

**CFLR Project (Name/Number): Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020 / Project Number 21**  
**National Forest(s): Colville National Forest**

**1. Match and Leveraged Funds:**

The NEW Vision 2020 CFLR project generated \$2,709,168 in match from Forest Service funds, stewardship credit limits, and partnership contributions for a total of \$18,612,184. CFLR investments totaled \$3,731,157. NEW Forest Vision 2020 project has spent a total of \$41,686,763 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. FY19 Matching Funds Documentation**

<b>Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019</b>
CFLN19	\$2,279,732

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.

<b>Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019</b>
NFTM	\$1,451,425

This value (aka “core funds” “in lieu of 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.

<b>Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019</b>
Contracts	\$699,257
Retained Receipts Contracts	\$947,458

The Retained Receipts contracts did not show up on the expenditure report even though they were labelled with a CF job code. The Contracts were not coded with a CF code, but they went to CF projects and they are documented in workplan.

This amount should match the amount of matching funds 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.

<b>Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019</b>
Emergency Recovery Fund	\$136,057

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 the WIT database.

<b>Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019</b>
Washington State University	\$35,000

<b>Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019</b>
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$25,000
Ferry County Chapter Back Country Horsemen	\$2,370
Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance	\$5,185
Tri-County Motorized Recreation Association	\$4,987
Northeast Washington Trailblazers	\$1,506
Curlew Job Corps Center	\$6,485
Ferry County Community Service	\$1,578
Northwest Youth Corps	\$9,852
Stevens County Rural Resources Youth Crew	\$1,680
Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office Recreation Site Grant	\$11,167
Good Neighbor Revenue Used	\$252,598
Good Neighbor State Match	\$141,358

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.

<b>Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY19)</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Total <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY19	\$427,630

Revised non-monetary credit limits 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. Information for contracts awarded prior to FY19 were captured in previous annual reports.

**b. Please fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2019.** Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

<b>Description of item</b>	<b>Where activity/item is located or impacted area</b>	<b>Estimated total amount</b>	<b>Forest Service or Partner Funds?</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>
<b>Fuel reduction thinning for wildfire protection</b>	<b>800 acres</b>	<b>\$280,000</b>	<b>Partner</b>	<b>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife</b>
<b>Prescribed Burning</b>	<b>3941 acres</b>	<b>\$867,020</b>	<b>Partner</b>	<b>Colville Confederated Tribes</b>

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Pile Burning	780 acres	\$39,000	Partner	Colville Confederated Tribes

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

The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife property is adjacent to the Colville National Forest. WDFW accomplished 800 acres of underburning last Spring. The coordination between the WDFW treatments and Forest Service treatments has created a large block of treated landscape within a Wildland Urban Interface area. In 2018 when a lightning strike fire ran through the area, treatments from the FS and WDFW slowed the advance of the fire and improved the ability of the fire fighters to keep the fire from spreading.

The Colville Confederated Tribes continue to work on the border between the Forest and Tribal Lands. There are efforts underway to do a cross border project.

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*.

**FY2019 Overview**

<b>FY19 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	3445
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	8029
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	11474

**Expenditures**

<b>Category</b>	<b>\$</b>
FY2019 Wildfire Preparedness <sup>1</sup>	2,118,375 (50% CFLRP)

<sup>1</sup> 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).

FY2019 Wildfire Suppression <sup>2</sup>	0
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	No Fires
FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	1,535,640
FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	1,123,418

Fuels reduction activities being completed under contract, across the NEW Forest Vision 2020, have been steady over the past several years, but the amount of work this past year increased notably (due to the addition of three new project areas in the past 1 ½ years.) This current level of activity is expected to continue for several more years. The impetus for much of this work has come from the strength of the timber industry in this area. Industry’s infrastructure, adaptability, and strong base of a local workforce has provided a critical, harvest treatment (and first step) in many of our fuels projects.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) emphasis and funding over the past several years, has resulted in many of those projects achieving more complete, fuels treatments through our contract activities and opportunities. In turn, the emphasis and amount of fuels reduction work has provided not only job opportunities for local workers, but drawn contractors into the area, ensured steady work ‘in the woods’ for 6-8 months of the year and benefited local businesses. The type of contracting being administered, the variety of fuels reduction activities, the funding and management support and breadth of ongoing projects are all vital to continuing the pace of activities being accomplished.



**Mastication- service contract – roadside buffer treatment – Summer 2019**

<sup>2</sup> 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.

The contracted work being completed in the NEW Forest Vision 2020 is managed primarily under two different contract types:

- Service contracting being managed by the fuels organization.
- Stewardship Contract items being managed by Timber Sale Administration (with support from fuels personnel when specific fuels work is being completed.)

