

**CFLRP Project Name (CFLR#): North Central Washington CFLRP (CFLR028)
National Forest(s): Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest**

1. Executive Summary

In FY22, we were able to leverage ongoing implementation of signed NEPA and partner-led restoration projects across the NCW CFLRP project area to make measurable progress towards our goals during our first year.

In our project area, we estimate approximately 1500 acres of forest restoration-related timber harvest provided 7 jobs generating a labor income of \$567,178. Our aquatic restoration efforts helped restore and maintain key ecosystem services by improving 21 miles of critical in-stream habitat fish in 4 watersheds considered high priority for the recovery of listed fish species. Hydrologic function and fish passage was improved through tribal and partner-led efforts to install 1 Aquatic Organism Passage and 2 Beaver Dam Analogs, and the placement of large woody debris along 19 miles of streams. Invasive plant treatments targeted 478 acres and an agreement was initiated with the Washington Conservation Corps to help implement future invasive treatments.

Twelve different agreements with local Tribes, NGO partners, and the Washington Department of Natural Resources contributed to these accomplishments and leveraged an additional \$8.5 million in investments, \$2.7 million from USFS contributions (with \$1.5 million from BIL funding) and \$5.8 million from partner match.

Finally, there has been active collaborative engagement on a CFLRP monitoring committee and 5 subcommittees with partners assisting in the development of our CFLRP monitoring plan.

2. Funding

CFLRP and Forest Service Match Expenditures

Fund Source: CFLN and/or CFIX Funds Expended	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
CFLN22	\$619,329.90
TOTAL	\$619,329.90

This amount should match the amount of CFLN/CFIX dollars spent 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.

Fund Source: Forest Service Salary and Expense Match Expended	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
CFSE22	\$0 ¹
TOTAL	\$0

This amount should match the amount of matching funds in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report for Salary and Expenses. Staff time spent on CFLRP proposal implementation and monitoring may be counted as CFLRP match – see [Program Funding Guidance](#).

¹ We did not explicitly track salary in FY22 related to CFLRP but estimated roughly 3 FTEs of S&E (\$208,073) for the TREAT analysis based on time spent developing and executing CFLRP contracts or agreements, monitoring implementation of projects, or working on the CFLRP Workplan, TREAT analysis, and annual reports.

Fund Source: Forest Service Discretionary Matching Funds	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
NIHX	\$1,526,600.00
TOTAL	\$1,526,600.00 ²

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) which should be reported in the partner contribution table below. Per the [Program Funding Guidance](#), federal dollars spent on non-NFS lands may be included as match if aligned with CFLRP proposal implementation.

Partner Match Contributions³

Fund Source: Partner Match	In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?	Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY22	Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity	Where activity/item is located or impacted area
Trout Unlimited	Funding	\$239,173	TU contribution for Ben Canyon Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) project	National Forest System Lands
Trout Unlimited	In-kind contribution	\$165,503	TU expenses for personnel and planning for Ben Canyon Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) project	National Forest System Lands
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	Funding	\$1,200,000	CTCR contribution for the Twisp Large Woody Debris (LWD) aquatic implementation project	National Forest System Lands
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	In-kind contribution	\$10,000	CTCR personnel contributions for the Twisp Large Woody Debris (LWD) aquatic implementation project	National Forest System Lands
Yakama Nation Fisheries	Funding	\$3,000,000	YN contribution for the Twisp Large Woody Debris (LWD) aquatic implementation project	National Forest System Lands
Cascade Fisheries	In-kind contribution	\$1000	Cascade Fisheries personnel support for execution the Twisp Large Woody Debris (LWD) aquatic implementation project	National Forest System Lands
Yakima Nation Fisheries	In-kind contribution	\$14,000 ⁴	YN personnel support for the execution of the Twisp Large Woody Debris (LWD) aquatic implementation project	National Forest System Lands
Cascade Fisheries	Funding	\$42,000	Cascade Fisheries contribution for the Twisp Large Woody Debris (LWD) aquatic implementation project	National Forest System Lands

² There is a discrepancy with the expenditure report and our FS match that we calculated based on projects that were implemented within the CFLRP footprint. Only the NIHX funds for \$1,526,600 were tagged with the CFLR028 Implementation Project in Workplan, but an additional \$1,196,473 was contributed from FS funds to projects for a total of \$2,723,073 in match.

³ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #13](#)

⁴ Estimated.

