

Idaho Panhandle National Forests

Joint Collaboratives Forest Landscape Restoration Proposal

Submitted by: Idaho Panhandle National Forests in conjunction with the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative, Panhandle Forest Collaborative, Shoshone-Benewah Forest Collaborative and Idaho Department of Lands

Proposal Overview

The goal for this landscape is to restore forest ecosystems to be resilient to natural processes, like fire and insects, and to protect natural resources and values identified by the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) Revised Land Management Plan (Forest Plan), Community Wildfire Protection Plans, and local efforts to assess multiple stakeholder values. Our desired outcome is to restore a forested landscape that can be managed within a natural range of variability and provide a diversity of habitats, while protecting the surrounding communities. Restoration will also help to achieve a variety of community goals such as reducing the risk of high-severity fire in Wildland Urban Interface residential areas, provide habitats that sustain native and desirable non-native terrestrial and aquatic communities, drinking water source watersheds, and providing restoration jobs and wood fiber for local economic benefit. Treatment objectives are to restore resiliency in the Forest landscape and use the historic range of variability in forest structure and fire return intervals to identify the areas on the landscape that are highly departed, or different, from their historic conditions.

The Regional Forester's Letter of Intent dated April 29th, 2019 has challenged us to collaboratively develop "a consistent method of identifying opportunities and using scenario planning to identify and understand potential outcomes at the local and state level". This is aimed to provide decision makers with informational summaries to support out-year project planning while providing a transparent process that can be 1) communicated to stakeholders and 2) considered by other resource management agencies to support cross-boundary shared stewardship work. The IPNF has developed a priority mapping process using vegetation resistance, fire risk and timber economy data to assist with refining the current process used to prioritize project work across the Forest. This process is being used to update the IPNF's Integrated Vegetation and Fuel Management 5-10 Year Action Plan to ensure work is focused in priority areas. The IPNF has three engaged Forest Collaborative groups who are active across north Idaho that allow the opportunity to use a Forest Wide approach to prioritize and project planning for this proposal.

Landscape Boundaries and Shared Restoration Opportunities

The Joint Collaboratives Forest Landscape Restoration Proposal focuses on the Northern Idaho Shared Stewardship Priority Landscape and the IPNF's Integrated Vegetation and Fuel Management 5-10 Year Out year Planning areas. Insect, disease and other forest health issues occur across the Forest and on adjacent landscapes. Current scientific models demonstrate that the majority of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests are at significant risk of uncharacteristic wildfire and in need of landscape level effective treatment. The IPNF has three Forest

collaborative groups that are very involved in restoration efforts and are all committed to accomplishing efforts at a large enough scale to make meaningful change. The IPNF has identified focal areas within the Forest boundary including opportunities to complete restoration activities on approximately 120,000 acres of project areas that have environmental analyses and decisions completed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Examples of project treatments include commercial harvest utilizing timber sales (USFS and GNA) or stewardship contracts, prescribed burning, pre-commercial thinning, pruning, weed treatments, mechanical fuels treatments and watershed restoration. There are 120,000 additional acres of proposed treatments pending environmental analysis in the IPNF's Integrated Vegetation and Fuel Management 5-10 Year Action Plan as identified with partners and collaboratives, including the State of Idaho. These activities would include felling, slashing, burning, planting, and future tending of sites to fulfill the goals and desired conditions identified in the Forest Plan.

The primary focus of this proposal would be on treatments associated with lessening fire risk and improving habitat and watershed condition. Reducing forest health issues (insect and disease) would be included where the road system is largely intact but may require treatments to reduce sediment and improve watershed health and/or improve wildlife habitat. The Forest Service plans to utilize CFLN funds as one more tool to accomplish priority work. This may entail using a mix of CFLN and appropriated funds to do work in one project area and no CFLN funds in another project area.

The IPNF has identified another approximately 680,000 acres for opportunities to use prescribed fire in the backcountry and to manage wildfire for resource benefit. Backcountry Management Areas (MA 5) in the Forest Plan need to be treated in order to reduce hazardous fuels, improve wildlife habitat, and to establish and maintain a resilient forest structure. Fire serves as one of the best management activities to trend Backcountry to the Desired Conditions described in the Forest Plan. Approximately 92 percent of Backcountry Management Areas are within Inventoried Roadless Areas making prescribed fire the best tool to increase the number of acres treated to reduce fuels across the landscape and serve other important ecosystem functions. In addition to prescribed fire, managing natural ignitions for resource objectives is a critical tool for trending towards Desired Conditions and will likely be key to meeting the planned hazardous fuel reduction treatments described in Attachment B.

Sustainable and resilient forests depend on the ability to increase active forest management. There is a need to use all management tools and authorities available to improve the condition of forests and rangelands. It takes an all-lands approach, sharing stewardship across broad landscapes, to meet the USDA Forest Service's strategic goals of sustaining the nation's forests and grasslands. This proposal aligns with that direction and follows the Region 1 priorities to identify shared outcomes and opportunities with partners, work together to co-prioritize work, and focus on shared stewardship of natural resources across boundaries. The IPNF 2015 Forest Plan direction will guide the proposed projects. Out-year work has already been identified and collaboratively agreed upon in the IPNF's Integrated Vegetation and Fuel Management 5-10 Year Action Plan. Additionally, in 2019, USDA Secretary, outgoing Idaho Governor Otter and

incoming Governor Little and both the Northern Region and Intermountain Regional Foresters signed a Shared Stewardship Agreement that proposes to double treatment acres over the next five years on National Forest System Lands in Idaho. This proposal overlaps with the North Idaho Shared Stewardship priority landscape tiered to the agreement which covers approximately 622,000 acres of NFS lands, 145,000 state, 249,000 private industrial land, 796,000 private industrial land 67,000 BLM, and Tribal lands and 149,000 other ownership. This priority landscape was identified and aligned with the State of Idaho's Forest Action Plan. The intent of this priority landscape is to reduce fuels and wildfire risk to communities, create and sustain jobs, and improve overall forest health and resiliency.

The IPNF has already assembled the out year program of work from the BLM, NRCS, IDL Endowment and State & Private and are currently identifying focal areas within priority landscapes to plan and promote cross-boundary work. Several focal areas have been identified both in the short-term (1-3 years) and mid-term (3-6 years) that will provide a significant amount of opportunities to partner with landowners and other jurisdictions to improve forest conditions across the landscape. The first of these cross boundary projects is referred to as the Scattered Lands project and will work with multiple agencies to treat much needed forest health issues and reduce fuel loads. This work is additive to the existing 5-10 year action plan work and will greatly increase the opportunity for public awareness of the need for treatments on private property as well as further the goals of the CFLR proposal and the acres treated under Shared Stewardship. The partnerships and relationships being developed under Shared Stewardship will also lead to additional opportunities for increased acres treated and restoration goals obtained above and beyond what is planned in the 5 – 10 year action plan for the IPNF.

Economic, Social and Ecological Context

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 leaving homogenous landscapes at higher risk to large, severe fires and less resilient to the expected effects of climate change. These conditions have resulted in higher levels of insect/disease outbreaks and created understory densities that escalate the risk of large, severe crown fires and reduce the quality/availability of wildlife habitat.

Approximately 1/3 of the IPNF is within the Wildland Urban Interface. Wildlife and aquatic habitat are threatened by altered forest composition, habitat fragmentation, non-native plant invasion, and wildfire risk. A history of mining, fire suppression, channel alteration, road construction and past management activities has impaired the function of many waterways. These conditions have impacted water quality for communities and degraded habitat for several aquatic species. Road density and sedimentation must be reduced and vegetative conditions and in-stream habitat must be improved. Due to changing economies and a decline in resource management, traditional timber, mining and agricultural job markets have declined. Opportunities exist to create more resource based jobs and stimulate economic growth and community stability through restoration work.

Current Ecological Conditions and Values at Risk

Historically, western white pine was considered to have served as a “keystone” species in forests within this area. Because of the blister rust disease, mountain pine beetle outbreaks, and subsequent logging, very little remains and its ecological role as a keystone species has been altered. It historically dominated 20-40 percent of the forested area on the IPNF, while it is only dominate on a few percent of the acres today. With its loss, forests are much less productive and unstable. They have become insect-pathogen-fire-prone forests less valuable for many amenities, including carbon sequestration, and many ecological processes and functions have been altered.

Other key types are western larch and ponderosa pine warm/dry forests, seral species currently occupying a smaller percentage than the desired Historic Range of Variability (HRV). The majority of trees in all key types are in the small and medium size classes at amounts greater than the HRV; the desired seedling/sapling and large size classes are comprising less of the forest than the HRV. Overall, there has been a homogenization and simplification of landscape patterns for forest structure, and less variability in internal structure or composition of the medium-size patches. Patches of the smallest and largest size classes are fragmented into smaller patches with more edge and less interior area.

Insects and pathogens are now responsible for a much larger proportion of forest disturbance than historically. Their impact in the short-term has been to strongly accelerate succession towards late seral, shade-tolerant tree species. In 40 years, pathogens and insects changed forest cover types to more late-successional, shade-tolerant tree species on over 80 percent of the area dominated by moist forest habitat types – the majority of the forest. Almost 40 percent of the moist habitat type area is either stalled in small tree structures or actually moving back towards the small tree structures as a result of the removal of the largest trees by insects and disease.

The changes in forest types have increased vulnerability to root diseases. Due to the loss of the western white pine, these forests release more carbon as a result of accelerated decomposition of the more root rot-prone climax species that replaced the white pine. Additionally, increased mortality from root disease and insects increases fuel loads and ladder fuels to facilitate a surface fire into a crown fire. Over 55% of the forest is at a high or moderate hazard to root disease.

White pine blister rust accounts for major changes in forest successional patterns, having removed more than 90 percent of white pine and whitebark pine. With the absence of white pine and decreased amounts of ponderosa pine and western larch, root pathogens are major stand-change agents in the Douglas-fir and true fir stands accounting for the majority of forested lands. Root rot now produce significant canopy openings on many sites, stalling stands in a diseased shrub/sapling/open pole successional stage, or strongly accelerating succession towards shade-tolerant species.

