

CFLR Project Name/Number: Lakeview Stewardship Landscape/CFLR06

National Forest(s): Fremont- Winema National Forest

Responses to the prompts in this annual report should be typed directly into the template. Example information is included in red below. Please delete red text before submitting the final version.

1. Match and leveraged funds:

a. FY15 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source - (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended) ¹	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
FLN1613	\$72,851
CFLN1614	\$324,923
CFLN1615	\$1,426,756
Subtotal	\$1,824,530

Fund Source - (Funds expended from Washington Office funds in addition to CFLR/CFLN) ² (please include a new row for each BLI)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
NFTM1613	\$1,267,000

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds) (please include a new row for each BLI) ³	Total Funds Expended In Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
CMLG	\$191,766
CMRD	\$661,428
CMXF	\$83,113
CWF2	\$70,056
NFTM	\$590,194
NFVW	\$28,696
NFWF	\$644,240
NFXN	\$40,000
RTRT	\$451,865
CWFS	\$0
WFHF	\$0
URMJ1612	\$0
G350A015	\$0
Subtotal	\$2,761,358

¹ This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year.

² This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the FY 15 program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

³ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS expenditure report. These funds plus the Washington Office funds (unobligated funds) listed above should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

Fund Source - (Funds contributed through agreements)⁴	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
Oregon Department of Corrections	\$116,379
Lake County Weed Board	\$80,500
Lake County Resource Initiative (LCRI)	\$40,945
Northwest Youth Corps (NWYC)	\$94,238

Fund Source - (Partner In-Kind Contributions)⁵	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
The Nature Conservancy	\$2,100
Lake County Resources Initiative	\$5,832
Oregon Department of Forestry (NEPA template)	\$56,250
Subtotal	\$64,182

For Contracts Awarded in FY15:

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract	Totals
Total amount of stewardship credits <u>charged</u> for contracts awarded in FY15 ⁶	\$0
Total revised credit limit for contracts awarded in FY15 ⁷	\$0

For Contracts Awarded Prior to FY15:

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract	Totals
Total amount of stewardship credits charged in FY15 ⁸	\$376,776
Total revised credit limit for open and closed contracts awarded and previously reported prior to FY15 ⁹	\$1,269,396

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2015 (one page maximum). Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications. Examples include but are not limited to: investments within landscape on non-NFS lands, investments in restoration equipment, worker training for implementation and monitoring, and purchase of equipment for wood processing that will use restoration by-products from CFLR projects. See "Instructions" document for additional information.

⁴ Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds 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.

⁵ Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, and Watershed work can be found in WIT database. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

⁶ This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-OI.

⁷ This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Contracts, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

⁸ This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-OI.

⁹ This should be the amount in each contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Contracts, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Credit Limit." For open contracts, this should be as of September 30. For closed contracts, this should be at the time of contract closure.

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
ODF East Hills Stand Exams	East Hills Project Area adjacent to CFLR boundary	\$27,256	Partner Funds	Oregon Department of Forestry

In 2015, the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) funded ODF fire crews to collect stand exam data within the East Hills Project Area directly adjacent to the Lakeview Stewardship Unit/CFLR Boundary. The location of this project directly adjacent to the Lakeview CFLR Project means this \$27,256 in funding will enable treatment of next-door lands that will contribute to a reduction of catastrophic wildfire risk and wildlife habitat enhancement within the CFLR project area.

In addition to the table above, two other notable activities occurred in 2015 that provided additive benefits to the CFLR project on the east side of the Forest:

- Although currently working outside the CFLR boundary on the former reservation lands, the Warrior timber crew from the Klamath Tribes is building capacity in the area for landscape restoration treatments. In addition to continued training, the crew is currently implementing one stewardship sale per year through the Master Stewardship Agreement with the Fremont-Winema NF. The crew implements the majority of the timber sale activities from layout to prescriptions, and this partnership is allowing us to build capacity for additional restoration efforts in the future. The crew is also active with westside Ranger Districts in achieving fuels reductions goals through a Master Participating Agreement.
- RAC funding for invasive species plant treatment allowed the USFS to partner with the Lake County Cooperative Weed Management Area, who used these funds to leverage an additional \$244,445.82 from the Lakeview BLM District for cooperative noxious weed control efforts on USFS, BLM and private lands in Lake County. This allows USFS personnel to share BLM employees to achieve more treatment acres during the field season. This funding will be used to assist in noxious weed surveys, control, and monitoring over the next five years. The goal is to survey 20,000 acres and control over 1,000 acres of noxious weeds in Lake County.

2a. Discuss how the CFLR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan and 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 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 catastrophic 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. A new Accelerated Landscape Restoration plan was accepted for the Fremont-Winema NF in 2014 that mirrors these goals, which treats large landscape-size watersheds and will further the goals of CFLR in the future.

In Fiscal Year 2015, a total of 19,076.1 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non -WUI areas. Fuels reduction/tree thinning occurred on another 19,986.5 acres within the Wildland-Urban Interface this year. Integrated treatments of understory thinning followed by prescribed fire are changing the fuel strata, reducing the threat of severe fire across the landscape, and promoting healthy forest conditions. Although we did not have any significant wildfire starts in the CFLR boundary to test the effectiveness of these burns this year, the treatments have definitely prepared us well for future wildfire challenges.

To increase prescribed fire accomplishments within the unit, ranger districts now meet to discuss their implementation plans and improve communication between specialists. These discussions lead to improved coordination to create larger landscapes for burning, and better planning of activities to complete treatments in older projects. The identification of these larger blocks means fire specialists can reintroduce fire to treat more acres when suitable burn windows are present in the future, rather than divide their efforts on smaller units. Slash and biomass piles from previous treatments have also been an obstacle to achieving more acres of treatment, so fire staff have been diligently burning these piles over FY15 to allow for future broadcast burns on larger acreages.

