

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative/CFLR011

National Forest(s): Idaho Panhandle National Forests

Responses to the prompts on this annual report should be typed directly into this template, including narratives and tables.

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended <sup>1</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
CFLN Funds	\$597,380.70

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN) <sup>2</sup> (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Carryover Funds	\$88,000

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) <sup>3</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
BDBD	\$ 42,603
CMRD	\$514,599
CMTL	\$ 1,055
CMXN	\$147,486
CWF2	\$ 12,442
CWKV	\$ 25,564
HTAP	\$ 23,249
NFRR	\$387,927
NFXN	\$ 20,258
RTRT	\$ 58,724
WFHF	\$200,240

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements <sup>4</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
KVRI Collaborative	\$15,001.51
Range Volunteer	\$ 486.80
Trails Volunteers	\$94,620.00

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions <sup>5</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
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<sup>1</sup> This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.

<sup>2</sup> This value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

<sup>3</sup> This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

<sup>4</sup> Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement.

<sup>5</sup> Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions. See "Annual Report instructions" for instructions on how to document in-kind contributions.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions <sup>5</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract <sup>6</sup> )	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
East Fork Stew	77,058.50

**b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2014 (one page maximum)**

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>6</sup> This should be the amount in the “stewardship credits charged” column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

**2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan, dated December 2006.** In a narrative format, describe the progress to date on restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem, as identified in the project's desired conditions. This may also include a description of the current fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The 2014 fire season resulted in below average activity on National Forest System lands within the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI) project area, as compared to previous years or compared to other forests across the west. Fuel moistures and fire danger indices were at or below average through typical periods of high fire danger, but characteristic dry lightning associated with late-July and August thunderstorms was accompanied with wetting rains. As a result, 8 fires were detected, none of which occurred in areas treated under the project, and all were successfully controlled through direct attack suppression tactics, resulting in 2 acres burned. For comparison, the 10-year average (2004-2013, 188 fires, 1,104 ac) is 19 fires per year, and 110 acres burned per year. Two large fires occurred during this time frame; Long Canyon, 2006 (200 acres), and Birthday, 2011 (801 acres). Excluding these large fires results in approximately 10 acres burned per year across the previous 10 year period.

The effect of the project on accomplishment of the performance measures identified in the 10-year Comprehensive Strategy is difficult to measure directly, because no fires occurred within areas treated by the project and all 8 fires were controlled during initial attack. Two of the eight fire starts were human-caused (25%) compared to a 10-year average of 22%. All fires were contained during initial attack which is slightly higher than the 10-year average. No fires exceeded a stratified cost index, because no fires exceeded initial attack.

Project activities did contribute to fuels reduction and forest restoration through commercial and non-commercial harvest and the use of planned ignitions on several hundred acres. As the project develops across the landscape we expect an increased opportunity to meet the objectives in the 10-year Strategy due to increases in the areas we have treated and an increased presence in the forest, which may help reduce the occurrence of human-caused fires. This is based on the following accomplishments of the 10-year Strategy performance measures:

- Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack: *see above*
- Percent change from 10-year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires: *see above*
- Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index: *see above*
- Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPs: 2414 acres – 90% in the WUI. CFLR project accomplishments included as part of this determination include commercial thin/biomass removal, improvement harvest, regeneration harvest, pre-commercial thinning, and prescribed burning.
- Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated identified through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan: 262 acres – 10%
- Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas: For FY14 – \$244,436 was invested for CFLR targets specific to the commercial thin, improvement harvest, regeneration harvest, and pre-commercial thinning and prescribed burning for 2409 acres treated in the WUI.
- Percent of collaboratively identified high priority acres treated where fire management objectives are achieved as identified in applicable management plans or strategies: 100% of acres treated were in collaboratively identified high priority areas as displayed in Attachment G to the KVRI CFLR proposal. Applicable fire management objectives include using planned ignitions to meet the goals of the management areas, providing for more efficient fire protection (initial attack strategies specific to management area objectives) through reduced natural and activity fuels in the event of a future wildfire, and protection of human life and property by moderating expected future fire behavior through fuels reduction.
- Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan: acres treated with prescribed fire = 2,676 and 100% of those acres burned were identified through collaboration consistent with the plan.
- Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan: 1082 acres of mechanical thinning (includes commercial harvest and pre-commercial

thinning, white pine pruning) identified through collaboration consistent with the plan – 100% identified through collaboration consistent with the plan.

- Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions: 0 acres – 0% natural ignitions allowed to burn
- Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions: Of the 2,676 total acres treated, 632 acres moved toward desired conditions of reduced fuel loadings through burning<sup>7</sup> in Borderline Stew, Snow Way, Buckhorn, Stampede, Ruby Copper, Northern Prairie and Twin Skin. Total of 24% of the total treated acres moved toward desired conditions.
- Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions: 561 acres of pre-commercial thinning and pruning to maintain desired conditions in Union Gap, Hell roaring, Hall Mountain Pulp, and Italian Peak treatment areas<sup>8</sup> by favoring long-lived seral species, reducing long-term wildfire hazard and increasing the long-term health and vigor of the residual stand by reducing stocking levels. This is considered maintenance of desired conditions as outlined in the long-term silvicultural objectives of the regeneration harvests which established these plantations. Total of 21% of the total treated acres maintained in desired conditions.
- Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually received treatments: 0 acres – 0% None – NA
- Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions: 0% None – NA

3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool?

**FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover funding only):**

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income <sup>9</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	22.6	47.3	\$1,315,617	\$2,248,373
Other Project Activities	3.5	5.4	\$111,115	\$175,342
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>\$1,426,732</b>	<b>\$2,423,715</b>

**FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover and matching funding):**

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income <sup>10</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	113	236.5	\$6,578,083	\$11,241,865
Other Project Activities	13.6	17.6	\$419,385	\$547,479
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>254.2</b>	<b>\$6,997,467</b>	<b>\$11,789,344</b>

<sup>7</sup> Desired conditions as outlined in the Mission Brush Supplemental Final EIS, pages 1-9 through 1-11

<sup>8</sup> Purpose and Need for pre-commercial thinning taken from the NZ Juvenile Tree Thinning Decision Memo, 2010

<sup>9</sup> Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittedproposals.shtml#tools>.

<sup>10</sup> Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittedproposals.shtml#tools>.

**4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits**

(Please limit answer to two pages).

In addition to job creation and income for local communities, implementation of the KVRI CFLRP has resulted in improved understanding of local resource issues among the community and real improvements to the community's watershed. Numerous public meetings have been conducted within the KVRI area to explain the need for restoration across the landscape and the specifics of how proposed projects will accomplish this restoration. Field trips to discuss the current CFLRP planning areas (Hellroaring, Deer Creek, and Boulder) were conducted this past field season. Participants on these trips included members of the KVRI Forestry Subcommittee and many other interested individuals from throughout Boundary and Bonner Counties. The field trips have provided a great forum for information sharing and a chance to exchange thoughts and ideas with groups that share a common interest in restoration. It gives resource specialists a chance to explain how logging, prescribed burning, roads, culverts, AOPs, and streams are all interconnected in the ecosystem and explain how our restoration projects benefit this ecosystem. Field trips visited many sites in the proposed project areas and also sites where similar activities have taken place to better explain the "before and after" of treatment activities. The KVRI Forestry Subcommittee expressed interest in rolling up their sleeves and assisting with some stream restoration work and recently assisting in helping create stream-bank stabilizers from willow cuttings and netting.

Idaho congressional staffers regularly attend these meetings and field trips to keep abreast of the restoration activities and local opportunities provided as a result of this work.

In FY2014, road maintenance and road reconstruction were accomplished in the Twentymile project area and culvert upgrades were installed in the Twentymile and Kreist Creek project areas. These treatments will result in safer access on forest roads and improved water quality for the local community in the future. These activities further benefit the local community by providing job opportunities for local contractors. This job creation will be tracked through survey forms sent to contractors who worked on forest service projects in FY14 and will continue to be part of all such future contracts.

