# Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020

## Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration

Proposal for Funding

February 2011

NORTHEAST WASHINGTON FORESTRY COALITION

FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## *Executive Summary – NEW Forest Vision 2020*

**Dominant forest type**: The Colville National Forest (CNF) is incredibly diverse. Dominant species range from lodgepole pine in high-elevation wild lands to dry ponderosa pine in the urban interface. Gradients of mixed conifer and pockets of coastal type cedar-hemlock also exist.
**Total acreage of the landscape**: 916,283 Total acreage to receive treatment: 124,396 acres
**Total number of NEPA-ready acres**: 49,206
**Total number of acres in NEPA process**: 79,921
**Most significant restoration needs and actions on the landscape**: The CNF has been influenced by past fires, fire suppression, homesteading, insect infestations, diseases, mining, and historic logging activity, resulting in a largely homogeneous forested landscape susceptible to severe fire events. The forest is trending towards denser stands of less fire-tolerant species, which are neither resilient nor resistant to disturbance. The proposed restoration will move forests, associated grasslands and shrublands toward their approximate historic distribution of structural stages. We will emphasize restoring late/old forest structure and species composition—resilient conditions currently rare on the CNF.
**Highest-priority desired outcomes of the project at the end of the 10-year period**: The proposed landscape restoration strategy will increase ecosystem resistance and resilience to disturbance, restore old-growth structure and function, and reduce wildfire risk and fire management costs by: 1) thinning small trees, reducing fuel loads and ladder fuels; 2) increasing fire breaks through landscape heterogeneity; and 3) employing fire as a management tool, and 4) establish a low-fuels buffer on the northern boundary of the Colville Indian Reservation. These actions will move the landscape towards more historic fire regimes and lower risk of large fires while enhancing the ability of stands to develop into fire-resistant and resilient late/old forest structure. Maintenance treatments will be used where desired conditions already exist.
**Most significant utilization opportunities linked to this project**: We will produce material for local sawmills and secondary manufacturers from fire regime and stand structure restoration practices, including thinning of small trees. Biomass removed will benefit a local green power producer. We also expect to carry out hydrologic restoration including culvert replacements and road decommissioning, as well as modifications to management of range allotments.
**National Forest, collaborative groups, and other major partner categories involved in project**: Colville National Forest, Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, American Forest Resource Council, USDA Forest Service – Rocky Mountain Research Station.
**Community benefit including number and type of jobs created**: A return to historic, fire-resistant forest composition will benefit air and water quality. Timber and associated biomass will be processed by eight sawmills, one plywood plant, three pulp and paper plants, one cogeneration facility, and three pellet processing plants. All support local communities. Restoration investments will annually contribute 258 part-time and full-time jobs, worth an estimated $9,509,285 of direct, indirect and induced income.
**Total dollar amount requested in FY11**: $967,875
**Total dollar amount requested for the life of the project:** $31,753,928
**Total dollar amount provided as Forest Service match in FY11:** $1,937,390
**Total dollar amount provided as Forest Service match for life of project:** $39,398,051
**Total dollar amount provided in Partnership Match in FY11:** $728,000
**Total dollar amount provided in Partnership Match for life of project:** $891,759
**Total in-kind amount provided in Partnership Match in FY11:** $208,000
**Total in-kind amount provided in Partnership Match for life of project:** $2,497,270
**Time frame for the project (from start to finish):** 2011 to 2020

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## *Ecological, Social and Economic Context*

This proposal was overseen by a 13-member steering team that included national forest leadership and members of the timber and conservation community, with the objective of being collaborative in both its process and product. But perhaps more impressive is how this proposal rests upon almost a decade of collaborative history.

Collaborations on the Colville National Forest were singled out by Secretary Vilsack as a "model for the nation" in his monumental forest policy speech in August, 2009. Collaboration has manifested in the community, through the Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition, through the CNF's uniquely collaborative forest planning process, and through the leadership of Senator Cantwell and Rep. McMorris Rodgers, who convened a broad stakeholder roundtable in 2008. This process provided a context for the Colville Confederated Tribes to engage directly with Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition to conceptualize this proposal as an *All Lands* effort, to treat acres at a landscape level and provide jobs in the woods and for the many mills of the area. (Other roundtable stakeholders included county commissioners, ranchers, mining interests and local recreation users.)

NEW Forest Vision 2020 centers on the Kettle River Range, nestled between the Cascades and Rocky Mountains. The diverse forests of the Kettles vary from lodgepole pine in high-elevation wildlands to dry ponderosa pine in the wildland-urban interface. In between are gradients of mixed conifer and even pockets of coastal type cedar-hemlock.

Ownership is diverse enough to test the Secretary's *All Lands* approach: Though dominated by the Colville National Forest and Colville Indian Reservation, the area is interspersed with substantial blocks of state forest, private industrial and non-industrial timberland, and large working ranches. In addition, all of the land in Ferry County was formerly part of the Colville Indian Reservation, upon which the Colville Confederated Tribes retain co-management rights under the Tribal Forest Protection Act, The Antoine

Decision, and other acts and agreements. These rights pertain to cultural, archaeological, and historical sites, traditional herbs and food stuffs, the forests and the products it produces, from timber and water to fish and wildlife. The Colville Confederated Tribes are actively involved the collaborative discussions relative to those interests

This diversity yields a product stream supporting a vibrant local infrastructure including eight sawmills (including a state-of-the-art small log Hewsaw), a plywood plant, three pulp and paper mills, three pellet processing plants, and a wood biomass energy production facility. The ownership of these facilities varies from multinational to local-independent to utility. These mills are vital to area communities.

If conflict and controversy have typified the area's past, common ground best describes the shared 2020 Vision for the forest's future. Conservation, timber and community interests have over the past eight years collaborated as the Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition (NEWFC) on the development of approximately two dozen large restoration projects, all of which have been implemented without appeal. (Throughout this proposal, the term "collaboration" means collaboration that occurs during the pre-proposal period.) In 2006, the Coalition recognized that the collaboration had built sufficient trust, knowledge and momentum to enable a new focus on the larger landscape. Discussions ensued within the Coalition, then broadened as the Coalition participated in the CNF's forest planning process, then broadened again through participation in a stakeholder roundtable convened by Senator Cantwell and Rep. McMorris Rodgers.

Through this process, NEWFC's landscape-scale vision, known as the *Blueprint* was adapted, and approved unanimously by the NEWFC board. The blueprint, which integrates wilderness, restoration and active management and provides a range of ecological services and economic activity for local communities and the region, serves as NEWFC's starting point for further collaboration at both the forest planning and project levels. (Although the blueprint is mentioned in this proposal for reference purposes, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation have not and does not endorse that document or the management recommendation set forth therein.)

The blueprint designates two land-management zones—an Active Management Area and a Restoration Zone—in which NEWFC members support CNF-proposed active management that is consistent with a corresponding set of principles, objectives, and prescriptive guidance (see Restoration Strategy). The management objective of each zone is an excellent fit for the range of conceptual approaches set by the following definitions of restoration under CFLRP:

- *Active Ecological Restoration - the process of assisting the recovery of resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed through human intervention by implementing ecological restoration treatments* (CFLRP Glossary)
- *[The proposal shall be based on a restoration strategy that...] fully maintains, or contributes toward the restoration of, the structure and composition of old growth stands according to the pre-fire suppression old growth conditions characteristic of the forest type, taking into account the contribution of the stand to landscape fire adaptation and watershed health and retaining the large trees contributing to old growth structure* (Title IV, Section 4003 (c), Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009)

The first definition is an excellent fit for treatments in the Blueprint's Active Management Area, which includes the Wildlands-Urban Interface (WUI) and other social infrastructure, where commercial forestry is conducted under prescriptive guidance that requires retention of large/old trees. In the Blueprint's Restoration Zone, the second definition is an excellent fit for treatments that seek to restore to within the

historic range of variability (HRV) (Agee 2003) of the landscape with a special focus on the restoration, development and distribution of old growth across the landscape.

*Vegetation* - The drier forests of the area have become homogeneous due to management and fire history. Extreme competition for water, light and nutrients characterizes growing conditions. There has been a general trend toward dense overstories with dense understories of shade tolerant trees, leading to increased insect and disease activity and risk. In much of the landscape, former park-like forest has become closed canopy. Areas historically maintained by fire as shrub or grasslands are invaded by conifers. Wildfires today tend to burn with uncharacteristic severity.

Most of our landscape is in low to mixed fire severity (Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) 1 & 3) with moderate to high departure (FRCC 2 & 3) from their natural fire regimes. Analysis conducted on 25,000 acres of one of our CFLRP proposed projects found that 84% of the forested landscape fell into a moderate departure from natural regimes and was approaching the high departure condition class. Our 2020 Vision is to restore most of the landscape to Condition Class 1. This will help reduce fire suppression costs, which have been high ($2,000/acre) due to challenging terrain and heavy fuel loads.

One approach for assessing vegetative conditions is historical range of variability. The HRV in this area was determined by a team from the Colville and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests, describing biophysical environments (BE) represented by potential natural vegetation types grouped under similar historic fire regimes (Table 1). These BE's, of course, are not static.

Table 1. Distribution of forested biophysical environments (BEs) and their fire regimes across the proposal area.

| Biophysical Environment (BE) | Elevation | Percent of Landscape | Fire Regime |
|---|---|---|---|
| Warm, Dry Douglas-fir, Ponderosa Pine | low-mid | 60 | I |
| Cool, Mesic Douglas-fir-Grand Fir | mid | 12 | III |
| Cool, Mesic Western Red Cedar-Hemlock | mid | 9 | III |
| Cold, Dry or Mesic Alpine Fir | high | 13 | III, IV |
| Englemann Spruce-Alpine Fir Bottoms | mid-high | 6 | IV |

Using Forest-wide GIS layers as well as project level analyses, the landscape's BE's and seral stages were analyzed and compared to the area's HRV. Results show that upper elevation BE's, where stand replacement fires continue to dominate, have higher amounts of early structural stages and lower amounts of late/old structure than historical conditions. Weather and topography generally maintain the BE's within or near their historic fire regime (FRCC 1 and 2, see Wildfire section below). Project treatments will focus on maintenance of these conditions, rebalancing structural stages toward HRV, and retarding their movement to FRCC 3.

Lower and middle elevations dominated by Douglas-fir, grand fir, and western redcedar have historic fire regimes of high frequency, low severity (60%) and mixed severity (25%) fires. These BE's are within HRV for post-disturbance, early structure, but above HRV for the middle sized structure like *understory reinitiation* and *young forest multistory* conditions. Comprising nearly 40% of the landscape, most of the stands with middle sized structure fall into stand level FRCC 2 and 3, and have missed one to several fire

events. Stand level treatments will focus on retarding or reversing the current progression of these forests toward FRCC 3 while enhancing the forest's ability to reach target late/old structure conditions.

The current amount of late/old structure is generally less than the HRV for low and middle elevation forests, with one exception: closed canopy, dry Douglas-fir BE. At low and mid-elevations, fire suppression allowed growth of understory trees and eliminated fire as a natural thinning agent. This created an artificial imbalance between the two late/old conditions (Table 2). Treatments will focus on converting a portion of the multilayered/closed condition to a fire resistant and resilient open late/old condition. They will favor fire-tolerant, early seral species and large trees. No loss of late/old structure would occur.