Fund Source: Partner Match	In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?	Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY22	Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity	Where activity/item is located or impacted area
Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Funding	\$300,000	Work on the Nason Creek Merritt Oxbow project	National Forest System Lands
Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	In-kind contribution	\$15,000	Work on the Nason Creek Merritt Oxbow project	National Forest System Lands
Trout Unlimited	Funding	\$10,000	Implementation of the Lower Alder Creek Beaver Dam Analogs (BDAs) project	National Forest System Lands
Trout Unlimited	In-kind contribution	\$2,000	TU expenses for personnel and implementation of the Lower Alder Creek Beaver Dam Analogs (BDAs) project	National Forest System Lands
Trout Unlimited	Funding	\$15,000	Implementation of the Upper Alder Creek Beaver Dam Analogs (BDAs) project	National Forest System Lands
Trout Unlimited	In-kind contribution	\$2,000	TU expenses for personnel and implementation of the Upper Alder Creek Beaver Dam Analogs (BDAs) project	National Forest System Lands
Washington Department of Natural Resources	Funding	\$1,048,989.50	State contributed funding to the contract to complete thinning, pruning, and piling treatments on the Tillicum Hazardous Fuels project under a GNA agreement	National Forest System Lands
Washington Department of Natural Resources	In-kind contribution	\$188,000	DNR staff time for 4000 acres of thinning, pruning, and piling treatments on the Tillicum Hazardous Fuels project under a GNA agreement with the state	National Forest System Lands
TOTALS	Total In-Kind Contributions: \$397,503.00 Total Funding: \$5,855,162.50			

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

Goods for Services Match

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY22).

Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY22: \$0

Revenue generated through Good Neighbor Agreements: \$0

“Revised non-monetary credit limit” should be the amount in the [“Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements”](#) as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports available in CFLRP Annual Report Instructions. “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 proposal and work plan.

3. Activities on the Ground

FY 2022 Agency Performance Measure Accomplishments⁵ - Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record. Please note any discrepancies.

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) in the Wildland Urban Interface	FP-FUELS-WUI (reported in FACTS) ⁶	3192	0	3192
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) in the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) ⁷	589	0	589
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI (reported in FACTS) ³	4175	0	4175
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) ⁴	4175	0	4175
Prescribed Fire (acres)	Activity component of FP-FUELS-ALL (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Outcomes - Acres treated to mitigate wildfire risk	FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC (reported in FACTS) ³	478.3	0	478.3
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants - COMPLETED	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) ⁴	478.3	0	478.3

⁵ This question helps track progress towards the CFLRP projects lifetime goals outlined in your CFLRP Proposal & Work Plan. Adapt table as needed.

⁶ For service contracts, the date accomplished is the date of contract award. For Force Account, the date accomplished is the date the work is completed

⁷ New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Terrestrial and aquatic species	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC (reported in FACTS) ³	0	0	0
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Terrestrial and aquatic species - COMPLETED	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC- CMPLT (reported in FACTS) ⁴	0	0	0
Road Decommissioning (Unauthorized Road) (miles)	RD-DECOM-NON-SYS (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Decommissioning (National Forest System Road) (miles)	RD-DECOM-SYS (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Improvement (High Clearance) (miles)	RD-HC-IMP-MI (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Improvement (Passenger Car System) (miles)	RD-PC-IMP-MI (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Maintenance (High Clearance) (miles)	RD-HC-MAINT-MI (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Road Maintenance (Passenger Car System) (miles)	RD-PC-MAINT-MI (Roads reporting)	0	0	0
Wildlife Habitat Restoration (acres)	HBT-ENH-TERR (reported in WIT)	3573.5	0	3573.5
Stream Crossings Mitigated (i.e. AOPs) (number)	STRM-CROS-MITG-STD (reported in WIT)	1	0	1
Stream Habitat Enhanced (miles)	HBT-ENH-STRM (reported in WIT)	21.85	0	21.85
Lake Habitat Enhanced (acres)	HBT-ENH-LAK (reported in WIT)	0	0	0
Water or Soil Resources Protected, Maintained, or Improved (acres)	S&W-RSRC-IMP (reported in WIT)	206.45	0	206.45
Stand Improvement (acres)	FOR-VEG-IMP (reported in FACTS)	2547	0	2547
Stand Improvement (acres) - COMPLETED	FOR-VEG-IMP-CMPLT (reported in FACTS)	1538	0	1538
Reforestation and revegetation (acres)	FOR-VEG-EST (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0
Forests treated using timber sales (acres)	TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC (reported in FACTS)	424	0	424

Is there any background or context you would like to provide regarding the information reported in the table above?

Due to a national prescribed fire review and pause, we were unable to accomplish any prescribed fire in our project area during FY22, but broadcast burning did resume in the fall of 2022 and will contribute to our accomplishments in FY23. The lack of prescribed fire in FY22 meant that fewer acres of wildlife habitat were improved than originally anticipated in our workplan.

