Northeast Washington Selkirks

(Or as we call it: NEW Selkirks)

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project

Proposal for Funding

January 2020

Contents

NEW Selkirks CFLRP Tier 2 Proposal

Executive Summary

The Northeast Washington Selkirks area is located in the northeast corner of Washington State. We have learned a lot over the last 8 years from our current CFLRP and have chosen a landscape where we will be even more successful. The Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020 CFLRP gave us insight on how often landscapes should be treated, funding opportunities, and capacity building. This area has numerous partnerships to contribute towards the 50/50 match. The area is undergoing active restoration currently and will have new projects planned and implemented during the course of the next 10 years. The Colville National Forest has a robust accelerated restoration program supported and assisted by a 17 year relationship with one of the first and most effective forest collaboratives. Major initiatives in the program include Good Neighbor partnerships, Tribal Forest Protection Act projects, 10 year stewardship projects, watershed condition framework, and Joint Chief's opportunities. Capacity is increased through partnerships agreements, mixed agency interdisciplinary teams, enterprise teams, and third party contracting.

Proposal Overview

1. Project Map Description

Lying in the very northeast corner of Washington, the NEW Selkirks project covers approximately 339,000 rugged, mountainous acres, with 78% managed by the Colville National Forest (CNF). The Pend Oreille River flows through the heart of the project, with the communities of Metaline Falls, Metaline, and Ione along its banks. Dams on the Pend Oreille River provide power to the residents of Pend Oreille County (Box Canyon Dam) and the residents of Seattle (Boundary Dam). The NEW Selkirks has an exciting and vibrant wood utilization industry within close proximity to the project landscape as shown Attachment A.

The Colville National Forest's natural resources drive the economy. Attachment A also shows different land allocations from the Colville National Forest's 2019 Forest Plan (USDA, 2019). Congressionally designated wilderness, recommended wilderness, and backcountry roadless areas make up 44% of the Forest Service Lands (solid gray polygons). Treatments in these areas will be limited to wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and reducing impacts from recreation use. Other Forest Service lands (hatched polygons) will receive a spectrum of restoration treatments to move the landscape toward the historical range of variability and provide for a more resilient landscape. Strategically placed treatments within a footprint of approximately 100,000 acres will benefit the entire landscape.

2. Rationale for defining the landscape boundaries.

Monitoring from our current CFLRP showed a need for treatments and follow-up treatments approximately every 20 years to reduce fuel loading, benefit wildlife, and maintain access infrastructure. Results are posted on our Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020 Monitoring Webpage. Our current CFLRP also helped us refine our Forest-wide planning and implementation schedule. In 2018, the CNF produced a 20-year strategic plan, including a map and schedule, for completing planning on all watersheds on the Forest within the next 20 years. The project area boundaries are based on watershed, forest plan management areas, and land ownership. Whole watershed planning for the west half of the area is NEPA-ready, while the east half will have NEPA completed within the lifespan of this project. The entire area is NEPA ready for aquatic restoration. The Forest has been very successful in completing NEPA due to support from our local collaborative and have stayed on schedule with project work. We have very little shelf stock, because we are so successful at selling our sales, contracting our restoration projects, and implementing fuel treatments. Our accomplishments in the

first few years are less than future years since more projects will be through NEPA. The Colville NF is recognized throughout the Region as a Forest that can get things done. We specifically have included areas of backcountry and wilderness to provide for innovative restoration projects in those areas such as wildland fire resilience, improved aquatic function and reconnecting people to their landscapes for ecosystem enhancements. The NEW Selkirks is a landscape where restoration is achievable over the lifespan of the CFLRP funding.

3. Broader Perspective / Shared Stewardship

Shared stewardship is the way of life for Northeast Washington land management. Local and tribal governments fully support restoration actions. Especially important are efforts to increase forest resiliency to climate change, improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat, reduce impacts from recreation, and support traditional/cultural practices. These efforts, while producing diverse and landscape-compatible economic outputs, provide a highly desirable lifestyle backdrop in these counties. This area contains most of the CNF's priority watersheds next up on our 20-year plan. Consistent with Washington's Department of Natural Resources' (WADNR) 20 Year Forest Health Strategic Plan (FHSP), treating these watersheds (medium to highest risk) will reduce forest losses and attract state grants to increase the pace and scale of restoration. A 90,000 acre cross-boundary, multi-agency/tribe and CNF partnership project Sx^{w}uytn (Sue-Wee-Tin)-Kaniksu Connections, south of this project area, demonstrates our commitment to shared stewardship. Two hydropower projects and one hydropower license surrender within the project area resulted in environmental mitigations mandated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. These mitigations focus on aquatic and terrestrial restoration activities in subwatersheds, strongly supporting CNF actions within this project proposal. This project is a perfect match of partners and opportunities to treat all resources in an entire landscape.

4. Economic, Social, and Ecological Context

This project would provide significant economic input into economically depressed communities. The project area is mostly in Pend Oreille (*pond-a-ray)* County with a small portion in Stevens County. The economy is largely driven by natural resources: logging, wood products manufacturing, and outdoor recreation-based activity. The per capita county income is ~$36,000 (2017).

Pend Oreille County (pop. 13,100) is a rural labor market with only 3,036 jobs as of 2017. Consequently, about a third of the employed residents work outside the county. Suburban expansion of Spokane explains part of this, but it also reflects a higher level of commuting by residents for jobs outside the county. On July 31, 2019, the county lost 200 family wage jobs when the Pend Oreille Mine closed within the center of the proposed area. From 2012 through 2016, 16.2% of Pend Oreille County was living below the Federal Poverty Level, much higher than the 11% percent average for Washington state. For Stevens County, over the same period, 14.3% of the population was living below the poverty level. The unemployment rate as of June 2019 was 7.2% in Pend Oreille County and 6.6% in Stevens County, compared to the WA rate of 4.5%. Significant employers near the project area are Vaagen Brothers Lumber with mills in both counties and Ponderay Newsprint in Pend Oreille County. Over 21% of the housing units in the County are considered seasonal. Housing units have increased 30% since 1990 in Pend Oreille County. Seventy-five percent of new units are dispersed in the WUI.

The Forest has a rich history of working across boundaries with our partners with the goal of shared stewardship. The Forest has six Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) projects administered by the WADNR. We have cross-boundary prescribed fire agreements with the WADNR, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS); and similar work with the Tribes on Reserve Treaty Right Lands. The NEW Selkirks includes lands benefitting from our robust Kalispel Tribe partnership. We partner with the U.S. Border Patrol on road restoration and communication towers. Wildlife monitoring (mainly grizzly bears) occurs in cooperation with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Idaho Fish and Game, and the British Columbia Ministry of Environment. Other partnerships include universities, the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, noxious weed control boards, counties, our local forest collaborative (Northeast Washington Forest Coalition/ NEWFC), the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, and a county commissioner-led Tri-County Forest Group.