CFLRP has been a primary source of funding much of this ‘type’ work (service contracts and some salary) over the last several years and has helped our program areas gain the experience and capacity, to some extent, to prepare and oversee this work. In more recent years (and in part due to a robust timber market) CFLRP funding has complimented other funding sources to support various contracts and fuels activities that help complete a suite of treatments that are necessary across many of our project areas. Further, an indirect result of CFLRP work has been an improved ‘integration’ of the fuels, timber and reforestation programs where there is common overlap- all with CFLRP responsibilities, and all striving to connect each other’s projects in pre-appraisal evaluations, contract preparation and inspection and post activity evaluations.



**Rx Fire – CFLN funding supported the mobilization of a hotshot crew to assist – Spring 2019**

The fuels across NEW Forest Vision 2020, similar to the rest of the Colville National Forest, can be generalized simply as heavy. The dense, mixed conifer forest type in NE WA lends to thick canopy fuels, abundant ladder fuels and high surface fuel loading. Work to improve forest resiliency and complete fuels reduction often necessitate multiple treatments and entry. As mentioned, CFLRP funding, paired with other funding sources, has supported much of this fuels reduction work. Implementation projects with critical fuels work being accomplished span across four large project areas in the NEW Forest Vision 2020.

The broad variety of fuels work being completed under contract:

- Small tree diameter hand thinning and piling (service work)
- Grapple piling (both service-IDIQ contract and stewardship work)
- Mastication (service- IDIQ contract and stewardship)

- Hand fireline construction (service- IDIQ contract) and machine fireline construction (stewardship) in preparation of prescribed burning
- Commercial harvesting (stewardship, GNA)
- Prescribed Fire (service- IDIQ contract, in conjunction with agency personnel)

The list of activities under contract represents a lot of work being completed across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 landscape. This work is needed to be effective at fuels reduction and improving resiliency. The Wildfire Risk Index Pilot Project (draft report from the Rocky Mountain Research Station) indicates the effectiveness of treatments across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 in reducing wildfire risk to critical values. Modeling fires across the landscape indicated burn probability and expected annual area burned to have decreased by approximately 25% since 2012. What seems most telling, is the sharp decrease of flame lengths in treatment areas. In modeling critical flame lengths, which are one of the measures in determining the sum of expected value loss from wildfires, showed more than a 50% decrease in flame lengths when fire modeling was simulated across treatments.



**Hand thinning and piling – service contract – road buffer along critical access route (Federal Highway) – summer - 2019**

Contracting fuels treatment work has been a critical component to increasing our pace and scale of treatment across the landscape, and completing more thorough treatments necessary in these heavier fuel types. It is anticipated a similar pace of work will be continuing for the foreseeable future, and likewise, it is expected to have positive impacts to the local economy.

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

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 Avista's Kettle Falls Generating Station. The percentages are the similar for both CFLN and non-CFLN projects across the Forest.

**FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO funding):**

<b>FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained</b>	<b>Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)</b>	<b>Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)</b>	<b>Labor Income (Direct)</b>	<b>Labor Income (Total)</b>
Timber harvesting component	24	38	2,011,142	2,645,100
Forest and watershed restoration component	13	15	213,526	295,957
Mill processing component	38	99	2,463,460	5,836,723
Implementation and monitoring	20	26	1,064,451	1,330,358
Other Project Activities	0	0	9,774	15,176
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>5,762,353</b>	<b>10,123,315</b>

**FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO and matching funding):**

<b>FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained</b>	<b>Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)</b>	<b>Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)</b>	<b>Labor Income (Direct)</b>	<b>Labor Income (Total)</b>
Timber harvesting component	24	38	2,011,142	2,645,100
Forest and watershed restoration component	21	24	328,876	468,427
Mill processing component	38	99	2,463,460	5,836,723
Implementation and monitoring	18	22	615,044	768,686
Other Project Activities	1	1	31,770	49,328
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>5,450,291</b>	<b>9,768,265</b>

**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).

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges</b>	<b>Links to reports or other published materials (if available)</b>
Relationship building/collaborative work	The benefits of our CFLRP are spilling over to the rest of the Forest. The partners are whole heartedly supporting our next CFLRP project. Our collaborative realizes the value of the CFLRP and are highly engaged with this new CFLRP application.	
Tribal Connections	The Colville Confederated Tribes have been working with the Colville National Forest through the Tribal Forest Protection Act on a project with the CFLRP along the shared border. They have been exploring opportunities of landscape burning across the ownerships.	
# Cross-institutional agreements/policies	The Forest has 5 Good Neighbor authority projects in the CFLRP. These types of projects are becoming the norm for the Forest now that they have been successful on the CFLRP.	

