



Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2012(\$)
Partner In-Kind Contributions <sup>5</sup>	Lake County Resources Initiative (LCRI) Lakeview Stewardship Group Members \$18,909
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract <sup>6</sup>	\$872,246

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2012 (one page maximum)

Other federal and non-federal investments on private lands within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP landscape in FY 2012 included approximately \$110,580. Funding was provided by Title II/Payment to Counties (RAC funds) and LCRI. Funds were spent on invasive plant species treatment in the areas of Thomas Creek and the Chewaucan River. Other projects consisted of riparian restoration and aquatic habitat enhancement at Drews Valley Ranch, Camas Creek and the Chewaucan River.

Approved by :           */s/ Fred L. Way*            
 FRED L. WAY  
 Forest Supervisor

2. **Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan<sup>7</sup>**, dated December 2006. Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The 10-year comprehensive strategy establishes a framework for priority setting, accountability and partnership to ensure effective, efficient, and focused investments in fuels treatments. The strategy also focuses Federal land management efforts in collaboration with those of State, Tribal and local governments to reduce risk of unwanted wildfire to people, communities, and natural resources.

The goal of the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP project is to return fire to the role it historically filled and thus restore fire-adapted ecosystems. The *Long-Range Strategy for the Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit* recommends an accelerated thinning and prescribed burning program, focused on the relatively dry, low-elevation ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests.

In Fiscal Year 2012, a total of 4,608 acres were treated in WUI, as identified in the 2011 Lake County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Another 14,888 acres were treated in Non-WUI areas. Integrated treatments of understory thinning

<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.

<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.

<sup>7</sup> The 10-year Comprehensive Strategy was developed in response to the Conference Report for the Fiscal Year 2001, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-291).

followed by prescribed fire are changing the fuel strata, reducing the threat of severe fire across the landscape, and promoting healthy forest conditions.

Unfortunately the 92,000 acre Barry Point Fire that occurred in August of this year, burned through a portion of our latest planning landscape and almost the entire landscape of our current planning effort before fuel reduction treatments could be implemented. Through our prioritization processes these planning areas (West and East Draws) were identified as high priority for treatment because conditions were far removed from what historically existed.

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

TREAT analyzes for an “impact area”, defined as Lake County for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP project. Only funding that went to firms located within this impact area were included in the calculations. It was estimated that about 30 % of the total funds (CFLR and matching) were used to fund contractors from Lake County. Contracting funds that were to firms outside the impact area contribute to leakage. 15% of CFLR funds were used for Forest Service personnel and equipment costs.

**FY 2012 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY12 CFLR/CFLN/HPRP/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>8</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	-	-	\$0	\$0
Other Project Activities	16.1	18.0	\$385,059	\$435,755
<b>TOTALS:</b>	16.1	18.0	\$385,059	\$435,755

**FY 2012 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY12 CFLR/CFLN/HPRP/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>9</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	19.0	35.8	\$1,199,130	\$1,832,882
Other Project Activities	46.4	51.6	\$1,093,190	\$1,230,099
<b>TOTALS:</b>	65.4	87.5	\$2,292,320	\$3,062,981

**4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits (Please limit answer to two pages).**

The Lakeview Stewardship Group (LSG), along with the Fremont-Winema National Forest and Lake County Resources Initiative (LCRI) took steps to increase community awareness of the local collaborative efforts related to forest restoration. A public field tour took place on July 17, 2012 to showcase restoration projects and discuss areas where prescribed fire, aspen restoration, culvert replacement and noxious weed treatments have taken place. This was followed by a workshop the next day to develop a set of questions that would help set the framework for a multi-party

<sup>8</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/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

<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/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

monitoring plan for CFLRP. These efforts provided for sharing information about the benefits of CFLRP and the potential opportunity for people to become invested in future forest restoration.

