CFLR Project (Name/Number):
National Forest(s):

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

The NEW Vision 2020 CFLR project generated $2,905,566 in match from Forest Service funds, stewardship credits, and partnership contributions for a total of $11,855,565. CFLR investments totaled $3,671,724. FY2017 funds brought the NEW Forest Vision 2020 project to a total of $28,604,383 in CFLR, HPRP, and matching funds. The life of project match is 59% CFLR/HPRP and 41% matching funds. The life-of-project match is expected to be reach 50% as projects progress from the planning stage to implementation.

a. FY17 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017**
CFLN14	$45925
CFLN	$1995246.26

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year.

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017**
NFWF17	$199,241
NFVW17	$1,431,312

This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017**
NFWF – PAS Reported	$36417
WFHF – PAS Reported	$16712
SSCC	$29176
WFHF	$1170

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017**
Joint Chief's Landscape Restoration Project	$595298
Burned Area Emergency Response Rehab (See Item 9)	$222888
BDBD	$231117
Employee matching time on CFLR projects charged to non-CFLR job codes	$75268
CMLG (Contracts not charged to CFLR job code)	$100000
NFVW (Contracts not charged to CFLR job code)	$170000
NFWF (Contracts not charged to CFLR job code)	$17326
K740 (Contracts not charged to CFLR job code)	$156838
NFMP / NFVW (Contract not charged to CFLR job code)	$45000
RTRT (Contracts not charged to CFLR job code)	279913
CWK2 / WFHF (Contracts not charged to CFLR job code)	30000

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the gPAS expenditure report, minus the Washington Office funds listed in the box above and any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) listed in the box below.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017**
Title 2	184815

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

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017**
Range Permittees	$9276
Forest Inventory and Analysis	$67333
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	$114485

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017**
Washington State University	$68269
Conservation Northwest	$3500
Local Volunteers	$10459
Northwest Youth Corp	$89719
Oregon State University	$17721
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$4998
Rocky Mountain Research Station	$8000
Boy Scouts of America	$1000
Pacific Northwest Research Station	$26048

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

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY17)	**Totals**
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY17	$292820

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY17 were captured in previous reports. This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2017 (one page maximum).

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 and post-fire flood mitigation	Tribal land within CFLR landscape	$350,000	Partner Funds	Colville Confederated Tribes
310 acres of Fuel reduction thinning and prescribed fire	State Land Adjacent to the FS Lands in the CFLR landscape	$155,000	Partner Funds	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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

We have entered into a Good Neighbor agreement with the Washington State in one of our CFRLP project areas. This agreement is the start of developing a long term relationship with Washington State agencies and facilitate comprehensive restoration activities cross border.

The fuels treatment that Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife completed this year is adjacent to recent fuels projects on the Colville National Forest and provides a large treated landscape.

2. Please tell us about the CFLR **project's progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal**, and **how it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan***.

This past year, the Three Rivers and Republic Ranger Districts accomplished a great amount of service contract work. It was a rather wet fall 2016 through spring 2017 in NE Washington (it generally rained or snowed from October through May), so our prescribed burning accomplishments were somewhat limited. That did allow us however, to prioritize funding and management of our fuels contracts. As a side note, our near record wet winter and spring was followed by one of the driest summers in recent memory. We were spelled a severe wildfire season in NE WA however, because we spent nearly two months under an inversion of thick wildfire smoke from fires in Montana, western Washington and Oregon. That inversion of smoky haze greatly reduced the convective weather patterns that typically give us our lightning storms.

Fuel Treatments

Our fuels program across large portions of the CFLR project area, focus on a suite of fuel treatments aimed at reducing hazardous fuels and improving forest health. Other than prescribed burning, our fuel reduction activities

range from piling (both by hand and by machine), pre-commercial thinning for ladder fuel reduction, and mastication. These activities are accomplished primarily by service contract work. The treatments are placed strategically, often to improve defensible space along road corridors and property boundaries. The work also is done typically in conjunction with commercial harvest treatments under Stewardship Contracts that further enhance our forest restoration efforts.

Our other fuel reduction activities (non-prescribed burning) are vital to increasing our 'treated footprint' across our landscapes. Although these treatments do not get the same 'highlighted' attention our landscape underburning receives, they provide us more assurances of being able to complete our work because they do not come up against as many weather constraints. This past year our service work focus was grapple piling and some understory thinning and piling.

