CFLR Project(Name/Number): Deschutes Skyline/CFLR09

National Forest(s): Deschutes NF

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

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY13 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended[1])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
CFLN	$443,468

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)[2] (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
NFTM	$50,000
NFVW	$241,270
WFHF	$86,717

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[3])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
CMRD	$18,264
CMTL	$15,067
CWK2	$198,116
NFTM	$162,384
NFVW	$20,635
RTRT	$14,543
WFHF	$364,635
NFXN	$356

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements[4])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[5])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
Volunteers	$339,016

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

[3] This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

[4] 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.

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

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[6])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
Stewardship Credits Charged	**$125,624**

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2013 (one page maximum)

Leveraged funds include funding spent on NEPA projects inside the CFLR Project area. An estimated total of $707,190 was spent that included: $347,490 in NFTM; $259,700 in WFHF; and $100,000 in SSSS.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): /s/ John Allen

[6] 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[7], dated December 2006**. Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The 10-year comprehensive strategy establishes a framework for priority setting, accountability and partnership to ensure effective, efficient, and focused investments in fuels treatments. The strategy also focuses on 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.

- There was no significant change in this year's number of fires (62 count) from the 10 year average (60 count) within the CFLRA boundary.
- There is a significant difference in this year's number of fires not contained to less than .1 acres from the 10 year average within the CFLRA boundary. Six fires are reported contained at acreages over .1 acres for the 2013 fire season. The 10 year average for fires reported contained at acreages over .1 acres is 13.
- There were no unplanned ignitions in 2013 within the CFLRA boundary that were managed for other than full perimeter control resulting in desired outcomes. However, the Pole Creek Fire of 2012 that burned within the boundary did result in 6464 acres where desired outcomes as a result of the wildfire were achieved and are therefore being recorded in the table below as acres 'that were allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired outcomes'. The Pole Creek Fire was not declared out until 2013, so these acres have been claimed in this year's reporting.
- Within the CFLRA boundary the 10 year fire average for 2003 to 2012 is 99.2%, all fires in 2013 within the CFLRA boundary was contained during initial attack at 100% initial attack containment.

Performance Measure	**Units**	**Value for Fiscal Year**
Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack	Percent Change	**.8% change (100%- 2013 vs. 99.2%- 10 yr ave.**
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires	Percent Change	**.8% change (100%- 2013 vs. 99.2%- 10 yr ave.**
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	Percent of Fires	**0%**

[7] 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).

Performance Measure	Units	Value for Fiscal Year
Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPs or other application collaboratively developed plans[3]	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**9615, 100%**
Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**0, 0%**
Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas[4]	Number of Acres	**16405 (9615 acres/$586,067 spent)**
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	**100%**
Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**726, 7%**
Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**2425, 25%**
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	**6464*, .5%**
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**9615, 100%**
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	**0%** **0%**

[3] This value should reflect only fuels treatments.
[4] This value should reflect both CFLR and Match funds

Performance Measure	Units	Value for Fiscal Year
Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions	Percent of Acres	**0%**
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	**13,998 ccf for CFLR landscape**

*see description text for clarification of these acres

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

FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income[8]
Commercial Forest Product Activities				
Other Project Activities	**11.6**	**14.9**	**$355,163**	**$465,436**
TOTALS:	**11.6**	**14.9**	**$355,163**	**$465,436**

FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income[9]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	**43.7**	**76.7**	**$1,547,758**	**$3,261,497**
Other Project Activities	**20.0**	**25.5**	**$589,250**	**$776,151**
TOTALS:	**63.7**	**102.1**	**$2,137,008**	**$4,037,649**

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

Collaboration Benefits

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 other's 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: Administered a Collaboration Effectiveness Survey (late FY 2012) and an After Action Review to Steering and Restoration Planning Sub-Committee members, Observation of Steering Committee and Restoration Planning Sub-Committee meetings and field trips.

[8] *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.*

[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.*

Education and Awareness Benefits
Additional efforts 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. The Deschutes Collaborative provided over 20 presentations to community organizations, ran 2 open houses and 3 large field trips, tabled at several community events, and provided outreach at trailheads in advance of the West Bend project. In total, we made direct and personal contact with approximately 1500 people through these outreach activities.

