CFLR Project (Name/Number): Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative – CFLR011
National Forest(s): **Idaho Panhandle National Forests**

1. **Match and Leveraged funds:**

FY16 Matching Funds

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CFLN15	$258,182
CFLN16	$544,958

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
NFRR16	$265,700
NFLM13	$196,000
WFHF16	$185,824

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
BDBD	$39,682
CMRD	$94,235
CWF2	$56,723
CWFS	$18,021
CWKV	$57,844
NFRR	$13,698
RTRT	$1,376
SSSS	$337

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CMXN	$124,053
NFXN	$23,046

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
Trails Maintenance & Reconstruction: Camp Thunderbird, Access Outdoors, Volunteer Vacations, Retired Smokejumpers, Sierra Club, Backcountry Horsemen, Idaho Trails Association, Troop 114 Eagle Scout Project, Kootenai Mountain Riders, Out of the Ashes, Mobilize Green	**$352,269**
Noxious Weed Treatment: Boundary County, ID	**$4,700**
Collaborative Project Meetings: Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	**$31,106.71**

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY16)	**Totals**
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY16	$0.00

Note: revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY16 were captured in the FY15 CFLR annual report last year.

FY16 Leveraged Funds

Description of item	**Accomplishments**	**Estimated total amount**
Kootenai River Restoration work implemented by Kootenai Tribe of Idaho (2015 & 2016 seasons)	**1.5 miles of river improved** **11.5 acres of floodplain improved/created** **4 acres of sturgeon spawning habitat improved/created** **9 acres of pool habitat created** **4,000 feet of streambank restored** **5,500 plantings**	**$4.5 million spent in 2016**

Leveraged Funds Narrative:
The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho has been implementing river restoration projects in the main stem of the Kootenai River to improve morphology, riparian and aquatic habitat conditions for native fish and wildlife species. The following 2 projects were implemented during the 2015 and 2016 construction seasons.

The Bonners Ferry Island project area is located upstream of the US Highway 95/2 Bridge. Restoration activities included building two islands on existing mid-channel bars; excavating three deep pools in the riverbed; building two pool-forming structures; stabilizing banks; and establishing new areas of riparian habitat along the north and south shorelines of the river. These restoration actions improve habitat conditions for adult and juvenile Kootenai River white sturgeon, bull trout, burbot, and other native fish and wildlife.

The Straight Reach project area is located downstream of the Union Pacific Railroad Bridge. Restoration activities included creation of two pool-forming structures and placement of rock substrate clusters on the river bottom. The pool-forming structures provide areas for Kootenai River white sturgeon and other native fish to rest during their migration through this reach. The rock clusters on the river bottom provide suitable areas for Kootenai River white sturgeon to attach eggs and provide places for very young sturgeon to hide.

2. **CFLRP progress to date towards restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal**. (How it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan* and fuels treatment summary effectiveness report)

Due in part to a warm and dry spring, fire personnel from around the forest came together to accomplish over 500 acres of prescribed burning within the CFLR project area during the months of April and May. These burns reduced natural fuel loads, mitigated slash left from timber harvest operations, and returned fire to the ecosystem. All accomplishments occurred within the wildland-urban interface (WUI), specifically in and around the communities of Eastport and Naples. Two-hundred acres of this took place within dry-forest habitats immediately adjacent to private property and high-use recreational facilities. Historically, these forest types burned every few decades with a low to moderate intensity; frequent burning would have resulted in low surface fuel loads, reduced ladder fuels, and more open stand conditions. However, natural fire has been absent since at least the 1920s and longer in some of the areas. Utilizing prescribed fire on these sites has resulted in conditions more typical of what would have been present historically, and therefore, a forest more resilient to future fire.

In addition to the application of prescribed fire, Forest Service crews and contractors contributed several hundred additional acres of mechanical fuels reduction treatments in high-priority areas, such as the community of Moyie Springs, Idaho. These treatments consisted of slashing small diameter trees and tall brush, followed by grapple-piling heavy surface fuels, and burning of the piles. Now that fuels have been reduced in all layers, future fire would be expected to burn with a low rate of spread, low flame lengths, and minimal probability of torching. Reduced fire behavior potential in the WUI will facilitate efficient and safe fire suppression, meet additional goals of fire management in the Forest Plan, and help meet the goals of the 10-year Comprehensive Strategy.

