

CFLR Project(Name/Number): Lakeview Stewardship Landscape/CFLR016

National Forest(s): Fremont-Winema National Forest

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

1. 1. Match and Leverage funds: A total of \$8,015,155 was invested in implementation and monitoring in the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project as described below.

a. FY13 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR/CFLN Funds Expended ¹)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
CFLR/CFLN Funds Expended (this is different than the amount allocated) ²	FY2012 CFLN Rollover 1,421,355 FY2013 CFLN <u>615,849</u> Subtotal 2,037,204

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover in addition to CFLR/CFLN) ³ (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
NFTM	706,232
WFHF	298,818
NFVW	<u>110,000</u>
	Subtotal 1,115,050

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ⁴)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
CMLG	261,016
CMRD	96,711
CMTL	30,808
CWF2	18,331
CWK2	608,251
NFTM	1,027,142
NFVW	1,008,697
NFWF	643,116
NFXN	33,522
RIRI	30,330
SRS2	193,434
SSSS	1,125
URMJ	2,426
WFHF	<u>208,116</u>
	Subtotal 4,163,025

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 CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.

³ 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.

⁴ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements ⁵)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
Oregon Department of Corrections	118,993
Lake County Weed Board	226,050
Lake County Resource Initiative (LCRI)	30,062
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council	163,000
Northwest Youth Corps (NWYC)	86,625
Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC)	<u>57,404</u>
	Subtotal 682,134

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁶)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
Lake County Resources Initiative (LCRI)	14,700

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁷)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
Service work paid for through the exchange of goods for services in a stewardship contract	3,042

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

Other non-federal investments on lands within and directly adjacent to the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP landscape in FY 2013 included the expenditure of \$470,739 of Ruby Pipeline Mitigation Funds through LCRI. Lake County was able to secure \$4 million dollars of Federal Highway funds for road improvements to the Dog Lake Road because of collaboration with the Fremont-Winema National Forest.

Approved by: /s/ Tracy Beck

TRACY B. BECK

Acting Forest Supervisor

2. Discuss how the CFLR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan⁸, 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).

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

⁸ 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).

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

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

In Fiscal Year 2013, a total of 8,546 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non –WUI areas. Fuel reduction-tree thinning occurred on another 4,159 acres 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.

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

TREAT analyzes for an “**impact area**”, defined as **Lake County** for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP project. Only funding that went to contractors located within this impact area were included in the calculations. It was estimated that about 5% of the total funds (CFLR and matching) were used to fund contractors from Lake County for project activities. Contracting funds that were expended on contracts that went to firms outside the impact area contribute to leakage from the local economy. 24% of CFLR funds were used for Forest Service personnel and equipment costs.

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 ⁹
Commercial Forest Product Activities				
Other Project Activities	8.3	9.3	\$195,632	\$220,933
TOTALS:	8.3	9.3	\$195,632	\$220,933

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

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	6.1	11.4	\$382,626	\$584,848
Other Project Activities	10.6	11.8	\$248,714	\$280,881
TOTALS:	16.6	23.2	\$631,341	\$865,728

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

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>.

The Lakeview Stewardship Group (LSG), along with the Fremont-Winema National Forest and Lake County Resources Initiative (LCRI) held field tours and workshops in their ongoing efforts to increase community awareness of the local collaborative group and the ongoing work related to forest restoration.

LCRI hosted the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team consisting of four high school students and six college students led by Clair Thomas, Tillamook School District 9 Natural Resource Director. CFLRP funds were provided through an agreement with LCRI and the Forest to help fund the crew in 2013. 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. In 2013 their role was extended to also include taking detailed data over FIREMON plots (see #5) within the CFLR boundary. Over time the project has expanded to include the entire Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit that is the CFLRP landscape. One of the goals of the monitoring project is to recruit and train, each year, a field staff composed of high school and college students either currently or previously enrolled in Lake County schools. This is an 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.

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

Through a Stewardship Agreement, a crew from the Northwest Youth Corp (NWYC) maintained 60 miles of recreation trails. 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.

Employment opportunities were realized as CFLRP funding was directed toward local and regional contracts. 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, small tree fuels reduction thinning, meadow and aspen enhancement, and road decommissioning. Through discussions with potential local contractors, the FreWin CFLR staff decided to offer a seminar titled "How to Contract with Federal Agencies" in FY14 to address this issue and assist interested local contractors to enroll in Strategic Asset Management (SAM) to learn about and bid on more contracts.