Areas dominated by pine forests have aged and become more synchronous in their vulnerability to bark beetles as a stand-replacing agent. Bark beetles cause tree mortality, opening canopies releasing shade-tolerant understory species. There are more areas vulnerable to fir engraver bark beetles, and the area and connectivity of forests vulnerable to spruce beetles has increased. The hazard of significant mortality from mountain pine beetle and Douglas-fir beetle is moderate to

high as a result of current forest conditions. Whitebark pine is currently categorized as a sensitive species, but we anticipate a status change to “threatened” by the time these projects are implemented. It is considered a “keystone” and “foundation” species because of its significant role in subalpine ecosystems. White pine blister rust has killed a quarter to half of all whitebark pine trees, and mountain pine beetle-caused mortality has increased in recent years.

The IPNF has a broad range of biophysical settings (BPS's). The primary BPS's across the forest are Warm/Dry, Warm/Moist and Subalpine. These different biophysical settings have different fuel types, fire return intervals and fire severity. Fire regimes on the warmest and driest sites on the IPNF were historically low severity/high frequency (10-30 years); however, these sites are often located in low elevation areas within the WUI and fire regimes have been severely altered. The Warm/Dry BPS covers approximately 15% of the IPNF.

The historic fire regime on Warm/Moist biophysical settings was a complex regime of mixed severity fires with a highly variable fire return interval. The mixed-severity fire regime was dominant on the IPNF, as the Warm/Moist BPS covers about 61% of the IPNF. This type of fire regime commonly had a moderately short fire return interval for nonlethal or mixed-severity fires (55-85 years), with lethal crown fires occurring less often (every 200 years, plus or minus 80 years). Individual mixed-severity fires typically leave a patchy pattern of mortality on the landscape, which can create highly diverse communities. These fires kill a large percentage of the more fire-susceptible tree species (e.g., hemlock, grand fir, subalpine fir, lodgepole pine) and a smaller proportion of the fire-resistant species, including western larch, ponderosa pine, whitebark pine, and western white pine. Mixed severity and non-lethal fires were almost eliminated on the IPNF during the period of full fire suppression. The loss of these fires has had extensive effects on the vegetation of the forest.

In the higher elevation forests that occupy the subalpine biophysical setting on the IPNF, the fire regime could be characterized as having a 150-175 year return interval for stand replacing fires with mixed-severity fires every 30-50 years. Approximately 24% of the IPNF is covered by the Subalpine Biophysical Setting.

The Wildfire Hazard Potential Map shows that much of the IPNF is in High and Very High wildfire hazard potential. Approximately one-third of the IPNF is designated as Wildland-Urban Interface by the county Community Wildfire Protection Plans. Values-at-risk to wildfire in communities throughout the IPNF include public health and safety, structures, municipal watersheds, and infrastructure (communication, utility transmission, transportation, etc.). The IPNF provides key ecosystem services, or benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These benefits include provisioning services, such as the delivery of wood fiber, botanical products, and fresh water; regulating services such as carbon sequestration, erosion control, water purification and pollination; cultural services, such as recreational, educational, and spiritual values; and supporting services, such as soil formation and nutrient cycling. These services are vital to human health and livelihood.

Wildlife Habitat

The IPNF provides habitat for a great variety of wildlife. This includes almost 300 species of birds, from the calliope hummingbird to the bald eagle, and more than 50 species of mammals, from the little brown bat to the grizzly bear. Past resource use and the exclusion of fire for almost 100 years has substantially altered the natural succession of many forested ecosystems, whereas early successional forest stages have been reduced or eliminated. Such changes in some wildlife habitats have likely impacted the availability of many key forage species for wildlife like grizzly bears. Active restoration treatments can help in moving towards desired conditions.

These desired conditions include the opportunity to maintain or improve key wildlife habitat components that promote the diversity of species and communities as well as contribute to the recovery of threatened and endangered terrestrial wildlife species such as grizzly bears and lynx.

Watershed Quality and Health

The IPNF provides habitat for five core areas for bull trout (Lake Pend Oreille/Lower Clark Fork, Kootenai River, Priest Lakes, Coeur d'Alene Lake Basin, and North Fork Clearwater River). A core area supplies all elements for the long-term security of bull trout and a group of local bull trout populations. The status of bull trout varies by core area. A few strong subpopulations exist, while others appear to be in steady decline over the last decade (St Joe River).

Legacy effects from past timber harvest, mining, and other human-caused disturbances continue to affect watershed health and the aquatic ecosystem. As projects are implemented, localized improvements to watershed, soil, riparian, and aquatic habitat conditions will occur, but improvements on the watershed-scale will occur slowly given extent of legacy effects.

Economic and Social Context

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests encompasses 2.5 million acres of the northern Idaho Panhandle region – ½ of the total forested land in the area. All five counties within the panhandle are known for their natural resources and are heavily forested. Timber harvest has been an important land use. In 2010, the IPNF became an “Urban” national forest due to increasing population in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. An urban national forest is considered to be within an hour’s drive of a million people. The population in north Idaho increased 191% from the 1970 to 2018. The IPNF is the only urban forest in the Northern Region and within the state of Idaho.

The IPNF supports local economies through recreation, timber, energy, minerals, and livestock grazing. In addition, counties receive funds to support schools, road maintenance, and stewardship projects. The Forest Service also invests in such things as the construction and maintenance of infrastructure, environmental restoration, and forest health.

The IPNF supports an estimated 2,090 jobs (annual average of part time, full time, temporary and seasonal), and around \$82,062,000 of labor income in local communities ([2016 USFS](#)

[Socioeconomic Study](#)). Approximately 88% to wages and benefits for local wage earners and 12% to local businesses and partnerships.

The IPNF is strategically aligned to improve water quality and habitat for aquatic species of concern, including bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout. The Forest would compete well for Coeur d'Alene Basin Restoration (NRDAR) funding for restoration in the upper St. Joe watershed. This large project has the support of partners (the tribe, the USFWS, and the state), as well as foundational support in the Coeur d'Alene Basin Restoration Plan and associated EIS. The Forest recently signed the decision memo for restoration in the upper St. Joe watershed that includes 47 miles of stream restoration, removal of a small dam, bridge and culvert replacements, road storage and decommissioning. The best available science for the St Joe watershed is being bolstered by the recent formation and actions of a bull trout technical group that formed because of a dwindling, but very important St Joe River bull trout population. The science team is led by the USFWS, and includes enthusiastic participation from the CDA Tribe of Indians, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and Forest Service. Past financial contributors to the project planning included USFWS and Avista Power Company. Recently, Trout Unlimited has expressed keen interest in assisting the Forest with all levels of project design and implementation, and therefore is moving forward with agreements to formalize this cooperation.

Recreation on national forests contribute significantly to local and regional economies. As national leadership has encouraged Americans to get outside and utilize the nation's natural resources to recharge, energize, and improve our health, area residents and visitors from afar seek the variety of opportunities that can be enjoyed on the IPNF which places a high demand on recreation sites and facilities, as well as trails and dispersed sites.

Landscape Strategy and Proposed Treatments

The treatment activities proposed here will improve water quality, wildlife habitat, sustain recreation opportunities and increase economic opportunities for 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.

Individual ecological restoration goals that are important to the Northern Idaho collaboratives are those that directly contribute to re-establish and perpetuate a landscape that has a diversity of vegetation communities that are resilient in the presence of wildfire, invasive species, insects and disease. Desired outcomes would include:

1. Creation of variable aged stands across the landscape. Increase early seral stands and maintain or promote forest structure that will enhance or protect old growth conditions. Old growth structures contribute to a more resilient forest, provide more diverse wildlife habitat and offer a desirable destination for visitors.

2. Reintroduction of fire and enhancement of other natural processes to reduce fuels in order to minimize the risk of high intensity fire in the wildland urban interface and protecting at-risk communities. As the populations increase in our area, more people are building up to the national forest. Communities are also becoming even more dependent on the health of their watershed. A high intensity wildfire in the wrong place could easily have a catastrophic impact as lives, homes, structure, valuable private timber property, infrastructure such as roads and transmission lines are all at risk.
3. Treat noxious weeds to allow native vegetation to return; eliminate/contain new invasive species and restore native species. The Idaho Panhandle is a sought after destination offering a wide variety of excellent hunting opportunities from upland game birds to big game. Restoring native plant communities provides habitat for upland game birds and waterfowl, and improves forage for big games, which increases opportunities for hunters to harvest animals. Hunting is a way of life in North Idaho. Not only is the IPNF known for these opportunities, but also hunting seasons benefit the local economy as people prepare and purchase all the necessities for a successful hunt.
4. Increase ecosystem resiliency to address risk to TES species.
5. Restore/maintain forest structure, function and ecologic processes that promote habitat for a variety of native terrestrial species.
6. Improvement of watershed conditions to address water quality issues and promote aquatic health and diverse aquatic native species and associated habitat. Healthy streams and water bodies provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits. For example, the St. Joe River is considered a top Blue Ribbon trout stream in the nation. Many people travel from all over to fish, camp, and recreate. A healthy trout population also provides economic benefits to local communities by sustaining fishing guide employment, increasing visitation, the purchase of lodging, fuel, food, and supplies.
7. Reduce chronic sediment delivery to streams by improving road drainage and surface features and decommissioning problem or unnecessary roads. In coordination with the Restoration Partnership for the Coeur d'Alene Basin, utilize funding opportunities to address damaged resources and leverage dollars to implement watershed improvements. Improved road surfaces also provide increased opportunities for visitors to the forest, which benefits the local economy as well as provides a road system than can support the extraction of timber.
8. Maintain and create a predictable supply of restoration byproducts. A global company, Katerra, just opened a new Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) factory in Spokane Valley, WA. This company has the vision to grow and increase the production of additional mass timber products in the future. With ready access to the railway and major highway corridors, there are a variety of options to transport timber products. This factory is likely to boost the local economy and increase employment opportunities.

