CFLR Project (Name/Number): North East Washington Forest Vision 2020 / 21

National Forest(s): Colville National Forest

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

The NEW Vision 2020 CFLR project generated $4,047,451 in match from Forest Service funds, stewardship credit limits, and partnership contributions for a total of $15,903,016. CFLR investments totaled $2,594,604. FY2018 funds brought the NEW Forest Vision 2020 project to a total of $35,246,439 in CFLR, HPRP, and matching funds. The life of project match is 55% CFLR/HPRP and 45% matching funds. The life-of-project match is expected to reach 50% as projects progress from the planning stage to implementation.

a. FY18 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
CFLN17 CFLN18	$159,739.98 $1,319,979.25

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the FMMI CFLRP 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 2018
CFNF2118 CFWF2118	$811,578 $303,307

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 2018
NFHF - PAS NFWF - PAS	$11,471 $52,090
BDBD (Personnel and Contracts not charged to CFLR job code) – Personnel completing	$94,966
The Codes below were mostly contracts not charged to a Knickname code, but went to CFLR projects)	
CMFC	$338,554
CMRD	$26,952
CWK2	$12,400
CMRD	$5,000
NFHF	$1,515
NFHF	$122,136
NFHF	$62,942
NFMP / NFVW	$8,001
NFTM	$1,366
NFTM	$30,124
NFVW	$675
NFWF	$19,013

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
Pipeline Funding from Region 6	$50,373

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the FMMI CFLRP 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 2018
Federal Highways	$1,057,500
NFXN	$25,600
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$15,600
Title 2	$76,000
Wild Turkey	$5,000

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 FMMI CFLRP 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 2018
Kettle Range Contribution	$20,381
Northwest Youth Corps	$18,255
PNW Lab	$26,000
RMRS	$4,000
Rural Resources	$13,071
Washington State University	$40,889
WDFW	$105,000

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project on NFS lands. 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 FY18)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY18	$1,346,372 This was recalculated to account for revised credit limits.

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY18 were captured in previous reports (FY16 and FY15). 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 fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2018. Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

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	State Land Adjacent to the FS Lands in the CFLR landscape – 500 acres	$200,000	Partner Funds	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape if needed:
Last year we reported on the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's fuels treatment. This year, the Boyd's fire, a large wildfire, started near these treatments. When the wildfire reached the treatment area, it dropped from a crown fire to a ground fire. The fire did not move past the units. However the fire burned north fueled by winds. The winds had died down when it reached the FS lands and the incident management team could use CFLR treated units and strategies to manage the fire. The project planning and implementation created at true "hand-in-glove" fit with the fire management strategies used on the Boyds fire. Over 90% of the direct control lines on FS-land for the Boyds fire were identified in the Kettle Face (CFLR) project as strategically important roads. Key values at risk such as the Bisbee communications site and the Deadman community were identified in the Kettle Face project and this information was readily incorporated into the objectives for the Boyds Fire.

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***.

FY2018 Overview

FY18 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	**Acres**
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	1615
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	8087.5
Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	0
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition	0
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	9702.5

The Boyds Fire 'tested' some key, strategic fuel treatments in our CFLR area this past summer (2018.) The treatments not only held up, but were pivotal in the strategy employed in containing the fire.

Boyds Fire

A strong, dry frontal passage occurred on August 11th, 2018, at a point when our area was at near extreme fire danger. That afternoon, down power lines from strong winds started the Boyds Fire, which quickly grew to approximately 2,000 acres, on private and state lands, before spreading onto Forest Service lands later that evening. Two homes burned that afternoon, dozens were evacuated and two State Highways were closed.

The incoming fire Incident Management Team (IMT) spent the first few days further protecting homes, making it safe to re-open the State Highways, protecting the communication site, and developing a strategy on where & how to limit fire spread from threatening other communities three to five miles away.

By the end of August, the fire was fully contained at merely 3,800 acres and did not pose critical threats to other communities its path, due to suppression actions. The suppression actions followed a strategy developed by the IMT that was based primarily around our fuel treatments in the CFLR area.

