CFLR Project: ___Deschutes Collaborative Forest___
National Forest(s): __Deschutes National Forest (DNF)___

1. **FY10 Matching Funds Documentation**

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2010($)
CFLR Funds Expended (this is different than the amount allocated)[1]	$498,403
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[2]	
NFXN	$144,972
RTRT	$70,000
SPS4	$120,000
WFHF	$136,380
WRHR	$2,026,079
Funds contributed through agreements[3]	
Partner In-Kind Contributions[4]	
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[5]	$9,248

FY11 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2011($)
CFLR Funds Expended[1]	$660,493
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[2]	
CMRD	$56,924
CMTL	$13,876
NFXN	$36,424
NFTM	$190,198
NFVW	$21,688
RTRT	$18,182
SRS2	$52,038
WFHF	$238,275
WRHR	$-4,904
Funds contributed through agreements[3]	
Partner In-Kind Contributions[4]	$265,897
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[5]	$5,184

Approved by : /s/ Tom Mafera — for John Allen

Vegetation Management Staff Officer — Forest Supervisor

[1] This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.

[2] This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year. For FY10, this column should also include matching funds not in the PAS report. For FY11, all Forest Service matching funds should be documented in the PAS report.

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

[4] 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.

[5] This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the *10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*[6], dated December 2006 (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 Deschutes Collaborative Forest project is to restore forest ecosystems to be resilient to natural processes like fire and insects, and to protect natural resource values identified by the Deschutes LRMP, the Northwest Forest Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and local efforts to assess multiple stakeholder values. The outcome will be restored landscape within a natural range of variability and a diversity of habitats while protecting surrounding communities from the risk of wildfire.

A total of 4,158 acres were treated in FY 2011 within the CFLRP adjacent to the WUI as defined in the CWPPs. All prescribed fire treatments were in compliance with all Federal, State, Tribal and local smoke management requirements.

The DNF has averaged 203 fires per year with a total of 23 large fires from 2002 through 2011. That equates to a 98.9% success rate during initial attack (IA). 100% of fires were contained during initial attack within the CFLR boundary and the DNF only had one project fire (outside of the CFLR boundary) in 2011. This results in a net improvement in the DNF's IA success rate. The DNF has averaged 99 human-caused fires per year over the last 10 years. FY 11 data is not fully compiled by our Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center (COIDC) since we tend to have fall fires as well. Preliminary figures indicate approximately 118 human-caused fires year-to-date which equates to about an 18% increase. (Source – COIDC, verbal communication). The information in the following table is based on hazardous fuels core accomplishments.

Performance Measure	Units	Value for Fiscal Year
Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack	Percent Change	**See above.**
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires	Percent Change	**See above.**
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	Percent of Fires	**All CFLR fires were contained during IA.**
Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPs or other application collaboratively developed plans[7]	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**16,329 total ac. trt. in WUI on DNF (CFLR = 4,092)** **72% identified as WUI in CWPPs. (CFLR = 98%)**

[6] 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).

[7] This value should reflect only fuels treatments.

Performance Measure	Units	Value for Fiscal Year
Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**6,394 total non-WUI acres DNF (CFLR = 66)** **28% identified as non-WUI (CFLR = 2%)**
Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas[8]	Number of Acres	**6,151 ac – DNF totals (22,723 acres/3.964 million WFHF dollars)**
Percent of collaboratively identified high priority acres treated where fire management objectives are achieved as identified in applicable management plans or strategies	Percent of Acres	**72% (based on WUI acres)**
Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**8,178 (36%) Total DNF prescribed fire (underburning and pile burning)** **1,087 (26%) within the CFLR area.**
Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**1,937 (9%) Total DNF** **1,155 (28%) within the CFLR area.**
Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Ignitions	**0; 0**
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**22,723 acres total DNF (1% of Forest landbase)** **2,410 footprint acres (2%) with the CFLR area**
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**0,0 (Treatments are generally initial trts, not maintenance trts)**
Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	
Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions	Percent of Acres	**100% (The DNF planted acres within the CFLR area as a result of the 2010 Rooster Rock Fire)**
Number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on federal land that are made available for utilization through permits, contracts, grants, agreements or equivalent	Number of Green Tons	**Forest wide- 154,976 GT;** **CFLRP area- 34,274 GT (22%)**

