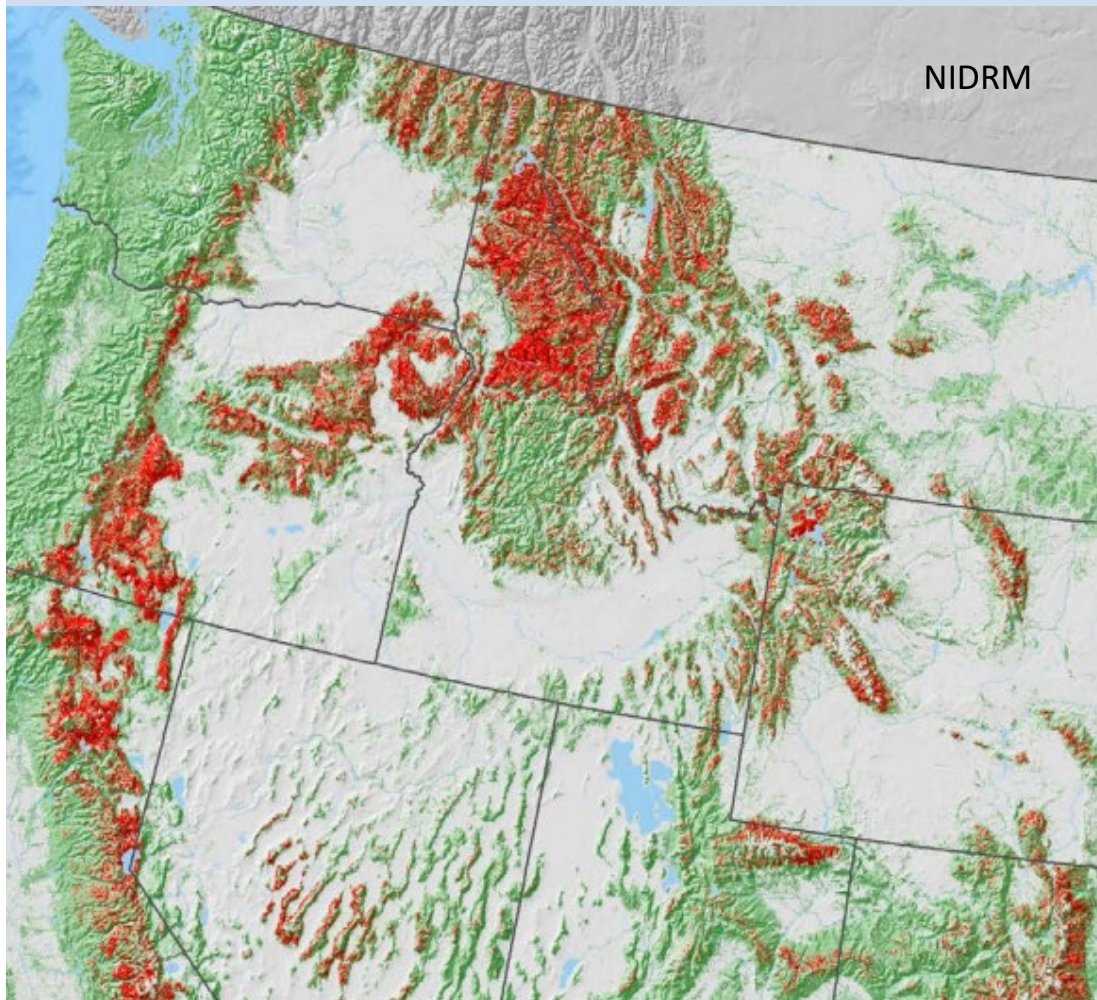




Good Neighbor Authority and Shared Stewardship: Transforming Forest Health in Idaho & Montana

Tom Schultz, VP Government Affairs

Insects & Disease



National ranking for percentage of treed acres at risk of greater than 25% basal area loss:

#1 - Idaho

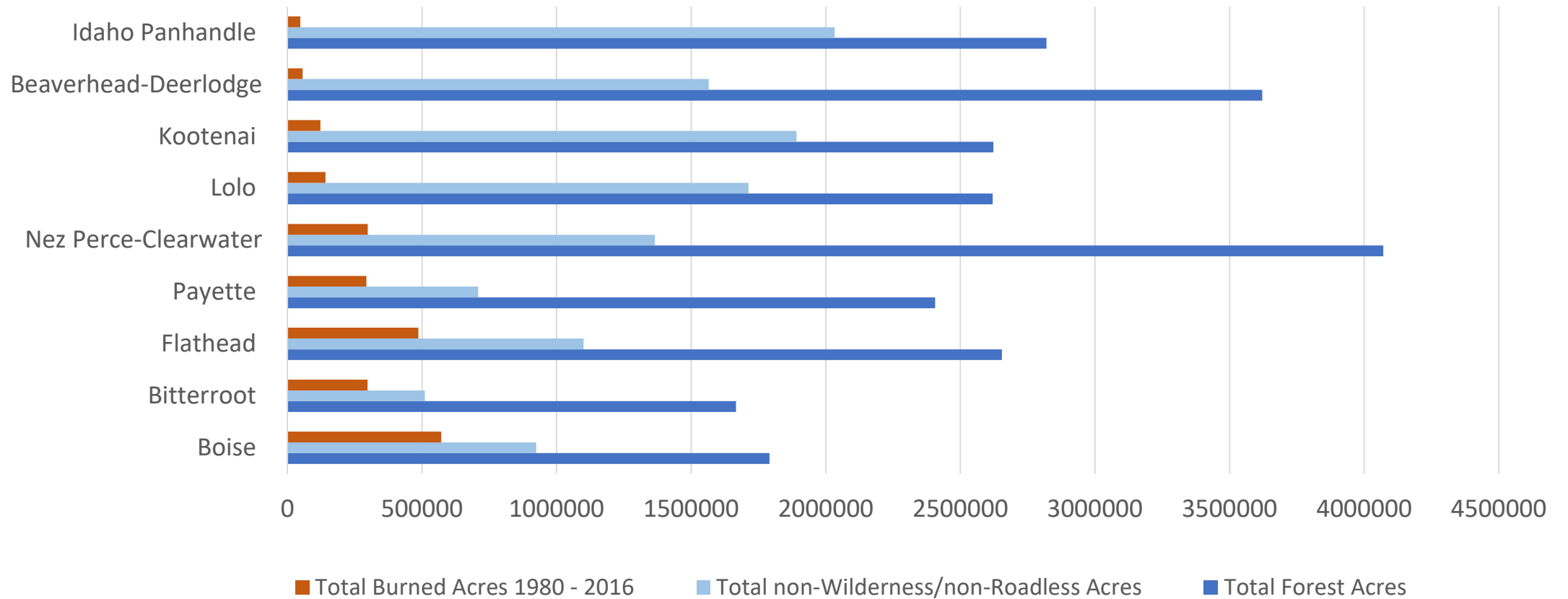
- 7,862,018 treed acres at risk
- 28% of treed acres at risk