The increased number of trail miles maintained and reconstructed as a part of CFLRP has resulted in far greater volunteer opportunities for individuals and groups who have interest in giving something back to their public lands. It has also provided many opportunities for local youth to be employed in our summer trails program. These youth and volunteers contribute an immense amount of work in support of improved trails and watersheds while building a foundation as future stewards of our public lands.

**5. Describe the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process** (please limit answer to two pages).

*Multiparty Meetings*

Multiparty meetings to develop the monitoring plan were held on April 24, 2012 (overview of multiparty monitoring), May 5, 2012 (discussions of social and economic monitoring, initial discussion of ecological monitoring), and June 11, 2012 (completed discussion of ecological monitoring). Participants included representatives from the KVRI collaborative, Idaho Conservation League, Idaho Forest Group, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Department of Labor, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, and private citizens. The outcome of these meetings was a draft monitoring plan. A final monitoring plan will be in place for 2015, and monitoring will begin in that same year.

*National Indicators*

Of the five national indicators (Ecological, Fire Costs, Jobs/Economics, Leveraged Funds, and Collaboration) developed by the Forest Service and partners, two were integrated into the monitoring plan (Jobs/Economics and Ecological).

*Local Indicators*

The draft monitoring plan for the KVRI CFLRP includes the following local indicators and the parties responsible for the monitoring.

Social Monitoring:

- *Indicator:* Improvement of Skills (Idaho Forest Group; IPNF)

Economic Monitoring:

- *Indicator:* Number and kind of jobs created (Idaho Forest Group; IPNF)
- *Indicator:* Income and Wages for Local Contractors and Workers (Industry representatives)
- *Indicator:* Diversity of Wood Products Produced (Mills)
- *Indicator:* Value of Wood Products Produced (Industry representatives; Mills)

Ecological Monitoring: The Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) has the primary responsibilities for ecological monitoring because of quality control with data collection, data entry, and database management. The desire is that over time stakeholders and other volunteers can be trained and participate in the ecological monitoring.

- Vegetation Management Monitoring Elements
  - Vegetation Composition
  - Vegetation Structure
  - Acres treated by prescribed fire
- Aquatic Restoration Monitoring Elements
  - Change in miles of available habitat
  - Reductions in sediment delivery from improvement in roads in Riparian Conservation Areas and unstable land types
- Wildlife Habitat Restoration Monitoring Elements
  - Effectiveness of road management techniques
  - Vegetation as habitat components
  - Changes in road density
  - Changes in Bear Management Unit (BMU) standards
- Recreation Monitoring Elements
  - Miles of trail treated (maintained or reconstructed)
  - Miles of road maintained
  - Number of bridges replaced
- Invasive Species Monitoring Elements
  - Acres of weeds treated

We have just completed the third year of project implementation, but haven't collected any social or economic monitoring data yet. We are currently working through the logistics of collecting this data through the efforts of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, the KVRI collaborative, and our industry partners. We believe the process we have outlined will allow us to collect the data necessary to track any ecological, social, and economic shifts as we implement the varied activities within our project area. We are leaning heavily on our partners to assist with the social and economic monitoring, because they are the most closely connected to the mills, jobs created, and wood product data. Our partners assisted in the development of our monitoring plan, and we are confident in their ability to collect this data and assist us in interpreting any evident shifts from year to year. We also believe that our monitoring plan will give us the tools necessary to see where we need to make adjustments in our project implementation to best meet the important social, economic, and ecological elements contained in our initial project proposal. We know that monitoring is rarely easy to accomplish, but also understand its critical role in the success of our project.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>11</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>12</sup>
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	4,181.9		
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	57.9 34.2 50.9		CFLN CWKV RTRT
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	98.5 332.5 130		CFLN NFRR RTRT
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	376 156.4 11		CFLN NFRR PTNR
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	68.5 11.5		CFLN NFRR
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	3.81 2.19		CFLN NFRR
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	2,069.35 405.09 48.78 48.78		CFLN NFRR PTNR WFXN
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	138.5		CFLN
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	23.9 1.8 6.0		CFLN CMRD CWF2
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	15 17.75 10		CFLN CMRD NFRR