North Idaho forests are very productive, and therefore, mature forests are often dense with ladder fuels and tight tree canopies. When fire-danger is high, these forest conditions can contribute to undesirable fire behavior in the WUI –high flame lengths and the potential for fast-moving crown fire resulting in severe impacts to timber, soils, municipal water supplies, and private property. The Twentymile project area, near Naples, Idaho (a community-at-risk as defined in the CWPP), is an example of one area where this risk is high. To successfully treat fuels in all layers, it was determined that timber harvest would be necessary first in order to open the canopy and minimize the crown fire hazard prior to treating the surface fuels. In 2016, the applicability of this first-entry was tested, as an early-season lightning storm moved through the Twentymile area, igniting a fire within a treatment unit. Although the surface fuels had not yet been treated, timber harvest had occurred, removing the potential for fire movement into and through the overstory trees. Because of this, the fire stayed on the ground, allowing suppression resources more time to respond and attack the fire directly. Had surface fuels been treated prior to the fire, it may have been suppressed during initial attack and with fewer resources (resulting in a lower suppression cost), but the results were a success, nonetheless. Ultimately, the fire was contained to the treatment unit (23 acres), with minimal damage to the residual timber, soils and aquatic resources, and no damage to private property or the communication infrastructure upslope of the fire area.

The Bonners Ferry Ranger District had a wildfire preparedness (WFPR04) budget of approximately $340,000. The CFLR project area is roughly equal to the district boundary, so the district's preparedness costs can all be ascribed to the proposal area. This included all salaries, training, fleet and resource costs that are involved with the Bonner's Ferry District preparedness program. Some preparedness staff were utilized in the planning and

implementation of landscape level fuels reduction treatments. This included the treatment of post-harvest activity fuels and broadcast burning of natural fuels.

The 2016 fire season brought an average fire load to the National Forest System (NFS) lands within the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI) project area. Fuel moistures and fire danger indices were average from the first part of June through the end of September. The district took initial attack action on 9 fires and successfully controlled 8 of those fires in the initial attack phase for a total of 1.5 acres. Of these 9 fires, two occurred in areas previously treated under the CFLR project. Due to these previous treatments, one fire was controlled at 23 acres (referenced above) and the other fire was quickly suppressed at a ½ acre. There were no fires managed for resource benefit during the season and the total suppression cost for 2016 was $155,000.

3. **What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages provided for the TREAT tool**?

Some basic background information:

- All biological surveys, marking, and layout are done with force account crews.
- Prescribed burning (both activity fuel and natural fuels) is accomplished with force account crews.
- Planting and thinning is done primarily via contract, but the contractors are all from out of area.

Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here – Restoration documents cflrp TREAT User Guide 2015 1005.

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

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	**9**	**13**	**420,117**	**523,054**
Forest and watershed restoration component	**11**	**12**	**103,548**	**133,916**
Mill processing component	**12**	**30**	**663,811**	**1,204,642**
Implementation and monitoring	**10**	**13**	**424,550**	**511,652**
Contracted Monitoring and Firewood	**0**	**0**	**12,165**	**13,192**

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

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	**18**	**26**	**857,381**	**1,067,457**
Forest and watershed restoration component	**18**	**20**	**171,205**	**222,719**
Mill processing component	**24**	**59**	**1,327,623**	**2,409,284**
Implementation and monitoring	**23**	**29**	**911,951**	**1,099,050**
Contracted Monitoring and Firewood	**0**	**0**	**24,329**	**26,383**

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.

