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

National Forest(s): Colville National Forest

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

1. Match and Leveraged funds:

The project generated $2,262,023 in match, from FS funds, stewardship credits charged, and partnerships for a total of $5,308,328. We were allocated $3,808,764 in CFLR funds. We did not spend $762,459. This brings the Vision 2020 project to $8,078,318 in CLR and HPRP and $5,428,365 in matching. Our life of project match is 60% CFLR/HPRP and 40% matching. As projects go from the planning stage to implementation, we expect life of project match to reach the 50% level.

a. FY15 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended[1])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)
CFLN2113	$2768.23
CFLN2114	$169485.14
CFLN2115	$1320121.72

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN)[2] (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)
NFWF2113	$1553929.89

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[3])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)
NFTM2115	$55477.99
NFVW2115	$27089.15
SSCC	$27293.87
WFHF2115	$41642.09
NFWF2115	$415667.35
Joint Chiefs[4]	$417859.60

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements[5])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)
Border Patrol	$46,000
Northwest Youth Corp	$3,745

[1] This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year.
[2] This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the FY15 program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.
[3] This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS expenditure report. These funds plus the Washington Office funds (unobligated funds) listed above should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.
[4] Note: Expenditure not captured in PAS.
[5] Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[6])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015($)
BPA	$246,000
Forest Inventory and Analysis	$202,000
WDFW – Fish - Genetics and population surveys	$320,000

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (For Contracts Awarded in FY15)	Totals
Total amount of stewardship credits charged for contracts awarded in FY15[7]	$14,960
Total revised credit limit for contracts awarded in FY15[8]	$792,762

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (For Contracts Awarded Prior to FY15)	Totals
Total amount of stewardship credits charged in FY15[9]	$444,289
Total revised credit limit for open and closed contracts awarded and previously reported prior to FY15[10]	$1,701,551

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

Suggested Format:

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Fuel reduction thinning for wildfire protection & post fire flood mitigation	Tribal land within CFLR landscape	$3860000	Partner Funds	Colville Confederated Tribes
Forest Inventory and Analysis	63 plots within CLFR landscape not on FS lands	126000	Forest Service funds	FS

2a. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan and describe the progress to date on restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem, as identified in the project's desired conditions. This may also include a description of the

6 Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.
7 This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.
8 This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Contracts, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.
9 This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.
10 This should be the amount in each contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Contracts, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Credit Limit." For open contracts, this should be as of September 30. For closed contracts, this should be at the time of contract closure.

current fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

It was a memorable and remarkable fire season for all of us on the Colville NF. A low snowpack and dry winter set the stage. Approximately a week after a high profile prescribed fire (1,100 acre underburn located within the CFLR area) was cancelled due to drier than normal conditions, the first extended attack wildfire within the CFLR started (May 7th- Hungry Hill.) Ironically, it was the initial step towards treating one of our high profile areas within the CFLR (helicopter crash in a stewardship logging unit.) That set the tone for what our Forest was going to experience in the coming summer.

Through June, July and the first part of August wildfire activity was very high in the CFLR area. There was an approximate 40 unplanned ignitions (the majority on FS lands). Several of the fires remained at less than an acre, though several burned between 5 to 10 acres (unusual for the area), and one larger fire occurred at the end of July (North Boulder 2.) There were numerous occasions when local firefighters exclaimed over the radio that they were thankful the fire occurred in a fuels treatment because it allowed them "to catch it." All of those instances were in defined WUI.

By mid-August fuels conditions peaked: live fuel moistures bottomed out and we reached the 97th percentile. Also at that time, lightning activity caused an explosion of wildfires across the PNW, Idaho and Western Montana. That is the time when the large fires started, that burned in our CFLR area (Stickpin, Graves Mountain, Renner and Northstar.) Due to the broad level of fire activity, however, resource availability to suppress these fires was scarce. Graves, North Boulder 2, Renner, and Stickpin started in untreated areas. Particularly the Graves, Renner and Northstar fires did not have fire management teams assigned for four days or more, and when teams were assigned they did not have many firefighting resources available to them. It is with those fires we had a higher number of fuel treatments and positive contributions to fire managers.[11]

In Graves and Northstar, all fuel treatments were completed (several completed 3-5 years previous.) What was exceptional about those two fires was that during at least the first five days, primarily only local firefighters and managers were taking action, and at the time these fires were several thousand plus acres in size. These were large scale events being addressed by initial attack resources, and they were having success. And a large part of that success was due to past fuel treatments. In Graves, a nearly 2,000 acre underburn from five years previous moderated fire behavior significantly, and allowed a relatively small number of firefighters to complete burn operations to keep the fire from crossing a major state highway and from burning high voltage transmission lines.