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

Overview

In 2012, a multi-party monitoring group was formed which includes members of the Lakeview Stewardship Group, the Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW), Pacific Northwest Research Station Central Oregon Ecology Program, University of Oregon Ecosystem Workforce (UOEW), Lake County Resources Initiative (LCRI), and the Fremont-Winema National Forest. Last year this group focused on developing a monitoring framework which includes the identification of the social, economic, and ecological questions identified.

In 2013, the multi-party monitoring group developed a draft monitoring plan, titled the *Lakeview Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project (CFLRP) Monitoring Plan*. The goal of the Monitoring Plan is to outline a monitoring strategy for this landscape for the next 15 years. The Monitoring Plan outlines the methods, location, and timing of data collection; who will analyze and interpret the data; estimate the budget necessary to perform the monitoring and to report the results; and how the results will be shared and incorporated into an adaptive management or learning based framework.

To date, the draft monitoring plan focuses mainly on ecological monitoring. LCRI is currently contracting with the University of Oregon Ecosystem Workforce Program (UOEW) to identify the social and economic monitoring based on

the key questions identified by the multi-party monitoring group. UOEW collected some baseline data on service contracting in Lake County.

Data Collected

Ecological data was collected by eleven members of the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team (CBMT). This team included a project lead, a crew boss, six college students and four local high school students. The crew followed three sets of protocols each with a specific purpose: 1) soil disturbance, 2) fire modeling and 3) white-headed woodpecker habitat monitoring.

The CBMT established (40), 1-acre white headed woodpecker sites, (28) FIREMON Sites, and carried out more than (40) Soil Disturbance Class Surveys. In addition they carried out stream water quality sampling following a very large storm on June 16 and low stream surveys in the first week of September. Twenty-four of these samples were taken in the Upper and Lower Chewaucan watershed as well as 18 of these samples in the East and West Drews Watersheds. The team also spent several days in the lab testing soil samples from permanent sites for pH, nitrates, ammonia, phosphorus and potassium using a LaMotte Smart 2 soil colorimeter and spectrophotometer.

White Headed Woodpecker Surveys:

Woodpecker protocols included plot and survey maps, 8 plot photos, snag, live tree, seedling, sapling and stump surveys, 8 pinwheel vegetation plots and photos of the pinwheel plots. These surveys encompassed one full acre and often required the measurement of over 150 snags and trees for diameters, height, snag class and crown ratios among other measurements.

White-headed woodpecker surveys were conducted to determine the habitat characteristics of White-headed woodpeckers on the Fremont-Winema National Forests. White-headed woodpeckers are considered indicator species for determining the success of habitat recovery and wildlife presence following wildfire.

FIREMON Surveys:

FIREMON protocols included plot and survey maps, 4 plot photos, 12 nested quadrat (cover frequency) surveys and photographs; fine and course wood inventories, shrub and point intercepts, as well as soil characteristics and compaction were conducted along a 90m line that made a 60 degree angle every 30m. Live tree inventory, snags, sapling, seedling, and tree clumping (mapping) surveys were carried out in the 1/10 acre circular area around the first (central) stake. Each tree was tagged at breast height on the upslope side of the tree, so that it could be identified and re-measured following treatment and prescribed burns. Many of these sites required hikes of 800m and more to the randomly established sites, due to closed roads.

FIREMON surveys were conducted in the Deuce project area between the 28/33 Lower Chewaucan Road and the 34 Upper Chewaucan Road. There were 10 sites surveyed in this 1000 acre pilot area. The other 18 sites we surveyed were often around a mile apart, representing about 600 acres of forest land each. These sites were classified as commercial thin, burn only, snag retention, old growth and juniper. It is anticipated that each of these sites will be treated and a prescribed burn will occur in most of these areas.

Soil Disturbance Class Surveys:

Soil Disturbance Class protocols required walking a 900m transect, taking soil surveys every 30m for litter, duff, soil displacement, erosion, vehicles disturbance, burning, compaction, soil platyness or blockiness, and types of soil cover. All of these were recorded on a single sheet for the 30 sets of data.

