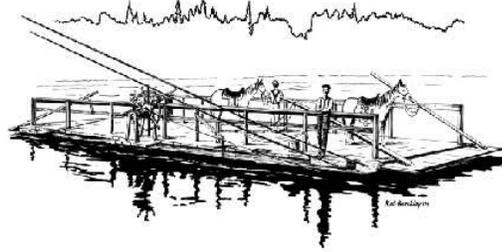




CITY OF BONNERS FERRY



Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Proposal

Lower Kootenai River Watershed

February 7, 2011

Executive Summary

Dominant forest type(s): The dominant forest types (about 50%) are moist, cedar and hemlock habitat types, followed by subalpine forests (37%) and dry forests (13%).

Total acreage of the landscape: 800,000 (413,000 NFS)

Total acreage to receive treatment: 39,430

Total number of NEPA ready acres: 8,150

Total number of acres in NEPA process: 3,350

Description of the most significant restoration needs and actions on the landscape: The most significant restoration needs are wildlife habitat, water quality and forest composition to improve resiliency and restore landscape function. These needs are consistent with the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Assessment.

Description of the highest priority desired outcomes of the project at the end of the 10 year period: The treatment activities proposed here will improve water quality, wildlife habitat, improve economic opportunities for local communities and landscape resistance to severe wildfire, insects, disease and the effects of climate change.

Description of the most significant utilization opportunities linked to this project: Utilization opportunities are largely by-products of restoration efforts but will include ample commercial timber to sustain and enhance the local economy including a significant amount of biomass material.

Name of the National Forest, collaborative groups, and other major partner categories involved in project development: Idaho Panhandle National Forests. The Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI) is the local collaborative with broad membership and partners including the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Boundary County, City of Bonners Ferry, private citizens, landowners, federal and state agencies, conservation/environmental advocacy groups, and representatives of business and industry.

Describe the community benefit including number and types of jobs created: Altogether, the proposed CFLRP funding would support a total of 144 jobs (including direct funding support for 86 jobs) and provide \$4.5 million in labor income. Approximately 52 of the 86 jobs directly supported by the funding would be full-time positions, 8.6 jobs would be part-time and 26 would be seasonal.

Total dollar amount requested in FY11: \$323,539

Total dollar amount requested for life of project: \$12,272,443

Total dollar amount provided as Forest Service match in FY11: \$234,525

Total dollar amount provided as Forest Service match for life of project: \$7,287,700

Total dollar amount provided in Partnership Match in FY11: \$83,000

Total dollar amount provided in Partnership Match for life of project: \$2,370,456

Total in-kind amount provided in Partnership Match in FY11: \$10,301

Total in-kind amount provided in Partnership Match for life of project: \$313,616

Time frame for the project (from start to finish): FY2011 – FY2020

Table of Contents

Ecological, Social and Economic Context.....	1
Summary of Landscape Strategy.....	5
Proposed Treatment.....	7
Collaboration and Multi-party Monitoring.....	12
Utilization.....	15
Benefits to Local Economies.....	17
Funding Plan.....	18

Attachments

Attachment A: Planned Accomplishment Table

Attachment B:

- Reduction of Related Wildfire Management Costs
- Results- Cost Savings of R-CAT Spreadsheet
- Documentation of Assumptions and Data Sources Used When Populating the R-CAT Spreadsheet

Attachment C: Members of the Collaborative Table

Attachment D: Letter of Commitment

Attachment E: Predicted Jobs Table from TREAT Spreadsheet

Attachment F: Funding Estimates

Attachment G: Maps

Ecological, Social and Economic Context

This Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (hereafter referred to as KVRI) Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project (CFLRP) proposal is focused on the lower Kootenai River watershed of north Idaho. The area encompasses 800,000 acres in Boundary County, including more than 400,000 acres of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. This unique area extends from the high crest of the rugged Selkirk Mountains to the Cabinet and Purcell Mountains that straddle Idaho and Montana. It is renowned for its remote forest settings and its steep, high-relief watersheds that drain out of the Selkirks into the low elevation Kootenai River Valley, and then flow north toward Kootenay Lake in Canada. Visitors from around the world come to this area to enjoy the rugged beauty and the diversity of wildlife including many threatened and endangered species such as caribou, grizzly bear, burbot, bull trout and lynx. This is one of the very few landscapes in the contiguous United States where virtually all of the wildlife species that were present at the time of Columbus are still present. The lower Kootenai River watershed with its diversity of high alpine peaks, forests and the area's unique peatlands, also provides drinking water to local communities.

Most of the proposed project area lies within Boundary County where land ownerships are 61% federal, 26% private, 13% state and less than 1% city and county. The mountainous areas surrounding Boundary County's communities are primarily National Forest System (NFS) lands with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) ownership scattered throughout. Most of the valley lands are privately owned with some state, federal and conservation group ownership.

The need for holistic ecological restoration across all lands in the lower Kootenai River watershed has been evident for years. Over the past decade numerous agencies and communities, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho and non-governmental organizations have worked together to undertake joint and individual restoration projects to address water quality and wildlife habitat issues, community wildfire protection and forest restoration in the area. These projects have crossed tribal, state, private and federal lands. This KVRI CFLRA proposal is focused on national forest system land restoration and represents the final piece of the puzzle in the all lands approach to restoration in this watershed.

This proposal builds on a decade of KVRI collaboration and restoration activities accomplished on all lands throughout the lower Kootenai River watershed. The treatment activities proposed here will improve water quality and wildlife habitat, bring economic opportunity to local communities, improve landscape resiliency to severe wildfire, insects and disease and minimize the effects of climate change. The restoration strategy outlined in this proposal is consistent with the management vision shared by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Forest Service because it is science based; restoration focused, collaboratively developed and takes advantage of ongoing and planned aquatic and vegetative treatments across all land ownerships.

Ecological Context

This proposal is informed and driven by the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy analysis as well as trends identified in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Draft Forest Management Plan. The goals and objectives of the landscape strategies outlined here are based on these documents and are designed to move landscapes within the proposal area toward long term resiliency and sustainability.

The desired condition of the lower Kootenai River watershed envisioned in this proposal is a landscape that maintains natural processes, patterns and functions and is more resilient to climate change and unforeseen disturbances. Historically, forests in the lower Kootenai River watershed were dominated by large, fire resilient tree species such as ponderosa pine, western white pine, western larch and white bark pine which grew in a patchy mosaic across the landscape. Over the past century, the combination of fire exclusion, introduction of blister rust and past management practices have caused these forests to shift to grand fir, hemlock and Douglas-fir resulting in increased hazardous fuels accumulations and epidemic levels of insect infestation and disease. These conditions have adversely affected nearly every aspect of the landscape causing detrimental effects to wildlife habitat, watershed health and risk of severe wildfires.

Forest Conditions

The lower Kootenai River watershed contains a mix of moist, dry and subalpine forest types. Restoration work outlined in this proposal is focused first on the most at risk moist and dry forest types. Later projects will focus on ensuring the continuity of restoration throughout the rest of the forested landscape.

Mixed moist forests are the most common in the project area. These forests are a mixture of conifer species (western red cedar, western hemlock, western larch, Douglas-fir, grand fir, western white pine, lodgepole pine, etc). Prior to the introduction of blister rust, white pine was a dominant species. Compared to historic conditions, the lower Kootenai River watershed has lost over 90% of its white pine forest type and almost 70% of its larch forest type. Today, only about 2% of the lower Kootenai River watershed remains dominated by white pine.

Prior to modern settlement, intervals between severe fires in mixed moist forest types were long, making the effects of fire exclusion in these forests most obvious. The exclusion of low and mixed severity fires over the past century has reduced landscape scale ecological diversity leaving these forests dominated by stands of similar size, age, density, species composition and structure. This more homogenous landscape is at higher risk to large, severe fires and less resilient to the expected effects of climate change. Our restoration strategy for moist forests responds to these shifts in both stand composition and landscape patterns and processes. The proposed restoration activities in this proposal would move stand composition in these forests toward a more resilient tree species mix and restore a mosaic pattern that improves forest resiliency and provides broad ecological benefits.

Dry ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests make up approximately 25% of the forests in the lower Kootenai River watershed and are the most in need of restoration. Historically, surface fires and occasional mixed severity fires maintained low and variable tree densities, light and patchy ground fuels, simplified forest structure and favored fire tolerant trees such as ponderosa pine. These fire patterns reduced the likelihood of severe wildfire and its effects. Frequent under burns also maintained a variety of age classes that were typically dominated by large, old trees. A century of fire suppression has essentially removed under burns and most mixed severity fires from the dry forest landscape. Consequently, densities in this forest type have increased resulting in an influx of Douglas-fir and grand fir into what were historically ponderosa pine forests. This condition elevates the risk of insect and disease outbreaks and creates a denser, more uniform forest understory that escalates the risk of large, severe crown fires and reduces the quality and availability of critical wildlife habitat.

The forest restoration activities in this proposal are based on our understanding of the role historic fire regimes have had in restoring and maintaining resilient forests, including old growth and large trees. Achieving the restoration goals in this proposal will promote larch, ponderosa pine and white pine and reverse the trend toward forests that are dominated by Douglas-fir, grand fir and hemlock. The restored forest landscape will include a mosaic of variable size patches and gaps and large diameter and older trees across the landscape. Forest composition and fuel loading will be such that fire can resume its natural function. Such a landscape will be resilient to changing climate and disturbances while maintaining natural processes, patterns and functions.

