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

National Forest(s): Payette National Forest

1. Match and Leveraged funds:

a. FY16 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CFLN16	$1,940,336

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.

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
NFRR	$1,982,701

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.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CMRD	$413,034
CMTL	$84,109
CWF2	$31,361
NFRG	$10,229
RBRB	2,198
SSCC	$115,680
WFHF	$876,088

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the gPAS expenditure report, minus the Washington Office funds listed in the box above and any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) listed in the box below. Funding includes an In-Service Expenditure Agreement with the Rocky Mountain Research Station to complete CFLR monitoring.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
Idaho Parks and Recreation—LCBC grant	$112,800
Valley County RAC YCC funding	$15,000
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$15,000
Adams County Cuprum Graveling	$10,000
Adams County RAC Cattle guard	$7,000
Fish and Wildlife Service NIDGS Research	$6,000
University of Idaho NIDGS Research	$15,000
Idaho Fish and Game NIDGS Research	$73,000

Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds agreement (**this should include partner funds captured through the gPAS job reports** such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
Idaho Conservation Corp	$11,062
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Trail Rangers	$94,480

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (For Contracts Awarded in FY16)	**Totals**
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY16	$0

This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document. Note: revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY16 were captured in the FY15 CFLR annual report.

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2016 (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, research conducted that helps project achieve proposed objectives, and purchase of equipment for wood processing that will use restoration by-products from CFLR projects. See "Instructions" document for additional information.

Description of item	**Where activity/item is located or impacted area**	**Estimated total amount**	**Forest Service or Partner Funds?**	**Source of funds**
Idaho Conservation Corps – Resource Assistant Agreement	Across the WLSH CFLRP area	$352,381	Partner	AmeriCorps/Northwest Youth Corps/Idaho Conservation Corps
Idaho Conservation Corps	Monitoring and layout	$35,700	Partner	AmeriCorps/Northwest Youth Corps/Idaho Conservation Corps
Contractor timber marking – Designation by Prescription	4th Rock, Cold Bear, & Lost Butter Stewardship Contracts	$75,720	Partner	Purchasers – included as appraised item

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape if needed:

In Fiscal Year 2016, the Payette National Forest entered into a four-year agreement with the Idaho Conservation Corps (ICC) crew to utilize the Resource Assistant Program with this organization. Over this timeframe of the agreement the partner contributions will be $352,381. This agreement will provide an opportunity to engage youth in natural resource management. The Forest Service funds in conjunction with the partner funds will allow approximately 38 youth to gain valuable experience in the natural resource field.

The ICC crew helped in several ways within the WLSH CFLRP boundary. In FY 2016, ICC completed monitoring plots and pre-commercial thinning and layout within the WLSH-CFLR area. ICC provided the Payette National Forest with seasonal crews from early June through mid-August. These crews completed work including layout of 400 acres of pre-commercial thinning and fuels treatment monitoring plots on the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek project for the WLSH-CFLRP. The partner contributions to this agreement were $35,700. They recorded monitoring data on 1/10th acre plots to be used to assess short and long term effects of fuels treatments such as prescribed fire and pre-commercial thinning. The data gathered on 1/10th acre circular plots included: measuring and recording tree heights, diameter breast height, canopy base height, tree species, brush species, estimated fuel loadings, spacing between tree boles in over story and understory, wildlife trees, and trees per acre. They completed 81 plots scattered across 20,000 acres. All planned work was completed in less time than was estimated for completion.

The ICC crew produced a high quality product that will benefit the Payette National Forest greatly in the future. The Payette National Forest continues to work on partnerships with the Idaho Conservation Corps to provide opportunities for youth and young adults to gain experience in natural resource management. See photos, Appendix A (p.20)

Due to the desire to increase the pace of restoration and timber volume output associated with the WLSH-CFLRP, the Forest has been using Designation by Prescription (DxP) to gain efficiencies in timber sale unit preparation to come closer to our WLSH CFLRP goals. DxP is a contract provision that allows contractors to mark trees with paint prior to treatment. This is work that Forest Service personnel have historically completed. The DxP allows the opportunity to use contractor experience to help meet National Forest management goals. This cost is not captured anywhere else in this report because the cost is included in the Stewardship contract as an appraised item (not as a service item that the contractors bid on). In the three most recent stewardship contracts (4th Rock, Cold Bear and Lost Butter IRTCs), approximately 1,900 acres were included as DxP. This equates to approximately $76,000 dollars ($40-50/acre) in work that the contractors are completing for the Forest that have helped the Forest gain efficiencies in layout of commercial timber harvest treatments in the WLSH CFLRP area.