The Lakeview Stewardship Group, LCRI and Lake County Chamber of Commerce hosted a public tour on September 17, 2012 to the Barry Point Fire. The tour provided the public an opportunity to get a better understanding of the size, magnitude and effects of the fire. Participants were encouraged to share their thoughts about how the Forest should respond to address recovery of the landscape. More than 50 people attended, including Lake County residents and representatives of several environmental groups. Some wanted to salvage whatever timber is left, while others wanted the focus to be on reforestation. Concern was expressed that the Forest not lose site of the ongoing green restoration program.

LCRI hosted the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team consisting of five high school students and four college students led by Clair Thomas, Tillamook School District 9 Natural Resource Director. CFLRP funds were provided through an agreement with LCRI and the Forest to help fund the crew in 2012. The Lakeview Stewardship Group developed the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Project in 2002 to answer questions about current conditions and effects of management on the Chewaucan watershed within the Lakeview Stewardship Unit. Over time the project has expanded to include the entire Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit that is the CFLRP landscape. One of the goals of the monitoring project is to recruit and train, each year, a field staff composed of high school and college students either currently or previously enrolled in Lake County schools. This is an awesome program for local youth and young adults, developing not only knowledge and skills but a passion for natural resource based science and career opportunities.

The Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC) has been a local partner with the Forest Service for the past seven years. Through an agreement made possible with CFLRP funds, a crew of 6 to 8 youth from low-income households in the Lakeview area, led by adult supervisors, accomplished a variety of resource enhancement projects at recreation sites and trails in the Lakeview Stewardship Unit. The COIC was able to use the CFLRP funds as leverage for additional funding to help sustain their program activities.

Through a Stewardship Agreement, a crew from the Northwest Youth Corp (NYC) restored 20 miles of the Fremont National Recreation Trail. This opportunity got young folks out into the woods and high desert of South Central Oregon completing work projects, as well as learning about nature and themselves. With the CFLRP we can explore other prospects for NYC and the Fremont-Winema National Forest to partner in restoration of the forest ecosystem; while providing young men and women with job skills and training.

Employment opportunities were realized as CFLRP funding was directed toward local and regional contracts. Opportunities exist to build capacity with more local contractors that would have the ability to perform restoration work such as stream and riparian enhancement, juniper reduction thinning, small tree fuels reduction thinning, meadow and aspen enhancement, and road decommissioning.

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

The Lakeview Stewardship Group is working collaboratively with the Forest Service and the Pacific Northwest Research Station to develop a monitoring plan for the Lakeview CFLRP Project. In 2012, there were several efforts that contributed towards on-the-ground monitoring and the development of a Lakeview CFLRP Monitoring Plan including 1) the collection of data by the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team (CBMT), 2) the formation of a multi-party monitoring group, 3) question development and formal priority to inform the Monitoring Plan, and 4) a draft document titled *Learning and Planning Under the 2012 Planning Rule* that will provide guidance to both the 2012 Planning Rule and

specific recommendations for the Lakeview CFLRP Monitoring Plan. It is expected that the Lakeview CFLRP Monitoring Plan will be completed before the 2013 field season.

#### Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team – 2012 Monitoring

This monitoring program has informed the management and decisions for the last 10 years within the Lakeview CFLRP Project Area. The monitoring crew resurveyed 21 sites, established 56 new sites, carried out 760 1/50 acre surveys to verify new sites and enter into Landscape Management System (LMS) modeling program, and conducted 500 toe plots in prescribed fire areas to characterize the condition of soils within the burn.