<sup>11</sup> Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

<sup>12</sup> Please use a new line for each BLI or type of fund used. For example, you may have three lines with the same performance measure, but the type of funding might be two different BLIs and CFLR/CFLN.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>11</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>12</sup>
RD-PC-MAINT				
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	1.0		CFLN
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0.3		NFRR
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	1.2		NFRR
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	4		CFLN
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	119.6 164.5 23.3 6.5		CFLN CMXN NFRW WFPR
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	6.5 59.1 7.5 4		CFLN CMXN NFRW WFPR
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	Pull number from PAS report		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	521		XXXX
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	5812.5		XXXX
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	42,830.3 <i>21,418</i>		NFRR
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	10,646.1		XXXX
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	220 42		CFLN NFRR
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	237.5 227.5 130 246 1573		CFLN NFRR RTRT WFHF XXXX

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>11</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>12</sup>
FP-FUELS-WUI				
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-FED-AC	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		

**7. FY 2014 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

The KVRI was chosen for a CFLRP proposal because the restoration needs were substantiated through Tribal, Federal, and State assessments. These assessments identified this area as a high priority for restoration and provided the foundation for effective treatments that would enhance ecosystem function and resiliency. The proposal's strategy uses this science to ensure balance between social and ecological needs such as watershed and ecosystem health, wildfire use and protection, recreation and public access, and economic sustainability for local communities.

The following landscape restoration treatment objectives were developed in support of the goals outlined in the assessments noted above:

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

**FY2014 Target Accomplishment -**

The KVRI proposal was funded at \$970,300 for FY2014. The KVRI Forestry Subcommittee, a subset of the parent collaborative, met frequently to help develop a priority program of work for FY2014; the Forest Service maintained the decision space regarding the final program of work, and all treatments were subject to the NEPA. The FY2014 projects consisted of finishing the NEPA and signing decisions on the Twentymile and Kreist Creek EAs and initiating the NEPA on the Deer Creek, Boulder, and Trout Ball EAs. The approved program of work included projects designed to achieve the following planned targets: prescribed burning (1000 ac), invasive plant management (400 ac), fish passage/culvert replacement (6), road decommissioning (7.5 miles), road maintenance (35 miles), timber harvest (521 acres), and reforestation/tsi (400 ac). The project also set aside approximately \$450,000 of CFLN funds to help support helicopter restoration work in 200 acres of a dry-site ecosystem, but no interest was received from the timber industry. Recent interest from within the helicopter industry has allowed us to re-solicit bids/proposals and we hope to accomplish this important work in FY2015.

The Bonners Ferry Ranger District and KVRI met or exceeded many of the above FY2014 planned CFLR targets as shown in the FY 2014 accomplishments table. This success was particularly evident in program areas that weren't as weather dependent such as fish passage/culvert replacement, forest vegetation established and improved, invasive plant management,

and timber volume sold. The most challenging targets to accomplish were those tied to weather windows such as prescribed burning and road maintenance. The most inconsistent targets are those tied to timber sales (timber volume harvested and the acres treated through timber sales), because this work is tied to timber markets and the business models of the purchaser. Despite some challenges we were able to sell nearly 43,000 ccf, harvest nearly 6,000 ccf, and treat 521 acres with timber sales. These timber related accomplishments were accompanied by impressive accomplishments in other resource areas such as 543 acres of invasive plant management, 145 acres of soil or water resources protected, 2,676 acres of fuels treated, and trail maintenance and improvement on nearly 400 miles of trails. The project also made 10,646 tons of material available for bio-energy production through vegetation treatments. Weather and timing issues prevented us from accomplishing some targets this year, but in general, targets are becoming easier to accomplish because our more recent projects were planned with a greater eye towards the many restoration opportunities afforded us through the CFLR project. Any residual targets have been included in our outyear program of work.