The Payette National Forest has awarded the Cold Bear Stewardship Contract to Idaho Forest Group of Grangeville, Idaho. The project is located on the New Meadows District near Lost Valley Reservoir. This is the second of 12 stewardship contracts planned with the Lost Creek Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project aimed at restoring the area to historic conditions. The project includes thinning and prescribed fire to increase the large tree and age class diversity of forest stands, increase fire resiliency, and improve wildlife habitat. Road and riparian treatments will improve aquatic habitat and water quality by reducing sediment transport to streams and providing streambank stability. The Cold Bear Stewardship Contract will result in vegetation restoration treatments on 892 acres and sediment reduction treatments on 14 miles of roads. It is expected to produce about 13,240 cubic feet of logs for wood products which will contribute to the economic vitality of local communities.

2. Please tell us about the CFLR **project's progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal**, and how it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*. This may also include a brief 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). ***Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, please include a summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.***

The Payette National Forest utilizes a holistic approach to fire management across the Forest and within the WLSH CFLRP 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 meet. 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 WLSH CFLRP landscape in FY2016, the Payette National Forest accomplished 22,490 acres of hazardous fuels treatment through the use of prescribed fire and both commercial and non-commercial mechanical treatments. The combination of WFHF, NFRR, SSCC, GSRV, and CFLN monies were used for these treatments totaling $876,088. The spring of 2016 was an above average burn season in terms of acres treated. Winter snowpack was above average for the season but melted off about three weeks ahead of normal in most locations. Precipitation amounts overall were above the 50 year average, with March receiving more than twice its average moisture, but the primary spring burning season of April, May and June received only 64% of their average precipitation within the WLSH CFLRP area. Smoke management and the public's perception of prescribed burning continues to be our biggest challenge limiting our ability to increase the amount of prescribed burning on the Forest and within the WLSH CFLRP area. See photos, Appendix B (p.21)

Fuels accomplishments are expected to continue to rise within the WLSH CFLRP area as the amount of NEPA approved fuels projects become available. Currently there are close to 100,000 acres of fuels work available within the WLSH 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 desired conditions of the project.

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 WLSH CFLRP area. This plan serves as the base document for the trading and streamlining of fire protection responsibilities across the state and was signed in 2016. On a more local basis, the Forest conducted 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 multiple simulated fire exercises. 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 the four 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 fire's 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 response.

In FY16, the Payette National Forest's collaborative group, the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC), established a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Committee to focus on community protection around the town of Cuprum, Idaho. The PFC is actively participating in the design and framework of the fourth large landscape project, Huckleberry, which contains Cuprum, a community that is a priority for the County in the County Wildfire Protection Plan.

The Tepee Fire that burned in 2015 was located in a portion within the WLSH CFLRP boundary. BAER work for the Tepee Fire was accomplished under the WFSU BLI, but has its own job code, H4J1KS16. Approximately $150,000 of WFSU was used to reduce unacceptable risk to critical infrastructure and natural resources. Emergency road and trail protection and weed prevention treatments were accomplished in the WLSH CFLRP area utilizing these funds.

In addition, some road maintenance and improvements targets were accomplished through specified road work as an appraisal allowance and/or by stewardship credits within the integrated timber/service stewardship contracts. Costs associated with them are not included in the separate BLI or partner match column. The Payette National Forest accomplished a significant amount of road work through timber sales or stewardship contracts. We have had approximately $1.2 million in road work as an appraisal allowance plus approximately $550,000 as stewardship service items to date.

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 – Treatments for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool.

InFY16, our timber volume harvested was based on the Cut and Sold Report (CUTS203F) and BioEnergy & BioBased Products report (BIOW201F) generated in the TIM database. The 27,961 CCF reported for the TREAT model includes saw logs, chips hauled to a biomass facility, and firewood within the WLSH CFLRP area.