Historically, the CNF was deeply entrenched in the ‘timber wars’ of the 1980s and 1990s. In 2002, members of the local timber industry and conservationists formed a collaborative to overcome the deadlock. This model has become extremely successful, enabling the CNF to become a national leader in both product and restoration outcomes. This intensive work, far beyond expected capacity for a Forest of this size, requires constant relationship building and honing, as well as a commitment to success by all parties.

The Kalispel Tribe’s reservation is near the project area. Their traditional use areas permeate the whole region. Tribal elders have stated although they are not sustainable on their own reserved lands, they are ‘collaboratively sustainable’ with the support of, and access to the lands and resources surrounding their reservation.

The NEW Selkirks has the highest concentrated recreation use on the CNF. County commissioners and the Economic Development Council are actively promoting the County as an outstanding place to locate a business because of advanced infrastructure, excellent outdoor lifestyle benefits, and its “unique blend of pioneer spirit, visitor amenities, and small-town hospitality.” Both organizations focus on building recreation attractiveness as a sustainable economic base. Unique recreation options include canoe trails, biking routes

(mountain and touring, including U.S. Bicycle Route 10), wilderness, the Pacific Northwest Trail, and the Scenic Pend Oreille and North Pend Oreille Byways, both part of the International Selkirk Scenic Loop.

The key values at risk are loss of life in a wildfire-related disaster (fire, flood, falling trees); loss or damage to residential properties near federal lands; loss of property values due to forest cover loss from insect and disease or wildfire; loss of tourism and recreation income and opportunity due to wildfire; loss of natural resource and wood products jobs; and, resultant impacts to local businesses. Other values at risk with the current inability to fully manage for social values include: increase in recreation user conflicts; diminished aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality; in turn, reducing hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities; and public distress over impacts to or loss of threatened or endangered species and charismatic megafauna.

The NE corner of the CNF features a very high biodiversity value, with 31,421 acres of wilderness; 81,929 acres of proposed wilderness and backcountry; 60 miles of critical bull trout habitat; and the Selkirk Grizzly Bear Recovery Area. Protecting wildlife and fish habitat is critical due to the presence of threatened species. Investments of >$20 million by Seattle City Light have benefitted aquatic restoration with the Boundary Dam Relicensing Project.

Wildfire and smoke risks are high in this area due to more productive wetter forests with extensive cover and denser understories. Sharply defined topography surrounds residential populations in low areas along waterways where smoke tends to settle. Small isolated neighborhoods in wildland urban interface (WUI) areas near popular lakes and driving routes are difficult to protect. Ecological conditions susceptible to insects and disease, overstocked stands and steep terrain magnify the fire risks for ignition and management.

In 2010 (updated in 2015), the CNF rated all subwatersheds using the Watershed Condition Framework. Most watersheds rated as properly functioning, but that is threatened by the recent increase in frequency of large uncharacteristic fires (WCATT Website). The NEW Selkirk area is outside the historic range of variability (HRV) for vegetation and identified largely as high risk by the DNR's 20-Year Forest Health Strategic Plan. From 1944 to 2014, there was only one large fire in the NEW Selkirks. In 2015, years of fire suppression significantly altered the landscape and we started to have large fires almost every year, with six stand-replacing fires affecting 7,235 acres. Due to fires, access to the area was limited and projects had to be postponed, affecting the economy.

Fire suppression has reduced forest health. Recent insect and disease aerial detection surveys show large amounts of fir engraver and mountain pine beetle (MPB) related mortality across the proposed CFLRP area. MPB mortality, evident in this area for the past several years, leads to large amounts of dead lodgepole pine which results in high fuel loading and increased fire severity. Fir engraver, particularly active in the last couple years, is resulting in high levels of mortality in grand fir. Additionally, widespread aspen crown dieback indicates decreasing vigor in aspen stands, likely due to high density and increased conifer invasion.

Non-native fisheries contribute to a poor aquatic biota score. Hydropower partners and the Kalispel Tribe are actively engaged in native fish restoration by removing non-native species and stocking natives in most of the streams across the area. Invasive plants occur along roads and meadows.

Road and trail maintenance, road and trail proximity to water, and open road density contribute to poor scores for Terrestrial Physical Road and Trail indicators.

Landscape Strategy and Proposed Treatments

5. Desired Conditions and Strategy

The CNF's new Forest Plan and 20-year strategic plan form the broad landscape assessment for this project area. To move towards the Forest Plan's desired conditions, we're strategically using a whole watershed approach to plan and implement projects across the NEW Selkirks. Thus, all fuels, precommercial and commercial thinning, aquatic organism passage and stream restoration, soil and water projects, invasive plant treatments, recreation projects, wildlife habitat improvement, and transportation right sizing are accomplished in an entire sub-watershed. As discussed earlier, the NEW Selkirks was chosen because these planning areas are next in our strategic plan. The 20-Year Forest Health Strategic Plan and the Pend Oreille County, Washington, Community Wildfire Protection Plan highlight the vegetation restoration needs in this area, with the state, tribes, and other partners collaborating to conduct landscape-scale vegetation treatments.

Desired Condition Water Resources: *Improve or maintain watersheds in proper functioning condition.* Our strategy is to restore watershed function and healthy stream/wetland conditions by reducing sedimentation from roads and trails and maintaining or restoring riparian vegetation. Current system roads will be reconstructed or obliterated to improve landscape-wide hydrologic stability. Unneeded and non-system roads will be obliterated to reduce open road densities improving big game seclusion/security especially for rare species (grizzly bears, bull trout, lynx) and reducing road sedimentation. Fish habitat will be improved with large wood placement, bank stabilization, and culvert replacements for fish passage. The hydropower projects include restoring native fish populations on most streams in the Pend Oreille part of the project area. Climate change data indicate that headwater streams in the project area are likely essential coldwater refugia under various warming scenarios, providing some of the coolest water on the CNF. Focusing on enhancing these potential refuge areas will improve resiliency for aquatic species at the Forest and landscape scale. There will be no establishment of new permanent roads built in this project unless it is to relocate roads impacting resources.

Desired Condition Recreation Resources: *Recreation activities occur within the ability of the land to support them and with minimal user conflicts. Recreation use does not negatively affect wildlife habitat and populations.* Through collaboration (residents, recreation user groups, NEWFC), our strategy is to assess and correct recreation impacts/conflicts. Treatments of recreation areas will improve ecological function through trail drainage or relocation, reduction of erosion from campsites, and reducing user conflicts with wildlife.

Desired Condition Fire: *Fuel treatments continue to reduce surface, ladder and crown fuels that lower the potential for high severity wildfires in wildland-urban interface areas, providing protection for communities and diversity within the stands*. Our strategy is to reverse years of fire suppression by reducing hazardous fuels[1] (ground and ladder) and forest crown continuity. We'll use prescribed fire, mechanically treat vegetation and allow natural fire to generate resource benefits. Question 6 covers this in more detail.

