

**CFLR Project (Name/Number): Burney-Hat Creek Project/ CFLR014**

**National Forest(s): Lassen National Forest**

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

**1. Match and Leverage funds:**

**a. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation**

<b>Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended<sup>1</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
CFLN1414	934,763

<b>Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)<sup>2</sup> (please include a new row for each BLI))</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>

<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 2013(\$)</b>
CWKV1413	39,241
CWKV1414	31,290
CFSS1413	2,553
CFSS1414	37,421
CFTM1414	195,609
CFVW1414	61,978
CFWF1414	1,453
CFHF1414	193,802

<b>Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements<sup>4</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
<b>RAC Funds</b>	
Burney Hat Creek Community Forest Project – SCALE, Fall River RCD	13,416
Hat Creek Restoration and Re-Vegetation Project – California Trout	18,000
Northwest Gateway Forest Restoration Project - LVNP	28,650
Great Shasta Rail Trail - Volcanic Legacy Community Partnership	22,452
Forestry Institute for Teachers – Northern California SAF	9,300
<b>Arbor Day Foundation</b>	
Seedlings for Reforestation	27,000
<b>University of Nevada Reno</b>	
Snowpack and Hydrology Monitoring	22,462

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

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

<sup>3</sup> This amount should match the amount of 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 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.

<b>Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements<sup>4</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
<b>Regional CMTL – Participation Agreement</b> Thousand Lakes and Parhams Trail Work- Pit River Tribe	31,790
<b>Projects Completed by Hat Creek Fire crews and other Fire Crews pre-positioned on the Hat Creek Ranger District</b> Hat Creek Fire Crews- WFPR	54,920
Fire Storm- Various Job Codes	62,400
<b>Road Maintenance completed during Eiler Fire Repair</b> P5H98S	88,550

<b>Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
Sierra Institute	2,450
Fall River RCD	3,400
University Nevada Reno	12,680

<b>Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract<sup>6</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2012 (one page maximum)

<b>Leverage Funds and In-Kind Contributions</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)</b>
<b>California Trout</b> Hat Creek Youth Initiative	45,000
Hat Creek Restoration Project Implementation	150,000
California Trout In-Kind Contribution	40,000
<b>NRCS</b> Burney Creek Wetland Restoration Project	629,872

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): \_\_\_\_\_

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

<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.

**2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year**

**Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan<sup>7</sup>, dated December 2006.** Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The Burney-Hat Creek Basins project contributed to the goals laid out in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*. The Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Group (BHCCFWG) partnered with private land owners and the Fall River Resource Conservation District (RCD) to successfully support accomplishments on private lands in an all-lands approach that adds to accomplishments on NFS lands.

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

There were a total of nine fires within the Burney-Hat Creek CFLR project boundary, of which two were lightning caused. All fires except one were contained by initial attack and were less than one acre each. The lightning caused Eiler Fire burned over 32,000 acres before being controlled a month after it started. The Eiler fire is the largest fire to affect the CFLR project area.

The Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Collaborative continues to have representation from the local fire safe councils with the focus on planning and accomplishing project work in at risk WUI areas. Treatments to reduce fire risk around the community of Old Station, have almost been completed. The type of work being done includes mechanical mastication, hand thinning, and pile burning. Once this work is complete, there will be opportunity to shift focus to other at-risk WUI areas in the CFLR project area.

Currently, the district is working on the following projects for fuels management in the CFLR area: Old Station underburn plan, contracts for Panner for machine piling, and burning of handpiles and landing piles in the CFLR area (weather permitting). Due to the drought and lack of snow, the district had a successful fall and winter burn season for hand and machine piles. This included burning the piles in the lodgepole stands around Ash Pan and the burning of handpiles around the community of Old Station. The mild winter permitted more hand treatments to get done and the thinning and handpiling scheduled in Old Station was completed before fire season.

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

A total of 3,427.50 acres of hazardous fuels were treated on NFS lands within the project area during FY14. Of these acres, 547.6 acres were within WUI and 2879.9 acres were non-WUI. Broadcast burning in the CFLR area continues to be a challenge due to challenging air quality conditions that did not meet burn plan prescriptions.

Goal 3, Part A, of the Implementation Plan is the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems, and the implementation outcome is the restoration and maintenance of these ecosystems, using appropriate tools, in a manner that will provide sustainable environmental, social, and economic benefits.