#### **FY2014 and FY2015 Planning and Implementation -**

In addition to the above target accomplishments, numerous collaborative meetings and field trips were held with the KVRI Forestry Subcommittee during FY2014 in support of both the NEPA on existing projects (Twentymile, Kreist Creek, and Hellroaring), and the newly initiated projects (Deer Creek, Boulder, and Trout Ball) on the District. This collaborative approach leads to very solid projects as evidenced by “no objections” being received on either the Twentymile or Kreist Creek projects. Decisions were signed on both projects during the spring and early summer of 2014. The Twentymile Timber Sale and the Kreist Lightning Timber Sale (Kreist Creek Project) were sold in the summer of 2014 and the Placer Nugget Timber Sale (Kreist Creek Project) will be advertised for sale in early FY2015. The draft EA for Hellroaring was released for comment in the summer of 2014 and IDT members are currently addressing those comments. The Hellroaring project implementation is scheduled to begin in FY15. The purpose and need, as identified by the KVRI collaborative group for Twentymile, Kreist Creek, and Hellroaring is to:

- 1) Improve and maintain forest health in the ecosystem composition, structure, and diversity of the landscape by providing for tree species and stocking levels similar to historic levels which will better resist insects, diseases and wildfire,
- 2) Improve habitat and forage for big game through vegetation treatments and broadcast burning,
- 3) Enhance the scenic integrity of the area by softening the boundaries of previous harvest units and avoiding straight lines and hard edges when designing treatment areas within these projects, and
- 4) Maximize opportunities to utilize forest products and provide economic opportunity through restoration work.

#### **Outyear Planning and Implementation -**

The benefits of working with KVRI in a collaborative fashion as projects are developed has been obvious for many years, but CFLR funding is allowing us to realize more fruits of this labor by having the additional funding to focus more heavily on the restoration component of our projects during implementation. Having this funding allows everyone in this Collaborative to look harder for opportunities to improve resources during our field trips and meetings, because we have the funds to make that work happen. The recently initiated projects in Deer Creek, Boulder, and Trout Ball will benefit most directly from the combination of a strong collaborative effort combined with funding to get work done on the ground because we can truly focus on CFLR opportunities from the ground up in these project areas. Specialists have completed data collection in Deer Creek and have finished the bulk of field data collection in Boulder. Stand exam contracts and some initial data collection began in the Trout Ball project area, but the bulk of the data collection will occur in the summer of FY2015. The District will meet this fall and winter with the KVRI Collaborative to continue discussions on the Deer Creek and Boulder projects as we prepare to Scope and work through the project NEPA. Implementation of the Deer Creek project is scheduled to begin in FY16; the Boulder Creek project in FY17; and the Trout Ball project in FY18.

8. Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?<sup>13</sup>

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	5,795
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14 (as applicable- projects selected in FY2012 may will not have data for FY10 and FY11; projects that were HPRP projects in FY12, please include one number for FY12 and one number for FY13 (same as above)	FY2012 = 2,300 FY2013 = 2,440 FY2014 = 5,795

9. In no more than two pages (large landscapes or very active fire seasons may need more space), describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6):

The KVRI area falls within the Bonners Ferry Ranger District. The district had a Preparedness (WFPR) budget of \$325,000. The project area is roughly equal to the district boundary, so the district’s preparedness costs can all be ascribed to the proposal area. This includes all salaries, training, and resource costs that are involved with running the Bonner’s Ferry District preparedness program. Some of these preparedness staff were utilized in planning for and implementing project landscape treatments.

The 2014 fire season resulted in a below average number of starts and below average acres for the Bonner’s Ferry District. There were nine fires totaling 2.5 acres within the KVRI area and district. Suppression costs totaled less than \$75,000. All fires were contained at initial attack; there were no requests for BAER funds on any of the fires nor were there any opportunities to claim resource benefit acres from the limited number of fires that occurred. There were no fires managed for resource benefit, and no fires burned within any of the existing fuels treatments in the proposal area.

