CFLR Project (Name/Number): Northeast Washington Vision 2020
National Forest(s): Colville 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:

We spent $2,229,501 in CFLR funds this year and matched it with $1,171,895 in FS funds, stewardship credits charged, and partnerships for a total of $3,401,396. We were allocated $2,949,996 in CFLR funds. We did not spend $720,495. This brings the Vision 2020 project to $5,032,013 in CFLR and HPRP and $2,746,709 in matching. Our life of project match is 65% CFLR/HPRP and 35% matching.

a. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended[1])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
CFLN14	$1,467,254
CFLN13	$57,654

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)[2] (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
NFTM13	$72,313
NFVW13	$141,448
NFTM14	$313,750
NFWF14	$65,841
NFVW14	$111,241

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[3])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
NFVW14	$38,088
NFWF14	$50,476
CWK213	$24,755
SSCC13	$317,102
SSCC14	$6,275
WFHF13	$-683
WFHF14	$32,446
BDBD13	$6,510
CMRD14	$676
Forest Funds that did not get coded to CFLRP matching codes	$60,808

[1] This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.
[2] This value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.
[3] This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements[4])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
	$0

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[5])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
Biodiversity Research Institute	$600
Boy Scouts of America, Chewelah	$600
Conservation Northwest	$45,659.18
Curlew Job Corps Center	$5,520
Department of Transportation	$50,400
Evergreen Mtn Bike Alliance	$515
Ferry County Chapter Back Country Horseman	$4,160
Ginger Gumm	$600
Northwest Youth Corp	$146,341.5
Off-forest fire crew	$2,250
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$5,000
Student Conservation Association	$17,808
Tri-County Motorized Trail Association	$520
University of Washington	$7,770
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	$17,100
Washington State University	$500

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[6])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
Stewardship Credits Charged	$330,097.91

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

Within the CFLRP Landscape, there was $9,192,560 million dollars spent in leverage. The Department of Transportation replaced one large culvert to improve fish passage into the CFLRP area and resurfaced 11 miles of roads ($7,903,400). The Bureau of Land Management ($65,000), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife ($95,700), WA Department of Natural Resources ($1,005,782), and the National Park Service ($15,900) treated fuels on 4357 acres of land. Weed spraying occurred on 230 acres of National Park Service Lands ($7500). The Ferry Conservation District partnered with landowners and Department of Ecology on 7 projects aimed at reducing grazing impacts to riparian areas ($69,646). Over 4 miles of exclosure fence was built. One landowner replaced a fish passage barrier with a bridge.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor):_____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor):_____

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

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

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

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*, dated December 2006.

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

Our project contributes to the performance measures identified in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy by implementing treatments designed to restore and maintain sustainable environmental, social, and economic benefits. High priority acres have been and continue to be identified in environmental assessments and Ecosystem Management Decision Support modeling. Collaboratively designed desired conditions for priority acres continue to be validated and further articulated through on-going collaboration at the project level. Early and frequent public involvement has resulted in public input and cooperation throughout the planning process. Tribal leaders, industry representatives, environmental groups, regulatory agencies, and the public at large have greatly increased their early participation in project identification and design, leading to a sense of ownership and trust.

We utilized CFLRP funds to implement projects that treat departed forest vegetation and hazardous fuels by using mechanical methods and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of high severity wildfire around communities and in the dry forest environment. These projects moved communities toward the identified desired conditions and maintained desirable conditions where they already exist

Within the project area, only 1 fire (2013) has escaped initial attack since the beginning of the project, due to firefighter safety concerns in steep, rocky terrain. The fire was managed with a confine/contain strategy until season ending events occurred (rain and cold nights). It will be difficult to realize savings on fire suppression costs without a fundamental shift in suppression policy. While restoration and hazardous fuels treatments are and have been successfully implemented on a number of landscapes, suppression strategy within these landscapes continues to be immediate full suppression with 100% mop-up, several days of patrol, and equipment refurbishing, repair and replacement. Fuel Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring was completed on 2 fires within the project area that occurred within previously treated areas. Neither fire escaped initial attack and the fuel treatment reduced fire behavior to levels that ground resources were able to contain the fires at 4 acres and .2 acres, respectively.