<p>Project partnership composition</p>	<p>Our Recreation Program used a variety of partners to reduce impacts from recreation users. They reconstructed or maintained 179 miles of trail to reduce effects to aquatic species across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 area. Partners, including hikers, mountain bikers, horsemen, OHV riders and Curlew Job Corps forestry program students. Participants in the Ferry County Therapeutic Court community service program completed an additional four acres of fuel reduction work at Ferry Lake Campground and the Curlew Job Corps forestry program students completed 32 acres of fuel reduction work at Swan Lake, Ferry Lake, Long Lake, and 10 Mile Campgrounds and around the Snow Peak Rental Cabin. The Stevens County Rural Resources youth crew completed nearly three acres of litter cleanup around Davis Lake, picking up lead weights, fishing line, and garbage from the lakeshore.</p>	
<p>Economic dependency/sectors impacted/expanding market development</p>	<p>Local contractors working on culverts, road construction, and other heavy equipment projects have been receiving more local contracts due to their ability to grow their businesses through CFLR projects. The fuels reduction being completed under contract and plans for it to continue has provided some direct job opportunities for local workers, and has brought contractors just outside the local area to this corner of Washington (from western Montana, central Washington and the Idaho Panhandle mainly.) In the past year, new sub-contractors from the area have entered into the fuels reduction 'business' for the first time, while other local workers have been hired by established contractors. A first time contract for our Forest this past year was an IDIQ prescribed fire contract. The intent is to build capacity of available resources to support prescribed fire operations (which is inherently completed by Agency personnel.) Two contractors were awarded and utilized this past fall (one of the contractors is local to the area), which is very exciting. The other significant factor of some of this contracted work is the duration of work, which is lasting nearly six months, or more in some cases. Contractors and sub-contractors from out of the area are coming here and remaining for some time. A new Forest Service employee hired this past spring had difficulty finding a spot to rent for her trailer. The various trailer park rental areas were nearly booked solid until this winter with "folks coming here to work in the woods." A local company that rents heavy equipment used for forestry work has been running out of their usual supply, and needing to 'restock' from elsewhere. These are just a few of the business impacts observed, that stem from the contract work being conducted in our area.</p>	



5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process. You may simply reference your ecological indicator reports here if they adequately represent your multiparty monitoring process.** If further information is needed, please answer the questions below.

The 10-year ecological indicator report is attached.

6. FY 2019 Agency performance measure accomplishments: Units **Highlighted** were not coded correctly to show up in gPAS.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	380	50338
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	3962	
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	524	31000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	19	7311
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	1.76	
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	4.45	647016 (culvert replacements)
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1938.5	1697884
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	46.44	136057
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	111.887	196471
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	14.381	111830
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	5.882	
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	25.42	647016 (culverts)
Road Storage <i>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.</i>	Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	3	647016
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	186.571	68282
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	228	
Acres of forestlands treated using stewardship agreements STWD-CNTRCT-AGR-AC	Acres	6881	

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF		
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	21541.11	102300 (Presale Services)
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	17.631	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	2810	729514 (30%)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	6435	1670612 (70%)
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	9245 / 11474	2400126
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	3445	
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-E-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 2019 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report. **For projects finishing their tenth year**, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

We have gotten into a groove in our eighth year. The ten-year priorities of the project are to increase ecosystem resilience, 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, restoring streams, 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 our accomplishments.

#### 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. Twelve 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. In FY 2019, 21,541 ccf of timber was awarded in NEW Forest Vision 2020. The total awarded so far is 379,904 ccf. The total is 94% of the Vision 2020 project goal for timber volume.
- A total of 9,245 acres of fuels were treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire within the NEW Forest Vision 2020 landscape in FY2019. About 6435 acres were in the WUI and 2810 acres were not in a WUI. The total area treated after five years of implementation is 103,773 acres (38,089 non-WUI and 65,684 acres WUI). The total area treated is about 76% of the 136,000 acres that were estimated to be treated in the proposal.
- About 524 acres of noxious weeds were treated in FY2019. A total of 9,938 acres have been treated to date. We are at 110% of our goal of treating 9,000 acres. This included a proactive response to a recent colonization of Japanese Knotweed.

