

**CFLRP Project Name (CFLR#): Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020 (21)****National Forest(s): Colville National Forest****1. Executive Summary**

The Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020 project has really changed from its beginning. Partnerships with the State, recreation organizations, and the Colville Confederated Tribe continue to provide successful results. Our Good Neighbor projects are yielding results in acres treated for fuels. We have a large recreation partnership program which is dedicated to reducing the impacts of recreation sites on water quality and other resources. The Colville Confederated Tribe has increased their involvement on project planning and monitoring.

The project area has also changed ecologically. This year, the Forest completed major fuel reduction treatments along Sherman Highway. This road is a significant connector route between communities. We had 2 fires this year in the CFLRP area. Both fires were able to be managed using a combination of monitoring and confine/contain strategies. The Forest also completed a major road relocation to move a road out of a valley bottom to provide room for the stream to meander across the valley. We have made great strides in our CFLRP, and are looking forward to restoring this beautiful land we work with.

**2. Funding****CFLRP and Forest Service Match Expenditures**

Fund Source: CFLN and/or CFIX Funds Expended	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
CFIX	\$2,997,831
CFLN	\$31,876
TOTAL	\$3,029,707

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
NISX – This amount was not recorded in the FMMI CFLRP Expenditure Report.	24981.13

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](#).

Fund Source: Forest Service Discretionary Matching Funds	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2022
BDBD	\$63,085
NFHF	\$264,966
SSCC	\$265,536
TOTAL	\$593,587

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 Contributions<sup>1</sup>

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
WSDOT	In-kind contribution	\$2,182,311	Boulder Highway Maintenance (NFS Lands), Curlew Fish Passage (Other Lands), and Kiwanis Beach Bridge Repair (Other Lands)	National Forest System Lands Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Boy Scouts of America	In-kind contribution	\$2,396	Backfill work on Canyon Creek Trail Retaining Wall.	National Forest System Lands
Ferry County Chapter Back Country Horseman	In-kind contribution	\$3,115	Construction of Horse Corrals at Jungle Hill Trailhead	National Forest System Lands
Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance	In-kind contribution	\$3,354	Trail drainage maintenance on Sherman Loop, Jungle Hill, and Kettle Crest South trails.	National Forest System Lands
Pierre Lake Campground Volunteer Host	In-kind contribution	\$38,096	Pierre Lake Education, Information, resource damage repair, and Enforcement	National Forest System Lands
Pacific Northwest Trail Association Volunteers	In-kind contribution	\$9,554	Leona Loop, Edds Mountain, and 13 Mile trail restoration.	National Forest System Lands
Swan Lake Campground Volunteer Host	In-kind contribution	\$22,522	Swan Lake Education, Information, resource damage repair, and Enforcement	National Forest System Lands
Northwest Youth Corps	In-kind contribution	\$18,512	Turnpike and retaining wall construction on high use riparian trails.	National Forest System Lands
Washington State DNR	In-kind contribution	319440	Landowner Assistance and Trust Land Vegetation Treatments	Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Colville Confederated Tribe	In-kind contribution	30000	Colville Tribe Wildlife Monitoring	National Forest System Lands

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<sup>1</sup> Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #13](#)

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
Pacific Northwest Trail Association	In-kind contribution	\$69,035	Logout (22 miles), brushing to standard (33 miles), tread reconstruction (16 miles), culvert cleaning (2), drainage maintenance and construction (25.6 miles), trail reconstruction (2 miles) post fire.	National Forest System Lands
TOTALS	Total In-Kind Contributions: \$2,698,335 Total Funding: \$2,698,335			

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLRP 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)	Totals
Total <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY22	\$63,816
Revenue generated through Good Neighbor Agreements	\$1,233,944

“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 Accomplishments<sup>2</sup> - 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) <sup>3</sup>	4756	319	5075

<sup>2</sup> This question helps track progress towards the CFLRP projects lifetime goals outlined in your CFLRP Proposal & Work Plan. Adapt table as needed.