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<sup>7</sup> The 10-year Comprehensive Strategy was developed in response to the Conference Report for the Fiscal Year 2001, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-291).

In FY14 a total of 2,279.50 acres of vegetation was improved including thinning of decadent timber stands, and mastication of brush fields and plantations. Additionally, 331.6 acres of vegetation were established (planted). These acres contributed to ecosystem improvement, wildlife habitat improvement and benefits to the local economy.

*Goal 3, Part B, of the Implementation Plan is the restoration and post-fire recovery of fire-adapted ecosystems, and the implementation outcome is the recovery of lands damaged by wildfire to desired conditions.*

Restoration of the 28,079 acre Reading Fire of which 11,071 was within the administrative boundary of the LNF continued. A total of 2,946 acres were treated. Treatments included 2,346 acres of salvage, 269 acres of piled hazardous fuels, and 331 acres of reforestation. Total restoration and reforestation on the Reading Fire are proposed to include 4,273 acres. The Eiler Fire, which started in late July, reprioritized the district work load. The regionally required Rapid Assessment Report was prepared by forest district staff. This included extensive forest inventory and GIS work, and will provide the foundation for the subsequent Environmental Assessment to allow for selective salvage logging and restoration projects. The salvage and reforestation effort are the Forest’s number one priority for FY15, and contracts are expected to be awarded by September 2015. As the Eiler Fire lies within the CFLR landscape, working with the Collaborative and keeping them engaged and informed, is crucial. The district will look to plan field trips and involve them appropriately as the EA is developed while maintaining project transparency throughout planning and implementation.

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

- All vegetation treatments, recreation facility improvements and on-the-ground work within the project occurred in Shasta County, California.
- All commercial timber harvested was processed at mills within Shasta, Trinity, and Siskiyou Counties, California.
- Vegetation-treatment service contracts created jobs for operators based in Shasta, Lassen, and Plumas counties in California, and Jackson County, Oregon. Service contracts for reforestation created jobs for operators based in Medford, Oregon.
- Service contract generated income remained mostly in Shasta County. Input for the model for contracted work included Lassen and Plumas Counties.

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

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income <sup>8</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	87.9	149.9	\$4,061,575	\$6,040,830
Other Project Activities	1.8	2.6	\$97,205	\$131,046
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>152.4</b>	<b>\$4,158,780</b>	<b>\$6,171,877</b>

<sup>8</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/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

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

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income <sup>9</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	252.3	430.1	\$11,641,309	\$17,306,465
Other Project Activities	4.0	5.9	\$228,226	\$305,159
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>256.3</b>	<b>436.0</b>	<b>\$11,869,535</b>	<b>\$17,611,624</b>

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

The Sierra Institute completed extensive baseline socio-economic monitoring in 2009 prior to the implementation of CFLR in the Burney Basin's area. While no monitoring has been done since that initial baseline effort, The Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Group ("the Collaborative") recently agreed upon how future socio-economic monitoring will be completed. The Collaborative focuses on job creation. The Forest Service has maintained a concerted effort to continue to develop vegetation treatment projects which will improve the economic stability and growth of the area.

As a direct result of a healthy local infrastructure, vegetation treatment projects have been awarded as timber sales and service contracts. In FY14, one timber sale, Shooter, was sold within the Basins project. The Shooter timber sale is the fourth sale sold from the North 49 Forest Health Recovery Project and was awarded to Sierra Pacific Industries in Anderson, Ca. for a total combined volume of 56,182 green tons. Additionally 1,364 acres of service contracts were also awarded for thinning, mastication, and fuels reduction. These contracts were awarded to local contractors in Shasta, Plumas and Lassen counties, the Pit River Tribe and to contractors as far away as Jackson County in southern Oregon.

Historically, stewardship contracts have not been used on the Lassen National Forest. Instead, project trust funds have been used to complete sale area improvement work. The district plans on offering our next project, Sluice Box, as an IRTC. Field work on the Sluice Box project was completed in FY14, and encompasses 803 acres and an estimated volume of 17,133 CCF. Additionally, the district and Collaborative are working on identifying additional areas and projects in which stewardship contracting could be used. The Eiler Fire Salvage restoration work may be an option.