Wildlife Habitat

Artificial forest composition, habitat fragmentation, fire suppression and wildfire risk threaten wildlife habitat across the proposal area. In addition to threatened and endangered species concerns, communities depend on game and other species for their recreational and economic benefits. Threatened and endangered species habitat is perhaps the greatest wildlife concern inside the project area and has significantly influenced the development of this restoration strategy. Achieving diverse forest composition and structure at the landscape scale is vital to providing adequate habitats for these species. KVRI and its partners are sensitive to these needs as well as the need to increase the quantity and quality of big game winter range. Habitat protection has been a recurring priority in the proposal area as evidenced by several collaborative efforts including the Vital Ground Foundation's work to acquire over 2,400 acres of conservation easements and Forest Legacy acquisitions within the project area. Other examples of wildlife habitat protection include fisheries recovery work conducted by the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho and habitat improvements done by the Forest Service. These examples and the priorities identified in statewide assessments, the local forest plan and input from federal wildlife agencies emphasize the need for habitat restoration activities in strategic locations across the lower Kootenai River watershed.

Watershed Quality and Health

A history of mining, fire suppression, channel alteration, poorly designed road construction and past management activities has impaired the function of many waterways within the proposal

area. These conditions have impacted water quality for communities and degraded habitat for bull trout, west slope cutthroat trout and red band trout and affected burbot and white sturgeon recovery in the area. In order to improve these conditions, road density and sedimentation must be reduced and vegetative conditions and in-stream habitat must be improved. This restoration need has been recognized for many years and KVRI has already begun to address it through efforts to delist streams and working with the state's TMDL program. The trend toward improved water quality will continue to expand as activities that improve water quality are accomplished through implementation of this proposal.

Social and Economic Context

Successful ecological restoration on the landscape must also improve social and economic conditions for the people and communities within the lower Kootenai River watershed. The rich human history of the area includes the ancient presence of the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, pioneers, boom towns and vast natural resources. In the early 1800s the area was referred to by locals as the "Nile of the North" due to the wealth of natural resources, transportation and economic opportunities that existed there. Times have changed however, and today the unemployment rate in Boundary County is 16.2%, one of the highest in the nation. This situation did not develop overnight, although it has been exacerbated by the recent financial downturn.

The proud citizens of the region have strong cultural ties to the landscape. But due to failing economies and a decline in resource management on federal land, traditional timber, mining and agricultural job markets have declined. Opportunities exist, however, to create resource-based jobs and stimulate economic growth and community stability through restoration work. Several manufacturing facilities exist in and near the proposal area that can process the material created through forest management. Additional economic growth will result from the new workforce created to implement ecological restoration activities. Finally, improved ecological conditions will benefit local economies as new recreation opportunities are discovered and wildfire protection costs are reduced.

The restoration objectives outlined in this proposal represent only one part of a multi-faceted, all lands strategy being implemented by KVRI, the Forest Service and other partners. KVRI has identified numerous restoration opportunities in the proposal area and is confident that the restoration strategy outlined here, combined with additional work being undertaken by its partners, will provide significant and much needed ecological, social and economic restoration in the lower Kootenai Valley watershed.

Summary of Landscape Strategy

The lower Kootenai River watershed landscape strategy, which provides the basis for this proposal, was developed by first incorporating general restoration priorities and activities identified in the [Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy](#) (SFRS) and then becoming more specific by incorporating concepts found in the [Northern Region Integrated Restoration and Protection Strategy](#), analysis and trends identified in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests [Draft Land Management Plan](#) and the [Kootenai River & Moyie River Subbasin Assessments and TMDLs](#). Our landscape strategy is also heavily influenced by input from scientists working in the [Rocky Mountain Research Station's Climate Change](#) research program.

The SFRS was collaboratively developed by 22 core members from federal, state, local and non-governmental organizations in Idaho and is based on the Statewide Forest Resource Assessment (SFRA). These studies are the direct result of Secretary of Agriculture Vilsack's call for an "all lands" approach to restoration. The statewide assessment identifies priority landscapes for restoration and the statewide strategy outlines how the restoration goals and objectives identified for each priority landscape will be met.

Both the SFRS and the SFRA identify the north Idaho panhandle as a Priority Landscape Area, specifically the area is categorized as either "high" or "very high" priority due to a combination of social, ecological and economic factors including significant wildfire risk, a large number of threatened and endangered species, watershed restoration needs, increasing recreation demands, declining local economic conditions and the presence of a significant forest products market with unmet capacity. Based on these realities, the SFRS outlined a set of goals for the area, which KVRI has adopted as the overarching goals for this proposed project. They are:

1. Landscapes are diverse and resilient to climactic changes and other natural and unique stresses.
2. The ecosystem benefits are identified, maintained and enhanced.
3. Forest lands with the highest benefits are identified, protected and enhanced. These include, but are not limited to, lands that provide wildlife habitat, watershed benefits, ecological resiliency and recreational opportunities.
4. Forest ecosystems are resilient to human activities (development, recreation, forest practices, invasive weeds, etc.).
5. Forest-based wood products markets are economically vibrant and sustainable.

Additional information that shaped our landscape strategy and priority restoration treatments within the project area came from the Northern Region Integrated Restoration and Protection Strategy. This strategy examines Northern Region landscapes that have developed as a result of natural and cultural processes and incorporates national restoration goals. Parts of the Northern Region are experiencing dramatic population growth, especially in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas. Years of successful fire suppression in these areas has left them more susceptible to large-scale landscape disturbances that exceed historic natural processes. This reality places both ecological and social values at risk. The Northern Region Integrated

Restoration and Protection Strategy provides guidance for integrating forest and grassland management to ensure the following:

- Restoration and maintenance of high value watersheds in a properly functioning condition.
- Restoration and maintenance of wildlife habitats, including restoration of more resilient vegetation conditions, where appropriate, to meet ecological and social goals.
- Protection of people, structures and community infrastructure (roads, bridges and power corridors) in and associated with the WUI areas.

This strategy is also influenced by the Idaho Panhandle National Forests forest plan. KVRI has worked closely with the Idaho Panhandle National Forests over the last decade on the Forest's forest plan revision. The draft plan is nearing completion and through the use of best available science and unprecedented collaboration, the Forest Service has identified a restoration strategy that draws heavily from national, regional and local strategies including the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy mentioned above.

Water quality is a significant issue inside the project area and as such, the State of Idaho's Kootenai River and Moyie River Subbasin Assessments and TMDLs document was a critical element of the landscape strategy. Since 2001, KVRI has worked collaboratively with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality to implement the monitoring plans for the agency's TMDL assessment. Information gathered from this assessment bolsters the need for landscape restoration, supports the goals and objectives outlined in the SFRS and underscores the benefits of restoration efforts on national forest system lands that seek to improve aquatic conditions upstream.

Finally, the draft forest plan also includes significant input from climate change scientists from the Rocky Mountain Research Station. These scientists completed a synthesis of current science to provide guidance for improving the resiliency of the landscape over time, which has been incorporated into the draft forest plan. The analysis and trends identified in the draft forest plan complement the SFRS, regional strategies and the restoration efforts of collaborating organizations. It also contains multiple goals that ensure an effective balance between social and ecological needs such as watershed and ecosystem health, wildfire use and protection, recreation and public access and economic sustainability for local communities.

Proposed Treatment

The landscape included in this proposal was chosen based on the boundaries of the lower Kootenai River watershed which includes 413,000 acres of National Forest System lands. Potential landscape restoration treatments in this area were selected because they complement the goals and objectives outlined in the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy, the Forest Service Northern Region Integrated Restoration and Protection Strategy, the analysis and trends contained in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Draft Forest Management Plan and input from the Kootenai River and Moyie River Subbasin Assessments.

In support of the goals outlined in the documents listed above, the following treatment objectives were developed for this landscape restoration proposal:

- Reduce the risk of unwanted wildland fire on the landscape.
- Increase the resilience of the landscape to the effects of unwanted wildland fire in the event that such a fire occurs.
- Increase the resilience of the forested landscape to insect and disease epidemics.
- Protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat.
- Increase the number of watersheds that are in fully functional hydrologic condition.
- Provide high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities.
- Reduce the impacts from invasive species.
- Provide the opportunity for the utilization of a variety of wood products; including but not limited to lumber, biomass and alternative energy sources.

Based on these treatment objectives, the following treatments are proposed:

RESTORATION TREATMENT TYPE	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013-2020
Prescribed Fire - habitat improvement/fuels reduction (acres)		535	8000
Roadside Restoration and Road Maintenance (acres)		1000	8000
Invasive Plant Management (acres)	400	400	4400
Culvert Upgrades (number)	3	3	24
Fish Passage/Culvert Replacement (number)	1	1	24
Road Decommissioning (miles)	25	28	120
Road Improvement and Maintenance (miles)	30	30	280
Trail Reconstruction (miles)			50
In-stream Fisheries Improvement (miles)			5
Bridge Replacement (structures)			3
Trail Maintenance (miles)			640
Riparian Area Improvements (acres)			100
Timber Harvest (acres)	1500	1700	24800
Commercial Harvest - Helicopter (acres)			1500
Reforestation/Timber Stand Improvement (acres)	365	280	4628
Biomass Utilization (tons)	5000	2300	92700

Over the past 10 years, a significant amount of ecological restoration activity has already been accomplished across the project area by a number of agencies and organizations, including the Forest Service, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho and the KVRI. The Bonners Ferry Ranger District has implemented restoration on more than 16,700 acres including vegetation treatments, in-stream treatments, prescribed fire, wildfire use, habitat improvement and recreation projects.

Throughout the development and implementation of these projects, the Bonners Ferry Ranger District has relied on KVRI to provide a venue to share information and ensure positive communication and, in many cases, to facilitate project collaboration and planning. These projects have improved ecosystem composition and structure, improved wildlife habitat, maintained and improved hydrologic function and provided social and economic benefits to local communities. The strong partnership between the Forest Service and KVRI over the last decade has resulted in collaboration being the starting point for all significant projects on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District.

The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho has also implemented several projects within the proposal area. Most significantly, the tribe has more than 20 years of experience in Kootenai River white sturgeon recovery and has spent nearly 10 years working toward burbot restoration including plans for construction of a fish hatchery and agreements with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on Libby Dam operations. Since KVRI was founded 10 years ago, the collaborative has been heavily engaged in these recovery efforts as well.