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

2016 Jobs Created/Maintained without carryover funding	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	16	21	$770,368	$937,693
Forest and watershed restoration component	1	1	$3,350	$5,276
Mill processing component	22	60	$1,223,973	$2,586,507
Implementation and monitoring	30	37	$1,339,195	$1,567,489
Other Project Activities	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	**68**	**119**	**$3,336,885**	**$5,096,964**

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

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover **and matching funding**):

2016 Jobs Created/Maintained with matching funding	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	34	44	$1,626,161	$1,979,365
Forest and watershed restoration component	9	10	$59,722	$85,056
Mill processing component	45	121	$2,467,548	$5,214,438
Implementation and monitoring	74	94	$3,344,945	$3,915,161
Other Project Activities	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	**162**	**269**	**$7,498,376**	**$11,194,020**

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). *If you have one story you could tell a member of Congress or other key stakeholder about the benefits in the community the project has helped achieve, what would it be?*

Through the WLSH CFLRP, recreation facility improvements were made in the Lost Valley Reservoir area in 2016, notably improving the recreation experience in the area. Sanitation issues in the area have been eliminated with the installation of three new vault restrooms. Additional work completed in FY 16 included new fire rings, improvements for safe access to the recreation area, and new informational signing. Trail maintenance adjacent to the recreation area has increased the use, safety and enjoyable experience for users of the area. See photos, Appendix C (p.22)

Soil and water resource improvements accomplished through road decommissioning, erosion control, and revegetation treatments have provided opportunities to engage volunteers and youth groups in actual on-the-ground resource restoration. During FY 16 the Council Ranger District funded two summer interns through an agreement with the Council School District. The interns worked with Council Ranger District timber and wildlife programs. These interns were members of the local community and provided much needed capacity to complete planned work. In post-season interviews, both students expressed interest in applying for summer work with the Forest Service after they graduate in May 2017. The wildlife intern plans to pursue a college degree in wildlife biology. Other students from the Council School are growing and planting upland and riparian vegetation for use in WLSH CFLRP projects. The high school has built and operated a nursery to grow and then plant native shrubs on watershed restoration projects. Approximately 2,000 native seedlings were grown by the school in exchange for funding that the Forest Service provides through an agreement to help support the school native plant greenhouse. The Forest Service also provides a constant supply of biomass to the Council High School for their heating /cooling facility. Boy Scouts and other youth groups have spread grass seed, planted conifers and shrubs, and assisted establishing monitoring plots. See photos, Appendix D (p. 23)

In FY 2016 the Forest funded and employed five students in the Youth Conservation Corp (YCC) program. CFLN funds ($10,000) were used to match funds acquired from the Valley County RAC ($15,000) to fund five youth, one crew leader, a vehicle and other support costs to make up the 2016 YCC crew. High school students were

hired in the local community, where they worked with watershed, fisheries, wildlife, heritage, range and recreation staff areas doing work within the WLSH CFLRP boundary. See photos, Appendix E (p.24)

Recreation and trail improvement objectives were accomplished with the help of local partnerships including a local Boy Scouts troop and other volunteers. The partnerships were essential in completing restoration work in the Lost Valley Reservoir Recreation Area and trail maintenance throughout the WLSH CFLRP area. See photos, Appendix F (p. 25)

The WLSH CFLRP program brought several community benefits from implementation of stewardship contracts. The projects have generated increased jobs in Adams County and some stability to the timber volume offered each fiscal year. Between 2012 and 2016, the Payette awarded, within the WLSH CFLRP, an average of three stewardship contracts each year, for a total of nine stewardship contracts. There were also three new stewardship contracts from the Lost Creek Boulder Creek EIS awarded in 2016: 4th Rock, Cold Bear, and Lost Butter. Four additional contracts will be advertised in 2017. Six of the stewardship contracts were purchased by Evergreen Forest, the family-owned company that manages the last remaining local sawmill Thanks to the project area contracts, the mill was able to sustain 35 full time jobs over the past several of years. This has resulted in total labor income of $6 to $10 million per year. The mill has now begun to add an additional partial shift, and create even more local positions. These partnerships created from WLSH CFLRP projects help promote economic growth in surrounding communities. These projects are contributing to improvement of forest and watershed health and fish and wildlife habitat through thinning, road improvement, riparian enhancement, management of invasive species, and fuels treatment-community fire protection.

Revenue from stewardship timber sales has helped offset the restoration treatment costs for road and trail improvements, timber stand improvement, aquatic organism passage (AOP) projects and prescribed fire. A few of the projects completed under stewardship contracts were replacing two large culverts with AOP culverts on the East Fork of Weiser River road to improve fish passage, reconstructing 46 miles of roads to improve resource conditions, and providing 15,400 tons of logging slash for chipping to reduce smoke and supply a local cogeneration plant that produces electricity.

Participation by the diverse members of the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) in designing and monitoring the WLSH CFLR projects has led to increased support of the projects. The PFC participants are connected to many others in their parent organizations and in the community. Their participation with projects and the in-depth understanding they are gaining about landscape conditions and restoration approaches brings broader community understanding and support. The PFC intervened on the Forest's behalf in the Lost Creek Boulder Creek project litigation, and this broad support clearly had influence in the favorable ruling from the court.