³ For service contracts, the date accomplished is the date of contract award. For Force Account, the date accomplished is the date the work is completed

⁴ New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

Approximately 4000 acres of implemented thinning, pruning, and piling within the Tillicum Hazardous Fuels Reduction project, a GNA project with the Washington Department of Natural Resources, were not attributed with the NCW CFLRP implementation project in the database of record (FACTS) prior to deadline due to a miscommunication with the project proponent at the district. Similarly, 693 acres of reforestation were not attributed with our CFLRP implementation project in FACTS that occurred within the project boundary. Likewise, 328 acres of lake enhancement treatments were incorrectly attributed with the CFLRP project in WIT that were outside the project area boundary (those acres are included in the gPAS report but not included in the table above).

No roads work was accomplished in FY22 due to the stage of the projects that were implemented in FY22, but we anticipate significant road improvements and some decommissioning during the next fiscal year as part of the Chewuch Transportation project.

Reflecting on treatments implemented in FY22, if/how has your CFLRP project aligned with other efforts to accomplish work at landscape scales?

The Okanogan-Wenatchee was recently selected as one of ten national priority landscapes (Central Washington Initiative; CWI) to receive Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding to implement the 10-year Wildfire Crisis Strategy. The CWI mission is to reduce wildfire risk to communities while leveraging partnerships to increase the pace and scale of forest and aquatic restoration treatments and has shared outcomes and a similar intent in many ways to our CFLRP proposal.

BIL funding that comes as part of CWI will be invested in many of the same restoration actions that were proposed as part of our original CFLRP proposal and will be used to implement actions sometimes in the same project areas or watersheds as CFLRP projects (see attached Figure 1). In FY22, the Forest used BIL funds to help meet the match requirements of our CFLRP project and we anticipate that we will continue to use BIL funds to match CFLN expenses and complete project work in some of the same project areas.

The Okanogan-Wenatchee is also using BIL funding to invest in a suite of new planning, implementation, and partnership positions. These positions will be responsible for planning and implementation of, and reporting on, our NCW CFLRP and CWI projects. We anticipate that these new positions will allow the Forest to significantly increase the pace of NEPA planning and the shelf-stock that can be implemented over the next 3-5+ years, contribute to increasing capacity for future implementation under CFLRP, and support clear communication and effective collaboration with our partners.

In our first year of funding, we encountered some challenges in figuring out how to coordinate funding and accomplishments between the CFLRP and the CWI projects. As positions are filled and roles/responsibilities solidified, we anticipate that the coordination of CFLRP work within the CWI will continue to improve.

4. Restoring Fire-Adapted Landscapes and Reducing Hazardous Fuels

Narrative Overview of Treatments Completed in FY22 to restore fire-adapted landscapes and reduce hazardous fuels, including data on whether your project has expanded the pace and/or scale of treatments over time, and if so, how you've accomplished that – what were the key enabling factors?

The North Central Washington CFLRP was designed to focus on high priority watersheds for forest health and wildfire resilience. As noted above, since the CFLRP proposal development and the recent approval and funding of the project, the Forest also received substantial funding for the Central Washington Initiative through BIL 10-year Wildfire Crisis Strategy. Fuels treatments were prioritized in year one to best leverage all the funding available to treat as many

existing NEPA acres as possible across the entire landscape to meet multiple objectives including wildfire risk reduction and forest restoration. The additional funding has substantially increased our treatment acres in FY22 and will continue to do so moving forward, despite the fact that we are also experiencing significant inflation costs since the time of our initial proposal.

We are learning and developing strategies moving forward to best leverage all the available funding to meet overall objectives including an increased emphasis on community resiliency to wildfire. Future projects will more directly benefit high valued resources and assets. Outyear planning will increasingly incorporate these strategies moving forward. We will continue to work closely with the DNR and utilize Good Neighbor Authority to increase capacity and continue working with other partners including our NCWFHC collaborative group.

If a wildfire interacted with a previously treated area within the CFLRP boundary:

Only one minor fire event (0.75 acres total) interacted with a previous fuels treatment within our CFLRP boundary in 2022, and the impacts of that event were minimal due to the rapid containment.

- From FTEM (can be copied/summarized): Did the wildfire behavior change after the fire entered the treatment?
- From FTEM (can be copied/summarized): Did the treatment contribute to the control and/or management of the wildfire?
- From FTEM (can be copied/summarized): Was the treatment strategically located to affect the behavior of a future wildfire?
- Please describe if/how partners or community members engaged in the planning or implementation of the relevant fuels treatment. Did treatments include coordinated efforts on other federal, tribal, state, private, etc. lands?
- What resource values were you and your partners concerned with protecting or enhancing? Did the treatments help to address these value concerns?
- How are planned treatments affected by the fire over the rest of the project? Was there any resource benefit from the fire that was accomplished within the CFLRP footprint or is complementary to planned activities?
- What is your key takeaway from this event – what would you have done differently? What elements will you continue to apply in the future?