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

The majority of material coming of the Vision 2020 area is purchased by a local sawmill (Vaagens) and we estimated that they use 78% of the material. They in turn may sell the larger material to Boise Cascade, the local veneer and plywood manufacturer, which we estimated at 10%. Vaagens is also associated with the paper /pulp mill and a small percentage (7%) of the material may go to the paper/pulp mill. A remaining 5% of the material may end up at the Avista cogen facility. The percentages are the same for both CFLN funds and Forest Funds. This year, we are $2,718,084 less in total labor income. The main reason for this is that last year, we produced 33,329 ccf and this year was about 2/3rd of that number at 21,273 ccf.

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
Commercial Forest Product Activities	73.4	131.9	$5,143,250	$7,557,761
Other Project Activities	6.4	7.1	$141,654	$163,497
TOTALS:	79.9	139.1	$5,284,904	$7,721,258

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
Commercial Forest Product Activities	73.4	131.9	$5,143,250	$7,557,761
Other Project Activities	9.9	11.0	$217,820	$252,619
TOTALS:	83.3	142.9	$5,361,071	$7,810,380

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits (Please limit answer to two pages).

The CFLR funding gives the Colville National Forest the ability to put youth to work. The Forest used 5 different programs to give youth an introduction into natural resource management and the federal workforce. The Colville National Forest partnered with NWYC to accomplish labor intensive fuel reduction and fence building work across the CFLRP landscape, while providing young men and women with job skills and training. Four crews from the Northwest Youth Corp (NWYC) completed an exclosure in the Swan Lake area, did extensive campground maintenance, and reduced fuels in 2 campgrounds and a forest stand. The Curlew Job Corp students worked on fuel reduction projects. Disadvantaged youth participated in a Worksource program to revegetate sites, block unauthorized roads, and clean up garbage dump sites. Students from the Student Conservation Association participated in our monitoring program. We also have provided job opportunities to college students studying natural resources on our seasonal workforce. NEW

Forest Vision 2020 funding has also provided the opportunity to expand the work tours of seasonal Forest Service Crews where necessary.

The NEW Forest Vision 2020 monitoring provided employment and research opportunities for 9 different groups including universities, federal, and non-federal partners.

a. Conservation Northwest has been major partner in our monitoring efforts and provided funding for a researcher from University of Washington. The University of Washington and the Missoula Fire Lab are monitoring how out of whack our stands are and track the progress of our restoration treatments towards restoring them to what we think they should look like. They have set up plots in old and recently treated forests of at least 10 acres in the following Plant Association Groups Mesic Douglas-fir, Cool/Dry Douglas-fir, Warm dry Douglas-fir.
b. The wildlife monitoring is being conducted in association with Washington State University, University of Washington, Student Conservation Association, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Rocky Mountain Research Station. We are monitoring effects of treatments to ungulates, insects, aspen stands, and snag retention.
c. The Rocky Mountain Research Station started the Geomorphic Road Analysis and Inventory Package. They collected data during summer FY14 and installed long term monitoring plots for road sediment.
d. The Collaborative and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville are beginning a monitoring project around the effect to cultural plants of interest in response to treatment.

The monitoring committee is looking forward to seeing more groups becoming involved in NEW Forest Vision 2020 opportunities for funding and partnerships. One avenue to achieve this is to continue to reach out to the public and outside groups and increase our efforts to make them feel welcome and included in planning process for projects within NEW Forest Vision 2020 area.

Restoration work is increasing employment and enhancing economic development in the local area. The accelerated restoration has provided local timber companies a chance to be able to adjust to the private sector lulls and highs. Fifty-eight percent of NEW Forest Vision 2020 dollars ($1,759,766) have been obligated to contractors which have helped to create employment opportunities. We have brought in large crews for fuel reduction projects and timber sale marking and other contractors which have spent money on lodging, supplies, and food in the local area.

