

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

**1. CFLRP Expenditures, Match, and Leveraged Funds:**

**a. FY20 CFLN and Matching Funds Documentation**

<b>Fund Source – (CFLN Funds Expended)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2020</b>
CFLN20	\$3,808,791

This amount should match the amount of CFLN dollars obligated in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year. CFLN funds can only be spent on NFS lands.

<b>Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019</b>
SSCC*	825528
CMRD	62250
CFRG*	13646
CFVW*	105893
CFWF	1189
CFWF	18100
CMTL*	9600
CWK22114*	90210
FSRE**	53547
FSRM**	56021
NFRG*	14836
NFTM*	48741
NFVW*	5000
RTRT*	53988

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

\*Items were not correctly tagged for the CFLRP project in the database of record. Database shows total of \$5,490,886 for these items rather than the totals displayed here.

\*\*Items were not captured for the CFLRP project in the database of record.

This amount should match the amount of matching funds in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report, *minus* any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) listed below. Per the updated [Program Funding Guidance](#), federal dollars spent on non-NFS lands (for example, through Wyden authority) may be included here if aligned with CFLRP proposal implementation within the CFLRP landscape. NOTE: In FY20, projects received their allocation only in CFLN – there are no “Washington Office funds” to report.

<b>Fund Source – Partner Match</b>	<b>In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?</b>	<b>Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY20</b>	<b>Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity</b>	<b>Where activity/item is located or impacted area</b>
<b>Northwest Youth Corp</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding Budget Line Item, if relevant: <sup>1</sup>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12.2 acres of fuels reduction.</b>  <b>Approximately 1.7 miles of trail was improved to</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands  <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:

Fund Source – Partner Match	In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?	Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY20	Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity	Where activity/item is located or impacted area
			reduce erosion. 550 feet of trail corridor was brushed out to reduce trail braiding and prevent future erosion.	
Tri-County Motorized Recreation Association	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding Budget Line Item, if relevant: <sup>1</sup>	4,987	32.2 Miles – trail drainage restoration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands  <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Pacific Northwest Trail Association	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding Budget Line Item, if relevant: <sup>1</sup>	37,478	10 miles of trail maintenance and improvement to reduce and prevent erosion.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands  <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project across all lands within the CFLRP landscape.

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY20)	Totals
Total <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY20	\$251,436
Revenue generated through Good Neighbor Agreements	Totals
	\$338,445

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 FY20 were captured in previous annual reports. Revenue generated from GNA should only be reported for CFLRP match if the funds are intended to be spent within the CFLRP project area for work in line with the CFLRP project’s proposed restoration strategies and in alignment with the CFLRP authorizing legislation

**b. (If needed) Describe additional leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2020.** Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications. *NOTE: Work on non-National Forest System lands previously reported in this section should now be reported under Partner Match.* Additional leverage might include investments in restoration equipment, research (not monitoring), and planning funds.

The Colville Confederated Tribe and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife continue fuel reduction projects on adjacent lands. We were unable to get estimates on costs or acres.

## 2. Restoring Fire-adapted Ecosystems

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.**

### FY2020 Overview

<b>FY20 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	1086
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	2814
Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	NA
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition	
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	5875

### Expenditures

<b>Category</b>	<b>\$</b>
FY2020 Wildfire Preparedness <sup>1</sup>	1,878,566
FY2020 Wildfire Suppression <sup>2</sup>	NA
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	NA
FY2020 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	1,226,591
FY2020 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	651,975

Upon reflection of our CFLN project over the past several years relative to staff and personnel involved, there has been profound professional growth and development of employees, specifically those in the fuels program. Analogous to the CFLN project increasing restoration treatment acres, it also has led to changing fuels staffing professionally, evolved employees’ experiences in project development and implementation, and improved interactions and efficiencies between staff areas.