<sup>3</sup> 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

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) in the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) <sup>4</sup>	3598	0	3598
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI (reported in FACTS) <sup>3</sup>	2708	0	2708
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) <sup>4</sup>	3036	0	3036
Prescribed Fire (acres)	Activity component of FP-FUELS-ALL (reported in FACTS)	7464	319	7783
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) <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants - COMPLETED	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Terrestrial and aquatic species	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC (reported in FACTS) <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Terrestrial and aquatic species - COMPLETED	INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0
Road Decommissioning (Unauthorized Road) (miles)	RD-DECOM-NON-SYS (Roads reporting)	2.96	0	2.96
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	.1	.1

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<sup>4</sup> New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Road Maintenance (High Clearance) (miles)	RD-HC-MAINT-MI (Roads reporting)	9.284	0	9.284
Road Maintenance (Passenger Car System) (miles)	RD-PC-MAINT-MI (Roads reporting)	65.639	2.75	65.639
Trail Improvement (miles)	TL-IMP-STD (Trails reporting)	46 (not captured in gPAS)	0	46
Trail Maintenance (miles)	TL-MAINT-STD (Trails reporting)	169.1	0	169.1
Wildlife Habitat Restoration (acres)	HBT-ENH-TERR (reported in WIT)	3655	0	3655
Stream Crossings Mitigated (i.e. AOPs) (number)	STRM-CROS-MITG-STD (reported in WIT)	0	1	1
Stream Habitat Enhanced (miles)	HBT-ENH-STRM (reported in WIT)	2	0	2
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)	5.71	0	5.71
Stand Improvement (acres)	FOR-VEG-IMP (reported in FACTS)	1121	0	1121
Reforestation and revegetation (acres)	FOR-VEG-EST (reported in FACTS)	482	0	482
Forests treated using timber sales (acres)	TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC (reported in FACTS)	456	319	875
Rangeland Vegetation Improvement (acres)	RG-VEG-IMP (reported in FACTS)	0	0	0

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

The CFLRP indicator was not selected for invasives treatments in FACTS, so they were not on the Accomplishment report.

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

- The Colville Confederated Tribe reservation boundary abuts the entire southern boundary of the Vision 2020 landscape and includes our Dollar, Sanpoil, and Scatter project areas (Attachment A). We have active TFPA agreements with the CCT for work within our Sanpoil and Dollar project areas. We anticipate additional TFPA agreements relating to fuels treatments in the Vision 2020 landscape, particularly relating to the implementation of some larger prescribed burns along the boundary with the reservation.
- We coordinate with the Washington State DNR in designing and monitoring treatments in connection with State’s 20-year Forest Health Strategic plan (WA DNR 2017). The Vision 2020 landscape includes three of the State’s high priority areas (Republic, Dollar and a portion of Toroda-Tonata) – these three areas overlap with our Sanpoil, Walker, Tonata-Trout, and Dollar project areas. We’ve increased the pace and scale of treatments within the Vision 2020 landscape by using Good Neighbor Authority. Active work within four GNA sale areas is

restoring lands within our East Wedge, Trout Lake, and Kettle Face project areas and has generated millions in stewardship receipts that are being leveraged to restore additional acres within the Vision 2020 area.

- All but two of the Vision 2020 project areas are within Ferry County. East Wedge and Summit Pierre are within Stevens County. Ferry and Stevens County have Community Wildfire Protection Plans that highlight areas for priority work such as around critical infrastructure and high density, interface and intermix WUI. The west and east boundaries of the Vision 2020 landscape include high density, interface, and intermix WUI conditions. We're completing high priority hazardous fuel reduction work to protect the Orient water supply, a primary power supply line for Ferry County, and other values at risk within WUIs.
- Washington Department of Transportation has numerous fish passage projects downstream of the Forest boundary that will open fish passage up to the Colville National Forest.

#### **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?**

Two wildfires (Alligator and Taylor Ridge) in the CFLR area this past summer (2022) were managed using a combination of monitoring and confine/contain strategies. The strategies were determined in part, to reduce the risk to firefighters. Moreover, seasonal and fuels conditions at the time were conducive to managing fires other than direct suppression. Beyond managing for less risk, benefits to be realized were improved forest resiliency and reduced suppression costs, which were positive lessons learned from wildfires managed in the similar geographic during 2021.

A series of late August lightning storms passed through NE WA and ignited numerous fires, including:

- Alligator Fire discovered on 8/25, and Taylor Ridge discovered on 8/29.

Local fire activity in the area (as well as the greater western US) up to this point had been much less compared to previous summers due to near record precipitation from May through early July. In the Vision 2020 landscape specifically, dead fuel moistures were near critical levels (but normal for late August) though live fuel moistures were recorded to be above 150% at several of the area's fuels monitoring sites, which were above average for the time of year and not yet at critical levels.