9. Support robust forest products markets; maintain and create jobs and provide opportunities to promote emerging technology (e.g. biomass facilities, low impact harvest systems) and other economic opportunities to strengthen local economies.

In the Idaho Panhandle, employment and wages increased 22% in 2018 for forest product manufacturing-type jobs. The timber industry has and continues to provide a way of life for many of the smaller communities in this area. New timber byproduct markets are forecasting economic growth in to the future. An increase in timber harvest would support an increase in local economic contributions from logging and the forest products industry.

In small rural communities in the panhandle, the timber industry is an important component of the economy. People in these jobs often receive less wages and often have limited work opportunities resulting in a greater dependency on the timber industry.

The local public is represented in the communities of place and interest adjacent to national forest lands. Many of these communities were formed from the development of timber, gold, silver, grazing lands, and other natural resources. Individuals in these communities have developed strong place attachments to public lands that provided recreational, aesthetic, employment, and other contributions to their social environment. Work, place, and lifestyles became an integral part of the culture and social characteristics of such communities.

These communities developed particular interests in the interactions of public lands with their ways of life and their economic present and future. These interests are expressed in their interactions with public lands in addition to the actions and comments of local interest groups. Successful ecological restoration on the landscape improves social and economic conditions for the people and communities within the surrounding communities.

Desired Conditions and Strategy

Treatment areas and proposed treatments are determined by best available science from the recently revised Idaho Panhandle National Forests 2015 Land Management Plan, as well as projects analyzed since the Plan was written. The Forest Plan analyzes and summarizes science pertaining to treatments in whitebark pine, western white pine, landscape resilience, insects and disease, and old growth to meet multiple desired conditions, objectives, and standards for a variety of resources.

The desired condition for whitebark pine is to increase the abundance of this species on the IPNF and increase the resistance and resiliency of them to disturbances. Active restoration efforts, such as those described in Keane and Arno (2001) and Schwandt (2006) are believed to be necessary in order to achieve these objectives. Without management intervention, losses of this tree across its range could have major consequences for biodiversity (Tomback 2007). In 2012, Keane et al. published a comprehensive restoration strategy for this tree across its entire range (Keane et al. 2012). The IPNF has been implementing many of the restoration actions suggested in the strategy for the last 10-20 years, such as collecting seed, identifying rust-resistant trees, testing rust-resistance of progeny, conducting prescribed burns, planting seedlings, and monitoring sites (USDA Forest Service 2010, September, appendix G).

In subalpine habitats, treatments such as prescribed burning, and limited non-commercial mechanical vegetation treatments and select commercial timber harvest treatments would be beneficial to existing whitebark pine trees and habitat. Planned treatments include mainly prescribed fire, along with targeted mechanical treatments where warranted. These would remove encroaching later successional shade-tolerant tree species currently outcompeting whitebark pine adjacent to and among whitebark pine stands, creating open areas favorable for natural regeneration. Periodic disturbance, whether natural or artificial, provides for the maintenance of much of this species' habitat. Natural regeneration would take place through dispersal from squirrels and Clark's nutcracker, which favors open sites for seed caching. Planting would be applied where necessary to meet objectives. Where no whitebark pine are present but there is suitable habitat, planting may be warranted to move towards desired conditions. Whitebark pine seeds are a food source for wildlife species such as grizzly bears, so an increase in whitebark pine would be beneficial to these species as well. If listed, there could be additional emphasis placed on restoration actions.

In an attempt to restore western white pine to the landscape, there has been success in genetically improving tree resistance, planting those trees, and using cultural treatments like pruning to improve survival (Schwandt et al. 1994). The best strategy to save white pine from blister rust is to increase the numbers of rust-resistant white pine in these ecosystems by aggressively planting them in openings (Fins et al. 2001, p. 10; and Samman et al. 2003, p. ii) on a large scale. To accomplish this most efficiently, effectively, and on a large scale, treatments used are generally even-aged regeneration harvests. For bark beetles (as well as other species), the severity of outbreaks and tree mortality can be reduced in extent by increasing the diversity of stand ages, size classes, and tree species in landscapes that are homogenous through vegetation treatments.

To increase forest resiliency at the landscape scale, vegetation treatments would focus on altering forest composition, structure, and pattern to move towards the Historic Range of Variability. We would do this by increasing the proportion of more resilient seral tree species, increasing the proportion of stands in the seedling/sapling and large size classes, and greater heterogeneity of patches, including larger average patch size. There are a variety of management activities and tools available to achieve this Forest Desired Condition for vegetation.

With increased resources to treat forests using a variety of activities on a landscape scale, the overall desired condition of a greater percentage of the forest dominated by seral tree species in the smallest and largest size classes with a range of patch sizes is more feasible. Plant communities would be trending toward the HRV increased stand and forest heterogeneity and ecological processes. The ecological integrity of the communities would be higher, exhibiting resistance and resiliency to natural and man-caused disturbances and stressors, including climate change.

The pattern of successional stages is such that fire or insects and diseases do not dominate the landscape at any one time. As the Forest trends towards these desired conditions, uncharacteristic levels of bark beetles, root disease, and fire intensity, decrease over time.

Dry old growth forest types are at high risk from wildfire, due to increasingly dense understories composed of drought- and fire-intolerant species that have created ladder fuels, as well as

increases in ground fuels and in main canopy densities (Agee and Skinner 2005, Hessburg et al. 2005, Noss et al. 2006, Spies et al. 2006, Abella et al. 2007, Brinkley et al. 2007, Egan 2007, Fiedler et al. 2007a, Johnson 2007). To increase the proportion of old growth on our dry habitat type series, active management may be required to manage stand density (USDA Forest Service 2013).

The desired result of developing resilient old growth conditions through management techniques is to meet restoration objectives while maintaining composition and structure that conforms to the Green et al. (1992) old growth definition. Based on the current literature, this approach to maintaining resilience in old growth ecosystems has been incorporated into all proposed treatments (e.g., Hawe and Delong 1997, Fiedler 2000b, Quesnel and Steeger 2002, Steeger and Quesnel 2003, Briana et al. 2004, Lindh and Muir 2004, Sala and Callaway 2004).

No activities would occur in old growth stands that would modify the characteristics to the extent that it would no longer meet the definition of old growth. Additionally, it is desirable to increase the percentage of warm/dry and warm/moist forests with substantial amounts of seral tree species managed for old growth where landscapes have been substantially altered. This is accomplished by using Recruitment Potential Old Growth in areas we are actively managing, where realistic opportunities exist. These are stands capable of meeting old growth criteria within the next few decades; have a reasonable probability of surviving that long; and are not needed to meet other objectives. This designation will increase the percentage and distribution of forest managed for old growth on the forest.

The terrestrial T&E wildlife within the proposal area include grizzly bears, Canada lynx and Selkirk Mountains woodland caribou (currently absent). For lynx, there are potential benefits in treating vegetation that are not in stand initiation or multi-stored snowshoe hare habitat. Many proposed treatments fall within Lynx Analysis Units (LAUs) and would meet all the Northern Rockies Lynx Management Direction standards and guidelines. For grizzly bears, treatment of stands that can open the canopy and increase food distribution and availability combined with a secure environment will benefit bears in the long term. Storage and decommissioning of roads no longer needed, as well as temporary roads after harvest, has the potential to improve bear habitat. Much of the CFLRP area falls within Bear Management Units (BMUs), Bears Outside of Recovery Zones (BORZ), and required food storage areas. Vegetation treatments such as thinning and mechanical fuels reduction can also provide a benefit for migratory bird species and big game by increasing edge habitat and open areas close to escape cover. This includes some clear cuts, thinning, and prescribed burning.

From the fisheries perspective, the desired ecological condition is to maintain or improve watershed conditions to provide water quality, water quantity, and soil productivity necessary to support the aquatic and riparian ecological functions. It also includes instream work to enhance the connectivity of aquatic habitats, lower water temperatures, limit bank erosion, and add structure for instream habitat complexity. The strategy is to move toward the desired conditions by improving aquatic ecosystem function and processes, emphasizing activities in sub-watersheds, bull trout critical, habitat and Idaho's §303(d) listed impaired waters. Watershed restoration activities, especially in riparian areas, include road relocation and reconstruction, road

storage and decommissioning. It also includes replacing culverts that block movements of aquatic species, or culverts that are eroding or at risk of catastrophic failure. Restoration activities improve the landscape-level by prioritizing vegetation and fuels management using the regional action planning while taking advantage of existing NEPA decisions (such as Coeur d'Alene Basin NRDAR, and Upper St Joe Aquatic Restoration) to target priorities for other types of restoration.

Treatments will maintain or improve the watershed condition as described for fisheries above, but the IPNF does not currently have essential projects identified in Watershed Restoration Action Plans (WRAPs) within WCF Priority Watersheds. However, activities will result in improvements for Watershed Classification indicators.

Wildfire Risk Reduction

The risk of uncharacteristic wildfire will be reduced through treatments that are designed to reduce surface, ladder and crown fuels to levels that existed prior to a century of fire suppression. A wide variety of treatments would occur through this project. In the WUI, mechanical treatments such as slashing, pruning, piling and mastication would be implemented, primarily through contracts. Mechanical treatments in the WUI can be expensive, but they have been proven to be effective in many wildfire situations and can be completed regardless of available burn windows. These treatments reduce flame lengths and rates of spread so that fires can be more easily controlled. Removing surface and ladder fuels contribute to lower severity and intensity of wildfires. Where viable, commercial harvest treatments may also be used to reduce crown fuels; harvest would be followed by surface fuel treatments such as prescribed fire. In Backcountry Management Areas, landscape-scale prescribed fire is an important tool for managing vegetation to meet Forest Plan objectives.