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?**

In addition to job creation and income for local communities, implementation of the KVRI CFLRP has resulted in improved understanding of local resource issues among the community and real improvements to the community's watershed. Numerous public meetings have been conducted within the KVRI area to explain the need for restoration across the landscape and the specifics of how proposed projects will accomplish this restoration. Field trips to discuss the current CFLRP planning areas (Deer Creek, and Boulder) were conducted this past field season. Participants on these trips included members of the KVRI Forestry Subcommittee and many other interested individuals from throughout Boundary and Bonner Counties. The field trips have provided a great forum for information sharing and a chance to exchange thoughts and ideas with groups that share a common interest in restoration. It gives resource specialists a chance to explain how logging, prescribed burning, roads, culverts, AOPs, and streams are all interconnected in the ecosystem and explain how our restoration projects benefit this ecosystem. Field trips visited many sites in the proposed project areas and also sites where similar activities have taken place to better explain the "before and after" of treatment activities.

Congressional staffers from north Idaho regularly attend meetings and field trips to keep abreast of the restoration activities and local opportunities provided as a result of this work. This past field season, KVRI played host to all of Senator Risch's staffers from throughout Idaho and took them on a field trip to see some of the recent restoration work accomplished in the Twentymile Creek project. Local Forest Service staff explained the value of this restoration work and how the work benefits both the environment and the community. This was the first time many of these congressional staffers had been exposed to timber sales and restoration work on forested landscapes. They left with a far greater appreciation of the work occurring in north Idaho.

In FY2016, road maintenance, road reconstruction, and culvert upgrades occurred in the Kreist Creek and Brushy Mission project areas. These treatments will result in safer access on forest roads and improved water quality for the local community in the future. These activities further benefit the local community by providing job opportunities for local contractors. This job creation will be tracked through survey forms sent to contractors who worked on forest service projects in FY16 and will continue to be part of all such future contracts.

The increased miles of trails maintained and reconstructed as part of CFLRP has resulted in far greater volunteer opportunities for individuals and groups who have interest in giving something back to their public lands. It has also provided many opportunities for local youth to be employed in our summer trails program. These youth and volunteers contribute an immense amount of work in support of improved trails and watersheds while building a foundation as future stewards of our public lands.

The increased emphasis on restoration work on local trails has allowed the recreation program to diversify its workforce by partnering with outside non-profit organizations through programs like Bridging Cultures. This program made it possible for four diverse youth to travel from their homes in large cities (Miami and Los Angeles) to Bonners Ferry and work side-by-side with other youth on the trails and recreation crews. This program was recently recognized with a Chief's Award for volunteer programs.

5. **Describe the multiparty monitoring process, parties involved and indicators being monitored.** Identify if at all any current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process.

National Indicators

Of the five national indicators (Ecological, Fire Costs, Jobs/Economics, Leveraged Funds, and Collaboration) developed by the Forest Service and partners, two were integrated into the monitoring plan (Jobs/Economics and Ecological).

Local Indicators

The monitoring plan for the KVRI CFLRP includes the following local indicators and the parties responsible for the monitoring.

Social Monitoring:

- *Indicator*: Improvement of Skills (Idaho Forest Group; IPNF)

Economic Monitoring:

- *Indicator:* Number and kind of jobs created (Idaho Forest Group; IPNF)
- *Indicator:* Income and Wages for Local Contractors and Workers (Industry representatives)
- *Indicator:* Diversity of Wood Products Produced (Industry representatives)
- *Indicator:* Value of Wood Products Produced (Industry representatives)

Ecological Monitoring: The Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) has the primary responsibilities for ecological monitoring because of quality control with data collection, data entry, and database management. The desire is that over time stakeholders and other volunteers can be trained and participate in the ecological monitoring.

- Vegetation Management Monitoring Elements
    - Vegetation Composition
    - Vegetation Structure
    - Acres treated by prescribed fire
- Aquatic Restoration Monitoring Elements
    - Change in miles of available habitat
    - Reductions in sediment delivery from improvement in roads in Riparian Conservation Areas and unstable land types
- Wildlife Habitat Restoration Monitoring Elements
    - Effectiveness of road management techniques
    - Vegetation as habitat components
    - Changes in road density
    - Changes in Bear Management Unit (BMU) standards
- Recreation Monitoring Elements
    - Miles of trail treated (maintained or reconstructed)

  - Miles of road maintained
  - Number of bridges replaced
- Invasive Species Monitoring Elements
  - Acres of weeds treated