Kettle Face South Stewardship and Kettle Face Fuels Reduction Project

The Boyds Fire burned into the Kettle Face (KF) South Stewardship, one of many project areas in our CFLR. In particular, this Stewardship project was one of two that stemmed from the Kettle Face Fuels Reduction Project, an Environmental Assessment (EA) completed in 2011. Previous to implementing treatments, the area was heavily forested and outside of its historic range of variability. The area is located all in WUI and was identified as an area at high to moderate risk in the local County Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP.)

The 'needs' identified in the EA were hazard fuels reduction, coupled with improving resiliency of the forested landscape. Key components of the EA were then developed:

- Create defensible space along access and escape routes for life safety.
- Improve fire suppression abilities.
- Reduce wildland fire risk to homes, structures and key infrastructure.
- Improve the resiliency of the forested landscape to wildland fire.

The KF South Stewardship project was designed to meet all those components. The Nancy Creek Road was a focus point in the Stewardship project, and identified as a key access route in the EA (approximately 6 miles in length on Forest Service lands.) Additionally, the communication site threatened by the Boyds Fire was identified as critical infrastructure to protect in both the EA and Stewardship Project.

In regards to the layout of the KF South Stewardship project, approximately 1500 acres of forested lands with commercial harvest and follow-up fuels treatments (some combination of ladder fuel thinning, piling and prescribed burning) were strategically identified to reduce wildland fire risk and improve resiliency. All the commercial harvest had been completed within the last 2-5 years and nearly all post-harvest fuel treatments had been completed as well. Many of those acres were **treated in preceding years with CFLN funding, though approximately 500 acres of fuels treatments were just completed in FY18, also with CFLN support.** Remaining treatments primarily are prescribed underburning.

Boyds Fire Suppression Strategy and KF South Stewarship

Thankfully, the Boyds Fire spread into our (mostly) completed Stewardship area. The fire 'stalled' partially, in thinned forested stands with lighter fuel loadings (due to the various fuel treatments) and allowed the IMT to place firefighting resources along one of the only Forest roads in the area, the Nancy Creek Road. Recall this was mentioned earlier as a key access route identified in the EA for life safety and to deploy firefighting

resources. Much of the timber harvesting and follow-up fuel treatments conducted were focused on 'buffering' the road.

Figure 1 - Boyds Fire- foreground shows a section of the Nancy Creek Road as it travels through one of our commercially harvested treatments with completed post-harvest fuels. Note the 'thinned' forest stand.

Once the IMT had adequate firefighting resources in place, they were able to complete some further preparations along the Nancy Creek Road before they 'burned out' along 5-6 miles of the road to complete the 'encircling' of the Boyds Fire in order attain full containment. The Nancy Creek Road presented the only good option for the IMT, and they were largely successful because of the combination of harvesting and fuel treatments along the road, and in the general vicinity. As all the treatments combined, aided in slowing fire spread in critical areas, and lowering fire behavior so that firefighters had time to be deployed and to work methodically to contain the fire.

