mile) a one mile section of the Bear Pete trail # 142, located on the New Meadows Ranger District. The new trail is a vast improvement over the old very steep section, eroding section of trail. The new trail alignment better serves mountain bikers, and trail hikers. The work was completed with an IDPR grant with CMXN and CFLN funds. See photos, Appendix D (p.24)

The recreation staff on the Forest was awarded \$112,000 in IDPR grant funds to implement the recreation related facility projects and improvements within the Lost Creek Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project. Project implementation using the grant funds will be accomplished in FY2016. Improvements include road access improvements to facilitate access into the dispersed recreation sites that will house the new facilities, including three restrooms, dispersed campsite graveling, fire rings, fencing, rock barriers and site designation signs.

The Payette National Forest arranged, prepped and wrote contracts for three stewardship sales that could have accomplished all of the planned vegetation related accountable items (e.g. – WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN, FOR-VEG-IMP, HBT-ENH-TERR, TMBR-VOL-SLD, BIO-NRG, FP-FUELS-NON-WUI) in FY2015. Unfortunately, primarily due to litigation on the Lost Creek – Boulder Creek project, the Forest could only advertised one of these contracts (4<sup>th</sup> Rock IRTC). Award of this contract was deferred based on advice from the Office of General Council and the Contracting Officer. The Forest does plan to advertise the other two planned FY15 contracts (Cold Bear IRTC and Rough Finn IRTC) early in FY2016.

The timber value of sales sold in 2015 was approximately \$51,000. 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 did not accomplish any additional FOR-VEG-EST in FY 2015. The Forest has met the CFLR proposal goal with FY2012-2014 accomplishments.

The Forest accomplished 10.1 miles of stream habitat enhancement through implementation of a variety of activities inside and outside priority watersheds. The activities included three barrier removals with replacements to aquatic organism passage structures, road decommissioning within RCAs, and graveling open roads within RCAs.

The Forest Watershed Restoration Crew accomplished 88 acres of soil and water resource improvements within the CFLRP. Soil productivity and hydrologic regime was restored by fully obliterating a total of 12 miles (5 acres/mile) of road in the Mill Creek – Council Mountain project area and 9.6 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 6,700 native shrubs on projects across the entire Weiser- Little Salmon Headwater CFLRP area (18.5 acres.) See photos, Appendix E (p.25)

All of the acres accomplished (7,112 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 3,364 acres and was comprised of both mechanical and prescribed fire. A total of 3,748 acres of NON-WUI accomplishments were recorded again comprised of both prescribed fire and mechanical treatments.

The PFC members and Forest IDT members continue to familiarize themselves with the Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP area. The Forest is collecting essential baseline monitoring data focused on restoration of habitats for the threatened Northern Idaho ground squirrel, sensitive white-headed woodpecker, and threatened bull trout. The Forest has also begun collecting data on long-term MIS trend monitoring transects. Maintenance of elk habitats is also a focus of the treatment efforts. The wildlife crew installed 45 pipe vents caps on vault toilets to protect cavity nesters like boreal and flammulated owls.

Completion of vegetation management projects, such as thinning for wildlife habitat improvement and hazardous fuels reduction, has resulted in increased diversity of vegetation structure and composition and contributed to more resilient forests across the landscape.

**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?<sup>17</sup>

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
Total in FY11-FY15	Total footprint of acres treated from start year through FY15. = 59,685 acres
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))	FY15 – 7,956 acres FY14 – 17,279 acres FY13 – 19,170 acres FY12 – 15,280 acres

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

A query utilizing FACTS spatial data combined with FACTS tabular data was completed for FY2015. This process involved selecting any Sub-Unit Identifications (SUIDs) that were associated with the CFLR013 implementation project, that was reported as accomplished and/or completed in FACTS in FY2015 and joining that tabular data with the spatial data. The acres of these polygons were then calculated and that is what has been reported as footprint acres for FY2015.

**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).

The largest unexpected challenge to our CFLR project this year was litigation on our most recent decision, the Lost Creek\_Boulder Creek (LCBC) project. The LCBC project is approximately 80,000 acres and includes activities in every resource area (e.g. hydrology, fisheries, wildlife, fire/fuels, timber, engineering, etc.) that the Forest is depending on for the next 3 -10 years of implementation and accomplishment(s). The Record of Decision for the LCBC project was signed in September of 2014. The original complaint was filed in June of 2015 and answered August 2015. An amended complaint was then filed in August 2015, and a response to the amended complaint was received in September of 2015.

While the Forest is facing other challenges with funding and workforce capacity in order to meet some of the targets (e.g. – TMBR-VOL-SLD) the primary reason that our accomplishments and this annual report are not consistent with our project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments and Workplan is that the Forest did not award any of our stewardship contracts.

Only one of the three contracts (4<sup>th</sup> Rock IRTC, Cold Bear IRTC, and Rough Finn IRTC) that the Forest was planning to award in FY2015 was advertised and, per advice received from the Office of General Council and the Contracting Officer, the award of the 4<sup>th</sup> Rock IRTC has been deferred. While the Forest is planning to advertise the Cold Bear and Rough Finn IRTCs early in FY2016, it is anticipated that the award of these contracts will be deferred as well.