Limiting factors to more partner contributions include the relatively high skill level needed for much of the implementation and monitoring of WLSH CFLRP projects and the limited capacity of the PFC and other partners. The PFC and partners feel stretched to make the contributions they've been making with project planning and have expressed an inability to find more time for implementation and monitoring.

Limiting factors to greater Forest Service internal participation are primarily related to workforce capacity including staffing gaps due to moves and retirements and difficulty in recruiting some positions such as foresters and forestry techs. The complexity of NEPA and implementation of treatments over large areas also continues to be challenging and limiting capability to complete additional restoration treatments.

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).

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

The Payette National Forest completed the following hazardous fuels treatments within the WLSH CFLRP project area in Fiscal Year 2016. (This does not include commercial treatments)

- 11,147 ac of under-burning
- 187 ac of burning hand piles
- 1,421 ac of non-commercial thinning
- 707 ac of burning landing piles

This means that we have improved fire regime conditions among 12,568 acres within the WLSH CFLRP area.

The Payette Forest Coalition 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 larger PFC group.

A combination of implementation and effectiveness monitoring is being used to: ensure restoration activities are implemented as described, provide feedback to project planning throughout the WLSH CFLRP landscape in an adaptive management framework, and to verify the effectiveness of restoration actions for resource areas of concern. In response to the first two objectives, the Forest and the PFC participated in a series of field trips to review implementation of various activities such as road decommissioning and timber harvest. To verify the effectiveness of restoration actions for areas of concern, the Forest continued the fifth year of monitoring focused on evaluating the success of restoration activities on re-establishing low-elevation ponderosa pine

dominated- forest habitats and associated wildlife species. The monitoring focused on habitat for the white-headed woodpecker (a sensitive species).

Research is designed to assess how well the WLSH CFLRP is meeting forest restoration and wildlife habitat conservation goals. Current research by Dr. Victoria Saab and Jon Dudley of the Rocky Mountain Research Station contributes to on-going, regional efforts to monitor occupancy and effectiveness of silvicultural treatments for white-headed woodpeckers across their range in western Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Forest Service wildlife crews are conducting long-term MIS population trend monitoring with transects both in and outside of the greater WLSH CFLRP boundary.

The Forest is also partnering with the University of Idaho, Idaho Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to study the effectiveness of forest restoration and plague treatments on the demography of the federally threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel (NIDGS). Researchers lead by Dr. Courtney Conway from the University of Idaho Cooperative Research Station (USGS), are evaluating different forest restoration treatments aimed at restoring NIDGS habitat, including spatial and temporal assessment of diet / native plant species, and increasing population size. Monitoring also focused on how effective the Forest treatments are at restoring watershed conditions and habitat for federally threatened bull trout.

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 WLSH CFLRP landscape over time. In FY 16 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 WLSH CFLRP. Since 2012, habitat data has been collected in 44 bull trout Patches, eDNA has been collected in 46 bull trout Patches, and long-term habitat stream habitat monitoring has been established in 16 subwatersheds within the WLSH CFLRP area. In 2016, the Idaho Conservation League collected an additional 23 eDNA samples, which will help in identifying where bull trout are present and not present in the Middle Fork Weiser River project area.

Range technicians finished surveying and inventorying every system and non-system road that could be traveled by vehicle, UTV, ATV and sometimes on foot for noxious and invasive weeds within the Huckleberry Project. Data collected

will be used for baseline information. Weeds typically infest ground disturbed areas associated with road work activities, harvest units, prescribed burns, etc. Monitoring of these activity areas will need to be completed as activity units are identified throughout the project to collect baseline information to detect a change in weed infestations.

Scientists from the Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) utilized the Geomorphic Roads Analysis Inventory Process (GRAIP) Model within the WLSH CFLRP Project Area to better understand erosion from

roads and sediment delivery to streams. 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 geology. For 2016, the emphasis remained on analyzing and refining the data previously collected in the Middle Fork Weiser River and Huckleberry Project Areas and to finalize reports for these project areas. This 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. Post-treatment modeling planned for 2016 in the Mill Creek Council Mountain Project Area was postponed until 2017 when more of the treatment work will have been completed.