2b. 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 will be documented in Question #6):

There were 28 wildfire starts within the CFLRP landscape in FY2015, and successful suppression efforts lead to only 5.8 acres burned. A total of \$140,064 was spent on suppression activities within the CFLR boundary in 2015 (With more than double the number of ignitions than we suppressed last year). '

3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool? Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here - [http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/R-CAT/TR EATUse rGuidelIO11 2011.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/R-CAT/TR%20EATUse%20rGuidelIO11%202011.pdf).

TREAT analyzes for an "impact area", defined as Lake County for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP project. Only funding that went to contractors located within this impact area were included in the calculations. It was estimated that about 8% of the total funds (CFLR and matching) were used to fund contractors from Lake County for service work type project activities such as invasive plant treatments and cut/skid/deck small trees. Contracting funds that were expended on contracts that went to firms outside the impact area contribute to leakage from the local economy. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of CFLR funds were used for Forest Service personnel and equipment costs related to implementing projects and monitoring. Commercial forest product activities considered in TREAT analysis consisted of 17,876 MBF {34,377 CCF} harvested in FY 15, that was all sawtimber product processed locally at the Collins Companies' Lakeview Sawmill. TREAT was processed with information on hand a few days before the final accomplishment report actually came out showing 39,567 CCF was harvested in FY 15.

FY 2015 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY15 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full- time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ¹⁰
Commercial Forest Product Activities	0	0	0	0
Other Project Activities	16	20	\$629,568	\$696,040
TOTALS:	16	20	\$629,568	\$696,040

FY 2015 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY15 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and match in funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full- time jobs	Total part and full-timejobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ¹¹
Commercial Forest Product Activities	79	122	\$5,350,966	\$7,183,184
Other Project Activities	32	38	\$1,362,950	\$1,507,678
TOTALS:	111	160	\$6,713,916	\$8,690,862

¹⁰ 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>.

¹¹ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits. How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community from a social and/or economic standpoint? (Please limit answer to two pages).

The Lakeview Stewardship Group (LSG), the Fremont-Winema National Forest, So1,Jth Central Oregon Economic Development District (SCOEDD) and the Lake County Resources Initiative (LCRI) worked together in 2015 to increase public awareness of CFLR goals and contracting opportunities in the CFLR boundary related to forest restoration.

LCRI hosted the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team consisting of 13 people (including four high school students and seven college students) and 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 2015. 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. Their role was extended in 2013 to also include collecting detailed data over FIREMON plots within the CFLR boundary, the pace of which increased significantly in 2014 and 2015. Over time, the project has expanded to include the entire Lakeview Federal. Stewardship Unit that comprises the CFLRP landscape. One of the goals of the monitoring project each year is to recruit and train a field staff composed of high school and college students either currently or previously enrolled in Lake County schools. This is an important program for local youth and young adults, developing not only knowledge and skills but also a passion for natural resource based science and career opportunities while providing essential data to the CFLR project for adaptive management activities.

The Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC) has been a local partner with the Forest Service for the past nine years. Through an agreement made possible with CFLRP funds, two COIC crews comprised of 6 to 8 high school students and one adult leader each accomplished a variety of resource enhancement projects at recreation sites and trails in the Lakeview Stewardship Unit. These projects included construction of 2.7 miles of cattle exclusion fence around developed recreation sites, debris clearance and tread maintenance totaling 12 miles of wilderness and non-wilderness National Forest trails, removal of hundreds of hazardous trees in developed recreation sites, and numerous other recreation-oriented restoration projects in the Lakeview area. The COIC crews are comprised of local high school students and supervised by skilled adult crew leaders resulting in an excellent end product for the American public at a fair and equitable price, with minimal Forest Service supervision. The COIC was also able to use the CFLRP funds as leverage for additional funding to help sustain their program activities.

Through an agreement using CFLR funds, several Northwest Youth Corps (NYC) crews comprised of 8 crewmembers and 2 crew leaders each maintained to standard 31.93 miles of recreation trails on the Fremont-Winema NF, including the Gearhart wilderness, the Historic Hanan Trail, and the National Recreation Trail (NRT) this year. This work included bucking and clearing approximately 962 trees and repairing 25 drainage structures along the 31.93 miles of trail. In addition to trail clearing, the crew also dropped and bucked approximately 500 standing dead trees in the Campbell/Deadhorse Lakes Campground area that were in direct proximity to the developed public recreational area where they were imposing a hazard to the visiting public. CFLRP funds give the Fremont-Winema National Forest the ability to partner with NWYC to accomplish labor intensive trail maintenance work across the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP landscape, while providing young men and women with job skills and training.

Two Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) crews were made possible with CFLR funds on the east side of the Fremont-Winema National Forest in 2015. Both YCC crews were composed of a four-person crew plus crew boss, with one located in the North end of the CFLR landscape on the Paisley Ranger District, and one located on the South end of the CFLR landscape on the Lakeview Ranger District. The crews worked on numerous trail maintenance projects (including Slide Lake) in conjunction with the Forest Service fire crew, manually treating 184.9 acres of invasive musk thistle through mechanical removal, pulling fencing from plantations to provide unencumbered travel for wildlife, recreation site access enhancement at the historical Fremont Point on the Winter Rim, clearing culverts at a beaver dam on Porcupine Creek, planting willow trees at Willow Creek campground, cleaning wildlife guzzlers, assisting with fish shocking and

recovery at Thomas Creek in conjunction with the Modoc Sucker Restoration Project, and collecting data on Goshawk nest surveys.

Employment opportunities were realized as efforts were made to direct CFLRP funding toward local and regional contracts. Significant community outreach and discussions were held to improve local contracting opportunities. Additional opportunities exist to build capacity with more local (Lake County) contractors that would have the ability to perform restoration work such as stream and riparian enhancement, juniper reduction thinning, hazard tree removal, small tree fuels reduction thinning, meadow and aspen enhancement, and road decommissioning. Therefore, discussions with potential local contractors and county leaders were held to address these concerns. Knowledge gained regarding the size, timing, and types of contracts that could entice more local bidders for CFLR contracts was gained and was used to attract local bidders with mixed results. The CFLR coordinator also worked closely with Lake County Resources Initiative and South Central Oregon Economic Development District staff to survey local contractors to get more information on existing contractors and obstacles to bidding on federal contracts. A seminar titled "How to Contract with Federal Land Agencies" was held in April 2015, and a follow-up "Proposal Development Workshop" was held in November 2015. The latter was developed specifically to address feedback from local contractors, CORs, and other agency officials about the need to make local contractors' bids more competitive. It was also offered in the evening, free of charge, with local examples and facilitation from the Government Contract Assistance Program.