Renner fuel treatments were in a different state. Most of the fire occurred in an active stewardship sale, and although several units had been harvested and had some fuel treatments completed, most of the units were in mid-treatment (recent logging slash not yet treated, hand and machine piles waiting to be burned). Additionally, most of the fire growth for Renner occurred during the passage of a strong, dry cold front when it was not safe for firefighters to take any action. Accordingly, the treatment effectiveness was mixed. Fire managers still found many benefits from the Renner treatments: they effectively anchored in a prescribed fire unit burned three years previous and they burned out several portions of the perimeter using strategically placed treatments along road systems.

Another benefit of the fuel treatments to discuss is their correlation with severity and associate BAER expenses. The Stickpin Fire had the least number of fuel treatments within its perimeter (nearly 3,000 acres were planned for treatment in a stewardship contract that had yet to be awarded) and had the highest burn severity acres. Initial BAER cost estimates were nearly $4 million. BAER cost estimates combined for Northstar, Graves Mountain, and Renner totaled less than $200,000. Not all of that can be attributed to fuel treatment activities, but they had a positive effect. Renner provides a good example of that effectiveness. Specialists noted that even when fuel treatments did not help control the fire, crowns were still intact and much of the duff and larger, down fuels had not consumed.

[11] Reference nearly 100 FTEM reports total between Graves Mountain, Renner, Northstar and Stickpin. Renner was the only fire where not all fuel treatments helped control the fire.

In the end, it was a remarkable year for fire in the CFLR. Fuel treatments proved effective in assisting fire managers and firefighters with fire control and there were many successes. Though it was challenging as well, due to very dry conditions and the high number of fires, and some treatments were not fully complete and thus not as effective.

Some things are still being assessed, such as acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the CFLR landscape. Based on preliminary assessments of our fuel treatments and where they intersected fires, it will be important to continue moving forward with options where possible. Hand thinning, underburning and a variety of mechanical treatments all had positive impacts for fire suppression and are important treatment tools to maintain. Further analysis and assessment is needed to determine if treatment locations can be more strategic, though we had successes as well with our treatment locations.

2b. In no more than two pages (large landscapes or very active fire seasons may need more space), describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area (hazardous fuel treatments will be documented in Question #6):

This past year, the Colville NF experienced its highest amount of fire activity (in terms of number of fires and acreage burned) since 1929. Numerous fires in the CFLR landscape intersected previous years' fuel treatments as well as active and planned fuel treatments. It is best to start with some statistics in order to share the story of how our fuels treatments improved wildfire management.

Small Fires

Eight wildfires (all lightning ignitions) started in previous years' fuel treatments and successful initial action was achieved as a result of the fuel treatments. In many of those instances fire spread was arrested due to the treatments, and thus gave time for fire resources to respond. In all instances the treatments kept fire behavior low enough that firefighters were able to directly attack the fire perimeters. Most of the fuel treatments where these fires were located had a singular treatment applied (either understory thinning or underburning), though dual treatments of thinning and underburning had been applied in two of the instances. All of the small fires remained at less than one acre except for one (6.5 acres.)

Large Fires

Six project fires burned through the landscape this past year (Northstar, Graves Mountain, Renner, Stickpin, North Boulder 2 and Hungry Hill) for an approximate 93,000 acres.