We have just completed the fifth year of project implementation, and have been working to refine our monitoring protocols. We currently have performed or are in the process of performing the following monitoring in the key areas identified in our Monitoring Plan:

- Approximately 500 acres of natural fuels and logging slash burning was accomplished in the WUI areas around Eastport and Naples and monitoring is underway to determine how effective this has been in meeting the objectives of fuels reduction and site preparation for planting.
- Stocking surveys were completed on 1,487 acres and post treatment pre-commercial thin surveys on 10 acres within the project area. These surveys are the primary mechanism for monitoring vegetation composition and structure following treatment activities. These same areas are utilized to determine effectiveness of the treatment activities in meeting the silvicultural objectives. These areas are also instrumental in demonstrating the pre and post treatment condition of timber stands when visiting project areas with our collaborative.
- The Parker Ridge Fire burned approximately 6,720 acres within the CFLR project area and 3,921 of those acres were managed for resource benefit. A monitoring plan has been developed and plots have been established to assess the effectiveness of this fire in meeting the landscape objectives of the CFLR project.
- Recreation staff monitored the condition of the Parker Ridge Trail to assess damages as a result of the Parker Ridge fire of 2015. Work commenced to build water bars and other trail structures to reduce the potential for sediment to reach Parker Creek. The trail has been closed to stock animals until further repairs can be accomplished.
- Zone aquatics staff are continuing to track fish populations and the presence of fish barriers within our stream systems and prioritizing opportunities to upgrade these structures. All new and upgraded culverts and AOPs installed throughout the project area will be monitored to determine their effectiveness in providing additional miles of stream habitat.
- Zone wildlife staff has been tracking the changes in overall road densities within each Bear Management Unit (BMU) in the project area. They have also been monitoring the incremental gains, made by the Bonners Ferry Ranger District, in meeting the BMU standards outlined in the Grizzly Bear Access Amendment. All CFLR projects have the goal of balancing grizzly bear security needs and the need for road access. Currently work in being done in the Keno, Boulder, Grouse, and Bluegrass BMUs.
- Zone staff utilize the INFRA database together with WorkPlan to monitor and track the current status of the trail system and road system within the project area. This monitoring and planning is instrumental in prioritizing and accessing opportunities for improvements to these systems as we plan for each new project. An interactive program was made available on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest webpage in 2016 using data mined from INFRA. This programs allows the public to research the current status of all trails on the Forest.
- Zone weed and range staffs have been continually mapping the known populations of noxious weeds within the project area. An improved database and GPS equipment utilized in FY16 will allow for improved monitoring of the size of existing populations and the mapping of new populations. This information will allow for improved efforts in controlling these populations.
- Zone botanist and weed staff have established a monitoring unit within the Deer Creek project area to measure the effects of differing fuels treatments on existing populations of weed species.

The unit will have the same logging prescription, but the fuels will be treated in three different ways. These three subunits will then be monitored relative to existing and new populations of weeds.

6. **FY 2016 Planning and Implementation:**

The KVRI was chosen for a CFLRP proposal because the restoration needs were substantiated through Tribal, Federal, and State assessments. These assessments identified this area as a high priority for restoration and provided the foundation for effective treatments that would enhance ecosystem function and resiliency. The proposal's strategy uses this science to ensure balance between social and ecological needs such as watershed and ecosystem health, wildfire use and protection, recreation and public access, and economic sustainability for local communities.

The following landscape restoration treatment objectives were developed in support of the goals outlined in the assessments noted above:

- Reduce the risk of unwanted wildland fire on the landscape.
- Increase the resilience of the landscape to the effects of unwanted wildland fire in the event such a fire occurs.
- Increase the resilience of the forested landscape to insect and disease epidemics.
- Protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat.
- Increase the number of watersheds that are in fully functional hydrologic condition.
- Provide high quality outdoor recreational opportunities.
- Reduce the impacts from invasive species.
- Provide the opportunity for the utilization of a variety of wood products, including but not limited to lumber, biomass, and alternative energy sources.