#3 - Montana

- 7,655,558 treed acres at risk
- 21% of treed acres at risk

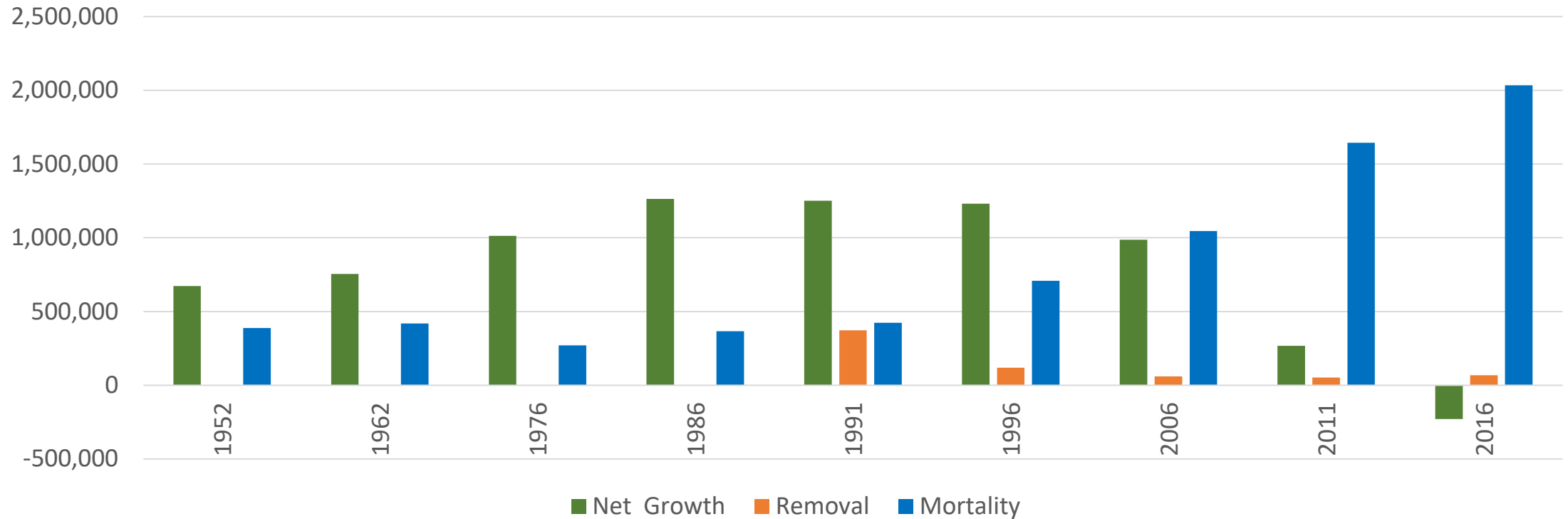
Fire

Idaho and Montana National Forest Acres Burned 1980-2016



Forest Health

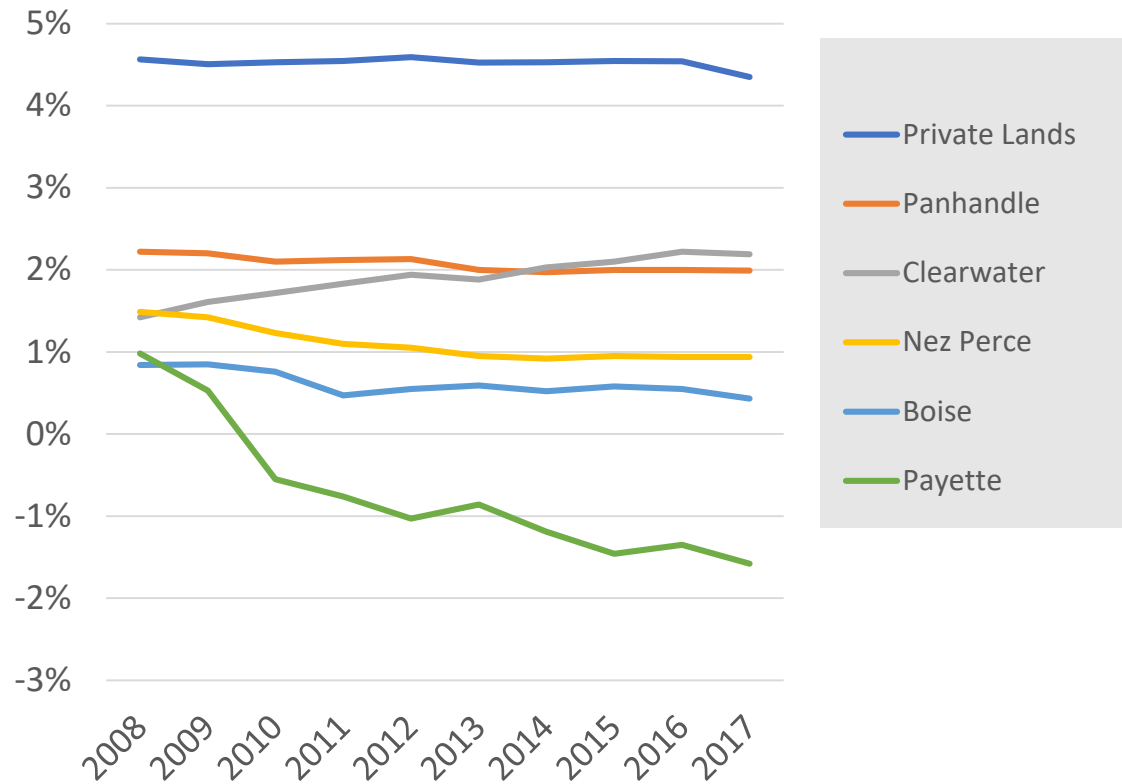
Intermountain Region National Forests Softwoods,
Growth, Removal and Mortality (Mcuft)