KVRI's work has been critical to the successful implementation of restoration work in the valley. Their involvement has helped move local opinion on wildlife and watershed restoration from fear and frustration to support and cooperation. Specifically, KVRI's collaborative involvement has helped agencies and organizations increase grizzly bear habitat, accomplish post fire restoration in the Bonner's Ferry municipal watershed, reintroduce burbot in the Kootenai River, restore wetland and riparian habitat and establish multi-party monitoring of TMDLs. KVRI's support and sponsorship of this proposal will build on these successes and carry these relationships forward; ensuring that the important restoration work needed in the lower Kootenai River watershed is effectively implemented.

Implementation of the treatments described in this proposal will be prioritized and applied based on the guidance described in the Statewide Forest Resource Strategy. Additionally, the analysis and trends identified in the nearly completed Idaho Panhandle National Forests draft forest plan provide restoration guidance. These documents and the CFLRP goals described in the Landscape Strategy section of this proposal form the foundation for the desired conditions. Basing this CFLRP proposal on these documents ensures that comprehensive and coordinated restoration is achieved across the landscape.

The desired condition categories in this proposal are aquatic restoration; wildlife habitat; vegetation management; recreation, roads and trails; invasive species; wildfire; and climate change.

Aquatic Restoration

Desired conditions for aquatic restoration within the lower Kootenai River watershed are to provide healthy watersheds and aquatic habitats that are resilient to disturbances and where natural processes provide multiple benefits to the ecosystem and its users. Achievement of this condition will require improvements on lands that contribute to municipal watersheds and public water systems with an emphasis on restoring ecosystem processes and function in sub watersheds of the Kootenai River. Specifically, this includes road improvements and decommissioning, culvert upgrades and replacements and in-stream and habitat improvements to improve stream channel connectivity. Implementing this work will significantly improve aquatic health, help maintain and enhance ecosystem benefits and protect lands that provide the greatest benefits. Furthermore, as a result of cooperation and coordination with state and federal agencies, tribes and other groups, implementation of this proposal will contribute to state and tribal population goals for native and desirable non-native fish.

Wildlife

Desired wildlife habitat conditions strive to contribute to the diversity of desired native and non-native animal communities and to the recovery of threatened and endangered terrestrial wildlife species. Activities described in this proposal are designed to restore wildlife habitat with an emphasis on habitat restoration for threatened, endangered and sensitive species.

Proposed habitat restoration efforts include two primary improvement methods. The first is to reduce wildlife disturbances by reducing motorized routes and decommissioning roads. The second is to increase shrub diversity, forested vegetation types and openings which benefit grizzly bears and flammulated owls. This is achieved through silvicultural processes, preferably prescribed fire because it typically leaves important structural components (snags and downed wood) necessary for wildlife.

Vegetation Management

The desired condition for vegetation management is to ensure forest landscape composition is diverse and resilient to wildfire, insects, disease and the effects of climate change. A significant component of this desired condition relies on restoring historically resilient species such as western larch and white pine to their appropriate locations throughout the lower Kootenai River watershed. The decline of these species has significantly contributed to wildlife habitat loss, wildfire danger and poor forest health in the project area. However, through strategic restoration efforts, the resurgence of these species will provide greater resiliency as we plan for and adapt to the effects of climate change. Planned vegetation treatments include hazardous fuels reduction, commercial thinning and harvest to improve forest structure composition and habitat and reforestation.

Recreation, Roads and Trails

The desired condition here is to maintain or enhance dispersed and developed recreation opportunities, reduce disturbances to aquatic process and wildlife habitat and ensure forest access through a safe and appropriate road and trail system. This goal will be achieved by balancing a wide array of dispersed, developed, motorized and non-motorized recreation throughout the project area, and through careful management of roads and trails. Both social and economic benefits will be achieved through creating restoration-focused job opportunities during implementation, transient recreational use and the social benefits derived from providing quality recreational opportunities. Proposed activities include trail maintenance and reconstruction, road maintenance and bridge replacements.

Invasive Species

The invasive species desired condition is that new invasive plant species are treated and existing populations are contained or eradicated. Agreements with cooperative weed management areas will help manage noxious weed and invasive plant control across jurisdictional boundaries. Boundary County has a very strong and aggressive invasive weed program being implemented on private lands. KVRI and its partners will work within the confines of the Bonners Ferry Noxious Weeds Environmental Impact Statement to reduce noxious weed and invasive plant density, infestation size and/or occurrence. Upon discovery of new noxious weeds or invasive plant species in areas where restoration treatments are applied, the objective will be to contain 100% of these occurrences, particularly in previously weed-free grasslands, riparian areas and wetlands.

Climate Change

The climate change goal is to ensure a landscape that is resilient to the predicted effects of climate change. Partnerships with the Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Research Station, Pacific Northwest Research Station, the University of Idaho and Boise State University have provided important climate change information applicable to the Idaho Panhandle National Forests and this proposal area. This information indicates that temperatures in the area are projected to rise 5.9 to 9.7 degrees by the end of the century. Recommendations from these partners to address the situation include actions to restore watershed processes and function, manage vegetation density, increase vegetation diversity, favor wildfire-resilient tree species, maintain or enhance wildlife habitat and ensure appropriate responses to disturbances. This proposal is responsive to those recommendations through a variety of vegetative treatments, habitat improvements and aquatic activities.

Wildfire

The desired wildfire condition is to reestablish and maintain natural fire regimes across the lower Kootenai River watershed. Once vegetative restoration activities have been implemented, maintenance of fire regimes through planned prescribed fire and unplanned natural fire will be implemented to manage long-term costs and to prevent continued fuel accumulation.

Treating fuel hazards through restoration will restore fuel conditions so that surface wildfire flame lengths are reduced to 1-2 feet and fire spread rates are low (well within the capabilities of ground suppression forces). Fires will stay in the surface fuels because the risk of crown fire will be removed. Timber harvest, prescribed fire or a combination of both will be the primary tools used to implement these restoration treatments.

Following restoration, wildfire and prescribed fire will remain part of the landscape and unwanted fires will be easier to control. Opportunities to manage fire for resource benefits in remote portions of the landscape are critical to this strategy and will support landscape restoration goals to restore historic fire regimes. In places where it is appropriate for fire suppression to continue, the focus will be on fuels management activities to reduce potential fire hazards. In restored areas, the type of prescribed fire used will be important to ensure fuels reduction maintenance and to restore fire regimes where the use of wildfire is too risky. A variety of annual prescribed burning activities including under burning, broadcast and pile burning will occur to reduce fire activity and reduce natural fuels. Use of prescribed fire will also help prepare harvested sites for regeneration of long-lived seral species and improve wildlife habitat. Approximately 8,500 acres of prescribed fire is planned under this proposal.

Unplanned fire in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) is also a significant concern. Communities in the WUI will benefit from fuels reduction and maintenance activities that reduce the threat and severity of wildfire. Additionally, in 2003, Boundary County completed the Boundary County Wildland Urban Interface Mitigation Plan (2003). This plan has been beneficial to local communities as they work collaboratively with the Idaho Panhandle National Forests to identify many priority hazardous fuel treatment areas and implement projects.

This restoration strategy includes approximately 29,000 acres of hazardous fuel reduction treatments over a 10 year period. A very conservative estimate of the total anticipated Fire Program cost savings for the fully implemented proposal is \$2.5 million. The majority of these savings occur as a result of positive net revenue associated with treating these acres, as the cost per acre for treatment is less than the anticipated revenue per acre from the timber being removed. The actual cost savings have the potential of being much larger. Estimates of pre-treatment versus post-treatment suppression expenditures were purposefully conservative (a reduction in costs of only 2%) since there is insufficient evidence at this time to provide a defensible, scientifically rigorous estimate of the change in either acres burned or suppression expenditures. Future modeling efforts will enable a better prediction of anticipated wildfire suppression cost savings. For more information related to wildfire cost savings, see the R-CAT spreadsheet in Attachment B.

Collaboration and Multi-Party Monitoring

Collaboration

The Kootenai Valley was built by independent people who forged a living from the vast natural resources they found in the area. However, in the recent past, local industry began to fail as did ecological and forest health. To respond to these challenges, in 2001 the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI) was formed under a joint powers agreement between the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Boundary County, ID and the City of Bonners Ferry, ID. KVRI's mission is to help improve coordination, integration and implementation of existing local, state and federal programs that can effectively maintain, enhance and restore the social, cultural and natural resource bases in the broader community.

While KVRI is continuously reaching out to expand its partnership and collaborative base, currently the group is comprised of 11 members and more than 20 partner organizations representing tribal government, local government, private citizens, federal and state agencies, conservation and environmental groups, local business and industry and research entities. KVRI is guided by three co-chairs; one from The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, one from Boundary County and one from the City of Bonners Ferry. KVRI serves as the primary forum for a broad range of issue and utilizes a number of subcommittees (range of 10-30 members). The Initiative's core members function as a Board which meets monthly and makes decisions by consensus. The subcommittees coordinate projects and multi-party monitoring and do the bulk of the group's technical work.

Together with its partners, KVRI has worked for over ten years on landscape strategy development addressing grizzly bear conservation, fisheries recovery, water quality, wetlands and riparian conservation, wildfire protection and forest restoration. This broad view of ecological health makes KVRI one of the first collaborative groups in the nation to embrace an "all lands" approach. KVRI has a track record of successful projects, which is the foundation of this proposal. KVRI and its partners have accomplished the following projects:

- Development and implementation of the Burbot Conservation Strategy.
- Leadership role as the Watershed Advisory Group for development and implementation of the TMDL Plan, which includes many watershed restoration projects.
- Development, facilitation and implementation of the Wetland/Riparian Conservation Strategy for the Lower Kootenai Watershed.
- Facilitated and provided public education and outreach on grizzly bear recovery efforts, including purchases of conservation easements.
- Facilitated the Myrtle Creek Healthy Forest Restoration Act project.