The Forest is planning to continue to layout, prepare and advertise additional contracts in FY2016 and may consider breaking off a number of service items that have historically been included in stewardship contracts as separate service contracts. The primary challenge in this strategy is funding as a large portion of our service work

<sup>17</sup> 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.

that was being funded with receipts from timber products.

The specific items affected by litigation on the LCBC project that are not consistent with the project proposal include a number of vegetation management related performance measures. The specific vegetation related performance measures affected by the LCBC litigation include: WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN, FOR-VEG-IMP, TMBR-VOL-SLD, BIO-NRG, FP-FUELS-NON-WUI.

All of these performance measures would have been met in FY2015 if all three of the contracts the Forest planned to award in FY15 had been awarded except for the BIO-NRG performance measure.

As disclosed in previous reports, at the time of the original WLSH-CFLRP proposal we were anticipating that an additional cogeneration facility was going to be built within the CFLR area. Without this facility, 8,000 tons per year is a more realistic estimate. We continue to subsidize the removal of biomass with stewardship contracts to achieve this performance measure.

#### 10. Planned FY 2017 Accomplishments<sup>18</sup>

Performance Measure Code <sup>19</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience <b>WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN</b>	Acres	24,175	N/A rolls up from a number of other performance measures
Acres of forest vegetation established <b>FOR-VEG-EST</b>	Acres	0 Forest has met CFLR proposal for accomplishments	\$0
Acres of forest vegetation improved <b>FOR-VEG-IMP</b>	Acres	2,250	\$200,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants <b>INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC</b>	Acre	1,200	\$85,783
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands <b>INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC</b>	Acres	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. <b>S&amp;W-RSRC-IMP</b>	Acres	100	\$400,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced <b>HBT-ENH-LAK</b>	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced <b>HBT-ENH-STRM</b>	Miles	10	Rolls up from other performance measures
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced <b>HBT-ENH-TERR</b>	Acres	7,625	\$625,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved <b>RG-VEG-IMP</b>	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance <b>RD-HC-MAIN</b>	Miles	180	\$197,000

<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> 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.

<b>Performance Measure Code<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned Accomplishment</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance <b>RD-PC-MAINT</b>	Miles	175	\$295,000
Miles of road decommissioned <b>RD-DECOM</b>	Miles	12	\$120,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved <b>RD-PC-IMP</b>	Miles	16	\$200,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved <b>RD-HC-IMP</b>	Miles	6	\$75,000
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage <b>STRM-CROS-MTG-STD</b>	Number	2	\$400,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard <b>TL-MAINT-STD</b>	Miles	130	\$150,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard <b>TL-IMP-STD</b>	Miles	5	\$150,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard <b>LND-BL-MRK-MAINT</b>	Miles	5	\$20,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales <b>TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC</b>	Acres	1,200	\$500,000
Volume of Timber Harvested <b>TMBR-VOL-HVST</b>	CCF	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold <b>TMBR-VOL-SLD</b>	CCF	50,000	\$1,750,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production <b>BIO-NRG</b>	Green tons	8,000	\$0 Biomass is a byproduct of timber sales and haul costs are paid with retained receipts.
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire <b>FP-FUELS-NON-WUI</b>	Acre	9,000	\$800,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire <b>FP-FUELS-WUI</b>	Acres	3,000	\$250,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands <b>SP-INV-SPE-FED-AC</b>	Acres	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands <b>SP-NATIVE-FED-AC</b>	Acres	N/A	N/A



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

The Forest will continue to work with the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) to plan and implement integrated resource landscape restoration projects in the WLSH project area. Priorities for 2017 include continuing implementation of Lost Creek Boulder Creek and Middle Fork Weiser River projects, completing the Environmental Impact Statement and decision for the Huckleberry project (4<sup>th</sup> project), and initiating planning on a 5<sup>th</sup> project. The Forest and PFC will continue to monitor and evaluate the results of projects. The approach to management will be adaptive; lessons learned and monitoring results will be used to strengthen projects to better meet goals and desired outcomes.

For recreation, the Forest plans to apply for IDPR grants to complete some of the road to ATV/UTV trail improvements (up to six miles) within the LCBC decision and to apply for RAC funding to fund a 2017 YCC crew.

**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 discussed in the FY14 report the BIO-NRG planned is less than that included in the original CFLRP proposal. Please refer to the FY14 report for further details. The planned accomplishments and funding distributions for FY2016 and FY2017 closely reflect those of our original proposal.

**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.

Our collaborative, the Payette Forest Coalition maintains and manages their own website:

[www.payetteforestcoalition.org](http://www.payetteforestcoalition.org).

Although the PFC has attracted some additional meeting participants this year, no one has signed the Basic Conditions of Collaboration commitment since last December. The Forest is working with the National Collaboration Cadre to better understand the changing dynamics of the PFC and to provide stronger support to the group. The Forest and PFC are working together to increase diversity and participation to ensure the coalition represents diverse interests and remains viable through the project term.

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

Up until several months ago, the Payette National Forest and Region 4 has not had a partnership coordinator. Recently Region 4 has hired a new regional partnership coordinator. The Forest has already met with the new coordinator to discuss ways to build support and establish stronger relationships with partnership for the CFLR program.