Community Wildfire Protection
Operations occurred that reduced the risk of high severity wildfire to the municipal source 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, Long Term Assessment and Implementation Plan for Pole Creek Fire.

Watershed Restoration
Watershed restoration work implemented within the Landscape has improved and re-connected 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.

Sustainable Economic Development
Restoration of the Landscape is helping to build a "New 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, November 2012 meeting with industry stakeholders to review TREAT inputs and outputs, review of Oregon report: An Economic Assessment of Forest Restoration on Oregon's Eastside National Forests.

5. Describe the Multiparty Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability Process

In FY 2013, the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project (DCFP) conducted a range of social, economic, and ecological monitoring activities and began to assemble its ecological monitoring plan to meet the National Indicator requirements for the CFLR Program. A summary of DCFP monitoring activities for FY 2013 and results of the monitoring is provided below.

Social
The Deschutes Collaborative Forest Steering Committee administered an enhanced version of the National Forest Federation effectiveness survey to its Steering and Restoration Planning Sub-Committee members in the fall of 2012. Results were processed and shared through the winter. In addition, in summer 2013 the Collaborative Steering Committee also conducted an After Action Review (AAR) of the process the DCFP uses to develop its Plant Association Group level restoration recommendations to the Forest Service. The Collaborative's goal with these activities was to learn how the Deschutes Collaborative group was functioning, whether it was effective, and what improvements could be made.

The Survey and the AAR gave the Deschutes Collaborative group clear data that the DCFP and its collaborative process are working well in many ways. Collaborative members believe that the DCFP is inclusive, transparent, fair, balanced, well organized, and is populated with collaborative spirited individuals. They believe the DCFP is building understanding and trust. They believe our approach works and identified specific ways to improve our process. We used this stakeholder input to develop a concrete list of collaborative process improvements and have been working to implement these improvements throughout 2013. We also learned that Collaborative members still have questions about whether their recommendations are being used and implemented by the Forest Service; whether their recommendations are increasing the pace and scale and effectiveness of restoration; whether the DCFP is impacting public understanding; and whether collaborative restoration is providing sufficient wood fiber for industry.

Economic
The DCFP supplemented the basic TREAT economic monitoring conducted by all CFLR projects in November 2012 by gathering Deschutes National Forest staff, local contractors that have worked on DCFP projects, and research economists from the USDA Forest Service to review TREAT inputs, assumptions, and outputs for 2011 and 2012. TREAT inputs and outputs were compared with the real life experiences - particularly product volumes and jobs supported - of contractors implementing restoration projects within the DCFP Landscape. Participants discussed ways to improve TREAT inputs and outputs and agreed that although the TREAT outputs are rough estimates, they are useful approximations of the number of jobs supported by and regional economic benefits of the DCFP. This rapid assessment process provided DCFP Steering Committee and staff with a much greater degree of comfort with TREAT projections and a much greater willingness to use TREAT data in public discussions about the economic impact of forest restoration. Our TREAT projections estimate very significant economic benefits for the region.

Ecological
The Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project uses the existing COPWRR qualitative multi-party monitoring protocol to evaluate the results of restoration treatments implemented within the Landscape in FY 2013. The protocol involves a post-implementation field review of a sampling of units from a project area of interest by community stakeholders and the inter-disciplinary 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 2013, COPWRR organized a multi-party monitoring trip to the Glaze Forest Restoration Project – one of the seven NEPA planning areas that made up our original CFLR Landscape before the summer 2013 expansion. Detailed unit review forms as well as a summary of the field review have been compiled and will be posted at http://coic2.org/community-development/community-forestry/ after some website modifications are completed. Overall, stakeholders felt that the project was a positive step towards meeting the Purpose and Needs of the project. Treatments improved resiliency, helped protect and restore large trees, facilitated re-introduction of low intensity fire, helped to reduce wildfire risk to local communities, and helped to build trust and a shared vision for the forest. The group was concerned about the Forest Service backlog of prescribed burning work and was worried about the timeline for implementing prescribed burns in the project area. The group also thought that more intensive conifer thinning should have been implemented in riparian areas, meadows, and aspen stands and encouraged the Forest Service to pursue more intensive treatments in future projects. This may entail requesting exceptions to DEQ anti-degradation shade restrictions along 303(d) listed streams – essentially, allowing short term reductions in shade to achieve long term shade resiliency from a forest made up of more hardwoods.