Multi-Party Monitoring

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests, KVRI and other partners will bring 10 years of experience implementing adaptive, multi-party monitoring to the monitoring component of this proposal. Examples of this multi-party work include monitoring for grizzly bear abundance and habitat security, woodland caribou snowmobile closures, wolverine populations, forest

carnivore inventories, TMDLs, municipal water supply turbidity and fisheries. In all of these examples, two or more agencies, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, KVRI and/or non-governmental organizations were involved. This deep experience in multi-party monitoring, and the strong relationships that developed as a result, provides the foundation for the monitoring that will be implemented in this proposal.

The adaptive monitoring framework outlined here will organize the stakeholders involved with KVRI into a multi-party monitoring group. Once the monitoring group for this proposal is convened, goals and indicators will be defined by the group (consistent with those outlined in this proposal) to ensure a common idea of what “success” looks like. These steps will provide the foundation for determining when the goals outlined in this proposal have been achieved.

Monitoring criteria will be based on the ecological restoration objectives described in this proposal, Idaho Panhandle National Forests forest plan requirements and individual project NEPA documents. Based on these requirements and objectives, the multi-party group will develop a written adaptive monitoring plan which will identify those responsible for collecting data and how often it will be collected. As part of the adaptive monitoring feedback loop, the group will review and analyze the monitoring data/results for effectiveness and determine if changes are necessary. Providing data and information to all stakeholders will be an essential element of this framework. To ensure transparency and trust, the monitoring team will reach out to the broader community to share what has been learned. Tools used to disseminate information to the public may include meetings, newsletters and/or websites.

The multi-party monitoring process for this proposal will also include ecological, social and economic dimensions based on sampling and data management protocols. Protocols will be documented, standardized and safely stored in order to maintain continuity of the monitoring effort over time. Baseline data from various assessments, past multi-party monitoring efforts and the Idaho Panhandle National Forests forest plan will provide reference points for comparison of future monitoring data. Specific methods used to track ecological, social and economic indicators will be developed using the best available science. The monitoring group will work collaboratively to define the indicators, methods to measure the indicators, location and frequency of measurement, who will collect the data and how it will be analyzed and stored.

To measure ecological goals, indicators will include both resource restoration and protection. For social and economic goals, indicators will seek to measure changes in local employment opportunities, income/wages for local contractors and workers, diversity of wood products produced and net revenue generated from the sale of those products.

Effectiveness monitoring will be used to determine the effects of implemented treatments in achieving project goals. Based on the goals and objectives identified in this proposal, sampling indicators that provide specific measures of project progress toward the restoration goals will be developed. Using the best available science and input from all parties involved, indicators will be measurable, precise, unbiased and sensitive to shifting conditions so change can be

detected within the anticipated monitoring timeframe. Measures of success will be based on incremental changes that lead to the achievement/maintenance of a landscape that provides clean water, resilient fish and wildlife populations, adequate wildlife habitat, community protection from uncharacteristic wildfire and effective use of wood fiber and biomass.

Following implementation of the initial projects, collected indicator data will be evaluated and assessed to determine if restoration goals were met. This will involve outreach to concerned stakeholders in order to ensure that before additional project planning occurs, stakeholders and members of the collaborative can consider new information and agree upon adjustments to monitoring and project implementation before moving forward.

Utilization

The utilization strategy for this CFLRA proposal is based upon expected byproducts from restoration treatments. These treatments will provide material to local timber and energy companies, and will increase opportunities to help strengthen local economies.

Under this proposal, the Idaho Panhandle National Forests propose to treat 3,000 acres per year over 10 years. The logging systems that will be used are 52% ground based, 24% cable and 14% helicopter. An estimated 11-12 million board feet (MMBF) of saw log volume will result from management activities described in this proposal.

The products that will result from these activities are saw logs, non saw logs and biomass. Saw logs are logs that are 5.6" and larger on the small end, with a minimum length of 8 feet containing at least 1/3 sound wood. The majority of the saw log material will be cut into lumber. Non saw logs are logs that have 4" tops or larger and are a minimum length of 9 feet. These include logs that are big enough to be saw logs but are not sound enough to meet saw log specifications. Most non saw log material will be chipped and sold to secondary manufacturing facilities. Biomass is material that doesn't meet saw log or non saw log specifications and is generally the slash that is left over after the saw logs and non saw logs have been removed. This material will be ground where feasible and used as fuel for electrical cogeneration or for boilers to produce heat.

There are five sawmills in the region that can use saw logs from restoration activities within the project landscape. They are: the Idaho Forest Group stud mill at Moyie Springs, the Welco cedar fence mill in Naples, the Neumayer Mill and Timberland Wood Products in Bonners Ferry and Chapel Cedar mill in Troy, MT. The annual saw log consumption of these facilities is currently about 80 MMBF with the capacity to add additional shifts if saw log volume increases. In addition, there are several mills outside Boundary County that buy wood from the project area including the Idaho Forest Group mill in Laclede, the Stimson Lumber mills in Priest River and Plummer and Vaagen Brothers small log mills in Usk and Coleville, WA.

Non saw log material in the project area is marketed to Fodge Pulp in Bonners Ferry, which provides a stable market for this material. Vaagen Brothers and Ponderay Newsprint in Usk, WA also provide markets for non saw logs.

Biomass material will be available to whole log chipping operations (there are two facilities within 100 miles of the project area) and existing sawmill and cogeneration facilities. Biomass not removed would be treated using conventional means such as slash pile burning. Biomass material from this project could result in new investment in biomass energy infrastructure or could provide material to existing facilities. Currently, Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP) funding is helping to facilitate grinding and delivery of material to Avista Corporation in Kettle Falls, WA. Additional developing markets are being explored at the Idaho Forest Group mills in Moyie Springs and Chilco, ID. Bark and biomass material are currently being used by Mountain West in Eureka, MT, Northwest Beauty Bark in Spokane, WA, Avista Cogeneration in Kettle

Falls, WA, Clearwater Pulp and Paper in Lewiston, ID and numerous sawmill boilers. Based on the proposed treatments, 10-20 green tons of biomass per acre are expected to be made available to biomass energy plants.

Other byproducts that may result from management activities under this proposal are chips, shavings and sawdust. Chips can be used by Ponderay Newsprint in Usk, WA, Inland Empire Paper in Spokane, WA, Clearwater Pulp and Paper in Lewiston, ID, Plum Creek MDF in Columbia Falls, MT, Longview Fibre in Longview, WA, and Celgar Pulp and Paper in Castlegar, B.C. Shavings and sawdust are used by North Idaho Energy Log in Bonners Ferry, ID, Lignetics in Sandpoint, ID, Roseburg Particle Board in Missoula, MT, and Plum Creek MDF in Columbia Falls, MT.

Current stumpage values of the removed material which will help offset treatments costs are as follows:

	<u>Saw Log</u>	<u>Non Saw log</u>
Ground Based Logging	\$20.00 to \$28.00/Ton	\$1.00 to \$9.00/Ton
Skyline Logging	\$10.00 to \$18.00/Ton	\$1.00 to -\$9.00/Ton
Helicopter Logging	\$25.00 to -\$30.00/Ton	\$35.00 to -\$45/Ton

The average gross stumpage paid to the Forest Service will be approximately \$10 per ton for all tonnage included in this proposal. Based on an annual harvest of 11 to 12 MMBF, approximately \$900,000 would be returned annually to the Forest Service to help offset restoration costs.

Benefits to Local Economies

An increase in restoration activities in Boundary County has the potential to significantly improve the local economy. In 2008, per capita income in Boundary County was \$24,295, compared to \$32,877 for the state of Idaho and \$40,023 for the United States. Average earnings per job in 2008 were \$29,919 for Boundary County, \$37,963 for the state of Idaho, and \$50,080 for the nation. By 2009, the unemployment rate in Boundary County was 16.2%, much higher than the national average of 9.3%, or the state average of 8 %. Per capita income and average earnings per job were also substantially lower in Boundary County than for the state of Idaho as a whole.

The number of jobs and the amount of labor income supported by the CFLRP funding proposed in this project was estimated using the Treatments for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT). This analysis indicates that the restoration activities paid for by CFLRP funds will directly support approximately 86 full- and part-time jobs and \$2.6 million in labor income annually for 10 years. Of these 86 jobs, approximately 38 are associated with commercial timber harvest, 15 with restoration activities and 33 with implementation and monitoring. The proposed activities will also contribute an additional 58.6 jobs and \$1.9 million in labor income associated with the indirect and induced economic impacts as the money makes its way through the rest of the economy (the multiplier effect).

Altogether, the proposed CFLRP funding would support 144 jobs and provide \$4.5 million in labor income. It is estimated that approximately 60% (52) of the 86 jobs directly supported by the funding would be full-time positions, 10% (8.6 jobs would be part-time) and 26 (30%) would be seasonal. These numbers reflect the type and seasonality of the work being done. It is more difficult to estimate how many of the 58.6 indirect and induced jobs would be full-time, part-time or seasonal. It is likely that the vast majority would be full-time since these jobs are associated with the retail trade, services, real estate, food services, wholesale trade and banking sectors which are generally not seasonal. More detailed economic benefit and job creation information is available in the TREAT spreadsheet in Attachment E.

Many of the vegetative treatments outlined in this proposal will be accomplished through stewardship contracts, while the restoration activities such as road improvements, culvert replacement, in stream work and other restoration activities will be accomplished primarily through service contracts. North Idaho is fortunate to have a large pool of local contractors ready to bid on and accomplish this work. Contractors will be selected using “best value” criteria to ensure the most efficient and effective use of funding.