The KVRI proposal was funded at $803,140 for FY2016 and met or exceeded many of the planned FY2016 CFLR targets. This success was particularly evident in program areas that weren't as weather dependent such as AOPs (1) culvert replacements (6), bridge replacements (1), forest vegetation established (319 acres) and improved (498 acres), and invasive plant management (361 acres). The most challenging targets to accomplish were those affected by the fire salvage efforts such as timber volume sold, timber volume harvested, and acres treated through timber sales, because of the tight timelines associated with harvesting fire-killed trees. Despite these challenges we were able to sell 2,874 ccf, harvest 14,742 ccf, treat 873 acres through timber sales. We were also able to treat 878 acres with prescribed fire, and accomplish 71 miles of road maintenance and improvement. The timber related accomplishments were accompanied by impressive accomplishments in other resource areas such as 19 acres of soil or water resources protected and trail maintenance and improvement on 390 miles of trails. The project also made 6,402 tons of material available for bio-energy production through vegetation treatments. Fire salvage schedules prevented us from accomplishing some targets this year, but in general, targets are becoming easier to accomplish because recent projects were planned with a greater eye towards the many restoration opportunities afforded us through the CFLR project. Any residual targets have been included in our out-year program of work.

The KVRI Forestry Subcommittee, a subset of the parent KVRI collaborative, met frequently in collaborative meetings and field trips during FY2016 in support of project planning on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District. The project planning for FY2016 consisted of NEPA on the Deer Creek, Boulder Creek EAs.

Of particular note in FY2016 is the Brushy Mission 2 stewardship project. This project involves timber harvest, planting, road maintenance, culvert replacement, and ATV trail construction around the Brush Lake recreation area. The road access to the fishing dock and campground has been in miserable shape for years and the campground has needed significant work. Even though no timber harvest has occurred yet, the purchaser chose to perform the service contract work in 2016. This work included road maintenance on the main road accessing the fishing dock and the campground loop. This road maintenance involved grading, graveling, ditching, and culvert replacement. This work significantly improved access and greatly reduced the amount of sediment reaching the creek and lake. This investment in the roads was also used as a match to for grant funds to upgrade the picnic tables, fire rings, and camp sites at the campground and to install a new outhouse at the fishing dock. The purchaser wasn't required to do this work prior to beginning the timber harvest, but choose to due to the importance of this site to the community and to help facilitate the opportunity for grant funds. The collaborative nature of this project was highlighted in an article carried by the local newspaper. It was also the subject of a short video that has been linked in Section 14 of this report.

FY 2016 Accomplishments Table

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	84 98 36 101 319	71,400 23,300 30,600 85,850	CFLN CWKV None RTRT
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	140.0 38.0 320.4 498.4	42,000 11,400 96,120	CFLN CWKV WFHF
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	361.9	38,000	CFLN
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	NA	NA	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	11.9 7.3 19.2	17,850 10,950	CFLN NFRR
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	NA	NA	

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
HBT-ENH-LAK				
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	1.9	225,000	CFLN
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	612.5 857.5 1,470	Integrated	CFLN NFRR
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	178	18,690	CFLN
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	29.15	58,300	CFLN
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	41.93	83,860	CFLN
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0.0*		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0.15	72,940	CFLN
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0.006	3,000	CFLN
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	1	225,000	CFLN
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	4.91 35.52 0.50 13.79 23.30 230.40 308.42	1,964 14,208 200 5,516 9,320 92,160	CMTL CMXN NFRW None SRS2 WFHF
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	1.40 20.62 0.50 3.39 8.50 47.30 81.71	1,400 20,620 500 3,390 8,500 47,300	CMTL CMXN NFRW None SRS2 WFHF

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Number of new *recreation* bridges constructed or replaced BRDG-NEW-ML1-2	Number	1	225,00	CFLN
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	NA	NA	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	873	0.00	None
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	14,742	0.00	None
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	2,412.2 40.0 422.0 2,874.2	0.00	CFLN NFTM SSSS
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	6,402.72	128,054	None
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	109.0 356.4 465.4	10,900 35,640	CFLN WFHF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	127 55 56 21 154 413	31,750 13,750 14,000 5,250 38,500	CFLN CWFS CWKV PTNR WFHF
Acres of harvest-related woody fuels treated TMBR-TMBR-BRSH-DSPSL	Acres	640		BDBD
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	NA	NA	