The Warner Creek Correctional Facility (Dept. of Corrections) was awarded funds through an agreement for fuels reduction work in FY15. Due to drought conditions when the money was awarded, no implementation was achieved in FY15 but crews began work quickly in FY16 to use the obligated funds for cutting and piling work in the West Drows Project area. These piles will be burned in Spring or Fall 2016 to reduce fuel loads. This fuel reduction work contributes to both the vegetative and wildlife restoration goals for these stands.

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, describe the multiparty monitoring process. What parties (who) are involved in monitoring, and how? What is being monitored? Please briefly share key broad monitoring results and how results received to date are informing subsequent management activities (e.g. adaptive management), if at all. What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process? (Please limit answer to two pages. Include a link to your monitoring plan if it is available).

Overview of the Lakeview CFLR Monitoring Plan

The Lakeview CFLR Monitoring Plan was finalized in 2015. The plan can be found at: http://ewp.uoregon.edu/sites/ewp2.uoregon.edu/files/WP_60.pdf. Lakeview CFLR Monitoring Plan pages 6 and 7 provide a detailed overview of the monitoring process including the questions, goals, indicators, methods, and who is responsible for collecting the data. The Lake County Resources Initiative's Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team is largely responsible for the ecological monitoring. The University of Oregon is responsible for the social and economic monitoring.

Ecological Monitoring

During the summer of 2015, the Lake County Resources Initiative's Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team employed 13 people to carry out the monitoring for the Lakeview CFLR Project. The team included a crew leader, a crew boss, and 11 crew members of which 7 are in college and 4 in high school. In 2015, the ecological monitoring focused on: 1) FFI data entry, 2) a revisit to the Upper Thomas Creek Prescribed Fire after 5 years, 3) Deuce Pilot FFI post treatment, 4) comparison of soils compaction between cut-to-length and traditional harvester, 5) vegetation surveys for white-headed woodpecker monitoring, and 6) water surveys.

FFI Data Entry:

We tried varied scenarios with each of our protocols attempting to make data entry more efficient. We eventually found that canopy and nested rooted frequency was best entered on field computers, while shrub, fuels and point surveys were best entered later in the office. Soil data and tree clumping data is most efficiently entered directly into Excel in the

field. Our initial trial of entering hard copy data into FFI was taking 3 -5 hours for a person to enter an entire site. By the end of the season entry time had dropped to 2 hours, producing files in FFI, Excel and LMS.

Upper Thomas Creek Prescribed Fire; revisit after five years:

Thirteen sites were revisited and compared to their initial surveys 5 years ago. The analysis found at:

- On average, one more tree per plot had died in most areas. 70% of these trees were white fir, and 30% were ponderosa pine with diameters around 12 inches. These smaller trees usually had post fire crown ratios less than 20%.
- Masticated sites were more likely to have more than one surviving tree die per plot. In one masticated site all four of the surviving white fir had died.
- Rocky ridge tops were prone to 1-3 acre burnouts. Most of these ridge tops were thicketed, with a few larger trees. When this information was combined with data collected later from a prescribed fire in the Parker Hills, it appears that these ridges were historically kept at low stocking densities by lightning strikes and frequent ridge fires.
- The majority of the heavily burned areas have species richness similar to prefire conditions and the density of these species is increasing. Trees in the more heavily burned areas, where all trees received scorching, have larger growth rings than their lightly burned counterparts. This could be due to less competition for water and sunlight from vegetation.
- Mistletoe was removed from more heavily burned (10ft. scorch marks and 20% crown reduction) areas, but other areas still have their pre-fire mistletoe.
- At least four aspen stands were established in areas that no aspen were noted before the prescribed burn. However, all of these sites had existing aspen stands within 200m pre burn.

Deuce Pilot Project FFI Post Treatment:

The Deuce Pilot Project was established in 2013. Ten sites were surveyed for pre-treatment and post-treatment data using FireMon protocols in 2015. A report on the Deuce Pilot Project is being prepared comparing preharvest and postharvest fuel loads.

Comparison of Soils Compaction Between Cut-to-length and Traditional Harvester:

This project was located on the steep north slopes of the Deuce Pilot Project area. The 45° to 60° slope was harvested using a Ponzi Cut-to-length harvester attached to a cable, anchored at the top of the slope. The harvester was taken straight down the hill and harvested trees within 40 ft on each side of the Ponzi trail. Logs were delimbed, cut to length and stacked on the Ponzi to be hauled back to the top of the hill. Soil surveys of the Ponzi trails included compaction, moisture and litter. The Ponzi produces about 1/10 of the compaction of normal machine ground based logging on less steep slopes. A combination of force redirection on steep slopes and the piling of slash in front of the Ponzi, as trees are delimbed, is responsible for this. A report comparing Ponzi Cut-to-length steep slope harvesting to conventional Feller-Buncher-based low slope harvesting is being prepared.

Vegetation Surveys for White-headed Woodpecker Monitoring: Vegetation data was collected on three (2)-mile transects . There are a total of 27 transects within the North and South Warne rs that will be surveyed in the next few years before treatments are carried out.

Water Surveys:

Each year the CBMT carries out low water surveys on approx. 30 streams in the Chewaucan and Goose Lake Watersheds. These low water surveys were conducted over two days at the end of August. Several streams were dry,

that usually carry water, but most of the data was similar to past years. Several major storms occurred this summer, so data was also collected during and immediately following one of these events around July 6th. Turbidity, indicating mass erosion was low (<10), except in the lower Chewaucan, a few miles before entering Paisley where natural cutbanks and unstable slopes below cliffs dump large amounts of sediment into the water following all large storms. Water quality was similar to past years in spite of the current drought.