Important monitoring work is being conducted on key wildlife species associated with the WLSH CFLRP project. These species include the sensitive white-headed woodpecker (a FS sensitive species) and the threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel. Partners in this work include professors, scientists, and students. In 2015, approximately \$35,000 worth of volunteer labor and in-kind work was contributed by individuals representing the USGS, University of Idaho, Montana State University, and Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

In FY 2015 the Forest funded and employed four students in the Youth Conservation Corp (YCC) to work in the Council Ranger District. These youth were paid with both CFRD and CFLN funds. The Forest competed for and was awarded a \$15,000 RAC grant from Adams County in August of 2015 to fund a four-person youth crew that will work out of New Meadows the summer of 2016. Matching CFLN dollars will fund supervision of the crew.

The Forest accomplished approximately 150 miles of trail maintenance within the CFLRP boundary in FY 2015 using CFLN, CFTL, NFRR and partnership contributions. Trails were maintained by the Northwest Youth Corp, Montana Conservation Corp crews, YCC crew, individual volunteers, such as, Idaho Trail Association and Back Country Horseman, by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) State Trail Ranger crews.

The Council Ranger District also funded two summer interns independent of the CERC crew-funded through the same greenhouse agreement for the school. One of these interns works at the Council Ranger District in engineering and one worked in timber at the New Meadows Ranger District. These interns were members of the local community. All the work has been through the greenhouse agreement. Students from the Council school are growing and planting riparian vegetation for the CFLRP projects.

The timber program utilized three volunteers/agreements this year. These interns included two Northwest Youth Corp interns funded from leveraged funds but were used solely within the CFLR area for NFMA data collection. Another intern was used from Council High School that was funded out of CFLR matching funds. The CFLRP has helped us engage local high school graduates and current college students studying natural resource related fields.

**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.

Facebook

This week is National Forest products Week!

Did you know that the Evergreen mill just outside of New Meadows added a second work shift to its operations due to the increased timber volume it receives from the Payette National Forest's Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project.

<http://blogs.usda.gov/tag/national-forest-products-week/>



Public Invited to Field Trip on October 8th.

The public is invited to join with the Payette National Forest and the Payette Forest Coalition to attend a field trip on October 8th of the proposed Huckleberry Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project area. The intent of the proposed project is to provide for restoration of the watershed, wildlife and vegetative resources, while also providing for considerations of fire management and recreation management.

The project area is located in the Indian Creek, Bear Creek, Lick Creek and North Hornet Creek drainages on the Council Ranger District. Site visits during the field trip will take place in these drainages.

Interested members of the public are encouraged to meet at the Council Ranger Station at 9:30am, wear appropriate clothing and bring a lunch. The field trip will end by 4pm.


For more information about the Payette Forest Coalition, visit their website at: [www.payetteforestcoalition.org](http://www.payetteforestcoalition.org)



Get involved with forest restoration activities!

Forest restoration field trip, July 10th - Hosted by the Payette Forest Coalition.


*Please Join Us*  
**A Forest Restoration Field Tour**  
July 10th, 2015, Friday 9:00 a.m. — 4:00 p.m.



**Adams County**  
**Along the Weiser River and Council Mountain**

- Event hosted by Payette Forest Coalition: <http://www.payetteforestcoalition.org>
- Discover the cutting edge program that is shaping the future of your national forests.
- Meet members from the Payette Forest Coalition and employees from the U.S. Forest Service, including the Regional Forester of the Intermountain Region and the Forest Supervisor of the Payette National Forest
- View restoration accomplishments, including watershed and wildlife habitat improvements, stand treatments, reduction in risk of catastrophic wildfire, and recreation additions.
- Attend the BBQ dinner after the tour is complete for \$8.00. (optional)
- 9:00 meeting location at U.S. Forest Service, Council Ranger District.
- Open to all.

To sign up, please register at:  
<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/forest-restoration-field-tour-registration-17252280034>  
or contact Mary Bressee at [mbressee@fs.fed.us](mailto:mbressee@fs.fed.us),  
208-253-0127  
RSVP by June 30th



4. The Payette National Forest is conducting a prescribed burn today just west of McCall. This burn is 20 acres and is located in the Rocky Bear area. The burn is designed to help protect the city of McCall from wildfire by reducing the understory of fuels that could carry a large wildfire into McCall during the fire season. Restoring the forested ecosystem by reintroducing fire in a control manner helps to protect communities in the wildland urban interface, and is a part of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy.



Over 54,000 acres of fuels treatments have been completed on the Payette National Forest as a part of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project since 2012. These fuels treatments are designed to reduce the risk of wildfires to our communities, restore Ponderosa Pine dominated forest stands, and improve wildlife habitat!



Evergreen Mill added a 2nd shift!

The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration program on the Payette National Forest is encouraging economic sustainability in our local economies. Between 2012 and 2014, the Payette National Forest awarded four stewardship contracts within the CFLRP to Evergreen Forest, the family-owned company that manages the last remaining local sawmill located out of New Meadows, ID. Because of the timber sales, the mill added a second shift and created 35 full-time jobs.