[8] This value should reflect both CFLR and Match funds

3. **FY 2011 Jobs Created/Maintained** (FY11 CFLR/CFLN funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income[9]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	0.9	2.2	$62,782	$115,081
Other Project Activities	0.4	0.5	$11,071	$14,130
TOTALS:	1.3	2.7	$73,853	$129,211

FY 2011 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY11 CFLR/CFLN and matching 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	16.1	37.2	$1,004,961	$1,816,520
Other Project Activities	3.7	4.5	$99,988	$127,610
TOTALS:	19.9	41.7	$1,104,950	$1,944,129

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

Supplied by Phil Chang, Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council and representative of the Collaborative:

The CFLR project has helped to build a robust collaborative process that uses best available science and sophisticated dialogue techniques to forge stakeholder agreement on complex forest management issues within the Landscape. We have helped to increase stakeholder understanding of each others' interests; build a shared understanding of the forest ecosystem within the Landscape; generate mutually acceptable solutions to challenging forest management issues; and create formal channels to deliver collaborative recommendations to the Forest Service for use in NEPA planning. In addition, we have incorporated the use of multi-party monitoring to help sustain collaboration. Method: Observation of Collaborative Steering Committee and Restoration Planning Sub-Committee and review of Collaborative recommendations produced in October 2011.

We have increased the visibility of forest restoration in the community and raised awareness and support among target audiences that were previously unfamiliar with forest restoration. Not only are new segments of the community becoming aware of forest restoration, some such as the trail using recreational community, are becoming engaged in restoration planning. Method: Log of community presentations and observation of recreation community participation in and initiation of field trips.

[9] *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.*

[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.*

There has been a reduced risk of high severity wildfire in or around the municipal watersheds and the wildland urban interfaces (WUI) for the Cities of Bend and Sisters; to key regional recreational assets; and to the Bull Springs Tree Farm, a 33,000 acre parcel owned by Fidelity Investments which the Deschutes Land Trust is working to acquire as a Community Forest. Method: Fire and fuels modeling completed through planning efforts, hazardous fuels reduction acres and an ongoing R-CAT analysis.

Watershed restoration work implemented within the Landscape has improved spawning and rearing habitat in the Whychus watershed, supporting current efforts to re-introduce threatened steelhead in the Deschutes Basin. Method: Upper Deschutes Watershed Council monitoring.

Restoration of the CFLR area is helping to maintain a forest economy in Central Oregon, based on ecosystem restoration and adding value to wood fiber by-products of restoration. The additional restoration work flowing from the CFLR project helps to maintain a skilled workforce in local forests through expanded contract opportunities and helps to maintain and diversify our local forest products workforce and infrastructure by providing a larger and more reliable stream of restoration by-product wood fiber. Method: TREAT model runs.

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

Supplied by Phil Chang, Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council and representative of the Collaborative:

The Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project used the existing COPWRR qualitative multi-party monitoring protocol to evaluate the results of restoration treatments implemented within the Landscape in FY 2011. The protocol involves a post-implementation field review of a sample of units from a project area of interest by community stakeholders and the interdisciplinary team that designed the project. The on-the-ground results of the project are compared to the Purpose and Need, Unit Objectives, and specific unit prescriptions and Management Measures/Best Management Practices for the project to determine whether it was implemented as described and whether the Purpose and Need and Objectives have been met by the implemented treatment. This process fosters communication and shared learning, improves accountability and trust, and facilitates adaptive management through formal review of past management activities.