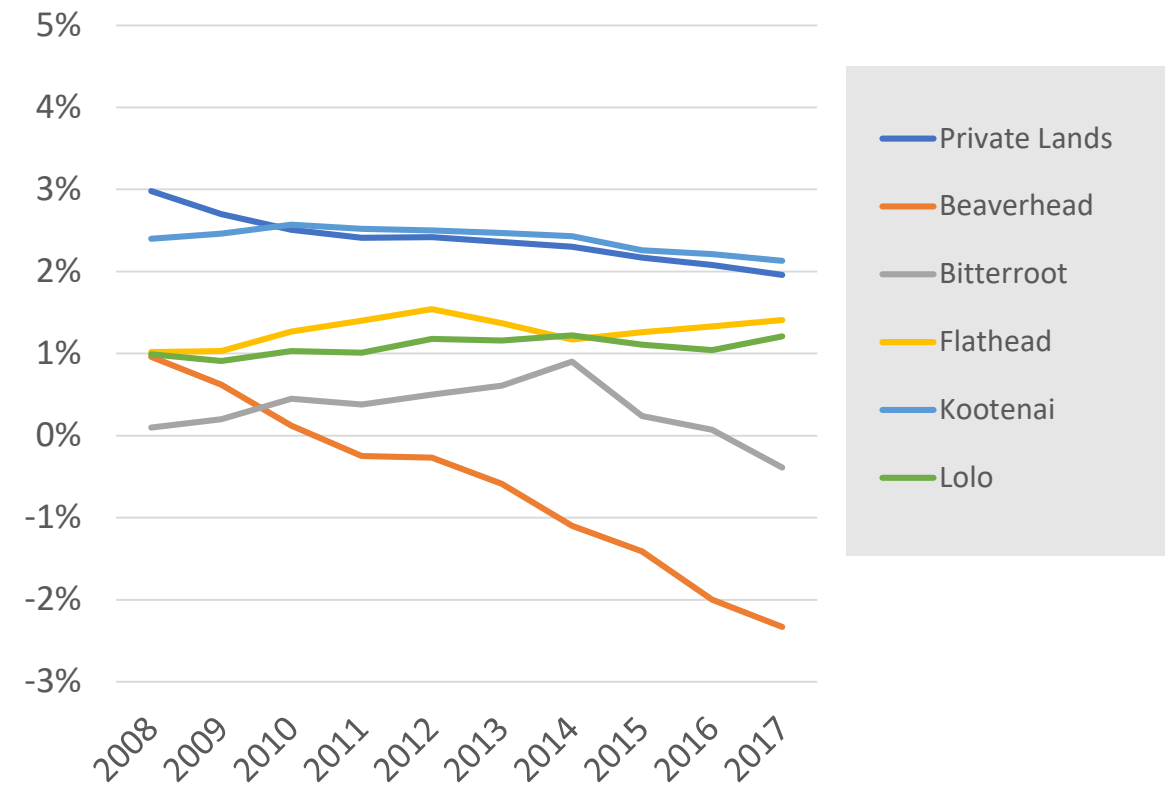
Intermountain Region refers to Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Forest Health

Idaho, Net Growth as % of BF Volume
by National Forest



Montana, Net Growth as % of BF Volume
by National Forest



Forest Health

Mortality is reducing the growth of the existing timber resource in Idaho and Montana over the last ten years.

Idaho



For every 1
merchantable
cubic foot of
wood harvested,
3 cubic feet
die in the forest.