Accomplishments:

- Approximately 450 acres of grapple piling
- Approximately 450 acres of hand piling
- Just over 400 acres of understory thinning
- Approximately 300 acres of pile burning prior to getting weathered out for the year

Other important service contract work that does not indicate a direct fuels reduction accomplishment is hand fireline construction. Although our fire crews spend portions of the summer completing fireline construction on some of our prescribed underburn units, there is a substantial amount of that work that we cannot complete due to our fire suppression responsibilities. Thus we contract out fireline construction to ensure our underburn units are fully prepped and prepared for implementation.

- This past year we had approximately 16 miles of fireline constructed via service work.

The funding from CFLR was key to our service contract success, and as important, it furthers our support and partnership with outside entities (RMEF, WADNR & Job Corps) by pairing that funding with other monies (Joint Chief's, Stewardship retained receipts.) These partnerships add great value to telling our story of the all the work being completed in our CFLR area. Additionally, by pairing CFLR funding with other monies, we are more efficient with our service contracts and able to complete critical treatments outside of CFLR. This past year we accomplished:

- Approximately 150 acres of grapple piling
- Approximately 300 acres of hand piling

Summit Pierre Stewardship- grapple piling, pre and post

In summation of this past year, our fuels program achieved great successes in the CFLR area. Our accomplishments did not include our typical underburning successes due to one of the wettest years on record for NE Washington, but that did not prevent us from moving forward with our other activities.

Once again, the mix of funding and resources in the CFLR area helped us tell our story of fuels reduction and how it blends with forest restoration and improving resiliency.

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.

The majority of woody material (about 78%) harvested in the NEW Forest Vision 2020 area was purchased by a local sawmill, Vaagens Brother's Lumber. They in turn may sell the larger material (about 10%) to the local veneer and plywood manufacturer, Boise Cascade. Vaagens Brother's Lumber is also associated with the paper/pulp mill and a small percentage (3%) of the material may go to that mill. The Forest also completed some small post and pole sales in the local area. A remaining 5% of the material is expected to end up at the Avista Kettle Falls Generating Station. The percentages are the similar for both CFLN and non-CFLN projects across the Forest.

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY17 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	41	66	3,512,376	4,866,073
Forest and watershed restoration component	20	24	288,263	536,106

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Mill processing component	66	197	4,323,117	11,422,838
Implementation and monitoring	41	50	1,261,377	1,630,019
Other Project Activities	2	2	78,250	133,186
TOTALS:	**169**	**339**	**9,463,383**	**18,588,221**

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	41	66	3,512,376	4,866,073
Forest and watershed restoration component	31	37	469,309	841,158
Mill processing component	66	197	4,323,117	11,422,838
Implementation and monitoring	55	71	2,207,112	2,852,148
Other Project Activities	4	6	180,666	307,504
TOTALS:	**197**	**377**	**10,692,580**	**20,289,721**

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).

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
% Locally retained contracts	Our monitoring showed that the percent of locally retained contracts was lower in the	NEW Forest Vision 2020 Economics Reports

Indicator	**Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges**	**Links to reports or other published materials (if available)**
	CFLR area versus the rest of the Forest. This is mainly due to largescale construction projects such as road reconstruction and culvert upgrades. There may be a lack of contractors that do this type of work. The greatest gains came from Stewardship contracts, for which 41 percent of contracts let through the CFLRP went to local businesses, compared to only 22 percent for all non-CFLRP stewardship contracts. Recommendations for increasing local benefits include: Increase use of stewardship contracts, Use agreements to meet local objectives, Hold a Contractor / Purchaser Meeting / Training, Conduct a tri-county workforce assessment	
Project partnership composition	Our partner list has been growing. Our monitoring has garnered interest from universities, FS research labs, the Colville Confederated Tribes, and volunteers. We have also entered into a Good Neighbor Agreement with Washington State to work on a project within the CFLR area.	
Tribal Connections	We are also working with the Colville Tribe on 2 cross border projects to do landscape treatments in the CFLRP. The Tribal Forest Protection Act	

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Relationship building/collaborative work	The monitoring we have been doing has increased the collaborative's knowledge base and support of the CFLRP. The Forest is also funding a facilitator for the Collaborative.	NEW Forest Vision 2020 Monitoring

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).