Table 2. Distribution of dry Douglas-fir Late/old structure, percent of BE.

| Close/multi-storied | | Open | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Historic | Existing | Historic | Existing |
| 5-20% | 18% | 30-75% | 2% |

Our landscape restoration plan, detailed elsewhere, will increase disturbance resistance and resilience, restore old growth structure and function, and reduce wildfire risk and fire management costs. Limiting the risk of wildfire spreading from national forest to adjacent Canadian or Colville Indian Reservation lands is a particular priority. These objectives will be pursued through thinning of small trees to reduce fuel loads and latter fuels, increasing fire breaks through landscape heterogeneity, and employing fire, all of which will move the landscape towards more natural fire regimes and lower risk of large fires.

*Wildlife* - The landscape provides suitable habitat conditions for 11 of the 13 terrestrial Management Indicator Species identified in the current Forest Plan. Habitats in this area have been degraded over time due to fire suppression, insect and disease outbreaks, and high road densities. Indicators species that will particularly benefit from the restoration plan include the following:

- Of particular concern is habitat for Canada lynx, (federally listed threatened species) tied to early seral moderate and high elevation BEs. Treatments will favor lynx by maintaining the balance of early structure distribution within HRV and allowing for management toward multiple objectives, like habitat, during a fire event.
- Pileated woodpecker and pine marten, through increased amounts of old growth structure;
- Deer and elk, through the improved foraging and winter range conditions that come with more open canopies and lower road densities; and
- Redband, cutthroat and bull trout, as the landscape provides core habitat for two Region 6 sensitive species - redband trout and westslope cutthroat trout – and the federally listed (threatened) bull trout. These populations are put at risk by aquatic impacts from roads and trails, cattle, uncharacteristic wildfire, and human activities, including illegal off-highway vehicle use and water impoundments. Additionally, the project area includes much of the San Poil River watershed, which serves as an important fishery for the Colville Confederated Tribes.

There is also a larger wildlife context to this landscape. modeling shows that the Kettle River Range provides a vital part of a landscape scale corridor for large mammals - including protected gray wolf, wolverine, lynx, and grizzly bear – between the Cascades and the Rockies. This corridor was first identified by USFS scientists (Singleton et al., 2002), and more recently in the cutting edge statewide connectivity analysis completed in 2010 by the interagency WA Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group. The Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition's blueprint, especially its proposed protection of roadless areas, was heavily informed by this modeling.

*Hydrology* – The Forest's aquatic ecosystems are affected by a substantial road system. Ninety-two percent (1,540 miles) of the road miles on the landscape are part of the national forest road system. Of these, 230 miles lie within or across riparian areas. Additionally, there are almost 200 miles of well-established and used trails, approximately 20% of which are open to motorized use. The area contains several water bodies categorized by the Washington Department of Ecology for impairment from dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, and/or fecal coliform. There is also one municipal water supply (Deer Creek, for the town of Orient) in the landscape, which will benefit from forest restoration.

*Non-Native Invasive Species* – The Forest uses an integrated approach in managing invasive species which includes prevention measures, inventory, treatment, and monitoring. The Forest Collaborates with the Tri-County Weed Board, and coordinates activities with county, State and other Federal agencies on target species like milfoil and the New Zealand mud snail. The program adheres to the Pacific Northwest Region (R6) programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) titled *Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants* and follows the Forest's noxious weed prevention guidelines. Increasing resilience of ecosystems will increase their ability to resist invasion and establishment of non-native species. Where treatments disturb soil, reseeding would occur. To this end, the Forest collaborated with the Washington Department of Transportation to develop native and non-invasive seed mixes appropriate for road side use. Matching funds would be used in part to develop a seed mix appropriate for riparian use that is not attractive to livestock.

*Economic Conditions* – A larger economic context also guides this proposal. Most of the 2020 Vision project area is in Ferry County, where the official unemployment rate of 12.7% is likely an underestimate. Most of the processing infrastructure, where the processing will be done, is in Stevens County, with unemployment now at 12.9%.

While collaboration has boosted timber production on the CNF from 18 mmbf (prior to Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition's involvement) to a 2008 high of 61 mmbf, agency budgets are now limiting production to under 30 mmbf. This is less than half of what the forest can sustainably produce and a fraction of what its mills have the capacity to process.

The Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition contracted Headwaters Economics in 2007 to publish a study (http://headwaterseconomics.org/land/reports/restoration-forestry-wilderness-washington/) on the role of timber, restoration forestry and wilderness in the economies of rural northeastern Washington. The socio-economic impacts are found in this study. Headwaters found that, "Assuming a ration of 11 jobs/mmbf, the range of jobs from an additional 20-40 mmbf of timber harvested from the region's National Forests could create anywhere from 220 to 440 new jobs in the wood products industry."

The selection of the proposed landscape simultaneously reflects the highest social, ecological and economic priorities on the Colville National Forest.

## *Summary of Landscape Strategy*

A concerted effort is needed to restore the sustainability and resiliency of forested ecosystems on the Colville National Forest (CNF). Numerous assessments that provided long lists of peer-reviewed studies identify our forest as more susceptible than in the past to uncharacteristic amounts of high severity fires and epidemic levels of insects and disease. Habitats are declining for late-successional and old forest associated species (Lehmkuhl et al. 1994, Hessburg et al. 1999, Franklin et al. 2007). While our aging forest road network provides needed access for recreation and restoration treatments, it also affects the condition of aquatic ecosystems, requiring expensive repairs and untimely closures when slopes fail. These

conditions are likely to be exacerbated by climate change (Franklin et al. 2007, Littell et al. 2009, Vano et al. 2009), adding an even greater sense of urgency.

When Terry Jain (USFS Research Forester, Rocky Mountain Research Station) met with the collaborative team regarding development of the CNF Restoration Strategy, she stated, "Without disturbance, you get homogeneity." This phrase summarizes why the CNF needs a restoration strategy. Since the large fires of 1910, fire suppression has reduced the amount of disturbance in the CNF. This has lead to a more homogeneous landscape that is ripe for large scale disturbances outside the historic size and scale of disturbances. These large scale disturbances threaten the resiliency of the landscape. The CNF used to be a patchwork of young, middle-aged and old stands. The CNF and its collaborators wish to restore a patchwork forest across the landscape, providing for large old trees, early seral habitat, and in between. This patchwork was and can be again a haven for wildlife and fish species. Stresses put on the terrestrial and aquatic systems have reduced their ability to respond to events such as climate change.

To be successful, the CNF needs to significantly increase its restoration footprint and continue to reach across boundaries through collaborative efforts, integrate across disciplines to accomplish multiple objectives, and adapt to changing conditions and new science.

Pursuant to this goal, the CNF has developed, revised, and expanded the Colville National Forest Restoration Strategy, which can be found under "New!" at http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/. The Colville National Forest Restoration Strategy is a compilation of numerous documents that the CNF and its collaborators will use to help USFS officials identify problems and shape proposed actions before the agency makes a formal proposal.

The strategy outlines the process that was used to design and analyze the NEPA-ready projects envisioned for implementation through this proposal. It also describes the process that will be used for integrated evaluation and prioritization of additional projects, as well as for determining restoration prescriptions for those projects.

The first part of the strategy lays out the science behind forest restoration work proposed on the CFLRP landscape. As noted in the above wildlife section, the landscape includes the Kettle River Range, which provides an important corridor for large mammals, linking secure core habitat in the Cascade and Rocky Mountain ranges. Such connectivity is needed both for stability of present populations and to enable wildlife to adapt to the stresses of climate change. Additionally, several sub-watersheds that provide habitat for cutthroat and redband trout, the latter of which is a federal species of concern and a WA state sensitive species, lie within the project area.

The second part of the strategy outlines the process the CNF uses to develop projects based on a landscape scale evaluation. This involves first a landscape evaluation that compares historic range of variability with the current conditions, which informs the purpose and need for treatment. Project planning and selection is a collaborative process involving other agencies, local and tribal governments, and the public, including Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition. The strategy outlines the process used to achieve the desired resilient patchwork across the landscape.

The third part of the strategy is the adaptive management section that is predicated on post-project monitoring of effectiveness and implementation. The CNF will use findings to iteratively adapt and apply results to subsequent restoration work. The last section is a group of appendices which are vital to our pre-proposal project planning efforts. They are essentially "white papers" used in designing projects.

## *Proposed Treatment*

The Kettle Range is an ideal geography for this landscape scale project. As a discreet small mountain range, it provides us the opportunity to employ whole ecosystem restoration objectives. The wildland core

of the range is key to facilitating large scale carnivore connectivity. The area's rich variety of forests provides for diverse and abundant wildlife and human industry, and the Blueprint provides standing guidance for the CNF to consider in choosing which stands are to be restored toward old growth conditions and which to actively manage, in keeping with the duel objectives of the CFLRA as described above.

The communities around the periphery of the Kettles - our project area - interact with and depend on the landscape in many ways. The prospect of improving social conditions through economic activity, ecological restoration, and reduced wildfire risk are compelling to all the collaborative partners involved. Given our successful history with two dozen completed projects and NEWFC's large scale vision (the Blueprint), we are confident in our ability to reach our CFLRP objectives.

NEW Forest Vision 2020 spans almost a million acres, of which 497,583 are national forest. As indicated in Appendix A, we propose to:

- Implement watershed restoration projects on more than 5,000 acres of riparian area and 20 miles of stream bank to restore function, stream stability and water quality while decommissioning over 50 miles of road and improving another 16 miles of road.
- Maintain 2,160 road miles and relocate or maintain 1,784 miles of recreational trail to reduce sediment to creeks and protect and restore aquatic habitat, soils and wetlands.
- Reconstruct several bridges and replace 31 undersized culverts to reestablish passage for aquatic organisms.
- Employ judicious thinning and use of prescribed fire in riparian areas to increase the growth and vigor of riparian trees for recruitment of future large woody debris.
- Treat about 125,000 acres of national forest to protect private property, restore structural stages to historic distributions, and restore natural fire regimes, including maintaining forest regime condition class 1 in the aforementioned buffer along the northern boundary of the Colville Indian Reservation.
- Genetic material will be collected (2,500 select trees) to preserve genetic diversity and restore native grassland and forested sites invaded by exotic and non-native flora.
- Surveys and treatments of noxious and invasive weeds are targeted in highest priority areas (9,000 acres) to slow their spread.
- Work with the public to restore or modify recreation areas to reduce their negative impacts on streams. Restore upland wildlife habitats harmed by activities associated with mines and rock pits, and plant native seed on 35,000 acres for ungulate habitat and 10,000 acres for lynx habitat.

Vegetative treatment activities will include the following:

- Thinning trees smaller than 21 inches diameter at breast height (dbh). (An amendment to the current Forest Plan prohibits the harvest of trees >21" in diameter.)
- Reforestation in created openings
- Irregular shelterwoods
- Ladder fuel and surface fuel treatment
- Precommercial thinning
- Shaded fuel breaks
- Prescribed burning

The treatment objectives are: 1) Protect private property, 2) Restore structural stage distributions to historic range of variability, 3) restore natural fire regimes, 4) conserve local genetic material, 5) restore

watershed function, stream stability, water quality and aquatic habitat, 6) Restore native vegetation by treatment and prevention of invasive plants and 7) Restore upland wildlife habitat.

*Old growth* – In May 1994, all forest plans for Forests in Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon were amended to include *Eastside Screen* standards to retain old-growth attributes, which directed forests to maintain all remnant late and old seral and/or structural live trees > 21" dbh that currently exist within stands proposed for harvest activities. The Eastside Screens, created two categories of late and old structure (LOS), single-story and multi-story. Both categories have an average of more than 8 large (at least 21 inches dbh) live trees per acre. Units in the single-story category are open and park-like in nature, and occurred naturally under the native disturbance regimes of warm, dry biophysical environments that at one time dominated the landscape. Today this fire-tolerant condition occurs less frequently across the landscape because of past management activities, insect damage, and fire suppression. Instead, multi-story stands--those with two or more canopy layers--and ample ladder fuels predominate. When fire occurs, these multi-storied stands are more prone to crown fires and the effects of severe fire than were historically open, single-storied stands.