Funding Plan

The funding plan for this proposal will facilitate efficient use of funds, ensuring every dollar is put to its best use. Effective monitoring is critical to the success of this proposal and the proposed 8-10% of funding dedicated toward monitoring will allow the collaborative and the Idaho Panhandle National Forests to build on current multi-party monitoring successes. Both the Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the KVRI have committed to providing 50% of the funding necessary to implement this proposal, which based on the anticipated use of stewardship contracting wherever feasible, should be doable. Funds generated from proposed management activities will be used to meet resource needs and to implement watershed restoration, wildlife habitat enhancement and recreational improvements. The KVRI and the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Forest Supervisor will work together to determine the appropriate levels of annual funding needed to implement the restoration activities proposed here.

As described in previous sections of this proposal, KVRI has been involved with many of the considerable non-federal investments within the project area. These efforts demonstrate KVRI's commitment to developing broad-scale, integrated landscape restoration through multi-party collaboration. Other actions that will support the implementation of this proposal include:

- Boundary County Fire Safe Program
- Burbot Restoration- \$250,000 congressional appropriation; on-going efforts w/habitat - Tribe/KVRI/USFWS
- Kokanee re-introduction, Tribe/Bonneville Environmental Foundation 10 year Model Program/BPA
- Myrtle Creek watershed restoration- RAC funding
- 20 Mile project restoration- RAC funding
- Boundary County \$5,000 annually to KVRI
- TMDL-319 to 20 Mile
- TransCanda Grant for KVRI Grizzly Bear Committee - \$4,500
- KVRI Grizzly Bear Committee work - USFWS funding for garbage cans, etc.
- Kootenai Valley Habitat Restoration Project - Tribe/BPA
- Sturgeon Recovery Projects - Tribe/BPA/IDFG/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- NRCS Landowner Projects - Wetlands/Forestry/Agriculture Plans
- Forest Legacy Projects - Partnerships with Vital Ground/Nature Conservancy/IDL/private forest landowners to improve wildlife habitat

Attachment A: Projected Accomplishments Table

Lower Kootenai River Watershed

Performance Measure	Code	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds ¹	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	CFLR funds to be used over 10 years	Other FS funds to be used over 10 years	Partner funds to be used over 10 years
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	15,772	19,715	3,943	Cost accounted for in other items		
Acres of forest vegetation established ^{2 3}	FOR-VEG-EST	3,223	3,222		1,384,172	1,384,172	
Acres of forest vegetation improved	FOR-VEG-IMP	13,145	11,011	2,134	429,895	429,896	
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	2,000	1,000	1,000	240,741	120,371	120,371
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	S&W-RSRC-IMP	1,347	1,063	285	88,443	44,221	44,221
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	HBT-ENH-STRM	28.5	14.25	14.25	442,213	221,106	221,106
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	HBT-ENH-TERR	10,091	5,735	4,357	Cost accounted for in other items		
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	RG-VEG-IMP	600	300	300	74,292	37,146	37,146
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	RD-PC-MAINT	170	85	85	563,044	281,522	281,522
Miles of road decommissioned	RD-DECOM	86.5	69.2	17.3	976,741	781,393	195,348

¹ The attainment units for many performance measures reflect integrated accomplishments from several contributing activities. However, to avoid duplication of cost information, the associated costs for any one activity are only listed under that activities core performance measure.

² It is assumed that all commercial timber sale activities using conventional logging systems will generate sufficient revenues to cover associated site prep for planting or activity fuel reduction costs.

³ It is assumed that 50% of the commercial harvest acres by conventional logging and 20% of the commercial harvest acres by helicopter logging will be reforested by planting desired species. Planting costs for the conventional logging acres may be covered by timber revenues under stewardship authorities or by KV collections under standard timber sale contracts. However, given the uncertainty of timber markets, a cost allowance is made to assure NFMA certification requirements can be met.

Performance Measure	Code	Number of units to be treated over 10 years using CFLR funds ¹	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	CFLR funds to be used over 10 years	Other FS funds to be used over 10 years	Partner funds to be used over 10 years
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	13	7	6	1,516,582	758,291	758,291
Number of bridges replaced to promote water quality and aquatic organism passage	BRDG-CNST-RCNFT	1.5	1.5		159,197	159,197	
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	TL-MAINT-STD	320	64	256	150,942	30,188	120,754
Miles of system trail improved to standard	TL-IMP-STD	25	20	5	29,481	23,585	5,896
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	1,500 ⁴	28,000		3,183,934	3,834,531	
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	TMBR-VOL-SLD	40,000	217,520		Cost accounted for in other items		
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	BIO-NRG	50,000	50,000		1,179,235	1,179,235	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	427	213	213	49,925	24,962	24,962
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	FP-FUELS-WUI	5,341	20,921	1,920	1,123,305	561,652	561,652
CFLRP Monitoring	ANN-MON-REQ-CMPLT				623,277	311,639	311,638

⁴ It is assumed that the 1,500 treatment acres associated with commercial harvest of timber by helicopter logging will be completed through an integrated service contract. This will require an estimated \$6 million to support this logging system and associated fuel reduction costs. An estimated \$3.83 million will be redeemed through the associated log value delivered to the mill. An estimated \$3.18 million would be needed to cover the remaining costs above the delivered log value. At least 50% of the commercial timber harvest associated with conventional logging systems will be accomplished using stewardship authorities, and will allow additional log values to be used to cover other restoration needs. Given the uncertainty of timber markets in the future, we are unable to estimate these values at this time.

Attachment B: Results-Cost Savings of the R-CAT Spreadsheet

R-CAT Results

Proposal Name: Kootenai River Sub-Basin

Start Year	2011
End Year	2020

Total Treatment Acres	29,035.00
Average Treatment Duration	20

Discounted Anticipated Cost Savings - No Beneficial Use	\$	2,485,660
---	----	------------------

Discounted Anticipated Cost Savings - Low Beneficial Use	\$	-
--	----	---

Discounted Anticipated Cost Savings - Moderate Beneficial Use	\$	-
---	----	---

Discounted Anticipated Cost Savings - High Beneficial Use	\$	-
---	----	---

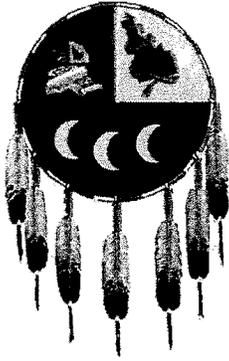
Proposal Name: Lower Kootenai River Watershed	Documentation Page
	Response/Information
Was the analysis prospective (projecting activities, costs and revenues that are planned by the proposal) or retrospective (using actual acres, revenues and costs in an analysis looking back over the life of the project)?	Prospective as this analysis was conducted as part of the proposal submission and the projects have not yet been implemented.
Start year rationale:	Implementation can begin immediately.
End year rationale:	Ten year plan of work.
Duration of treatments rationale:	Based on past practices on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) and FFV-FVS simulations done on a similar type of landscape on the IPNF. That analysis showed a possible effectiveness of 30 years; we used 20 years to be conservative.
All dollar amounts entered should reflect undiscounted or nominal costs, as they are discounted automatically for you in the R-CAT spreadsheet tool. Did you provide undiscounted costs, and in what year data are your costs and revenues provided?	Undiscounted 2010
Average treatment cost per acre rationale:	Average treatment costs were calculated using average regional per acre costs for the treatments proposed. These are the same costs used in the funding analysis and include an allowance for planning, sale admin and sale prep costs. We then created a weighted-average treatment cost reflecting the different types of treatments.

Average treatment revenue per acre rationale:	Revenue data based upon estimated stumpage prices were calculated using TEA equations, which were then converted to a per acre basis. These are the same revenues as were used for the funding analysis.
This tool is intended to be used to estimate Forest Service fire program costs only, did you conduct your analysis this way or have you taken an all lands approach?	Yes, Forest Service fire program costs.
Total treatment acres calculations, assumptions:	Acre estimates from project files on 9 proposed projects.
Treatment timing rationale with NEPA analysis considerations:	NEPA is complete.
Annual Fire Season Suppression Cost Estimate Pre Treatment, Assumptions and Calculations	Data taken from last 10 year period of large fire costs on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District.
Did you use basic Landfire Data for your Pretreatment Landscape?	No
Did you modify Landfire data to portray the pretreatment landscape and fuel models?	No
Did you use ArcFuels to help you plan fuel treatments?	No
Did you use other modeling to help plan fuel treatments, if so which modeling?	Modeling was done during the NEPA process.
Did you model fire season costs with the Large Fire Simulator?	No
If, so who helped you with this modeling?	No
If not, how did you estimate costs, provide details here:	Used data from last 10 year period on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District.
Did you apply the stratified cost index (SCI) to your Fsim results?	No
Who helped you apply SCI to your FSM results?	n/a
Did you filter to remove Fsim fires smaller than 300acres and larger than a reasonable threshold?	n/a
What is the upper threshold you used?	n/a
Did you use median pre treatment costs per fire season?	Used the average from the last 10 years.
Did you use median post treatment costs per fire season?	No, costs were reduced by a modest 2% to reflect changes in acreages and fire intensity.
Did you test the statistical difference of the fire season cost distributions using a univariate test?	No
What were the results?	n/a
Did you estimate Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) costs in you analysis?	No
Did you use H codes or some other approach to estimate these costs?	No

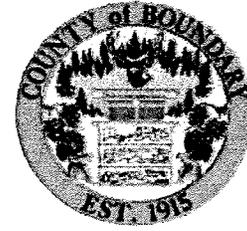
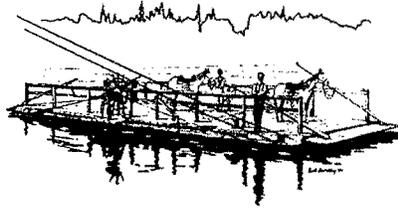
Did these cost change between pre and post treatment?	No
Did you estimate long term rehabilitation and reforestation costs in your analysis?	No
How did you develop these estimates, and did these cost change between pre and post treatment?	No
Did you include small fire cost estimates in your analysis?	Yes
If so, how did you estimate these costs, what time period is used as a reference, and did these cost change between pre and post treatment?	10 year average on the District; assumed no change in costs and no, we did not change them between pre and post treatment as we currently have no evidence that these costs would change.
Did you include beneficial use fire as a cost savings mechanism in your analysis?	No
How did you estimate the percent of contiguous area where monitoring is an option for pretreatment landscape?	n/a
How did you estimate the percent of contiguous area where monitoring is an option for post treatment landscape, and why did you select the percentage of your landscape for low, moderate and high?	n/a
How did you derive an estimate for the percentage of full suppression costs used in fire monitoring for beneficial use?	n/a
Did you ensure that you clicked on all the calculation buttons in cells in column E after entering your estimates?	Yes
Did you make any additional modifications that should be documented?	Data was produced under a short time frame and therefore the recommended modeling was not completed.