FY22 Wildfire/Hazardous Fuels Expenditures

Category	Expenditures
FY22 Wildfire Preparedness*	\$11,450,000 Forest Total
FY22 Wildfire Suppression**	\$21,250,000 Forest Total
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN, CFIX)	\$800,000 NCW CFLRP
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	\$7,600,000 Forest Total

* 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).

** Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape.

How may the treatments that were implemented contribute to reducing fire costs? If you have seen a reduction in fire suppression costs over time, please include that here. (If not relevant for this year, note “N/A”)

The fuels treatments that will be implemented as part of the FY22 CFLN funded work on the Falls Coyote and East Pine Zone Fuels Reduction projects will reduce future suppression costs by creating opportunities for control with reduced fire intensities, requiring minimal prep work during suppression and fewer resources to contain the fire in the areas

treated. Reduced fuel loading in treatment areas also will reduce the active burning residence time and reduce the patrol / holding effort needed in these areas.

5. Additional Ecological Goals

Narrative Overview of Treatments Completed in FY22 to achieve ecological goals outlined in your CFLRP proposal and work plan. This may include, and isn't limited to, activities related to habitat enhancement, invasives, and watershed condition.

The 2022 CFLRP program was a success in enhancing at-risk fish habitat and building resilience across the Upper Columbia Basin through matching partnership projects. The Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest (OWNF) worked with the Mid-Columbia Fisheries, Trout Unlimited, Cascade Fisheries, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR), and Yakama Nation Fisheries to improve fish habitat complexity, restore floodplain connectivity, and restore fish passage. Nason Creek and Alder Creek are important fish streams within the upper Wenatchee River basin. The Forest, Mid-Columbia Fisheries, and Trout Unlimited restored degraded habitat in key fish streams in this basin that were identified through priority restoration strategies developed between the USFS and key aquatics partners. In the Methow River basin, the Forest and Trout Unlimited restored fish passage in an important steelhead stream that will build resilience to disturbances like wildfire. The Forest, in partnership with Cascade Fisheries, CTCR, and Yakama Nation Fisheries, improved spawning and rearing habitat quality by adding large wood to 19 miles of critical fish habitat. The treatment sites were selected through partnership-led stream surveys and other collaborative restoration strategies. Collectively, these actions will have meaningful improvements to critical fish habitat and better prepare key watersheds for a changing climate. This work would not have happened without good communication and collaboration between the Forest and a suite of committed restoration partners.

Invasive plant treatments were completed with Forest Service crews and many partners: Washington State Department of Agriculture, Washington State Department of Ecology – Washington Conservation Corps (WCC), Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Chelan County PUD, Chelan and Okanogan County noxious weed programs, and the Washington State University Extension Bioagent program. Areas within the CFLRP boundary that are infested with priority invasive plants (per the OKAWEN Invasive plant FEIS 2017) were targeted for treatment. Early treatment of invasive plants prevents the production of seed that could be spread into areas disturbed by forest treatments, protecting the integrity of native plant communities and wildlife habitat. In addition, CFLRP funds were obligated to a new agreement with the WCC to dedicate a crew to invasive plant treatments within the CFLRP area for the entire 2023 field season.

Fuels, thinning, and invasive treatments all can have secondary benefits that improve or protect habitat for wildlife. Existing high-value forested stands provide cover and forage for wintering mule deer, late successional habitat for spotted owls or white-headed woodpeckers, and other key wildlife species. Fuel reductions and thinning treatments helped increase the likelihood that these stands will survive future wildfires while also promoting growth of large trees. Fuels treatments and thinning also improved forage conditions for big game in winter range, where past fire suppression led to an overabundance of conifers and reduction in grasses and forbs. Improving winter range condition increased availability, palatability, and nutritional value of forage for big game during the critical winter period. Invasive treatments also improved habitat for wildlife by retaining native species and reducing impacts of non-native plant species.

6. Socioeconomic Goals

Narrative overview of activities completed in FY22 to achieve socioeconomic goals outlined in your CFLRP proposal and work plan.

Examples may include activities related to community wildfire protection, contribution to the local recreation/tourism economy, volunteer and outreach opportunities, job training, expanding market access, public input and involvement, cultural heritage, subsistence uses, etc.