The Bonner’s Ferry District had a Fuels (WFHF) budget of \$200,000. This budget includes base salaries, analysis of projects, project implementation dollars, and costs for GIS and database support. These funds can all be ascribed to the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative proposal area. These funds in addition to NFRR, BD, and KV funds were utilized to plan and/or implement treatments associated with the area.

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2014 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (please limit answer to two pages)

No significant changes or unexpected challenges occurred in FY2014. Weather windows and the variability of timber volume harvested in any given year continue to be some of the primary challenges faced in trying to meet planned accomplishments. A positive change between FY2013 and FY2014 was our ability to accomplish 1 mile of road decommissioning in FY2014 compared to zero miles in FY2013. Road decommissioning is continuing to be a challenge in the project area because it didn’t receive significant emphasis in previously planned projects, but an increased awareness in our recent project planning and the availability of CFLR funding will lead to increased opportunities to decommission and store roads in future years. The KVRI Collaborative is also becoming much more educated on the value of protecting our natural resources through storing and decommissioning roads.

<sup>13</sup> This metric is separate from the annual performance measurement reporting as recorded in the databases of record. Please see the instructions document for further clarification.

## 11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code <sup>14</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	NA	
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	150	127,500
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	250	75,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	400	42,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	NA	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	40	60,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	NA	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	6	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	2,000	
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	250	26,250
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	28	56,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	2	4,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	20	200,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0.5	5,000

<sup>14</sup> Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2016 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

<b>Performance Measure Code<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned Accomplishment</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	1	10,000
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	3	450,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	80	32,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	6	6,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	NA	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2,500	
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	5,000	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	27,000	450,000 – Eastport Heli
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	12,500	250,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	100	10,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	2,000	500,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-E-FED-AC	Acres	NA	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	NA	

**12. Planned FY 2016 accomplishment narrative** (no more than 1 page):

The KVRI proposal was funded at a total of \$1,419,334 for FY2016. Our proposal, as submitted, identified projects that require environmental analysis. Several projects needed to meet FY2015 accomplishment targets are currently in the analysis process, including Hellroaring, Deer Creek, and Boulder. The KVRI Forestry Subcommittee, a subset of the parent Collaborative, have met throughout FY2014 to review a priority program of work for FY2015 and to receive an initial briefing of projects slated for FY2016 and FY2017; the Forest Service maintains the decision space for all implementation, and all work is subject to the NEPA. The program of work for FY2016, although not yet reviewed by the Subcommittee at this level of detail, includes projects that will achieve the following outcomes: prescribed burning (2100 ac), invasive plant management (400 ac), culvert upgrades (6), fish passage/culvert replacement (3), road decommissioning (20 miles), road maintenance (30 miles), commercial timber harvest (2,500 ac or 13.5 mmbf), biomass utilization (12,500 green tons), pre-commercial thinning (250 ac), reforestation (150 ac), trail reconstruction (6 mi), instream fisheries improvement (6 mi), allotment weed treatments (250 ac), and trail maintenance (80 miles). These projects are consistent with the original proposal and no deviations are planned at this time. Accomplishments may vary considerably depending on completion dates of NEPA, and when the purchaser actually begins work in a particular sale area. However, as we complete more NEPA we will have greater opportunities to complete more restoration work throughout the life of the CFLR project.

We plan to meet with KVRI Forestry Subcommittee throughout FY2015 to update them on the status of the Hellroaring, Deer Creek, and Boulder NEPA and target accomplishments in NEPA ready projects. Hellroaring will have a decision signed in FY2015, Deer Creek in FY2016, and Boulder in FY2017.

**13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2015/16 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

The initial proposal underestimated the costs associated with maintaining and reconstructing trails. The proposal identified costs of \$400/mile and \$1,000/mile for trail maintenance and trail reconstruction respectively. The actual costs are closer to \$1,200/mile for maintenance and \$12,000/mile for reconstruction. We are currently using the lower costs in FY2015 and FY2016, and plan to leverage these costs with grants, partnerships, and volunteers to accomplish as many miles as possible.