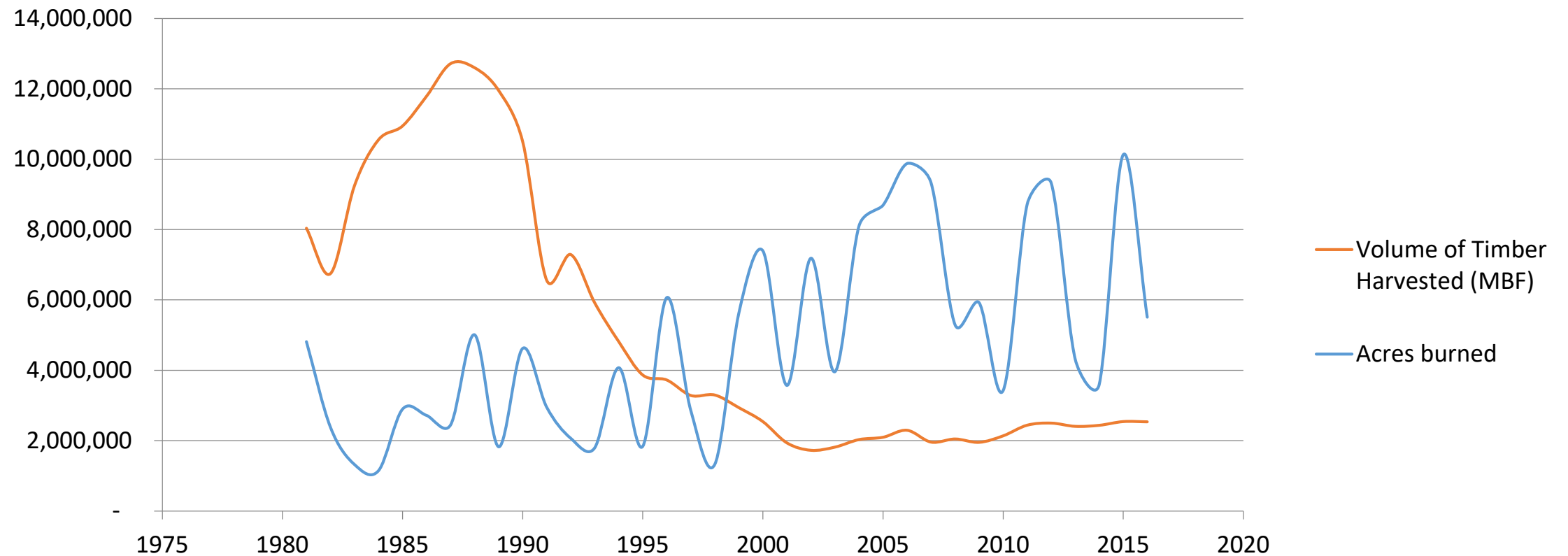
Montana



For every 1
merchantable
cubic foot of
wood harvested,
6 cubic feet
die in the forest.

Forest Health

U.S. Volume Harvested vs. U.S. Acres Burned in Wildfires 1980-2017



Shared Stewardship

“Shared stewardship simply means we share decision space with states, partners and tribes. Together we choose the right tools, the right places and the appropriate scale to invest our resources. We jointly set priorities that incorporate each other’s knowledge, skills and personnel.”

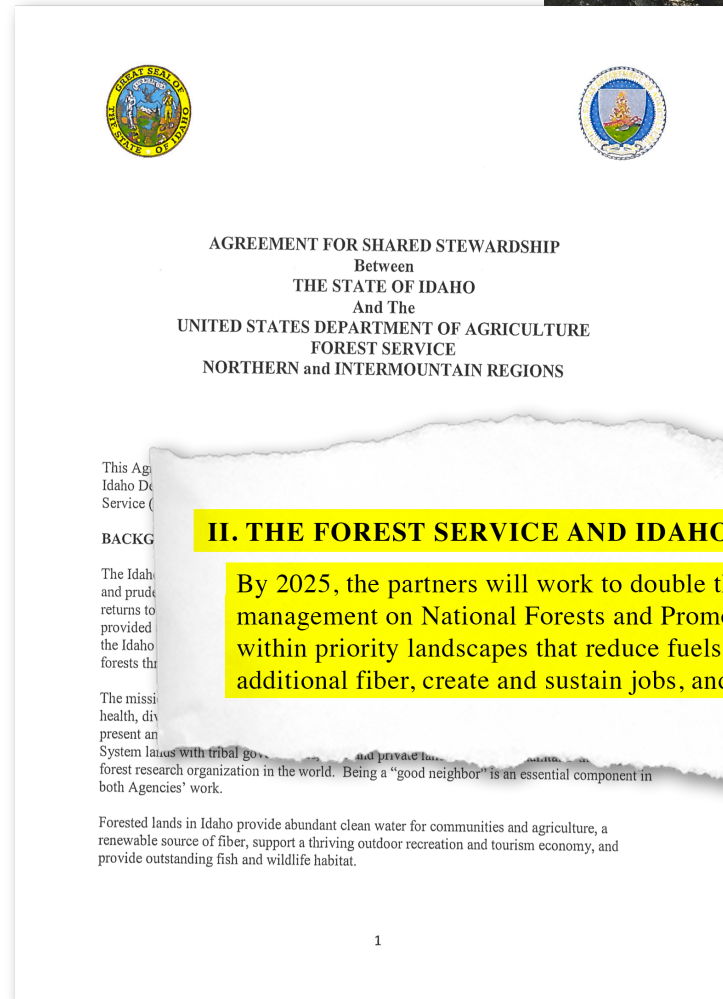
– **Vicki Christiansen**
Chief, US Forest Service