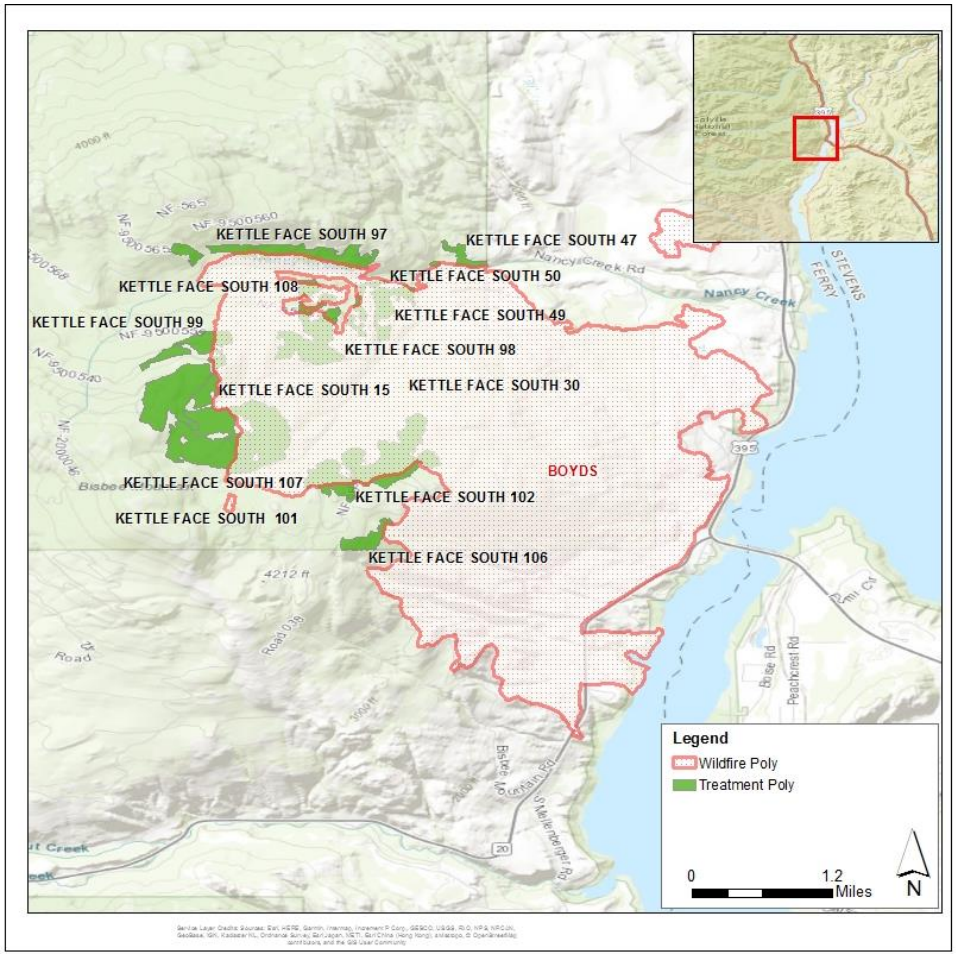
Figure 2 - Baker River Interagency Hotshot Crew burning out along Nancy Creek Road system

Figure 3 - An example of resiliency: Boyds Fire burned through a treated stand with low mortality to remaining overstory

Expenditures

Category	**$**
FY2018 Wildfire Preparedness[1]	$787,563
FY2018 Wildfire Suppression[2]	$8,360,235
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	N/A
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	$1,958,378

FTEM - BOYDS



- *Please describe if/how partners or community members engaged in the planning or implementation of the relevant fuels treatment.* The Kettle Face project was planned with involvement of the Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition and had a high level of support from them.
- *Did treatments include coordinated efforts on other federal, tribal, state, private, etc. lands within or adjacent to the CFLR landscape?* Treatments in NE Washington are coordinated with the Washington Department of Natural

[1] Include base salaries, training, and resource costs borne by the unit(s) that sponsors the CFLRP project. If costs are directly applicable to the project landscape, describe full costs. If costs are borne at the unit level(s), describe what proportions of the costs apply to the project landscape. This may be as simple as Total Costs X (Landscape Acres/Unit Acres).

[2] Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape. Describe acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack. Describe acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape. Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.

Resources. An annual meeting is held to discuss treatment locations and to make efforts to complete adjacent treatments on private, state, and federal lands.

- *What resource values were you and your partners concerned with protecting or enhancing? Did the treatments help to address these value concerns?* The area is located all in WUI and was identified as an area at high to moderate risk in the local County Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP.) The Purpose and Need in the EA included hazard fuels reduction, coupled with improving resiliency of the forested landscape. Key components of the EA were then developed:
    - Create defensible space along access and escape routes for life safety.
    - Improve fire suppression abilities.
    - Reduce wildland fire risk to homes, structures and key infrastructure.
    - Improve the resiliency of the forested landscape to wildland fire.