Some general findings from the 2012 monitoring season include:

1. **Ruby Pipeline Recovery:** The ped (aggregate) in what is now “topsoil” is lacking good structure; air and water spaces. The soil completely lacks any organic matter which helps store water, cycle nutrients, house soil biota and produce chemicals that help soil particles stick together to form peds. Soil biota, which should comprise >40% of the soil, is completely lacking in the right of way. There is an average of 1 surviving tree per plot or 50 trees per acre. Natural conifer regeneration was evident, however most were dying, probably due to poor soil structure and its inability to hold water for the seedlings.
2. **Abe Stewardship:** These units were harvested in 2009. There are 21 plots in this sale area that were revisited this year. All of these plots were surveyed before and after harvest and are being used to quantify the impacts of harvest techniques. They are also being used as trend studies on growth release, vegetative recovery and soil impacts.
3. **South Warner Fire of 2002:** The crew found an average of 50 trees per acre overall, but most of the trees (around 70%) were close to roads and were planted. The density away from roads averaged 30 trees per acre. In areas that had not been replanted there were about 10 trees per acre; these were more clumped than those in planted areas, leaving large areas without trees.
4. **Strawberry Prescribed Burn:** The northern most 2 miles of the prescribed burn was ineffective burning less than 20% of the intended area and leaving many small trees and seedlings. The last 3/4 mile (just before Strawberry Reservoir) was effectively burned removing most regeneration and understory trees. The northern areas had not been thinned before the fire while the southern ends had been thinned. The hottest fires in the southern end left many stump holes, as well as a one acre “blowout”. In spite of the heavily burned appearance, the southern end matches the desired result more than the lightly burned northern end. If the northern area is included in the overall analysis, the strawberry burn falls within, or less than the target goals of the prescription.
5. **Thomas Creek Prescribed Burn:** Unit 2, the largest unit, was the most affected by severe fire with all of the “blowouts” occurring in this unit. Five blowouts around 3-5 acres in size were cataloged. The northwestern end of Unit 2 also had a major blowout of 80 acres with no live trees and 120 acres of severely burned forest. When all units are combined the results meet the conditions allowed by the prescription. As was similar with the Strawberry prescribed burn, most of the units burned demonstrated results that were less than effective with respect to regeneration, thinning and understory removal. Even the 3-5 acre blowouts may be acceptable since they are surrounded by trees that can reseed them. The only area that was contrary to the prescription was the 80 acre blowout. Future trend surveys will reveal whether this responds slowly like a severe forest fire or much faster due to its small size compared to large forest fires. Future burns may require more aggressive use of fire as observed in Unit 2, while finding ways to avoid the huge blowouts. A lot of deer, bear sign, a cougar, a weasel and a large variety of birds were seen in this area, supporting studies that link increased wildlife with prescribed fires. There was a wider diversity of animals in this area than in the other areas we surveyed throughout the summer.

6. West Draws Aspen: Three, 1/10<sup>th</sup> acre plots were set up in Unit 51 of the West Draws harvest area. These sites were placed in aspen stands to see how aspen respond to removal of conifers.
  
7. Beetle Kill in the Red Zone: The purpose of these surveys was to continue the trend analysis of soil, vegetation and canopy response to beetle kill in the Red Zone. DBH growth release is still around 1.5 times higher than it was before the beetle infestation. Soil moisture is still higher around dead trees and lower around live trees. Surveys reveal that deadfall is still the exception and is negligible except within isolated pockets where, interestingly, most have fallen. There are still concerns over soil plasticization from potential wildfire that could easily occur if deadfall occurs in a short period of time creating large piles of jack-strawed trees. The fact trees are not falling in mass may reduce fire temperatures to the ground and diminish the bisking effect.

Formation of a Multi-Party Monitoring Team

The goal of the Lakeview Multi-Party Monitoring Team is to outline a monitoring strategy for the CFLRP landscape for the next 15 years while building on the existing efforts described above. A core monitoring groups has been developed that includes members of the Lakeview Stewardship Group and Forest Service staff from the Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW), Central Oregon Ecology Program, and the Fremont-Winema National Forest. Together this core group will develop a monitoring plan that will outline the methods, location, and timing of data collection; who will analyze and interpret the data; estimate the budget necessary to perform the monitoring and to report the results; and how the results will be shared and incorporated into an adaptive management or learning based framework.