6. **FY 2016 accomplishments**.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
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 improved **FOR-VEG-IMP**	Acres	2,476.2	$371,400	SSCC, GSRV
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants **INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC**	Acre	1819.2	$83,913	CFLN, NFRR, NFRG
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands **INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. **S&W-RSRC-IMP**	Acres	186.082	This performance measure is integrated with RD-DECOM	NFRR, CFLN, SSCC

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-LAK**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-STRM**	Miles	26.26	This performance measure is integrated with: RD-DECOM, STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Rolls up from other performance measures
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-TERR**	Acres	11,584.17	$82, 710	CFLN, NFRR
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved **RG-VEG-IMP**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance **RD-HC-MAIN**	Miles	204.6	$140,116	CFLN, CMRD, NFRR
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance **RD-PC-MAINT**	Miles	108.2*	$127,281	NFRR, CMRD *An additional 126 miles were accomplished but not captured in the database of record. **The total miles accomplished are 234.2.** There was an addition $176,173 spent for the extra miles. **The total treatment cost is $303,454**
Miles of road decommissioned **RD-DECOM**	Miles	23.4	$382,000	NFRR, CFLN, SSCC
Miles of passenger car system roads improved **RD-PC-IMP**	Miles	0.54	$12,991	CMRD

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Miles of high clearance system road improved **RD-HC-IMP**	Miles	29.2	$61,062	CFLN
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage **STRM-CROS-MTG-STD**	Number	3	$296,022	NFRR, CFLN
Miles of system trail maintained to standard **TL-MAINT-STD**	Miles	224.5	$150,557	CMTL, NFXN, WFSU, CFLN, WFHF
Miles of system trail improved to standard **TL-IMP-STD**	Miles	0	0	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard **LND-BL-MRK-MAINT**	Miles	0*	$54,000	NFRR *An additional 18 miles were accomplished but not captured in the database of record. **The total miles accomplished are 18.**
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales **TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC**	Acres	931.6	$534,000	CFLN, NFRR, CMRD
Volume of Timber Harvested **TMBR-VOL-HVST**	CCF	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold **TMBR-VOL-SLD**	CCF	48,684.35	$1,362,000	CFLN, NFRR
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made	Green tons	16,252.1	$25/ton	SSCC

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
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**	Acres	19,326.9	$752,826	CFLN, NFRR, WFHF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire **FP-FUELS-WUI**	Acres	3,161.7	$123,160	CFLN, NFRR, WFHF
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands **SP-INVSPE-FED-AC**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands **SP-NATIVE-FED-AC**	Acres	Did not commit to measure under CFLRP	N/A	N/A

Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record. Please include the type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) if you have accurate information that is readily available. Please report each BLI on a separate line within a given performance measures' "Type of Funds" box.

7. **FY 2016 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

The Payette Forest Coalition, now in its sixth year working with the WLSH project, remains committed and active in learning about the WLSH CFLRP program and providing project design recommendations for large scale landscape restoration. The Payette Forest Coalition has strengthened this year, growing from 14 to 21 voting members and increasing diversity. In 2014-15 the Coalition had been concerned about some drop in

membership and diversity and made a concerted effort to recruit some additional members to expand the diversity and effectiveness of the group. They are pleased with the additions of members of the local community and interest groups. They are also about to add two new members to the steering team. The energy and commitment is growing as the Coalition sees more projects being implemented on the ground and an acceleration of restoration throughout the WLSH CFLRP landscape. The group was also energized with the favorable court ruling on the Lost Creek Boulder Creek project litigation, which allowed numerous stewardship contracts to move forward.

The quality of the PFC recommendations is extraordinary. The group has helped strengthen the design, analysis, and ultimately the decisions with the projects. There have been ten meetings and two field trips in 2016, with strong participation at each. This year the Payette Forest Coalition focused their work on completing a draft EIS for the 3rd project- Middle Fork Weiser River (50,000 acres) and scoping of a Proposed Action for the 4th project- Huckleberry (67,000 acres). The PFC continues to monitor and support implementation of the first and second projects: Mill Creek Council Mountain (50,000 acres) and Lost Creek Boulder Creek (80,000 acres). The PFC intervened on behalf of the Forest Service in the litigation on the Lost Creek Boulder Creek project. Due to strong collaborative and community support, the federal court dismissed the lawsuit against the Lost Creek Boulder Creek project. The project will continue full implementation and improve watershed condition class, improve forest resiliency, contribute to habitat improvement for ESA species, and benefit local economies. In mid-October 2016, the plaintiffs in the Lost Creek Boulder Creek project litigation appealed Judge Lodge's decision to the 9th Circuit Court. The plaintiffs did not require a temporary injunction.