Fuel treatments in multi-storied LOS stands help convert multi-storied stands to a single story, reestablishing the historical balance between these two conditions. Fuel treatments move the forest toward greater fire resistance and resilience. Such treatments also reduce environmental stresses to the large trees, reducing the risk of insect and disease caused tree mortality. Consequently, canopy fuel treatments proposed in multi-storied LOS of the dry, warm, Douglas-fir biophysical environments of the Summit Pierre planning area can be implemented in ways consistent with the Eastside Screens. No loss of late structure would occur with the proposed treatments.

NEWFC has developed prescriptive guidance for the treatment of dry-forest old-growth stands. This, and other NEWFC guidance, is included in an appendix of the CNF Restoration Strategy (summarized earlier in this proposal). All treatments will be prioritized in accordance with the science and evaluation processes outlined in the CNF Restoration Strategy.

Restoration has occurred through ecosystem management projects implemented in the past 5 to 10 years. These treatments employed numerous vegetative management tools in a variety of combinations, including: commercial harvest, prescribed fire, whipfalling, mastication, piling and burning, removal of biomass (chipping), underburning, precommercial thinning, pruning to raise canopy height, strategic fuel breaks, tree planting.

Table 3. Estimate of vegetation type already in a desired condition within the CFLRP proposal area.

| Vegetation Type | Through Mechanized Harvest Treatment | Through Understory Treatment (manual) | Through Prescribed Fire Treatment | Desired Condition Without Treatment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Warm Dry Plant Association Groups | 5,000 acres | 4.500 acres | 6,200 acres | 27,000 acres |
| Cool Mesic Plant Association Groups | 2,200 acres | 500 acres | 1,300 acres | 18,000 acres |
| Cold Dry Plant Association Groups | 1, 000 acres | 150 acres | 0 acres | 14,000 acres |
| Moist Plant Association Groups | 50 acres | 0 acres | 0 acres | 20,000 acres |
| Totals | 8,250 acres | 5,150 acres | 7,500 acres | 79,000 acres |

Our goal is to maximize acres restored on the CFLRP landscape over the next 10 years. We will pursue this by employing a framework that takes into account the social aspects of forestry, with the following objectives:

- Enhance collaboration at all levels of planning;
- Use the CNF Restoration Strategy to build agreement regarding treatments to be used in restoring forest vegetation and aquatic/upland habitat;
- Increase the efficiency of the NEPA process; and
- Meet our Wildland Urban Interface treatment benchmarks.

*Wildfire* – Federal wildland fire guidance (2009) is to protect private property, allow fire to play its natural role where feasible, and to reduce large fire suppression costs. The placement of fuel treatments and the percent of areas treated largely determine overall effectiveness. It is estimated that 70% of restoration will occur in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) and 30% of the landscape will be treated over the duration of the proposal. Suppression costs for large fires are expected to be reduced by 50% after 5 or more years of implementation and to decrease further as more land is treated. This estimate is based on the Forest's historic suppression costs and considers the suppression tactics acceptable to adjoining land managers (private, state, federal, and Canada).

A key factor in reducing large fire suppression costs will be the ability to manage fires for multiple objectives. The landscape's most recent large fires incurred suppression costs approaching $1,937 per acre. The average number of acres burned over the proposal landscape is 1978 acres/year, which results in an average, large fire suppression cost of $3.8 million/year. The implementation of the proposed treatments is anticipated to result in approximately 1000 acres burned each year at an average cost of $1000/acre. The resulting savings are approximately $2.8 million/year. The estimated cost savings are based on fires being more easily brought under control, less rehabilitation costs, and with less than full perimeter control, in some cases. Use of strategies that allow for managing fires for multiple objectives, including fires that have beneficial ecological effects including helping restore natural fire regimes, will also be increased.

Analysis of the Kettle Face WUI project identified within the proposal area indicate that approximately 60% of area pretreatment will be susceptible to high intensity crown fires. After treatment, the percentage of the area that is prone to crown is approximately 20%. The treatments used in this specific project are comparable to treatments proposed across the landscape.

Stand level treatments will be designed to reduce crown bulk density (increase spacing between tree crowns), increase canopy base height (treat ladder fuels) and modify surface fuels (prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to reduce fuel loading). Across the landscape, the treated areas will have reduced fire behavior and treated areas will also influence fire spread and intensity outside of treated areas. Restoration treatments concentrate on thinning ladder fuels and reducing surface fuels using prescribed fire and a variety of mechanical and manual techniques, such as lop and scatter, whole tree yarding, piling, grinding (for bio-mass fuel), and mastication.

Case studies indicate that surface-fuel reduction and thinning to increase height to live crown ratios and reduce canopy densities are treatments that increase the likelihood that a stand can survive an uncharacteristically severe fire event (Agee and Skinner 2005). Agee and Skinner's 2005 review of numerous case studies and the behavior of the recent Doyle Fire indicate that the severity of wildfires was lessened when they burned through and around recent fuel treatments.

Potential fire behavior can be understood by looking at natural fire regimes and fire regime condition classes (FRCC). Natural fire regimes vary primarily by climate and geography and manifest as biophysical

environments (BEs) (see Ecological Context section). Fire regimes describe fire behavior in terms of disturbance patterns, timing, frequency, intensity and extent (Agee 1993). Local fire history studies (Schellhass et al. 2000a, 2000b) and a review of ecological information of eastern Washington (Franklin et al. 2008) support use of the natural fire regime as described below.

FRCC is a measure of the degree of departure from the natural fire regime a BE has experienced. Greater departure results in alterations of key ecosystem components such as species and structural composition, age distribution, and canopy closure. Typically FRCC increases from activities such as fire suppression, past timber harvest, cattle grazing, and establishment of exotic species (Schmidt et al. 2002). Departure from natural fire regimes are also characterized by heavy fuel loads and a high degree of horizontal and vertical connection of vegetation across the landscape (Franklin et al. 2008).

Analysis found that the majority (84%) of the forested landscape falls into FRCC 2. Areas with a moderate departure from natural fire fuels treatments will be designed to represent historic stand structure through silvicultural and prescribed fire treatments. Prescribed fire will used for burning in dry-forest types to maintain natural fire regimes.

Mixed severity fire regimes will be treated with prescribed fire to create mosaics across the landscape similar to what historically occurred. Wildfire will be managed for multiple objectives throughout the area but will more often occur in unroaded, higher elevation forest. Managing wildfires for resource benefits will be more acceptable once stands are less likely to escalate to crown fires and as WUI areas are treated to reduce the risk of wildfires harming private property and associated infrastructure.

Prescribed burning will be conducted in all areas on a reoccurring basis including underburning and pile burning in treated stands, large landscape burns of over 2000 acres, and the management of wildfire ignitions. The application of larger, landscape level prescribed burns will be critical to reestablishing and maintaining natural fire regimes. Restoration treatments will also help reestablish natural fire regimes by modifying the fuel arrangement to reduce the risk of lethal wildfires in the low and mid-elevation forests.

Treatment of canopy fuels with commercial thinning will disrupt crown continuity and reduce crown densities. This not only helps to reduce active crown fire potential but improves forest resiliency to insect and disease infestation by reducing forest homogeneity and improving tree vigor (Hessburg et al. 2005). Not only is prescribed fire a viable tool to jumpstart many ecosystem processes in the absence of frequent wildfire (North 2006), but it can be effective in performing more routine-level treatments necessary to the maintenance of BEs with of FRCC I.

Furthermore, the mosaic resulting at the landscape level from prescribed fire when intertwined with mechanical fuel treatments promotes reestablishment and maintenance of the heterogeneous landscape historically common in eastern Washington (Hessburg et al. 2005). The reestablishment and maintenance of natural fire regimes will help shift the landscape back to FRCC 1 and thus limit lethal fires to more historic patterns.

Restoration treatments will be strategically placed to protect private property and egress routes within the WUI and adjacent to communities at risk as proposed in the County Wildfire Protection Plans (see Collaboration section). Coordination across boundaries is important to achieve maximum effects, so the Forest will continue to work with adjacent state and private landowners.

Treatments are predicted to improve public and firefighter safety and provide areas where wildfire suppression activities are more successful (Moghaddas 2006). The greater depth provided by strategic placement of restoration treatments farther away from the WUI and into the landscape will improve effectiveness of fire control and allow fire managers to consider multiple objectives.

The proposed area is covered by Community Wildfire Protection Plans for both Stevens and Ferry Counties. The entire proposal area is bordered by private lands, which have private residences, critical infrastructure, and a municipal watershed. The primary power supply line for Ferry County runs through the proposal area and is a high priority for protection as identified in the Ferry County CWPP. The town of

Orient's water supply is entirely within the project area and is surrounded by areas prone to high intensity crown fires. It is expected that potential wildfire behavior of future fires in the majority of the forested landscape (FRCC 2 and 3) would result in high severity burns uncharacteristic of their natural fire regimes.

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources reports that it has funded $2 million in fuels reduction projects (1,802 acres) for northern Stevens County (Township 34 North) and for Ferry County. In addition, the Western States Fire Managers (WSFM) cost share projects have been implemented consistently around $200,000 per year since 2006 and will continue with similar funding in the future.

*Project selection and prioritization* –The attached Restoration Strategy outlines the process CNF used to prioritize and select NEPA-ready projects for this proposal, as well as the process the CNF will use to prioritize, design and analyze future projects. For the former, the Forest employed a weighted approach in developing and prioritizing a 10-year action plan. Project boundaries are based on economies of scale and our ability to complete planning in the specified time period. The weighted criteria include:

- Priority in the County CWPPs;
- Qualifications under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act;
- Severity and extent of forest health issues and fire regime condition class;
- Acres of treatment by type;
- Infrastructure (e.g., powerlines, special use permits, trailheads, bridges, campgrounds);
- Inclusion of a municipal watershed; and
- Level of community support.

Looking forward, we will select and prioritize projects through the landscape evaluation process outlined in the Restoration Strategy, which allows managers to analyze and prepare restoration plans that address five key components (vegetation, fire, wildlife habitat, aquatics and road networks). Ecological indicators for the landscape evaluation include: 1) landscape pattern and departure, including risk of insects and disease; 2) fire movement potential; 3) wildlife habitat amount and spatial pattern; 4) aquatic/road interactions; and 5) transportation analysis.

There are three objectives for conducting an evaluation at the landscape scale:

1. To provide a context for restoration activities so that project planners can clearly identify and display how their project moves the landscape towards more sustainable and resilient desired conditions.
2. To identify logical project areas and priority areas, using the information generated from the landscape evaluation.
3. To describe desired ecological outcomes and better estimate outputs.
4. Reduce the risk of transboundary wildfire at the US/Canada border and the northern boundary of the Colville Indian Reservation.