- *Did the treatments do what you expected them to do? Did they have the intended effect on fire behavior or outcomes? Please include a brief description.* The treatments were effective by providing suppression opportunities for resources assigned to the fire. Some treatments changed fire behavior from passive crown fire to surface fire while reducing flame lengths from 12 feet to 4-6 feet, while other treatments slowed rates of spread enough to allow crews to complete preparation work on containment lines prior to conducting burnout operations.
- *What is your key takeaway from this event – what would you have done differently? What elements will you continue to apply in the future?* For this incident, the initial strategy was to minimize acres burned. Efforts were made to utilize direct attack and stop fire spread when no additional values would be threatened by backing off to the treatment units. With interagency fires similar to Boyds, we will need to continue to have dialogue with our partners about values at risk and exposure of fire resources, choosing strategic locations to engage resources, and utilizing treatments as an initial strategy when possible.
- *What <u>didn't</u> work as expected, and why? What was learned?*
- *Please include the costs of the treatments listed in the fuels treatment effectiveness report: how much CFLR/CFLN was spent? How much in other BLI's were spent? If cost estimates are not available, please note and briefly explain.* The cost of treatments in other BLI's was $192,564.59, while the amount of CFLN funds was only $1,605. Most of the treatments occurred prior to the forest being selected for a CFLR project.

Please include acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack and acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape, and costs.

- Initial attack was successful on 20 fires resulting in 11.48 acres burned with total estimated cost of $252,706. Aircraft use accounts for the majority of the costs in those successful initial attacks.
- On fires that were not successfully contained by initial action, 5,641 acres were burned, with a total estimated cost of $12,000,000.
- One fire escaped initial attack on Washington Department of Natural Resources protected land and eventually burned 2,961 acres of Forest Service land. The total estimated cost for the Boyds fire is $17,000,000.

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 <u>here</u>.

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 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

Project Type	Jobs - Full and part-time (Direct)	Jobs - Full and part-time (Total)	Labor Income (2018 Dollars) (Direct)	Labor Income (2018 Dollars) (Total)
Timber harvesting component	**123**	**213**	**10,423,599**	**14,419,603**
Forest and watershed restoration component	**6**	**6**	**78,202**	**107,286**
Mill processing component	**195**	**584**	**12,829,618**	**33,876,045**
FS Implementation and monitoring	**23**	**31**	**1,070,241**	**1,362,376**
Commercial firewood and contracted monitoring	**0**	**0**	**3,474**	**5,379**
TOTALS:	**347**	**834**	**24,405,135**	**49,770,689**

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

Project Type	Jobs - Full and part-time (Direct)	Jobs - Full and part-time (Total)	Labor Income (2018 Dollars) (Direct)	Labor Income (2018 Dollars) (Total)
Timber harvesting component	**123**	**213**	**10,423,599**	**14,419,603**
Forest and watershed restoration component	**16**	**18**	**221,702**	**304,156**
Mill processing component	**192**	**573**	**12,508,950**	**32,971,209**
FS Implementation and monitoring	**25**	**34**	**1,196,599**	**1,523,225**
Commercial firewood and contracted monitoring.	**0**	**0**	**9,850**	**15,249**
TOTALS:	**356**	**838**	**24,360,700**	**49,233,442**

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)
Relationship building/collaborative work	The benefits of our CFRLP are spilling over to the rest of the Forest. With our partners,	DNR Forest Health Plan, DNR News Good Neighbor,

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
	we are engaged in Good Neighbor Agreements and projects, Tribal Forest Protection Act projects, the A-Z stewardship agreement, and the Washington State DNR 20 year plan.	https://www.kalispeltribe.com/kalispel-natural-resources-department/sxwuytn-trail-tribal-forest-protection-act
% Locally retained contracts	We are seeing an increase in local contractors. Two companies that were formally outside the area have offices in the local area.	
Tribal Connections	The Colville Confederated Tribe through the Tribal Forest Protection Act has been helping the forest with a project area. Through our monitoring we are able to show where tribal members value our landscape.	
Economic dependency/sectors impacted/expanding market development	Vaagen Timbers is building a new kind of timber company. A mass timber company using the latest technology to produce cross laminated timber (CLT) and glue laminated beams (Glulam). They expect to begin production early next year. Our CFLRP economics reports had shown a lack of secondary wood products sector. Although the area has small furniture and cabinet manufacturers, this is the first large secondary wood product manufacturer.	http://www.vaagentimbers.com/

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process.**

Our monitoring plan has 16 questions. The items worked on this year have been addressed below.