The key measures identified in our NCW CFLRP proposal for achieving socioeconomic goals were (1) enhance community sustainability, (2) improve or maintain quality of life, and (3) improve capacity for collaboration. Examples of activities that contributed to these socioeconomic goals are listed below:

1. Enhance community sustainability
 - With CFLRP and matching BIL funds in FY22, we were able to increase the number of contracts awarded to complete fuel hazard reduction, stand improvement and ladder fuel treatments in existing planned NEPA projects. Given the rising cost of these treatments, we would have accomplished significantly fewer acres without CFLN and matching funds.
 - The Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest continues to seek viable alternatives for the removal of low-value wood (LVW) that can be processed locally. In 2022, we participated in a tour of a local facility that could convert LVW into products like compost and biochar for future forest and soil restoration efforts. We also completed and funded a pilot contract for an Air Curtain Incinerator that can convert LVW to biochar to be utilized as a soil amendment for rehabilitating log landings and decommissioned roads, and hope to realize the potential of this technology within the CFLRP boundary in future years.
2. Improve or maintain quality of life
 - The Okanogan-Wenatchee NF was able to increase the number of acres protected from wildfire through the implementation of fuels reduction projects on two different high-risk landscapes.
3. Improve capacity for collaboration
 - Initial engagements on CFLRP monitoring have created space for dialog around tribal values and perspectives that haven't been as well represented in the forest collaborative space. We are continuing to explore how we can collaborate with local tribes to monitor the impacts of treatments on valued tribal resources.
 - As demonstrated in our executive summary, partner contributions to restoration work (especially aquatic restoration) on our CFLRP landscape substantially outweighed funds contributed directly from CFLRP. We anticipate maintaining opportunities for partner contributions with the allocation of additional CFLRP funds towards restoration projects that are high priority to partners and meet our shared goals.

Results from the Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Toolkit (TREAT). For guidance, training, and resources, see materials on [Restoration Economics SharePoint](#).¹⁰ After submitting your data entry form to the Forest Service Washington Office Economist Team, they will provide the analysis results needed to respond to the following prompts.

Percent of funding that stayed within the local impact area: 50.6%

All funding noted above was through agreements, as none of the CFLN funds or matching USFS funds that were awarded in FY22 went to contractors inside our local impact area.

¹⁰ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #7](#)

Contract Funding Distributions Table (“Full Project Details” Tab)

Description	Project Percent
Equipment intensive work	0%
Labor-intensive work	0%
Material-intensive work	99%
Technical services	1%
Professional services	0%
Contracted Monitoring	0%
TOTALS:	100%

Modelled Jobs Supported/Maintained (CFLRP and matching funding)

Jobs Supported/Maintained in FY 2022	Direct Jobs (Full & Part-Time)	Total Jobs (Full & Part-Time)	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income
Timber harvesting component	5	7	\$462,203	\$567,178
Forest and watershed restoration component	11	34	\$876,589	\$2,076,024
Mill processing component	8	16	\$557,444	\$943,032
Implementation and monitoring	4	5	\$102,688	\$123,208
Other Project Activities	0	0	\$0	\$0
TOTALS:	28	62	\$1,998,924	\$3,709,442

Were there any assumptions you needed to make in your TREAT data entry you would like to note here? To what extent do the TREAT results align with your observations or other monitoring on the ground?

We had to make some assumptions about the S&E and agency FTE that contributed to CFLRP projects in FY22 as we did not track this directly in FY22. Additionally, we assumed that all of the partner-led aquatic restoration projects except one used local contractors to carry out the work, but we were unable to confirm this with partners prior to our deadline for the TREAT spreadsheet submission. Since all the aquatic restoration work was material intensive, it made up the bulk of contract funding distribution, but we wanted to acknowledge that a (very) small portion of total matching funds went to local Washington Conservation Corps groups to treat invasive species, thus we set the contribution of technical services to 1%.

At the time of our proposal, economic analysis suggested that forest restoration work on the Forest could result in 9 additional full or part time jobs in the timber sector; the estimate above from FY22 work aligns with these expectations. Based on the strong focus of partnership efforts on aquatics restoration projects, we anticipate that watershed restoration work would generate more jobs and labor income in this landscape than timber-related jobs, and this result from the TREAT analysis aligns with those expectations.

Please provide a brief description of the local businesses that benefited from CFLRP related contracts and agreements, including characteristics such as tribally-owned firms, veteran-owned firms, women-owned firms, minority-owned firms, and business size.¹¹ For resources, [see materials here](#) (external Box folder).

¹¹ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #8](#)

None of the contracts that were awarded using CFLRP funds in FY22 were implemented and no funds were invoiced by the end of the fiscal year, so no direct benefits went to local businesses. However, a significant amount of the partner match we note above (in question #2) for aquatic restoration activities was tribally led and funded.

In FY23, some of the carryover FY22 funds will be used to fund a Washington Conservation Corps crew to treat invasive weeds within the project area. Washington Conservation Corps is an AmeriCorps program and prioritizes hiring young adults or veterans from communities in and around our CFLRP project area, or local to Washington State.

7. Wood Products Utilization

Timber & Biomass Volume Table¹²

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	4,602.59 (0 captured in database of record)
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	4,602.59 (0 captured in database of record)
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	

Reviewing the data above, do you have additional data sources or description to add in terms of wood product utilization (for example, work on non-National Forest System lands not included in the table)?