5. Describe the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process (please limit answer to two pages).
The NEW Forest Vision 2020 monitoring project is a collaborative project between the forest service and stakeholders. Together, they have brought together numerous partners to monitor the questions put forward in our monitoring plan. We are monitoring the treatment effects to watershed, fire and vegetation, cost of fighting fires, wildlife, and economics.

The Rocky Mountain Research station was brought in to monitor watershed impacts. The watershed studies involved addressing potential impacts of our projects on water yield and sediment delivery using the tools Geomorphic Road Analysis and Inventory Package and WEPP Yield. The results gave us finer approximations of water quality problem areas that will help inform project design for future planning and implementation.

The Missoula Fire Lab and University of Washington have completed the second year of forest ecology monitoring while also expanding our ability to assess conditions at the stand and landscape scale. This year the University of Washington completed work describing reference forest composition and structure of Plant Association Groups Mesic Douglas-fir, Cool/Dry Douglas-fir, Warm dry Douglas-fir. In addition, the researchers installed pretreatment monitoring plots that

will help us measure the effectiveness of our forest treatments to mimic natural stand characteristics. The Missoula Fire Laboratory continues to establish plots to monitor the effectiveness and longevity of fire hazard reduction treatments. The retrospective study provides a needed longview so we can best strategize where to place fuel treatments. During FY14, the first year results from the monitoring were reviewed and techniques updated based on prior years lessons learned. A monitoring workshop was held to highlight the forest ecology and fire hazard monitoring tasks and receive feedback from the collaborative. The monitoring in these first project years has concentrated on setup and acquisition of LiDAR to monitor of environmental effects. The lidar will be used to extrapolate the effects of focused monitoring across the Forest Service lands.

During FY14, we passed several milestones by completing key watershed studies and the analysis of potential wildfire cost savings using the Risk and Cost Analysis Tools Package (R-CAT). The completion of the R-CAT analysis brought out the importance of where our treatments can make the most difference. The reduction of fire spread onto adjacent lands remains an important underpinning of our project and the R-CAT analysis provided the needed context of landscape level benefits.

We continue to rely on a diverse array of non-profits, university and agency affiliates to conduct wildlife monitoring, including Washington State University, University of Washington, Student Conservation Association, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Rocky Mountain Research Station. The monitoring tracks the effects of our forestry treatments to threatened and endangered species by measuring insect presence, snag retention and the growth of aspen. Wildlife monitoring also continues to gage the production of adequate forage for big game after forestry treatments.

The benefits of partnering with non-FS groups furthers our knowledge of the resource while broadening communication and trust. One of the benefits we've realized in the first two years is the creative problem solving between FS workers and outside partners that comes out of informal discussion while performing monitoring tasks. We hope to encourage further participation by other non-federal groups in the NEW Forest Vision 2020 project. We have gained the interest of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville who have now helped us expand the fuels monitoring to address effects on cultural plants of interest.

We are broadening our scope to consider monitoring the NEW Forest Vision 2020 project impacts in terms of social or economic values. We are very excited about working with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville to ensure we maintain cultural resources. We have also drafted monitoring for next year to determine to what socio/economic extent the current and proposed collaborative restoration and stewardship CFLRP projects will have on the local and adjacent counties.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

During year end data entry, there were many cases where the CFLRP identifier was not selected in the database of record. There is a footnote for each BLI where this happened to account for the accomplishments that did not make it into the PAS report.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished[7]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[8]
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	0		
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2221	75000	CFBD, CFLN, WFHF, NFVW
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre		19000	NFVW, CFLN *An additional 1611 acres accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data for a total of 1611 acres
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres		19000	NFVW, CFLN *An additional 1611 acres accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data for a total of 1611 acres
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	725	63000	WFHF, CFLN, NFVW, NFWF
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	108.5	40000	Partner, NFWF
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	11.76	180665	CFLR, NFWF, SRS2
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	5181.37	950000	Partner, WFHF, CFLR, NFTM
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres		28000	CFLN, NFRG, An additional 4330 acres accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data for a total of 4330 acres RG-VEG-IMP
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	87	36000	CFLR, CMLG, Stewardship
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	205	90000	CFLR, CMLG, Stewardship
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0		
Miles of passenger car system	Miles	0		