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	NA	NA	

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
Total in FY16	3,784.90
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, FY15, and FY16 (as applicable- projects selected in FY2012 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 – 2,300 acres (from previous annual report) FY13 – 2,440 acres (from previous annual report) FY14 – 5,795 acres (from previous annual report) FY15 – 8,263 acres (from previous annual report) FY16 – 3,785 acres (database estimate) Total Treatment Footprint as of FY16 – 22,583 acres

7. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2016 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.**

Fire salvage efforts resulting from the large fires in FY2015 was the most significant on-the-ground challenge that occurred in FY2016. This unexpected workload required most staff to focus on NEPA related to fire salvage and as a result, the NEPA for the Deer Creek project wasn't completed and the subsequent timber sale wasn't offered in FY2016. This caused a delay in target accomplishment and in the ability to get future work contracted. Unaccomplished targets will be moved into future fiscal years. The INFRA database wouldn't allow road storage to be input, so we weren't able to get credit for 3 miles of road storage in the Mission Brush project area.

8. **Projected FY 2017 Accomplishments:**

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	150	127,500
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	400	42,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	6	150,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1,000	Integrated
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	1	10,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	5	50,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	2	20,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	22,000	NA
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	12,000	240,000
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	50,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	1350	337,500

Out-year Planning and Implementation - The benefits of working with KVRI in a collaborative fashion as projects are developed has been obvious for many years, but CFLR funding is allowing us to realize more fruits of this labor by having the additional funding to focus more heavily on the restoration component of our projects during implementation. Having this funding allows everyone in this Collaborative to look harder for opportunities to improve resources during our field trips and meetings, because we have the funds to make that

work happen. The current projects in Deer Creek and Boulder Creek, will benefit most directly from the combination of a strong collaborative effort combined with funding to get work done on the ground because we can truly focus on CFLR opportunities from the ground up in these project areas. The community has been instrumental in assisting with the development of recreation opportunities within the Deer Creek Project Area such as better road access, snowmobile parking area, and restoration of the Salomon Lake Campground to reduce sedimentation problems. In addition to timber harvest and improved road access, the Boulder Creek project will create an interpretive site at the old Boulder Creek town site. This will be a collaborative effort between staff areas in recreation and cultural resources.

In FY 2017 we will see the continued collaborative planning and development of the Deer Creek and Boulder Creek projects. It will also involve the planning and field work for the Camp Dawson and Robin Hood projects. These two projects will be CEs under authorities in the Farm Bill. They will also utilize a regionally funded NEPA Strike Team to perform the analysis. The purpose and need, as identified by the KVRI collaborative group for these four projects is to:

1. Improve and maintain forest health in the ecosystem composition, structure, and diversity of the landscape by providing for tree species and stocking levels similar to historic levels which will better resist insects, diseases and wildfire.

2. Improve habitat and forage for big game through vegetation treatments and broadcast burning.

3. Enhance the scenic integrity of the area by softening the boundaries of previous harvest units and avoiding straight lines and hard edges when designing treatment areas within these projects.

4. Maximize opportunities to utilize forest products and provide economic opportunity through restoration work.

The Deer Creek project is scheduled to have a decision signed in May 2017 and a timber sale offered in August. The District will meet this fall and winter with the KVRI Collaborative to continue discussions on the Boulder Creek, Camp Dawson, and Robin Hood projects as we continue to move these projects through the NEPA. The busy fire salvage efforts in FY2016 across the Forest have resulted in some adjustments to out-year project schedules. Implementation of the Boulder project has been moved to FY2018; and the Camp Dawson and Robin Hood projects to FY2019.