No. However, note that the total CCF of timber harvested and sold in our project area were not tagged with our NCW CFLRP implementation project in TIM prior to the reporting deadline and therefore were not picked up in the WO gPAS generated report.

8. Collaboration

Please include an up-to-date list of the core members of your collaborative if it has changed from your proposal/work plan (if it has not changed, note below).¹³ For detailed guidance and resources, see [materials](#) here. Please document changes using the [template](#) from the CFLRP proposal and upload to [Box](#). Briefly summarize and describe changes below.

No significant changes to the North Central Washington Forest Health Collaborative (NCWFHC) membership have occurred since the submission of our Workplan this fall.

We are engaging more explicitly with tribal cultural and natural resource specialists from the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR) through the CFLRP monitoring process, and CTCR does not have a formal seat on the NCWFHC.

9. Monitoring Process

Briefly describe your current status in terms of developing, refining, implementing, and/or reevaluating your CFLRP monitoring plan and multiparty monitoring process.

¹² Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #10](#)
¹³ Addresses Core Monitoring Question #11

We are currently engaging with over two dozen partners from the NCWFHC, local tribes, counties, and the state to develop a monitoring plan that utilizes the CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy and capitalizes on ongoing collaborative project-level monitoring, monitoring by Washington Department of Natural Resources as part of their Eastern Washington 20-Year Forest Health Strategic Plan, and Northwest Forest Plan monitoring efforts.

We have established five CFLRP monitoring subcommittees that are currently working to assess whether additional refinement or monitoring questions and indicators are desired to supplement the existing Common Monitoring Strategy (CMS). The five monitoring subcommittees are focusing in on the CMS questions and indicators for: (1) fire risk reductions/fuels/vegetation structure and departure, (2) terrestrial habitat and wildlife, (3) aquatic habitat and wildlife, (4) invasive and cultural plants, and (5) social perceptions. Each subgroup has met four times over the last four months to learn about the CMS questions and indicators, existing CFLRP monitoring efforts on other projects (e.g., the Northern Blues CFLRP), and ongoing partnership efforts that could be expanded or captured under the CFLRP monitoring program.

Each subgroup will develop a proposal for needed capacity and funding, if desired or deemed necessary, to complete additional monitoring projects. For example, within our NCW CFLRP boundary, our partners immediately identified a gap for quantifying trends in aquatic habitat for aquatic focal species that was not captured by the indicator metrics under the CMS questions #3 (wildlife habitat trends) or #4 (watershed condition). Aquatic restoration is a targeted focus for many of the Okanogan-Wenatchee's partners, in large part because much of the Forest's rivers and tributaries are critical habitat for endangered Salmon, Steelhead, and Bull Trout and we will be implementing numerous aquatic restoration projects with future CFLN funds. We aim to prioritize the list of additional monitoring interests with the full group of involved partners and have a monitoring plan developed and in place by April 2023.

10. Conclusion

Describe any reasons that the FY 2022 annual report does not reflect your proposal or work plan. Are there expected changes to your FY 2023 plans you would like to highlight?

Since our project was newly funded in FY22 and the forest did not receive funding until April 2022, we were unable to obligate all the funds into contracts or awards before the end of the fiscal year. As a result, approximately only 50% of our \$1.4 million allocation was awarded in FY22 and no work under those contracts was completed before the end of the fiscal year. However, given that some of the contracts using FY22 funds are already in place or are awaiting obligation in FY23, we hope to catch up or exceed our planned accomplishments in FY23. For example, our botany program expects to make up some of the invasive treatment acres they were unable to complete in FY22 with the addition of CFLRP funds from FY22 into an agreement with the Washington Conservation Corps crew that will allow them to hire more temporary employees to complete work during the summer of FY23.

Additionally, although we did our best to capture all of the accomplishments that contributed to our CFLRP goals during FY22 through matching appropriated funds, BIL funding, GNA and partner contributions, not all district staff were aware of the need to tag accomplishments with the NCW CFLRP implementation project in the databases of record. We realized after the reporting deadline that 4,000 acres of accomplished thinning, pruning, and piling in the Tillicum Hazardous Fuels Reduction project accomplished through a GNA agreement with Washington DNR and 693 acres of planting on the Methow Valley Ranger District had not been accounted for as CFLRP accomplishments in our FACTS reporting.

As noted above, due to the national Prescribed Fire review and pause, we were unable to complete any planned prescribed fire treatments in FY22. Because of the challenges with burn windows, capacity, air quality and smoke

management approval, we are unsure of whether we will be able to be accomplish those acres in future years. Despite that, due to a relatively wet early summer and moderate wildfire conditions, roughly 36,500 acres of naturally ignited wildfire immediately adjacent to our CFLRP boundary resulted in conditions that will be beneficial for wildlife habitat, help restore departed forest structural conditions, and provide tangible risk reduction benefits on 16,500 acres to the nearby communities of Plain and Lake Wenatchee (unincorporated) in the event of future wildfires.