Desired Condition Invasive species: *Impacts from invasive species are minimized through an integrated approach that emphasizes prevention, early detection, and timely treatment and includes a cooperative management with neighbors.* Our strategy is to treat invasive species by pulling, spot spraying, introducing biological controls, and/or seeding competitive and pollinator-friendly species at hot spots such as roadsides, meadows, rock sources, powerlines right-of-ways and recreation parking and travel routes.

[1] 10-year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan (USDA Forest Service, 2002)

Desired Condition Vegetation: *Forest Structural classes are resilient and compatible with maintaining characteristic disturbance processes such as wildland fire, insects, and diseases. Move landscape towards Historic Range of Variability (HRV) which supports the Forest plan desired conditions for Vegetation and Wildlife.* Decades of fire suppression and the lack of disturbance have created a landscape that is ripe for high levels of mortality, increased fire severity, and low resilience to a changing climate. The HRV analysis (table below) for the NEW Selkirks shows an abundance of mid-closed structure, while late structure types are lacking. Years of fire suppression has caused this common story across CNF's forested lands: increased insect and disease susceptibility, high fire risk, and low climate change resilience. Insect related issues across the landscape are increasing because of high tree density levels and decreased individual tree vigor. Vegetation treatments to reduce density and individual competition promote ecological resiliency to disturbance (especially insect or disease outbreaks and/or severe fire behavior), so those will form the centerpiece of our strategy. Restoring fire adaptive tree species, thinning to healthier tree spacing, moving the fire regime condition class to within the HRV will likewise move the landscape closer to the desired condition.

The table below demonstrates the result of years of fire suppression. The area is deficient in Early structural classes across three vegetation types due to lack of disturbances that shift stands to earlier structural classes. Mid structural classes are abundant and would thus receive the most treatment. Thinning in Mid closed structure stands increases resiliency to disturbance, allows trees to grow more quickly, and ensures healthy and sustainable forests into the future. The lack of both Late Open and Closed stands across all vegetation types generates our objective to move Middle structure classes toward those Late structures. Our proposed vegetation restoration treatments will reduce the risk of mortality from insect and disease, decrease high severity fire risk, and move towards more Early and Late stand structure and the historic species composition. Balancing these outcomes with the projected Future Range of Variability, we believe this structure and composition will increase resiliency over time.

The table is the Historical Range of Variability (HRV) analysis of NFS lands (279,957 acres) within the subwatersheds (HUC12) of the proposed NEW Selkirks CFLR project area. The gray areas are outside of HRV. If the Current percentage of that seral stage is very different from the Historic, this indicates a landscape that is not resilient and sustainable, and that either treatment, or letting a seral stage increase through growth, is needed.

Structure Class	**Early**		**Mid Open**		**Mid Closed**		**Late Open**		**Late Closed**		**Total %**
Vegetation Type	***Historic***	***Current***	***Historic***	***Current***	***Historic***	***Current***	***Historic***	***Current***	***Historic***	***Current***	
Douglas-fir dry	6-16	7	2-8	6	4-13	70	38-78	1	1-32	17	24
Northern Rocky Mountain mixed conifer	9-25	6	1-3	2	18-30	69	4-6	0	44-60	22	39
Western hemlock / Western redcedar	4-24	5	0	4	7-27	61	0	1	55-83	29	19
Subalpine fir / Lodgepole pine	45-65	14	0	13	33-53	61	0	1	3	12	15
Spruce / Subalpine fir	14-46	9	0	7	13-41	52	0	1	29-57	30	1

6. Wildfire Risk Reduction

Fire suppression has resulted in this moister, cooler part of the CNF to be outside the historic range of variability. Thick stands of western hemlock, red cedar, western larch, grand fir and Douglas-fir carpet the area. These types of forest, without active vegetation restoration, are ripe for stand replacing wildfires. From 1917-1944, there were 19 stand-replacing wildfires impacting 30,413 acres. From 1944 to 2017, there was only one large fire in 2007 (218 acres). With the full effects of climate change and heavy mid-closed stand structure, six stand-replacing fires occurred in 2017 (7,235 acres). The trajectory is heading in the wrong direction, especially considering expected climate change modeling. While fuels treatments in dry forests across the region east of the Cascade Crest enjoy support across the range of stakeholders, support for treatment in more mesic areas is more tentative. We are therefore pioneering new collaborative work which could become a model for the rest of the Region.

Our restoration vegetation management activities will focus on promoting fire tolerant trees such as large diameter western larch and Douglas-fir. Reducing crown bulk density by increase spacing between tree crowns will focus on primarily removing small diameter western hemlock, grand fir, and western red cedar. When these types of stands are treated commercially, follow up fuel treatments are essential to restoration because of high fuel loading. Non-commercial ladder fuels will be whip felled and burned along with the residue left from commercial treatments. In addition, the CNF will implement pre-commercial thinning (residue treatment by lop and scatter or mastication) and prescribed burning within the proposed area. Biochar production and wood waste utilization for electricity generation will be analyzed for economic feasibility. The resulting landscape mosaic generated by prescribed fire, commercial restoration, and fuels reduction activities will mimic the heterogenous landscape historically found in Eastern Washington.

The new Forest Plan adds flexibility in allowing natural wildfire ignitions within the Salmo-Priest Wilderness for resource benefits within and outside of wilderness. In certain circumstances, wildfire will be used for resource benefits elsewhere. This new approach will require additional funding to be implemented successfully.

The “IFTDSS Analysis of the Northern Portion of the NEW Selkirk CFLRP Proposal Area” (Wynecoop, 2019) determined that without treatment 67% of the analysis area is susceptible to passive crown fire (63%) or active surface fire (4%) but with treatments, that changes the entire area to 2% passive crown fire and 97% surface fire susceptibility. This analysis quantitatively supports that strategic treatments within this landscape will reduce the probability of stand-replacing fires, instead returning low severity fire to the landscape while reducing wildland firefighter risk exposure and suppression costs.

By reducing live and dead fuel loading in our project areas, we can use fire to create patchier and mosaic landscapes over a long period of time. This can ultimately result in more, low-severity fires that lend themselves to be managed rather than calling for 100% immediate suppression. This not only generates major resource benefits but long-term cost savings as well. Currently, in Region 6, full-suppression fires cost $1,988/acre while prescribed fire costs an average of $253/acre (according to USFS papers published in 2007 and 1999 respectively). Although these numbers have likely risen somewhat since publication, the cost savings of prescribed fire (including natural starts) and wildfire are clear.

The project area is almost exclusively CNF managed lands in the uplands and private or state ownership in the lowlands near the main river valley. When managing fires in the uplands near private lands, we create fuel breaks to reduce fire spread from the project area and reduce impacts on private adjacent lands. This strategy is also outlined in the Pend Oreille County Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). Much of the project area is designated in the CWPP as “rural WUI.” Much work in this project area, particularly where CNF-managed lands meets private, will provide an opportunity to work with our state and private partners in cross boundary prescribed fire work and/or mechanical treatments.