1. How much did fuel project investment defer wildfire costs?

   This year's monitoring of the BOYD's fire as discussed above has shown that our fuel treatments and project planning are making a difference in fire fighting effectiveness. In summary, the treatments provided the following benefits during the Boyds fire:

   - **Improved safety.** Widely spaced trees in treated areas allowed for improved visual contact between firefighters. Treated areas had reduced intensities and crown fire in the treated area was not really a threat.
   - **Accelerated the production rate of line construction**. For example, some line was constructed with a feller-buncher and dozer to cut switchbacks on the Nancy Creek road and very few trees needed to be felled because the leave trees were already widely spaced; this allowed for rapid construction of about ½ mile of line (about 4-6 hours to complete).
   - **Improved access.** The Kettle Face project improved road conditions on the Nancy Creek road through reconstruction and maintenance along the 9500-550, -585, and -586 roads. I think the -586 was not in good shape before the Kettle Face project but was improved and drivable after the project – the -586 was used for rapid mobilization to control spot fires from firing ops.

- **Improved efficiencies and effectiveness of operations.** Some temp roads and skid trails were reused as check lines during firing operations. Also bucket drops were used for wet-lining in prep for firing and the effectiveness of the drops was improved because the sparse overstory in treated areas allowed penetration to surface fuels along control lines. Firefighters used the LiDAR bare earth information during the Boyds fire to identify access and where we could feasibly put dozer lines.

2. 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.

3. 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 are partners in this project. We have enhanced this project with a camera trapping component. Washington State University has another camera trapping project in the CFLRP area. We are combining the two projects for a large scale camera trapping survey across the Kettle Crest. Washington State University has the monitoring expertise to assist the Colville in understanding the distribution and density of species of conservation and management concern, and how such species are affected by forest structure or other forest characteristics. The cameras were used to monitor several species of conservation and management interest on the Colville National Forest. The primary species of interest included mule and white tailed deer, Canada lynx, and snowshoe hare, but data was generated on a wide variety of mammalian species, including many sensitive or management indicator species (e.g., wolves, wolverines, pine martens, red-tailed chipmunks, and elk). The key objectives of the survey and monitoring included: 1) estimate densities of mule and white-tailed deer using newly developed techniques for estimating densities of unmarked animals from cameras, 2) estimate habitat use of mule and white-tailed deer using occupancy models, 3) examine how density and habitat use of deer related to habitat, elevation, and thinning treatments, 4) determine lynx presence in Colville National Forest, and snowshoe hare distribution and relative abundance, 6) determine environmental correlates of lynx and snowshoe hare presence/abundance.

4. How are forest management practices such as thinning and prescribed burning affecting the cultural practices of local tribes and communities for generations to come?

Figure 4 - Bitter Root (Lewisia rediviva), one of the many edible culturally significant plants found within the Sanpoil Project Area

This year was the first year of implementing the new Colville National Forest Fire & Fuels Monitoring Plan. Monique Wynecoop, Fire Ecologist led a crew that established nineteen ecological monitoring plots utilizing FIREMON methods (Lutes *et al*. 2006) within the Eagle Rock Unit of the Sanpoil Project area that borders the Confederated Colville Tribes (CCT) Reservation, in order to look at the effects of prescribed fire within areas that have and have not been previously burned with prescribed fire. The monitoring crew was comprised of Colville National Forest Silviculture Crewmembers, University of Idaho Graduate and PHD students from the Department of Forestry, Rangeland, and Fire Sciences. Dr. Eva Strand from University of Idaho assisted with the monitoring