The IPNF has been working closely with the Idaho Department of Lands and has used the Idaho State Forest Action Plan Assessment to determine wildfire hazard potential and risk across ownerships. This assessment was also used to determine the Shared Stewardship Priority Landscapes within the state of Idaho. Prescribed fire would be a key component in treatments to mitigate surface fuels and reduce wildfire potential. The IPNF Forest Plan objectives include managing natural, unplanned ignitions to meet resource objectives on at least 10 percent of ignitions. In Backcountry Management Areas, the use of fire serves as the primary tool for trending the vegetation toward the desired conditions as well as serving other ecosystem functions. Resource benefit fires would be a key management tool for achieving Forest Plan objectives. Effective treatment of fuels, especially in the WUI has the potential to have significant impacts on wildfire management costs by facilitating fire suppression and by reducing the loss of WUI values. The use of landscape prescribed fire in Backcountry Management Areas will reduce wildfire management costs by creating a mosaic of fuel treatments that will eventually limit wildfire growth potential.

The IPNF maintains agreements with the BLM and IDL to obtain resources to assist in the implementation of prescribed burning projects. The IPNF also actively pursues the use of other USFS resources and the Job Corps to take full advantage of narrow burning windows. The IPNF

has successfully planned and implemented a large program of prescribed burning of both activity and natural fuels by being prepared to take advantage of a wide variety of burning conditions across the landscape and developing the resources needed to have several concurrent prescribed fire operations occurring at once.

The IPNF is home to a Shared Stewardship Priority Landscape and is currently in the process of collaborating with the IDL, BLM and NRCS to strategize opportunities for cross-boundary work on National Forest, Public Lands managed by the BLM, state and private lands. The focus of Shared Stewardship is to plan together, invest wisely and create real outcomes at a landscape scale across boundaries. Through the Idaho Shared Stewardship Agreement, the Forest Service has committed to jointly work with other stakeholders to help identify land management priorities and desired outcomes. The IPNF has a strong record of collaboration with communities and emphasizes public information and education in our prescribed fire and resource benefit programs.

Approximately one-third of the IPNF is within the Wildland-Urban Interface as defined by county Community Wildfire Protection Plans. These plans emphasize the reduction of hazardous fuels in the WUI in order to protect public safety and other resources. The IPNF Joint CFLRP is consistent with the fuel treatment objectives of the community plans.

Benefits to Local Communities

The Idaho Panhandle has been a hot spot of economic and population expansion; yet most communities are still rural in nature. This CFLR project will provide benefits to local communities as all communities in the Idaho Panhandle are dependent on natural resources. Through landscape scale reforestation and restoration opportunities in this project, benefits will be more than perceived. Opportunities exist to create resource-based jobs and stimulate economic growth 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.

A more resilient forest structure that can withstand threats to insects and disease and wildfire potential provides a visibly vibrant, healthy forest for visitors. This project has the potential to provide much needed balance for the Forest to increase restoration benefits and ensure sustainable recreation for our growing communities. In a recent survey, 95% of the respondents have visited their local public lands at least once in the last 12 months (USDA Forest Service Region 1 2019 Social Survey). As recreation opportunities are enhanced and created, tourism employment and income related to recreation visits should increase.

Numerous agencies, communities, Tribes, 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 through the Idaho Panhandle National Forest's outyear planning efforts (originating in 2012 as the Five Year Action Plan). These project areas have overlapped and/or bordered tribal, state, private and federal lands. This CFLR proposal is focused on national forest system land restoration and represents a critical all lands approach to restoration needs across the Forest. As project activities

are planned and implemented, the collaborative approach to bringing different perspectives to the conversation will continue, providing additional opportunities maintain and increase partnerships.

The most relevant key metrics are:

Enhance community sustainability:

- Maintain or increase number of workers employed by the project area each month, season, or year
- Maintain or increase the number and diversity of wood products that can be processed locally
- Maintain or increase the number and/or size of contracts offered each year to do restoration work
- Maintain or increase number of youth, minority group representatives, or people from low-income communities hired to work on the project and the type of work they are conducting
- Maintain or increase acceptance of frequent, low intensity wildfire or prescribed fire

Improve or maintain quality of life:

- Maintain or increase the number of jobs/shifts/amount paid to workers
- Maintain or increase tourism employment and income related to recreation visits
- Maintain or increase acres protected from fire through creation of defensible space, fuel breaks, and other fuels reduction projects
- Maintain or increase fuels reduction acres in relation to areas considered to be at highest risk from wildfire

Improve capacity for collaboration:

- Maintain or increase extent to which different perspectives are represented
- Maintain or increase the partner contributions (in kind time and funding) committed to shared project goals
- Maintain or increase perceived benefits of restoration activities

Utilization of Forest Restoration Byproducts

We are confident that there will be strong markets for the diverse byproducts offered under this project. The IPNF has consistently had strong bids and outlets and expects the same in the foreseeable future. Table 1 provides some of the major processing facilities within the market area.

These are the current markets for non-sawlog restoration byproducts in North Idaho. While there is a strong base of these manufacturers, they may be able to expand their operations with a more predictable and consistent supply of federal timber. For instance, an idle pellet mill in Potlatch is currently re-evaluating their pellet production and business model which could be swayed by the changes in the local timber and residue supply. There are a few schools and community facilities in the area with wood biomass energy systems and the USFS Wood Innovations Program is working with local county economic development groups to assist additional facilities that have been identified as strong candidates for wood biomass energy systems.

Table 1: IPNF Milling Facilities and Locations

Milling Facilities, Location	
Sawlog (80-90% IPNF Volume)	Non-Sawlog (10-20% IPNF Volume)
Alta Forest Products, Naples, ID	American Cedar, Santa, ID
Bennett Lumber Products, Princeton, ID	Blacksmith Farms, Coeur d'Alene, ID
Columbia Cedar Inc, Kettle Falls, WA	Clearwater Fiber, Clarkston WA
Idaho Forest Group, Chilco, ID	Fodge Pulp, Bonners Ferry, ID
Idaho Forest Group, St. Regis, MT	Idaho Cedar Sales, Troy, ID
Idaho Forest Group, Laclede, ID	Katerra Mass Timber, Spokane Valley, WA
Idaho Forest Group, Lewiston, ID	North Idaho Energy Logs, Moyie Springs, ID
Idaho Forest Group, Moyie Springs, ID	Plummer Forest Products, Post Falls, ID
Weyerhaeuser, Columbia Falls, MT	Ponderay Newsprint, Usk, WA
Potlatch Corp. (2 platforms), St. Maries, ID	Swan Valley Fiber, St. Maries, ID
Stimson Lumber, Plummer, ID	
Stimson Lumber, St. Maries, ID	
Stimson Lumber, Priest River, ID	
Thompson River, Thompson Falls, MT	
Vaagen Brothers, Usk, WA	
Whiteman Lumber, Cataldo, ID	

There is a statewide volunteer working group called the Idaho Wood Innovation Network that is comprised of diverse stakeholders from the forest products industry, economic development, academia, research, state and federal government who are working together to support the expansion and retention of wood and biomass product manufacturing and markets for Idaho wood.

As demonstrated by the table, North Idaho has a well-established and thriving woods product industry including not just dimensional lumber manufacturing but also a multitude of wood restoration byproducts facilities. The new Katerra factory will initially produce Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT) with plans to expand into production of additional mass timber products in the future. This facility is the company’s first mass timber production line and features the largest CLT press currently in operation globally, as well as easy access to rail lines and interstate highways for ease of transport options” (<https://www.katerra.com/factories/>). The Forest Service has adopted many tools and programs including embracing new legislation for streamlining environmental analysis and adopting the latest science and technology with LiDAR for better project planning. The agency has partnered with the State of Idaho via Good Neighbor Authority and have 5 timber sales now on the books auctioned and administered by Idaho Department of Lands.

The only challenges foreseen would be a down turn in the economy that resulted in decreased demand for wood products. Although markets are slightly soft currently having so many options

for delivery of wood products puts IPNF in a good place with the diverse audience. Maintaining the existing infrastructure is an always present goal on the forest.

The utilization strategy for biomass and small diameter trees and whether this relies on existing or planned markets. Virtually all timber sale offerings whether auctioned by the US Forest Service or State of Idaho include small tree and topwood biomass utilization in one form or another. In addition we continue to utilize stewardship contracting to improve communities while capturing the value of the local wood products.

CFLR, as demonstrated in KVRI, bolsters the program and provides for more opportunities including biomass utilization, when markets get tight these products can sometimes be harder to get removed from the forest. With CFLR funds can be leveraged. Support is needed to continue utilizing those resources for communities and fuel reduction.

Collaboration

The Joint Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Proposal includes the following collaborative partners that work across the Idaho Panhandle National Forest: The Panhandle Forest Collaborative (PFC), the Shoshone- Benewah Forest Collaborative, the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI) which includes the Boundary County Commissioners, the City of Bonners Ferry, and the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho. Additionally, The State of Idaho, through the Idaho Department of Lands, has come along side of the Forest Service throughout Idaho and has offered capacity, through the Good Neighbor Authority program, to assist the IPNFs and other Forests to implement their Forest Plans.

The Northern Idaho Shared Stewardship Priority Landscape is a focus area within the State. Landowners, counties, tribes and other interested stakeholders are being convened to align treatments on state & private lands with the National Forest System lands to provide the greatest cross-boundary impact to achieve shared goals. Doubling the acres treated on National Forest System lands throughout the State is a key component of the Idaho Shared Stewardship Agreement.

The Shared Stewardship priority landscape and this CFLR proposed project overlap with many project areas on the Forest that Tribes have or are engaging in. The IPNF will continue to work with Tribes and have conversations around cross boundary priorities to learn which landscapes (and/or projects) which Tribes want to engage with, and understanding each Tribes' priorities and opportunities for cross-boundary work. The IPNF has had a close working relationship with the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho (KTOI) through the KVRI CFLR project. KTOI is heavily engaged in that effort and are interested in working on this new proposal as well. The IPNF and KTOI have participated in multiple conversations around the new GNA authorities that pertain to Tribes in the 2018 Farm Bill. The Forest recently participated in government-to-government consultation with both the KTOI and CDA Tribe and provided an update on the status of the CFLR proposal and next steps. Both Tribes are interested in engaging with this CFLR project and are interested in opportunities to work together and use whichever authorities would provide the best avenue to work together. The Forest will be meeting with the Kalispell Tribe in January and will invite the Tribe to engage.