The CNF has signed decisions on the following NEPA analyses: Vulcan Vegetation Project (2008), Deadman Ecosystem Management Project (2005), Bangs Wildland-Urban Interface Fuels Reduction Project (2005), Malo East Lake Fuel Reduction Project (2008), Summit Pierre Fuel reduction project (2009), Kettle Face Fuels Reduction Project (2011) and the Paradise Peak Fuels Reduction Project (2011). We have NEPA ready projects for the next 3 threes. We have begun the NEPA analysis on East Wedge Fuel Reduction Project (2012), Walker Fuel Reduction Project (2012), and Deer Jasper Fuel Reduction Project (2013). We will begin and complete the NEPA analysis within the planning period on the following fuels

reduction projects: Sherman, Kerry Creek, Nine Iron, Little Boulder, Lonely Rock, Dollar, Bulldog, North Kettle and Independley.

The objective of both past and present restoration projects is to restore ecosystem structure and function to their historic range of variability fish and wildlife (including T&E species) habitat, and mitigate current negative impacts of roads and trails, epidemic levels of insects and disease, and invasive species.

## *Collaboration and Multi-Party Monitoring*

Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition (NEWFC) was initiated in 2002 by the leadership of Vaagen Brothers Timber Company, Kettle Range Conservation Group (since merged with Conservation Northwest), and The Lands Council. NEWFC is now constituted as a staffed and funded nonprofit corporation, governed by a board with seats representing those parties plus additional timber and community partners. The board meets monthly (as does the executive committee) and operates by consensus. The Coalition's project committee meets every week or two.

The Coalition has an MOU with the Colville National Forest that guides collaboration between the two parties. The efforts have resulted in 22 projects (representing over $50 million in receipts) being implemented without appeal. A short video (http://www.youtube.com/newforestrycoalition#p/u) tells the story well.

NEWFC is governed by a board of directors with an executive director, and is comprised predominantly of conservation groups and wood products firms, but also includes representation from the Society of American Foresters, the American Forest Resource Council, Washington Farm Forestry Association, and the Association Consulting Forestry. NEWFC and its constituents also collaborated extensively on development of this CFLRP proposal. NEWFC's conservation community represents 11,000 statewide and regional members. The Washington Farm Forestry Association (WFFA) represents approximately 1,500 family forest landowners in the state of Washington.

In addition to NEWFC board members, the coalition has approximately fifteen technical advisors. A Congressionally sponsored "round table" in 2009-10 engaged additional interests including county commissioners, Washington Department of Natural Resources, ranchers, motorized and non-motorized recreation users, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

Since 2002, the Forest and NEWFC have successfully collaborated on about two dozen projects involving over 130,000 acres of commercial and pre-commercial thinning and burning, resulting in no appeals or litigation. NEWFC's collaborative efforts and field work helped resolve public concerns with the Malo East, Summit Pierre, and Kettle Face fuel reduction projects located inside the proposal landscape.

There are three main land management categories or zones identified in the Blueprint. The heavily roaded zone is where the land's ecological needs can be addressed through active management and is still socially and economically compatible. This zone encompasses approximately 400,000 acres across the entire Colville National Forest and includes all wildlands/urban interface lands (except Inventoried Roadless Areas) that are within 1.5 miles of residential areas.

The second zone is the Inventoried Roadless Areas or Potential Wilderness Areas of approximately 250,000 acres in which a significant percentage may be proposed for wilderness designation. Restoration treatments within this zone would be in accordance with the Roadless Rule.

The third zone is the portion of the Colville National Forest that is either slightly roaded or non-roaded in less than 5,000 acre blocks. This zone totals approximately 450,000 acres. In this zone, NEWFC supports restorative treatments that address the land's ecological needs while balancing the social and economic constraints. Figure 1 illustrates the land-management hierarchy in NEWFC's Blueprint for the Forest.

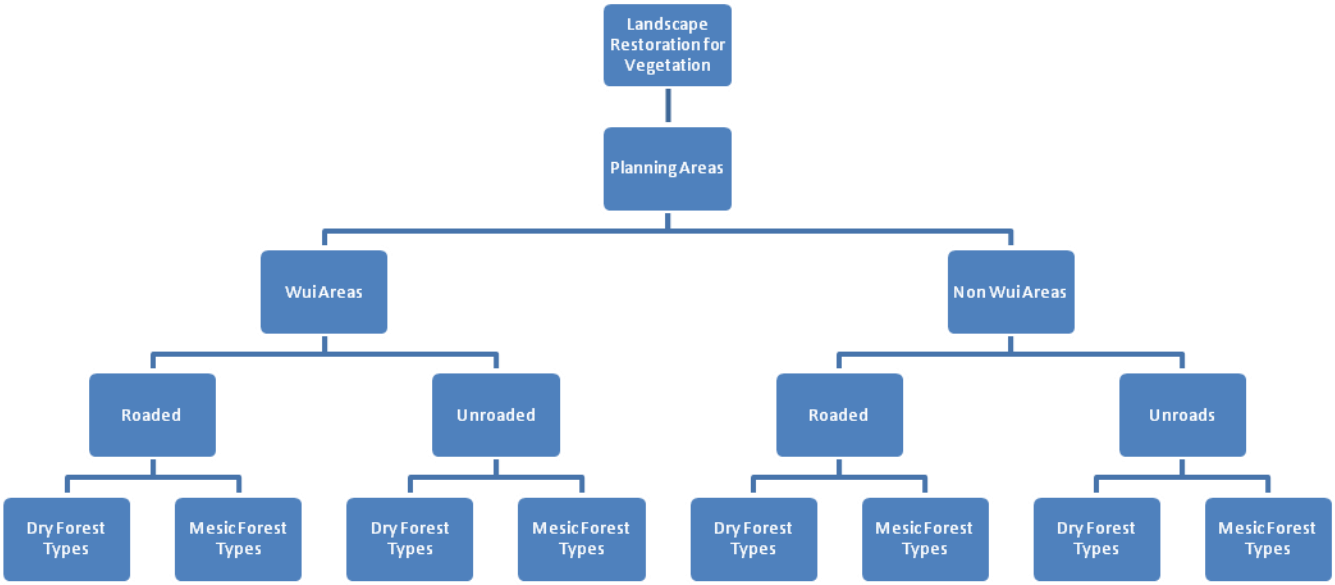



**Figure 1.** Taking into account social, ecological, and economic needs and constraints, NEWFC has agreed upon and advocates for an approach that first treats the least controversial lands (the left side of the bottom row) and reserves the most controversial lands (the right side of the bottom row) to last.

The Coalition has agreed to a suite of processes and prescriptive guidance (all of which are appended to the CNF Restoration Strategy) that inform their collaborative approach to Forest Service projects, which helps the agency move efficiently through the public input process on both stand level projects and forest planning. We help the agency recognize areas of public agreement so less time is wasted trying to advance controversial projects. Our record of success provides confidence that actions taken under this proposal will be free of appeal or litigation.

Currently, NEWFC and the Forest are collaborating on three projects within the landscape: Power Lake, Kettle Face, and East Wedge. The latter of these is a Challenge Cost Share project coordinated with the Stevens County Conservation District (SCCD). The SCCD is responsible for collection, analysis, and drafting the NEPA document. The collaborative partners hope to identify additional project opportunities to supplement the Forest's normal program of work. This has increased employment opportunities for members of the local community, and it also allows the broader community to gain an understanding of and support for the Forest's Restoration Strategy.

The landscape for NEW Forest Vision 2020 includes Ferry and Stevens Counties. Both have Community Wildfire Protection Plans that identify the most critical issues in the wildland/urban interface and give priority to areas where access, egress, and adjacent forest lands are of concern (see WUI map page in Attachment G). Working with the counties, the Forest utilizes this determine where and when projects and treatments occur. Projects conducted under HFRA authority integrate the priorities set out in these documents.

*Monitoring* – Monitoring is an important part of the Forest's program. We collaborate on monitoring environmental conditions, project implementation, effectiveness, validation, and socio-economic results. These monitoring efforts are called for in the State's Forest Health and Fire Protection Strategies, the State Water Quality Implementation Plan, and the CNF Forest Plan.

A recent NEWFC multi-party monitoring project was featured as a case study in the soon to be published Multiparty Monitoring Guidebook (Sustainable Northwest/USF Region 6).

In 2007, NEWFC initiated monitoring as part of the Burnt Valley and the Bangs Mountain stewardship contracts on the Colville National Forest. The Coalition had helped design both projects, and wanted to improve dialogue and build trust with the Forest Service by monitoring compliance with agreed-upon prescriptions and targets such as diameter limits and fuel reduction. NEWFC also monitored the volume of biomass removed and number of jobs created. This qualitative assessment of post-project conditions led the Coalition to adapt its thinning protocol for dry forest types, which the CNF has since adopted. The funding for these monitoring projects came from a grant under Title II of the Secure Rural Schools & Community Self Determination Act, as well as from in-kind contributions from NEWFC. Multi-party monitoring is expected to be funded from Title II dollars as it has in the past. These collaborative monitoring efforts are expected to continue or expand with CFLRP matching funds.

NEWFC has adopted the monitoring framework described in the Restoration Strategy and the Multiparty Monitoring Guidebook (Sustainable Northwest/USFS Region 6). Using the "Guidebook" template, additional multi-party monitoring participants will be solicited, including Colville Confederated Tribes, Kalispell Tribe, Priest River Experiment Station, Washington State University, and conservation districts. A specific monitoring plan will be developed using this multi-party input.

The multi-party monitoring program has social and economic, as well as ecological, benefits. It fosters education and acceptance from the general public for the implementation of restoration strategy. NEWFC has collaboratively produced two videos titled: *From Controversy to Common Ground: The Colville National Forest Story*, and *From Timber Wars to Timber Dollars*. These two videos have been presented to several hundred people throughout northeastern Washington. We strongly feel an adequate outreach program, one that goes past the general parameters of the agency's information guidelines, is essential to gain the support and trust from the general populous for forest restoration projects and plan to continue that effort.

## *Utilization*

The CNF is using an ecologically-based landscape evaluation process (see Summary of Landscape Strategy section) that will determine the treatment areas and the prescribed treatments. The proposed treatments will mostly produce small-diameter material and woody biomass. Mills in the area have modernized and are able to use smaller diameter materials (down to a 2 in. top diameter.). In other words, these mills are no longer dependent on large trees. Thus, the needs of infrastructure are well matched for the types of materials that will be produced through the proposed restoration treatments.

The CNF estimates that approximately 404,000 CCF (210 MMBF) of material would be harvested and utilized from NFS lands during the 10-year period. Approximately 80% will be harvested as saw timber. Trees to be harvested in the proposal area are between 3 and 21 inches dbh with a minimum top diameter of 2 inches. Trees between 5 and 7 inches dbh are generally utilized as pulp chip or lumber, while trees between 7 and 21 inches dbh are utilized as lumber or plywood. Small trees between 3 and 5 inches dbh are generally used as pulp chips or as fuel in local cogeneration plants. Under current stewardship contracts, biomass material inclusive of trees limbs, trees less than 3 inch in diameter, and bark are similarly used for fuel. A significant portion of limbs and tops that were historically treated as slash will be put to use in this fashion.

The current infrastructure within the Colville's market area (Washington's Stevens, Ferry, Spokane and Pond Oreille Counties; Idaho's Bonner, Kootenai and Boundary Counties) includes eight sawmills, one plywood plant, three pulp and paper plants, one cogeneration facility, and three pellet processing plants. The 15 megawatt cogeneration facility is currently qualified by USDA under the Biomass Crop Assistance

Program (BCAP). An additional bio-energy facility is in the development stage in Stevens County. This facility will produce green energy, bio-char, and other wood based materials. One hundred percent of the material from the proposed treatments can be utilized in this geographic area.