There were several recreation and trail accomplishments for 2016. This year recreation facility improvements were installed in the Lost Valley Reservoir area, with the work of Forest Service employees, Idaho Conservation Corp (youth crew), Forest YCC crew and Boy Scouts (LCBC – CFLRP Project). The improvements were possible because of a grant awarded to the Forest by Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR). The grant was matched with Forest CFLN funds to accomplish the installation of three new vault restrooms, fire rings, barrier rock installation and site graveling, dispersed camping access improvements, and signing camping areas and visitor information. The Forest accomplished approximately 224 miles of trail maintenance within the WLSH CFLRP boundary with forest trail crews, Montana Conservation Corp crews (Tepee Springs wildfire BAER work), IDPR trail rangers (118 miles), and other volunteers.

In FY 2016 the Forest funded and employed five students in the Youth Conservation Corp (YCC) program. CFLN funds ($10,000) were used to match funds acquired from the Valley County RAC ($15,000) to fund five youth, one crew leader, a vehicle and other support costs to make up the 2016 YCC crew. High school students were hired in the local community, where they worked with watershed, fisheries, wildlife, heritage, range and recreation staff areas doing work within the WLSH CFLRP boundary.

In FY 2016, ICC completed monitoring plots and pre-commercial thinning and layout within the WLSH-CFLR area. These crews have completed work including layout of 400 acres of non-commercial thinning and monitoring plots on the Lost

Creek-Boulder Creek project for the WLSH-CFLRP. They recorded monitoring data to be used to assess short and long term effects of fuels treatments such as prescribed fire and pre-commercial thinning.

Road decommissioning is also a successful accomplishment for the Payette National Forest. The Forest was able to report 23.4 miles of road decommissioning in 2016. Using the Forest road and watershed restoration crew, the Forest fully obliterated approximately 13 miles of non-system road by fully re-contouring to the natural topography within the Mill Creek Council Mountain project area. This process was done by removing culverts and fill from stream crossings, stabilizing streambanks, providing fish passage, placing live vegetative plugs, slash, and or mulch to achieve over 50 % ground cover, as well as seeding and planting of over 6,000 native shrubs grown at local nurseries. A total of four miles of road were decommissioned by the timber sales purchaser through a stewardship contract modification and an additional six miles of road decommissioning was awarded and claimed through stewardship contracts that will be implemented at a later date. See photos, Appendix G (pp. 26-28)

The Forest accomplished 26.26 miles of stream habitat enhancement through replacement of aquatic barriers and road decommissioning adjacent to streams. Three stream crossings were replaced: one benefiting threatened bull trout and steelhead, and the other two benefiting redband trout by reconnecting habitats. The majority of accomplishment came from decommissioning system and non-system roads adjacent to stream channels.

The Forest awarded three stewardship contracts and one service contract in 2016 to complete vegetative work. The timber value sold in 2016 was approximately $3,060,000. The total value to date of sales sold from 2012 through 2016 is $10,500,000. Much of this revenue is associated with stewardship contracts and has been or will be utilized to complete other restoration work over the next several years. This work has and will include: non-commercial thinning, road decommissioning, aquatic organism passage installation, road maintenance, and recreation improvements.

8. ***Review the gPAS spatial information sent to you by the Washington Office after gPAS closes out on October 31***

- **If the footprint estimate from gPAS is consistent and accurate**, please confirm and skip this question.
- **If the gPAS spatial information does NOT appear accurate**, describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project below (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
Total through FY16	100,869 acres
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, FY15, FY16 (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))	FY12 – 15,280 acres FY13 – 19,170 acres FY14 – 17,279 acres FY15 – 7,956 acres FY16 – 27,430 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 FY2016. 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 FY2016 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 FY2016.

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2016 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).

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 WLSH CFLRP area. That facility has not been built. Without this facility, 8,000 tons of biomass per year is a more realistic estimate. We continue to subsidize the removal of biomass with stewardship contracts to achieve this performance measure.

The Forest achieved 36,324 acres in the project area that counts toward the Watershed acres Restored Annually (WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN) performance measure for FY16, which is an integrated target based on nine other performance measures. While we did not commit to this output in the proposal, it is worth reporting as it provides a measure of the overall intensity of the work that is being performed in the project area.