Attachment C: Members of the Collaborative

Organization Name	Contact Name	Phone Number	Role in Collaborative
The Nature Conservancy	Robyn Miller	208-676-8176	KVRI Board member; planning/review/edit proposal/presentations/monitoring
Vital Ground Foundation	Ryan Lutey	406-549-8650	KVRI Grizzly Bear Sub-Committee; review/support proposal
Idaho Forest Group – Resource Manager	Bob Blanford	208-255-3271	KVRI Board; planning/writer/review/presentations
Pheasants Forever	Kevin Greenleaf	208-267-7451	KVRI Sub-Committees; planning/review/edit proposal
Kootenai Valley Sportsman – President	Dennis Johnson	208-267-8167	KVRI Sub-Committee; support proposal
Panhandle Lakes RC&D – Exec. Director	Kim Golden	208-762-4939	KVRI partner; project support;
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho – Chair Person	Jennifer Porter	208-267-3519	KVRI co-chair; presentations
City of Bonners Ferry – Mayor	Dave Anderson	208-610-8021	KVRI co-chair; planning/review/edit/presentations of proposal
Boundary County Library – Director	Sandy Ashworth	208-267-3750	KVRI Board member; Sub-committees; review/edit/support
Boundary County – Commissioners	Dan Dinning	208-267-7723	Co-chair KVRI; planning/review/edit/presentations; Sub-Committees
Elk Mtn. Farms – Manager	Ed Atkins	208-267-7714	KVRI Board member; sub-committees
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality – TMDL Coordinator	Bob Steed	208-769-1422	TMDL Sub-Committee; monitoring partner
Idaho Fish & Game Department – Regional Director	Chip Corsi	208-769-1469	KVRI Board member; monitoring partner; review/edit/presentations
Idaho Department of Lands – Forest Practices Act Advisor	Bill Love	208-263-5104	KVRI - TMDL Sub-Committee; monitoring partner
Idaho Fish & Game Commission	Tony McDermott	208-263-2200	KVRI Board member; review/support
Boundary Soil Conservation District	Dave Wattenbarger	208-267-7466	KVRI Board Member; review/monitoring
U.S. Forest Service – Forest Supervisor	Ranotta McNair	208-765-7223	KVRI Board member/planning/ writing/editing/review/presentations;
U. S. Forest Service – District Ranger & staff	Linda McFaddan	208-267-6701	KVRI Board Alt. planning/writing/editing/review/presentations
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Leigh Woodruff	208-378-5774	KVRI TMDL Sub-committee
Natural Resource Conservation Service – Dist. Conservationist	Mike Gondek	208-267-2707	KVRI Partner; Sub-committees; project implementation/monitoring
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Field Officer Coordinator	Brian Holt	509-893-8030	KVRI Partner; Grizzly Bear Committee; Myrtle Creek HFRA Committee
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	Kurt Pavalet	208-769-5000	KVRI Partner; Sub-committee member
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Libby Dam Biologist	Greg Hoffman	406-293-7751	KVRI Partner/monitoring
Private Consultant/Industrial Landowner	Jim Cadnum	208-267-5776	KVRI Board member/monitoring
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho/KVRI - Coordinator	Patty Perry	208-267-3519	KVRI Coordinator; proposal planning/writing/editing/review; presentations; monitoring; meeting prep-coordination
Office of U.S. Senator Mike Crapo	Mitch Silvers	208-790-6669	Involved in proposal planning; meetings; presentations
Office of U.S. Senator Jim Risch	Sid Smith	208-667-6130	Involved in proposal planning meetings; presentations
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation – Chapter pres.	Nancy Hadley	208-263-2010	Project proposal implementation and monitoring; KVRI partner
Office of Species Conservation	Dustin Miller	208-334-2189	Partner - KVRI Grizzly Bear Committee; Idaho Roadless Rule



CITY OF BONNERS FERRY



Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative Letter of Commitment

Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI) was founded in 2001 under a joint powers agreement between the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Boundary County, ID and the City of Bonners Ferry, ID. The KVRI has worked for nearly 10 years to foster public involvement and agreement on natural resource management issues. KVRI's mission is to integrate existing local, state and federal programs to effectively maintain, enhance and restore the social, cultural and natural resource bases in the community.

The KVRI is comprised of 11 members and more than 20 partner organizations representing Tribal, local government, private citizens, federal and state agencies, conservation and environmental groups, representatives of local business and industry and research entities. KVRI is guided by three co-chairs; one from The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, one from Boundary County and one from the City of Bonners Ferry. KVRI serves as the primary forum for a broad range of issue and utilizes a number of subcommittees (range of 10-30 members). The Initiative's core members function as a Board which meets monthly and uses consensus as their decision-making process. The subcommittees coordinate multi-party monitoring of specific issues and conduct the bulk of the Initiative's technical work.

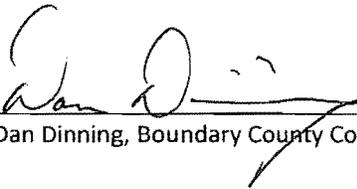
The KVRI together with its partners has worked for ten years on landscape strategy development, grizzly bear conservation, fisheries recovery, wetlands and riparian conservation, wildfire protection and forest restoration. This broad view of ecological health makes KVRI one of the first collaborative groups in the nation to embrace an "all lands" approach. KVRI's collaborative approach has led to a significant track record of successful projects which provide a foundation for this Kootenai River Watershed CFLR proposal.

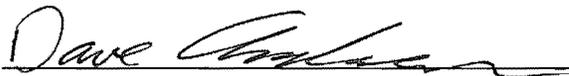
KVRI is committed to meeting the following goals and restoration objectives through implementation of this Kootenai River Watershed CFLRP:

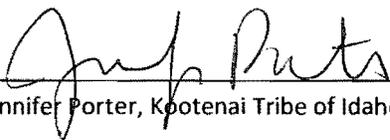
- Reduce the risk of unwanted wildland fire on the landscape.
- Increase the resilience of the landscape to the effects of unwanted wildland fire in the event that such a fire occurs.
- Increase the resilience of the forested landscape to insect and disease epidemics.
- Protect and enhance wildlife habitat.

- Provide the opportunity for the utilization of a variety of wood products; including but not limited to lumber, biomass and alternative energy sources.
- Increase the number of watersheds that are in fully functional hydrologic condition.
- Provide high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities.
- Reduce the impacts from invasive species.

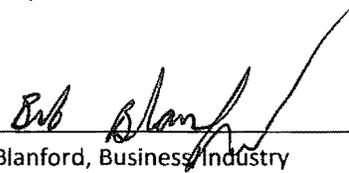
This letter, signed by the members of the KVRI Board, solidifies this commitment:

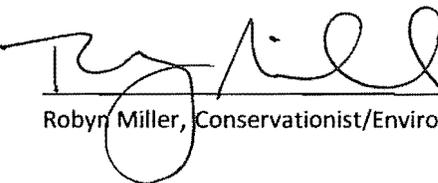

 Dan Dinning, Boundary County Commissioner


 Dave Anderson, City of Bonners Ferry

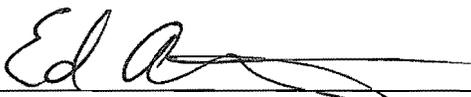

 Jennifer Porter, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho


 Jim Cadnum, Landowner (Industrial)


 Bob Blanford, Business/Industry

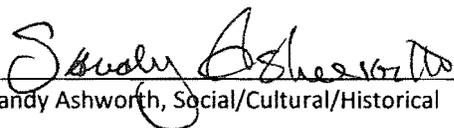

 Robyn Miller, Conservationist/Environmentalist


 Dave Wattenbarger, Soil Conservation Dist./Ag Landowner


 Ed Atkins, Jr., Corporate Agriculture/Landowner


 Ranotta McNair, USFS-Idaho Panhandle National Forest


 Tony McDermott, Idaho Fish & Game Commission


 Sandy Ashworth, Social/Cultural/Historical

Attachment E: Predicted Jobs Table from TREAT Spreadsheet

	Employment (# Part and Full-time Jobs)			Labor Inc (2009 \$)		
	Direct	Indirect and Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect and Induced	Total
Commercial Forest Products						
Logging	16.7	14.2	30.9	714,675	523,033	1,237,708
Sawmills	15.3	20.9	36.2	740,234	697,572	1,437,806
Plywood and Veneer Softwood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plywood and Veneer Hardwood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oriented Strand Board (OSB)	0.0	0.1	0.1	3,478	2,819	6,297
Mills Processing Roundwood Pulp Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Timber Products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Processing Residue From Sawmills	6.3	18.9	25.2	577,065	500,391	1,077,456
Facilities Processing Residue From Plywood/Veneer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biomass--Cogen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Commercial Forest Products	38.3	54.1	92.5	2,035,452	1,723,814	3,759,266
Other Project Activities						
Facilities, Watershed, Roads and Trails	2.5	1.4	3.9	99,750.9	52,219.8	151,970.7
Abandoned Mine Lands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecosystem Restoration, Hazardous Fuels, and Forest Health	12.5	2.9	15.4	466,884.3	94,998.8	561,883.1
Commercial Firewood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contracted Monitoring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Other Project Activities	14.9	4.4	19.3	566,635	147,219	713,854
FS Implementation and Monitoring	32.5	0.1	32.6	11,079	2,740	13,819
Total Other Project Activities & Monitoring	47.4	4.4	51.9	\$577,714	\$149,959	\$727,673
Total All Impacts	85.8	58.6	144.4	\$2,613,166	\$1,873,773	\$4,486,939