**CFLRP**  
The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

The Forest Service is anchoring projects across the country with more than **200** local partners to restore our forests and support our local economies.  
- Chief Tom Tidwell

CFLRP is a **groundbreaking** approach to improving our nation's forests, making communities safer and bolstering local economies

**#healthyforest**  
U.S. **fs.fed.us**

Editorials:

**By Keith Lannom, printing in Star News and Adams County Record: Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Successes**

Last week I signed the final record of decision for the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project. The project was designed to restore forest vegetation conditions on a landscape scale, improve habitat for wildlife, reduce wildland fire risk, improve the economic conditions of the local economy, improve watershed conditions, and enhance recreation opportunities. This 80,000 acre project has been the highest priority project on the Payette National Forest for last two years. It is our second forest landscape scale restoration project; the first was the Mill Creek-Council Mountain project on the Council Ranger District.

These landscape scale restoration projects are part of a Forest Service-wide effort to accelerate the pace of restoration of National Forests. The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program was started in 2009 and provides additional funding to restore priority forest landscapes. A key component of the program is collaboration with communities, elected officials, timber industry, conservation groups, recreation advocates, state agencies, Tribes, and other interested parties. For the last five years the Payette Forest Coalition has worked together to develop recommendations for these restoration projects on the Payette National Forest. The Coalition's recommendations become the base options for our landscape restoration projects.

Now that the environmental analysis of the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek project is complete, we will begin implementation of the numerous approved projects. The list of restoration projects includes timber harvest and thinnings, prescribed fire, road decommissioning, road maintenance, trail maintenance, trailhead parking expansion, decommission unsustainable recreation facilities, create sustainable dispersed camping sites, install

vault toilets, designated twelve miles of UTV routes, and culvert replacements and removals. It will take up to ten years to fully implement all of the approved activities, but once complete the project area will be more resistant to catastrophic wildfire and forest pest epidemics, the bull trout habitat in Boulder Creek will be improved, camping and recreation experiences around Lost Valley reservoir will be enhanced, and the open road system will be in better condition.

These forest restoration activities are supporting local jobs in our communities. The revenues from recent timber sales have funded contracts worth over \$8.6 million dollars for restoration work such as thinning stands of timber, road obliteration, road maintenance, culvert replacements, recreation facility improvements, range fence construction, and trail construction. The Evergreen Mill just west of New Meadows purchased a timber sale from the first landscape restoration project and because of the increased timber harvest the mill added a second work shift. We also matched a grant that funds a five-member Council High School summer youth crew that worked on range, watershed, and recreation projects. These seasonal positions have given students valuable job skills, a regular paycheck throughout the summer, and exposure to natural resource management that compliments what they learn as part of their high school science curriculum.

The key ingredient in development of these restoration projects is the collaborative efforts of the Payette Forest Coalition. They represent groups that in the past didn't see eye to eye on Forest Service activities. Now they are working together to develop recommendations that have broad support and result in improved ecological conditions and support our local communities. We are currently in the early planning stages of the third landscape scale restoration project. I would encourage anyone with an interest in forest restoration on the Payette National Forest to come a Payette Forest Coalition meeting and have a hand in shaping future restoration activities on the Payette National Forest. Information about the Coalition can be found at [www.spatialinterest.info/PayetteForward.html](http://www.spatialinterest.info/PayetteForward.html).

## **2. "The Payette National Forest, Now and Then" by Keith Lannom Payette National Forest Supervisor**

In his recent guest opinion, Mr. Wallace mentioned a lot of issues and we thank him for helping to inform the public about the volume of issues that are the basis of a multiple use land management agency such as the Forest Service. The issues raised are certainly not new as many are the same issues that existed in 1905 when the then Weiser National Forest was created. With consolidation of the Idaho and Weiser National Forest into the Payette National Forest in 1944, the issues became more complex and remain hot issues today.

If solving these issues were easy, resolution would have occurred in the past 100 years. It makes more sense to realize that the issues are ever evolving because they center on the values that we as Idahoan's have, and have had all of our lives. Yet, various groups of people do not have the same precise values that perhaps their neighbor does. Human values can and do conflict. These varied values led to expectations that the Forest Service should manage in a certain way. Multiple values exist, as does the multiple uses of our Forest.

What is forest management? The answer among various interested parties differs depending on who is answering the question. Those that value the economic products that a forest produces tend to define forest management in terms of timber harvest, while those that value grazing might answer the question in a different manner.

To the Payette National Forest, forest management is an all-encompassing process that includes timber harvest, clean water, wildlife habitat, grazing, road management, fire response, mineral extraction and recreational opportunities. Our forest management attempts to balance all of these aspects because all of those aspects are interrelated to each other as parts of the overall ecosystem of the Payette National Forest. People are also a part of this ecosystem.

While forest management today includes all the same aspects that it did 50 or 100 years ago, a number of significant laws have been passed by Congress since 1958 such the National Environmental Policy Act, The National Forest Management Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act and the Wilderness Act. The "answer" in 1958, is likely not legal today!

Learning to work under these various laws is also challenging, and in the past many interest groups have used those laws to trump forest management activities that others value. There may have been 20 permanent employees per district in 1958, but we also had 10 districts cross the Forest where now we have only 5 districts, and fewer total permanent employees and seasonal employees.