7. Benefits to Local Communities

We envision the NEW Selkirks project contributing to all Pend Oreille County communities. Residents will enjoy income and employment levels commensurate with the average of those of Washington State, despite those statistics being weighted towards residents of urban areas in western WA. Our current CFLRP, Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020, has improved the economic situation of Colville and adjacent counties. The steady flow of wood products, in part from our CFLR project, affects the tri-county area, creating new businesses start-ups in the wood products, service and hospitality sectors. Colville's Main Street is busy, retail parking lots full, and real estate prices rising. Retirees, telecommuters and entrepreneurs gravitate to the area for its natural amenities and small-town atmosphere that boasts full services and relatively low cost-of-living.

We envision healthy forests more resilient to wildfire, insects and disease resulting from thinning that increases the ratio of late seral stages to provide old growth function and habitat. Those healthy forests cross boundaries, with private landowners and other agencies adopting similar forest and aquatic management focusing on restoration outcomes versus outputs. Education and collaboration are the hallmarks of our communities which gives the CNF and other land management agencies social license to conduct sustainable forest management at an increased pace and scale. Forest management and road decommissioning employment increases with positive ripples into communities. We will also provide training locally for government contracting procedures.

Our vision of the communities' health and well-being in and around the project comes from our extensive interaction with the public and other agencies, commissions and organizations. For example, our recent series of seven workshops/field trips preceding proposed action development on the Sx^{w}uytn-Kaniksu Connections Project were hosted by the Kalispel Tribe and NEWFC with CNF support. Each resource-specific workshop had an educational component followed by open discussion and interaction with the public on their expectations, ideas and concerns. This project exemplifies CNF's approach to forest restoration and community building through shared stewardship. This 90,000 acre, cross-boundary, multi-ownership restoration project in Pend Oreille County uses Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) and the Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA) and an interdisciplinary team comprised of Kalispel Tribe, CNF and DNR specialists, coordinated and supported by contractors and crews through the Tribe under a WA DNR grant. To facilitate private landowner participation in forest restoration, additional partners include the county Conservation District, DNR's Landowner Assistance program and local fire districts implementing the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Through implementation of hydropower licenses, the CNF has additional strong, unique partnerships in the project area. The CNF serves on the resource boards governing hydropower license implementation on the Boundary and Box Canyon Dams, and the Sullivan License surrender. The CNF collaborates with diverse partners to resolve complex management issues associated with these licenses, building positive relationships throughout the County and region. Through these partnerships, 10's of millions of dollars have been invested in aquatic restoration in the project area, with additional restoration planned for the next decade and beyond.

Therefore, communication, collaboration and information-sharing beyond a formal collaborative are part of our primary tools and strategies for community benefits. CNF and the NEWFC work to ensure that all landowners understand our forest restoration and conservation goals, and the outputs and opportunities associated with them in the regional marketplace. We keep all parties aware of current actions, future project timelines and agency intentions so all efforts work complementarily to support community well-being.

8. Utilization of Forest Restoration Byproducts

CNF vegetation management projects sell quickly, in part because of a full spectrum of product utilization sites within cost-effective transportation distances. Eight sawmills, one plywood plant, one cross-laminated timber (CLT) plant, three pulp and paper plants, one cogeneration facility, and three pellet processing plants are within the CNF's market area. The closest of these are shown on Attachment A. Also, consistent with the WA Department of Ecology's Waste-to-Resources Strategic Plan, the CNF is investigating top-lit conservation burning of slash piles to create biochar and reduce smoke.

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

Although the infrastructure for formal processing of wood products is strong, the laborers to conduct intensive activities are limited. In economic monitoring of our last CFLRP project, CNF and NEWFC contracted a study to assess the project's effects and geographic market penetration. Whereas the projects associated with CFLRP generated strong economic benefits, a lot of the profits were leaving the area through contracting with businesses outside the tri-county region. We still have work to do in improving our local workforce capacity. We will be proactive in advertising and recruitment of potential local contractors.

To address that skilled labor shortage, CNF is partnering with other land managers, NEWFC, county commissioners and regional employment and economic development groups to innovate and support small business development for forest restoration services such as brush control, piling, burning and other labor-intensive work. We expect to not only maintain but expand the local work force and small businesses in the region through this effort.

The CNF and partners conduct robust public involvement to help the public understand how their resources are being sustainably managed and where there are great opportunities for them to reconnect with their landscapes. An important part of that message is demonstrating the linkage between a sustainable flow of wood products to jobs, the tax base and a thriving economy. Simultaneously, the CNF and NEWFC show how proactive management of aesthetics, recreation and cultural opportunities, along with conservation of special resources and areas complement those same economic benefits as well as nurture and support the advantages of living near public lands. This enhances project support while reducing objections or litigation.

Reconnecting people with their landscapes is one of the reasons we are so excited about the NEW Selkirks and the challenge of demonstrating how forest restoration is not just a new approach to vegetation and aquatic management but can and should be applied to restoring the health, vitality and opportunities of recreation areas, roadless areas, wilderness and proposed wilderness.

9. Collaboration

The CNF has a comprehensive 20 Year restoration and maintenance plan for the entire forest, supported by the community. Our partners proactively search for funding and resources, within their agencies or from outside sources, to support upcoming projects and help the CNF remain a model for shared stewardship to aggressively increase the pace and scale of forest restoration with a customized approach to every project.

Key to the CNF's success is its 17-year relationship with NEWFC. Decades of timber wars stymied all forest management and conservation progress prior to NEWFC. The members created one of the first collaboratives in the US to overcome the stalemate. NEWFC Board members hail from the timber industry, forestry, a utility company, multi-interest conservation groups, and include a wildfire ICS leader, and a recreation networker. Board members include a former WA DNR Regional Director and a USFS Supervisor. A DNR GNA leader attends all meetings. NEWFC hosts bi-weekly committee, monthly board and bimonthly Joint Meetings that include the CNF, elected officials, other agencies, interest groups and the public.

Since 2002, NEWFC uses consensus decision-making, guided by Ground Rules, a 3-Year Strategic Plan, and an extensive set of project guidelines setting parameters for desired treatments in various habitat types, roads, and post-disturbance activities. Collaboration is called for on proposed actions outside of those guidelines. NEWFC provides high, moderate or low support for CNF projects and works extensively with CNF specialists and leadership at meetings and in the field to strengthen support. NEWFC has engaged in project planning on 52 projects (>646kA planning/93.4kA harvest, producing 751mmbf) and is highly active in monitoring. The 1.1 million-acre CNF now produces one of the highest levels of timber volume in the nation.