Learning and Planning Under the 2012 Planning Rule

The Lakeview Multi-Party Monitoring Team assisted PNW with the development of a document that provides a framework—placed in the context of the 2012 Planning Rule and adopted for developing plan monitoring programs for the CFLRP program. It was developed using the best available science on adaptive management, experience with the Northwest Forest Plan, and is tested for practicality with the help of the Lakeview Stewardship Group. This framework leads to specific recommendations that will be incorporated into the Lakeview CFLRP Monitoring Plan.

**6. FY 2012 accomplishments**

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Total Units Accomplished</b> <small><sup>10</sup></small>	<b>Total Treatment Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)<sup>11</sup></b>
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	25,344.6		This measure is calculated as the sum of TIMBER-SALES-TRT-AC (Unified), FOR-VEG-IMP, FOR-VEG-EST, S&W-RSRC-IMP, INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC, HBT-ENH-TERR, HBT-ENH-LAK, RG-VEG-IMP, and FP-FUELS-NON-WUI.
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	319	\$145,043	URMJ \$49,001 RTRT \$96,042

<sup>10</sup> Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

<sup>11</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.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Total Units Accomplished<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Total Treatment Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)<sup>11</sup></b>
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	6,426	\$999,301	CFLR \$999,301
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	1,035.6	\$165,912	CFLR \$50,000 NFVW \$26,793 NFXN \$1,500 URMJ \$4,988 SRS2 \$82,631
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	Not Reported in Databases		
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	140.55	\$566,457	CFLR \$243,302 SRS2 \$220,747 NFWF \$42,669 NFXN \$29,567 NFVW \$22,600 CMRD \$5,267 CMLG \$2,305
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	2,654	\$185,063	SRS2 \$102,537 NFWF \$48,083 NFXN \$10,019 NFVW \$24,424
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	72.9	\$54,132	CFLR \$50,000 CMRD \$4,132
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	124.1	\$99,837	CFLR \$50,000 CMRD \$49,837
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	Not Reported in Database		3 culverts replaced – funding was included above in Stream habitat restored or enhanced.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Total Units Accomplished<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Total Treatment Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)<sup>11</sup></b>
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	155	\$120,590	CFLR \$75,256 CMTL \$45,334
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	5	15,000	CFLR \$15,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	22		NFTM
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	9,698 *Not Showing in PAS	\$72,908	NFTM \$72,908
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	14,888	\$136,969	CFLR \$44,855 WFHF \$91,434 BDBD \$680 (Integrated Target)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	4,608	\$185,963	CFLR \$72,813 WFHF \$113,150 (Integrated Target)
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A

**7. FY 2012 accomplishment narrative** (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

The restoration strategy of the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP is based upon the *Long-Range Strategy for the Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit* (2011 update). The fundamental goals of the Strategy are to:

- Sustain and restore a healthy, diverse, and resilient forest ecosystem that can accommodate human and natural disturbances.
- Sustain and restore the land’s capacity to absorb, store, and distribute quality water.
- Provide opportunities for people to realize their material, spiritual, and recreational values and relationships with the forest.

In this, our first year of funding for CFLRP, the focus was on moving forward with restoration in areas where the planning process had been completed and projects could be put on the ground and through contracting in short order. Projects that included partners also received priority for funding.

Vegetative treatments occurring within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP landscape are aimed at promoting healthy forest conditions where fire can be allowed to take a more natural role in maintaining a sustainable ecosystem. Hazardous fuels treatment included implementing prescribed fire on 6,486 acres including Strawberry Underburn, Tull Bald Eagle Management Area, North Warner Sage/Shrub, and piles at Bull Stewardship, Barnes II, Grassy Biomass and Jakabe. Contracts were awarded that included 3,256 acres of pre-commercial thinning and activity fuels treatment in the Jakabe and Launch projects funded by CFLRP.