The adaptation of these laws reflects that Society's expectations of the Forest Service have changed since 1958. Technology has also changed since 1958 and this has produced logging equipment that no longer needs as many roads as were needed in the 1950s and 1960s. Logging equipment of today has a lighter touch on the land. Logging roads used back then were designed to move logs out of the woods, and most were never intended to be used by the public for recreational access. Recreation has also made significant advances since 1958 such as the development and use of All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) and Utility Terrain Vehicle (UTVs) – the neglectful minority do create a problem for the majority and damage does occur. Despite our efforts, our management policies can't keep up with the rapid evolution of recreation technology.

Likewise, our management of the Forest has changed throughout the years. There were times when timber harvest was the priority as our National Forests supported the Nation's growth following WWII and birth of the baby boomer generation; just as there were times when preserving endangered species was the primary focus. Today's focus is on Multiple Use management. Through forest restoration we are conducting timber management and addressing issues such as fish passage barriers, roads that contribute to unacceptable sediment in streams, enhancing recreation opportunities and returning fire to the landscape through prescribed burning to reduce hazardous fuels. We are seeing progress, and as many as 794 logging trucks have recently rolled off, and 19 local loggers have worked throughout the winter on the half completed Cottonwood Stewardship Contract awarded to Evergreen Forest Products that is a part of the Mill Creek – Council Mountain Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project.

Through our recent community based collaborative partnerships, we are working together to actively manage the Forest; not only for economic values, but also for clean water, wildlife habitat, grazing, road management, fire response, mineral extraction and recreational opportunities. Is collaboration the "answer?" Time will tell, but it's a great starting point to bring interested local citizens together to discuss their values as related to our Forest and proactively give and take to develop forest restoration projects that meet the needs of multiple interest groups. Will the issues ever go away? Likely not, but working together is a great start to jump starting proactive forest management as multiple use management is more important now, then it has ever been in the past!

## News Releases

### **1. Public Meeting Set – Forest Service Seeking Comments on the Proposed Middle Fork Weiser River Landscape Restoration Project**

**Council, ID**– The Council Ranger District is seeking comments on the proposed Middle Fork Weiser River Landscape Restoration Project. The public meeting is scheduled for the evening of Tuesday, January 13 from 6:00 – 8:00pm at the Council Ranger District office. Forest Service personnel will be available to share the project proposal and answer questions.

The Middle Fork Weiser River Landscape Restoration Project is the third project on the Forest that is part of the Payette National Forest's Weiser - Little Salmon Headwaters Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Project. The first and second projects are the Mill Creek - Council Mountain project and the Lost Creek - Boulder Creek project. This proposed project encompasses approximately 50,000 acres on the Council Ranger District of the Payette National Forest, and is located approximately six miles southeast of Council, Idaho, primarily in the Middle Fork Weiser River watershed.

The purpose of the project is to accomplish multiple resource objectives while moving vegetation toward desired conditions as defined in the Payette National Forest Plan and maintaining consistency with the science in the on-



going Wildlife Conservation Strategy and improving conditions in project area subwatersheds.

“In moving the vegetation toward desired conditions, emphasis will be on improving habitat for specific wildlife species of concern while maintaining habitat for other sensitive species,” said Greg Lesch, Council District Ranger. “Also an emphasis will be on maintaining and promoting large tree forest structure, early seral species composition (e.g. aspen, western larch, ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir), and forest resiliency; and reducing the risk of uncharacteristic and undesirable wildland fire.”

Proposed recreation improvements include improvements to Cabin Creek Campground, providing sanitation facilities, identifying and improving dispersed recreation areas, and developing new trail opportunities.

This project is based in part on recommendations provided by the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC). The PFC is a collaborative group formed under the Omnibus Public Land Management

Act of 2009 whose recommendations are structured to meet the intent of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Act (CFLRA). The PFC members represent stakeholders from a broad range of interests, including the environmental community, timber industry, recreational groups, and state and county government. The purpose of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Program is to encourage the collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. For more information on the PFC and their involvement in the Payette National Forest’s Weiser Little Salmon Headwaters Collaborative Forest Landscape Project visit their website at [www.spatialinterest.info/main\\_page.html](http://www.spatialinterest.info/main_page.html).

Interested parties are encouraged to provide site-specific comments by writing, phone, email or fax. Your written comments and concerns should be sent or hand-delivered (8 am to 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays) to: Keith Lannom, Forest Supervisor, Payette National Forest, 500 N. Mission Street, Building 2, McCall, Idaho 83638. Comments may also be sent via e-mail to [comments-intermtn-payette@fs.fed.us](mailto:comments-intermtn-payette@fs.fed.us), or via facsimile to 208-634-0744. Comments can be phoned to (208) 253-0100. E-mail comments must be in an e-mail message, or attached as a MS Word (.doc or .docx) document or in rich text format (.rtf), only. In order to be most helpful, the Forest Service requests your comments be sent to us by no later than January 23, 2015.

The project file is posted on the Payette National Forest web site at: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/payette/MiddleForkWeiserRiver> For additional information, please contact Stephen Penny, Project Leader at the Council Ranger District, 208-253-0164.