Economic benefits during FY14 were achieved mostly through harvesting of the prior year's timber sales. A total of 98,334 CCF were removed in the form of saw logs and biomass from both green and fire salvage timber sales. Materials harvested from these projects were predominately processed in Shasta County at Sierra Pacific Industries and Shasta Green, with a small percentage processed in Butte, Trinity and Siskiyou counties. Contracts were awarded to both local and outside the local area contractors and workers. By diversifying the contractors, the economic benefits are distributed though out the service community. Outside contractors contribute to in-season and shoulder season occupancy of lodging, food service, fuel, and miscellaneous supply purchases. Additionally, out of town contractors depend on local options for truck and equipment maintenance, service, and repair.

In FY14, the Pit River Tribe completed 8.5 miles of trails improvement projects, maintenance and repair within the Thousand Lakes wilderness and contracted for 5 miles of fence removal within the North 49 Forest Health Recovery project using a participating agreement.

<sup>9</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/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

The Lassen National Forest is currently in dialogue with the Pit River Tribe to enter into a Master Stewardship Agreement (MSA), cooperative effort between the parties to provide for landscape restoration. The MSA will allow the Forest to achieve land management goals through stewardship projects awarded under contracts or agreements. It will also be an opportunity for both parties to expand a partnership and enhance funding opportunities.

The Pit River Tribe land stewardship goals for ancestral lands, currently within the Lassen National Forest include restoration of forest stand structure and diversity, reduction of average stand density to allow greater individual tree growth and shrub development, reduction of overall fuel levels and continuity to reduce the potential for uncharacteristic stand replacement fires, restoration of more natural fire regimes, increased habitat and carrying capacity for deer and elk, and other wildlife and fish species, and enhanced spiritual and cultural values. Additionally, the Pit River Tribe has an interest in projects that work to restore eco-cultural systems which the tribal community depends on for subsistence purposes, through the integration of modern restoration practices, with Traditional Ecological Knowledge.

The Pit River Tribe views forest restoration work as an opportunity to reduce unemployment and create new forest-related enterprises geared toward transforming woody biomass into marketable products. Such enterprises will benefit the tribal, local communities and address stewardship of ancestral lands within the National Forest System.

The Hat Creek Ranger District was asked again to be a major participant and contributor thru RAC funding for the Forestry Institute for Teachers (FIT) (Shasta County location). FIT is a multi-day residence workshop developed by the Northern California Society of American Foresters, University of California Cooperative Extension, Shasta County Office of Education, The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and Project Learning Tree. The FIT Program is underwritten by a consortium of public and private sources with the goal of providing K-12 teachers with knowledge, skills and tools to effectively teach their students about forest ecology and forest resource management practices. The program brings together natural resource specialists and teachers from rural and urban settings for one week, working side by side to gain a deeper understanding of forest ecosystems and human use of natural resources. The Hat Creek RD provided two foresters for an all-day field trip in which the teachers visited a number of sites in various stages of vegetative treatment. Teachers were met in the field by other district specialists from silviculture, timber and fuels where they learned about the methods, reasoning and planning that is involved in restoration.

In 2014 California Trout leveraged approximately \$253,000 to compete work along lower Hat Creek and plans to spend an additional \$200,000 –\$250,000 per year for the next 3-4 years. These dollars funded the Hat Creek youth initiative to engage local high school students in restoration efforts, a tribal workforce program to complete restoration projects, and the construction of a greenhouse. The green house was constructed for the Pit River Tribe utilizing Title 2 RAC funding to provide a source for culturally important plants for use in future restoration projects.

The Department of Agriculture NRCS leveraged \$629,872 as part of Wetland Restoration Projects on 1.75 miles of Burney Creek in FY 14. The goal of these projects was saving water, reducing erosion and protecting wildlife habitat. NRCS plans to continue restoration work along Burney Creek in 2015, spending up to \$281,538. The proposed projects include replacing open ditches with pipe and fencing the riparian corridor.

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

The Burney-Hat Creek Basins multiparty monitoring plan (MMP) is currently in development. With the monitoring coordinator position vacant, a Forest Service ecologist from the Sierra Cascade Province Ecology Program has been working closely with District staff and Collaborative members to help guide completion of the MMP and coordinate monitoring efforts. The multidisciplinary monitoring working group (a sub group of the Collaborative) was formed in

2014 and includes representatives from the Forest Service, an environmental organization, a Resource Conservation District, a tribal environmental coordinator, the Bureau of Land Management, and a fire safe council. This group identified key focus areas, developed criteria for prioritizing questions, and drafted a list of monitoring questions. Once completed (target FY15), the MMP will identify key monitoring questions, indicators, methodologies, and responsible parties. Monitoring questions will be prioritized based on their ability to inform management, feasibility, use of defensible methods, and ability to meet national or project-level goals.