In FY 2011 COPWRR organized a multi-party monitoring trip to the Sisters Area Fuel Reduction (SAFR) project area – one of seven NEPA planning areas that make up the Landscape. Detailed unit review forms as well as a summary of the field review are complete and will be posted on the COPWRR webpage this winter at http://www.coic.org/copwrr/projects.htm. Overall, stakeholders were impressed with the results of work and felt that treatments were implemented as described. The group felt the project was helping to meet the Purpose and Need which was focused on forest health and resiliency, old growth restoration, and reducing risk of high severity fire to multiple values. Suggestions for future projects were offered to the Forest Service and related to better matching tree marking with prescriptions, coordination with recreation stakeholders, use of fire and mowing for maintenance, and use of stewardship contracting authority.

In FY 2012, COPWRR multi-party monitoring will be conducted for the West Tumbull and Glaze project areas. In addition, we anticipate that monitoring and reporting on the set of national indicators developed this year for the CFLR program will provide more valuable insights on the performance of our project for the Collaborative.

6. **FY 2011 accomplishments**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [11]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[12]
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	232	$4,562 $12,859 $27,000	NFXN SRS2 CFLN (Integrated Target)
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	0		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	983*	$18,182	RTRT (Integrated Target)
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	972.7*	$19,009 $24,196 $4,223 $16,147	NFVW CFLN SRS2 In-kind & volunteer
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres			
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres			
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	0		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	16	$31,961	NFXN
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	975	$0	Integrated Target
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres			
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	24.1	$36,431	CMRD
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	13.5	$20,493	CMRD
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	0		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	0		
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	0		

[11] Units accomplished should reflect the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

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

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [11]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[12]
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	0		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	283.1	$13,876 $180,492	CMTL Volunteer
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	0		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	0		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	*		Integrated Resource Service Contracts
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	16,300	$190,198 $36,460	NFTM CFLN
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	29,458 GT BioNRG* (4,816 GT Biobased)		Included in above
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	66		
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	5,440	$39,178 $238,275 $18,182 $557,037	SRS2 WFHF RTRT CFLN (Integrated Target)
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	0		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	0		

* The Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project accomplished the following which is not captured in the databases of record:

- An additional 172 acres of Forest Vegetation Improved were completed (accomplished using WRHR funds)
- An additional 1000 acres of survey, 1 acre of re-vegetation, and 80 miles of surveys were completed by the invasive plants program.
- 2,193 acres of forestlands were treated using stewardship authorities and reported in Timber Information Manager.
- 339 acres were treated using Brush Disposal Funds.
- 12,409.5 CCF of forest products were harvested in 2011.

7. FY 2011 accomplishment narrative (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

Goals of the Project: The goal of the Deschutes Skyline CFLRP is to restore forest ecosystems to be resilient to natural processes such as fire and insects, and to protect natural resource values identified by DNF LRMP, the Northwest Forest Plan, CWPPs, Whychus Watershed Action Plan (Upper Deschutes Watershed Council) and local efforts to assess multiple stakeholder values. Specific goals include:

- *Restore forest ecosystems to within the natural range of variability and increase resiliency of ecological systems and drinking source watersheds to the risk of high severity fire*
- *Preserve scenic and environmental quality of extreme high use recreation areas*
- *Reintroduction of anadromous fish (steelhead and Chinook)to the Upper Deschutes Basin*
- *Reduce the risk of high severity fire in the wildland urban interface and privately held lands (Fidelity Trust/ future Skyline Forest)*
- *Provide restoration jobs and wood fiber for the local economy*