6. **FY 2013 accomplishments**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) [11]
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		

[10] Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.
[11] 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 [10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) [11]
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres 394	Pull number from PAS report	$14,543 $3,649	RTRT CFLN
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres 1356	Pull number from PAS report	$70,658	NFVW Remaining costs integrated with Fuels accomplishments
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre 1140.1	Pull number from PAS report	$48,449 $27,369 $1,370	NFVW CFLN Volunteer Contributions
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres 876.7	Pull number from PAS report	$23,744	NFVW Costs also integrated with fuels reduction/veg imp and invasive spp. treatments.
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles 6.7	Pull number from PAS report	$79,371 $365 $5,712	CFLN NFXN Volunteer Contributions Also integrated with FOR-VEG-EST
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres 5057	Pull number from PAS report	$17,987	Integrated accomplishment with Fuels, Veg Imp and Invasives. Volunteer Contributions
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles 8.3	Pull number from PAS report	$16,702	CFLN
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles 20.6	Pull number from PAS report	$18,264 CFRD	CFRD
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles 2	Pull number from PAS report	$10,000	NFVW
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	Pull number		

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) [11]
RD-HC-IMP		from PAS report		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles 194.5	Pull number from PAS report	$15,067 $39,000 $307,707	CMTL CFLN Volunteer contributions
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	Pull number from PAS report		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres 644	Pull number from PAS report		Same funds spent as below. AC TRT and Vol HVST tied together.
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF 14,260.4	Pull number from PAS report	$58,664 $212,384	CFLN NFTM
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF 3,034.3	Pull number from PAS report	$198,116	CWK2
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons 2,273.9	Pull number from PAS report		Same funds spent as VOL HVST.
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	Pull number from PAS report		
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres 11,570 *11,977	Pull number from PAS report	$451,352 $106,895 $155,924	WFHF NFVW CFLN Also integration with timber acres treated.
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native	Acres	Pull number		

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[11]
pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC		from PAS report		

*Actual FP-FUELS-WUI accomplishment of 11,977 due to incorrect coding of CFLR for pile burning of 407 acres. This error was corrected after the database was locked and is not reflected in the PAS Report.

7. **FY 2013 accomplishment narrative** (summarizes key accomplishments and evaluates 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 last Year's Performance: In 2012, the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project accomplished thinning with biomass removal that was associated with stewardship contract awards of 1,727 acres. In addition, another 7,684 acres of fuels treatments were accomplished through both mechanical and prescribed fire activities. A contract was awarded for a fish passage project to replace an undersized culvert which was completed in FY13. Additional stream channel restoration work on 8.7 miles was accomplished exceeding our planned stream channel restoration treatments originally proposed in the Deschutes Skyliner CFLR Project. Soil and water enhancement occurred on 278 acres with an additional benefit of 3.2 miles of road decommissioning activities. Invasive plant treatments of 1,422 acres exceeded last year's accomplishments. Much of this invasive weed work occurred through agreements with youth crews significantly increasing our capacity.

Improvements made to methods based on prior year's performance: In 2012, the Restoration and Planning committee developed recommendations for the management of ponderosa pine stands through a collaborative process with different member stakeholders. Building upon this collaborative effort, the Districts are incorporating this input into their current NEPA planning projects and engaging in pre-implementation field trips with the Collaborative to see how these concepts translated into implementation. There were several successful field trips with the Collaborative to review and discuss implementation treatments.

Summary of this Year's Performance: In 2013, the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project accomplished thinning with 2,273.9 tons of biomass removal and 14,260.4 ccf of volume harvested. This year we saw an increase in fuels treatments of 11,570 acres in the Wildland Urban Interface over the last several years of the project. Fuels treatments were accomplished through both mechanical and prescribed fire activities. We completed two fish passage projects to replace undersized culverts and started design work on another culvert to be contracted in FY14. We also accomplished

6.7 miles of stream restoration though planting trees, hand pulling noxious weeds, closing and rehabilitating trails and user created roads. Soil and water enhancement occurred on 876.7 acres with an additional benefit of 2 miles of road decommissioning activities. We accomplished 1,140.1 acres of invasive weed treatments utilizing youth crews for hand treatments and contracting with local applicators for herbicide treatments. Most of this invasive weed work occurred through agreements with youth crews which significantly increases our capacity.