In July of 2019, representatives of the three collaboratives that work across the IPNF reached out to the staff on the IPNF inquiring about the opportunities and possibilities associated with preparing a CFLR proposal. Several check in calls and individual meetings with representatives of the collaboratives were held to determine if there was general interest and support in working together to prepare a proposal. In mid-August of 2019, representatives from the three collaboratives, interested stakeholders, and staff from the State of Idaho participated in a working session meeting. A professional facilitator assisted the group and the members in identifying values for restoration, project area ideas, objectives for working together as a group, and issue resolution. It was determined by the group that there was wide acceptance for working together across the entire Idaho Panhandle National Forests and that there was extreme value in engaging the three existing collaboratives to successfully design and implement a CFLR proposal.

The Joint collaboratives proposal is supported by a wide array of interests and perspectives in part because of the nature of the three collaboratives and their focus in interests spanning the entire IPNFs. Originally KVRI was formed as a Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) in 2001, under a Joint Powers Agreement between the Tribe, City and County - the designated co-chairs included the Kootenai Tribal Chairperson, Boundary County Commissioner and Mayor of Bonners Ferry with an additional nine appointed Board members. The committee made a commitment to the collaborative process in their desire to work with the community on natural resource issues. The original focus was on the Clean Water Act and TMDLs as a Court order required that a TMDL be completed by 2004, for the Lower Kootenai River, and some tributaries, and for the Moyie River. The Resource Advisory Committee formed to serve as the Watershed Advisory Group (WAG) for the Lower Kootenai River and Moyie River TMDL process, and was officially recognized/appointed by the State Director of IDEQ. As the RAC became more organized, a name was voted on and the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative was born. Now, nearly twenty years later, KVRI continues to hold monthly Board meetings, and regular subcommittee meetings (Forestry, TMDL, Wildlife-Auto Collision, Wetland Riparian, Burbot, and Grizzly Bear Conservation), involving more than twenty partner organizations, a variety of stakeholders and cross boundary property owners.

The Panhandle Forest Collaborative focuses on issues primarily within the Sandpoint, Priest Lake and portions of the Coeur d'Alene River Ranger Districts, with the goals of reducing litigation, promoting sustainable operations, enhancing travel and recreation opportunities, maintaining infrastructure for timber, ranching and recreation, and conserving native ecosystems. The PFC is a diverse group of stakeholders and advisors which formed nine years ago. Members consist of representatives from several conservation groups (including but not limited to Idaho Conservation League, The Lands Council, friends of Scotchman Peaks and the National Turkey Federation). Other members include motorized and non-motorized recreation interests (Backcounty Anglers, Winter Riders, Idaho Trails Association, etc.) as well as Timber interests, a Bonner County Commissioner, not-for-profit civic groups and state forest and Fish and Wildlife representatives. The PFC works as a group to provide consensus recommendations for projects and forest plans which address our goals by building communication and connectivity between on-going local community efforts and county, state and federal agencies. The PFC has

worked on numerous successful restoration projects and is currently working with the IPNF on 10 projects.

The Shoshone Benewah Collaborative has a diverse array of interests and stakeholders that are represented, including: Shoshone & Benewah County Commissioners, Benewah County Natural Resources committee members, Water Rights Alliance, Horseman's Association, Sportsmen's Association, Forest Products industry, including the Idaho Forest Group, The Lands Council, conservation interest, State Agencies, including Idaho Fish & Game and the Idaho Department of Lands. Shoshone and Benewah Counties both contain large areas of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest. Having lived through the 1910 wildfires that burned over 3 million acres both counties are keenly aware of the need for a healthy forest that can have a reduced risk of uncharacteristic wildfire. The impetus to collaborate came from seeing a need to increase the pace and scale of forest restoration, and sustain the timber jobs in both counties and the region. The collaborative has a written Operations Manual (August 2017) that describes the organization and operating guidelines. Participating members have responsibilities that include participation in meetings and committees, overall collaborative decision-making, and defining strategic priorities. The participating members agree to operate under the guidelines in the operations manual, have signed the declaration of commitment, maintain active status, provide input from constituencies and communicate back to them; resolve internal conflicts with other members ; suggest ideas or initiatives, offer to take on leadership roles on ideas and initiatives ; provide technical resources, and commit to long-term involvement. The group has been involved with providing input to the Forest Service projects.

The three collaboratives come together at least annually with the IPNF to evaluate and update the 5 Year Vegetation Management Plan. These meetings have forged close ties between the collaboratives and the IPNF, and are unique in the national forest system. The three collaboratives also come together at the annual Idaho Forest Restoration Partnership meeting, which will be held in north Idaho in 2020. There is also crossover with members such as Idaho Forest Group, Idaho Conservation League and the Lands Council participating in two or three of the forest collaboratives. Other partners assist in accomplishing the outcomes desired by the collaboratives which include Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, US Fish and Wildlife Service, local and national trail associations, Back Country Horseman, anglers and other special interest groups.

Multi-party Monitoring

Restoring a forest's desired structure and function is a long-term process that begins with proposed restoration activities such as reintroducing fire, thinning, pruning, aquatic barrier and road removal, and other mechanical actions. Evaluation and monitoring of these restoration activities will provide knowledge and information to ensure goals and objectives are relevant throughout this project. The IPNF Forest plan monitoring will be used to inform discussion amongst the collaboratives. The collaboratives will conduct pre and post-treatment field trips and/or hold meetings and have discussions with Forest Service personnel to determine project effectiveness and accuracy of treatment activities.

Collaborative members, with input and guidance from Forest Service personnel, will develop questions related to individual projects and establish specific protocols designed for consistency, replicability, and public participation. Data collected during monitoring activities will contribute to our understanding of forest restoration projects and help inform and guide future projects and restoration work and will be useful in providing updates and information to stakeholders. In addition, evaluation and monitoring assists in determining the need to adjust goals and objectives or monitoring methods.

It is important that the collaboratives work together to agree on the appropriate selection of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of key results to determine if we are meeting the identified desired purpose and need of the project. Developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the collaboratives will aid in delineating expectations, commitments, goals, anticipated outcomes and resolving issues as they arise. This MOU will ensure equal participation and program fulfillment.

We anticipate monitoring progress towards development of a forested landscape that is manageable within the natural range of variability. This includes diversity of habitats, and human communities that are more resilient to high-severity wildfire, sustaining native and desirable terrestrial and aquatic communities, ensuring clean drinking water from source watersheds is abundant and contributing to restoration and wood fiber jobs for local communities.

There are no known areas of great uncertainty and/or risk from our treatments that we plan to monitor at this point. Periodic review of available federal and state monitoring reports will inform whether or not that is a valid view.

The desire to develop a multi-party monitoring process is embedded in the MOU. On a periodic basis, and not less than annually, the involved parties will engage the question of uncertainty and risk to develop a shared understanding of what that might be, based on recent experience. Outcomes that did not meet implementation or effectiveness expectations will be highlighted, discussed and best practices built into our next project involvement.

Key stakeholders are the membership of the forest collaboratives, parties to the MOU. This topic will be structured to fit into the regularly scheduled meetings.

The Forest Collaborative leadership will be key in development of monitoring questions, as will the local line officers. We are committed to adaptive learning and application of new knowledge. What we learn will inform design of the next projects.

We have not witnessed any bias; our members demonstrate integrity in development of project design recommendations. If a bias is noticed, MOU leadership will engage that issue and respond appropriately with the individual.

Readiness to Implement Strategy

The IPNF is ready to begin implementation of the strategy now with several project decisions completed. In addition the relationship with IDL to utilize GNA program revenue, generated

from the State auctioning federal timber, will continue to support environmental planning efforts and serve as a match for implementation of project activities. The Idaho Panhandle National Forests entered into a Supplemental Project Agreement with Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) December 15, 2016. We will have five GNA timber sales with IDL before the end of 2019 with a combined volume of approximately 31 MMBF treating almost 3,000 acres with an estimated value of \$7 million dollars.

Outside of timber sales we have completed or awarded 24 restoration-based activities utilizing IDLs contracting staff including NEPA support, common stand exams, marking/cruising, LiDAR, fire support, and weeds treatments. Other activities in contracting we are about to award include road improvements such as reconstruction and maintenance as well as pit crushing for road surfacing and aquatic passage improvement projects. We have 30 restoration-based activities identified for award in 20/21. The state has procured environmental survey and analysis support from 5 environmental firms that are expediting restoration efforts across the forest. Partnering with IDL provides us the ability to take on additional vegetation restoration projects.

The table below illustrates project work that has completed NEPA compared with treatments that are still in the planning process.