Summary of the Prior Year's Performance: Our actual funding nearly matched our FY 10 projected funding estimate. We requested $500,000 of CFLR money which we matched with about $2.5 million of appropriated funds. Treatments on 8893 acres (100% within the WUI) were obligated and/or completed through contracts and agreements. Many of these acres receive multiple treatments. For example, 20,172 acres of hazardous fuels treatments occurred on a revised 7212 unique acres. Overall, the FY 10 effort helped move the landscape toward the natural range of variability, while providing for a diversity of habitats and improving the area's resiliency to wildfire. Snapshots of accomplishments include wildlife habitat enhanced on 9623 acres, thinning done to avert mountain pine beetle attack on 448 acres, commercial harvest of 2.1 MMBF of timber and 8817 GT of biomass, restoring fish passage, planting 10 acres in riparian areas, 706 acres of riparian thinning, restoring 1.0 mile of wetland, and improving 1.9 miles of road. Many other benefits from treatments occurred on the landscapes which are noted in the FY 10 report. For example, hundreds of acres of noxious weeds were treated, an additional 4.9 miles of road were maintained and improved, 333 miles of trail maintenance work was done (85% was done by volunteers), boundary and land line work was accomplished, and numerous educational and service events occurred in the area.

***Improvements made to methods based on prior year's performance*:** During FY 11, the Deschutes Collaborative group worked through important forest management issues and developed processes for providing recommendations to Forest Service decision makers. The Restoration and Planning committee developed recommendations for the management of mixed conifer stands and dwarf mistletoe infestations, thereby helping the agency make progress in the development of important NEPA decisions that will feed our outyear CFLR program of work.

Summary of this Year's Performance: In 2011, the Deschutes Collaborative Forest project exceeded plans across the board. We anticipated accomplishment of 2,770 acres of hazardous fuels reduction and 2,300 acres of similar treatments under forest vegetation improvement (non-commercial thinning). Actual combined accomplishments were over 6,400 acres. We were able to invest additional funds in our invasive plants program and treated nearly 3 times the planned acres for a total of 972.7 acres. Nearly 30,000 green tons of material was generated and approximately 4876 ccf (2.5 mmbf) of sawtimber was generated from IRSC contracts. Additional accomplishments include: 232 acres of

watershed improvement, 16 miles of stream improvement, 975 acres of wildlife habitat improvement, 37.6 miles of road maintenance, and 283.1 miles of trail maintenance.

Role of Partners: See the improvements piece above for the role the collaborative group has played in NEPA planning efforts. In addition partners and volunteers were directly involved in the Tumalo Floodplain Enhancement Project, Noxious Weed Treatments, Trail Maintenance, and Monitoring . Involvement included Central Oregon Partnerships for Wildfire Risk Reduction, Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council, Central Oregon Trail Alliance, Central Oregon Running Klub, Oregon Equestrian Trails, Oregon Snowmobile Association, Central Oregon Nordic Club, DogPac, Sisters Trail Alliance, Tumalo Langlauf Club, Sisters Trail Utilization Group, Deschutes Trail Utilization Group, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, National Forest Foundation, Deschutes County Sheriff, Heart of Oregon Corps, Northwest Youth Corps, Boy Scouts of America, Youth Conservation Corps, City of Bend, and other individual volunteers. The value of contributions from partner and volunteer is over $265,000 within the landscape.

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?[13]

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY10	~7,212*
FY10 and FY11	~9,582

* Note: The FY 10 figure has been revised from the 2010 report. Spatial data is not in place and these values are our best estimates based on database queries based on Unit identifiers used in FACTS.

9. Describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6):

WFPR expenditures for the CFLR landscape = $281,190. The CFLR area is 7%, or 112,000 acres of the Deschutes National Forest landbase.

One hundred percent of all fires (37 incidents) within the CFLR boundary were contained through initial attack in FY 2011 for a total of 21.3 acres burned. Total suppression cost was approximately $227,000. There were no BAER costs associated with the CFLR area.

10. Temporary roads status

Number of miles of temporary road constructed in Fiscal Year 2011	Number of miles of temporary road decommissioned in Fiscal Year 2011
1.2	0.2

11. Describe any reasons that the FY 2011 annual report does not reflect your project proposal and 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)

[13] 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.