Social and economic monitoring

The first report on social economic monitoring for years 1 and 2 of the Lakeview Stewardship Project was completed by the Ecosystem Workforce Program at the University of Oregon and the College of Forestry at Oregon State University. This report can be found at: http://ljewp.uoregon.edu/sites/ewp2.uoregon.edu/files/WP_55.pdf.

The monitoring questions and methods used for analysis of CFLR years 1 and 2 were based on the multiparty social and economic monitoring plan, developed collaboratively by the Lakeview Stewardship group, the Forest Service, the Ecosystem Workforce Program of the University of Oregon, and Oregon State University. The monitoring report provided information for four questions: What are the overall economic impacts of CFLR projects? How much and what kinds of CFLR work are captured locally? What are the costs, local capture and treatment outcomes of different project implementation mechanisms? What are the total and matching funds in CFLR?

The final monitoring report was provided to the Lakeview Stewardship Group, announced to interested parties through blog posts and email lists, and posted on the website of the Ecosystem Workforce Program. The social and economic monitoring results were also presented at Lakeview Stewardship Group collaborative meetings. Social and economic monitoring in subsequent CFLR years will follow the same methods used in the year 1 and 2 report and described in the monitoring plan. Key information found from multiparty social and economic monitoring included:

- Lake County has a population that is older, with lower median income, and higher unemployment than the rest of Oregon. Like many rural areas in Oregon, the federal and state governments are the primary employers. Dropout rates at schools are lower than elsewhere in Oregon and enrollment has been increasing at a faster pace.
- In the years prior to CFLR, 25% of service contracts for ecological restoration in Lake County were awarded to local contractors.
- Local contractors were most successful at capturing restoration contracts that required heavy equipment use or technical services.
- Restoration service contracting with local contractors in Lake County between 2007 and 2011 supported about 3 jobs per year in Lake County.
- Lakeview Stewardship Project work was accomplished with a mix of Forest Service crews, private contractors, and non-governmental organizations.
- The majority of CFLR work contracted to private businesses was for labor intensive work, such as hand thinning, tree planting, and hand piling.
- Local companies were awarded 11% of the value of all contracts in the first two years of the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project. Projects awarded to local contractors were primarily technical, such as invasive weed treatment or plant surveys, or required the use of heavy equipment.
- CFLR contracts with local businesses supported 5 private-sector jobs in Lake County in the first two years of the Lakeview Stewardship Project. CFLR contracts with non-local contractors supported another 7 private sector jobs in Lake County, mostly in retail and services.
- Collins Pine Company, the local timber mill owner and private forest owner, can serve as a bridge between local contractors and Forest Service CFLR work opportunities by subcontracting with local companies to do CFLR work under Collins existing Stewardship Agreement with the Forest Service.

FY 2015 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹²	Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS. BU, Partner Match) ¹³
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	56,891.98*	N/A	*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 WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN FP-FUELS-NON-WUI.
Acres of forest vegetation Established FOR-VEG-EST-IMP	Acres	3,816	\$451,864	RTRT \$451,864
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acres	3,493	\$1,381,619	CFLN1615 \$699,944
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acres	812.1	\$173,940	CFLN1614 \$89,390
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSP-TER-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to S&W-achieve desired watershed conditions RSRC-IMP	Acres	2,546.90	N/A	(Integrated Target) Accounted for in other measures
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Miles	13.57*	\$87,249	CFLN1614 \$55,670
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	14,028.68	\$441,448	CFLN1615 \$140,519; NFXN \$20,000; CFLN1615 \$87,074; CWFS2514 \$56,908

¹² Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹³ Please use a new line for each BU 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 BLI's and CFLR/CFLN.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished 12	Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS, BU, Partner Match) ¹³
BIO-NRG Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	n/a	construction of	n/a	n/a
FP-FUELS-NON-WUI Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	19,076.10	\$276, 171	CFLN1615 \$276,171
FP-FUELS-WUI Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	19,986.50	\$289,406	CFLN1615 \$85,691 WFHF \$178,715 NFTM1613 \$25,000
SP-INV-SPE-FED-AC Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	n/a	n/a	n/a
SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	n/a	n/a	n/a

FY 2015 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 fourth 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 move through contracting quickly. 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. The first treatment area under the Crooked Mud Honey EA project was laid out on the ground for implementation but the decision was signed too late to award the sale in FY15. This implementation effort means the approximately 15 MMBF thinning contract will be awarded in early FY16, plus the additional 15 MMBF under the Shoe 2 Stewardship in the Deuce EA.

In Fiscal Year 2015, a total of 19,076.1 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non -WUI areas, almost equal to the 19,248 acres treated in FY14. Fuels reduction within the WUI occurred on another 19,986.5 acres, a 5,000-acre increase over FY14. Integrated treatments of understory thinning followed by prescribed fire are changing the fuel strata, reducing the threat of severe fire across the landscape, and promoting healthy forest conditions. Hazardous fuels treatments included burning landing and biomass piles on the Lakeview Ranger District to treat 2,970 acres, 2038 acres

on the Paisley Ranger District for the Jakabe and Launch Pile burn project. Under burning was completed on 2,576 acres on the Deuce and Jakabe prescribed burning project. The Juniper Mountain Prescribed Fire project reduced fuels on 1,248 acres to reduce fuels and risk of catastrophic wildfire. The Burnt Willow Piling project was stage 2 of the PCT performed last year, reducing fuels and prepared 930 acres of piles for burning and future broadcast burns.

The West Drows Precommercial Thinning/Juniper/Piling contract was awarded to treat 1,064 acres within the West Drows EA. This PCT was essential to finishing work in this landscape-level project in place on the Lakeview Ranger District which includes harvest, precommercial thinning, juniper thinning, riparian thinning, and prescribed fire.