NEWFC has operational guidelines and accomplishes work through its committees (Adaptive Management and Education/Outreach), along with a lot of individual contributions of time and travel. (>$52,000/yr. in-kind services). NEWFC uses a professional facilitator from Sustainable Northwest and contracts with a Coordinator. Disagreements are dealt with through repeated respectful conversations and strategic solutions because NEWFC insists on consensus. NEWFC actively seeks to expand participation, meets with County Commissioners and elected officials, hosts numerous community Pub Nights, family events and participates in fairs and festivals with the message of collaboration and restoration.

NEWFC has helped the CNF discover creative ways to get more work done through innovations such as purchaser-funded NEPA, third party NEPA and implementation, partnerships with other agencies, cross-boundary projects and facilitating temporary collaborative groups to address a particular issue. Through this relationship, the collaborative helps secure funding through CFLRP and other state and foundation grants.

Communication, collaboration and information sharing goes beyond the formal collaborative. CNF and NEWFC work to ensure that all land managers (federal, state and large private) understand forest restoration goals, outputs and opportunities associated with them in the regional marketplace. Communications are further enhanced through regularly scheduled collaborative meetings and special purpose-specific meetings such as with specific resource specialists and District Rangers to discuss the latest research.

The CNF has only had one forest restoration project challenged in court in 17 years. Plaintiffs litigated because the purchaser paid for the third-party EA. NEWFC along with Pend Oreille and Stevens County joined with the Forest Service as friends of the court to defend the project. The CNF won on all counts including no injunctions. The judge pointed to the extensive collaboration and support as a key factor in her decision.

NEWFC contributed to NEW Selkirk planning and grant prep, especially with economic, social and collaborative input. NEWFC conservation members are particularly excited about wildlands restoration. So NEWFC will be collaborating, innovating and monitoring every NEW Selkirk CFLRP project, just like the last CFLRP, but even better this time!

10. Multi-party Monitoring

The CNF and NEWFC have greatly benefitted from the Northeast Washington Forest 'Vision 2020 CFLRP' monitoring and value the opportunity to continue it in a different landscape. Lessons learned shaped our understanding of treatment timelines, treatment effectiveness, and resources benefits. Since the NEW Selkirks mesic vegetation types are so different from the dry forest types of the 'Vision 2020 CFLRP,' the CNF and partners see this as an opportunity to get a complete picture of forest management effectiveness. Monitoring of our treatments in mesic forest types would serve as a model for Northeast Washington.

Our LiDAR based landscape scale monitoring will be extended to this area. We currently have baseline LiDAR layers for the NEW Selkirks. The current system and non-system road layers have been remapped to provide an accurate comparison of before and after treatments.

Regionally, since 2010, five Forests have developed experience with monitoring CFLRP projects. We have been successful in building the ownership of stakeholders in developing monitoring questions, keeping the list of monitoring questions concise and practical, and implementing monitoring effectively in the field. Challenges remain in reporting monitoring results and using them in a truly adaptive management process. Concerns have also been expressed by the Forests regarding the capacity needed to implement the entire monitoring process.

To address these concerns, we will take a more centralized approach to monitoring in the next round. While individual CLFRPs can still develop unique monitoring questions for their Forests, we will develop a limited core set of monitoring questions that will be collected on all CFLRPs. Field data collection will remain the responsibility of the CLFRPs, but data management and reporting on the core questions will be led by the Regional Office and made available to the CFLRPs. CFLRPs will be fully involved in selecting the core questions, while review and endorsement by the stakeholders will be required.

The NEW Selkirks monitoring team will also develop questions from the bottom up like we did for our other CFLRP project. Our monitoring cadre, consisting of members of the public, NEWFC, and the CNF science team will be convened. The members will be selected based on experience and ties to the landscape. The science team represents a diverse mix of specialists and a line officer who will be engaged in both monitoring and implementation for the life of the NEW Selkirks project.

The cadre will categorize, assess, prioritize, and possibly merge candidate monitoring questions provided by CNF specialists and stakeholders into a final set of questions. Criteria used in the selection process include:

- relevance to CFLRP requirements and objectives
- objectives and desired outcomes listed in the NEW Selkirks proposal
- applicability to national indicators developed by the Forest Service to facilitate reporting to Congress
- the potential to affect a line officer decision
- the extent to which the monitoring project would build upon past and existing efforts
- an estimate of the level of staffing and funding needed to implement the monitoring project.

NEWFC will participate in formal and informal monitoring of projects throughout project planning and implementation. Since our current CFLRP and the NEW Selkirks share a market area, an updated economics monitoring report builds on our baseline NEW Forest Vision 2020 report. The collaborative is interested in the economic growth and locally retained contracts. There is a firm commitment from the partners to answering the monitoring questions.

11. Readiness to Implement Strategy

The CNF is very successful in completing project planning, NEPA, and implementation. The CNF's business plan includes a 4-year planning cycle with implementation starting within one year of the NEPA decision. The NEW Selkirks area has 6 large whole watershed project areas. Our first project had a decision in 2018 and is currently being implemented. We have a decision on a project area every 2 years until 2028 with planning acre sizes ranging from 30,000 to 70,000 acres.

In addition to the whole watershed restoration projects, aquatic restoration is active and ongoing. NEPA is covered through the Boundary Dam and Box Canyon relicensing process and the Region 6 Aquatic Restoration Environmental Assessment. This includes a variety of aquatic restoration projects such as road stabilization, road decommissioning, culvert replacements or removals, landslide treatments, erosion control, and stream restoration. Restoration is active and ongoing with millions of dollars spent annually on designs, implementation, and monitoring.

Our first CFLRP project has brought us a long way in developing contractors, increasing the amount of wood utilization infrastructure, and implementing numerous shared stewardship projects. Local contractors working on road projects have received more local contracts due to their ability to grow their businesses through CFLR projects. The fuels reduction contract workload stability has provided some direct job opportunities for local workers and has brought contractors just outside the local area to this corner of Washington.

12. Unit Capacity and Project Funding

The Colville NF has a robust accelerated restoration program supported and assisted by a 17-year relationship with one of the first and most effective forest collaboratives in the nation. Major initiatives in the program include our Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project, Good Neighbor partnerships with the Department of Natural Resources, Tribal Forest Protection Act projects, two 10-year A to Z stewardship projects, Watershed Condition Framework, Sx^{w}utyn-Kaniksu Connections Cross boundary Project, and additional Joint Chief's opportunities. The CNF uses a collaborative approach in accelerated restoration. Capacity is increased through partnership agreements, mixed-agency interdisciplinary teams, enterprise teams and third-party contracting through partners.

This would be the second Collaborative Forest Landscape proposal for the CNF. We have the staffing in place to successfully implement a CFLRP project. Our CFLRP program manager has been managing the program for seven years and understands the ins and outs of the program. The many lessons learned from our CFLRP have been incorporated into this project. We have selected a landscape area which can be accomplished in 10 years and has established partnerships. We are assured of our match through hydropower relicensing, stewardship, Good Neighbor Authority projects, and other partners. Our first CFLRP gave us the flexibility to try tools such as Good Neighbor and Tribal Forest Protection Act. The CNF is a model of shared stewardship and this will be brought into this project area. If we need extra help for a timber sale, we can use the Good Neighbor Authority to have the WADNR add capacity.