At the onset of the CFLN project, primary fuels staffing consisted of a specialist and technicians ‘housed’ in a technical job series. Program focus included project planning and helping to coordinate implementation that heavily relied on operations personnel from fire suppression. The CFLN project was the catalyst, along with the goal of increasing restoration more broadly across the Forest (both inside and outside of the CFLN project), in conducting an organizational review. Consequently, fuels technicians were added as well as a fuels specialist / manager based in a professional job series. In turn, a more capable fuels program with professional development was poised to plan and implement CFLN related projects more efficiently and effectively.

<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).

<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.

Prior to the CFLN project, fuels staff and the program focused on prescribed fire implementation, along with providing support to timber sale administration in inspecting mandatory fuels work in some stewardship and timber sale contracts. As the fuels staff started to evolve and gain further experience with the CFLN project, their focus broadened to implementing a greater variety of fuel treatments to further the pace of restoration. It was no longer simply carrying out prescribed burning and helping timber sale administrators inspect piling of fuels. Fuels staff initiated and managed service contracts for a variety of fuels related work: small tree thinning and piling, grapple piling, mastication, and fireline construction.



**Photo 1:** Paradise 10 Rx Fire – 855-acre, aerial ignition in September 2014

The location of fuel treatments evolved as well. Treatments expanded beyond the boundaries of timber harvest units and exposed southern aspects of an early spring prescribed burn. Fuels staff evaluated and strategized treatments, such as:

- connecting fuels only treatments to commercially harvested treatments (*see Photo 2*)
- treating pre-identified blocks that would be advantageous to suppression resources in the event of a future wildfire (*both Photo 1 and 2*)
- conducting smaller scale, but critical, fuel treatments in riparian areas to help resource managers meet restoration goals
- finishing post-harvest fuel treatments more completely
- broadening the prescribed burn window beyond early spring / late fall and burning larger landscapes when possible that include both harvested and natural fuels (*see Photo 1*)



**Photo 2:** Pile burning fall 2020 along Hwy 20: service contract thinning and piling completed in FY20

The fuels staff have strived to gain efficiencies in planning and implementation by improving coordination with other program areas, in regard to CFLN project work, as well as projects outside of CFLN. Fuels staff have spent time with pre-sale foresters, for example, to identify timber sale layout that considers fuels treatment needs in addition to their more routine volume and feasibility assessments. Other examples of cross program coordination:

- Fuels staff in both FY19 and FY20 assisted the Range program in laying out and administering a service contract to masticate fuels to not only reduce hazardous fuels but to also meet Range's meadow retention objectives
- Fuels staff has assisted reforestation techs in inspecting whipfalling and piling contracts that met both reforestation and fuels reduction goals.
  - Moving into FY21, the fuels and reforestation programs will join in preparing one service contract per zone for thinning and piling, instead of multiple, separate contracts that need prepared and administered
- Fuels personnel have been trained by the Soils staff to conduct field surveys in determining when conditions are appropriate for heavier equipment to commence work at various contractor work sites in the Forest's timber sale and service contract work areas
- It has become more routine for non – fire personnel to assist in prescribe fire implementation





**Photo 3:** pre treatment monitoring plot in Sherman hand thinning and piling service contract – FY20



**Photo 4:** post treatment of same monitoring plot in Sherman hand thinning and piling service contract – FY20

In conclusion, indeed the CFLN project has increased restoration pace and scale of project activities. Moreover, it has helped further the development of personnel in the fuels program. The work and funding, along with other monies, has provided the program with professional growth and career pathways for employees to develop. This is no more noticeable than seeing the work accomplished ‘on the ground.’ The variety of fuel treatment types, placement on the landscape and the extent has increased throughout the CFLN project area, as well as other locations across the Forest, and is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

### 3. Treat

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

#### FY 2020 Jobs Supported/Maintained (CFLN and matching funding):

FY 2020 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	39	67	3,467,901	4,903,291
Forest and watershed restoration component	19	36	286,192	1,154,538
Mill processing component	62	156	4,192,377	9,128,627
Implementation and monitoring	22	27	965,925	1,187,335
Other Project Activities	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>8,912,395</b>	<b>16,373,791</b>