Shared Stewardship

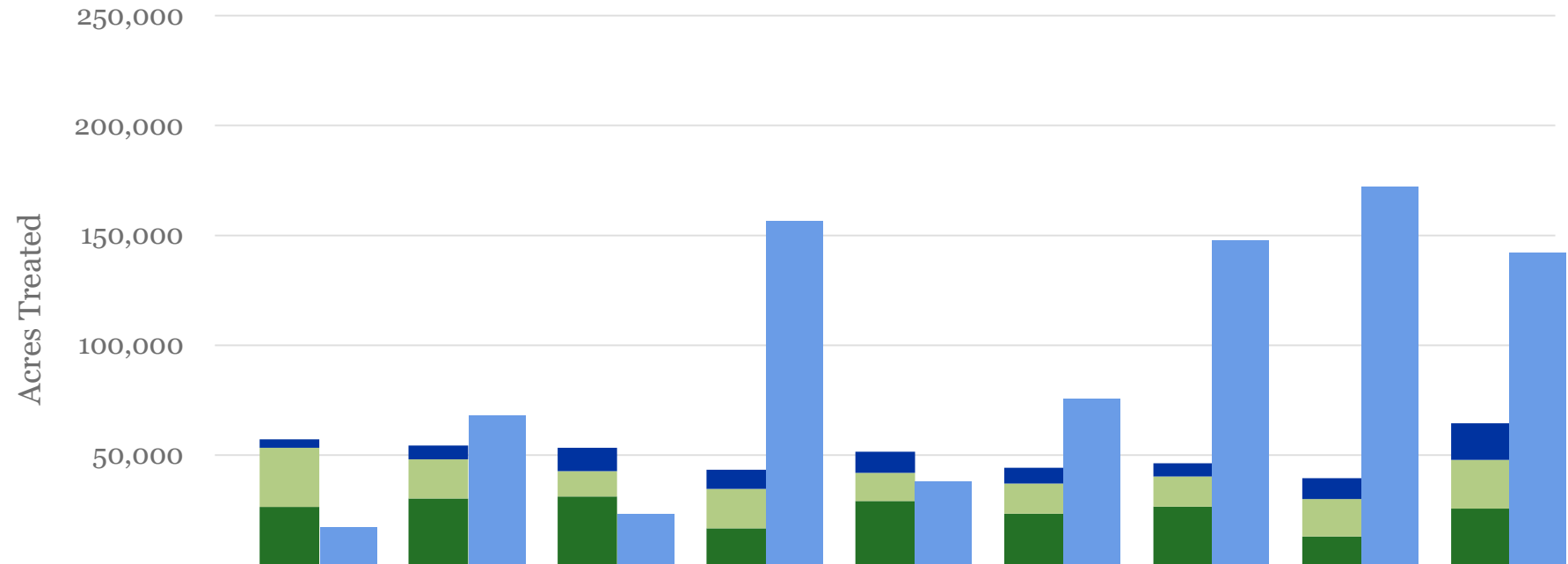
In action, means:

- A sense of interdependence and shared responsibility
- Outcomes based investment strategies
- Working across ownerships/boundaries
- Recognition of a need to increase treatment areas (active management)