LA Stewardship was awarded under the 10-year Stewardship Contract with Collins Company. The project contains 9,698 CCF of timber from thinning treatment of 1,106 acres and another 900 acres of “fall-skid-deck” small tree fuels reduction service work.

Not recorded in the database, 5,708 acres were treated through stewardship contracts on the Lakeview Ranger District including 3,397 acres of commercial harvest, 2,101 acres of “cut-skid-deck” small trees, and 210 acres small tree thinning.

Ongoing wildlife habitat restoration at North Warner Sage Shrub Project included 1,171 acres of juniper thinning and 192 acres underburned in 2012. Treatments have reduced juniper and small conifer encroachment, reduced fuel loading and potential fire intensities while contributing to the creation of a large complex of healthy sage steppe habitat. This project is part of the larger Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife’s (ODF&W) Mule Deer Initiative Project in partnership with National Forest Foundation (NFF), Ruby Pipeline Mitigation Funds, USF&WS, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Lake County Watershed Council, private landowners, RAC funds.

South Warner and West Drews aspen restoration projects enhanced habitat for wildlife species on 315 acres of aspen/meadow complexes. Partners included Mule Deer Foundation (MDF), Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF), Warner Creek Correctional Facility, RAC, and Oregon State University.

Work continued on the Chewaucan Aquatic Habitat Restoration Project, a multi-year project involving USFS and private lands along the Chewaucan River. In 2012, 3 miles of streambank was stabilized and 15 acres of riparian restoration including whole willow transplants, sod/sedge mat transplants, and cottonwood and willow plantings were completed on National Forest lands. Additionally, the Lake County Watershed Council along with the J-Spear Ranch, O’Leary Ranch, and Murphy Ranch are conducting similar activities in 2012 and 2013 on private lands along 5.5 miles of the river. Funding sources have included USFS appropriated dollars, CFLRP, Whole Watershed Joint Venture Funds, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Restoration grant, RAC funds, J-Spear Ranch, Murphy Ranch, O’Leary Ranch in-kind dollars for materials, fencing, and labor. This project has restored stream, riparian and floodplain function that has greatly improved aquatic habitat conditions for native fish.

Several other projects were completed that improve water quality and enhance habitat for aquatic species. Willow Creek Fish Passage Project replaced two undersized culverts with an open bottom arch to allow native fish, including federally listed shortnose sucker (endangered), to move unimpeded up and down stream, opening approximately 1.3 miles of seasonal habitat on East Willow Creek.

The Howard Creek Restoration Project reduced sedimentation, improved passage for native fish, and re-contoured and removed hydrologically unstable roads, in the upper reaches of the creek. This project was a continuation of work that began in 2011 in Howard Creek supported by multiple partners including US Fish and Wildlife Service, Lake County

Watershed Council, and private landowner JWTR. A perched culvert was replaced on private forest lands downstream of National Forest system lands in 2011.

A large headcut in the upper reaches of Grizzly Creek, a tributary to Cottonwood Meadows Lake on the Lakeview Ranger District, has been repaired. A large section of stream between the lake and the nearby road was treated by re-contouring the stream to match existing upstream and downstream channel elevations by installing rock and/or wood grade control structures to improve channel transition and stability. Downcutting of the stream channel from the lake has been halted, while approximately 2 miles of stream has been opened to redband and rainbow trout.

Altogether 141 miles of stream habitat restoration or enhancement was completed including maintenance of 125 miles of roads that have the potential to affect streams. These projects were funded through a variety of sources including CFLRP, RAC funds, Lake County Watershed Council, USF&W, and Forest Service appropriated funds.

Ruby Pipeline Mitigation Funds were used to plant trees on 222 acres of the pipeline right-of-way. Mitigation Funds were also used to treat noxious weeds along the natural gas pipeline right-of-way and access roads.