Optional Prompts

FY 2022 Additional Accomplishment Narrative and/or Lessons Learned Highlights

Media Recap

A joint news release was sent out to over 2000 individuals and media outlets by the Forest and NCWHC: [Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest - News & Events \(usda.gov\)](#). The announcement was picked up by the Methow Valley News: [Federal funding launches forest restoration project – Methow Valley News](#).

The Methow Valley News also published an op-ed co-authored by the NCWFHC co-chairs that applauded the CFLRP project selection: <https://methowvalleynews.com/2022/05/04/my-turn-forest-collaboration-bearing-fruit-for-okanogan-wenatchee/>

A Seattle Times article on Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding also mentioned this project: [WA to receive \\$6M in federal funding to repair roads, improve fish passage, maintain trails | The Seattle Times](#)

Visuals

Map of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest's Central Washington Initiative (black outline) with the priority firesheds for treatment under the 10-year Wildfire Crisis Strategy highlighted in orange and the NCW CFLRP boundary overlaid in purple.

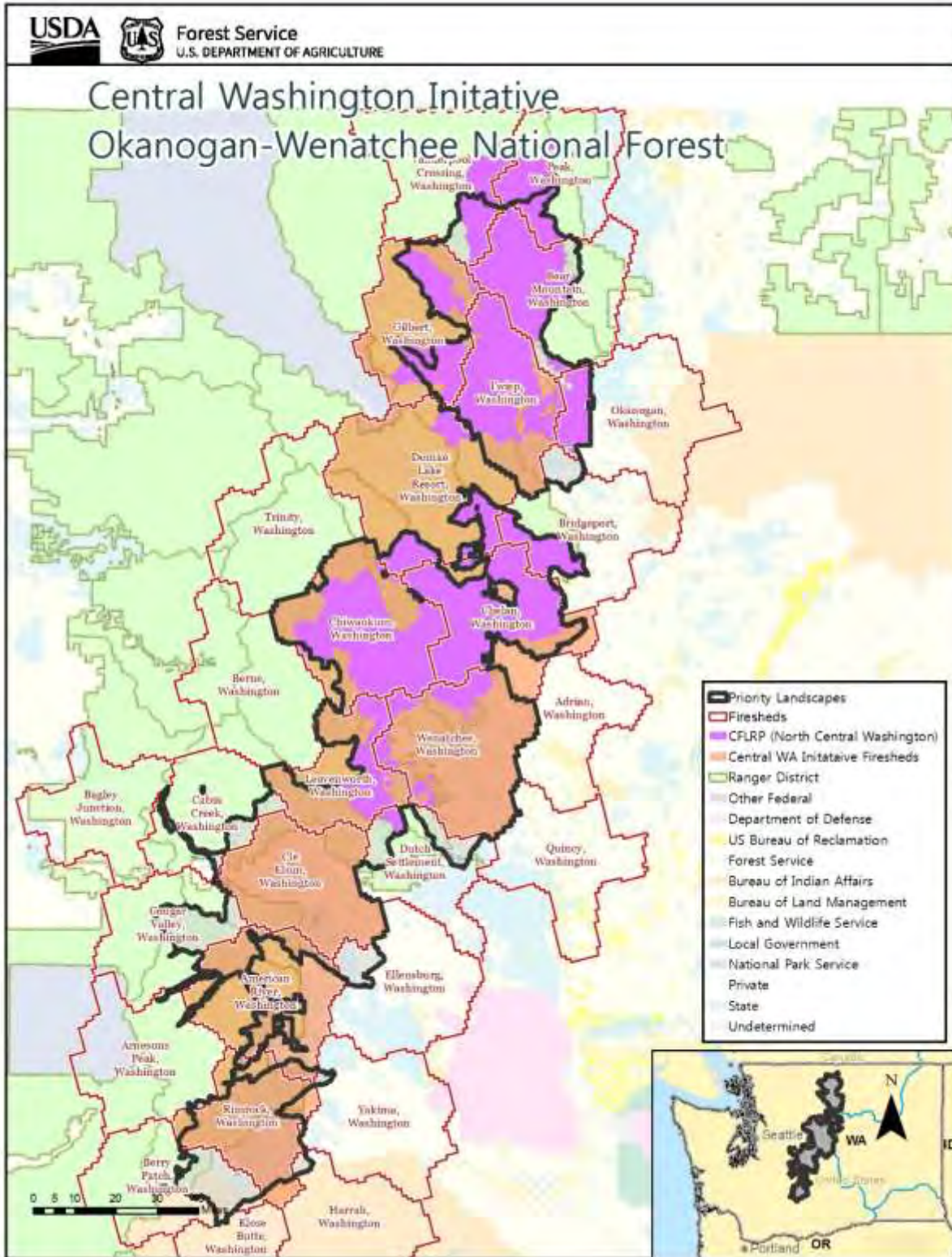


Figure 1. Map of the Okanogon-Wenatchee National Forest’s Central Washington Initiative (black outline) with the priority firesheds for treatment under the 10-year Wildfire Crisis Strategy highlighted in orange and the NCW CFLRP boundary overlaid in purple.