All the fires were unplanned ignitions (4/6 were lightning caused) and all had a full suppression strategy using both direct and indirect tactics. The four largest fires (Stickpin, Northstar, Renner and Graves Mountain) experienced the majority of their growth when our fuel conditions were at, or above the 97th percentile. High severity acreage per fire, fuel treatment acres burned, and acres that had a positive benefit to fire managers:

Fire	Total Acres in CFLR	Acres of high severity burn	Fuel treatment acres burned	Fuel treatment acres that benefited fire managers
Hungry Hill	70	0	0	0
North Boulder 2	232	0	0	0
Northstar	17,972	1,000-1,500	943	943
Stickpin	53,729 FS=48,485	14,365	112	112
Renner	13,105 FS=11,043	<1,000	2,102	889
Graves Mountain	8,550	<500	5,914	5,914

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

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 (3%) of the material may go to the paper/pulp mill. We also have had some small post and pole sales in the area. 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.

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

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income[12]
Timber harvesting component	110	173	8,678,767	10,142,460
Forest and watershed restoration component	19	22	479,463	552,052
Mill processing component	238	537	13,103,044	19,589,493
Implementation and monitoring	28	33	909,084	1,067,427
Other project activities	2	3	127,600	150,517
TOTALS:	**398**	**767**	**23,297,956**	**31,501,949**

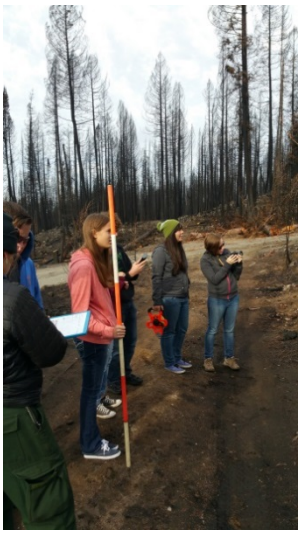
FY 2015 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY15 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income[13]
Timber harvesting component	110	173	8,678,767	10,142,460
Forest and watershed restoration component	23	27	609,563	705,541
Mill processing component	238	537	13,103,044	19,589,493
Implementation and monitoring	48	56	1,561,711	1,833,729
Other project activities	2	3	124,220	146,531
TOTALS:	**421**	**795**	**24,077,305**	**32,417,754**

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).

On August 13th, a group of high school students were learning about stream restoration. They watched a cloud grow over the mountain in the same spot the entire time they were on site. Later they found out that this cloud was from the Stickpin Fire.

[12] 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.
[13] 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.



Two months later they took another field trip to view the effects of the fire. We were able to stop in a safe place to discuss and take photopoints of the fire which will be tracked over time by the high school. We then went to a fire that occurred in 1988 where they could see the recovery of a burned area. The high school students are writing a news article on what they saw. Because of this trip, we are beginning to work on a scenic route for the public to view the fire effects safely and to increase tourism to the county.

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

The 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 Missoula Fire Lab and University of Washington have completed the third year of forest ecology monitoring while also expanding our ability to assess conditions at the stand and landscape scale. University of Washington researchers installed pretreatment monitoring plots that will help us measure the effectiveness of our forest treatments to mimic natural stand characteristics. They had almost finished installing all the pre-treatment measurements, before the fire. One unit burned at high severity and one unit burned at mixed severity. In another unit portions burned and a fireline was bulldozed in the middle of the plot. There is still value in continuing with these plots.

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 FY15, the second 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. Despite the fires, we were able to install around 100 LiDAR plots. This winter will be doing the analysis and producing LiDAR layers for future monitoring (Basal area, volume, habitat and structure classes, etc). We installed 2 x 10 acre quickmaps in a unit to assess what structure and patterns the prescription fire resulted in and compare that to the reference conditions developed last year.

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 three 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. The baseline economics reports have been turned in. These reports show how important the wood products industry is to our region.

6. FY 2015 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished[14]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[15]
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0	n/a	n/a
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	2343	195520 27293	CFLN SSCC
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2343	195520	CFLN SSCC
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	0	30000 19046	CFLN, 428.5 Acres were accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data in PAS.