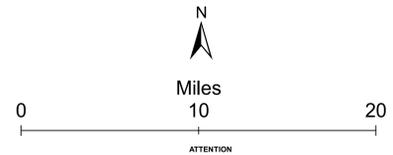
Treatment Type	NEPA Ready (acres)	In Planning (acres)
Natural Fuels	22,350	20,000
Mechanical Fuels	6,800	6,300
Precommercial Thinning, Pruning	11,660	10,000
Timber sale	1,099	23,421

Unit Capacity and Project Funding

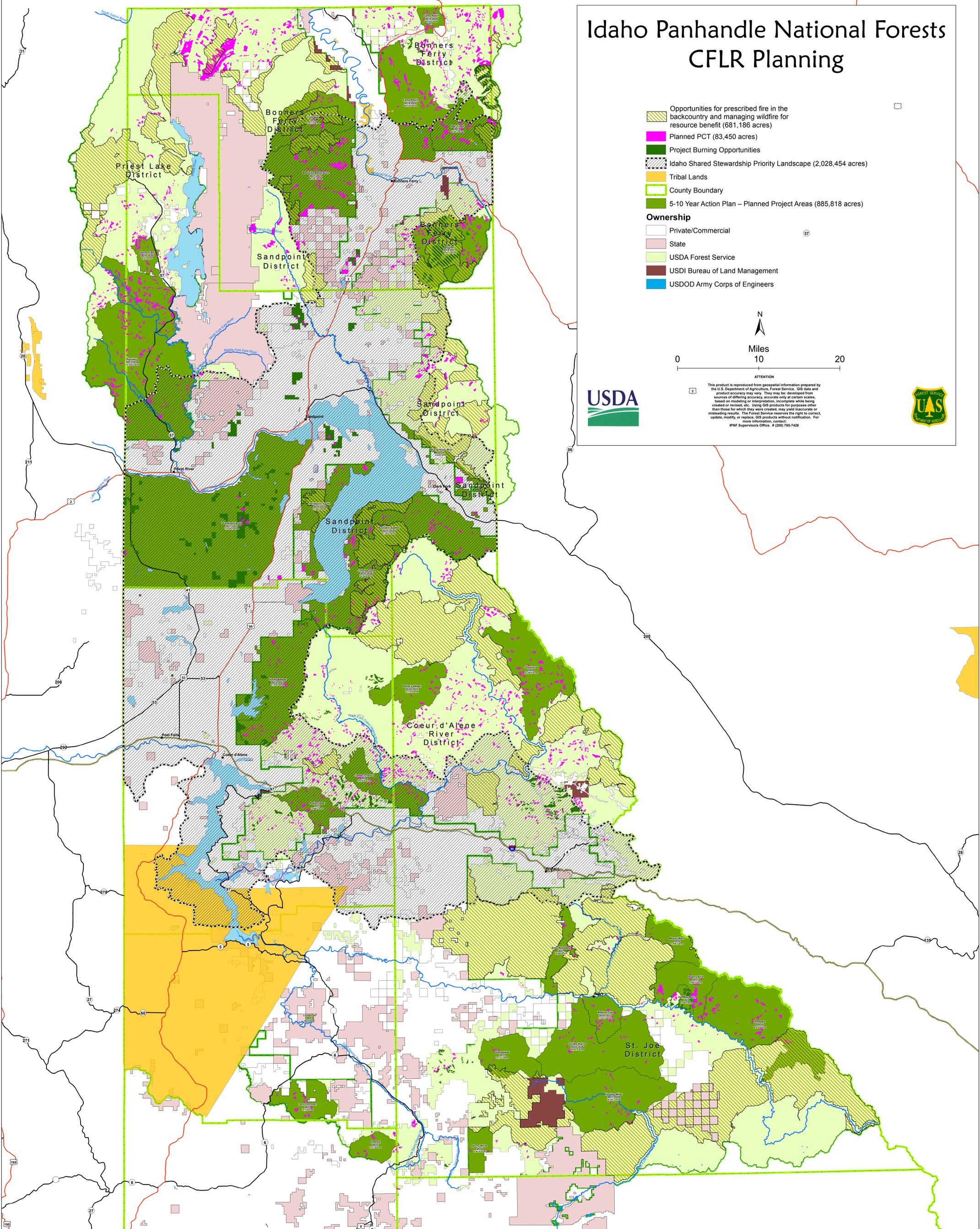
The IPNF is utilizing a variety of tools and partnerships to expand capacity to implement goals to improve forest conditions including GNA (with IDL, and expanding into agreement with Counties and Tribes), contracting, use of Enterprise resources, partnership agreements, and sharing staff resources with our neighboring forest (Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest). In addition, the IPNF is moving a portion of the organization towards project management skills to help facilitate project execution. There are a full suite of partners and industry to support this expanded work in North Idaho. The Restoration Partnership for the Coeur d'Alene Basin has a key interest in investing in restoration efforts for damaged watershed and has committed to investing in restoration of Beaver Creek. This commitment will allow for hundreds of thousands of dollars to assist with planning, design, and implementation of much needed watershed improvements that could be coupled with this CFLR proposal to achieve even greater outcomes for water quality, fisheries habitat, sediment reduction, and improved fishing opportunities for human use.

Idaho Panhandle National Forests CFLR Planning

-  Opportunities for prescribed fire in the backcountry and managing wildfire for resource benefit (681,186 acres)
 -  Planned PCT (83,450 acres)
 -  Project Burning Opportunities
 -  Idaho Shared Stewardship Priority Landscape (2,028,454 acres)
 -  Tribal Lands
 -  County Boundary
 -  5-10 Year Action Plan – Planned Project Areas (885,818 acres)
- Ownership**
-  Private/Commercial
 -  State
 -  USDA Forest Service
 -  USDI Bureau of Land Management
 -  USDOD Army Corps of Engineers



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CFLRP proposals are **not** expected to include ALL of the core treatment types below in their strategy - highlight those treatments that are core to your stated treatment objectives. Note that there are options to use "other" in this table.

Estimated treatments should include **all** planned treatments in the proposed CFLR landscape, regardless of landownership type. Provide an estimate of the % you expect to occur on NFS lands in column J, and list the other landownership types where you expect treatments to occur, if applicable, in

Core Restoration Treatment Types	Please briefly fill in additional background information for the prompts below	Year 1*	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Years 5-10	TOTAL	Key treatment objectives	Estimated % accomplished on NFS lands (across all ten years)	Other landownership types (other federal, tribal, state, private, etc.) where treatments will occur
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres)		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,000	100,000	Reduce hazardous fuels, mitigate wildfire effects, improve habitat, improve forest health	80	State, private, other federal lands
Mechanical Thinning (acres)	Includes pre-commercial thinning	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	50,000	Reduce hazardous fuels, mitigate wildfire effects, improve habitat, improve forest health	90	State, private, other federal lands
Prescribed Fire (acres)		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	50,000	Reduce hazardous fuels, mitigate wildfire effects, improve habitat, improve forest health	90	State, private, other federal lands
Other (acres)								Reduce hazardous fuels, mitigate wildfire effects, improve habitat, improve forest health		
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Outcomes - Acres treated to mitigate wildfire risk		10000	10000	10000	10000	60000	100000	Reduce hazardous fuels, mitigate wildfire effects, improve habitat, improve forest health	80	State, private, other federal lands
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Outcomes - WUI acres	WUI definition is found in CWPP for	4000	4000	4000	4000	24000	40000	Reduce hazardous fuels, mitigate wildfire effects, improve habitat, improve forest health	80	State, private, other federal lands
Invasive Species Management (acres)	Includes white pine blister rust pruning	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	9,600	16,000	Pruning to reduce occurrence, spread, and infestation of white pine blister rust for forest health	100	
Native Pest Management (acres)										
Road Decommissioning (miles)	System and non system roads	15	15	15	10	65	120	reduce sedimentation, improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat	100	
Road Maintenance and Improvement (miles)		400	400	400	400	2400	4000	reduce sedimentation, improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat. Safe access for public	100	
Road Reconstruction (miles)		25	25	25	25	150	250	reduce sedimentation, improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat. Safe access for public	100	
Trail Reconstruction (miles)		10	10	10	10	60	100	reduce sedimentation, improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat. Safe access for public	100	
Wildlife Habitat Restoration (acres)		4000	4000	4000	4000	24000	40000	Terrestrial habitat improvement that obtain desired habitat condition for wildlife through various treatments including fuels and mechanical	100	
Crossing Improvements (number)		3	3	3	3	18	30	Number crossings improved, replaced, or removed to improve aquatic organism passage (AOP) or hydrologic function.	100	
In-Stream Fisheries Improvement (miles)		4	12	4	12	48	80	Structural or non-structural improvements in streams for biological capacity and enhanced fish or aquatic species habitat.	100	
Lake Habitat Improvement (acres)										
Riparian Area Improvements (acres)		30	30	30	30	180	270	Acres of riparian habitat with improved physical structure or ecological function.	100	
Soil and Watershed resources enhanced or maintained (acres)		5000	5000	5000	5000	30000	50000	Acres of treatments to protect, maintain, improve or restore water or soil resources. Includes treatments focused on soil productivity; the quality and quantity of surface or ground water resources; or timing of water flows. Could include land treatments, structures and/or other non-structural measures.	100	
Priority watersheds moved to improved condition class (number)		0	0	0	0	0	0			
Stand Improvement (acres)	Includes pre-commercial thinning and white pine blister rust pruning	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	19,800	33,000	PCT and pruning as high priority SI activities to maintain or increase the dominance of seral/intolerant tree species	90	State, private, other federal lands
Reforestation and Revegetation (acres)	Planting and certification of naturals	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,800	8,800	Restore priority seral/intolerant tree species after timber harvest, salvage, and natural disturbance	80	State, private, other federal lands
Timber Harvest (acres)**	70% skyline and 30% ground based	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	10,000	Restoration of vegetation (white pine)	80	State, private, other federal lands
Rangeland Vegetation Improvement (acres)		400	400	400	400	2400	4000	prescribed fire and herbicide	100	
Abandoned Mine Reclamation/Remediation		1	1	1	1	6	10	mitigate for public safety and provide wildlife habitat	100	
Other										
Other										

*Assume funding requested for Year 1 will be allocated in February 2020 at the earliest

**Note that timber volume produced from the treatment is estimated in a separate attachment - Attachment C.

CFRLP Proposal Attachment C: Utilization of Forest Restoration Byproducts

***Note that acres treated includes all acres treated within the CFLRP boundary. However, the projected annual harvested volume is only for NFS lands.**

Fiscal Year	Estimate of acres treated annually that will generate restoration byproducts	Total projected annual harvested volume (ccf) from NFS lands	Expected percentage commercially utilized* from NFS lands
2020	1,307	39,077	66%
2021	1,771	64,600	79%
2022	1,667	57,950	77%
2023	2,283	66,500	80%
2024	2,817	69,667	81%
2025	2,347	68,400	81%
2026	2,633	68,400	81%
2027	2,817	69,667	81%
2028	2,347	68,400	81%
2029	2,633	68,400	81%
TOTALS:	22,622	641,060	

*Estimated % of TOTAL acres accomplished on NFS lands:
Estimated % of TOTAL acres accomplished on other landownerships within the CFLRP boundary:*

*Commercially utilized refers to the volume you expect to sell across all product classes (sawtimber, biomass, firewood, etc.)