In 2014, CFLR funds were used to collect baseline information within planned restoration projects. Monitoring was conducted primarily by Forest Service personnel and university partners and results are summarized below by resource areas.

Vegetation: Over 750 stand exams were established within the Plum and Whittington projects. Baseline data collected includes tree species, size, status (live or dead), age, and defect; stand density; overstory and understory cover; and surface fuel loadings. These permanently marked plots will be used to track changes in forest structure and composition in response to restoration treatments.

Wildlife: Baseline surveys were conducted on approximately 3,900 acres of the Big Lake project for California spotted owl and northern goshawk; 1,100 acres of the Shooter timber sale for California spotted owl; and 1,000 acres of the Plum project for northern goshawk. A limited number of sand hill crane surveys were also completed in the Plum project area. Few individuals were present due to largely dry water bodies because of ongoing intense drought. Camera-equipped bait stations were used to conduct baseline surveys for Pacific fisher, American marten, and Sierra Nevada red fox in the Plum and Big Lake projects. Unfortunately, camera deployment was limited due to a shortage of employees. A Forest Service regional team conducted second-year post-fire monitoring surveys for black-backed woodpecker occupancy within the Reading Fire and fourth year post-fire monitoring surveys on the Browns Butte and Sugarloaf fires. These monitoring efforts will serve as baselines for long-term wildlife monitoring.

Hydrology: Surface water is limited in the Basins project. The evolution of the Lassen Volcanic Center and regional tectonics has fractured most of the rock in the Hat Creek Watershed resulting in three distinct fracture networks interposed on each other. These conditions make effective groundwater flow monitoring extremely difficult. As a result, hydrologic monitoring within the CFLR project focuses primarily on snowmelt dynamics and surface water monitoring.

In FY12, a method for monitoring snow melt dynamics was developed in cooperation with researchers from Forest Service Research Stations as well as experts in academia. For the past two years, more than a kilometer of fiber-optic line with thermocouples every meter, five weather towers, and eighteen buried soil moisture and temperature probes have been used to monitor the effects of different thinning prescriptions on snow pack dynamics and melt patterns. In FY14, additional data were collected to describe forest composition, structure, and surface fuels within each of the treatment units. Unlike typical seasons, precipitation during the winter of 2014 fell almost exclusively as rain. During this period, forest treatments had no discernable effect on precipitation that reached the forest floor primarily as rain. Preliminary results indicate that treatments have a measurable effect on wind-speed, incoming shortwave solar radiation, and soil moisture. Potential evapotranspiration (PET) on the forest floor was significantly reduced in the control and thinned units, due to lower wind speeds and incoming solar radiation. In 2014, results from this work were presented at the European Geosciences Union Conference in Vienna as well as the Consortia of Universities for the Advancement of Hydrologic Sciences (CUAHSI) 2014 Biennial Colloquium.

Given the sensitivity of many aquatic resources to water temperature, ten five-year temperature loggers were placed in Hat Creek and Lost Creek in FY12. Loggers were placed where these creeks enter National Forest System Land, as well as above and below every major confluence. This monitoring continued through FY14.

Archeology: Surveys for heritage resources (prehistoric and historic) are conducted prior to project implementation to establish baseline data, and they are monitored throughout implementation to ensure protection of the resources. In 2014, surveys were conducted on the Baker Spring Excavation and Site Fencing projects. In total, five acres were surveyed within the CFLR Project area to identify other historic debris deposits for potential excavation during the Baker Spring Cabin Excavation. Five sites within the CFLR boundary were also evaluated using the Isolated Historic Refuse Deposits Protocols (RPA 2013). For the Baker Spring Cabin Excavation, 80 surface scrape units and 12 excavation units were completed, numbering 92 total excavated units. Pit River Cultural Representatives monitored the 4-day excavation. In addition to participating in monitoring, the cultural representatives expressed concern about excavation depths and asked to limit depths to 20 centimeters and return all Native American artifacts to the units in which they were discovered. All requests were met during the excavation. Findings from the site excavation were written in an excavation report, which is located in the Hat Creek District office. Findings from the excavation will be presented at a professional conference.