Idaho National Forest Suitable Acres Managed 2010-2018

On average,
1.2%
of Idaho's
suitable acres
are treated
each year



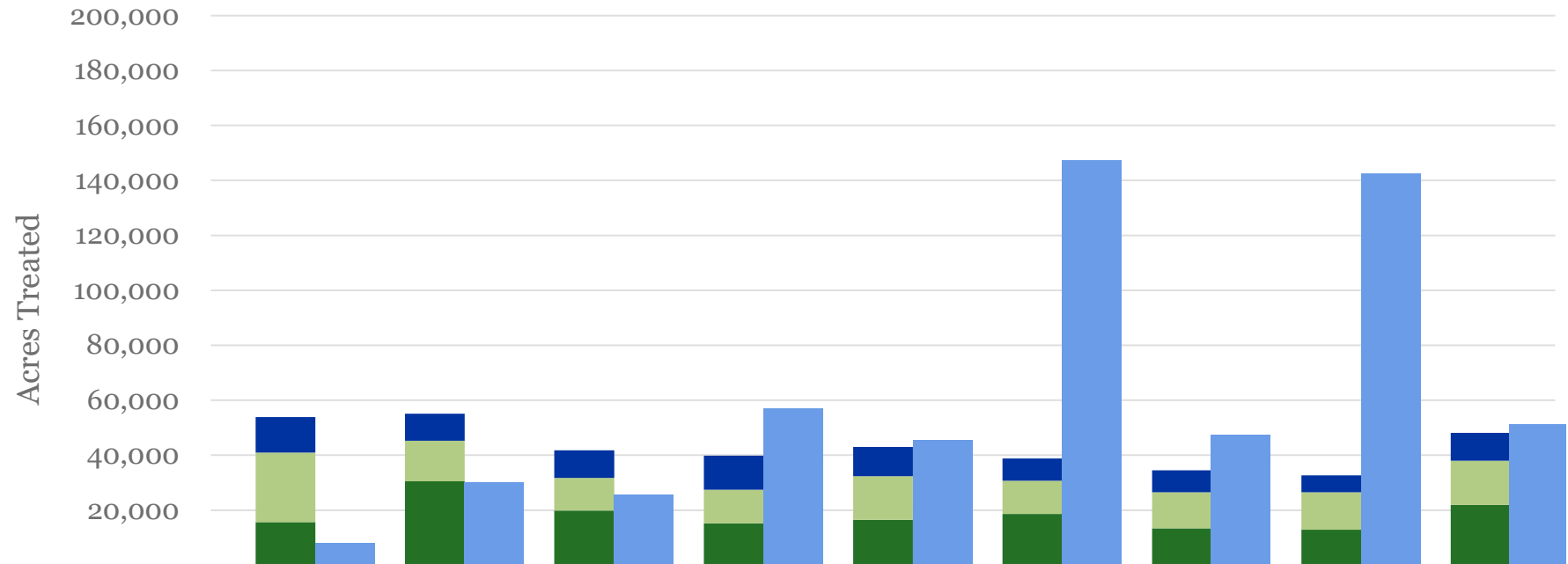
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wildfire Acres Deemed Beneficial	16,870	69,140	23,206	155,528	36,905	76,032	146,768	172,739	141,612
Commercial Harvest Acres	3,887	6,244	10,536	8,813	9,542	7,090	6,036	9,489	16,580
Mechanical Fuels Treatment Acres*	26,855	17,737	11,636	17,855	12,778	13,702	13,754	17,041	22,198
RX Fire Acres Treated	26,522	30,393	31,179	16,785	29,236	23,475	26,597	13,017	25,701

*Total Suitable Acres: 4,202,010

*Fuels Treatment: mechanical removal (non-commercial harvest), prescribed fire, and naturally occurring wildfire deemed beneficial to the landscape.

Montana National Forest Suitable Acres Managed 2010-2018

On average,
0.5%
of Montana's
suitable acres
are treated
each year



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wildfire Acres Deemed Beneficial	8,283	29,151	25,522	55,918	45,078	147,591	46,932	142,246	50,993
Commercial Harvest Acres	12,884	9,845	9,997	12,436	10,684	8,014	7,980	6,094	10,132
Mechanical Fuels Treatment* Acres	25,312	14,709	11,851	12,237	15,865	12,137	13,148	13,642	16,126
RX Fire Acres Treated	15,689	30,520	19,914	15,222	16,520	18,620	13,373	12,894	21,892