9. **Planned accomplishment funding justification for FY 2017/18:**

The KVRI proposal was funded at a total of $1,462,000 for FY2018. Our proposal, as submitted, identified projects that require environmental analysis. FY2018 targets will be accomplished primarily through treatments in the Deer Creek, Twenty-mile, Kreist Creek, Hellroaring Creek, Brushy Mission, and Boulder Creek project areas. The Deer Creek and Boulder projects are still in the planning process and will have a decision signed in FY2017 and FY2018 respectively. The NEPA has been completed in the other project areas and treatment activities are either on-going or will begin soon. A meeting has been scheduled with the KVRI Forestry Subcommittee, a subset of the parent Collaborative, in January and with Boundary County Commissioners in December to review and discuss a priority program of work for FY2017 and to receive a briefing of projects slated for FY2018 through FY2026; the Forest Service maintains the decision space for all implementation, and

all work is subject to the NEPA. The program of work for FY2018, although not yet reviewed by collaborative at this level of detail, includes projects with the following objectives: prescribed burning (1850 ac), invasive plant management (400 ac), culvert upgrades (5), fish passage/culvert replacement (3), road decommissioning (3 miles), road maintenance (30 miles), commercial timber harvest (1,500 ac or 15 mmbf), biomass utilization (12,000 green tons), pre-commercial thinning (250 ac), reforestation (150 ac), trail reconstruction (2 mi), instream fisheries improvement (6 mi), allotment weed treatments (150 ac), and trail maintenance (80 miles). These projects are consistent with the original proposal and no deviations are planned at this time. Accomplishments may vary considerably depending on completion dates of NEPA, and when the purchaser actually begins work in a particular sale area. However, as we complete more NEPA we will have greater opportunities to complete more restoration work throughout the life of the CFLR project.

We plan to continue and meet with KVRI Forestry Subcommittee throughout FY2017 to update them on the status of the Deer Creek, Boulder, Camp Dawson and Robin Hood planning, and other target accomplishments from implementation. It is still anticipated that Deer Creek will have a decision signed in FY2017, and Boulder in FY2018.

There are no significant differences in FY 2017/18 that haven't already been described in previous annual reports. A meeting with all resource areas and the budget shop will be scheduled this winter to discuss accomplishments to date and to formulate a more strategic implementation plan as these projects move forward.

KVRI Contact List

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10. **New approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2016** (both in-kind contributions and through agreements):

We have continued to strengthen our relationship with Idaho State Parks and Recreation to receive grants for improving and maintaining motorized recreation opportunities within the project area. These funds are instrumental to providing recreation on trails that are maintained to prevent negative environmental impacts.

We are fostering a relationship with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to acquire funds for making improvements to stream habitat throughout the project area. The USFWS has funds available for this type of work, but don't manage significant acres of land, so they depend on the Forest Service to do this type of restoration work.

11. **Media recap**

Of particular note in FY2016 is the Brushy Mission 2 stewardship project. This project involves timber harvest, planting, road maintenance, culvert replacement, and ATV trail construction around the Brush Lake recreation area. The road access to the fishing dock and campground has been in miserable shape for years and the campground has needed significant work. Even though no timber harvest has occurred yet, the purchaser chose to perform the service contract work in 2016. This work included road maintenance on the main road accessing the fishing dock and the campground loop. This road maintenance involved grading, graveling, ditching, and culvert replacement. This work significantly improved access and greatly reduced the amount of sediment reaching the creek and lake. This investment in the roads was also used as a match to for grant funds to upgrade the picnic tables, fire rings, and camp sites at the campground and to install a new outhouse at the fishing dock. The purchaser wasn't required to do this work prior to beginning the timber harvest, but choose to due to the importance of this site to the community and to help facilitate the opportunity for grant funds. The collaborative nature of this project was highlighted in an article carried by the local newspaper.
Link to short video - Brush Lake Story USFS

In the summer of 2016 North Zone Forest Service Fish/Hydro personnel along with a private contractor replaced the existing culvert on Wall Creek with a bottomless arch Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP). Previously Wall Creek water passage under the road was impaired by restricting fish passage. The AOP has restored access to beneficial habitat upstream for the resident population of westslope cutthroat trout.

In April 2016 the Idaho Panhandle NF fire personnel accomplished prescribed burning in the Ruby Copper project area. Approximately 200 acres occurred on dry-sites (which consist primarily of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir) to reduce fuel loading in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and to return fire to the ecosystem. Utilizing prescribed fire on these sites has resulted in conditions more typical of what would have been present historically, and therefore, a forest more resilient to future fire.

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): _____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): _____

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