Treat noxious weeds and invasive plants on 1,036 acres in cooperation with partners. The Forest Service works collaboratively with the Lake County Cooperative Weed Management Area on existing projects, which include adjacent private landowners along Thomas Creek, Augur/Camp Creek, and Chewaucan River, in Summer Lake, Clover Flat, and the Collins Timber Company lands. Currently, a large portion of noxious weed treatments occur along major access roads into the forest. The additional funds provided through CFLRP allow expanded treatment of existing sites.

Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC), Northwest Youth Corp (NYC), and volunteers from High Desert Trail Riders chapter of Back Country Horseman, Oregon Equestrian Trails Lakeview chapter, Bend chapter of Back Country Horseman, and Todd West cleared and improved 153 miles of trails, including congressionally designated Crane Mtn. and Fremont National Recreation Trails. The work consisted of intensive log-out of predominately small diameter fire-killed lodgepole pines, moderate brush grubbing, loose rock removal, and the reconstruction of the trail tread.

**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>12</sup>

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)</b>
FY12	17,166
FY10, FY11, and FY12	17,166

**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):

On the evening of August 6, 2012 a lightning caused fire was reported on Barry Point and despite great effort the fire was not able to be controlled until August 28, 2012. The fire exhibited unusual behaviors for the area and made active

<sup>12</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.

runs at night and displayed extreme behavior, such as fire whirls. Ultimately, the Barry Point Fire burned over 92,000 acres involving the Fremont-Winema National Forest in Oregon, Modoc National Forest in California, Collins Company's private timberlands, and other private lands.

**Barry Point Fire Estimate of Acreage burned and Vegetation Mortality by Ownership**

<b>Vegetation Mortality by Land Status</b>				
	<b>Low Mortality &lt; 25% Mortality</b>	<b>Mixed Mortality 25-75% Mortality</b>	<b>Stand Replacement &gt; 75% Mortality</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Region 6 - Oregon</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>20,747</b>	<b>21,826</b>	<b>54,570</b>
<b>NON-FS</b>	3,958	3,815	3,665	<b>11,438</b>
<b>Fremont-Winema NF</b>	8,040	16,933	18,161	<b>43,133</b>
<b>Region 5 - California</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>14,363</b>	<b>17,427</b>	<b>38,275</b>
<b>NON-FS</b>	2,064	7,477	12,147	<b>21,688</b>
<b>Modoc National Forest</b>	4,421	6,886	5,280	<b>16,586</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18,483</b>	<b>35,110</b>	<b>39,253</b>	<b>92,845</b>

The Barry Point Fire presented several complex factors for management consideration. In addition to the inherent challenges of managing large fire incidents and any follow-up Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) activities or potential salvage, the fire also impacted current and future elements of our CFLRP project including:

- Within the 2009 West Drews planning area the 8.3 MMBF (million board feet) Hay Stewardship project was ready to offer for bids. Over half of the project units were burned. Additionally, the project included 725 acres of "fall-skid-deck" small tree fuels reduction that was planned to be funded by CFLR.
- East Drews Environmental Assessment was in progress and scheduled to be completed in early 2013, with 3 sales planned that were expected to produce 35-40 MMBF. Almost all of this area was impacted by the fire.
- Future planning area Wild Dry Rock was expected to provide about 12 MMBF for 2016. The majority of this area was burned.
- Other important future projects that were part of our CFLRP including meadow and aspen restoration, road improvements and decommissioning, in-stream work, culvert replacements, hazardous fuels reduction and prescribed fire have been impacted by the fire.
- The Collins Company, owner of the local mill in Lakeview, suffered the loss of more than 20,000 acres of private timberland to the fire. All of the fire area on the Fremont-Winema is within the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit. Under the Policy Statement for the Unit, all sawlog material from National Forest lands must be processed in Lakeview or Paisley, Oregon. Conversely, a Unit purchaser may not purchase NFS timber sales outside the Unit. The ability of the Fremont-Winema to continue offering timber products as a result of forest restoration projects will be critical to operation of the local mill, particularly in the future.