As local fire managers quickly deliberated, the following considerations quickly stood out that determined the monitoring and confine/contain strategies for the fires.

- minimal values to protect
- poor ingress/egress for firefighters
- success of managing larger wildfires in 2021 in the immediate surrounding areas (Bulldog Mountain and Mack Mountain Fires)
- conducive fuels and seasonal conditions for positive fire effects
- Nearly boxed in by recent fire scars and within pre-identified POD boundaries

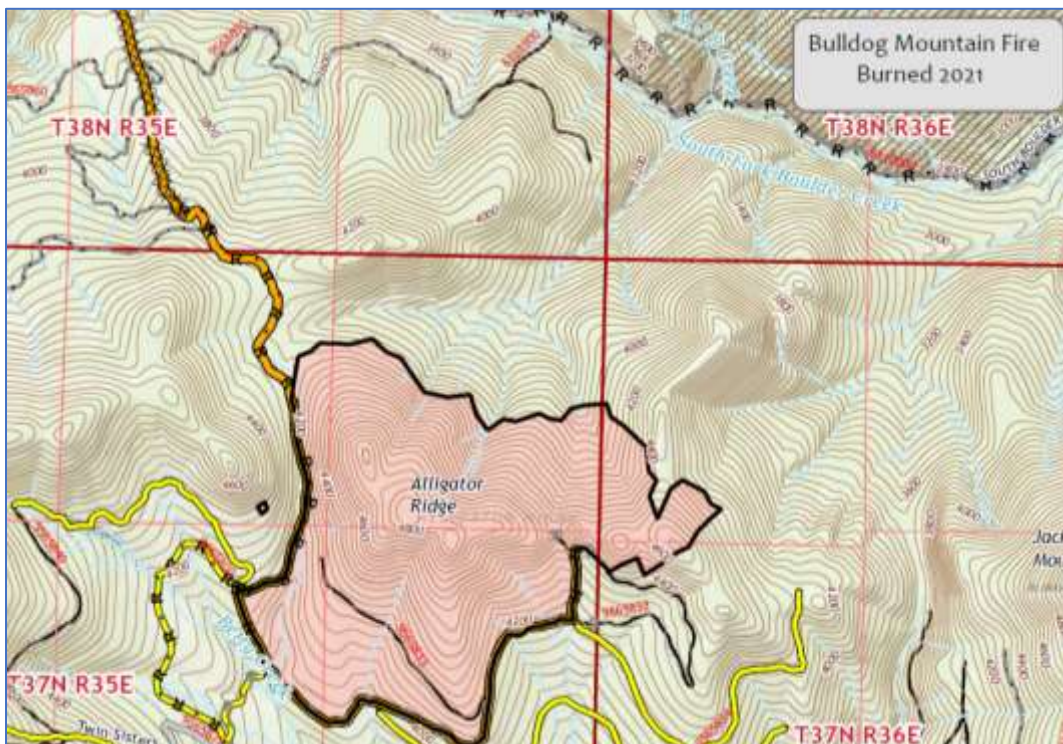


Image 1: Alligator Fire- final perimeter @ 926 acres. Note the Bulldog Mountain Fire (2021) to the north, and the Mack Mountain Fire (also from 2021) is approximately two miles to the south.

Fire management and line officer leadership had no reservations about not taking direct suppression action on the two fires. Limited access and numerous aerial hazards posed high hazard risk to firefighters, which were factors not to be compromised. Aside from the risk management perspective, the other considerations further determined the confine and monitoring strategies developed for the fires.

Seasonal and fuels conditions for late August albeit dry, were not critical, and recent fire activity indicated to fire managers that severe fire effects and high spread potential was unlikely.

Additionally, fire managers took the previous summer’s fires into account. Circumstances in 2021 and for managing fires in the CFLR area were different. High fire activity throughout the west, near record dry conditions and a scarcity of firefighting resources were key factors for taking indirect suppression strategies. What was somewhat surprising about the 2021 CFLR fires was the mostly positive fire effects from those fires. Both on the ground assessments and review of RAVG data indicated small percentages of high burn severity and that wildfire effects were generally positive for moving vegetation towards its historic range of variability and improving forest resiliency. Thus, this lent support to this past summer’s decision to undertake a monitor and confine strategy for Alligator and Taylor Ridge Fires.



Image 2: Monitoring of Taylor Ridge Fire. Burning primarily in surface fuels.