The Colville National Forest has had markets for small diameter material since the late 1980s when one of the first Hewsaw small-diameter sawmills in the United States was constructed in Colville. Other local logging companies have adapted in the last twenty years with specialized logging systems that permit economical removal of small diameter material. In addition, USDA recently awarded a local firm two grants totaling $460,000 to help purchase equipment to process biomass for utilization as hog fuel.

The value of material from restoration treatments is dependent on the global market for wood material. Historical stumpage values are about $50/CCF (hundred cubic feet) on the CNF. The existing diverse infrastructure and the inherent competition of wood products increase the value the Forest receives. The Forest anticipates that the value of harvested material from national forest lands will be sufficient to offset much of the other restoration work. Stewardship projects on the CNF have had positive cash balances and funded other restoration activities. This is especially true where landing slash piles are converted into materials for energy production. Recent studies affirm this ability to offset fuel reduction costs from receipts (see, for example, *A Desirable Forest Health Program for Washington's Forests, Appendices 4&5, Investigation of Alternative Strategies for Design, Layout, and Administration of Fuel Removal Projects*, by Washington DNR, as well as studies by Yale and Northern Arizona Universities).

A key factor in reducing large fire suppression costs will be the ability to manage fires for multiple objectives. The landscape's most recent large fires incurred suppression costs approaching $1937 per acre. The average number of acres burned over the proposal landscape is 1978 acres/year, which results in an average large fire suppression cost of 3.8 million/year. The implementation of the proposed treatments is anticipated to result in approximately 1000 acres burned/year at an average cost of $1000/acre. The resulting savings are approximately 2.8 million/year. The estimated cost savings are based on fires being more easily brought under control, less rehabilitation costs and with less than full perimeter control in some cases. Utilization of strategies that allow for managing fires for multiple objectives, including fires that have beneficial ecological effects which will assist in restoring natural fire regimes will also be increased.

**Wood Product Clients**

- Atlas Pellets
- Avista Utilities
- Boise Business Solutions Lower Mill
- Boise Business Solutions Upper Mill
- Celgar, British Columbia
- Columbia Cedar
- Idaho Forest Group, Laclede
- Inland Empire Paper
- Lignetics
- Ponderay Newsprint
- Springdale Lumber
- Stimson Lumber, Arden
- Stimson Lumber, Priest River
- Vaagen Bros. Lumber Inc., Usk
- Vaagen Bros. Lumber, Inc., Colville
- White Bark Processing

## *Benefits to Local Economies*

If funded, this project will positively affect the local community by providing a flow of diverse species and products that can be used by the local infrastructure. In turn, these mills provide our capacity to restore our public forests, a truth learned too late in many parts of the West. These mills are also vital to providing jobs and income to communities of the area. The landscape restoration strategy contained within this document will not only retain existing local capacity to perform restoration work, process material, and manufacture products, but also foster new capacity.

The Treatments for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) projects that the expected investment of $31,753,928 CFLRP dollars in this 10-year project will have the annual impact of creating 258 part-time and full time jobs, worth an estimated $9,509,285 of direct, indirect, and induced income (see TREAT output in Attachment E).

The CNF offers a range of employment opportunities for permanent and seasonal employees and CFLRP funding could add significantly to these opportunities. The Curlew Job Corps and the Forest have a long-term relationship providing training and job opportunities through the Corps forestry program. With the advent of the additional implementation funding, these opportunities will be expanded. Currently the Forest employs six to eight additional seasonal workers to implement other restoration activities and monitor forest condition trends. They work with specialists in fisheries, hydrology, soils, and wildlife. Many of them are hired while on college break as part of an effort to provide field experience to upcoming resource managers. This hiring program would greatly expand with the addition of available CFLRP funding. Recent studies by the University of Oregon, Ecosystem Workforce Program, indicate investments in forest and watershed restoration fosters economic development and contributes jobs and income to local communities (ewp.uoregon.edu).

Youth groups may be employed by industry for some projects including hand-piling of debris and tree-planting. The existing infrastructure actively promotes educational opportunities in forestry programs offered to local school districts. Without an acceleration of projects within the area, infrastructure may not continue to promote educational opportunities or employment.

Many of the wood processing facilities rely on certified loggers trained in protective harvest techniques to harvest wood products. Training by industry is generally “on-the-job” but sale layout and analysis require professional and technical training. There is an existing workforce of about thirty foresters and forestry technicians that are employed by small businesses in the local area. The consistent outputs and accelerated production provided for by this proposal will help stabilize and expand these entities. Reliable, stable work is paramount to entice younger people into resource related professions. Some of these projects may employ local private technical expertise for NEPA planning and sale implementation.

With this proposal, the Forest will be able to supply its clients with a more constant supply of forest products, resulting in more jobs, income and benefits to local communities.

The CNF plans to use stewardship contracting as a tool to implement vegetation treatments in the proposal areas and restore the landscape. Best value evaluation of bids will be the method used to determine the winning contractor. Utilization of the local workforce has been and will continue to be used by the evaluation teams in evaluating bids.

The Forest will use the mechanism that best fits each project, depending on variables like timber value and type of restoration work. The mechanisms will include stewardship contracting (Integrated Resource Service Contract and Stewardship Service), service contracts, conventional timber sales, use of volunteers and local Forest Service employees. When appropriate the Forest Service will give priority consideration to women, minorities, and small-business owners. All of the above will help the local economy or infrastructure. Stewardship contracting will promote the use of local labor and timber/biomass infrastructure in place. Many of the bidders on the CNF's regular service contracts are from the local area and will continue to be. Any timber or biomass removed during the restoration treatments will feed the existing local infrastructure for lumber, plywood, pulp chip, and bio-energy. Successful bidders from outside the local area will help the economic well-being of the community by spending money in the community for food, lodging and supplies.

## *Funding Plan*

### Federal investments

Values in the Funding Estimate tables (Attachment F) are associated with ongoing and projected future activities occurring on national forest lands in the proposal area. The estimates are conservative based on

current and projected funding trends for planning, implementing and monitoring. The total projected cost for the 10-year period is approximately $32 million (adjusted for 4% inflation).

Projects and activities meet the guidelines described in Title IV of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (PL 111-11). Great care was taken to ensure the Forest has the ability and personnel in place to use and obligate the requested funding. The Forest will also continue to pursue additional leveraging of US Forest Service system dollars through grants, agreements, donations, and in-kind opportunities.

**Multi-party monitoring**

Monitoring costs are included in the total Funding Estimates for the first 10-year period. Third-party monitoring of project implementation and effects has been and will continue to be useful to the Forest and its primary collaborative group, NEWFC, to generate public trust in the restoration process and the agency. Third-party monitoring has primarily been funded by Title II dollars in the past. NEWFC has received a RAC Title II grant for $50,000 for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of regeneration harvest prescriptions in Misery Lake units and comparing these units to completed units in other projects. This multi-party monitoring field work will be done in the summer of 2011.

With the decline of Title II funds, CFLRP funding will be used along with Forest Service appropriated dollars to expand the monitoring program, including third-party monitoring within the landscape. Priorities are established on a project basis but will be integrated across the area to inform members and adapt future projects based on results. Monitoring estimates depend on the type of activity and what is being measured (e.g., water quality, insects and disease). Total estimates over the 10-year period are approximately $1 million.

**Partnerships**

*Washington Department of Natural Resources* - In FY2011, a total of $700,000 from the State of Washington was committed to partnerships in the proposal area. Work is underway on the Summit Pierre Fuels Reduction Project, where 3,000 acres will be treated. An additional federal grant of $300,000 has been awarded for the Western Competitive “Sand Poil and Kettle Watershed Forest Restoration Prescription Pilot” within the CFLRP area. The funds will be used to support a collaborative process to develop desired condition descriptions and provide incentive payments ($100,000) for forest landowners who treat their land to achieve those desired conditions. This project will likely begin in the fall of 2011. Another partnership includes the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation for fuels treatments ($3,000/year).

*Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation* - The Tribes have planned treatments in the proposal area on their lands for FY2011-13. The timber harvest receipts ($40,000 to $50,000 annually) will finance other treatments and are reflected in the funding estimates. The Tribal Forest Protection Act and other authorities allow the Colville Tribes to engage in forest health and forest management activities on Forest Service and other federal lands. NEWFC and the Coalition acknowledge and agree that this proposal shall not be construed to preclude or limit any activities that the Colville Tribes may in the future propose or engage in under the TFPA or any other existing or future authorities. Nothing in this proposal shall be construed as a waiver of the Colville Tribes' sovereign immunity.

*Other Federal lands (USDI BLM and NPS)* - Contributions of these two agencies are not represented in the Funding Estimate Tables. BLM projects recently completed or currently underway include, Lambert Creek (500 acres), Pierre Lake (91 acres), Republic Parcels (992 acres).

*Washington State Land (Other Public Funding)* - The Washington State Department of Natural Resources has funded $2 million in fuels reduction projects (1,802 acres) for Northern Stevens (Township

34 North) and Ferry County (within and adjacent to the CFLRP area). The Western States Fire Managers (WSFM) cost share projects have been implemented consistently around $200,000 per year since 2006 and will continue with similar funding in the future. Over the last three years, special Forest Health funds (Federal and State Capital funds) from Washington's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) have been focused on forest health treatments in northeastern Washington. Treatments on state lands within the proposal area are projected to be the highest in the first four years 2011-2014 (about $1.2 million/year). Actual acres treated will depend on the timber receipts generated and are included in the Funding Estimate Tables.

DNR projects recently completed or currently underway include Republic Fit (231 acres), East Jumbo (120 acres), Kelly Hill (30 acres), Rockcut (36 acres). Between 2005 and 2010 DNR completed the following projects totaling 2,398 acres: Martin Fit, Lambert, Vulcan, Big Goose, Aeneas, Lone Ranch, Lundimo, San Poil, Smart Alec, American Pencil, and Martin Fit.

*Private Lands* - All the treatment activities associated with private lands involve cost sharing between public funds and the private land owners tied to the Counties' Community Wildfire Protection Plans. The estimated treatment acres and associated costs shown in the Funding Estimate tables are based on the trends of public funds available and the assumption that there are sufficient private landowners willing to match state funds or participate in the EQIP (Environmental Quality Incentives Program). To date, both agencies that work with matching funds, Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, have had no trouble finding willing landowners for their restoration grant programs.