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

[15] 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[14]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[15]
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	Same as Invplt-nxwd-fed-ac	NFVW, CFLN, 428.5 Acres were accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data in PAS.
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	245.84	18851 27089 246000	CFLN NFVW BPA Stewardship Credits (no way to quantify)
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	n/a	n/a
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	12.67	150845 31863	CFLN, NFWF, Stewardship Credits (no way to quantify)
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	25.39	416421 209298	WFHF, CFLN,
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	3744 20134	CFLN, NFVW, Acres were accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data in PAS.
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	312.8	390490 46000	CFLN, Border Patrol Stewardship Credits (no way to quantify)
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	147.2	292107	CFLN, Stewardship Credits (no way to quantify)
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	6	35440	CFLN Stewardship Credits (no way to quantify)
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	15	299666	CFLN, Stewardship Credits (no way to quantify)
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	5.4	390490	CFLN, Stewardship Credits (no way to quantify)

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished[14]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[15]
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	n/a	n/a
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	172.4	71450	CFLN
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0	n/a	n/a
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	n/a	n/a
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	365	Rolled into TMBR-VOL-HVST	CFLN NFTM
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	27339.9	678735 55478	CFLN NFTM
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	100361.3	Rolled into TMBR-VOL-HVST	CFLN 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	n/a	n/a
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	79.7	Rolled into WUI treatments	CFLN, WFHF, Partners
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	5855	209298 41642 417859	CFLN, WFHF, Partners

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished[14]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[15]
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0	Same as Invplt-nxwd-fed-ac	CFLN 428.5 Acres were accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data in PAS.
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	n/a	CFLN, 428.5 Acres were accomplished but not included in the "pulled" data in PAS.

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

We have finished our fourth 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 followup fuels treatments. About 7,500 acres of treatment area were impacted by the fires. About 343,000 acres of the approximately 430,000 acres that will be analyzed for treatment over the life of the project are in an active planning or implementation phase.
- We sold 100,361 ccf of timber this FY. We have sold a total of 191968 ccf. We are at 48% of the Vision 2020 project goals for volume sold (ccf).
- During the 2015 fiscal year, 5935 acres of fuels were treated within the NEW Forest Vision 2020 landscape. Of that, 80 acres were Non-WUI acres and 5855 acres were WUI. For the 4 years of Implementation, we are at 24,807 acres treated (2318 Non-WUI, 22490 acres WUI). We are close to 18% of the estimated 136,000 acres we predicted to be treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire.
- We had a contract to improve closure devices on roads that had been trespassed on. This improved security for wildlife.
- Northwest Youth Corp worked with the Colville on range improvement projects.
- 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.
- 428.5 acres were sprayed for noxious weeds in 2015. 5226.5 acres have been treated to date. We are at nearly 60% of our goal of treating 9,000 acres.
- We continued to reconstruct or maintain trails (172 miles) and roads (480 miles) to reduce effects to aquatic species across the Vision 2020 area. We are at 29% of our trail goal (500 total miles) and 35% of our road reconstruction goal (1105 miles). We reconstructed 2 roads along Redband trout habitat to reduce erosion and improved 4 miles of fish habitat.

- We decommissioned 6 miles of roads.

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?**[16]

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
Total in FY15	Total footprint of acres treated from start year through FY15 = 25386 acres
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, and FY15 (as applicable- projects selected in FY2012 may will not have data for FY10 and FY11; projects that were HPRP projects in FY12, please include one number for FY12 and one number for FY13 (same as above))	FY12 – 5706 acres FY13 – 14119 acres FY14 – 19090 acres FY15 – 25386 acres

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

FACTS activity database used to get shapefiles of accomplishment. In ArcGIS, layers copied and dissolved for 2012, 2012-2013, 2012-2014, and 2012-2015 to get a total polygon acreage for each set of years.

9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2015 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (please limit answer to two pages).

August 13th will be a day long remembered on the Colville National Forest. It is when our CFLR journey hit a snag. Lightning struck across the Forest. That evening we watched as plumes of smoke grew over our CFLRP area. Followed by large wind events over the next weeks, the fires would grow to be the largest acreage burned since the 1920s. All of our vegetation and fuels reduction projects in the CFLR were affected in some way.

Where the fire was flamed by high winds, no treatment helped and everything burned at a high severity. The layout crew had worked hard prior to August 13th marking out the Deer Jasper timber sale. Unfortunately, the area they marked was in the highest severity burn. The crew worked on the fire and saw that their summer's work had burned up. This will impact next year's work.

The Kettle Face North timber sale was an active sale within the Renner fire. Only 13 of 55 units remained to be treated. The sale had to be stopped until the fire was contained and a reassessment was done.

Our replacement of 2 culverts for Aquatic Organism Passage and the Lambert stream restoration project were delayed due to forest fire restrictions.