Fire monitoring photos of the fires, similar to *Image 2*, showed fire mostly burning through surface fuels at low to moderate rates of spread. Increased fire behavior of group torching in canopy vegetation was observed intermittently in denser stands with heavy dead and down fuels and when slope aligned with uphill spread. Overall, fire behavior resulted in reduced heavy jackpots of surface fuel accumulation and created some intermittent, mixed severity patches in the overstory. This is much akin to end results of mechanically treating a stand with prescribed fire follow-up in order to improve resiliency and move the stand closer to its historic range of variability.

The following image shows a prescribed burn (2012) applied to a commercially harvested stand approximately a mile south of the Alligator Fire. Note similarities of fire behavior between this past summer's wildfire and the prescribed fire.





Image 3: Prescribed burn from 2012 in the CFLR area. The burn followed-up commercial harvest. The combined treatments of harvest and Rx Fire improved resiliency in the stand, similar to this past summer’s fires.

The final factor that supported the confine and monitor strategies was the fire locations. First, the fires were within POD (potential operational delineations) boundaries that had served as indirect containment lines for the 2021 fires. Secondly, nearby recent fire scars (from 2015 & 2021) helped ‘box in’ this past summer’s fires and further limited the need for direct suppression activities.

It’s important to note there are still suppression costs incurred when employing a monitor and confine/contain strategy on wildfires. Due to the exceptionally dry September and October, crews were committed to the Alligator and Taylor Ridge Fires for nearly six weeks, some heavy equipment was utilized as well as aircraft. The overall costs, however, are low when compared to full suppression strategies taken on wildfires. The following table (similar to one presented last year) compares fire costs for the past two summers with the Horns Mountain Fire from 2018 and the Radio Fire from 2012. Both fires were managed in a more traditional, full suppression manner.

- Horns Mountain and Radio Fires were located solely on Colville National Forest system lands in the CFLR, similar to the fires in 2022 and 2021.
- Horns Mountain and Radio Fires had limited values to protect (though both had some more unique circumstances due to their near proximity to the Canadian border)

Table 1: Cost comparison between previous fires in CFLR and the 2021-22 large fires in CFLR

Fire	Acres	Estimated Cost	Year
Radio	191	\$621,000	2012
Horns Mountain	5,889	\$12,000,000	2018
Bulldog Mountain	7,200	\$5,000,000	2021
Mack Mountain	1,433	\$525,000	2021
Alligator	926	\$515,000	2022
Taylor Ridge	160	\$22,000	2022