Forest Service staff representative(s) working with collaborative: (Please provide list of key staff):

Matt Davis and his staff, Dan Scaife and his staff

Collaborative Group:

Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI)

Collaborative Member/Partner Name	Organizational Affiliation (if applicable)	Was this person involved in proposal development?	Primary Issue Category	Second Issue Category	Third Issue Category	If "other," briefly describe
Dan Dinning	Boundary County	Yes	Forest Products	County	Youth	
David Sims	City of Bonners Ferry	Yes	Watershed	Community Development	Forest Products	
Gary Aitken	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	Yes	Tribal	Wildlife	Watershed	
Sandy Ashworth	Social/Cultural/Historical	Yes	Community Development	Wildlife	Watershed	
Chip Corsi	Idaho Fish and Game	Yes	State	Forest Products	Wildlife	
Jim Cadnum	Industrial/Forest	Yes	County	Forest Products	Forest Products	
Kennon McClintock	Conservationist/Environmental	Yes	Environmental	Forest Products	Wildlife	
Bob Blanford	Business/Industry	Yes	Forest Products	Recreation (non-motorized)	Wildlife	
Dave Wattenbarger	Soil Conservation/Landowner	Yes	Forest Products	Wildlife	Federal	
Jeanne Higgins	US Forest Service	Yes	Federal	Fire Management	Watershed	
Ed Atkins	Corporate Agriculture/Landowner	Yes	County	Recreation/Motorized	Community Development	
Tim Dougherty - Alternate Business/Industry	Business/Industry Alt.	Yes	Forest Products	Recreation/Motorized	Wilderness	
Angela Cooper - Alternate Co Chair	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho - Alt.	Yes	Environmental	Tribal	Wildlife	Youth

Forest Service staff representative(s) working with collaborative: (Please provide list of key staff):

Matt Davis and his staff, Dan Scaife and his staff

Collaborative Group:

Panhandle Forest Collaborative (PFC)

Collaborative Member/Partner Name	Organizational Affiliation (if applicable)	Was this person involved in proposal development?	Primary Issue Category	Second Issue Category	Third Issue Category	If "other," briefly describe
Eric Nave	Idaho Forest Group	Yes	Forest Products	Wildlife	Recreation (non-motorized)	
Jeff Connolly	Bonner County Commissioner	No	Forest Products	County	Recreation (motorized)	
Laura Wolf	Idaho Department of Fish and Game	Yes	Wildlife	State		
Philip Hough	Friends of Scotchman Peaks Wilderness	No	Wilderness	Environmental	Recreation (non-motorized)	
Liz Johnson-Gebhardt	Priest Community Forest Connection	Yes	Environmental	Community Development	Other	Stakeholder Engagement
Mike Petersen	The Lands Council	Yes	Environmental	Watershed	Wilderness	Legislation
Brad Smith	Idaho Conservation League	No	Environmental	Watershed	Wildlife	
Travis Icardo	Backcountry Hunters and Anglers	Yes	Other	Recreation (non-motorized)	Wildlife	Public lands and access
Tom Dabrowski	Idaho Trails Association	No	Recreation	Environmental	Fire control	Drinking Water
Alan Harper	Idaho Forest Group	Yes	Forest Products	Watershed	Wildlife	
Kurt Dyroff	National Wild Turkey Federation	No	Other	Wildlife	Watershed	Conservation
Jeff Bynum	Backcountry Hunters and Anglers	No	State	Federal	Wildlife	
Mike Gaertner	Lake City Trail Alliance	No	Recreation (non-motorized)	Tourism	Other	Conservation
Peg Polichio	State of Idaho/GNA	Yes	State	Forest Products	State	Wildfire preparation

Forest Service staff

representative(s) working with collaborative: (Please provide list of key staff):

Matt Davis and his staff, Dan Scaife and his staff

Collaborative Group:

Shoshone-Benewah

Collaborative Member/Partner Name	Organizational Affiliation (if applicable)	Was this person involved in proposal development?	Primary Issue Category	Second Issue Category	Third Issue Category	If "other," briefly describe
Reid Alf	Idaho Forest Group	Yes	Forest Products	Forest Products	Other	watershed health
Jack Buell	Benewah County BOCC	Yes	County	Forest Products	Environmental	Restoration
Peg Carver	BC Natural Resource Team	Yes	County	Forest Products	Environmental	Forest Health
John Hansen	Shoshone County BOCC	Yes	County	Forest Products	Environmental	Wildfire preparation
Dean Johnson	BC Natural Resource Team	Yes	County	Forest Products	Environmental	Forest Health
Dan Martinson	Shoshone County BOCC	Yes	County	Forest Products	Environmental	Forest Health
Mike Petersen	The Lands Council	Yes	Environmental	Forest Products	County	Wildfire preparation
Peg Polichio	State of Idaho/GNA	Yes	State	Forest Products	State	Wildfire preparation
Karen Roetter	Sen. Mike Crapo	Yes	Federal	Forest Products	Forest Health	Wildfire preparation
Pam Secord	BC Natural Resource Team	Yes	County	Forest Products	Forest Health	Wildfire preparation
Leslie Stanley	SC Horseman Association	Yes	County	Forest Health	Forest Health	Wildfire preparation
Robin Stanley	SC Sportsment Association	Yes	County	Forest Products	Forest Health	Wildfire preparation
Ed Wingert	Idaho Department of Lands	Yes	State	Forest Health	Forest Products	Watershed health

Letter of Commitment
By and Between
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative
Panhandle Forest Collaborative
and
Shoshone Benewah Forest Health Collaborative

The Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative, the Panhandle Forest Collaborative, and the Shoshone Benewah Forest Health Collaborative are pleased to submit this letter of commitment to the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Program. All three collaboratives are dedicated individually to addressing forestry resources within our communities, using a landscape approach, while building connectivity between these communities and local, state and federal agencies. We share a common goal to make our forest lands ecologically, economically and socially sustainable.

Forming this joint-collaborative allows us to combine our strengths and work together in the true spirit of the CFLR Program. The three collaboratives, as one, will continue to bring together key players with varied interests, affiliations, experience and knowledge. County, city, state, federal, tribal, private and industrial landowners, conservationists and environmentalists are some of the many interests represented in this newly formed joint-collaborative effort. In combining our skills and experience, we provide a strong foundation with a commitment to develop and implement the proposal.

With decisions made by consensus, our three groups are committed, through a Memorandum of Understanding, to engaging all stakeholders and partners, each of whom bring diversity and cross-boundary ownership to the table. With strong partnerships, we will work to develop restoration projects that create diverse and resilient landscapes. We will commit to ongoing communication and collaboration at regularly scheduled meetings, both as individual groups and in our newly developed joint effort. Furthermore, we will commit to multi-party monitoring efforts, working with Forest Service personnel, to ensure restoration projects are meeting the goals and objectives set forth.

Three collaboratives joining forces will form a strong, diverse and experienced partnership, provide a forum for robust engagement with stakeholders, and utilize our combined skills to form an outcome-based strategy.

Thank you for your time and consideration.



Dan Dinning, Boundary County

12/10/19

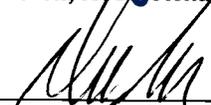
Date



Gary Aitken, Jr, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

12/17/19

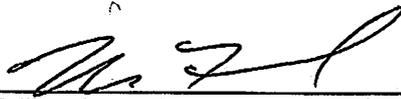
Date



David Sims, City of Bonners Ferry

12/12/19

Date



Mike Fitzgerald, Shoshone County

12/2/29
Date

Letter of Commitment – Point of Contact (POC)
Idaho Collaborative – CFLRP New Proposal

Rhonda Vogl

Administrative Director, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Phone: 208-267-3519

Email: rvogl@kootenai.org



Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

P.O. Box 1269
100 Circle Drive
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
Ph# (208) 267-3519
Fax (208) 267-2960

November 21, 2019

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Support for Joint Collaborative CFLRP Proposal

Kootenai Tribe elders pass down the history of the beginning of time, which tells that the Ktunaxa people were created by Quilxka Nupika, the Supreme Being, and placed on earth to keep the Creator-Spirit's Covenant – to guard and keep the land forever. The Kootenai have never lost sight of their original purpose as guardians of the land.

The Kootenai Tribe and the United States Forest Service enjoy a close working relationship and collaborate often on issues of common concern to protect the National Forest System lands within Ktunaxa (Kootenai) Territory, which includes the Idaho Panhandle and Kootenai National Forests. Management of the National Forests within the Territory is important to fulfill our Covenant with the Creator to keep and guard the land forever.

The Kootenai Tribe entered into a Joint Powers Agreement with the City of Bonners Ferry and Boundary County to form the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative in 2001. Since its inception, the KVRI collaborative has served as a Watershed Advisory Group, designated by Idaho DEQ; and a sounding board for community involvement by bringing key players to the table to work closely with the Forest Service on forest restoration through CFLR projects.

It makes sense to now capitalize on the momentum and success of KVRI, by expanding and sharing those collaborative strengths through a partnership with Panhandle Forest Collaborative and Shoshone Benewah Forest Health Collaborative, both of whom share the vision of creating landscapes that are diverse and resilient, providing wildlife habitat, watershed benefits, and recreational opportunities. Focus of this joint collaborative proposal is on the Northern Idaho Shared Stewardship Priority Landscape and the Idaho Panhandle National Forests within the forest boundary.

The Kootenai Tribe supports the joint venture of the three collaboratives, and recognizes the benefits of joining forces to accomplish landscape-scale forest restoration projects that cross multiple jurisdictions, reduce wildfire risk, protect and restore watersheds and reduce the spread of invasive species.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gary Aitken, Jr.", is written over the "Sincerely yours," text.