For our monitoring program, we had almost finished installing all the pre-treatment measurements, before the fire. One unit burned at high severity and one unit burned at mixed severity. In another unit portions burned and a fireline was bulldozed in the middle of the plot. There is still value in continuing with these plots. Since the Forest was closed in many areas, some monitoring plots were not finished.

The long made plans of how we would treat and monitor the area have gone up in smoke. We are regrouping and continue on our journey for a more fire adapted ecosystem.

Despite these challenges, we generally over accomplished what was in the 2013 report. We under accomplished in fuels treatments, however this was mainly due to the large fires. We under accomplished in timber sales treated acres.

[16] 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.

Our actual treatments may be small, but they affect the larger areas as represented by our large planning areas.

10. Planned FY 2017 Accomplishments[17]

Performance Measure Code[18]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0	0
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	5470	$1,940,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2750	$612,500
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	1000	$38,000
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	0	0
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	0
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	3	$300,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1437	$92,700
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	225	$75,000

[17] Please note that planned accomplishments are aggregated across the projects to determine the proposed goals for the program's outyear budget justification. These numbers should reflect what is in the CFLRP work plan, with deviations described in question 12.
[18] Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2017 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

Performance Measure Code[18]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	47	$164,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	125000	$90,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	14	$145,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	0
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	8	$400,000
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	4	$750,000
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	1356	$498,400
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	30,000	n/a
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	30,000	n/a

Performance Measure Code[18]	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	0	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	708	129,075
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	8000	1,458,468
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0	0
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	0

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

The numbers in the table are from the original submission. We will be modifying this over the winter due to the fires and changes in what was predicted and what we are able to get done. The fires affected 7,400 treatment acres. Some of those acres may have achieved the results in the low and moderate severity areas. There is a need for planting the fire areas.

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

For FY 2016, half of the Deer Jasper timber sale was burned over at a high severity. This area had already been marked. Since all of our current planning projects were affected, the additional survey work will put us back 1 year.

We will however be seeing significant soil, water, and road treatments over the next two years in response to the fires. Wood straw and straw are being strategically placed to prevent erosion. Hazard trees are being felled in riparian areas to add wood to streams and along slopes to stop erosion. The general consensus is that the fires did do a lot of good. Wildlife habitat was created or enhanced.

The funding request is not expected to differ from our original request.

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

Organization Name	Organization Name
49 Degrees North Ski Area	NRCS Ferry County
Air Force	NRCS Stevens County
American Forest Resource Council	Ponderay Valley Fibre
Avista	Rocky Mountain Research Station
Avista Utilities	Spokane FlyFishers
Bonneville Power Association	State Department of Highways
Border patrol	Stevens County Conservation District
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Stevens County Department of Public Works
Bureau of Land Management	Stimson Lumber
Columbia Cedar	The Lands Council
Confederated Tribes of the Colville National Forest	University of Montana
Conservation Northwest	University of Washington
Federal Department of Highways	Up the Creek Tree Farm
Ferry Conservation District	USFS Range Permittees
Ferry County Department of Public Works	Vaagen Brothers Timber Company
Forest Capital Partners	Volunteers
Job Corp	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Kettle Falls Schools	Washington Department of Natural Resources
Kinross	Washington State University
Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area	Williamson Consulting
NE WA Forestry Coalition	WWETAC
Northwest Youth Corp	

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

Our Children's Forest partners have engaged with the monitoring as discussed above.

The Colville Confederated Tribes has engaged in a tribal forest protection act project and monitoring. They are providing staff to help us with a vegetation management project. They have also increased their involvement in our monitoring program.

Our monitoring partners are now seeking outside funding to enhance our monitoring efforts. Based on the large amount and quality of our monitoring plots, a group is planning to submit a Joint Fire Sciences proposal to look at the effects of past post fire management and develop tools to assess the need for post fire management in the future. The plan is to use the 2015 fires on the Colville NF as a central part of our study area. As part of this study, they will also be analyzing the factors that drove fire severity in this year's fires, including the effects of fuel reduction and restoration treatments.

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

None available.

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): /s/ Karen Honeycutt

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s))[19]: /s/ Rodney D. Smoldon

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

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