### **Payette Forest Coalition to Host Forest Restoration Field Trip July 10**

**McCall, ID** – The Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) is hosting a field trip on July 10 to showcase work that has been accomplished as a part of the Forest Service’s Weiser-Little Salmon River Headwaters Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program on the Payette National Forest.

The field trip is open to the public and will begin at the Council Ranger Station in Council, ID at 9:00a.m. Estimated time of completion is for 4:00p.m.

Attendees will discover the cutting edge program that is shaping the future of your national Forest, and meet members of the PFC. Highlights of the field trip will be viewing restoration accomplishments, including watershed and wildlife habitat improvements, tree stand treatments, reduction in risk of catastrophic wildfire, and improvements made to recreation facilities. An optional BBQ dinner after the tour is available for an \$8 fee.

The PFC was established in 2009, and is made up of private citizens and elected officials with a wide range of interests regarding forest management. “Dozens of local stakeholders representing a wide variety of interests

have worked long and hard to help craft these treatments,” said Rick Tholen, PFC Steering Team Member representing the Society of American Foresters. “We all agree these treatments are needed to improve forest and watershed health, while at the same time improve the economies in rural communities such as Council and New Meadows.”

“We encourage anyone who is interested in forest health to join us in the woods to look at the restoration work that’s being done,” said Wendy Green, Steering Team Member representing the Adams Soil and Water Conservation District. “There will be ample time during the tour for discussion of why these treatments are important and what more needs to be done.”

Members of the public can register for the field trip by visiting this weblink: [www.eventbrite.com/e/forest-restoration-field-tour-registration-17252280034](http://www.eventbrite.com/e/forest-restoration-field-tour-registration-17252280034) or by contacting Mary Breese at [mkbreese@fs.fed.us](mailto:mkbreese@fs.fed.us) or 208-253-0127.

For more information about the PFC, please visit: <http://www.payetteforestcoalition.org>

### **Lost Creek – Boulder Creek Project Record of Decision Signed Today**

**McCall, Idaho** – Today, Forest Supervisor Keith Lannom signed the Record of Decision for the Lost Creek – Boulder Creek Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) project. The document is available on the Payette National Forest website, or can be picked up at the New Meadows Ranger District office in New Meadows, or at the Supervisor’s Office in McCall.

With this decision, the forest will begin to implement the second of five landscape level forest restoration projects under CFLR. The Mill Creek – Council Mountain project was the first and is under implementation now on the Council Ranger District.

The Lost Creek – Boulder Creek project area is 80,000 acres and is focused on restoring ponderosa pine stands to historic conditions, and improving wildlife habitat. Additionally, timber harvest and thinnings, prescribed fire, road decommissioning, road maintenance, trail maintenance, trailhead parking expansion, decommission unsustainable recreation facilities, create sustainable dispersed camping sites, install vault toilets, designate twelve miles of UTV routes, and culvert replacements and removals. “This project truly has all the element of effective forest management, and we look forward to starting and completing this effort to restore forest health,” said Lannom.

This program is a part of the Federal initiative to accelerate the pace of forest restoration and job creation on our National Forests. Implementation on the Lost Creek – Boulder Creek project will begin in the spring of 2015.

“These forest restoration projects are supporting local jobs in our communities as the revenues from recent timber sales under the Mill Creel – Council Mountain project have funded contracts worth over \$8.6 million dollars for restoration work,” added Lannom. “The Evergreen Mill, just west of New Meadows purchased a timber sale, and because of the increased timber harvest they added a second work shift”

“The key ingredient in development of these restoration projects is the collaborative efforts of the Payette Forest Coalition,” said Kim Pierson, New Meadow District Ranger. “The Coalition represents groups that in the past didn’t see eye to eye on Forest Service activities. Now they are working together to develop recommendations that have broad support and result in improved ecological conditions and support our local communities.”

### **News Stories:**

#### **1. Idaho Statesman, Payette Forest Coalition projects lead to jobs, restoration**

U.S. Forest Service approved an 80,000-acre project to restore Ponderosa pines and improve wildlife habitat on the Payette National Forest.

Forest Supervisor Keith Lannom signed the Record of Decision for the Lost Creek – Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration project. It's the second of five landscape level forest restoration projects under the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration

Program, where loggers, conservationists sportsmen and others work together on the plan.

"The key ingredient in development of these restoration projects is the collaborative efforts of the Payette Forest Coalition," said Lannom. "The Coalition represents groups that in the past didn't see eye to eye on Forest Service activities."

The project includes timber harvest and thinnings, prescribed fire, road decommissioning, road maintenance, trail maintenance, trailhead parking expansion, decommissioning unsustainable recreation facilities, creating sustainable dispersed camping sites, installing vault toilets, designating twelve miles of off-road vehicle routes, and culvert replacement.

The project includes timber harvest and thinnings, prescribed fire, road decommissioning, road maintenance, trail maintenance, trailhead parking expansion, decommissioning unsustainable recreation facilities, creating sustainable dispersed camping sites, installing vault toilets, designating twelve miles of off-road vehicle routes, and culvert replacement.

"This project truly has all the elements of effective forest management, and we look forward to starting and completing this effort to restore forest health," said Lannom. The projects come in an area with some of the highest unemployment in Idaho. Already timber sales that have come out of the collaborative process have prompted the Evergreen Mill in Tamarack near New Meadows to add a second shift.