[7] Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

[8] 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[7]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[8]
roads improved RD-PC-IMP				
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	6.7	22500	CFLR, CMRD, Stewardship
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	2	181000	CFLR, CMLG
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles		16000	Partners, CMTL, CFLN *An additional 45.5 miles of trail accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data for a total of 45.5 miles
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles		3000	Partners, CMTL, CFLN *An additional 1 mile of trail accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data for a total of 1 mile
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	267	1234000	CFLR, Stewardship, NFTM
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	28228.2	1234000	CFLR, Stewardship, NFTM
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	21273.1	1234000	CFLR, Stewardship, NFTM
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	0		
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	298	46000	CFLN, NFTM, WFHF, WFXF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	5181	950000	CFLN, NFTM, WFHF, Stewardship Contracting
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres		19000	NFVW, CFLN *An additional 1611 acres accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data for a total of 1611 acres
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres		19000	NFVW, CFLN *An additional 1611 acres accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data for a total of 1611 acres

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

We have finished our third year of our Collaborative Forest Restoration Project with a lot to be proud of. The partners and forest service employees a dedicated team that accomplished a variety of restoration projects. The 10-year priority of the Northeastern Washington Forest Vision 2020 (NEW Forest Vision 2020) Project is to increase ecosystem resilience in light of disturbance, restore old growth structure and function, and reduce wildfire risk and fire management costs. The Colville National Forest plans to accomplish this through the thinning of small trees and reduction of ladder fuels; increasing the number of fire breaks throughout the project landscape; employing fire as a resource management tool; and establishing a low fuels buffer on the northern boundary of the Colville Indian Reservation.

Accomplishments

- We have 8 active large scale ecosystem restoration projects that are intended to reduce fuel loading and restore the forest back to a healthy level. These projects are in various stages from marking, active sales, to follow-up fuels treatments. About 170,000 acres of the approximately 430,000 acres that will be analyzed for treatment over the life of the project are in an active implementation phase.
- We sold 21,273 ccf of timber this FY. We have sold a total of 91607 ccf. We are at 23% of the Vision 2020 project goals for volume sold (ccf).
- During the 2014 fiscal year, 5479 acres of fuels were treated within the NEW Forest Vision 2020 landscape. Of that, 298 acres were Non-WUI acres and 5181 acres were WUI. For the 3 years of Implementation, we are at 18,872 acres treated (2238 Non-WUI, 16635 acres WUI). We are close to 14% of the estimated 136,000 acres we predicted to be treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire.
- The Forest Damage Response Team completed an entire review of the Vision 2020 area and have blocked most of the OHV unauthorized access points with fences or camouflage. Other sites have been referred to engineering for reconstruction of the closure device.
- Northwest Youth Corp worked with the Colville on range improvement projects, fuels reduction, and a large fencing project that keeps cows out of a recreation area with 4 lakes totaling 108 acres. 4330 acres of rangeland were improved which gives us a total of 8427 acres improved. Our goal was 675 acres of rangeland improved. We are at 1248% of our rangeland improvement goal.

- 11.8 miles of stream were improved this year. The 3 year total is 32 miles of stream. We are at 80% of our goal of 40 miles of stream improvement.
- Our replacement of 2 culverts for Aquatic Organism Passage opened up 4 miles of fish habitat. 5 of the 50 proposed culverts have been reconstructed. We are at 10% of the Vision 2020 project goal of 50 culverts reconstructed. Over half of the culverts scheduled for replacement are scheduled for the last 2 years of the project.