Role of Partners: Similar to last year, our Collaborative has taken an active role in NEPA planning efforts. The Forest is utilizing input from the Collaborative on current NEPA planning projects and we are seeing increased engagement between the District, the Collaborative and the community of Bend. (See the improvements piece above.) Other partner groups this last year included Oregon Hunters Association, Oregon Trails Alliance, Central Oregon Running Klub, High Cascade Forest Volunteers, Sisters Trail Alliance, Travel Oregon, Trout Unlimited, Central Oregon Community College Forestry Club, East Cascades Audubon Society, Sisters Schools and various private citizens. Volunteers contributed to fisheries, riparian, invasive weed, wildlife and trails work totaling over 14,000 hours.

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?[12]

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY13	We estimate approximately 15,000 unique acres of treatment for this fiscal year.
FY10, FY11, FY12 and FY13 (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))	Again, we estimate a cumulative 31,814 acre footprint of treatment.

9**. In no more than two pages (large landscapes or very active fire seasons may need more space), describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area** (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6): Deschutes National Forest expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR) for the area within the CFLR boundary were approximately $373,228. This approximation is based on an 18% project landscape (257,850 acre CFLR landscape) of an entire 1,458,706 acre total landscape (Bend/Fort Rock and Sisters Ranger Districts), where a total of $2,073,490 was spent. Expenses in wildfire suppression for fires within the CFLR boundary are $93,681. One hundred percent of the 62 fires that occurred within the CFLR boundary were contained at initial attack for a total acreage of 9 acres. The 6464 acres achieved for resource benefits from unplanned ignitions were acres from the late 2012 fire season fire- Pole Creek Fire. Hazardous fuels expenses for the CFLR boundary where 2202 acres of fuels treatments occurred were $451,352. There were no costs associated with managing fires for resource benefits.

Reporting opportunities for fuels treatment effectiveness are still being identified and some input is still pending. There is one known incident- Incident 507(database input pending), where in summary, due to fuels treatments it is believed that fire remained on the ground burning surface fuels which allowed for safe, direct attack.

10. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2013 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)

[12] 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 greatest challenge we faced this last year was receiving CFLN funds in late June combined with October's furlough that compressed our field season of work and our reporting season. Overall, this affected our ability to spend funding on contracts and agreements as well as salary resulting in more funds being carried over than desired. October's 'down' time resulted in a loss of part of the fall burn window for FY14.

11. **Planned FY 2015 Accomplishments**

Performance Measure Code[13]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	2000	$700,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1300	$75,000 and integrated accomplishment with Fuels activities
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	980	$45,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	500	Integrated with Forest Est, invasives and Fuels WUI accomplishments
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	1	$40,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1200	Integrated with Forest Est, invasives and Fuels WUI accomplishments
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	8	$15,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	8	$15,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	15	$150,000

[13] Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2015 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code[13]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles		
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	125	$250,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	6274	$900,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	1500	Achieved under contract
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	28,846	Same funds as Treatment AC
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	1200	$75,800
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre		
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	10,592	$1,000,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres		

12. **Planned FY 2015 accomplishment narrative** (no more than 1 page):

The Deschutes National Forest anticipates following the above plan for FY15. Fuels treatments, vegetation treatments and timber volume outputs will continue at levels similar to or slightly above FY14 levels. 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 80% level and our local budgets are consistent with the needed match. We anticipate at least 980 acres of noxious weed treatments which will contribute towards soil and water and wildlife habitat improvements. We anticipate that we will be able to accomplish over 10,000 acres of fuels reduction activities in combination with mechanical and prescribed fire treatments. Bioenergy production will be dependent on market conditions which we have little control over. However, we hope to produce at least 1200 tons of bioenergy in FY15.

13. **Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2014/15 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page): We do not plan on deviating from the CFLRP Project plan as amended in FY13.