10. **Planned FY 2018 Accomplishments**[1]

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established **FOR-VEG-EST**	Acre	0 Forest will continue to accomplish acres even though this has met CFLR proposal for accomplishments	$0
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants **INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC**	Acre	1,200	$115,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-STRM**	Miles	10	Rolls up from other performance measures
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-TERR**	Acres	7,625	$625,000

[1] 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 11.

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Miles of road decommissioned **RD-DECOM**	Miles	25	$400,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved **RD-PC-IMP**	Miles	15	$300,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved **RD-HC-IMP**	Miles	10	$75,000
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage **STRM-CROS-MTG-STD**	Number	3	$275,000
Volume of timber sold **TMBR-VOL-SLD**	CCF	50,000	$1,900,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production **BIO-NRG**	Green tons	8,000	$150,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire **FP-FUELS-NON-WUI**	Acre	9,000	$750,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire **FP-FUELS-WUI**	Acres	3,000	$250,000
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. **S&W-RSRC-IMP**	Acres	100	Rolls up from other performance measures

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. STRM-CROS-MTG-STD has been added since it tends to be one of the WLSH CFLRP largest funding needs.

11. **Planned FY 2018 accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2017/18 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (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, including completion of the Final EIS and decision for Middle Fork Weiser River (3rd project) and completion of a draft EIS for Huckleberry (4th project). The Forest will work with the PFC to identify the 5th and final project for the WLSH project. The Forest and PFC will continue to monitor and evaluate the results of implementation of the projects, using this information to adapt in future projects.

The Forest is working to formalize and expand our youth and school programs. Local schools have expressed interest in participating at a higher level with the WLSH CFLRP program. We anticipate applying for grants and outreaching for partner funds to increase our youth involvement in FY 2018.

The Forest will submit a trail maintenance grant request to IDPR in January 2017, for the maintenance and improvement work described in the LCBC FEIS for Boulder Creek area trails.

Road decommissioning plans for FY 2017 includes approximately 15 miles done by Forest crew and 10 miles through stewardship contracts for a total of 25 miles.

12. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from the list you submitted in the FY15 report (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: Payette Forest Coalition. Their current member list is located on that website or the link below can be used to go directly to the list:

Basic Conditions Spreadsheet

The Payette Forest Coalition (PFC), now in its sixth year working with the WLSH project, continues to be committed and active in learning about the WLSH CFLRP program and large scale landscape restoration. The quality of their recommendations is high and the group has helped strengthen the design, analysis, and ultimately the decisions with the projects. The PFC has strengthened this year, growing from 14 to 21 voting members, which is at an all-time high and increasing diversity. New Payette Forest Coalition members are stepping up to become Steering Committee members. The collaborative has developed and completed an action plan to help their group continue to perform at a high, consistent level.

13. **Did your project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2016 (both in-kind contributions and through agreements)?** (No more than one page):

Up until several months ago, the Payette National Forest and Region 4 has not had a partnership coordinator. This fiscal year, Region 4 has hired a new regional partnership coordinator. The Forest and WLSH CFLRP Coordinator has been working together with the Regional Partnership Coordinator to discuss ways to build

support and establish stronger relationships for partnerships with the WLSH CFLRP program. The Forest and WLSH CFLRP Coordinator are also working together to discuss partnership opportunities with the PFC and the local community.

The Council Ranger District funded two summer interns through an agreement with the Council School District. Interns worked at the Council Ranger District in timber and wildlife. 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. In post-season interviews, both students expressed interest in applying for summer work with the Forest Service after they graduate in May 2017. The wildlife intern plans to pursue a college degree in wildlife biology. Other students from the Council School are growing and planting upland and riparian vegetation for use in WLSH CFLRP projects. Approximately 2,000 native seedlings were grown by the school in exchange for funding that the Forest Service provides to help support the school

native plant greenhouse. The Forest Service also provides constant supply of biomass to the Council High School for their heating /cooling facility. Boy Scouts and other youth groups have spread grass seed, planted conifers and shrubs, and assisted in setting up monitoring plots.

NIDGS research on the Payette National Forest includes partnerships with the University of Idaho, USGS, Idaho Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The research focuses on studying the effectiveness of forest restoration and plague treatments on the demography of the federally listed threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel (NIDGS). Researchers are evaluating different forest restoration treatments aimed at restoring NIDGS habitat, including spatial and temporal assessment of diet / native plant species, and increasing population size. This comprehensive research also includes newer research techniques such as installation of light loggers on collared animals to evaluate possible effects of forest treatments to hibernation and emergence parameters. The goal of the plague treatment research is to assess whether sylvatic plague may be responsible for population declines in NIDGS, as well as monitor effects on associated species. Work is performed cooperatively with the SO Wildlife Program, New Meadows and Council Ranger Districts.