Now that some DNR and Kalispel Tribe Natural Resource Department resource specialists are playing significant primary and secondary roles on the IDT of the Sx^{w}utyn-Kaniksu Connections Cross boundary Project, they are becoming well-versed in the USFS and CNF NEPA process, and will provide another potential asset source to fill gaps in CNF planning. The Tribe and DNR have mechanisms for providing financial support also.

Literature Cited

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Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020 Monitoring Webpage: https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/colville/workingtogether/?cid=fseprd507946

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Wynecoop, M. 2019. Interagency Fuels Treatment Decision Support System based analysis

Attachments List

ATTACHMENT A: NEW Selkirks ATTACHMENT A.pdf

ATTACHMENT B: NEW Selkirks ATTACHMENT B PlannedTreatments.xlsx

ATTACHMENT C: NEW Selkirks ATTACHMENT C UtilizationofRestorationByproducts.xlsx

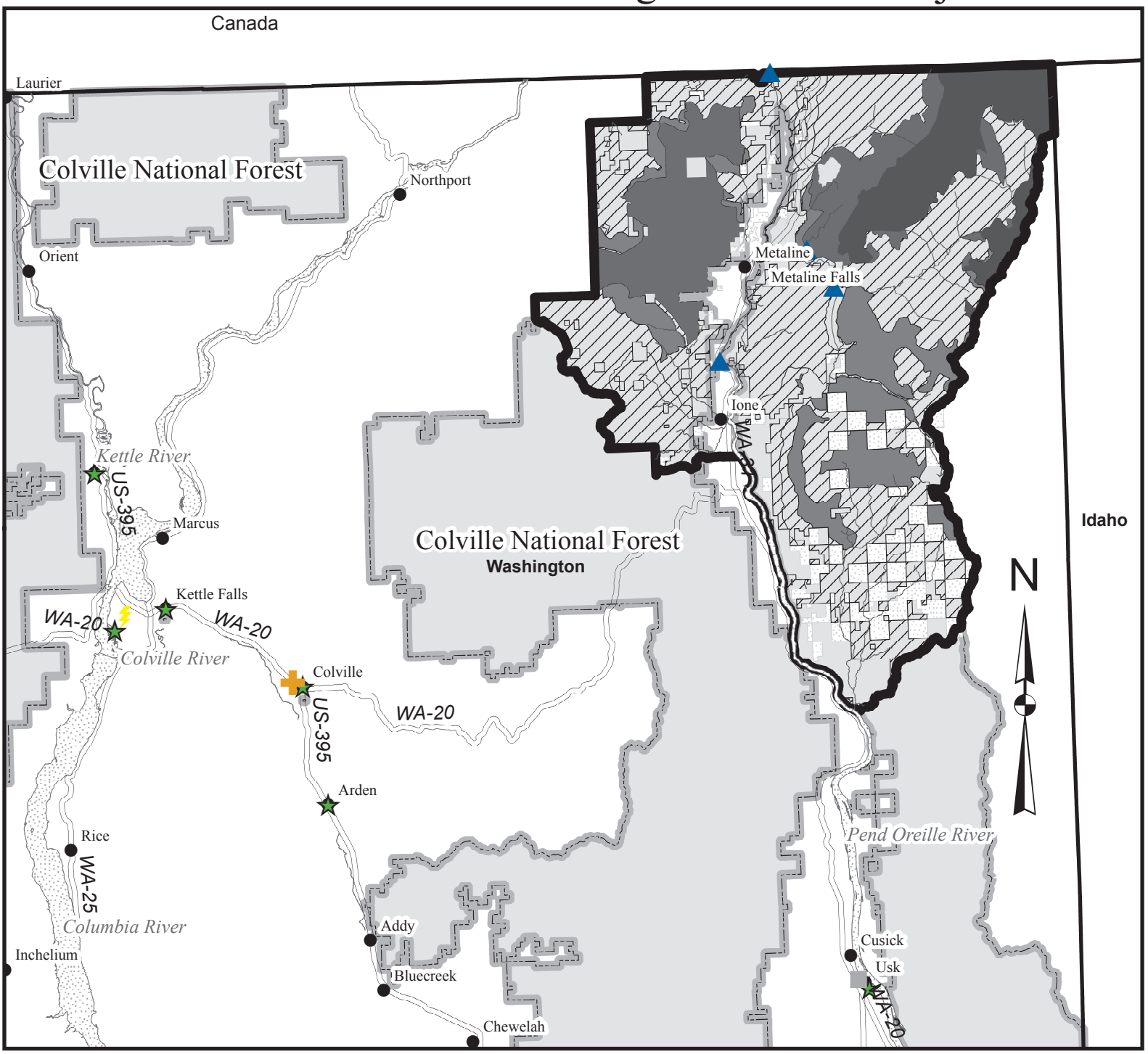
ATTACHMENT D: NEW Selkirks ATTACHMENT D CollaborativeMembership.xlsx

ATTACHMENT E: NEW Selkirks ATTACHMENT E Letterofcommitment.pdf

ATTACHMENT F: NEW Selkirks ATTACHMENT F FundingPlan.xlsx

ATTACHMENT G: Letter Sent to Regional Forester submitting our proposal.

Attachment A - Northeast Washington Selkirks Project Area



Infrastructure

Type

- Bioenergy
- Cross Laminated Timber Plant
- Dam
- Mill
- Newsprint
- Towns
- Rivers
- Major Highways
- Streams

NEW Selkirks Project Area

Treatments and Management Areas

Legend

- Restoration Treatment Areas
- Backcountry - Fuel treatments
- Wilderness-Recommended - Wildfire Use and Recreation Environmental Impacts Reduction
- Wilderness-Congressionally Designated - Wildfire Use and Recreation Environmental Impacts Reduction
- Timber Company Land