Figure 2. Drone photos capturing the effects of precommercial thinning and fuels reduction work in the Tillicum Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project on the Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest. Treatments were implemented in 2022. The red and yellow photo-board was placed in the same location pre- and post- treatment to provide reference for the viewer. © John Marshall

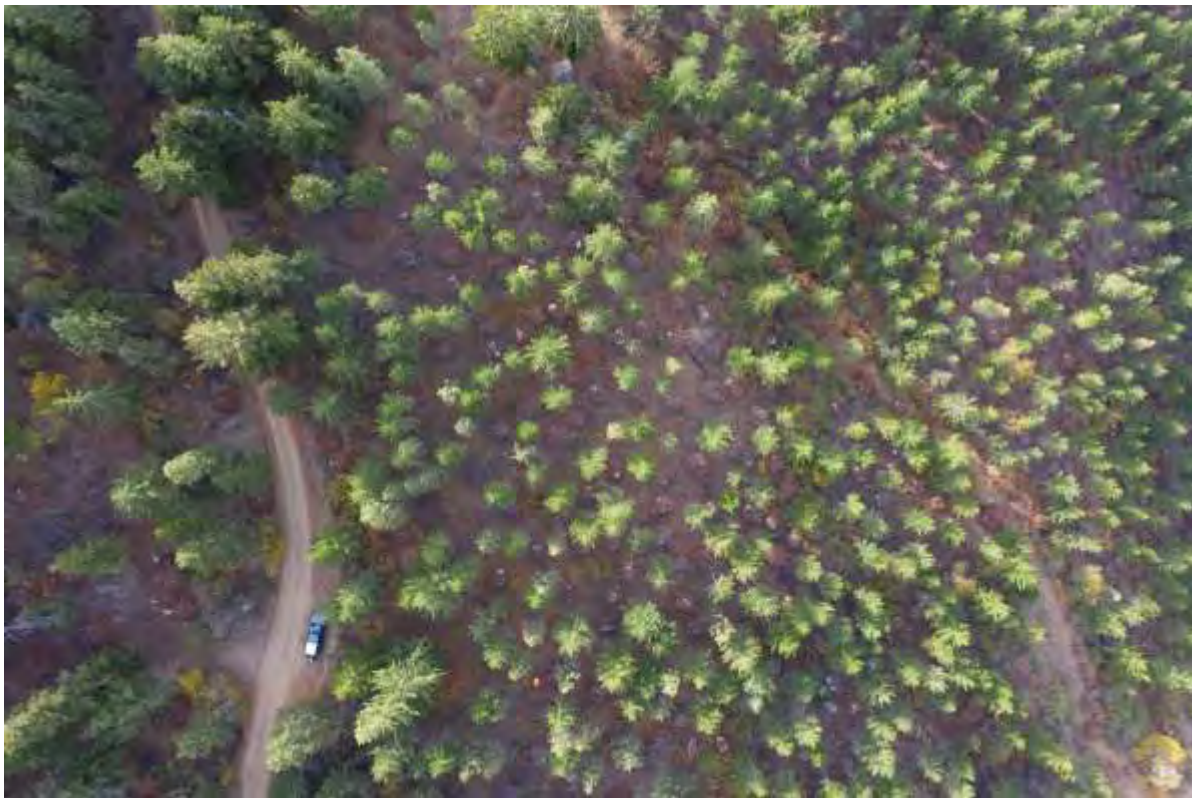


Figure 3. Drone photos capturing the effects of precommercial thinning and fuels reduction work in the Tillicum Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project on the Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest. Treatments were implemented in 2022. The truck in the photo was parked in approximately the same location pre- and post- treatment to provide reference for the viewer. © John Marshall



Figure 4. Pre- and post-treatment within stand photos capturing the effects of precommercial thinning and fuels reduction work in the Tillicum Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project on the Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest. The Tillicum project was implemented through a Good Neighbor Agreement with the Washington DNR and the first phase of implementation (thinning of small diameter trees, pruning, and piling) was accomplished in many of the units in 2022. © John Marshall.

Signatures

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): /s/ Kerry B. Kemp

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): /s/ Kristin M. Bail

Draft reviewed by (collaborative representative): /s/ Mike Anderson