The Deschutes Collaborative Forest project is on track and generally consistent with our original proposal and workplan. This is primarily because the project area is comprised of 7 planning areas and 3 of those planning areas had approved NEPA decisions in place (Glaze, SAFR, and West Tumbull). This has led to a relative certainty of available acres for implementation and demonstration of success. We continue to make excellent progress and should have two additional NEPA decisions completed in CY 2012 (West Bend and Popper). We have not had to change our proposal significantly. Our NEPA-ready work enables us to remain flexible in the mix of projects that we implement in a given year. The biggest challenge in terms of planning each fiscal year's program is the uncertainty over appropriations and timing in regards to both CFLR and matching funds. As a result, the estimates for 2012 and 2013 are rough estimates and annual plans are modified throughout the year.

12. Planned FY 2012 accomplishment narrative:
The following information was supplied previously.

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment	C, I or P?	BLI or Partnership?	Amount ($)?
FOR-VEG-IMP	3005 Acres(s)	C/I	NFVW/CFLR	$129,500
INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	340	C	NFVW/CFLR	$52,500
INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	85	C	PARTNERSHIP/CFLR	$17,500
TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	1350Acres(s)	I	NFTM/CFLR	$637,500
TMBR-VOL-SOLD	5850 CCF	I	NFTM/CFLR	-
BIO-NRG	16,200 Green Tons	I	WFHF/CFLR	-
FP-FUELS-WUI	3620 Acres(s)	C/I	WFHF/CFLR	$686,000

Each year the Deschutes National Forest plans potential treatments within the CFLR area, works on identifying potential matching funds, and estimates CFLN funding in support of this landscape restoration project. At this point in time, the Deschutes Collaborative Forest is well positioned to meet or exceed most of the planned accomplishments in the above table if we are funded at the 70% level and our local budgets are consistent with the needed match. We currently anticipate that our total acres between stewardship contracts, forest vegetation improved, and hazardous fuels reduction will meet the 7,975 identified, but the mix of acres by performance measure may change. We anticipate that we will be able to complete a minimum of 600 acres of noxious weed control, along with additional surveys (1000 acres/80 miles) and native plant revegetation on roughly 50 acres. The total CCF sold is anticipated to be 6,000 ccf and the green tons of biomass is likely to be closer to 12,000 GT based on experience in 2011. There is the potential to award an additional stewardship that would enable us to double these outputs, however, that will only become evident once our complete FY 2012 allocation picture is clearer. We are currently formulating plans to decommission approximately 10 -15 miles of roads in 2012 and remove or replace one culvert for fish passage. Our outputs in watershed, wildlife, stream improvement, along with trail and road maintenance levels are expected to be similar to 2011 levels.

13. **Planned FY 2013 Accomplishments**

Performance Measure Code[14]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	1,000	$10,000 Integrated Target
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	1,325	$662,500
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	700	$70,000

[14] Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2013 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 15.

Performance Measure Code[14]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres		
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	3.0	$140,700
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres		
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	24	$36,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	13	$20,000
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	5	$15,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles		
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	350	$180,000 (Volunteer)
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	6,250	
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	27,830	$750,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	25,000	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre		

Performance Measure Code[14]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	9,000	$552,500 Integrated Targets
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres		

14. Planned FY 2013 accomplishment narrative:

The Forest continues to complete watershed improvement work within the Three Sisters Irrigation District, along with upland/riparian restoration work and road decommissioning across the rest of the landscape. We anticipate that a priority fish passage culvert will be replaced in 2013, further enhancing the range of the recently re-introduced steelhead trout. Consistent with our proposal we continue to focus on hazardous fuels reduction and have approximately 2300 acres of brush mowing , several thousand acres of thinning that will yield a combination of wood products, and over 1300 acres of non-commercial thinning. We will continue to make progress on treating lands covered by the Glaze, SAFR, and West Tumbull NEPA decisions and anticipate beginning implementation of the Popper and West Bend Project areas. Noxious weed, trail maintenance, and road maintenance will continue as part of our annual plans.

15. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2012/13 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan:

Accomplishments within the Deschutes Collaborative Forest are generally consistent with our work plan.