Our monitoring plan originally had 14 questions. The monitoring team has added two more. Each question has multiple monitoring components.

1. How much did fuel project investment defer wildfire costs? This question was answered using the R-CAT model by the Forest Fire Staff. We found that we are not going to realize a cost savings over the entire CFLRP area. Since most of the wildfire starts occur outside of our active treatment areas and we have a policy to put out every fire, costs associated with fighting fires outside of our treatment areas are figuring into the cost analysis associated with the R-Cat model. We are not going to see any reduction in the cost of large wildfires (>300 acres) across the CFLRP area, but savings and treatment effectiveness will be seen along the Forest boundary (WUI) and are more project specific which will be shown in the results of the other monitoring questions. Further analysis of cost savings for small fires within the project areas is underway.

2. Did we move departure of stand structure, understory and landscape pattern toward a more sustainable condition? University of Washington researchers measured reference conditions and then compared treatments to reference conditions. We found that treatment efforts are hitting density targets and shifting composition towards resilient species. Prescriptions targets are higher than reference in some cases. Megaclumps are outside range of conditions of baseline plots, counting on fire to break up mega clumps. Prescribed Fire and wildfire expanded openings and reduced density, but severity and effects were varied. We are going to continue to look at the functional effects of different forest overstory spatial patterns on snow retention, tree regeneration, growth, and mortality, non-tree vegetation, and micro-climate such as temperature and light.

3. Did we alter tree species composition to more resilient stands? University of Washington found that treatment efforts are hitting density targets and shifting composition towards resilient species. Prescriptions targets are higher than reference in some cases. Spacing based and some BA treatments can be more uniform than reference plots or at lower end. Missing medium and large clumps and large openings. Large skips are outside the range of conditions of reference plots. They recommended that future prescriptions have clear reasons for large skips, burn the large clumps, and manage for smaller skips

/ large clumps, or thin through some skips. They said many prescription approaches can work: BA+ clumps, Species based DxD, ICO, etc.

4. What type of variable density prescription is suitable for the range of CNF's mixed conifer forest? University of Washington measured for reference conditions to get variable densities by biophysical type. The found that clump size distributions, open space distributions, and density must all be balanced with respect to current conditions and objectives. They reviewed various ways to measure restoration success at multiple scales. At the Stand Scale, stand measurements are most appropriate. At the watershed and larger, LiDar is a good tool to show how we match up with reference after treatment. We could apply LiDar to the whole forest, but accuracy would be low.

5. How does the project affect late old successional forest and winter range? University of Washington will be assessing this with LiDar at 15 years from implementation of NEW Forest Vision 2020.

6. Do our treatments reduce risk for crown fire and for how long does the effect last? The Rocky Mountain Research Station measured stands from past sales. They found that fuels reduction benefits typically last about 15-20 years.

7. Did we maintain or improve water quality, quantity, and watershed function? The forest placed reference sites in numerous streams throughout the project area. Revisits will occur in 2019. The Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) modelled impacts to water yield by carrying out a series of WEPP computer simulations for the Orient watershed. The model will simulated both impacts from our project and from a large wildfire. The Geomorphic Road Analysis and Inventory Package GRAIP assessment was conducted during summer FY14-15. This work showed that we could not treat enough to affect quantity.

8. What is the anticipated influence of roads and the road restoration on in-channel conditions and water quality and streamflow? The Forest Service installed road sediment measuring sites on 3 locations – high use road, low use road, and closed road. Preliminary results indicate that high use road site eroded more sediment that the other two sites.

9. How did our historic activities (timber harvest, firewood cutting) affect and how are our existing activities affecting snag numbers and distribution? The University of Washington monitoring will be looking at this with LiDar and stand data.

10. Does the management of nest buffers and post-fledging areas and timing of activity restrictions adequately protect goshawks and keep them from abandoning an area? The Colville National Forest, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Conservation Canines, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and local volunteers are tracking the responses of goshawks to treatments. The goshawks are fitted with gps transmitters. The data shows duration of the birds in stand types. The preliminary data is showing promising results to understanding how to design units to limit disturbance of goshawks.

11. Are our management activities regenerating aspen and other hardwoods at levels that will maintain or spread the clones? The Forest Service is measuring browse from different ungulates using a mix of fencing in recently treated areas.