CFLR funds were used to award 1,800 acres of fuels reduction contracts under the CoffeePot Fuels Reduction 2015 project. The Coffee Pot Fuels Reduction 2015 project is in coordination with landscape-level projects currently in place on the Paisley Ranger District. This project was accomplished via hand thinning, and slash treatment included hand piling of thinned and natural slash. Treatment type was determined based on previous treatment with prescribed fire under past NEPA, and analysis of prescribed burning under existing NEPA. Hand/machine felling occurred where there was overlap with prescribed underburn projects planned for the next 3-5 years. Thinning treatments completed through hand/machine felling will promote safe and effective prescribed underburning operations and accelerate our ability to treat the landscape with prescribed fire while reducing the potential for high intensity wildfire. Stands were thinned and resultant slash was treated as necessary by bucking/lopping and hand piling. The goal of the Lakeview Stewardship Unit is to return fire to the role it historically filled and thus return sustainability to the forested lands within the Unit (Lakeview Stewardship Proposal 2011). These contracts were specifically designed to encourage local contractor participation and bids, based on feedback from attendees to our local contracting workshops. Although the contracts were not awarded to the CFLR description of "local contractors", the contracts were awarded to multiple firms, including one who holds a residence in Paisley, OR.

The Warner Creek Correctional Facility (Dept. of Corrections) was awarded funds through an agreement for fuels reduction work in FY15. Due to drought conditions when the money was awarded, no implementation was achieved in FY15 but crews began work quickly in FY16 to use the obligated funds for cutting and piling work in the West Drows Project area. These piles will be burned in Spring or Fall 2016 to reduce fuel loads.

The South Warner Aspen/Meadow Restoration project is a landscape level restoration project involving Federal and Private landowners. Aspen stands are considered "wildlife and biodiversity hotspots" within the dry forest ecosystem. The goal of this project is to restore and enhance existing aspen/meadow habitats for wildlife habitat improvement and create conditions favorable to landscape burning. Restoring aspen and meadow habitats adjacent to completed timber sale units and on private land will create large blocks of habitat that can be "landscaped burned" even across ownership boundaries. Using CFLR and partner funds (RMEF, Challenge Cost Share, Ruby Pipeline Mitigation, RAC) we were able to treat 618 acres to reduce fuel loading. This work was performed with assistance from the Northwest Youth Corps. Over 900 acres of aspen/meadow habitat for treatment were identified in Fall 2015 and the remaining acres will be treated in FY2016. Landscape-level burning will be initiated when treatments are complete.

The West Drows Juniper/Aspen/Meadow Treatments project is a landscape-level restoration project involving Federal and Private Landowners. What began with treating an individual aspen stand has evolved into restoring aspen and wet/dry meadow ecosystems adjacent to completed timber sale units. Connecting completed timber sale units to aspen/meadow habitats will create large blocks of treated habitat. These treated habitats will have reduce fuel loading, reduce crown fire potential and will ultimately promote healthy forest conditions. In addition, post-treatment landscape burning the project area will create a mosaic of succession that is very beneficial to TE&S and MIS wildlife species.

Using CFLR and partner funds (RMEF) this year we were able to treat the remaining 756 acres on Federal lands to complete this project. Landscape-level burning will be initiated when treatments are complete to reduce fuels, fire intensity, and create natural fuel breaks.

The Dairy Creek Large Wood Restoration project was completed in 2015 to improve water quality and enhance habitat for aquatic species. The restoration efforts added large woody material along a 3.0 reach of Dairy Creek. Large wood

material was obtained from adjacent stands of dead lodgepole pine and placed in the stream to create log jams/complexes. These large woody complexes provide cover for fish, scour points for pool creation, food sources for aquatic macroinvertebrates, and catchment points for sediment, gravel, and debris.

Restoration work was completed on an unnamed tributary to Thomas Creek for Modoc Sucker restoration in FY15. The work done was to repair headcuts that had developed in the perennial stream channel known as the "Un-named Tributary to Thomas Creek" that is roughly parallel to the 28-027 road. These headcuts evolved, the channel became incised, and the adjacent meadows dried out, resulting in the loss of wet meadow plant communities. The series of headcuts and 2,500 linear feet of incised channel were filled in using dirt from a nearby pit so that the channel would no longer be incised and would again access its floodplain. Elevating the streambed has resulted in water saturating the soils and meadow areas, restoring what had become a dry meadow back to a wet meadow complex. Full recovery may take 2 to 4 years. Total meadow area restored is 4.5 acres. This water that is stored in the meadow soils will be released slowly throughout the summer and provide cool water later in the year, benefiting aquatics in the area and downstream. USFS Fisheries and Hydrology personnel along with the YCC staff removed fish from the project area using an electroshocker. Fish numbers and size were recorded and then transported above or below the project site.

Invasive plants were treated on 698 acres in cooperation with partners. In addition to the treatment funded by CFLR, we also treated an additional 132.5 acres within the unit as matching. The Forest Service works collaboratively with the Lake County Cooperative Weed Management Area (LCCWMA) on existing projects, which include adjacent private landowners along Thomas Creek, Augur/Camp Creek, and Chewaucan River, in Summer Lake, Clover Flat, Crooked Creek, north end of the Warner Mountains. Inventorying and treating new populations before they become well-established is the most effective means for controlling invasive plants and preventing spread. The project goals and objectives are: suppression of known invasive plants populations, surveying for new invasive plants sites, and restoring treated areas. Currently, a large portion of invasive plants treatments occur along major access roads into the forest. The additional funds provided through CFLRP allow new sites to be treated as well as expanded treatment of existing sites. The acres of invasive plants treated in 2015 were accomplished using either herbicide treatment or manual treatment. Through an agreement with the LCCWMA, two local contractors applied herbicide to 196.5 acres. Manual treatment was accomplished through force account crews (316.0 acres). The Paisley YCC assisted by manually treating 184.9 acres. All the manual treatment combined removed over 44,000 plants across 499 sites. We also have an agreement with the Lakeview District BLM which provides us the opportunity to share personnel. The BLM invasive plant crew helped the Forest Service manually treat 100 acres of musk thistle within the 2004 Grassy Fire area in the North Warners. In addition to the acres we treated, we also visited over 390 sites (80.2 acres) that were inactive this year. In addition, we also have over 80 sites (16.0 acres) that have been inactive for more than 3 years and have been downgraded to monitoring only every 2-3 years.