***Attachment A - Projected Accomplishments Table***

| Performance Measure | Code | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using other FS funds | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using Partner Funds[1] | CFLR funds to be used over 10 years | Other FS funds to be used over 10 years[2] | Partner funds to be used over 10 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience | WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN | 5,300 | 5,300 | -- | $594,000 | $594,000 | -- |
| Acres of forest vegetation established | FOR-VEG-EST | 8,200 | 27,000 | -- | $2.3 million | $5 million | -- |
| Acres of forest vegetation improved | FOR-VEG-IMP | 7,200 | 6,400 | -- | $1.7 million | $1.5 million | -- |
| Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants | INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC | 4,500 | 4,500 | -- | $193,000 | $193,000 | |
| Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands | INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired | S&W-RSRC-IMP | 50 | 50 | -- | $22,000 | $22,000 | -- |

[1] These values should reflect only units treated on National Forest System Land

[2] **Matching Contributions:** The CFLR Fund may be used to pay for up to 50 percent of the cost of carrying out and monitoring ecological restoration treatments on National Forest System (NFS) lands. The following BLI's have been identified as appropriate for use as matching funds to meet the required minimum 50% match of non-CFLR funds: ARRA, BDBD, CMEX, CMII, CMLG, CMRD, CMTL, CWFS, CWKV, CWK2, NFEX, NFLM (Boundary), NFMG (ECAP/AML), NFN3, NFTM, NFVW, NFWF, PEPE, RBRB, RTRT, SFSF, SPFH, SPEX, SPS4, SSCC, SRS2, VCNP, VCVC, WFEX, WFW3, WFHF.
The following BLI's have been identified as **NOT** appropriate for use as matching funds to meet the required minimum 50% match of non-CFLR funds: ACAC, CWF2, EXEX, EXSL, EXSC, FDFD, FDRF, FRRE, LALW, LBLB, LBTV, LGCY, NFIM, NFLE, NFLM (non-boundary), NFMG (non-ECAP), NFPN, NFRG, NFRW, POOL, QMQM, RIRI, SMSM, SPCF, SPCH, SPIA, SPIF, SPS2, SPS3, SPS5, SPST, SPUF, SPVF, TPBP, TPTP, URUR, WFPR, WFSU.

| Performance Measure | Code | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using other FS funds | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using Partner Funds[1] | CFLR funds to be used over 10 years | Other FS funds to be used over 10 years[2] | Partner funds to be used over 10 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| watershed conditions. | | | | | | | |
| Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced | HBT-ENH-LAK | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced | HBT-ENH-STRM | 10 | 10 | -- | $350,000 | $350,000 | -- |
| Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced | HBT-ENH-TERR | 22,800 | 22,800 | -- | $192,000 | $189,000 | -- |
| Acres of rangeland vegetation improved | RG-VEG-IMP | 450 | 225 | -- | $188,000 | $113,000 | -- |
| Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance | RD-HC-MAIN | 930 | 910 | -- | $1.3 million | $1.5 million | -- |
| Miles of passenger car system roads receiving | RD-PC-MAINT | 165 | 160 | -- | $2.3 million | $2.7 million | -- |
| Miles of road decommissioned | RD-DECOM | 26 | 26 | -- | $931,000 | $931,000 | -- |
| Miles of passenger car system roads improved | RD-PC-IMP | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miles of high clearance system road improved | RD-HC-IMP | 8 | 8 | -- | $200,000 | $200,000 | $75,000 |
| Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage | STRM-CROS-MTG-STD | 16 | 15 | -- | $3.1 million | $2.8 million | -- |

| Performance Measure | Code | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using other FS funds | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using Partner Funds[1] | CFLR funds to be used over 10 years | Other FS funds to be used over 10 years[2] | Partner funds to be used over 10 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles of system trail maintained to standard | TL-MAINT-STD | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miles of system trail improved to standard | TL-IMP-STD | 10 | 1,240 | 535 | $30,000 | $174,000 | $90,000 |
| Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard | LND-BL-MRK-MAINT | 150 | 150 | -- | $350,000 | $350,000 | -- |
| Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales | TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC | 30,500 | 12,000 | -- | $5.9 million | $2.2 million | -- |
| Volume of timber sold (CCF) | TMBR-VOL-SLD | 294,000 | 110,000 | -- | -- | $2.3 million | -- |
| Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production | BIO-NRG | 110,000 | 90,000 | -- | $2.4 million | $2.8 million | -- |
| Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire | FP-FUELS-NON-WUI | 14,000 | 14,000 | -- | $2.9 million | $2.9 million | -- |

| Performance Measure | Code | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using other FS funds | Number of units to be treated over 10 years using Partner Funds[1] | CFLR funds to be used over 10 years | Other FS funds to be used over 10 years[2] | Partner funds to be used over 10 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acres of hazardous fuels treated inside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire | FP-FUELS-NON-WUI | 32,000 | 32,000 | -- | $7 million | $7 million | -- |
| Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire | FP-FUELS-WUI | 22,000 | 22,000 | 1,500 | $4.6 million | $4.6 million | $351,000 |
| Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands | SP-INVSPE-FED-AC | 900 | 900 | -- | $19,500 | $19,500 | -- |
| Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands | SP-NATIVE – FED-AC | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

***Attachment B – Reduction of Related Wildfire Management Costs***

(Submitted as a separate electronic file attached to this proposal)

***Attachment C – Members of the Collaborative***

| Organization Name | Contact Name | Phone Number | Role in Collaborative[3] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaagen Bros. Lumber | Lloyd McGee | 509 684 5071 | Board President |
| Vaagen Bros. Lumber | Russ Vaagen | 509 684 5071 | Board Vice Pres |
| Vista Utilities | Ron Gray | 509 738 1502 | Board Treasurer |
| Conservation Northwest | Tim Coleman | 509 775 2667 | Board Secretary |
| The Lands Council | Mike Petersen | 509 838 4912 | Monitoring |
| The Lands Council | Jeff Joel | 509 209 2401 | Monitoring |
| Williamson Consulting | Maurice Williamson | 509 684 8550 | Collaboration & Monitoring |
| | Dick Denton | 509 935 8882 | Collaboration & Monitoring |
| Stevens Co Conserve. Dist. | Claudia Michele | 509 684 3281 | East Wedge Coordinator |
| NE WA Forestry Coalition | Serena Carlson | 208 818 4338 | Executive Director |
| USDA Forest Service | Laura Jo West | 509 684 7015 | Forest Supervisor |
| Conservation Northwest | David Heflick | 509 684 8287 | Liaison to Colville NF |
| Conservation Northwest | Mitch Friedman | | Technical Advisor – Proposal |
| Vaagen Bros. Lumber | Josh Anderson | 509 684 5071 | Technical Advisor – Timber |
| Stimson Lumber | Chuck Gades | 509 684 5084 | Technical Advisor – Timber |
| Columbia Cedar | Steven West | 509 738 4711 | Board of Directors |
| Ponderay Valley Fiber | Phil Carew | 509 445 2164 | Board of Directors |
| Conservation Northwest | Derrick Knowles | 509 435 1270 | Board of Directors |
| Up the Creek Tree Farm | Bob Playfair | 509 935 6359 | Board of Directors |
| 49 Degrees North Ski Area | John Eminger | 509 935 6649 | Technical Advisor – Recreat. |
| Conservation Northwest | Jasmine Minbashian | 360 319 3111 | Technical Advisor – Environ. |
| Forest Capital Partners | Scott Ketchum | 509 684 0700 | Technical Advisor – Timber |
| Ponderay Valley Fibre | Phil Carew | 509 455 1511 | Technical Advisor – Timber |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | John Stensgar | 509 634 2219 | Technical Advisor – Tribe |
| USDA Forest Service | Rodney Smoldon | 509 684 7000 | Liaison to NEWFC |
| USDA Forest Service | Elizabeth Brann | 509 684 7106 | Liaison to NEWFC |
| WA Dept of Natural Resources | Aaron Everett | 360 902 1000 | Technical Advisor |

[3] Responses to this category should reflect the role the entity plays in the collaborative process, the interests they represent and/or any other function they serve in the collaborative. Responses could include descriptions such as "proposal author", "Will participate in monitoring", etc. If the collaborative member participated specifically in the development of this proposal, please be clear about what their participation in developing the proposal was.

***Attachment D – Letter of Commitment***

Cal Joyner, Regional Forester
Pacific Northwest Region
U.S. Forest Service
333 SW First Street
Portland, OR 97204-3440

Dear Mr. Joyner,

The undersigned and partners of the Colville National Forest attest that through a collaborative process we have met the requirements of Title IV, Section 4003(c)(2) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 and submit this Letter of Commitment to the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) proposal. It is expressly understood that this CFLRP proposal does not indicate support by all parties, including the Colville Tribes, of all facets of the "blueprint" addressed in the body of the proposal. Mentions of the "blueprint" were included largely to help the readers understand the background from which this collaborative was formed, however, neither the blueprint nor the land-management allocations (including the proposed-wilderness allocation) are actually part of the proposal.

As specified in the legislation and this proposal, our group is committed to continuing this collaboration, both on an individual project level and by using an adaptive management approach to restoring our national forests.

The local forest products infrastructure servicing the Colville National Forest (CNF) is diversified and fully capable of using any and all byproducts generated by the proposed CFLRP projects. Local industry has a strong partnership with the CNF and serves as an invaluable tool in implementing landscape restoration treatments.

Our collaborative group has broad support from the conservation communities in the region including the Washington Farm Forestry Association (a statewide organization of small family, forest landowners), and the Colville Confederated Tribes, whose reservation is located south of the CNF boundary with traditional grounds encompassing the north half of Ferry County.

We are committed to sharing knowledge gained through this program with other collaborative groups wherever and whenever possible. We strongly recommend the selection of the Colville National Forest CFLRP proposal.

Respectfully submitted,

| Signature | Name | Role in Collaborative |
|---|---|---|
| | John Stensgar | Colville Confederated Tribes |
| | Aaron Everett | Washington State Department of Natural Resources, State Forester |
| | Lloyd McGee | NEWFC President, SAF |
| | Russ Vaagen | NEWFC Board Vice Pres |
| | Ron Gray | NEWFC Board Treasurer |
| | Tim Coleman | NEWFC Board Secretary |
| | Serena Carlson | NEWFC Executive Director |
| | Mike Petersen | NEWFC Board Member |
| | Jeff Juel | NEWFC Board Member |
| | Maurice Williamson | NEWFC Board, WFFA, ACF |
| | Dick Dunton | NEWFC Board Member |
| | David Heflick | NEWFC Board Member |
| | Steven West | NEWFC Board Member |
| | Phil Carew | NEWFC Board Member |
| | Derrick Knowles | NEWFC Board Member |
| | Bob Playfair | NEWFC Board Member |
| | Dean Hellie | East Wedge Project Coordinator |
| | William Berrigan | SAF |
| | John Eminger | 49° North |

***Attachment E – Predicted Jobs Table from TREAT Spreadsheet***

| | Employment (# Part and Full-time Jobs) | | | Labor Inc (2010 $) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Direct | Indirect and Induced | Total | Direct | Indirect and Induced | Total |
| Thinning-Biomass: Commercial Forest Products | | | | | | |
| Logging | 31.3 | 26.6 | 57.8 | 1,335,548 | 977,416 | 2,312,963 |
| Sawmills | 24.4 | 33.5 | 59.9 | 1,183,094 | 1,114,908 | 2,298,003 |
| Plywood and Veneer Softwood | 12.6 | 12.6 | 25.2 | 607,496 | 358,438 | 965,934 |
| Plywood and Veneer Hardwood | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | - | - | - |
| Oriented Strand Board (OSB) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mills Processing Round wood Pulp Wood | 2.8 | 10.2 | 13.0 | 301,077 | 262,358 | 563,435 |
| Other Timber Products | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Facilities Processing Residue From Sawmills | 10.1 | 30.2 | 40.3 | 922,305 | 799,760 | 1,722,066 |
| Facilities Processing Residue From Plywood/Veneer | 1.2 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 107,320 | 93,061 | 200,381 |
| Biomass--Cogent | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 37,691 | 16,904 | 54,595 |
| Total Commercial Forest Products | 83.2 | 117.5 | 200.7 | $4,494,532 | $3,622,846 | $8,117,378 |
| Other Project Activities | | | | | | |
| Facilities, Watershed, Roads and Trails | 3.6 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 148,005 | 77,481 | 225,485 |
| Abandoned Mine Lands | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 6,218 | 4,591 | 10,809 |
| Ecosystem Restoration, Hazardous Fuels, Forest Health | 12.3 | 2.9 | 15.2 | 461,824 | 93,969 | 555,793 |
| Commercial Firewood | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracted Monitoring | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 29,037 | 15,600 | 44,637 |
| Total Other Project Activities | 16.7 | 5.6 | 22.3 | 645,084 | 191,641 | 836,725 |
| FS Implementation and Monitoring | 31.4 | 3.6 | 35 | 445,097 | 110,086 | 555,182 |
| Total Other Project Activities & Monitoring | 48.1 | 9.3 | 327.3 | $1,090,181 | $301,726 | $1,391,908 |
| Total All Impacts | 131.3 | 126.8 | 258 | $5,584,713 | $3,924,572 | $9,509,285 |