12. Do management activities affect big game use of an area, and is the condition and amount of edible vegetation adequate to maintain desired big game populations? Washington State University, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Forest Service have measured deer browse in forest stands under various treatments. They found that treatments do benefit big game for a period of about 15 years, since the stand is still conducive to plant growth.

13. Did our restoration treatments provide source habitats for focal terrestrial species? Oregon State University and the Forest Service are measuring moth densities in various treatments. The moths are the prey base for focal terrestrial species. The results have not been presented.

14. How does CFLRP affect Tri-County Economics The Economics monitoring was completed in 2016. Stewardship contracts showed increase in local capture with CFLR. 100% of timber sold went to local mills. Between FY12-15, CFLR accounted for between 31 and 58 percent of total restoration spending (average 46%) However, the share and value of dollars that stayed local declined. Local contractors were awarded fewer set-aside contracts and slightly more non set-aside contracts.

15. Post-Fire Treatment Monitoring We have added monitoring on fuel succession & build up over time in our post-fire treatment areas. The PNW, Pacific Wildland Fire Sciences Lab and University of Washington is monitoring how fuels affect regeneration densities in a future reburn. They are also monitoring how post-fire treatments affect how tree densities and composition develop over time and what vegetation communities develop after high severity fire. Snag decay and fall rates are being monitored to understand wildlife values after high severity fire. We are also monitoring the economics/viability of wood utilization one year post-fire.

16. How are forest management practices such as thinning and prescribed burning affecting the cultural practices of local tribes and communities for generations to come? Another added monitoring involved tribal values and treatments. This monitoring had two parts. The first part was to determine understory vegetation response to wildfire within areas with and without prior broadcast burning and mechanical thinning. The second part was to determine where USFS treatment areas and cultural values of our tribal collaborators overlap and how the USFS can better manage these treatment areas to promote the values of interest to the Colville Confederated Tribes within the V2020 area. The majority of the tribal respondents were in favor of prescribed fire and wildfire. They had concerns regarding mechanical thinning were about combining with fire to reduce fuel loading and return nutrients into the soil. There was a recurring theme about the importance of water.

    As most of our monitoring is wrapping up, there will still be some questions left unanswered until 2024. We plan on reflying the CFLR project area to acquire LiDar. We will compare pre and post project results using LiDAR. We also plan on updating our economics report in the next few years.

6. **FY 2017 accomplishments** * means blank cell

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1148	151,370
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1448	274,417
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	461.8	12,221
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	*	*
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	281.01	*
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	57	$120,602
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	14.168	$792,366
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	2764.71	$1,283,331
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	*	*
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	*	6.4 miles were accomplished. Our INFRA data manager was

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
			not available to get the roads data recorded accurately. $148,350
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	*	*
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	*	*
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	*	*
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	6	$486,605
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	114.781	$194,753
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	*	*
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	26.25	$91,035
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1157	$58,553 marking contract. Does not include

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
			cost of timber sale operator
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	*	*
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	37646.11	*
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	210.5	$13,566
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	4678	$301,479
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	*	*
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	*	*
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS *(note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)*	Acres	1148	$151,370

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished *(note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)*	Acres	1172	$126,719

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

7. **FY 2017 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

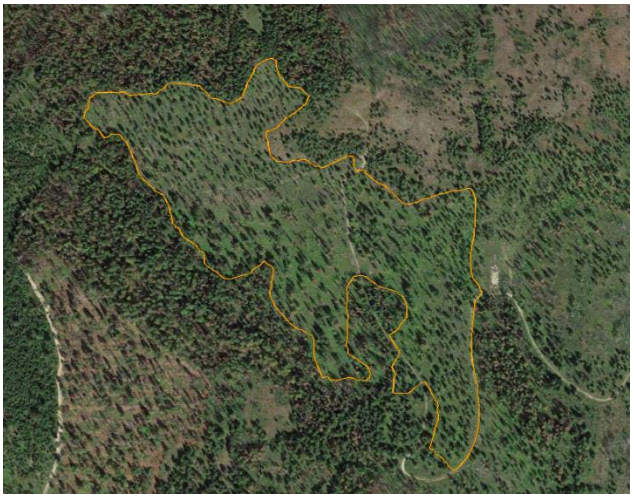
The sixth year of implementation was completed in the NEW Forest Vision 2020 project. Partners and Forest Service staff comprised a dedicated team that accomplished numerous restoration projects. The ten-year priorities of the project are to increase ecosystem resilience in light of disturbance, restore old growth structure and function, and reduce wildfire risk and wildfire management costs. The Colville NF plans to accomplish the priorities 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 Confederated Tribes Reservation. The following summarizes accomplishments captured in PAS and those that were not correctly coded to the CFLR project in time for the PAS report pull.