## Questions and Answers on Telework

Revised 11/17/11

### **Q. What is Telework?**

A. Work arrangement that allows the performance of official duties at an alternative work site (e.g., home, telework center, or other satellite work location).

### **Q. What are the two types of telework?**

A. 1. Core telework - Telework occurs on a regular and recurring basis, at least 1 day per pay period.

2. Ad hoc/Situational/Unscheduled - Telework that occurs as needed and the schedule may not be regular and recurring. Telework is approved on a case-by-case basis, where the hours were not part of a previously approved, ongoing and regular telework schedule.

### **Q. Can a supervisor participate in the Telework Program?**

A. Yes. Managers and supervisors are included in the Telework Program.

### **Q. What training and where can I find the mandatory training for telework?**

A. Employees must complete Telework 101 for Employees and Supervisors must complete Telework 101 for Managers. Both training courses can be found in AgLearn.

### **Q. Completing the AD-3018 e-form Telework Agreement requires me to input my Active Directory ID and Password before I can Sign and Submit to my supervisor. What is my Active Directory ID and Password?**

A. Your Active Directory ID and Password is the same information you use when you log into your computer every day.

**Q. What are the benefits of telework?**

A. There are many general benefits and there are benefits that will be specific to your organization and staff. Some examples;

- Retention of skilled employees and reduction in turnover due in part to increased job satisfaction.
- Improvements in employee morale and effectiveness.
- Potential for increased productivity.
- Reductions in transportation costs.
- Reduction in automobile-created air pollution and traffic congestion.
- Fewer non-business interruptions.

**Q. How will work performance be monitored?**

A. Telework performance should be monitored in the same way main work-site performance is monitored. Performance should be monitored on a results-oriented basis. The manager will have to carefully plan and identify the nature and objective of the task, perhaps by establishing deadlines or arranging for progress reports and meetings.

**Q. If I have an approved telework agreement for regular/reoccurring days per pay period do I need another agreement for situational/unscheduled days?**

A. No. An approved regular/reoccurring telework agreement will cover any unscheduled telework situations i.e. inclement weather, work life issue, etc.

**Q. Do I have to wait for the Telework Program Coordinator to approve my telework agreement?**

A. No. Once the first line supervisor approves the telework agreement and the employee receives the email message telework can start.

**Q. Can an employee use alternative work schedules along with Telework?**

A. Yes. Managers may approve the combined use of alternative work schedules and Telework.

**Q. Who is liable for work-related injuries and/or damages of government property at the alternative work-site?**

A. The Government. Government employees suffering work-related injuries and/or damages at the alternative work-site are covered under the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

**Q. What is the teleworker's official duty station (work-site)?**

A. The official work-site for an employee covered by a telework agreement is the location of the regular worksite for the employee's position as long as the employee is scheduled to report physically at least twice per pay period on a regular and recurring basis. If the employee does not report in at least twice per pay period and is not on a short-term, temporary agreement of 6 months or less, the official duty station must be changed to the location of the alternative work-site and pay is set accordingly.

**Q. What happens if an employee is participating in the Agency Transit Subsidy Program and volunteers to telework?**

A. Telework Agreements should be coordinated with the Transit Subsidy Manager. Employee who has a regular/recurring telework agreement is responsible to notify the Transit Subsidy Manager of the number of days the employee will telework so the transit subsidy can be reduced appropriately.

**Q. The Forest Service Telework Agreement (AD-3018) is an electronic form, are there any recordkeeping requirements?**

A. Responsibility to maintain recordkeeping requirements are handled by the National Telework Program Coordinator.

**Q. When do Telework Agreements expire?**

A. Telework Agreements should be discussed on an annual basis preferably at performance rating time but do not need to resubmitted unless there is a change in the agreement such as, supervisor, telework location, number of days teleworking, change from unscheduled to regular/reoccurring.