### 4. Community Benefits

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)
Volunteer/outreach participation	The CFLN funded work has also allowed the forest to further build relationships with partners such as Northwest Youth Corps, Pacific Northwest Trail Association, Washington Trails Association, and local volunteers. This project has also been successful in reducing deferred maintenance (primarily drainage structures and tread repair) on our trail system and improving riparian vegetation health in both developed and dispersed recreation areas.	
Contributions to the local recreation/tourism economy	Funding of recreation projects has allowed the forest to directly hire two summer temporary positions, support two-weeks of a ten-person youth crew and hire local trail contractors. This	

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
	work puts funds directly into the local community (the youth crew purchases food, supplies, and materials locally) and supports both the local recreation/tourism economy and resource related job training opportunities.	
Job training opportunities/per capita normalize	This project has been successful in bringing youth to the CNF to work on a variety of recreation resource improvement projects, both this year and in year's past. Several of these young workers indicated the work on the CNF opened their eyes to a whole range of employment opportunities they had never considered.	
Relationship building / collaborative work	Some successes this year included increased opportunity for collaboration due to an increase in virtual capacity of our partners. Since all meetings were virtual, it increased the amount of people that could participate, as well as their availability. There were also some huge challenges, including the logistics of planning the field season data collection, especially with the unpredictability of bringing on seasonal employees, the unpredictability of childcare availability and the fact that many employees also had school-age children at home, and the resulting shorter field season. Despite all of this, the amount of collaboration that happened virtually was impressive. There is a huge interest amongst our Tribal and Non-tribal partners for increasing collaborative fire and fuels treatment monitoring and science delivery to the public.	The CFLRP was mentioned in an AFE Podcast Incorporating Traditional Knowledge into Fuels Treatments. The CFLRP was also mentioned in my key note address for the NW Climate Adaptation Science Center Climate Deep Dive.
Community support for relevant initiatives	Our projects reduce fuels and sedimentation at recreation sites and along trails. This in turn has improved the recreation experience. Trails and sites are safer. Rutted trails have been smoothed out, improving footing. Fuels reduction has reduced hazard trees and trail obstacles. These improvements have improved community support of this initiative. The community is also	

**5. Multiparty Monitoring**

Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process.** (Please limit answer to two pages).

*Consider:*



## Vegetation Monitoring

The Forest Resilience Laboratory at the University of Washington is leading our vegetation monitoring project. They are assessing forest structural changes using aerial photogrammetry which is backed up by field data. This year the field crew remeasured Active Adaptive (AA) monitoring plots to assess fine scale changes in conditions pre- and post-thinning; stem-mapped the AA sites to capture post-thinning patterns, and; capturing hemispherical photos at plot centers. Objectives were met for most units or plots, but in minor cases errors in coordination and logistics delayed data collection until FY21.

The field crew's biggest delays were smoke, day-to-day covid-19 protocol, and some general logistical challenges. Sampling/training took more time than it would have during a normal field season due to Covid-19 health and safety protocol. Stem mapping and hemispherical photos



were delayed until later in the summer due to training/equipment availability logistics. Once trained on FieldMap, a three-person crew stem mapped the stands for 12 workdays before the smoke put our season on hold. By the time the smoke was gone, the crew had dwindled to 2-people which significantly slowed the pace.

Saba Saberi, a research scientist in the University of Washington lab, completed a landscape study in the Colville using the NAIP-derived digital aerial photogrammetry (DAP) products. She looked at forest structure changes following the three 2015 fires using the just-pre-fire 2015 DAP products and then the 2017 and 2019. Her work was presented to the Ecological Society of America. They are now doing an analysis of change across the CFLRP area using the same method.





**Fuels Monitoring**

Don Radcliff (WA DNR) tied in with the Forest Service Fire Ecologist and Zone Silviculturist to revisit plots. He and his 20 person crew collected post-treatment data from 54 plots, which included Plot Description, Tree Data, Microplot Photoload and Fuels (5 subplots), Log Data, and Species Composition (5 subplots) form at each plot. He is currently working on entering the data and writing the report and will be sending the Forest that report and associated data when finished. In 2019, the fire ecologist was able to collect data from the Horns Mountain Fire with help from the Botany Crew. They established paired plots in treated and burned areas and treated and unburned areas in order to determine the effectiveness of the treatments.