Ruby Pipeline Mitigation Funds' cost reimbursement monies assisted in funding 32.5 acres of invasive plants treatment along the natural gas pipeline right-of-way and access roads.

CFLR staff identified the need to focus on road decommissioning efforts in 2015. CFLR funds were used to decommission 21 miles of roads largely in the Abe Vegetation Management and Camp Creek areas. Additionally, the Forest developed a Road Decommissioning Team in FY15 composed of Program Managers and Staff to refine a more concise strategy to decommissioning roads. This team has helped address the sequence of activities issues from the past to pinpoint specific road segments available for decommission early in FY16.

The 29 Road project stabilized and re-shaped 7.5 miles of existing road surface for erosion control along a road used as a bridge to achieving our restoration activities.

Over 18 miles of boundary line maintenance were performed in 2015 using CFLR funds. These activities are essential to the implementation of restoration treatments, and have allowed us to prep many more acres for treatment in FY15. This year the team also extended a contract to achieve more miles of boundary maintenance, and together with this contract achieved 5 miles more than expected the same funding.

Through an agreement made possible with CFLRP funds, two Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC) crews comprised of 6 to 8 high school students and one adult leader each accomplished a variety of resource enhancement projects at recreation sites and trails in the Lakeview Stewardship Unit. These projects included construction of 2.7 miles of cattle exclusion fence around developed recreation sites, debris clearance and tread maintenance totaling 12 miles of wilderness and non-wilderness National Forest trails, removal of hundreds of hazardous trees in developed recreation sites, and numerous other recreation-oriented restoration projects in the Lakeview area. The COIC crews are comprised of local high school students and supervised by skilled adult crew leaders at a fair and equitable price, with minimal Forest Service supervision.

Through an agreement using CFLR funds, several Northwest Youth Corps (NYC) crews comprised of 8 crewmembers and 2 crew leaders each maintained to standard 31.93 miles of recreation trails on the Fremont-Winema NF, including the Gearhart wilderness, the Historic Hanan Trail, and the National Recreation Trail (NRT) this year. This work included bucking and clearing approximately 962 trees and repairing 25 drainage structures along the 31.93 miles of trail. In addition to trail clearing, the crew also dropped and bucked approximately 500 standing dead trees in the Campbell/Dead horse Lakes Campground area that were in direct proximity to the developed public recreational area where they were imposing a hazard to the visiting public.

Two Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) crews were made possible with CFLR funds on the east side of the Fremont-Winema National Forest in 2015. Both YCC crews were composed of a four-person crew plus crew boss, with one located in the North end of the CFLR landscape on the Paisley Ranger District, and one located on the South end of the CFLR landscape on the Lakeview Ranger District. The crews worked on numerous trail maintenance projects (including Slide Lake) in conjunction with the Forest Service fire crew, manually treating 184.9 acres of invasive musk thistle through mechanical removal, pulling fencing from plantations to provide unencumbered travel for various wildlife, recreation site access enhancement at the historical Fremont Point on the Winter Rim, clearing culverts at a beaver dam on Porcupine Creek, planting willow trees at Willow Creek campground, cleaning wildlife guzzlers, and assisting with fish shocking and recovery at Thomas Creek in conjunction with the Modoc Sucker Restoration Project, and collecting data on Goshawk nest surveys.

Employment opportunities were realized as efforts were made to direct CFLRP funding toward local and regional contracts. Community outreach and discussions were held to improve local contracting opportunities. Additional opportunities exist to build capacity with more local (Lake County) contractors that would have the ability to perform restoration work such as stream and riparian enhancement, juniper reduction thinning, hazard tree removal, small tree fuels reduction thinning, meadow and aspen enhancement, and road decommissioning. Therefore, discussions with potential local contractors and county leaders were held to address these concerns. Knowledge gained regarding the size, timing, and types of contracts that could entice more local bidders for CFLR contracts was gained and was used to attract local bidders with mixed results. The CFLR coordinator also worked closely with Lake County Resources Initiative staff to survey local contractors to get more information on existing contractors and obstacles to bidding on federal contracts. A seminar titled "How to Contract with Federal Land Agencies" was held in April 2015, and a follow up "Proposal Development Workshop" was held in November 2015. The latter was developed specifically to address feedback from local contractors, CORs, and other agency officials about the need to make local contractors' bids more competitive. It was also offered in the evening, free of charge, with local examples and facilitation from the Government Contract Assistance Program.

6. 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?¹⁴

Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)

¹⁴ 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.

Total in FY15	15,076 acres
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, and FY15 (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))	FY12 -17,166 acres FY13 - 6,378 acres FY14 - 20,523 acres FY15 - 15,076 acres
Project-to date Subtotal	59,143

Please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

Footprint acres were calculated using the worksheet provided by CFLR Coordinator Michael Ward from the Bitterroot NF. Using this spreadsheet, project acres were tallied using accepted standards (e.g. 4 acres/mile for road decom).

Activities that overlapped acres claimed on past years were not counted, but only unique acres treated in the year they were claimed.

7. Describe any reasons that the FY 2015 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).

While FY15 was a very successful year for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR program, each succeeding year of the project proposes new challenges that can force deviations from the original project proposal. This year we saw challenges with planned activities in the Crooked Mud Honey (CMH) Environmental Assessment, road decommissioning catch-up, local contracting efforts, and the recurring biofuels accomplishment targets.

The CMH Environmental Assessment is the first of our Accelerated Landscape Restoration projects and encompasses 50,000 acres. Due to delays and alterations, the EA was signed too late in the year to award the first stewardship task orders and will instead be implemented beginning in early FY2016. This change resulted in a temporary reduction in TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC and TMBR-VOL-SOLD for this year that should be regained in FY16.