**10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2012 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)

Our CFLRP proposal anticipated construction of a 26.8 megawatt biomass cogeneration plant in Lakeview that would provide the opportunity to utilize the available supply of woody biomass and small diameter trees resulting from forest restoration treatments. After preparing the site for the plant, Iberdrola Renewables announced in 2012 that the project is on hold. The Forest Service has been storing woody biomass at landing piles in our stewardship projects for the last few years in anticipation of the biomass plant. We began working with industry to look at potential ways to address removing the material from landing piles. A lack of local infrastructure, capacity and simple economics present challenges to removing biomass from the forest. Being persistent, preparation began on Abe Biomass and TD Biomass contracts containing a total of 27,330 green tons. Technical difficulties ensued, Barry Point Fire started and the projects were not offered for bid this year. We will continue to pursue options for utilizing/removing the material in landing piles, which will then allow for reintroduction of fire on these landscapes.

Camp Creek Stewardship, containing 1.5 MMBF of timber, was ready to offer for bid when the Barry Point Fire began. Thinking that Collins Company was consumed with responding to the fire, a request for proposal under the 10-year Stewardship Contract was not issued in 2012. This project was prepared with appropriated dollars as matching funds for CFLRP.

Road decommissioning at Abe/UTC (93 miles), which was to be funded by CFLR funds, has been delayed by the need to collect further information on conditions of each road planned for decommissioning prior to developing a contract and the lack of personnel time to accomplish the work.

We did not receive any bids on a rock crushing contract and on a contract to “fall-skid-deck” juniper at West Drews, which were to be funded by CFLRP dollars.

Several contracts came in at lower costs than estimated so we did not spend as much of the allocated CFLRP funds as we had planned for. We had such a short window of time to prepare projects and contracts in this start-up year for CFLRP, so by the time we realized we would not expend all the allotted funds, it was too late to make adjustments in FY 2012.

**11. Planned FY 2014 Accomplishments**

<b>Performance Measure Code<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned Accomplishment</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	39,300	Integrated Accomplishment
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	10,300	\$4,120,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	6,000	\$930,000

<sup>13</sup> Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2014 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>13</sup></b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned Accomplishment</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	1,000	\$160,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	100	\$400,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	2,000	\$200,000
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	50	\$35,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	70	\$57,000
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	30	\$45,000
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	3	\$150,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	50	\$39,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	15	\$45,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	8,000	\$180,000
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	30,000	\$400,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	12,000	\$140,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	5,000	\$200,000

**12. Planned FY 2014 accomplishment narrative** (no more than 1 page):

The planned FY 2014 accomplishment shown here assumes full funding would be available. It is expected that our CFLR proposal will be revised to address post-fire restoration needs as a result of the 2012 Barry Point Fire. Restoration project work such as hazardous fuels reduction, prescribed fire, wildlife and aquatic habitat enhancement could be implemented in West Drews, Jakabe, Launch, North Warner Sage/Shrub Enhancement, Strawberry Underburn and other areas within the Lakeview Stewardship Unit.

**13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2013/14 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

After the Barry Point Fire burned 54,570 acres of the landscape included in the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Proposal, there is a need to make revisions to address scheduling NEPA and projects, funding mix and matching, workforce capacity and consideration of post-fire restoration needs. The Forest is working on a strategy to engage the collaborative members of the Lakeview Stewardship Group in considering changes to the proposal.

We have enough project areas covered by NEPA that we have the ability to be flexible this year (FY 2013) in what projects to implement. While we have a tentative list of projects for FY 2013, it has not been finalized due to uncertainty over funding and the need to work with the collaborators on priorities.

The Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Proposal reflects that the third year of funding (FY 2014) would result in 13,991 acres of biomass removal and 8,000 acres of sawtimber removal. While treatment of 8,000 acres that would produce sawlogs may be possible, removing biomass from 13,991 acres is less certain given the lack of local infrastructure to handle and process the material. If a market becomes available we can proceed with offering biomass for sale.