The sales also have raised \$6 million for restoration work and attracted another \$2.6 million from the Forest Service for road work.

"The project may take up to ten years to be fully implemented," said Kim Pierson, New Meadows District Ranger. "But as these activities are completed the forest will become more resistant to catastrophic wildfire and pest epidemics, fish and wildlife habitat will be improved, recreation and camping experiences will be enhanced, and the open road system will be in better condition."

## **2. See attached Adams County Record story**

## **3. Wilderness society Newsletter**

We are part of a large partnership working to protect, restore and connect the lands and wildlife of the Boise and Payette National Forests.

The Wilderness Society is leading two collaborative forest restoration efforts in central Idaho's Payette and Boise National Forests. Our successes are the result of partnership with local officials, residents and the U.S. Forest Service.

### **Payette Forest Coalition**

We are part of the [Payette Forest Coalition](#), which convinced land managers to increase road closures by 200 percent, from 20 miles of roads to 65 miles. This coalition created a project to close 70 miles of former logging

roads in order to restore bull trout habitat.

### **Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program**

Our efforts in the Payette National Forest are part of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. This federal program provides millions in funding for projects and results in visible improvements in the Payette National Forest.



### **4. State of Idaho, Legislature Briefing Document**

Payette Forest Coalition The Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) was formed in June 2009 to promote implementation of restoration projects on the ground. The goals since that original meeting have evolved to address five restoration themes: to improve wildlife habitat, reduce wildfire hazards, improve water quality and watershed health, enhance the road and trail network, and contribute to community economic vitality. For more information: <http://www.spatialinterest.info/PayetteForward.html>

The coalition's initial focus was on restoring terrestrial habitat conditions through the removal of small diameter trees and the use of prescribed fire on the west side of the Payette National Forest. The group has 20 members representing local government, community, conservation, recreation, and business interests.<sup>2</sup> The Secretary of Agriculture selected the Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters Project in 2012 to receive funding through the U.S. Forest Service's Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. The Coalition collaborated with the Forest Service to design the landscape-scale proposal.

Within the 800,000 acre Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters Landscape, the Payette National Forest manages 500,000 acres. The PFC is working on three projects: Mill Creek-Council Mountain (50,000 acres), Lost Creek-Boulder Creek (80,000 acres), and the Middle Fork Weiser River (50,000 acres). The Forest Leadership Team anticipates two additional projects if Congress continues to appropriate funds to CFLRP.

The coalition share their consensus priorities and ideas with the line officer during each of the four project phases: project design, environmental review, implementation, and monitoring. The recommendations have the potential to influence the line officer's allocation of funds to two major categories of actions: vegetation

treatments, and rehabilitation of road and trail systems. Coalition priorities reflect the five goals adopted by the members.

Each project restructures a portion of the CFLRP landscape in order to move the forest towards desired conditions. Two of the three projects have progressed enough to characterize the scale of restoration action for three major elements: vegetation, roads and trails, and stream habitat.

Mill Creek-Council Mountain The project has progressed into the contracting phase. The implementation makes use of several contract types: stewardship, public works (roads), and small timber sales. Forest staff anticipates that the volume of timber sold will be 22-25 million board feet over the duration of the project.

Lost Creek-Boulder Creek The proposed action was initiated in February, 2013. The overall magnitude of restoration actions may change during the environmental due diligence. The proposal includes vegetation treatments covering 40,500 acres, as well as rehabilitation of roads and trails. Road related work will improve fish passage to over 20 miles of stream. Vegetation treatments that address wildlife habitat and fuels management will offer over 20 mmbf feet of sawlog volume to local markets.

#### **5. Argus Observer: Coalition to Host Forest Restoration Field Trip**

The Payette Forest Coalition is hosting a field trip July 10 to showcase work accomplished as a part of the U.S. Forest Service's Weiser-Little Salmon River Headwaters Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program on the Payette National Forest.

The trip will discuss the collaborative program and introduce attendees to members of the Payette Forest Coalition.

Highlights of the trip will include viewing restoration efforts, including watershed and wildlife habitat improvements, tree stand treatments, reduction in risk of catastrophic wildfires and improvements to recreation facilities.

#### **6. Forest Service chief makes collaboration the agency's business model**

**BY ROCKY BARKER**



Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell

ROCKY BARKER — rbarker@idahostatesman.com

Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell has an answer when he hears state leaders call on the U.S. Forest Service to do more logging and other forest treatments to reduce the size of wildfires.

“We are doing more and we’re doing it for less money,” Tidwell said in an interview with the Idaho Statesman on Thursday.

The Forest Service has reduced its nonfirefighting staff by 39 percent since 2000. But its Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program alone has treated 1.45 million acres over the past five years and harvested 1.2 billion board feet of timber from national forests.

The program funnels money to projects that were developed with local residents, the timber industry, conservation groups, sportsmen and Indian tribes. These groups, such as the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Payette Forest Coalition, make the projects easier to complete because they have broad community support, Tidwell said.

“Without this we wouldn’t have been able to take on the scale of these projects,” he said.

He’s asking Congress for \$20 million more annually so he can expand beyond the 23 existing projects to other forests and groups seeking to work together. Eventually Tidwell said he envisions the collaborative model approved by Congress in 2009 used to manage the Forest Service’s entire 193 million acres of forests and grasslands. That includes about 20 million acres in Idaho.