- We completed a large bank stabilization / fish habitat improvement project benefitting a mile of fish habitat on Sherman Creek.
- Through our native plant program we collected native seed that was used on the Sherman Creek Restoration project. Native seed is also being increased at the nursery for future restoration projects.
- 1611 acres were sprayed for noxious weeds. 4798 acres have been treated to date. We are over 50% of our goal of treating 9,000 acres.

- We continued to reconstruct or maintain trails (46 miles) and roads (299 miles) to reduce effects to aquatic species across the Vision 2020 area. We are at 18% of our trail goal (328 total miles) and 30% of our road reconstruction goal (625 miles).

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?[9]

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	5318
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 (same as above))	20873

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):

September – Paradise Prescribed Burn, 882 acres: A success in partnerships

At the tail end of a very busy fire season, our program {Three Rivers Fire & Fuels} committed to the implementation of this larger, very prominent prescribed fire, which we ignited the week of September 15. The overarching objectives of this burn were to improve big game habitat by rejuvenating upland shrubs and browse species, reduce natural fuels accumulations in dense forest stands, and to reintroduce fire into a fire-dependent ecosystem.

This prescribed fire was made possible due to the additional funding from the CFLR program, which funded nearly half of this particular prescribed fire in support of the Forest's collaborative Vision 2020 Project. The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation also provided a $5000 grant to show their support and to help achieve these objectives of improving big game habitat.

Due to the ruggedness of the terrain in Paradise Unit 10, prescribed fire lends itself as an ideal management treatment to accomplish these objectives. In order to prepare Paradise 10 for burning, crews had to clear hand lines, brush out ATV trails, cut down hazard trees, take weather observations, and gather fuel moisture data. No small feat, this week or so of work was accomplished by 3R (Three Rivers), along with firefighters from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The first of many partnerships involved in this specific prescribed fire.

The outpouring of assistance the 3R program received from other district personnel, both firefighter qualified and not, was remarkable. Additionally, during active and post ignitions, our partner firefighters across the Forest and from other agencies committed themselves to the burn as well. They were from:

DNR (North Columbia Zone).

Little Pend Oreille Wildlife Refuge.

Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

Republic Ranger District and Kaniksu Fire Zone (Colville NF)

Curlew Job Corps

[9] 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.

Not only was this a triumph of partnerships, teamwork, and interagency coordination, it was a success in the prescribed fire realm as well. Due to the variance of fire behavior in the fall versus the spring under prescribed burning conditions- fuel conditions usually lead to hotter fire in the fall- the prescribed fire provided a desirable mosaic of effects, with some areas burning hotter and some areas burning with less severity. This will result in excellent long-term benefits to the forest, by invigorating browse habitat for wildlife and reducing hazardous fuel build-up in an area where other treatments would not be as reasonable.

Pre and Post treatment

Crews blacklining ahead of aerial ignition

View from afar

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

We did not decommission roads this year due to staffing shortages. We have accelerated the road decommissioning projects for 2015.

11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code[10]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	80	$130,000
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	2415	$523,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1950	$412,500
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre		
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	1000	$38,000
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres		
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	2.25	$21,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1457	$103,700
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	20	$220,000

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

Performance Measure Code[10]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	125	$90,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	3	$34,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	37	$54,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	4	$800,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles		
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	195	$16,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	30	$70,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	4000	$736,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	26000	$736,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	26000	$736,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons		
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre		
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	13489	$2,804,489
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres		

Performance Measure Code[10]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres		

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

The FY 2016 program will continue to work under the guidance of the original project proposal, the Colville National Forest Restoration Strategy, and with the feedback of our collaborators.

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):

Currently, we don't expect any significant changes from our original project proposal. There have been adjustments made with respect to the prioritization and timing of project completion, as well as transition from project to project. Any changes in the timing of project implementation are not expected to result in any significant divergence from the objectives outlined in the original NEW Forest Vision 2020 project proposal.