***Attachment F – Funding Estimates***

| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2011 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2011 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2011 Funding for Implementation | $996,320 |
| 2. FY 2011 Funding for Monitoring | $10,270 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $431,990 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $0 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $728,000 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $208,000 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $569,400 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $0 |
| 9. FY 2011 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $1,937,390 |
| 10. FY 2011 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $967,875 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2011 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2011 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $1,549,600 |
| Private Funding | $229,650 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $46,413 |

| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2012 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2012 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2012 Funding for Implementation | $1,729,619 |
| 2. FY 2012 Funding for Monitoring | $51,673 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $1,274,422 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $14,201 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $3,245 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $216,320 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $478,608 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $10,816 |
| 9. FY 2012 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $1,997,612 |
| 10. FY 2012 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $1,997,612 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2012 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2012 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $1,393,444 |
| Private Funding | $238,836 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $48,269 |

| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2013 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2013 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2013 Funding for Implementation | $2,599,229 |
| 2. FY 2013 Funding for Monitoring | $62,430 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $1,802,679 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $49,275 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $3,375 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $224,973 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $795,082 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $11,249 |
| 9. FY 2013 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $2,886,632 |
| 10. FY 2013 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $2,886,632 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2013 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2013 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $1,449,181 |
| Private Funding | $248,389 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $50,200 |

| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2014 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2014 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2014 Funding for Implementation | $3,317,911 |
| 2. FY 2014 Funding for Monitoring | $71,303 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $2,289,647 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $304,163 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $7,019 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $233,972 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $776,685 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $11,699 |
| 9. FY 2014 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $3,623,185 |
| 10. FY 2014 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $3,623,185 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2014 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2014 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $1,507,149 |
| Private Funding | $258,325 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $0 |

| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2015 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2015 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2015 Funding for Implementation | $5,553,839 |
| 2. FY 2015 Funding for Monitoring | $92,222 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $1,787,628 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $768,925 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $10,950 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $243,331 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $3,066,392 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $12,167 |
| 9. FY 2015 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $5,889,392 |
| 10. FY 2015 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $4,000,000 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2015 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2015 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $268,658 |
| Private Funding | $268,658 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $0 |

| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2016 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2016 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2016 Funding for Implementation | $5,871,931 |
| 2. FY 2016 Funding for Monitoring | $110,336 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $2,309,966 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $1,722,099 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $11,388 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $253,064 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $1,926,160 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $12,653 |
| 9. FY 2016 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $6,235,330 |
| 10. FY 2016 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $4,000,000 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2016 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2016 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $279,404 |
| Private Funding | $279,404 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $0 |

| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2017 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2017 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2017 Funding for Implementation | $1,862,921 |
| 2. FY 2017 Funding for Monitoring | $152,516 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $1,705,642 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $273,714 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $106,590 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $263,196 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $546,331 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $13,159 |
| 9. FY 2017 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $2,278,624 |
| 10. FY 2017 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $2,278,624 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2017 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2017 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $290,580 |
| Private Funding | $290,580 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $0 |

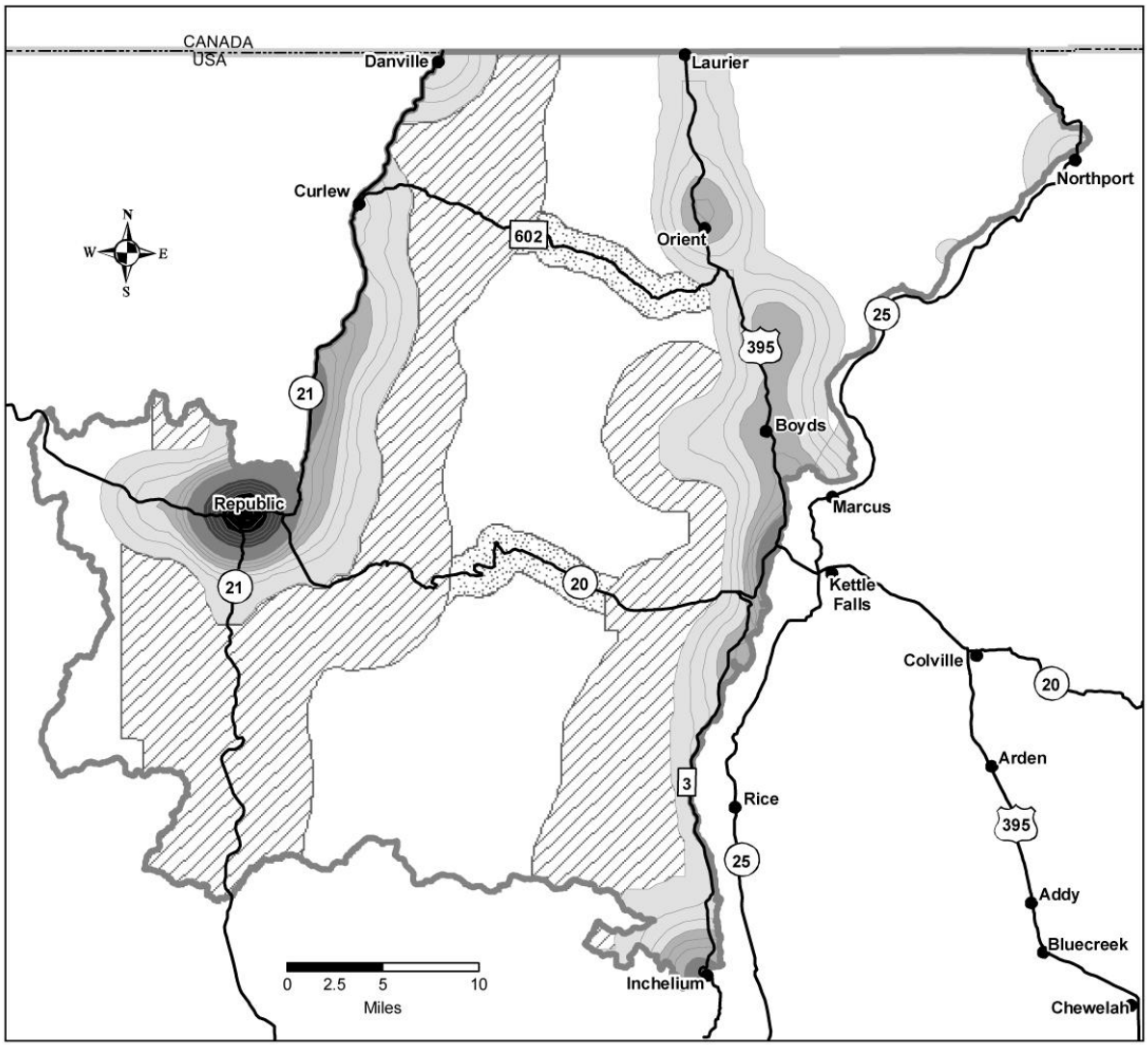
| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2018 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2018 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2018 Funding for Implementation | $4,567,372 |
| 2. FY 2018 Funding for Monitoring | $124,711 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $1,483,666 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $1,520,514 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $8,211 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $273,714 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $1,666,006 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $13,686 |
| 9. FY 2018 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $4,965,797 |
| 10. FY 2018 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $4,000,000 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2018 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2018 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $302,203 |
| Private Funding | $302,203 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $0 |

| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2019 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2019 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2019 Funding for Implementation | $3,966,720 |
| 2. FY 2019 Funding for Monitoring | $219,688 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $1,712,742 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $1,791,594 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $8,540 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $284,662 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $659,299 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $14,233 |
| 9. FY 2019 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $4,471,071 |
| 10. FY 2019 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $4,000,000 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2019 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2019 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $314,291 |
| Private Funding | $314,291 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $0 |

| Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2020 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 2020 Funding Type | Dollars/Value Planned |
| 1. FY 2020 Funding for Implementation | $4,635,195 |
| 2. FY 2020 Funding for Monitoring | $181,774 |
| 3. USFS Appropriated Funds | $3,753,233 |
| 4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds | $75,492 |
| 5. Partnership Funds | $4,441 |
| 6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value | $296,049 |
| 7. Estimated Forest Product Value | $969,000 |
| 8. Other (specify) | $14,802 |
| 9. FY 2020 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request) | $5,113,018 |
| 10. FY 2020 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total) | $4,000,000 |
| Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2020 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund) | |
| Fiscal Year 2020 Funding Type | Dollars Planned |
| 11. USDI BLM Funds | $0 |
| 12. USDI (other) Funds | $0 |
| 13. Other Public Funding | $326,863 |
| Private Funding | $326,863 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | $0 |

***Attachment G – Maps***

# Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020




**WUI: Interface and Intermix Condition***

- High Density Interface
- Medium Density Intermix
- Low Density Intermix
- Infrastructure Areas (WUI)
- Rural Condition (WUI)
- Non-WUI Condition
- Project Boundary

*From Ferry and Stevens County Community Wildfire Protection Plans

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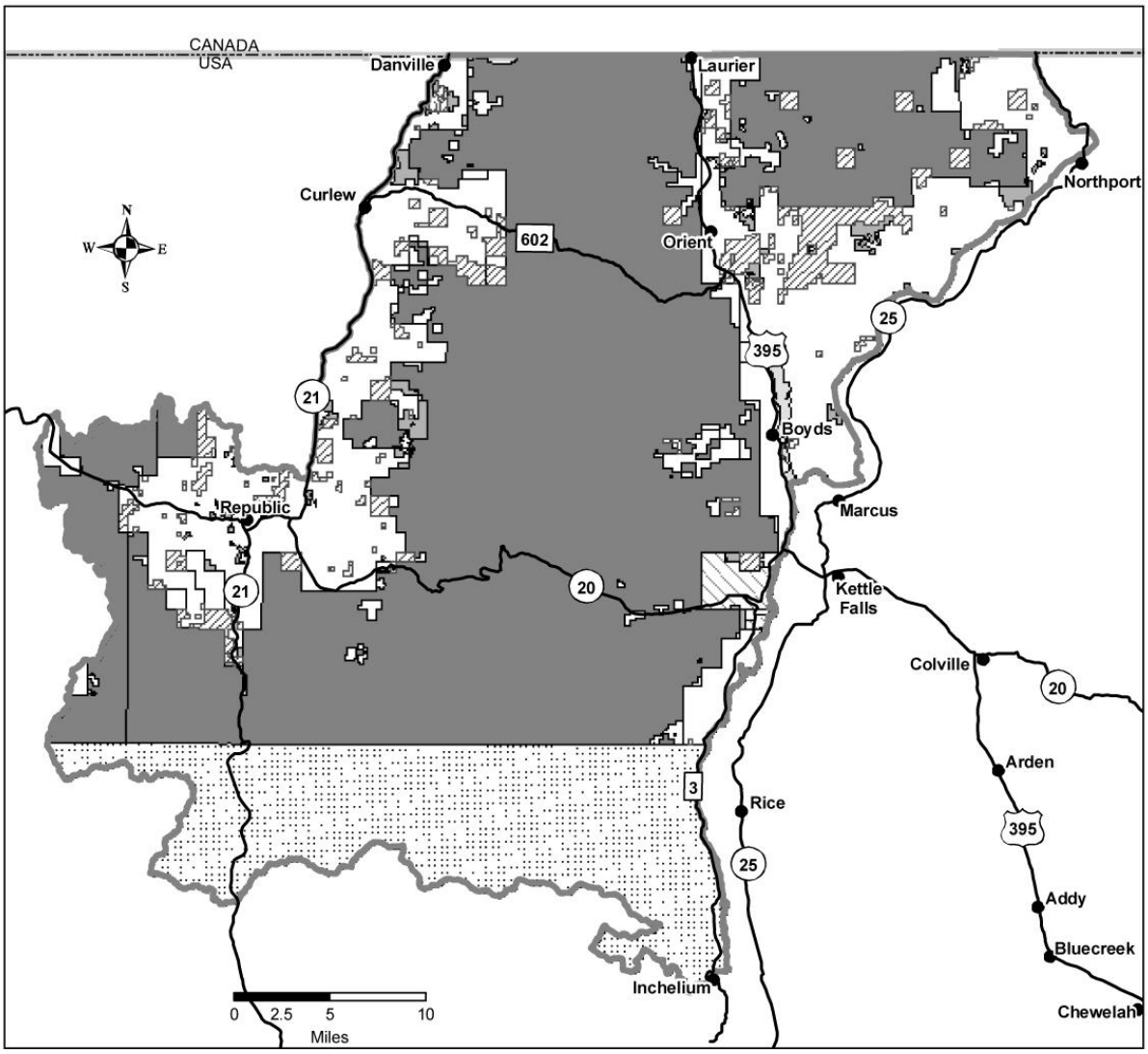
# Northeast Washington
# Forest Vision 2020