Figure 5 - FIREMON sampling within the Sanpoil Project Area – Photo Credit: Oliva Golemon, Fire Engine Operator, Umpqua National Forest

planning and implementation. O. Golemon, Assistant Fire Engine Operator on the Umpqua National Forest assisted in the monitoring efforts to obtain plant ID skills as part of a Fire Leadership Development Program! This monitoring program was indeed a collaborative effort and was funded partially by the Colville National Forest Fire Program, CFLRP monitoring funds, and by the Region 6 Ecology funds. Within the plots, many edible culturally significant plants that are known to depend on low-intensity fire were found and reported to the CCT cultural plants specialist for record (Figure 1). It is expected that these plants will respond favorably to the

planned prescribed burn, which the monitoring plots will assess. East Wedge Units 24, 25, and 26 were resampled post-treatment by the Republic Silviculture crew Summer of 2018 (See Stuart Buck's report). The Rocky Mountain Research Station established these FIREMON plots in 2014. The 2018 Horn's Mountain Fire burned through some East Wedge treated units but did not burn any of the sampled units. June of 2019, it is planned to conduct FIREMON sampling within the burned East Wedge Units, in order to compare to the unburned treated units.

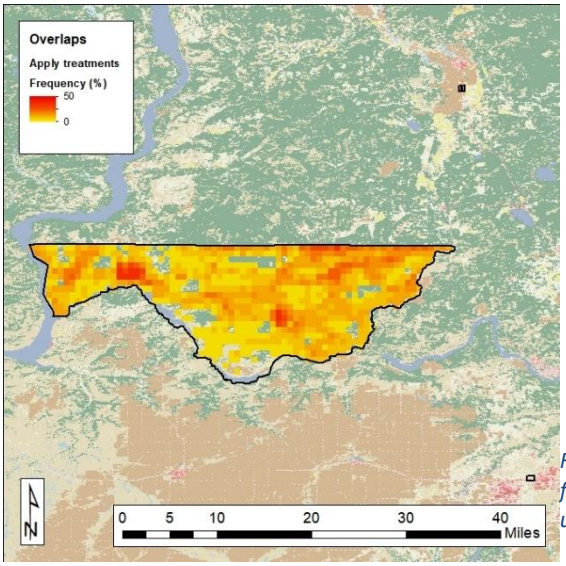


Figure 6 - Where Spokane Tribal PGIS participants stated fuels treatments (prescribed burning, pile burning, and understory thinning) should be done.

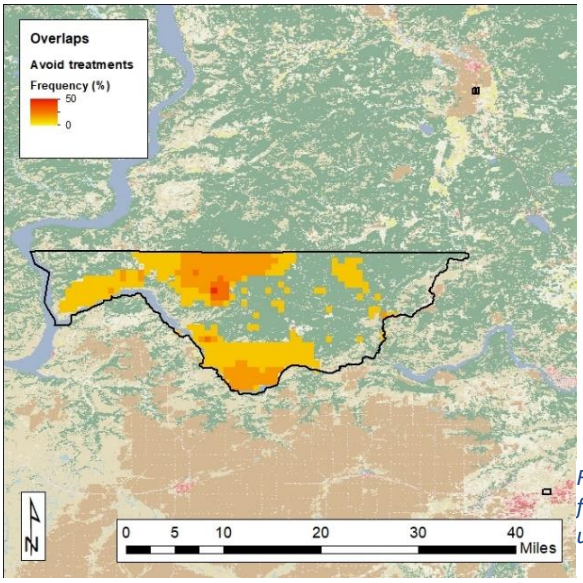


Figure 7 - Where Spokane Tribal PGIS participants stated fuels treatments (prescribed burning, pile burning, and understory thinning) should not be done.

The CFLRP Spokane Tribal Values Monitoring Project was completed spring of 2018. There were 21 participants. The Participatory GIS Project was completed primarily by permanent and seasonal Spokane Tribal Fire and Fuels Mangers and most of the comments were speaking primarily to the Spokane Reservation (Figure 2). The project was beneficial in building trust and transparency between the Spokane Tribe and CNF Fire & Fuels programs. The results of the PGIS exercise have not yet been utilized by either party, but the Spokane Tribe Fuels Planner is hoping to utilize the feedback for planning future fuels treatments and the CNF Fire & Fuels program plans to learn about the perspectives and values of their neighboring tribal agencies. This project has sparked the discussion about developing an interagency fire & fuels monitoring workshop and looking into addressing some landscape-scale questions through interagency collaboration.