Attachment F: Funding Estimate

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	\$479,938
2. FY 2011 Funding for Monitoring	\$20,602
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$234,525
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$83,000
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$10,301
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$172,713
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2011 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$500,539
10. FY 2011 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$323,539
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2011 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

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	\$580,238
2. FY 2012 Funding for Monitoring	\$25,102
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$215,985
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$120,954
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$12,551
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$255,849
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2012 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$605,339
10. FY 2012 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$398,721
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2012 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

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	\$1,251,583
2. FY 2013 Funding for Monitoring	\$65,397
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$768,794
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$243,729
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$32,698
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$271,759
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2013 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$1,316,980
10. FY 2013 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$1,298,892
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2013 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

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	\$1,289,131
2. FY 2014 Funding for Monitoring	\$67,359
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$791,858
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$251,040
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$33,679
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$279,912
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2014 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$1,356,490
10. FY 2014 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$1,337,859
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2014 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

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	\$1,327,805
2. FY 2015 Funding for Monitoring	\$69,379
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$815,614
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$258,572
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$34,690
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$288,309
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2015 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$1,397,184
10. FY 2015 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$1,377,994
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2015 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

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	\$1,367,639
2. FY 2016 Funding for Monitoring	\$71,461
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$840,082
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$266,329
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$35,730
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$296,959
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2016 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$1,439,100
10. FY 2016 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$1,419,334
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2016 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

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	\$1,408,668
2. FY 2017 Funding for Monitoring	\$73,605
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$865,284
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$274,319
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$36,802
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$305,867
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2017 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$1,482,273
10. FY 2017 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$1,461,914
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2017 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

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	\$1,450,928
2. FY 2018 Funding for Monitoring	\$75,813
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$891,243
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$282,548
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$37,906
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$315,044
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2018 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$1,526,741
10. FY 2018 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$1,505,772
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2018 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

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	\$1,494,456
2. FY 2019 Funding for Monitoring	\$78,087
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$917,980
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$291,025
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$39,044
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$324,495
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2019 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$1,572,543
10. FY 2019 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$1,550,945
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2019 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

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	\$1,539,290
2. FY 2020 Funding for Monitoring	\$80,430
3. USFS Appropriated Funds	\$946,335
4. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	
5. Partnership Funds	\$298,940
6. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	\$40,215
7. Estimated Forest Product Value	\$334,230
8. Other (specify)	
9. FY 2020 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	\$1,619,720
10. FY 2020 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	\$1,597,473
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2020 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
11. USDI BLM Funds	
12. USDI (other) Funds	
13. Other Public Funding	
Private Funding	

Attachment G: Maps

KVRI - CFLRP

 CFLR Proposal Boundary

Idaho State Assessment

Priority Treatment Sub-Landscapes

 Very High

 High

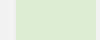
 Moderate High

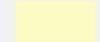
 Moderate

 County

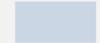
 Highway

Managed Lands

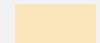
 National Forest System Lands

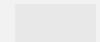
 Bureau of Land Management Lands

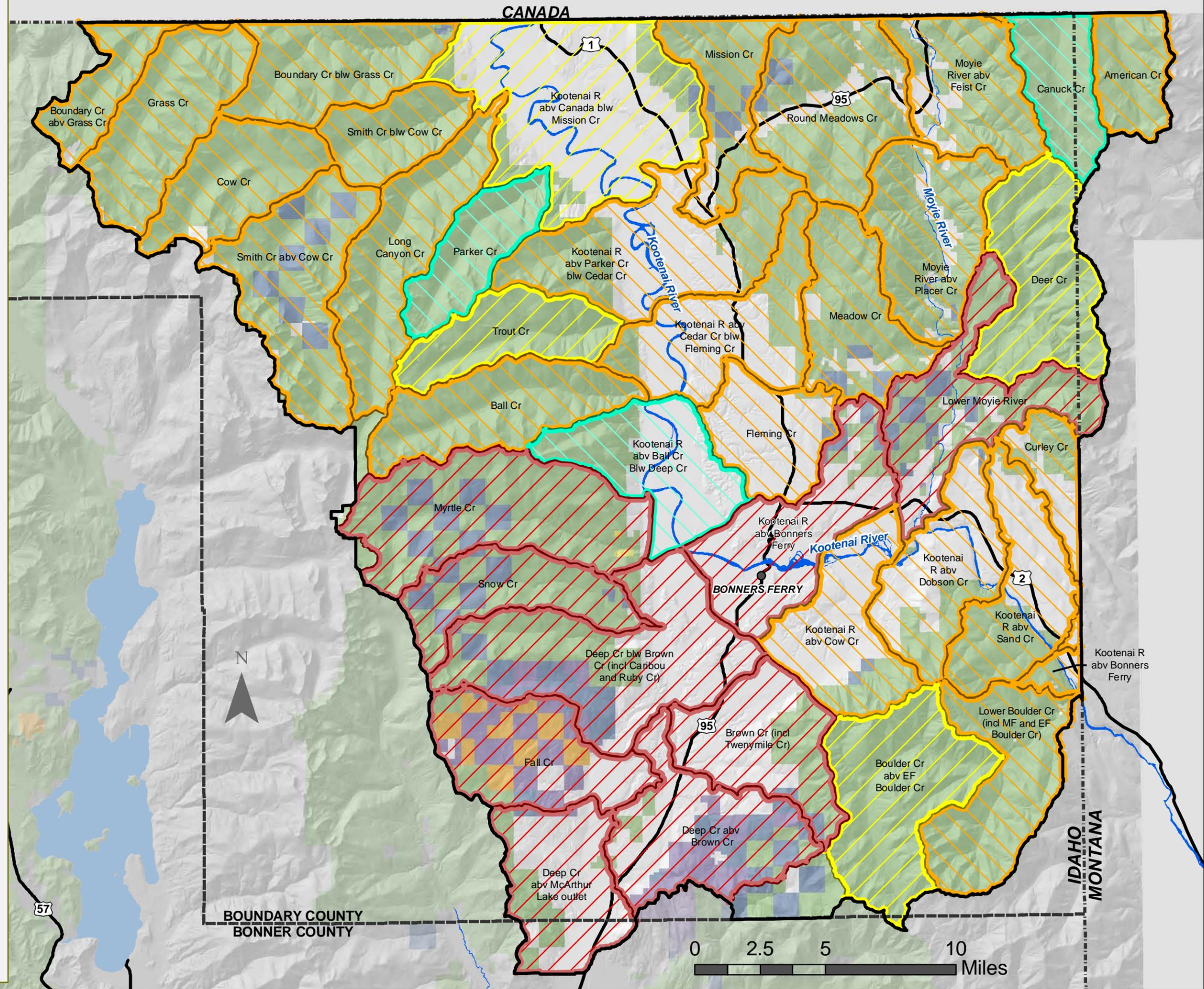
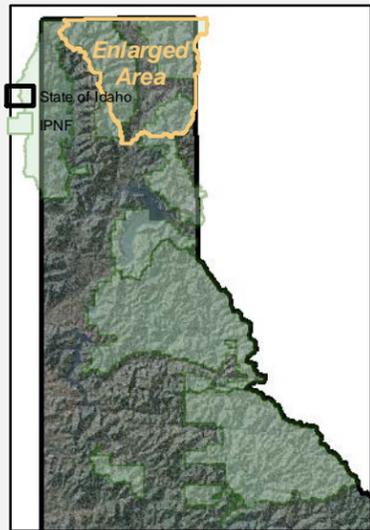
 State of Idaho Lands