Accomplishments

- We have thirteen active large-scale ecosystem restoration projects that are intended to reduce fuel loading and restore the forest to a resilient level. The projects are in various stages from marking and layout to active harvest, and from harvest to follow-up fuels treatments. About 80% (371,000 ac.) 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.

- In FY 2017, 37,646 ccf of timber was awarded in the CFLR area. The total awarded so far is 246,641 ccf. The total is 61% so far of the Vision 2020 project goals for timber volume.

Aerial Imagery: Pre-burn/treatment



Post-burn/treatment

- A total of 4,889 acres of fuels were treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire within the NEW Forest Vision 2020 landscape in FY2016. About 4,678 acres were in the WUI and 211 acres were not in a WUI. The total area treated after five years of implementation is 85,782 acres (54,617 non-WUI and 31,166 acres WUI). The total area treated is about 63% of the 136,000 acres that were estimated to be treated in the proposal.

- The Northwest Youth Corp partnered with the Colville NF on range improvement projects, fuels reduction projects, erosion control, and reduction of environmental effects of recreation from use of trails and camp sites.

- About 462 acres of noxious weeds were treated in FY2017. A total of 8,576 acres have been treated to date. We are at nearly 95% of our goal of treating 9,000 acres.

- Fourteen miles of stream were improved this FY. The six year stream improvement total is 67 miles. The total is greater than the initial goal of 40 miles of stream improvement. The work was accomplished through culvert upgrades for fish passage, road improvements that reduced sedimentation, and restoration work on recreation sites by the Northwest Youth Corp.

- We reconstructed or maintained 115 miles of trails and 6.4 miles of roads to reduce effects to aquatic species across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 area. We were able to rebuild all of the drainage features in the Kettle Crest Trail system. We have completed resurfacing of our high use riparian road segments. These two accomplishments significantly reduces the sedimentation related to roads and trails in the CFLR project area.

8. **The WO will use spatial data provided in the databases of record close to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification**.

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

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2017	8631 acres

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2017)	82,047 acres

If you did not use the EDW estimate, please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

The database estimate appears accurate.

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2017 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).

The FY 2017 program will continue to work under the guidance of the original CFLR project proposal, the Colville NF Restoration Strategy, and with the input of our collaborators. Due to a very wet Spring, numerous road repairs were made across the CFLR area.

Our INFRA data manager was not available to get the roads data recorded as CFLR accomplishments.

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	8375	0	0
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	1000	1000	40,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	2	2	900,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	57	2500	1,000,000

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	3	3	50,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	0	400,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	17	17	400,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF		30,000	2,000,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	NA	NA	NA
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	500	100,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	4000	4000	1,000,000

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2019 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

11. **Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2018/19 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

The Forest vegetation established will not be completed. The Forest no longer has a large scale planting program as it did when the proposal was submitted. At the time of submittal, one of the tools was to clear cut stands for stand reinitiation. The Forest does not use this tool to the same degree.

Due to the large fires in 2015, we are a year behind in our vegetation management program.

We also plan to accomplish more terrestrial habitat enhancement through fuels and vegetation treatment projects than planned. We were not calculating fuels and vegetation treatments toward target in our plan.

12. **Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years**. If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.
Our Collaborative has been working with the County Commissioners on a larger collaborative group.

13. **Did you project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2017** (both In-Kind contributions and through agreements)? (No more than one page):

- We completed our Good Neighbor Agreement with Washington State. The Washington Department of Natural Resources will be administering a timber sale for us.
- The Colville Confederated Tribes has expressed interest in our newest project area to come online. This area is adjacent to the tribal / Forest Service boundary.
- Our Collaborative is being facilitated by Sustainable Northwest.

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

Signatures:

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

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

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