0 2 4 8 12 16 Miles

Scale at 1:458,549

North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

1/23/2020

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

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)		1600	1850	2260	4700	35430	*45840*	Reduce fuel loading and measure through canopy cover across vegetation treatments	95	State, Timber Company
Mechanical Thinning (acres)		800	1050	1710	3550	18630	*25740*	Reduce fuel loading and measure through canopy cover across vegetation treatments	95	State, Timber Company
Prescribed Fire (acres)		800	800	550	1150	16800	*20100*	Reduce fuel loading and measure through canopy cover across vegetation treatments	95	State
Other (acres)							*0*			
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Outcomes - Acres treated to mitigate wildfire risk		1600	1850	2260	4700	35430	*45840*	Treat strategic locations to reduce uncharacteristic wildfire spread onto private lands	95	State
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Outcomes - WUI acres	Pend Oreille Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2006)	1225	1350	2410	1300	8660	*14945*	Create shaded fuelbreaks along private land and high use roads.		
Invasive Species Management (acres)		500	500	500	500	3000	*5000*	Reduce risk of populations spread from Forest Roads and Meadows	80	Private, State, County, Timber Company
Native Pest Management (acres)							*0*			
Road Decommissioning (miles)		0	7	17	3	52	*79*	Restore hydrologic connectivity and vegetative cover	100	
Road Maintenance and Improvement (miles)		50	67	57	52	362	*588*	Improve hydrologic connectivity and reduce surface erosion	80	Private, State, County, Timber Company
Road Reconstruction (miles)		14	23	22	35	83	*177*	Improve hydrologic connectivity and reduce surface erosion	80	Private, State, County, Timber Company
Trail Reconstruction (miles)			20	20	20	120	*180*	Improve hydrologic connectivity and reduce surface erosion	95	State, County
Wildlife Habitat Restoration (acres)		2005	1005	2005	2055	6283	*13353*	Move towards HRV to improve wildlife habitat	90	State, County, Private

Crossing Improvements (number)		2	8	9	17	20	*56*	Reduce fish passage barriers	90	Private, State, County, Timber Company
In-Stream Fisheries Improvement (miles)		6	14	14	37	90	*161*	Restore westslope cutthroat populations and remove brook trout. Increase diversity of habitat by increasing structural elements such as wood and boulders.	85	State, County, Private
Lake Habitat Improvement (acres)			105				*105*	Reduce shoreline erosion	100	
Riparian Area Improvements (acres)		200	251	200	200	1200	*2051*	Move towards HRV in riparian areas.	100	
Soil and Watershed resources enhanced or maintained (acres)		110	706	600	622	3611	*5649*	Reduce area impacted by recreation activities and compaction.	95	Private
Priority watersheds moved to improved condition class (number)		0	0	0	0	2	*2*	Complete the essential projects in the Sullivan and Harvey Watershed Restoration Action Plans.	100	
Stand Improvement (acres)		1000	1000	1000	1000	11000	*15000*	Move towards HRV.	100	
Reforestation and revegetation (acres)		0	0	6	6	21	*33*	Move towards HRV.	100	
Timber Harvest (acres)**	60% ground, 30% cable, 10% helicopter	5600	5500	5500	5500	33000	*55100*	Move towards HRV.	90	Timber Company
Rangeland Vegetation Improvement (acres)		220	220	120	203	440	*1203*	Improve cattle distribution across the allotments.	100	
Abandoned Mine Reclamation/Remediation							*0*			
Other							*0*			
Other							*0*			

**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	2150	40000	100
2021	150	0	
2022	150	0	
2023	3150	39,000	100
2024	8750	61,000	100
2025	8150	60,000	100
2026	8150	60,000	100
2027	8150	60,000	100
2028	8150	60,000	100
2029	8150	60,000	100
TOTALS:	55100	400000	800
	Estimated % of TOTAL acres accomplished on NFS lands:	22	
	Estimated % of TOTAL acres accomplished on other landownerships within the CFLRP boundary:	1	

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

APPENDIX D: COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST

Forest Service staff representative(s) working with collaborative: (Please provide list of key staff):	
Rodney Smoldon	*Forest Supervisor*
Gayne Sears	*District Ranger*
Travis Fletcher	*District Ranger*
Josh White	*District Ranger*
Bart Ausland	*Natural Resource Staff Officer*
Tim Sampson	*Forest Fire Management Officer*
Craig Newman	*Recreation, Engineering, Lands, and Minerals Staff Officer*
Karen Honeycutt	*Natural Resources Program Manager / CFLRP Coordinator*
Jon Day	*Forest Silviculturist/Timber Program Manager*
Christy Merritt	*Forest Environmental Coordinator*
James Pass	*West Zone Silviculturist*
Katharine Napier	*East Zone Sivilculturist*
Monique Wynecoop	*Fire Ecologist*
Cody Montgomery	*East Zone Fire Management Specialist*
Jennifer Knutson	*Public Affairs Officer*

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 (1)	If "other," briefly describe (2)
Russ Vaagen, President	*Vaagen Timbers (CLT)*	No	Forest Products	Other	Other	Sustainable Forests and Communities	Conservation
Mike Petersen, Vice President	*The Lands Council*	No	Environmental	Wilderness	Watershed		
Tim Coleman, Secretary	*Kettle Range Conservancy*	No	Wilderness	Environmental	Recreation (non-motorized)		
Lee R. “Dick” Dunton, Treasurer	*Dunton Wildland Safety Services*	No	Fire Management	Fire Ecology	Other	Sustainable Forests and Communities	
Maurice Williamson	*Williamson Consulting*	Yes	Forest Products	Other	Research	Forest Restoration	
Jason Betz	*Ponderay Newsprint*	No	Forest Products	Community Development	Other	Economics	
Greg Frohn	*Avista Utilities*	No	Utility	Other	Community Development	Biomass Utilization	
Ron Gray	*Avista Utilities (ret.)*	No	Other	Other	Utility	Conservation	Biomass Utlization
Lloyd McGee	*The Nature Conservancy, N. Central WA Forest Health Collab.*	No	Environmental	Other	Other	Forest Restoraion	Landscape Ecology

Matt Scott	*Vaagen Brothers Timber*	No	Forest Products	Wildlife	Environmental		
Bobby Whittaker	*Ferry Cty Rails-to-Trails Coord.*	No	Recreation (non-motorized)	Recreation (motorized)	Youth		
Gloria Flora	*Sustainable Obtainable Solutions*	Yes	Other	Environmental	Other	Sustainable Forests and Communities	Outreach and Education
Tiana Luke	*Conservation Northwest*	Yes	Environmental	Other	Watershed	Landscape Ecology	
Sarah Valladao-Newman*	*Coordinator*	No	Watershed	Other	Youth	Landscape Ecology	

Technical Advisors	**Organizational Affiliation (if applicable)**	**Was this person involved in proposal development?**	**Primary Issue Category**	**Second Issue Category**	**Third Issue Category**	**If "other," briefly describe**
Jenna Knobloch*, NEWFC Facilitator	*Sustainable Northwest*	No	Other	Community Development	Environmental	Sustainable Forests and Communities
Cody Desautel	*Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation*	No	Tribal	Forest Products	Other	Forest Ecology
Bart George	*Kalispel Tribe of Indians*	No	Tribal	Other	Wildlife	Forest Ecology
Mike Lithgow	*Kalispel Tribe of Indians*	No	Tribal	Other	Recreation (non-motorized)	Outreach and Education
John Eminger	*49 Degrees North Ski Area*	No	Recreation (non-motorized)	Tourism	Community Development	
Andrew Spaeth	*WA Dept. of Natural Resources*	No	State	Other	Environmental	Sustainable Forests and Communities
Chuck Hersey	*WA Dept. of Natural Resources*	No	State	Other	Fire Ecology	Forest Ecology
Dave Werntz	*Conservation Northwest*	No	Environmental	Wilderness	Recreation (non-motorized)	
Kurtis Vaagen	*Vaagen Rrothers Timber*	No	Forest Products	Other	Recreation (motorized)	Sustainable Forests and Communities