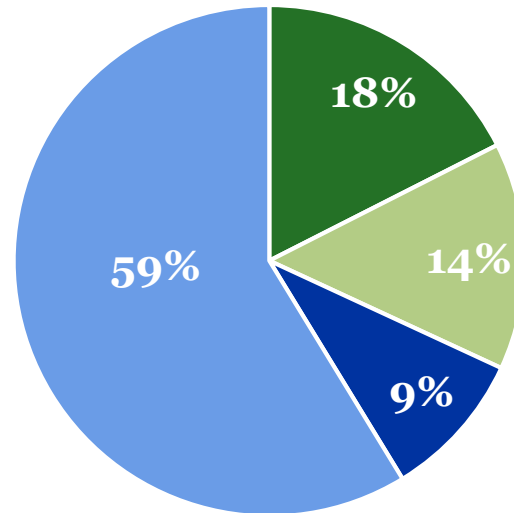
* Total Suitable Acres: 5,539,703

* Fuels Treatment: mechanical removal (non-commercial harvest), prescribed fire, and naturally occurring wildfire deemed beneficial to the landscape.

Montana National Forest Region Comparison

Acres Managed 2010-2018

Total Acres Managed between 2010-2018
Total Acres: 939,451



- RX Fire Acres Treated
- Mechanical Fuels Treatment Acres
- Commercial Harvest Acres
- Wildfire Acres Deemed Beneficial

Desired Results

To increase the pace and scale of treatment on national forests, Idaho will need to commit resources to increasing activity as outlined in the Shared Stewardship agreement signed in December 2018.



Status Quo

Treating the forests at our current pace, it will take **~121 years** to treat Idaho's 6.1 million acres at risk.



MOU 1.0

Treating the forests by only doubling the current pace of commercial harvest, it will take **~103 years** to treat Idaho's 6.1 million acres at risk.

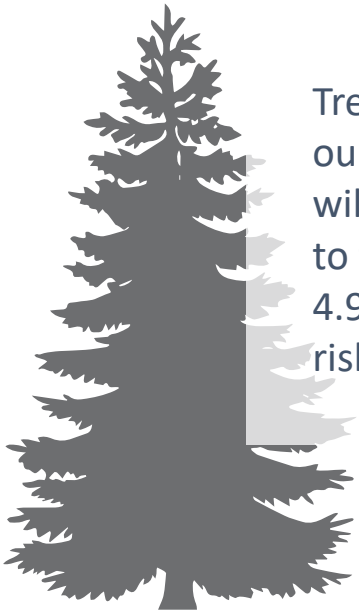


MOU 2.0

Treating the forests at double the current pace (commercial harvest & hazardous fuels treatments), it will take **~60 years** to treat Idaho's 6.1 million acres at risk.

Desired Results

In Montana, a similar commitment could reduce the time needed to treat at-risk acres in half.



Treating the forests at our current pace, it will take **~114 years** to treat Montana's 4.9 million acres at risk.



Treating the forests by only doubling the current pace of commercial harvest, it will take **~93 years** to treat Montana's 4.9 million acres at risk.



Treating the forests at double the current pace (commercial harvest & hazardous fuels treatments), it will take **~57 years** to treat Montana's 4.9 million acres at risk.



Desired Results

PURPOSE

- Increased forest resilience and decreased catastrophic fire risk

PEOPLE

- Greater collaboration between state and federal governments (cooperative federalism) and stakeholders

PROCESS:

- Continued focus on using new technology to collect data that will drive forest management decisions
- Increased sharing of data and science that can help government, private, and industry land owners better manage their forestland.

PERFORMANCE

- A measurable increase in the pace and scale of treatment on public lands



Thank You

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Where did this data come from?

National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM) data is a collaborative process led by the Forest Health Monitoring program (FHM) and the USDA Forest Service that can be used to identify the potential impacts of pests and pathogens to forest ecosystems throughout the US for the time frame 2013-2027.

Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) data helps determine how much forest exists, where it exists, who owns it and how it is changing. It has been collected since 1930. The total nationwide fire acres were found on the National interagency Fire Center (NIFC) website that houses the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) fire data yearly reports. These can be found at https://www.nifc.gov/fireInfo/fireInfo_statistics.html.

The data on harvest came from USFS Cut and Sold Reports found at <https://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/products/cut-sold/index.shtml>.