Botanical resources: Baseline surveys for noxious weeds and threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants were conducted on approximately 1,500 acres within the Plum project area in FY14. In addition, 25 acres with noxious weed infestations were treated and monitored.

Vanilla grass is a rare meadow species that, prior to past silvicultural treatments, occurred within a dense lodgepole stand in the North 49 project. In 2012, monitoring plots were established to determine the effects of timber harvest and livestock browsing on vanilla grass frequency and reproduction. Data collected in 2014 found no significant changes in vanilla grass one year after treatment. Treatments significantly reduced overstory canopy cover and allowed grazing cattle easier access to the site; as a result, nearly all of the vanilla grass was grazed within treated plots. Monitoring in future years will be used to determine the long-term effects of treatments and grazing on vanilla grass.

The 2014 Eiler Fire impacted two CFLR monitoring projects in the Burney Springs Meadow area. Permanent plots in the Burney Springs Meadow Complex were established in 2012 to determine the effect of prescribed fire treatments on plant community composition, cover, and structure. The 2014 fire burned through roughly half of the plots and a fire staging area eradicated a few others. Another monitoring project was established in 2013 to assess the effectiveness of thinning and pile burning on Baker cypress, a rare fire-adapted tree species. Fire severity and effects will be assessed within these two monitoring projects in 2015.

Socio-economic condition: The Collaborative continues to recognize the need to build upon the socioeconomic surveys conducted in 2009, which led to the formation of the Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Group. In 2014, discussions were initiated with other CFLR groups and the Sierra Institute, the authors of the original monitoring report, to identify relevant and feasible socioeconomic monitoring indicators.

## 6. FY 2014 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>10</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>11</sup>
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0		
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	331.6	37,579.70	RTRT
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2,113.3	851,029.40	CFLN Note: Not in PAS 166.2 ac. \$64,114.00 KVKV
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	0		Note: not in PAS 25ac. \$2,108 CWKW
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	600		Note: These acres come from other activities i.e.: 15% of all fuels work, there was no cost associated with this accomplishment.
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	0		
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	980.34	65,352.00	CFLN, CFHF
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	0		Note: Work completed not showing in PAS
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	0		Note: Work Completed not showing in PAS
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0		

<sup>10</sup> Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

<sup>11</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.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>10</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>11</sup>
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0		Note: not showing in PAS 23 miles \$88,550 P5H98S (Eiler Fire)
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	0		Note not showing in PAS CMTL- Participating Agreement with Pit River Tribe 8.5 miles 31,790
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2,268.6		CFLN, CFTM, CFHF Note: FACTS shows 3,289.90 treated acres Station 4 was tagged QLG, which has been changed to CFLN
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	43,518.8		Note: Does not include volume removed from Station 4 and Bear Wallow Timber sales that were not tagged CFLN actual timber volume harvested 58,862.75
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	32,695.3		CFLN, CFTM, CFHF
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	18,753.6		Note: BIO-NRG reported in PAS does not match TSSA. 4,154 loads on Biomass were removed from Basins project actual volume removed 103,850
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	2,639.8	100,866	CFLN, WFPR, and Various Fire Severity Codes Note: 2,879.90 acres in FACTS
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	737.5	108,954	CFLN, WFPR, and Various Fire Severity Codes Note: 547.6 acres in FACTS
Number of priority acres treated annually for	Acres	0		Note: Invasive species were treated

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>10</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>11</sup>
invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSpe-FED-AC				
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0		

**7. FY 2014 accomplishment narrative** (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

A total of 5,477 acres were treated in the project proposal area in 2014. Most of the vegetation management and associated work on the Hat Creek Ranger District during 2014 was conducted in the CFLR project area. A combination of CFLR and other appropriated matching funds were used to cover project implementation such as layout, marking and cruising. As mentioned earlier in the report, the Lassen National Forest has not used stewardship contracts. Instead, project trust funds have been used to complete sale area improvement. These projects, however, still accomplish the goals set forth in the proposal, including improvements to the forest condition and economic stimulation (hotels, food, gas, etc.).

Six timber sales were operated within the Burney Basins project area in FY14. This included three timber sales that harvested salvage material from the Reading Fire on 2,198 acres, two timber sales from the North 49 Forest Health Recovery Project and one sale from the South Station Project. These six sales produced a combined 98,334.85 CCF of forest product. The majority of the products were harvested, hauled and processed locally in Shasta County and were an important contribution to the local economic condition.