“We’ve built enough trust so we can move forward and make this the norm,” Tidwell said.

In Idaho, the Weiser-Little Salmon project has resulted in four timber contracts since 2012, which has allowed the Evergreen lumber mill near New Meadows to add a second shift and create 15 new jobs.

One contract that’s halfway completed generated 3.4 million board feet of timber, enough to build 5,000 homes. The \$690,000 that Evergreen paid for the timber goes back into restoration, road closings and wildlife habitat improvement.

The Selway-Middle Fork forest restoration project in the Clearwater Basin received \$16 million, which has been augmented by \$13 million in matching funds. It is generating \$14 million in labor income, reducing fire risk on 16,000 acres, treating weeds on 16,800 acres more and improving 16,000 acres of wildlife habitat.

“Forest restoration efforts are now demonstrating a track record of creating jobs, reducing the threat of wildfires and improving forest health on our public lands,” said U.S. Sen. Mike Crapo, who helped advance the Clearwater Basin Collaborative. “Collaborative efforts like these get us back to work in our forests and are one step, among others, we need to take to restore the economies of our rural counties.”

That doesn’t mean the states can’t help. A “good neighbor” policy expanded by Congress in the last farm bill allows states to work with the Forest Service to get projects done. Oregon is paying millions to crews who mark trees for sales. Montana is paying for the environmental reviews on some sales to get them moving. In Washington’s Colville National Forest, a large landscape restoration project is going out to bid, with the buyer paying for the

environmental review in exchange for the wood products from the project.

The Idaho Legislature approved a Senate resolution calling for Idaho's congressional delegation to help increase funding and develop agreements whereby the state could carry out restoration efforts on some federal lands.

## **7. PR Web, Payette Forest Coalition Projects Lead to Job and Restoration.**

The U.S. Forest Service has approved an 80,000-acre project to restore Ponderosa pines and improve the overall wildlife habitat of the Payette National Park.

The Record of Decision for the Lost Creek – Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration projects has been signed. It is the second of five landscape level forest restoration projects under the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. In this program logger, conservationists, sportsmen and others are working together on the plan.

The restoration project includes timber harvest and thinning, prescribed fire, road decommissioning, road maintenance, trailhead parking expansion, decommissioning unsustainable recreation facilities, creating sustainable dispersed camping sites, installing vault toilets, designating twelve miles of off-road vehicle routes and culvert replacement.

Forest Supervisor, Keith Lannom, stated: 'This project truly has all the elements of effective forest management, and we look forward to starting and completing this effort to restore forest health. The projects come in an area with some of the highest unemployment rates in Idaho.'

Already timber sales have come out of the collaborative process. The sales of timber had \$6 million for restoration work and attracted another \$2.6 million from the Forest Service for road work.

The project may take up to ten years to be fully implemented. As the activities are completed the forest will become more resistant to catastrophic wildfire, and pest epidemics, fish and wildlife habitat will be improved, recreation and camping experiences will be enhanced, and the open road system will be in better condition.'

As leading providers in collaborative project management training, ILX take an interest in industry news. A spokesperson from the company commented:

'Environmental restoration projects are some of the most important projects in existence today. Often, these projects work on an incredibly large scale thus calling for the need for cross-industry collaboration.'

There are a number of challenges facing project managers who work in the environmental sector. Often these projects are slow and take an extended period due to the reliance on environmental factors.

'Project managers working on Payette National Forest Restoration Project will be fully trained in using collaboration and risk management methodologies in order to achieve their goals of improving the habitat within the park.'

ILX is a leading global provider of Best Practice learning solutions and consulting services and is a market leader in PRINCE2 training. Operating across 100 countries, they have delivered learning solutions to corporate, public, and consumer audiences for over 25 years. They have trained over 100,000 learners in more than 5,000 organizations

across their virtual and online learning program, as well as in classroom environments.

**Signatures:**

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): \_\_/s/ \_ Amie E. Anderton\_\_

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s))<sup>20</sup>: \_\_\_\_ /s/ Keith B.Lannom \_\_\_\_\_

(OPTIONAL) Reviewed by (Collaborative chair or representative): \_\_\_\_\_

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<sup>20</sup> If your project includes more than one National Forest, please include an additional line for each Forest Supervisor signature.



**APPENDIX A:**



**Before photos of an Aquatic Organism Passage construction at Ant Basin Creek**



After photos of an Aquatic Organism Passage construction at Ant Basin Creek

**APPENDIX B:**



Evergreen Forest, Local Sawmill





**Evergreen Forest, Local Sawmill**

**APPENDIX C:**



**Payette Forest Coalition Field Trip to the Huckleberry CFLRP Large Landscape Project**





**Payette Forest Coalition Field Trip to the Huckleberry CFLRP Large Landscape Project**

**APPENDIX D:**



**Northwest Youth Corp Working on the Bear Pete Trail Reconstruction**





Northwest Youth Corp Working on the Bear Pete Trail Reconstruction

**APPENDIX E:**



Before and After photos of Road Decommissioning in Dewey Creek





**Before and After photos of Road Decommissioning in Dewey Creek**