Soil disturbance class surveys were mostly conducted in the North Warner Mountains in areas that had been entered during the Bull Stewardship Project almost 10 years ago. The purpose of these surveys is to determine the effect of past practices on various soil types. Though all areas showed some impact, most had average soil disturbance class values less than one and only 2 soil types had detrimental values and only 4%of the survey points were listed as detrimental.

The sampling will also provide valuable pre-treatment information for the Crooked Mud Honey Project currently being developed.

Five soil disturbance class surveys were also conducted in white headed woodpecker habitat on the east side of Dog Mountain that burned severely in the Barry Point Fire. 98% of the survey points were impacted. The average estimated soil disturbance value was 1.97 out of 3, and 74% of the sites surveyed were classed as detrimental.

The other woodpecker sites, Lower Horseshoe, Upper Horseshoe, Fall Creek and Young Valley, showed more mosaic patterns in the burning and as a result the soils were not as impacted as the Dog Mountain surveys. Though 83% of all sights had an impacted forest floor, their soil disturbance class was 1.5 and only 53% of the survey points were considered detrimental.

Soil Disturbance Class surveys were also carried out in 4 sites that were harvested 30 or more years ago and are scheduled to be re-entered in a commercial thin and prescribed burn treatment as part of the Deuce Project. 23% of the sites surveyed had forest floor impact and averaged a soil disturbance class value of 0.27. However, only 5% of the sites were considered detrimental.

Baseline data on contracting in Lake County:

UOEW also collected some baseline data on service contracting in Lake County including who, what, and how much. A few findings include:

- The ability of Lake County contractors to capture work at home appears to have been very high, but is largely due to a few fire suppression contracts (catering and aviation). These contracts are not a part of the CFLR Proposal.
- Lake County contractors are performing more of their work outside than inside the county.

6. FY 2013 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	18,567	---	This measure is calculated as the sum of TIMBER-SALES-TRT-AC (Unified), FOR-VEG-IMP, FOR-VEG-EST, S&W-RSRC-IMP, INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC, HBT-ENH-TERR, HBT-ENH-LAK, RG-VEG-IMP, and FP-FUELS-NON-WUI.
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	537	\$443,092	CFLR 50,000 CWF2 18,331 NFVW 327,431 NFXN 17,000 RIRI 30,330
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	3,614	\$2,225,816	CFLR 1,220,766 NFTM 706,232 WFHF 298,818 (Integrated Target)
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acres	516.1	\$118,114	CFLR 75,000 NFVW 18,400 URMJ 2,426 SRS2 22,288
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	1,195	---	(Integrated Target) Accounted for in other measures
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	9.1	\$385,428	CFLR 265,512 CMRD 14,478 NFVW 2,422 NFWF 10,459 SRS2 92,557
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	4,159	\$219,206	CFLR 97,000 NFVW 26,000 NFWF 6,095 NFXN 11,522 SRS2 78,589
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance	Miles	103.7	\$53,516	CMLG 16,163

¹¹ Units accomplished should match 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
system roads receiving maintenance				CMRD 37,353
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	120	\$103,517	CFLR 50,000 CMLG 16,164 CMRD 37,353
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	5	\$221,634	CFLR 204,620 CMRD 17,014
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	86.2	\$183,308	CFLR 152,500 CMTL 30,808
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	15	\$50,000	CFLR 50,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	3,094.5	N/A	Camp Creek project was prepared in FY 2012
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	8,546	\$603,116	CFLR 145,000 WFHF 458,116 (Integrated Target)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A

7. FY 2013 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.

We began FY 2013 by preparing a revision of our CFLRP in response to the Barry Point Fire that occurred in August of 2012, burning 43,000 acres of National Forest Lands within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR boundary. The revision did not propose changes to the foundational principles of the restoration strategy, rather it specifically addressed the funding calendars, funding for FY 2013, project scheduling and outputs, and use of CFLR funds for reforestation. The Washington Office approved the CFLR plan revision on May 10, 2013.

The Forest committed to maintaining their focus on restoration work in the CFLRP landscape while also accomplishing the planning and preparation work for salvage of the Barry Point Fire and additional program work. In this, our second 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. Camp Creek Stewardship was awarded under the 10-year Stewardship Contract with the Collins Companies. The project contains 3,094.5 CCF of timber from thinning of 500 acres.

CFLR funds are not used for preparing or implementing post-fire salvage timber sale projects. However, the salvage work represents a significant workload for staff, and agency funds expended on the preparation and implementation of the salvage projects within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP landscape are counted as part of the agency match to CFLR funds.