In 2014, 29% of the CFLR dollars were spent on Force Account implementation and monitoring within the project area. This included baseline monitoring for Archeology, Botany, Wildlife, Silviculture, and Hydrology which was conducted within the North 49 Forest Health Recovery Project, the Reading Project, and the Whittington and Plum Forest Health Restoration Projects. Implementation activities included contract preparation and administration for timber sales and service contracts. Timber sale contract preparation was mainly conducted on Sluice Box timber sale which will result in a total volume of 17,133 CCF on 803 acres. Timber sale administration was conducted on the six Burney Basin Timber



Photo: 1 Thinning and Piling Completed by Hat Creek and off District fire resources – Greg Mayer

sales. A combination of The Forest Service dozers, Hat Creek District fire/fuels crews, and off District fire resources completed 481 acres of thinning, piling and burning. Service contract administration was completed on 2,201 acres of thinning, piling and mastication, and timber sale preparation. This included the Sunshine Plantation project which will result in a total volume of 4,768 CCF on 420 acres, once it is contracted. Plantation stocking surveys were completed on 432 acres.

Funding provided through the CFLR program permitted the Forest to contract Shooter timber sale which is the fourth sale sold from the North 49 Forest Health Recovery Project to Sierra Pacific Industries in Anderson, Ca. for a total

volume of 56,182 Green Tons on 807 acres.

Service contracts were awarded on 1,364 for thinning, piling, mastication, fuels reduction, and fire line construction,



some of which will be treated in the future with prescribed fire. These acres are located within the Whittington (864 acres), South Station (105 acres), Four Corners (179 acres), and Old Station (216 acres) project areas. Implementing such treatments is a priority for the Burney-Hat Creek Community Forest and Watershed Group.

Reforestation activities are continuing within the 2009 fire perimeters and timber sales associated with the North 49 EIS (331.6 acres). Matching CFLR funds for these activities include appropriated, reforestation, and Knutson-Vandenberg trust funds. These funds also included grant contributions from the Arbor Day Foundation to raise seedlings for reforestation on the Reading Fire.



**Photo: 2-3 Whittington Mastication and Thinning- Greg Mayer**

FY14 ushered in a new project on the CFLR landscape, the Plum project. Previous project implementation has been based on NEPA documents that were written prior to the Burney-Basin's CFLR project, but Plum is the first project that will be implemented through collaboration. So far, collaborative input has contributed to the formulation of the project boundaries and the proposed action, purpose and need, and field trips have introduced the Collaborative to the landscape. Approximately 22,109 acres are slated to be analyzed, with implementation expected in 2016. The work done to date on the Plum project includes: baseline

monitoring of timber stands, wildlife, archeology and botany, and a Collaborative meeting with District personnel to discuss project area boundaries and opportunities. Some of the work on the Plum project has been slowed down due to the Eiler and Bald fires.

Early discussions have also been started on another new project, the Four Corners Project, which primarily stemmed from the Collaborative's desire to decrease hazardous fuels to the north of the communities of Burney and Johnson Park. This project is characteristic of the "all lands approach" that the Burney-Basin's CFLR prides itself on as the project will create a comprehensive fuels reduction project across Forest System Lands with the private landowners of Sierra Pacific Industries and Fruit Growers Supply Company.

Project progress during 2014 was highly effective, especially the efforts toward the restoration of the Reading Fire including the salvage work completed on 2,677.6 acres, removal of fire damaged trees on 2346 acres, and reforestation of 331.6 acres. During 2015, work planned in the Basins Project area will continue with restoration efforts from the Reading and Eiler Fires. Activities will also include a renewed focus on our green program (Whittington, North 49, Old Station, 4 Corners and Plum). Planned accomplishments should remain on track on a project-wide basis.

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>12</sup>

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	5,477
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14 (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	13,442 Acres Total FY 12-14  FY 13 – 3,879 FY 12 – 4,086

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

The Hat Creek Ranger District is staffed with six engines, one 10 person hand crew, two wet patrols that perform prevention work and two lookouts, Burney Mountain and West Prospect. Both lookouts are within the CFLR project area. All fire suppression resources respond inside the project area. The FY14 allocation for suppression for Hat Creek Fire Management Resources was \$2,477,263.00. This budget also includes funding for the District Fire Management Officer and the Battalion Chief. The budget covers all fire training, supplies for engines, and base salaries. Prevention supplies are part of the District allocation. There are several prevention efforts that happen inside of the CFLR boundary: Smokey appearances at Burney Basin day's parade, Hat Creek Volunteer fire department BBQ, and site visits by the elementary school to Fall River Mills office where they learn about fire prevention. When requested by local pre-schools, prevention will go out for site visits to teach about fire prevention.