6. FY 2018 Agency performance measure accomplishments:

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1290	$94966
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1906	$119579
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	838	$58822
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	1381	$44,702
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	7	$1,529,647
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	6	$34,952
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	102	$73,080
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	120	$85,976
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	.2	$34,952
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	7.4	$1,224,004
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	.4	$74,000
Road Storage *While this isn't tracked in the USFS Agency database, please provide road storage miles completed if this work is in support of your CFLRP restoration strategy for tracking at the program level.*	Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	2	$182,800
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	217	$32,041
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	.5	$83,245
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	5311	
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF		
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	111721	

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	17435	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	4131	Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	5572	Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	9702.5	$409,260
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	1615	
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		

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

7. **FY 2018 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

Partners and Forest Service staff comprised a dedicated team that accomplished numerous restoration projects in our seventh year of implementation on the NEW Forest Vision 2020 project. 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.

Accomplishments

- We have fifteen large-scale ecosystem restoration project areas that are intended to reduce fuel loading and restore the forest to a resilient level. Thirteen of the project areas 82% (370,748 acres) of the approximately 453,658 treatment acres in the project are in an active planning or implementation phase. Nine of the project areas are in various stages from marking and layout to active harvest, and from harvest to follow-up fuels treatments.
- In FY 2018, 111,721 ccf of timber was awarded in the CFLR area. The total awarded so far is 358,363 ccf. The total is 89% so far of the Vision 2020 project goals for timber volume.

Figure 8 - Helicopter delivering supplies to the range improvement projects.

- A total of 9,702 acres of fuels were treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire within the NEW Forest Vision 2020 landscape in FY2018. About 5572 acres were in the WUI and 4130 acres were not in a WUI. The total area treated after five years of implementation is 95,485 acres (35,279 non-WUI and 59,249 acres WUI). The total area treated is about 70% of the 136,000 acres that were estimated to be treated in the proposal.
- The Northwest Youth Corp partnered with the Colville NF on 8 range improvement projects to protect springs at water developments in remote locations.
- About 838 acres of noxious weeds were treated in FY2018. A total of 9,414 acres have been treated to date. We are at nearly 105% of our goal of treating 9,000 acres. This included a proactive response to a recent colonization of Japanese Knotweed.
- Over seven miles of stream were improved this fiscal year bringing our total to 74 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, a campground obliteration in the riparian zone, and road improvements that reduced sedimentation.
- We reconstructed or maintained 217 miles of trails and 229 miles of roads to reduce effects to aquatic species across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 area. Scatter Creek Road was repaved with Federal Highways partner funds. With the Northwest Youth Corps, we reduced fuels on 28 acres at the Jungle Hill Trailhead, Log Flume Heritage Site, and Canyon Creek Campground. The Northwest Youth Corps constructed a new trail segment on a dry bench and decommissioned the trail in a wet riparian area. They also reconstructed 11 drainage structures. The Trail Restoration at Swan Lake also included over 140 feet of boardwalk that was reconstructed over two wetland tributaries to Swan Lake which was also funded with Federal Highways funding.
- The Forest also had a recreation crew that reduced the effects of dispersed recreation on the ecosystem. The crew removed two user created toilets in riparian areas and twenty-six bags of garbage, approximately 85% of which came from riparian areas. They also removed furniture, vehicle tires, oil containers, and an old gate. The crew decommissioned 20 large rock fire rings and naturalized the site (again 85% from riparian areas). They removed four user created structures (logs, metal, rope, nails, wire, metal, etc.) from riparian areas. They maintained 17 restrooms, half of which were located and constructed to eliminate human waste from recreation use from entering nearby streams or lakes. They made 708 public contacts to educate users on proper food storage, sewage and sanitation disposal, and OHV opportunities to reduce the likelihood of illegal use damaging riparian areas or sensitive soils. They removed three user created rock dams from area streams.

8. **The WO (EDW) will use spatial data provided in the databases of record 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 2018	3197 acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2018)	85,244 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 2018 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 2018 program does not differ from the project work plan in the original project proposal, the Colville NF Restoration Strategy, and the input of our collaborators.

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments
FY19 expected accomplishments are not different from what was submitted in your FY17 report.

11. **Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2019 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page): If do want to compare lifetime goals to date, link here.

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.

The list has not changed.

13. **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_____

Draft reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): _____