Figure 1 - - Maddy Stone measures tree heights while Sam Tharpgeorge measures diameters in the Herron project area. Photo Sienna Patton.



Figure 2 -(left to right): Marwa Mahmoud, Sienna Patton, Maddy Stone, and Marcela Todd enjoying fieldwork in the Eagle Rock project area. Photo: Sienna Patton.



Figure 3 - Don Radcliffe and Marcela Todd work on a species composition survey in the Eagle Rock project area. Photo: Michael McNorvell.

## 6. FY 2020 Agency performance measure accomplishments:

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs) <sup>3</sup>
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	266	53988
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1157	364298
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	0 (Did not get recorded in the database)	63750
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	0	
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	3.2	638831
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	4023	1070836
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	129	257334
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	104	300000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	.3	
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	23.652	
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 (4 one was labelled incorrectly)	638831
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	170	122525
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	2.6	170000
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	1765	443433
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF		
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	35879	443433
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	33	443433
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	1449	214596

<sup>3</sup> Please include the costs associated with a contract to complete acres reported, if this level of detail is available, including partner funds

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs) <sup>3</sup>
FP-FUELS-NON-WUI			
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	4426	856240
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	5875	1070836
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	1086	289050
<i>(Optional) Other performance measure not listed above</i>	Acres		
<i>(Optional) Other performance measure not listed above</i>	Acres		

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

## 7. FY 2020 accomplishment narrative

In our ninth year, burn piles dot the landscape and we really are seeing the improvements to our CFLRP. 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 these 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 2020, 35,879 ccf of timber was awarded in NEW Forest Vision 2020. The total awarded so far is 415,783 ccf. This year pushed us over the timber volume. The total is 103% of the Vision 2020 project goal.
- A total of 5875 acres of fuels were treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire within the NEW Forest Vision 2020 landscape in FY2020. About 4426 acres were in the WUI and 1449 acres were not in a WUI. The total area treated after nine years of implementation is 109,648 acres (39,538 non-WUI and 70,110 acres WUI). The total area treated is about 81% of the 136,000 acres that were estimated to be treated in the proposal.
- About 3 miles of stream were improved this fiscal year bringing our total to 82 miles. The total is greater than the initial goal of 20 miles of stream improvement. The work was accomplished through culvert upgrades for fish passage.
- We reconstructed or maintained 257 miles of roads to reduce effects to aquatic species across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 area.
- We restored or maintained drainage on 170 miles of trail and improved approximately 2.6 miles of trail to standard to reduce and repair the effects of recreation caused erosion to aquatic species across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 area. In addition, 1.75 acres of weeds were hand-pulled from trailheads to reduce the spread of these weeds into backcountry areas and 9.6 acres were treated to reduce fuel loading adjacent to trailheads. This work was accomplished through contracts, partners, volunteers, and Forest Service crews.

### Recreation Highlight



The forest maintained and or restored drainage through local trail contractors on 179 miles of trail to reduce effects to aquatic species across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 area. Due to the pandemic, partner support was limited to those organizations that had COVID-19 safety plans in-place which included the Pacific Northwest Trail Association, Washington Trails Association, Northwest Youth Corps and Tri-County Motorized Recreation Association. Combined, these partners completed improved approximately 5.6 miles of trail to standard (water drain reconstruction and new construction, brushing, tread reconstruction to improve cross drainage, turnpike construction, logout, and retaining wall construction) to reduce existing and potential erosion and approximately 32.2 miles of ditch, culvert and waterbar cleanout, logout, and garbage collection along the Forest’s OHV/Jeep trails.



Left photo: PNTA crew member rolls retaining log into place for 45-foot-long turnpike.

Center photo: Crew members fill turnpike with rock, gravel and soil using buckets, rope, and pulleys to minimize impacts to vegetation surrounding the seep.

Right photo: Completed turnpike.