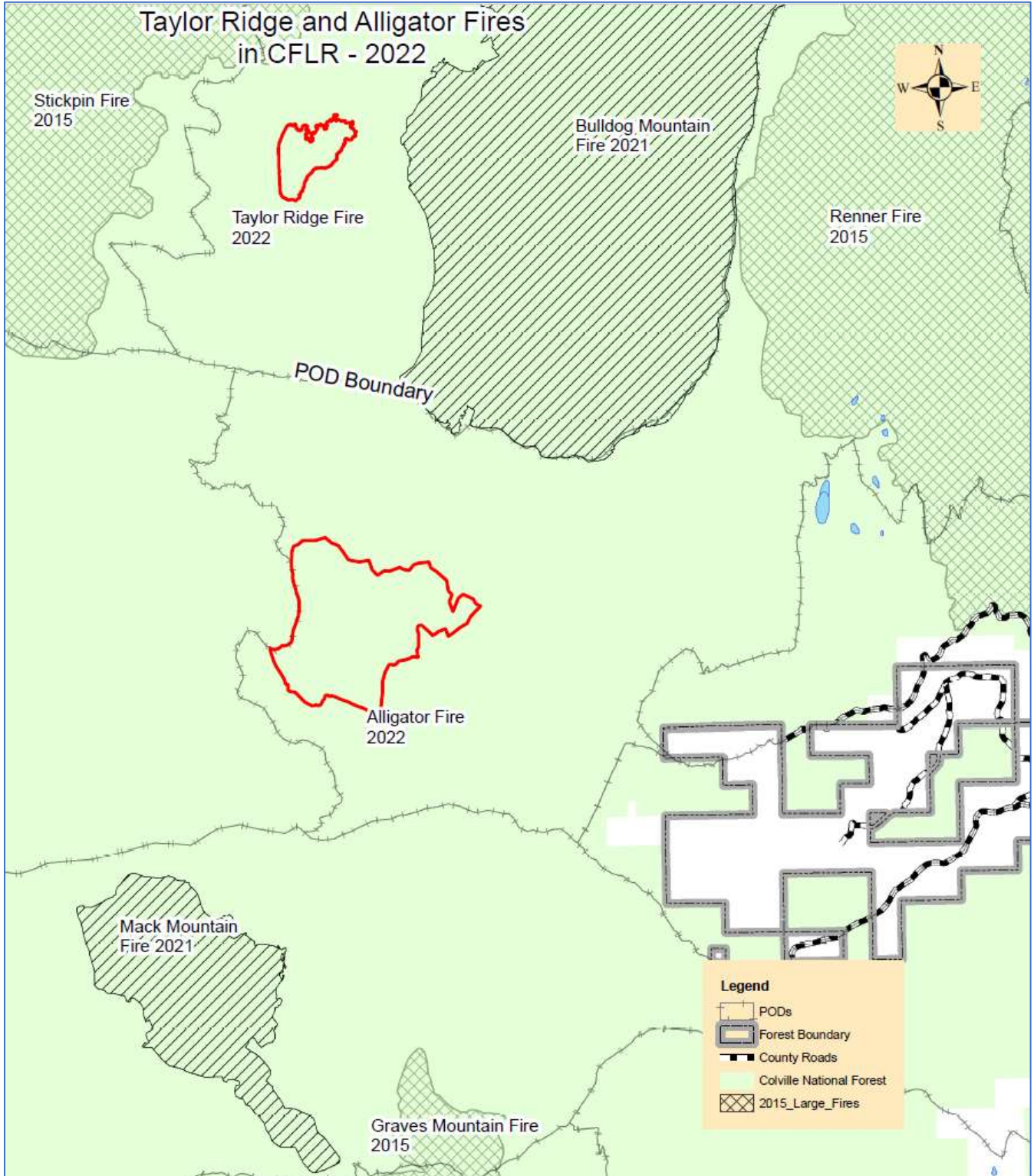


Image 4: Proximity Map of the 2022 fires in CFLR relative to recent, past fire scars.

In summation, the confine/contain and monitor strategies employed for the Alligator and Taylor Ridge Fires were successful in not only managing risk, but also for improving forest resiliency (similar in fashion to many fuels treatments)

and reducing suppression costs. In many regards, the decisions for fire management this summer simply built on the success of the previous summer.

As a side note, the two fires in the CFLR area were not the only fires on the Colville Forest to be managed with confine/contain and monitor strategies. The northeast corner of the Forest had four fires, totaling more than 4,000 acres, that were managed for similar reasons as to those fires in the CFLR area (poor access, minimal values to protect and seasonal conditions conducive to positive fire effects to build forest resiliency.) Truly an example of taking the lessons learned in the CFLR area 2021 fires and applying them again in 2022 across the Forest.

**FY22 Wildfire/Hazardous Fuels Expenditures**

Category	Expenditures
FY22 Wildfire Preparedness*	91,000
FY22 Wildfire Suppression**	537,000
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN, CFIX)	295,538
FY22 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	356,051

\* 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.

**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 overarching goals for the Vision 2020 project are to restore forests and habitats, reduce hazardous fuels, use woody biomass and small-diameter trees, and reduce the costs of treatments and wildfire management.

The Forest continues to plan and complete restoration treatments on whole watersheds. In the Sherman Creek Watershed, the final fuels treatment occurred on many Sherman Vegetation treatments along the Scenic Byway. The Sherman Highway connects communities in Northeast Washington. The vegetation treatments followed by fuels treatments will protect this vital corridor from wildfire. In the Boulder Creek Watershed, treatments have begun along another major connector route.

The Forest also completed the relocation of the South Fork Boulder Creek Road. The South Fork Boulder Road has a history of washing out in the springtime runoff. In 1998, floods damaged the road and the road has remained closed

ever since. The relocation puts the traffic from this road up on the hill and out of the valley bottom. The old road has been decommissioned. The South Fork of Boulder Creek is now one of the few large streams on the Forest without a major road in the valley bottom.

## **6. Socioeconomic Goals**

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

We continue to deliver a consistent program of 5,000-6,000 acres of thinning and fuel treatments and 20 million board feet per year.

We have a goal to maintain and increase the amount of local contractors completing the work and maintain and increase the local workforce capacity.