The District fire suppression resources work on various thinning projects inside the CFLR boundaries when not actively engaged in fire suppression duties. Due to a very busy fire season on the District as well as in the state, only the following project work was accomplished: Old Station hand thin and pile (15ac), Black ranch hand thin and pile (4 acres) and Ash Pan hand piling (10 acres). The following project work was also accomplished but was burned during the Eiler fire: 4-5 acres of hand thin and pile along the FS26 road, and 80 acres of hand thinning and piling.

There were nine fires within the CFLR boundary. Two fires were started by lightning and the other seven were determined to be human caused (see table below). The Eiler Fire started on Eiler Butte inside Thousand Lakes Wilderness. Eiler burned 27,352 acres inside of the project area on federal and private forest lands. The cost to control Eiler was approximately 26 million dollars. Fire suppression repair work on Eiler was completed and BAER work continues.

2014 District Fires

Fire Name	Date	Size (ac)	Contained by Initial Attack?
Lava	2/5	0.10	Yes
OP Dyke	4/21	0.10	Yes
Bidwell	5/26	0.10	Yes
Station	6/9	1.0	Yes
Bridge 1	6/20	.25	Yes
Bridge 2	6/20	0.10	Yes

<sup>12</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.

Logan	7/12	0.10	Yes
Eiler	7/8	27,352	No
Wilcox	8/8	.10	Yes

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

FY14 projects slightly rebounded from the delays due to the restoration work on the 2012 Reading fire which waylaid some of the planned projects for FY13 and therefore affected FY14 plans. Unfortunately, the recent 2014 Eiler fire will have similar effects as the Reading fire on the project area for FY15. The Eiler Fire started in late July, and immediately became the priority on district. The fire area was temporarily placed into a fire closure area resulting in all forest operations and contracts shut down for 17 days. Time and effort that had been allocated towards planning and laying out Whittington and the Cypress Plantation both FY 15 projects, and Plum FY16 project was shifted to the myriad needs for the regionally required Rapid Assessment along with tapping District staff for various suppression duties (BAER team, resource advisor, etc...). As common with salvage/post-fire restoration efforts, the future ecological restoration and condition improvements, economic value and community benefits of the Eiler fire are all less than a green vegetation project would have been; but regional direction dictates that salvage becomes District priority. The cumulative effects of the Eiler fire on proposed project areas, specifically Whittington and Plum, will most likely impact the progress of the planned projects.

The past two years of large fires (both in 2012 and 2014) have altered the project area in both scope and ability to implement projects. These fires have increased the planning workload and condensed the timeframes for sale preparation and administration to capture value and do other restoration work. The CFLR project area has continued to lose ground either by being burned up or the need to analyze and rest for cumulative effects. These fires have furthered burdened an already greatly reduced District workforce by adding the required written analysis, project layout and timber cruising needed for expeditious and time sensitive salvage and restoration efforts. Additionally, the psychological impact of these fires has swayed the Collaborative to examine reprioritizing projects to areas that have increased WUI benefits. While the Plum project is still scheduled to be implemented in FY16 (with planning completed FY15), the Collaborative has vocalized their desire to create a new project in the northwestern portion of the CFLR boundary which would protect the towns of Burney and Johnson Park from threats from the north. This project meets the goals of the CFLR because it considers both public and private property, and stemmed from the desires of the Collaborative. The project is very much in its infancy, but has started taking shape as an extension of a previously analyzed area in conjunction with adjacent privately owned timber lands to maximize benefit. The District welcomes ameliorating the CFLR projects due to the desires of the Collaborative, but additional unplanned projects obliges the shifting of District resources and forces the timelines planned projects to be reevaluated and adjusted. The shifting priorities of the Collaborative in combination with the new regional priority of post fire salvage/restoration of large fires demands that the proposed projects outlined in the original Burney-Basins CFLR proposal remain malleable. In only two years since initial funding was awarded, two large fires have not only shifted the Collaborative's focus and forced the hand of the District for staff resource allocation, but greatly affected the amount of land that can be worked on during the duration of the funding.