Road decommissioning was a target for FY15 efforts but although the process and team was refined, no significant catch-up miles were recorded this year as planned. In 2014 the ranger districts began work on developing an implementation plan for the sequence of restoration activities on a defined area, in order to "block up" the treated areas so that more roads could be decommissioned. This process was further refined in 2015, with the creation of a Road Decommissioning Team with a more defined role and objectives. The CFLR project remains significantly behind on achieving the decom goals at this time, but these numbers should increase as the team proceeds and more activities are implemented. An additional public comment period will now be used before roads are slated for decommissioning, but it is expected that this will not delay the process significantly. Although we are still behind the necessary pace to achieve our goals as detailed in the original proposal, we recorded 21 miles of road decommissioned this year, and now have a plan going forward to identify and implement our decommissioning plans to achieve our targets. The restoration goal of STRM-CROS-MTG-STD is also directly correlated to the road decom efforts, and should increase linearly with this increased funding and pace.

Improving the availability of contracts and improving the competitiveness of local contractors was a primary goal in FY15. Significant progress was made this year in identifying obstacles to the success of local contractors competing for service work contracts such as size/bonding, performance period, and separation of activities, and contracts were modified to respond to feedback from public contracting workshops. We recognize that although they improved this year (from 5.9 to 20 Total part and full-time jobs, and up to 160 total jobs created or maintained when matching is included), the job creation and sustaining numbers in the TREAT analysis show significant leakage out of our designated impact area (Lake County). CFLR staff have been at the forefront of engaging the public to assist local contractors on how to successfully bid on government contracts. Two workshops were offered at no cost to local contractors in FY15; one to

focus on contracting basics and the other on how to make proposals more competitive. CFLR staff have engaged Acquisitions Management (AQM) staff to identify additional contracting instruments, timing, and size to increase encourage more local contractors to bid on projects. Through these efforts, however, we did not see any significant increases in local contractors successful 1y competing for CFLR contracts in the Unit this fiscal year.

Our original CFLRP proposal anticipated construction of a biomass cogeneration plant in Lakeview, which would provide the opportunity to utilize the available supply of woody biomass and small diameter trees resulting from forest restoration treatments, but since no mill has yet been built, our accomplishments are very minimal to date. Iberdrola Renewables (LLC) initiated construction on a biomass plant in 2012 but let their permits lapse in 2014. That same year, Colorado-based Red Rock Biofuels was elected for a Department of Defense grant to construct a facility that produces jet fuel from biomass and wood waste products. Red Rock has received the local approval to begin construction, raised approx. \$200 million in venture capital and partnerships, and seems poised to break ground in Spring 2016. If constructed, Red Rock will become an important partner for increasing the pace of forest restoration within the CFLR unit, and they have met with the collaborative stewardship group on several occasions to outline their plans. The design states that the new biomass-to-liquid plant in Lakeview will convert some 170,000 tons per year of forestry and sawmill waste into approximately 1,100 barrels per day of ultra clean transportation fuels if constructed.

In reviewing the original proposal and planned accomplishments, two accomplishment targets originally expected will not be pursued in the upcoming years of CFLR funding: SP-INV-SPE-FED-AC and RD-HC-IMP. These represent Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands (SP-INV-SPE-FED-AC) and Miles of high clearance system road improved (RD-HC-IMP), respectively. These two codes were included erroneously in the original proposal, but the current programs and resources are dedicated to INV-SPE-TERR-FED-AC and other road maintenance activities instead.

10. Planned FY 2017 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code ¹⁵	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	20,000	Integrated target addressed by other measures
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1,500	50,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	5,000	50,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	700	150,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INV-SPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A

¹⁵ Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2017 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

Performance Measure Code¹⁵	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	8,500	Integrated target addressed by other measures
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	5	50,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	15,000	50,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved AG-VEG-IMP	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HG-MAIN	Miles	100	50,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	100	100,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	25	115,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	5	150,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	80	100,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	N/A	N/A

Performance Measure Code ¹⁵	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	15	152,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	4,000	Stewardship Contract
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	30,000	Stewardship Contract
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	30,000	500,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	N/A* Possible if planned biofuels plant is constructed	N/A*Possible if planned biofuels plant is constructed
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	19,000	195,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	15,000	130,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	N/A	N/A

Planned FY 2017 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1page).

The planned FY 2016 accomplishment shown here assumes full funding will be available. Restoration project work such as stand thinning, hazardous fuels reduction, prescribed fire, wildlife and aquatic habitat enhancement will be implemented in the following planning areas: West Drows (prescribed fire, handpiling), North and South Warner Mountains (wildlife habitat, prescribed fire, fuels reduction, aspen/meadow restoration), Deuce (thinning), Burnt Willow (fuels reduction, prescribed fire) and other areas within the Lakeview Stewardship Unit.

11. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2016/17 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1page):

CFLR funding for FY16 will be devoted primarily to fuels reduction efforts and finishing aspen release/meadow enhancement wildlife projects. To achieve our project goals as stated in the proposal, significant work still exists in stream restoration, road decommissioning, and culvert removal. Although we have significant planned accomplishments in these areas, several of the project proponents have sought funding through the Resource Advisory Committee instead of CFLR this year. Since the RAC was funded for approx. \$1.4 million/year for two years (2015-16), this represents a significant matching funding source that will be reflected in our project tracking, but means CFLR is not being used to fund some of these activities as we had predicted.

Road decommissioning is an important facet of our restoration goals and has many associated challenges. In 2014 the ranger districts began work on developing an implementation plan for the sequence of restoration activities on a defined area, in order to “block up” the treated areas so that more roads could be decommissioned. This process was further refined in 2015, with the creation of a Road Decommissioning Team with a more defined role and objectives. The CFLR project remains significantly behind on achieving the decom goals at this time, but these numbers should increase as the team proceeds and more activities are implemented. More funds were dedicated to road decommissioning this year than in the past, in hopes of “catching up” on our goals. The restoration goal of STRM-CROS- MTG-STD is also directly correlated to the road decom efforts, and should increase linearly with this increased funding and pace.