An eleven-member (10 youth and one crew leader) Northwest Youth Corps crew, with support from Forest Service Recreation and Soils crew members, spent a week reducing heavy fuel loading around Jungle Hill Trailhead and Horse Camp. The crew cut lodgepole pine (mountain pine beetle infestation) located on the slopes surrounding the trailhead into firewood lengths, hauled the rounds to open areas within the trailhead and stacked them for easy gathering by senior citizens and individuals with mobility constraints. By the end of the week, the crew had cleared approximately 2.6 acres (over ten cords) of down trees and removed heavy slash accumulation from approximately 9.6 acres. The slash was hauled to a nearby rock pit where it will be burned.



*Figure 4 -NYC crew stacked firewood along trailhead road for easy access by seniors and individuals with mobility constraints.*

The same NYC crew worked for a week in partnership with the Pacific Northwest Trail Association on the Taylor Ridge Trail. Together, the crews reshaped approximately 1.7 miles of trail tread to improve cross drainage, reconstructed 21 water drains, constructed 22 new water drains, and constructed 15 feet of retaining wall to reduce existing and potential future erosion and trail braiding.



Left and center photos: NYC crew members start the process of brushing and reshaping the tread for improved cross drainage.

Right photo: NYC crew finishes up tread work on the same section of trail as center photo.

The Forest funded a two-person recreation crew to manage dispersed recreation within the NEW Forest Vision 20/20 area that focused exclusively on reducing the effects of dispersed and motorized recreation on the ecosystem with an emphasis on riparian areas. The crew removed three user created toilets located in riparian and upland areas, buried exposed human waste in numerous dispersed campsites, and collected fifty-six (44 gallon) bags of garbage, approximately 85% of which came from riparian areas. The crew removed 2 TVs, 6 tires, various car parts, and one bumper from the forest and decommissioned (removal of rock fire ring, naturalization of campsite) 4 dispersed sites located next to streams. The crew also disassembled eight large rock and log debris recreation dams, 13 user-constructed lean-tos/shelters, and a user-built horse corral located within the RHCA, and numerous user created structures constructed of logs, metal, rope, nails, wire, dimensional lumber, etc. from riparian areas. The crew contacted approximately 94 groups, 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. The crew also repaired fencing along the 9 Mile Falls trail to discourage human caused riparian impacts, pulled approximately ½ acre of mullein and bull thistle and 1.25 acres of spotted knapweed from area trailheads to prevent the spread of these weeds into the backcountry. 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. Finally, the crew assisted with the repair of the Lake Ellen boat/fishing dock, which had been damaged by vandals and was sinking into the lake. As a result, boats were mooring in the vegetation near the dock, causing shoreline compaction and vegetation loss.

### 8. Treatment Footprint

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2020	17179
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2020)	112071

**9. FY 2020 Report Reflections**

**Describe any reasons that the FY 2020 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).

As we approach our last year, 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.

**10. Planned FY 2021 Accomplishments**

<b>Performance Measure Code</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned Accomplishment for 2021 (National Forest System)</b>	<b><i>Planned Accomplishment on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP landscape<sup>4</sup></i></b>
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	300	Unknown
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre		Unknown
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	3	Unknown
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	5000	Unknown
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	2	Unknown
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	2	Unknown
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	25	Unknown
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	152000	Unknown

<sup>4</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.

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment for 2021 (National Forest System)	Planned Accomplishment on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP landscape <sup>4</sup>
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	100	Unknown
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	1500	Unknown
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	4000	Unknown

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

**11. Planned accomplishment narrative and justification** *if* planned FY 2021 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (**no more than 1 page**):

See discussion from 9 on how accomplishments differ.

**12. Collaborative Member List**

The list has not changed.

**13. Media recap.**

These are activities that occurred within the CFLRP boundaries. We are working with public affairs to include a statement about the CFLR program with each article.

Prescribed Burns: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/colville/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD813418>

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/colville/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD663988>

Trout Lake Trail: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/colville/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD801787>

Culvert upgrades: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/colville/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD779321>

**Signatures:**

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): \_\_\_\_\_ Karen Honeycutt

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

Draft reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): \_\_\_\_\_