- About 4.5 miles of stream were improved this fiscal year bringing our total to 79 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.
- We reconstructed or maintained 189 miles of roads to reduce effects to aquatic species across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 area.
- The Forest also had a recreation crew that reduced the effects of dispersed recreation on the ecosystem. The Forest had two recreation crews (one funded through a Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office Recreation Site Grant) that reduced the effects of dispersed recreation on the ecosystem. The crew removed four user created toilets located in riparian and upland areas and forty-three (44 gallon) bags of garbage, approximately 85% of which came from riparian areas. They also removed furniture, vehicle tires, oil containers, old carpet, metal grates and damaged camping equipment. The crew only found five dispersed campsites that required decommissioning (removal of rock fire ring, naturalization of campsite, reconstruct fire ring away from streambank) in 2019 due to their proximity to water. The remainder of the sites that have been moved in recent years continued to be located back from the edge of area streams. They removed four large rock and log recreation dams and numerous user created structures constructed of logs, metal, rope, nails, wire, dimensional lumber, etc. from riparian areas. The crew 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 over 260 public contacts (reaching approximately 1,000 people) 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 pulled several acres of weeds at eight trailheads and numerous dispersed recreation campsites to limit the potential for weeds to spread into riparian areas and sensitive backcountry ecosystems through recreational traffic. The crew also repaired two popular fishing/swimming docks at Trout Lake and Swan Lake to maintain user access and decrease the potential for users to trample delicate lakeshore vegetation and increase erosion.



*User created toilet near Taylor Ridge TH in the South Fork Boulder Creek drainage.*



*Recreational dam at same campsite as Stickpin TH outhouse.*

**8. The WO (EDW) will use spatial data provided in the databases of record to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification.** This information will be [posted here](#) on the internal SharePoint site for verification *after the databases of record close October 31.*

- **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 2019	9917.91 acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2019)	95,161.91 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?**

**9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2019 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? *For projects finishing their tenth year*, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well. (Please limit answer to two pages).

As we approach our last two years, we are starting to see where some of the accomplishment estimates from the original proposal for the same work is off. For instance our monitoring has shown that we should be thinning more trees than we had been. In recent years, we have been getting more volume from our treatments. We will be overachieving on timber volume. We also did not include stream habitat improvement from culvert replacements, so have been overachieving. We are also having issues reported as accomplishments either because the data entry person forgot to mark it as an initiative project or because people are forgetting to report projects to the person responsible for the accomplishments.

The only target we won't be achieving because of change of work is forest vegetation established. Our treatment prescriptions have changed and we usually don't plant after treatment. We will not achieve the Acres of Forest Vegetation established.

Three project areas are in the planning phase and are scheduled to be implemented starting in 2021, 2022, and 2023. They were delayed by the fires of 2015. We will be submitting for an extension to include these projects to fully achieve the accomplishments.

**9b. (OPTIONAL) FOR INTERNAL USE:** The following responses are directed towards feedback on *internal* bottlenecks or issues that may impact your project. Please use this space to raise awareness on key internal issues, or opportunities to improve processes moving forward. Responses will be included in an internal document. What are the limiting factors to success or more success of the CFLR? How can the National Forest and its collaborators operate in a more integrated and synergized way?

We are having difficulty getting everyone to track the initiative correctly when entering accomplishments. The biggest one is that INFRA closes on September 30<sup>th</sup> and we haven't caught the error of not clicking the initiative button before September 30<sup>th</sup>. We have set up reminders that start in August for next year.

Another issue for the Forest is getting everyone to put CF in front of the job codes they use for CFLR contracts. Even when we did use it for retained receipts funds, it did not appear in the expenditures report. By not accepting match

when CF was not used in front of the job code, our match is reduced. It should matter more that we have match and not how it is coded.

The CFLRP synergy is spilling over to the rest of the Forest. With our partners, 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 across the Forest. We have not encountered any limiting factors this year.

**10. \*Project selected in 2012 and 2013 ONLY\* - Planned FY 2020 Accomplishments**

<b>Performance Measure Code</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned Accomplishment for 2020 (National Forest System)</b>	<b>Planned Accomplishment on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP landscape<sup>3</sup></b>
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	244	
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	834	
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	500	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	5	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1400	
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	11	
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	6	
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	50	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	24,000	
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	20	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	3000	500
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	4500	3000

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2020 is available.

**11. \*Project selected in 2012 and 2013 ONLY\* - Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2020 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):**

See discussion from 9 on how accomplishments differ.

<sup>3</sup> As we shift to more emphasis on sharing results across all lands within the CFLRP projects – if relevant for your project area – please provide estimates for planned work on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP areas for work that generally corresponds with the Agency performance measure to the left and supports the CFLRP landscape strategy. Give your best estimate at this point; if it’s unknown how much work will occur off NFS lands, simply state unknown.

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): \_\_\_\_\_