## Land Ownership and Administration

- Project Boundary
- BIA, Colville Confederated Tribes - 147,620 Acres
- Bureau of Land Management - 9,697 Acres
- WA Dept of Natural Resources - 37,192 Acres
- National Forest System Land - 497,583 Acres
- Other Federal Administration - 4,525 Acres
- Private/Unknown - 213,126 Acres
- WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife - 6,368 Acres

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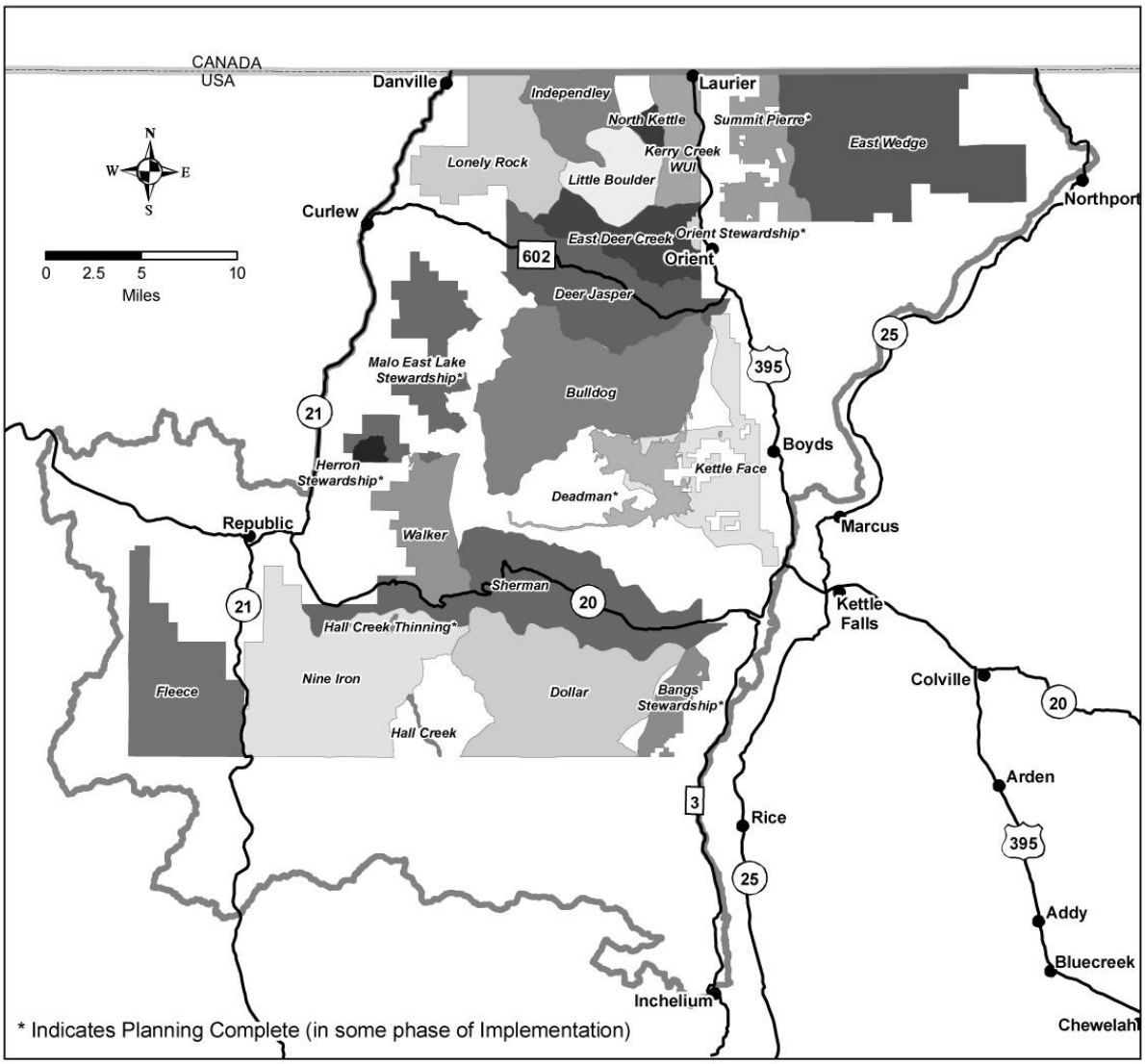
# Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020
# Planned Treatments




| Planned Treatments by Priority | Decision Date | Planning Area Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Summit Pierre | 2008 | 12,150 |
| Kettle Face | 2011 | 21,200 |
| East Wedge | 2012 | 43,000 |
| Walker | 2013 | 11,169 |
| Deer Jasper | 2013 | 25,752 |
| Sherman | 2014 | 39,948 |
| Kerry Creek WUI | 2014 | 9,886 |
| Nine Iron | 2015 | 44,543 |
| Little Boulder | 2016 | 11,332 |
| Lonely Rock | 2017 | 22,356 |
| Dollar | 2018 | 38,973 |
| Bulldog | 2019 | 44,000 |
| North Kettle | 2020 | 1,815 |
| Independley | 2020 | 11,062 |

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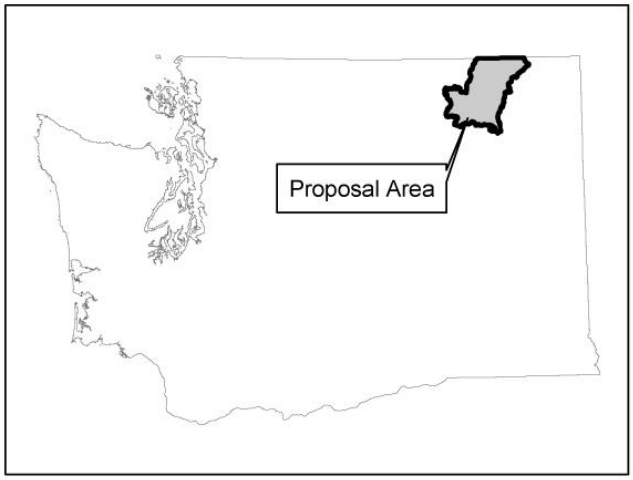
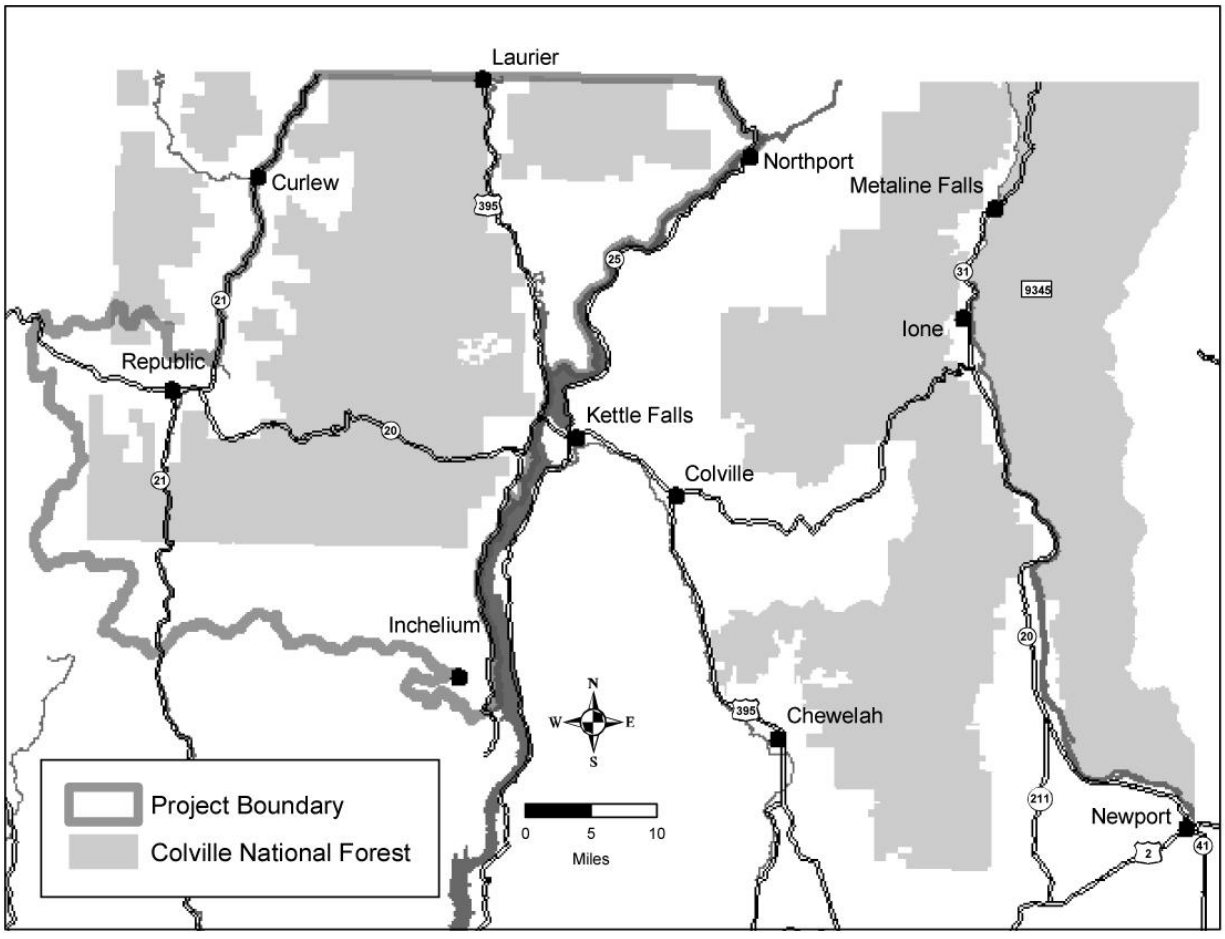
# Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020

## VICINITY MAP

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