Another goal is to increase public awareness of linkage between a sustainable flow of wood products and benefits to communities in terms of jobs, the tax base, thriving economy, fire hazard reduction, aesthetics, and recreational opportunities. Our recreation team continues to bring in volunteers and organizations to work on projects to reduce impacts to natural resources.

#### ***Trail Restoration***

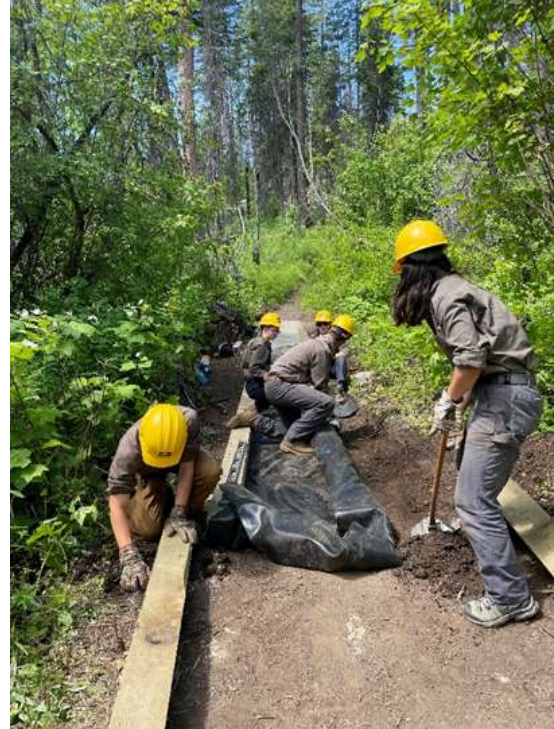
The forest maintained and improved drainage to reduce erosion and effects to aquatic species across the NEW Forest Vision 2020 area using local trail contractors to restore drainage structures on 178 miles of trail. This work was funded through \$50,520 of CFLN appropriations. Work completed through our partners – Pacific Northwest Trail Association, Washington Trails Association, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Ferry County Chapter Backcountry Horsemen and Tri-County Motorized Recreation Association – supported approximately 2,305 hours of trail restoration, improvement, and maintenance work within the NEW Forest Vision 2020 project area. Volunteers contributed an additional 431 hours of trail restoration, improvement, and maintenance within the project area. Combined, these partners and volunteers improved approximately 46 miles of trail to standard (water drain reconstruction and new construction, brushing, tread reconstruction to improve cross drainage, logout, full tread reconstruction, and culvert cleaning) to reduce existing and potential erosion. Combined, our partners and volunteers contributed approximately \$81,943 in labor, stock, and equipment to improve drainage and maintain trails within the NEW Forest Vision 2020 project area in 2022.

#### ***Youth Crew Trail Restoration***

A nine-member (7 youth and 2 crew leaders) Northwest Youth Corps (NYC) crew spent two weeks, with support from Forest Service recreation crew members, constructing a new turnpike through the wetlands on the north end of the Swan Lake trail to limit future erosion, rutting, compaction, and trail braiding in the riparian area along the lakeshore. This area was burned over in the 2015 North Star Fire and as a result, soil saturation increased in the area leading to a long stretch of wet and muddy trail. All the material (treated timbers, geotextile cloth, and gravel) for the 300-foot section of turnpike was hauled in by wheelbarrows from approximately ¼ mile away. The crew also started preparing the tread and vegetation for a second 90-foot section of turnpike on the south side of the lakeshore trail that should be completed in 2023.



NYC crew members grub out the trail base.



NYC crew members level and install retaining timbers, geotextile cloth, and gravel



NYC crew members compact a course of gravel.



Finished turnpike.

A second 7-member (6 youth and 1 crew leader) NYC crew spent a week constructing a 24-foot long retaining wall along the Canyon Creek trail to limit potential erosion from an elevated platform overlooking a play area along the creek. The elevated platform is what remains of the approach to the old trail bridge crossing, which was taken out-of-service in 2021 when a new bridge was installed that met the clearance requirements if a 100-year flood event occurred. The crew worked long hours digging through old river rock and boulders to install the retaining wall support structure and installed post and rail fencing to limit potential erosion resulting from trail users shortcutting to the stream bank from the paved trail system. In the early fall, a Boy Scout Troop volunteered to haul the backfill for the retaining wall in wheelbarrows down the trail from approximately 750 feet away. NYC contributed approximately \$18,512 in matching funds, the Forest contributed approximately \$7,580 in recreation funds, the Boy Scouts added \$2,396 in volunteer labor, and approximately \$24,142 in CFLN appropriations were used to complete these two projects.