Partnerships have continued to grow and expand into new partners that have helped the Forest accomplish its recreation and trail objectives. This year's partners included the Montana Conservation Corp, Idaho Conservation Corp, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, Valley County RAC, Boy Scouts and other local volunteers that have helped with the Lost Valley Reservoir Improvement project, and trail maintenance thought the WLSH CFLRP.

We implemented three new agreements, two with the Idaho Conservation Corps, and one with the State of Idaho in addition to continuing with Designation by Prescription (DxP) (contractor marking). All of these agreements and the DxP will increase the amount of partner match and increase our ability to implement restoration treatments if we can get a shelf stock of NEPA decision to implement.

14. **Media recap**. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available. You are welcome to include links or to copy/paste.

decision Court

Lost Creek Boulder Creek litigation decision

Court Allows Lost Creek Boulder Creek Project

Cold Bear Stewardship Contract Awarded – Lost Creek Boulder Creek Project

4th Rock Stewardship Contract Awarded – Lost Creek Boulder Creek Project

Facebook posts

- Prescribed Fire – promoting fire-adapted communities and creating resilient landscapes
- Idaho Conservation Corps working on Lost Creek Boulder Creek projects
- A community capable of living with fire
- Payette Forest Coalition member profile
- Council Education Resource Crew (CERC)

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): __/s/ *Amie E. Anderton*___

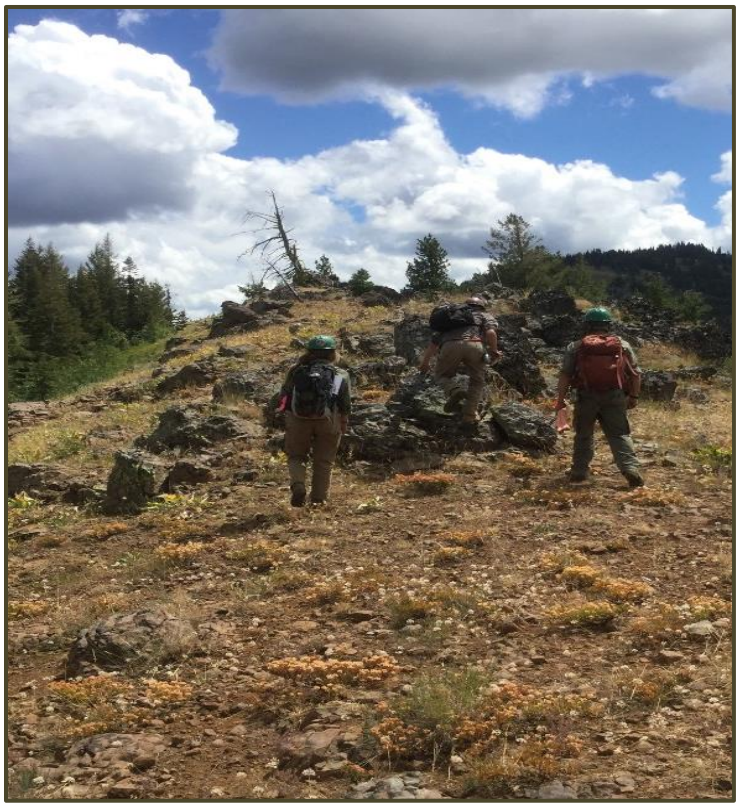
Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s))[2]: _____/s/ *Keith B. Lannom* _____

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

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

APPENDIX A:

Idaho Conservation Corps Crew



APPENDIX B:

Prescribed burning operations on the West Zone within the WLSH CFLRP Boundary

APPENDIX C:

Installation of a new vault toilet at Lost Valley Reservoir

APPENDIX D:

Students from Council High School planting native shrubs

APPENDIX E:

Youth Conservation Corps working the with the Watershed Crew

APPENDIX F:

Boy Scouts working on recreation sites within the Lost Creek Boulder Creek Area

APPENDIX G:

Pulled culvert and stabilized streambank on WLSH CFLRP Level 1 - Long Term Road Closure in Mill Creek Council Mountain Area

APPENDIX G:

Mill Creek Council Mountain Before and After FY16
Culvert Removed and Streambank Restored on Long–term Road Closures

APPENDIX G:

WLSH CFLRP Road Decom Monitoring: Before (2014), During (2015), and After (2016)

Ensured implementation/effectiveness monitoring is established on watershed restoration projects.