Regional Forester

Glenn Cassamassa

Pacific Northwest Region 16 December 2019

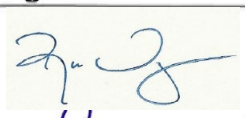
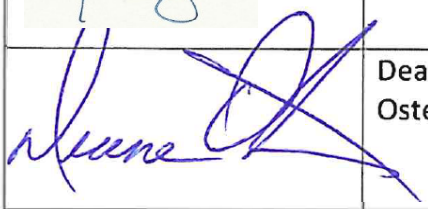
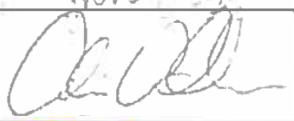
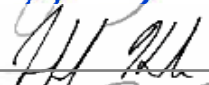
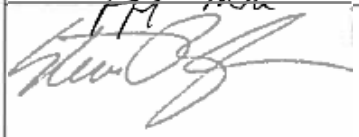
Regarding: Northeast Washington Selkirks Collaborative Forest Landscape project (NEW Selkirks)

The undersigned partners of the Colville National Forest submit this Letter of Commitment for the Northeast Washington Selkirks Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) proposal. As specified in the legislation and this proposal, my group supports the project and has been involved in proposal development and/or is committed to partnering in its implementation.

The Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition (NEWFC) is a long standing collaborative made up of conservation and timber industry members. The local forest products infrastructure is diversified and capable of using byproducts generated by the proposed CFLRP projects. The Kalispel Tribe is integrally engaged in all facets of landscape conservation in the area to serve tribal members and the local community. The County and State are partners in implementation of forest and watershed restoration projects through various authorities. The hydropower project licensees are implementing FERC license requirements in the area focused on terrestrial and aquatic habitat and population restoration, and recreation enhancement projects. The Pacific Northwest Trail Association is implementing efforts to locate and maintain the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail and is a driving force behind the repair and restoration of nearly 100 miles of wilderness and backcountry trails throughout the NEW Selkirks project area.

It is expressly understood that this CFLRP proposal does not indicate support by all parties of all facets of the proposal.

Respectfully submitted,

Signature	Name	Position/contact*	Group/Entity
	Russ Vaagen	Board President NEWFCinfo@gmail.com	Northeast WA Forestry Coalition
	Deane Osterman	Natural Resources Director 509-445-1147 dosterman@knrd.org	Kalispel Tribe of Indians
	Ken McNamee	Regional Manager 509-684-7474 Northeast.region@dnr.wa.gov	Washington Department of Natural Resources, NE Region
	Lynn Best	Chief Environmental Officer 206-386-4586 lynn.best@seattle.gov	Seattle City Light
	Colin Willenbrock	General Manager 509-447-3137 cwillenbrock@popud.org	Pend Oreille Public Utility District
	Karen Skoog	Chair, Board of County Commissioners	Pend Oreille County
	Jeff Kish	Executive Director	Pacific Northwest Trail Association
	Steve Pozzanghera	Director	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Eastern Region

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	$1,610,000
Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	$100,000
Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	$435,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	$55,250
Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$2,200,250
CFLRP Funding Request	$465,000
Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$465,000
Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	$50,000
Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	$25,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands	$0
Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands	$75,000

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	$2,079,750
Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	$50,000
Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	$490,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	$526,250
Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$3,146,000
CFLRP Funding Request	$3,100,000
Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$3,100,000
Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	$1,050,000
Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	$25,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands	
Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands	$1,075,000

Fiscal Year 3	**Funding Planned/Requested**
Partner fund contributions on NFS lands	$2,666,750
Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	$50,000
Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	$855,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	$547,250
Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$4,119,000
CFLRP Funding Request	$3,300,000
Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$3,300,000
Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	$50,000
Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	$25,000

USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands	
Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands	$75,000

Fiscal Year 4	**Funding Planned/Requested**
Partner fund contributions on NFS lands	$3,114,750
Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	$50,000
Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	$1,685,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	$2,051,850
Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$6,901,600
CFLRP Funding Request	$3,300,000
Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$3,300,000
Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	$50,000
Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	$25,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands	
Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands	$75,000

Fiscal Years 5-10	**Funding Planned/Requested**
Partner fund contributions on NFS lands	$14,782,500
Partner in-kind contributions on NFS lands	$300,000
Goods for Services or Revenue from GNA to be applied within CFLRP landscape	$4,910,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on NFS lands	$3,350,500
Total non-CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$23,343,000
CFLRP Funding Request	$13,075,000
Total CFLRP funding for NFS lands	$13,075,000
Partner fund contributions on non-NFS lands	$405,000
Partner in-kind contributions on non-NFS lands	$150,000
USFS Appropriated, Perm, and Trust fund contributions on non-NFS lands	
Total non-CFLRP funding for non-NFS lands	$555,000

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).*

$10,000,000 This will be paid for with Forest appropriated dollars.

Forest Service **Colville National Forest**

Headquarter's Office
765 South Main Street
Colville, WA 99114
509-684-7000

File Code: 2100 **Date:** January 6, 2020
Route To:

Subject: CFLRP Submission

To: Regional Forester

Attached is our Tier 2 submission for the 2020 CFLRP Request for Proposals. The Northeast Washington Selkirks (NEW Selkirks) area is located in the northeast corner of Washington State. We have learned a lot over the last 8 years from our current CFLRP and have chosen a landscape where we will be even more successful. The Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020 CFLRP gave us insight on how often landscapes should be treated, funding opportunities, and capacity building. This area has numerous partnerships to contribute towards the 50/50 match. The area is undergoing active restoration currently and will have new projects planned and implemented during the course of the 10 years.

The Colville NF has a robust accelerated restoration program supported and assisted by a 17-year relationship with one of the first and most effective Forest collaboratives (Northeast Washington Forest Coalition). Major initiatives in the program include our Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project, Good Neighbor partnerships with the Department of Natural Resources, Tribal Forest Protection Act projects, two 10-year A to Z stewardship projects, Watershed Condition Framework, Sx^{w}utyn-Kaniksu Connections, and additional Joint Chief's opportunities. The Forest uses a collaborative approach in accelerated restoration. Capacity is increased through partnership agreements, mixed-agency interdisciplinary teams, enterprise teams and third party contracting through partners.

This letter serves as Attachment G. My signature below on the Tier 2 proposal reflects my awareness of the eligibility, implementation, and monitoring requirements for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP). Our Forest currently has a CFLRP project, so we understand the requirements of the program.

RODNEY D. SMOLDON
Forest Supervisor

Enclosures: Proposal, Attachments A – F

cc: Karen Honeycutt, Gayne Sears