NYC prepping timber support holes



NYC and FS attach horizontal timbers.



Retaining wall ready for backfill.

**Results from the Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Toolkit (TREAT).** For guidance, training, and resources, see materials on [Restoration Economics SharePoint](#).<sup>7</sup> 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: 88%

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

Description	Project Percent
Equipment intensive work	90
Labor-intensive work	2
Material-intensive work	0
Technical services	8
Professional services	0
Contracted Monitoring	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>100%</b>

**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	34	48	3,105,497	4,388,031
Forest and watershed restoration component	29	71	1,758,508	3,587,059
Mill processing component	51	129	3,568,499	7,546,852
FS Implementation and monitoring	0	0	0	0
Commercial firewood and contracted monitoring.	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>8,432,504</b>	<b>15,521,942</b>

**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?**

The majority of woody material (about 80%) 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. 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.

**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**

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<sup>7</sup> Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #7](#)

**firms, women-owned firms, minority-owned firms, and business size.<sup>8</sup> For resources, see materials here (external Box folder).**

Four local small businesses and 2 local state agencies were contracted to do work in the CFLRP. For the businesses, three were sole proprietorships with one of them being women owned. The women owned small business was also a self-certified small disadvantaged business. The other business was a corporation in a historically underutilized business (HUBZone) Firm.

We want to recognize that our project benefits other small communities in the Northwest. There were 4 non-local businesses, three of them were from small communities in Oregon and Idaho. Two were minority owned and one was a service disabled veteran owned business. The business outside of the Northwest was in a HUBzone.

**7. Wood Products Utilization**

**Timber & Biomass Volume Table<sup>9</sup>**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	0
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	4576.71
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	0

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)?

Northeast Washington has a full spectrum of product utilization sites within cost-effective transportation distances. Eight sawmills, one plywood plant, one cross-laminated timber (CLT) plant, three pulp and paper plants, one cogeneration facility, and three pellet processing plants are within the CNF's market area.

Because of the sound infrastructure base, there are markets available for our diverse forest restoration by-products. The key sawmills emphasize small-diameter trees, a few saw mills accept larger diameters, and one is focused solely on cedar. Our new CLT plant in Colville uses small dimension lumber and upgrades it into high-value mass timber products, including innovations like portable bridge girders for temporary stream crossings. The local biomass-to-energy plant consumes huge volumes of woody biomass from timber mills and is experimenting with clean slash residue from forest restoration.

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<sup>8</sup> Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #8](#)

<sup>9</sup> Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #10](#)



## 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).<sup>10</sup> 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.**

The list has been updated.

## 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.**

Monitoring Committee: Region 6 Ecology Program, WA DNR, Colville Tribe, Spokane Tribe, Kalispel Tribe, Vaagen Brothers, AM Forest.org, Conservation NW, Ferry County, WA Dept. Fish & Wildlife

Other parties involved in the monitoring process: Washington State University, Spokane Tribal Network, Northern Rockies Fire Science Network, PNW Research Station, Region 6 Ecology Program, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Wild Turkey Foundation

We have started the process of developing an updated monitoring plan with a monitoring committee that includes representatives from multiple partner agencies. So far, the monitoring committee has refined some questions from the current monitoring plan and has recommended some new questions that we will be refining over the next few months. The goal of this round of monitoring is to build relationships, refine monitoring objectives & protocol, and facilitate adaptive management and shared learning.

The Common Monitoring Strategy is a helpful guide for a baseline monitoring strategy and the monitoring committee is building additional monitoring questions off of that baseline to help address important social, ecological, and economic questions. There are plenty of lessons learned from the last round of monitoring to help guide this next round. The monitoring committee is developing a monitoring strategy to help inform adaptive management in both the short term and long term while also helping strengthen partnerships and relationships between agency partners and communities.

## 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?**

There are no changes from the workplan. Workplan was adjusted to reflect FY22 accomplishments.

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<sup>10</sup> Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #11](#)

## **Signatures**

- Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): /s/Karen Honeycutt
- Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): /s/Josh White, Deputy Forest Supervisor
- Draft reviewed by (collaborative representative): /s/Kurtis Vaagen, NEWFC Board President