An additional public comment period will now be used before roads are slated for decommissioning, but it is expected that this will not delay the process significantly.

12. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative (name and affiliation, if there is one). If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

Lakeview Stewardship Group Member List. Updated October 22, 2015

Group Member and Affiliation	Group Member and Affiliation	Group Member and Affiliation
Jim Walls – LCRI	Clair Thomas - Monitoring	Karen Shimamoto - Ret., USFS
Christy Tveit - LCRI	Craig Bienz - TNC	Larry Holzgang - Business Oregon
Sara Mercier - LCRI	Daniel Leavell - Extension Forester	Marc Va lens - Private citizen
Mike Tighe -USFS Fremont-Winema NF	Dan Shoun - Commissioner	Mark Stern – TNC
Jody Perozzi - USFS Fremont-Winema	Deanna Walls - Private citizen	Martin Goebel - Private citizen
Dave Brillenz - USFS Fremont-Winema	Dee Brown - Collins Companies	Michael Hughes - Town council
Amy Markus - USFS Fremont-Winema	Doug Heiken - Oregon Wild	Mike Anderson - The Wilderness Society
Lee Fledderjohann - Collins Companies	Dustin Gustaveson - OR Dept. of	Rebecca Wolfe - Private citizen
Ginger Castro - SCOEDD	Dylan Kruse - Sustainable Northwest	Rick Brown - Private citizen, environmentalist
Amy Amrhein - Sen. Merkley's office	Emily Jane Davis - OSU	Rick Elliott - Private citizen, contractor
Bob Carlon - Contractor	Greg Pittman - Ret., OR Dept. of Forestry	Sandi Wenzel - Mayor of Lakeview
Brad Winters - Lake Co. Commissioner	Jane O'Keeffe - Private Rancher	Susanna Julber - Governor's office, Regional Solutions
Chris Zanger - The Natire Conservancy	Jeff Manternach - Red Rock Biofuels	n/a

12. How has your project increased support from partners in terms of in-kind contributions and funding? (no more than one page):

The Lakeview Stewardship Landscape CFLR project was the beneficiary of state monies that were available to the Fremont-Winema NF from the governor's office, through the Oregon State Federal Forest Health Funding program. Through close collaboration with our Oregon Department of Forestry colleagues, we have used state resources to further our restoration treatments on the landscape in 2015, and plan to increase this collaboration next year.

ODF also funded a long-sought effort by the CFLR Collaborative (Lakeview Stewardship Group) to increase the pace and scale of restoration in the CFLR boundary by developing a NEPA framework that increases efficiencies. Instead of initiating each EA or EIS from the very beginning for each project within the CFLR boundary, this project funded the development of a framework to serve as a starting point for dry forest ecosystems on the east side of the Forest. The individual ecosystems are assessed independently by specialists and the entire NEPA process, but the framework fills in much of the basic information common to all assessments in this region, which minimizes time required by specialists and shortens timelines, especially when staff turnover occurs.

The close attention to increasing roles for local contractors in the CFLR project has led to increased cooperation and in-kind contributions from the Government Contracting Assistance Program (GCAP) and South Central Oregon Economic Development District (SCOEDD). These two non-profit organizations focus on improving the opportunities for local contractors to compete for federal contracts. The CFLR program has brought their expertise to the area for free, no-cost assistance to local contractors available in the local area that was not previously available or publicized.

Additionally, our CFLR project has focused on engaging youth and community programs to assist in our resource conservation efforts in a meaningful way. Since the inception of the CFLR project we have partnered with the Northwest Youth Corps (NYC), Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC), Warner Creek Correctional Facility (WCCF) and Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) groups. Integrated in the work agreements we fund with these organizations are in-kind contributions that the organizations make toward our restoration goals, forging a strong partnership in the area.

Media recap. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available.



Through close coordination with the Lake District of the Bureau of Land Management locally, the CFLR program was able to host a booth to promote contracting opportunities at the Lake County Roundup and Fair Sept. 3-7, 2015. In addition to posters explaining the CFLR program (and Resource Advisory Committee-see photo below), approximately 50 custom brochures were distributed (see below), each with a “return” insert embedded that allowed visitors to request more information about CFLR and links to Lake County, OR.

In an effort to encourage local contractors and make bids more competitive, the CFLR staff worked with GCAP to provide two seminars this fiscal year.



The “How to Contract with Federal Land Agencies” workshop was offered on April 29th in Lakeview, OR, and April 30th in Klamath Falls, OR for the first time, with the support of GCAP and the Small Business Administration. To promote both the “How to Contract with Federal Land Agencies” workshop April 29-30th and the “Proposal Development Workshop” offered on Nov. 11th, CFLR staff gave radio interviews on KLCR 93.SFM and the Wynne Broadcasting

Group's KKRB 106.9FM, KFLS 96.9FM, KFEG 104.7FM, 14SOAM, 1240AM, and KKKJ 105.SFM to invite participants. The two radio station frequencies cover the entirety of Lake and Klamath Counties and are frequently cited as a way that participants learned about the program. The two workshops were also publicized through the Government Contracting Assistance Program (GCAP) listserv of clients in the area, and the November workshop was also posted on www.fedbizopps .com. Local public affairs officers also spread the information to 93 separate media outlets through a media release for each of the workshops. An article summarizing the proposal development workshop appeared in the Lake County Examiner at: http://www.lakecountyexam.com/lifestyle/contracting-workshop-helps-local-contractors/article_495798fs-9e0a-11e5-a19d-13c88eb61ba9.html

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): /s/ Michael E. Tighe, /s/ Jody Perozzi

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s))¹⁶ Constance Cummins

Constance Cummins, Forest
Supervisor Fremont-Winema
National Forest Service

(OPTIONAL) Reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative):

¹⁶ If your project includes more than one National Forest, please include an additional line for each Forest Supervisor signature.