Gary Aitken, Jr.
Chairman, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

COEUR D'ALENE STAFF OFFICE
3284 W. Industrial Loop
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: 208-769-1525
Fax: 208-769-1524



DUSTIN L. MILLER,
DIRECTOR
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS
Brad Little, Governor
Lawrence E. Denney, Secretary of State
Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General
Brandon D. Woolf, State Controller
Sherri Ybarra, Sup't of Public Instruction

January 6, 2020

Leanne Marten
Regional Forester, Northern Region
26 Fort Missoula Road
Missoula, MT 59804

Dear Leanne,

On behalf of the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Collaborative Forest Restoration Program (CFLRP) Tier 2 Application.

The Idaho Department of Lands manages approximately 2.4 million acres of State endowment trust lands. These lands were granted to the State through various Territorial Acts and upon statehood by the federal government for the express purpose of maximizing returns to the trust beneficiaries - the largest trust beneficiary being K-12 public schools. Healthy, resilient forests are essential to accomplishing this mandate. Ninety-four percent (94%) of forested state endowment lands abut National Forest System (NFS) lands and we are responsible for fire management on over six million acres of forestlands across the state. We have been neighbors with the US Forest Service since 1919, a full century just this year.

Our partnership has recently been elevated to an entirely new level through our ambitious 4-year-old Good Neighbor Authority program, and more recently, through the Shared Stewardship initiative. Exactly one year ago this week, Governor Little and Department of Agriculture Undersecretary Hubbard, yourself, Regional Forester Rasure and IDL Director Miller signed the Idaho Shared Stewardship Agreement, committing to these four goals:

- Jointly work with other stakeholders - federal, state, tribal, non-governmental organizations, communities, and universities - to help identify land management priorities and desired outcomes, using all available authorities and active management tools.
- Collaborate on mutually agreed upon projects and other work within priority landscapes identified through federal and state planning documents, such as National Forests land management plans and Idaho State Forest Action Plan, that reduce fuels and wildfire risk to communities, create and sustain jobs, and improve forest health and resiliency. Such projects may be defined within separate agreements(s).

- The Forest Service and IDL will jointly identify a list of initial projects, with a target of two projects, one in northern Idaho and one in southern Idaho (by April 2019 - actually accomplished by July 1, 2019). The two projects will be at a meaningful landscape-scale and will be focused in areas where the Forest Service and IDL have active Good Neighbor Authority relationships and agreements underway.
- By 2025, the partners will work to double the annual acres treated through active management on National Forests and promote cross-boundary work on other lands within priority landscapes that reduce fuels and wildfire risk to communities, produce additional fiber, create and sustain jobs, and improve forest health and resiliency.

Together, at every scale, we have augmented communications and are diligently making good on these commitments.

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests, in cooperation with their three active Forest collaboratives, and with us, has developed a new CFLRP Tier 2 application that is consistent with Idaho's interests as articulated in the Agreement. We have been actively engaged in the development of their CFLRP proposal since day one.

The CFLRP Boundary is the Forest boundary with primary focus on the Northern Idaho Shared Stewardship Priority Landscape and IPNF Five-year Action Plan. This focused effort on NFS lands will increase resilience to insect and diseases, reduce hazardous fuels near our at-risk communities and will contribute needed fiber to our forest products markets.

See Attachment 1 for estimates of treatments on state, private-industrial and private non-industrial lands in the priority landscape. These estimates were provided to your staff as background to our request for 2020 national supplemental funds. We will be focusing our cross-boundary work in this immediate area, adjacent to and intermixed with NFS lands.

I have every confidence that the IPNF's excellent leadership team, working jointly with the three Forest collaboratives and us, will in fact, lead the way throughout the State toward achieving our mutual socio-economic and environmental goals identified in our Agreement. The Idaho Department of Lands stands in solid support to this CFLRP application.

Sincerely,



David Groeschl
Deputy Director and State Forester
Idaho Department of Lands

CC:

Jeanne Higgins, Forest Supervisor, Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Peg Polichio, IDL Shared Stewardship Coordinator



Dec 2, 2019

To: CFLRP Advisory Panel

Re: Support for Joint Collaborative CFLRP Proposal

Dear Panel,

The Lands Council is a non-profit conservation organization with a long history of collaboration with several National Forests, including the Idaho Panhandle (IPNF). The Lands Council believes that collaboration with the Idaho Panhandle National Forest is critical to gaining support for landscape scale restoration.

We support the IPNF's CFLRP proposal as members of the Panhandle Forest Collaborative and Shoshone Benewah Forest Health Collaborative, both of whom share the vision of creating landscapes that are diverse and resilient, providing wildlife habitat, watershed benefits, and recreational opportunities. We also acknowledge the value and experience the Kootenai Valley Resource institute has brought to the IPNF with their CFLRP project. We hope this proposal will complement and expand forest and watershed restoration and resiliency.

The Lands Council recognizes the benefits of joining forces to accomplish landscape-scale forest restoration projects that cross multiple jurisdictions, reduce wildfire risk, protect and restore watersheds and reduce the spread of invasive species.

We look forward to working with the IPNF and increasing the pace and scale of restoration!

Sincerely yours,

Mike Petersen, Executive Director

Shared Stewardship Estimated Annual Treatment Acres

North Idaho Priority Landscape

Total Acreage	Ownership	Treatment Type	Annual Acreage Treated	Funding
144,400	State Endowment Lands	Commercial Forest Treatment	3,000	Endowments
		Precommercial Thinning	1,000	Endowments
248,350	Private Industrial	Commercial Forest Treatment	7,500	Private
		Precommercial Thinning	2,500	Private

796,750	Private Non-Industrial*	Hazard Fuel Treatments	1,000	\$750,000 of USFS grant funds would be used to conduct hazard fuel treatments on non-industrial private lands through partnerships with counties, NRCS and private landowners.
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* Less than 50% of the Private Non-Industrial acreage is forested.

South Idaho Priority Landscape

Total Acreage	Ownership	Treatment Type	Annual Acreage Treated	Funding
169,100	State Endowment Lands	Commercial Forest Treatment	2,000	Endowments
		Precommercial Thinning	500	Endowments
137,537	Private Industrial	Commercial Forest Treatment	1,500	Private
		Precommercial Thinning	250	Private

667,063	Private Non-Industrial*	Hazard Fuel Treatments	500	\$750,000 of USFS grant funds would be used to conduct hazard fuel treatments on non-industrial private lands through partnerships with counties, NRCS and private landowners.
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* Less than 50% of the Private Non-Industrial acreage is forested.

NOTE: \$2 million per year of USFS grant funds would include \$500,000 for capacity (staffing, travel, etc.) and \$1.5 million for treatments on private non-industrial lands through partnerships with counties, NRCS and private landowners.

Complete the table below and respond to the question at the bottom of the tab.

For 2010 Project extensions, fill in the annual funding request for the number of years requested for the extension (up to 10)

Fiscal Year 1*	Funding Planned/Requested
Partner fund contributions on NFS lands	\$150,000
Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	\$150,000
Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	\$1,050,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	\$300,000
Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands	\$1,650,000
CFLRP Funding Request	\$1,500,000
Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands	\$1,500,000
Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	\$604,500
Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	\$80,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands	
Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands	\$684,500

***Assume funding requested for Year 1 will be allocated in February 2020 at the earliest**

Fiscal Year 2	Funding Planned/Requested
Partner fund contributions on NFS lands	\$350,000
Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	\$350,000
Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	\$1,050,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	\$300,000
Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands	\$2,050,000
CFLRP Funding Request	\$1,500,000
Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands	\$1,500,000
Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	\$510,000
Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	\$80,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands	
Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands	\$590,000

Fiscal Year 3	Funding Planned/Requested
Partner fund contributions on NFS lands	\$400,000
Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	\$150,000
Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	\$1,050,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	\$300,000
Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands	\$1,650,000
CFLRP Funding Request	\$1,500,000
Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands	\$1,500,000
Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	\$510,000
Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	\$80,000

USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands

Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands \$590,000

Fiscal Year 4	Funding Planned/Requested
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Partner fund contributions on NFS lands	\$400,000
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Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	\$150,000
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Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	\$1,050,000
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USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	\$300,000
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Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands \$1,650,000

CFLRP Funding Request	\$1,500,000
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Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands \$1,500,000

Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	\$510,000
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Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	\$80,000
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USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands	\$590,000
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Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands \$590,000

Fiscal Years 5-10	Funding Planned/Requested
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Partner fund contributions on NFS lands	\$900,000
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Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	\$150,000
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Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	\$6,300,000
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USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	\$1,800,000
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Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands \$9,150,000

CFLRP Funding Request	\$9,000,000
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Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands \$9,000,000

Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	\$3,030,000
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Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	\$480,000
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USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands	\$3,510,000
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Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands \$3,510,000

Please provide an **estimate of any funding needed for NEPA and environmental compliance** in support of the CFLRP Project. You may copy/paste the response to the Tier 1 template and/or elaborate with additional details as needed. *NOTE: CFLN can only be used for implementation and monitoring (not planning).*

Generally, we expect the NEPA analysis to support this work to be funded out of the regular allocation and program of work for the IPNF. In addition we have the opportunity with our GNA relationship with IDL to utilize program revenue generated from the State auctioning federal timber that has and will continue to support our environmental planning effort.

The signature(s) below on the Tier 2 proposal reflects the Forest Supervisor's awareness of the eligibility, implementation, and monitoring requirements for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP), as described in the Application Process Overview and Criteria for Tier 2 document. Prior CFLRP evaluations have highlighted the importance of leadership intent and support for CFLRP strategy implementation and a commitment to continued collaboration through project implementation and monitoring. The signature below is taken to reflect the units' support for and commitment to the CFLRP project as outlined in the Tier 2 proposal.



12/19/19

Jeanne Higgins, Forest Supervisor
Idaho Panhandle National Forest