 Forest Capital

 Potlatch

 Stimson

 Private



KVRI - CFLRP

CFLR Proposal Boundary

Idaho State Assessment

Priority Treatment Sub-Landscapes

- Very High
- High
- Moderate High
- Moderate

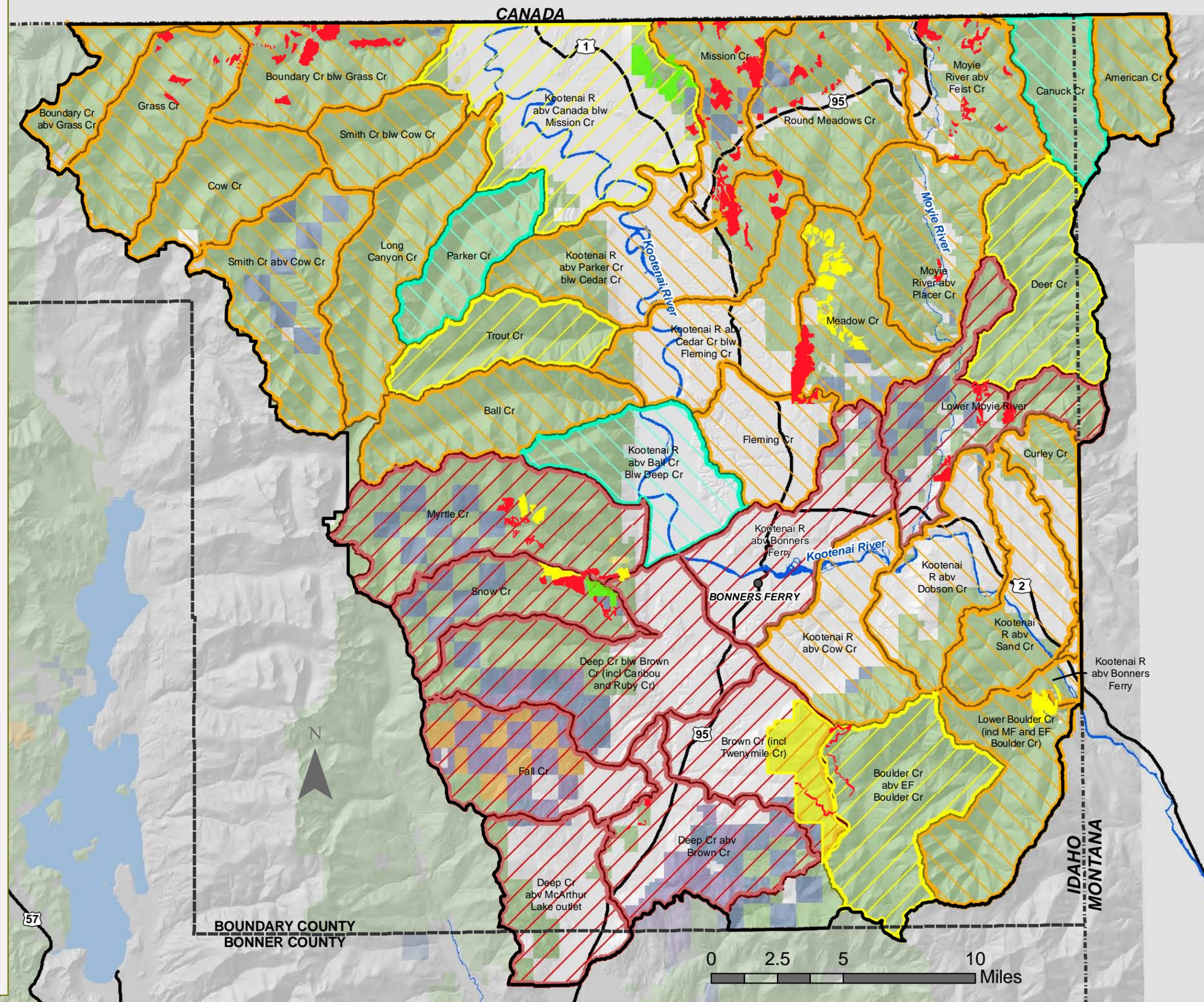
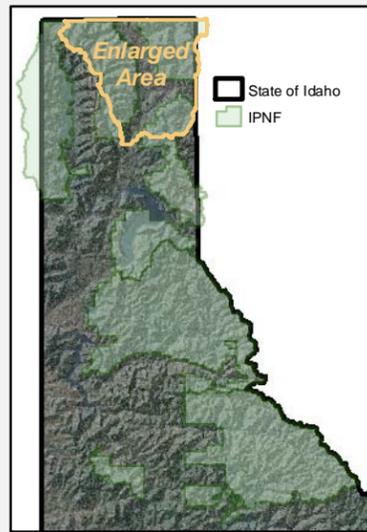
Current Treatment

- Treatment Units Currently under Contract
- NEPA complete, but not under Contract
- NEPA Pending

- County
- Highway

Managed Lands

- National Forest System Lands
- Bureau of Land Management Lands
- State of Idaho Lands
- Forest Capital
- Potlach
- Stimson
- Private



KVRI Lower Kootenai Watershed Restoration Activities

CFLR Proposal Boundary

Idaho State Assessment

Priority Treatment Sub-Landscapes

Very High

High

Moderate High

Moderate



Burbot and White Sturgeon Recovery

TMDL listed Impaired Waters

Vital Ground Bear Projects

County

Highway

Managed Lands

National Forest System Lands

Bureau of Land Management Lands

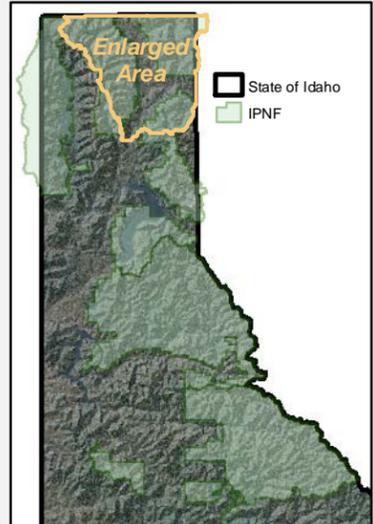
State of Idaho Lands

Forest Capital

Potlach

Stimson

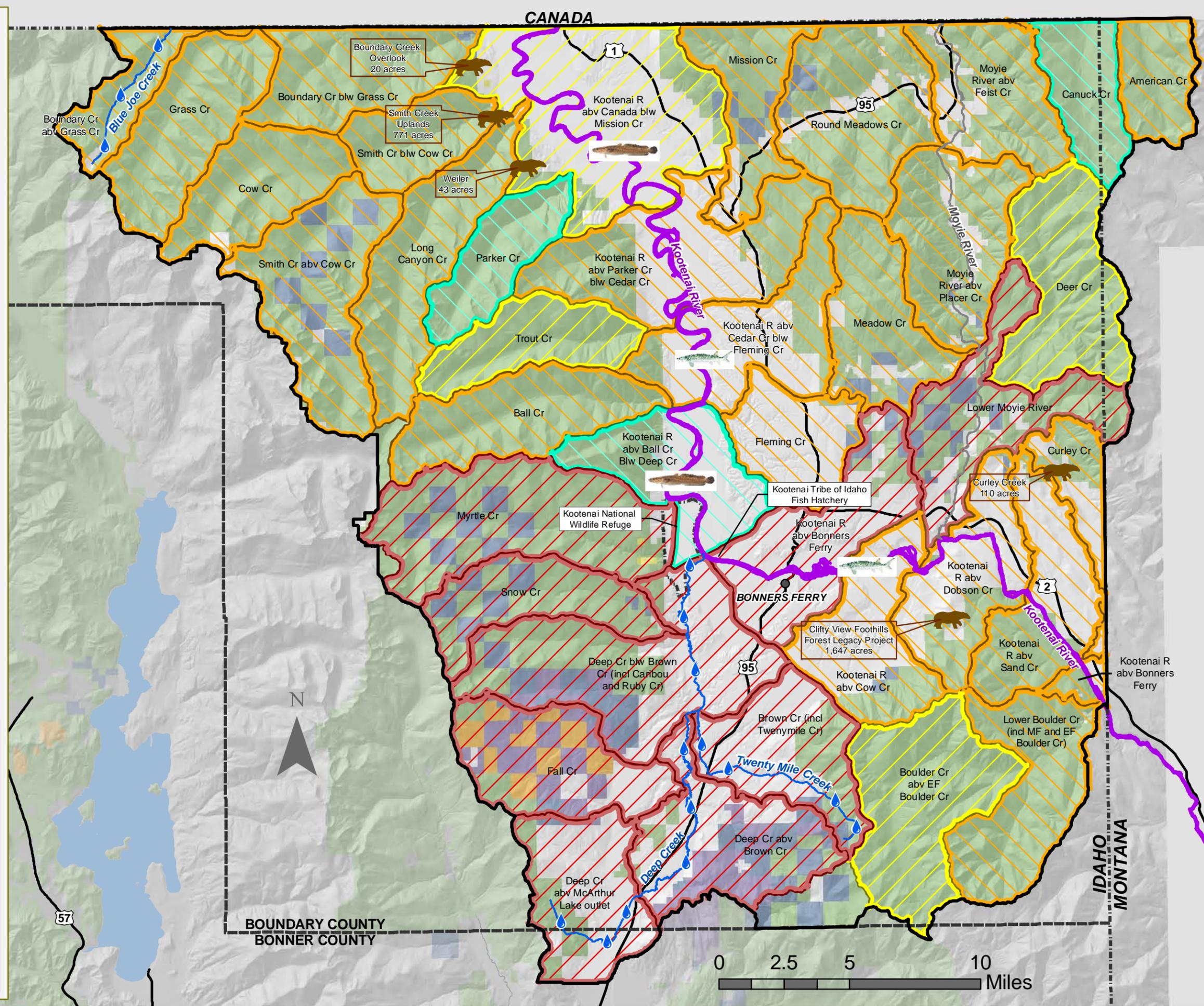
Private



State of Idaho

IPNF

* See Attachments



BOUNDARY COUNTY
BONNER COUNTY

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Lower Kootenai Watershed Restoration*

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING	PARTNER
Kootenai River Restoration Project Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) 319	\$250,000	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho; private landowners; KVRI; Natural Resources Cons. Service; Soil Cons. District
20 Mile Creek Analysis Title II Rural Schools	\$40,000	Panhandle Resource Advisory Committee (RAC); KVRI Forestry Committee; USFS
Grizzly Bear Conservation Education TransCanada	\$4,000	Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI) Grizzly Bear Committee; Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game; Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
20 Mile Creek Road Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 319	\$60,000	USDA-Forest Service Idaho Panhandle National Forests; Idaho Department of Lands
20 Mile Creek Fish Passage Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 319	\$72,000	Soil Conservation District; NRCS; Boundary County; Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game; Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
Burbot Conservation Strategy US Fish and Wildlife	\$294,600	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho ; KVRI; Burbot Committee (16 agency partners)
Wildlife Conservation Easements Forest Legacy Projects (7,512 ac.)	\$6,245,000	Idaho Dept. of Lands; Vital Ground Foundation; The Nature Conservancy
Facilitation of TMDL Plan Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	\$30,000	KVRI TMDL Committee; Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality; EPA
KVRI – Program Coordination	\$12,000	Sustainable Northwest
Soil Conservation Commission Watershed Advisory Group (WAG)	\$7,220	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ; KVRI TMDL Committee
Wetland Conservation Strategy Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Grant	\$99,750	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho; KVRI /Wetland Committee
Develop TMDL Document/Implementation Plan Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	\$7,500	KVRI; Kootenai Tribe of Idaho; TMDL Committee
Purchases/Donated Conservation Easements 834ac /110 ac.	-----	Vital Ground Foundation

* Sample of Significant Ongoing & Funded Restoration Activities