## 11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code <sup>13</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0	
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	926	
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,832	
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	0	
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	575	
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	1.9	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	2,848	
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	700	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	0	
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	0	
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	8	
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0.5	
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2,800	
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	58,800	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	15,000	

<sup>13</sup> Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2015 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code <sup>13</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	103,000	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	500	
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	200	
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-FED-AC	Acres	0	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	

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

The 32,416 ac Eiler Fire in 2014 will again shift the treatment scheduling from the Basins project to focus on restoration of the burned area. There are no plans to change the focus of the project from a combination of timber sales and service contracts to restoration activities; however, we anticipate using more IRSC and IRTC (Stewardship) in lieu of traditional contracting methods to achieve restoration goals. It is also anticipated that we will be using the Master Stewardship Agreement with the Pit River Tribe to accomplish some restoration activities.

Planning and preparation are underway for a variety of projects with current estimated accomplishments totaling approximately 4,000 acres and 15,000 CCF for 2016. The Plum project east of Old Station is on track to have a signed NEPA document in the spring of 2016 with implementation of at least one service contract in the summer of 2016. Planning will be underway on for the Four Corner project north of Burney CA.

Reforestation will continue on the Reading Project in the spring of 2016. Currently there are four open sales in the Basins Project proposal area, all of which are within the North 49 Forest Recovery Project. These sales, with the exception of Shooter, all have been partially harvested and have the potential to operate through 2016.

Sunshine Plantation and Sluice Box are planned for an integrated resource timber sale (IRTC) stewardship contracts for 2016. Both projects are part of the North 49 Forest Recovery Project.

A number of service contracts will operate in 2016. The largest will be pre-commercial thinning within the Plum project, which is currently being planned as an integrated resource service contract (IRSC) for hazardous fuels removal. Service contract work will also continue on the plantations within the Whittington Forest Health Restoration Project as preparation is completed to issue a stewardship contract (IRTC) for implementation in 2016. There are several smaller service contracts utilizing KV funding that will be implemented in 2016. These are a combination of brush mastication for fuels and wildlife habitat management, and pre-commercial thinning (timber stand improvement and fuels reduction). Fuels treatments will include pile and broadcast burning and hand thinning. The acres to be treated with fire are dependent on vegetation treatment results, fuel loading, and burn window opportunities.

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

As described in an earlier section, the impact of the large fires since 2008 has forced the District and the Collaborative to reevaluate the initial programmed project area. How this shapes the ten year forecast of CFLR project is still being analyzed. While the Plum project is currently on the original schedule according to the original proposal, the inclusion of the Four Corners project may affect other projects that had been in the queue. The Four Corners project will be a unique project on the landscape as it will be the first multi-ownership vegetation treatment that has been implemented within the Burney Basins CFLR landscape. Additionally, this area is encompassed by the newly designated HFRA 602 "Farm Bill" which would allow for the use of a 3,000 acre Categorical Exclusion under the authority of Section 603 of HFRA (16 U.S.C.6591b). Private timber land owned by Fruit Growers Supply Company (FGS) and Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) adjoins the project area and the work they are currently doing will augment the fuels reduction work done on Forest System lands.

Planned accomplishments for FY2015 and FY2016 are expected to continue to reflect a greater variety of treatments than described in the proposal. Vegetation treatments through timber sales will continue to drive the majority of proposal accomplishments, as they are an effective means to restore the landscape and reduce biomass and fuels. As we continue to collaboratively work on new projects, new approaches and ideas will help guide our projects toward improved forest health and ecological restoration.

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

Beginning in 2015, the project will have a monitoring crew to implement the monitoring protocol that is under development. They will be an interdisciplinary team to help with wildlife, aquatic and vegetation surveys for both pre- and post-project implementation data collection.

Restoration of lower Hat Creek (see Section 4) will continue as a CalTrout project, as the Hat Creek Wild Trout Restoration Project guided by the Hat Creek Resource Advisory Committee, comprised of CalTrout, the UC Davis Center for Watershed Sciences, CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, Fall River RCD, Forest Service, local fishing guides, the Pit River Tribe, Central Water Quality Control Board, PG&E, and other partners, which will continue restoration efforts. CalTrout's success in obtaining grant funding will provide approximately \$250,000/ year for the restoration project over three years. The high profile and success of this project will continue to develop results far beyond any envisioned in the proposal.