In Fiscal Year 2013, a total of 8,546 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non –WUI areas. Fuel reduction-tree thinning occurred on another 4,159 acres. 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 treatment included burning existing piles in the North Warner Sage/Shrub Project (to eliminate raptor perches and subsequently improve sage grouse habitat), and burning 349 acres of piles in Jakabe-Trail (former biomass piles burned to allow for prescribed burning of entire area). The Paisley RD prepared 1,500 acres for prescribed burning that will be carried out in FY 2014.

Juniper was removed in West Drews Environmental Assessment area, where 68 acres of encroaching juniper were removed for watershed restoration.

The Burnt Willow precommercial thinning contract was awarded to treat 376 acres within the Burnt Willow EA. This project is in coordination with a landscape-level project currently in place on the Lakeview Ranger District which includes harvest, precommercial thinning, juniper thinning, riparian thinning, and prescribed fire.

The Jakabe (Ben Young Watershed) precommercial thinning and fuels treatment contract was awarded to treat 693 acres within the Jakabe EA area. This project is in coordination with a landscape-level project currently taking place on

the Paisley Ranger District which includes harvest, precommercial thinning, juniper thinning, riparian thinning, and prescribed fire. In the selection of this project, we recognized that this thinning treatment will tier to the Deuce EA proposed activities, resulting in overall fuel reduction across the landscape. Additionally, juniper removal, timber harvest and fuels reduction have occurred on adjacent private lands.

The Jakabe natural stand thinning project thinned 867 acres, plus another 200 acres of fuel reduction through grapple piling and handpiling slash for 2014 pile burning.

The Launch precommercial thinning project is located in the Summer Lake Watershed and is a component of the Launch Integrated Fuels and Vegetation Management Project's vegetative management and fuels reduction goals. In 2013 we awarded a contract to perform noncommercial thinning and fuels treatment of natural stands on approximately 1619 acres in the Foster and Wooley Creek subwatersheds in coordination with integrated projects being accomplished through the Lakeview 10-Year Stewardship Contract to provide landscape-level treatments in the vicinity of Slide Mountain and Withers Lake.

Through an agreement with the Dept. of Corrections, the Warner Creek Correctional Facility crews worked on Roadside hand piling 5 acres of thinning slash, 38 acres of Juniper slash reduction, 138 acres of aspen enhancement, and 10 acres of fuels clean up.

The West Draws Aspen/Meadow and Juniper Encroachment Project was initiated in 2013 to treat 600 acres, removing juniper and small conifers within and adjacent to aspen stands to increase vigor and recruitment of aspen. Aspen/meadow enhancement projects adjacent to completed timber sale units create complexes of restored habitat with reduced fuel loading and competition for resources. This project is part of the larger Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODF&W) Mule Deer Initiative Project in partnership with Oregon State University, Oregon Hunter's Association, RAC Title II funds, Warner Creek Correctional Facility (WCCF), Mule Deer Foundation (MDF), and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF). The WCCF crews performed 38 acres of juniper slash reduction and 138 acres of aspen enhancement for wildlife management goals.

Work continued on the Chewaucan Aquatic Habitat Restoration Project, a multi-year project involving USFS and private lands along the Chewaucan River. This last phase of the project requires streambank stabilization, riparian restoration, reconnection to the historic floodplain, decreasing very high width-to-depth ratios, and improving instream aquatic habitat conditions. In 2013, 4.1 miles of streambank were stabilized and 200 acres of riparian restoration were performed including whole willow transplants, sod/sedge mat transplants, and cottonwood and willow plantings were completed on National Forest lands.

The Wooley Creek Restoration Project was completed to improve water quality and enhance habitat for aquatic species. As part of this restoration project, 3 large headcuts were treated across a ¼ mile section of an incised channel as it flowed through a 5 acre meadow. A combination of wood, rock, and soil was added to the stream channel to raise the streambed elevation and allow for fish passage. In addition, streambanks were recontoured to allow the stream channel access to its floodplain during high flows. Migration of the headcuts has been halted, and fish passage to over 0.5 miles of stream has been restored.

The 2012 Barry Point Fire affected approximately 40,000 forested acres on the Fremont-Winema NF. Approximately 42% of the forested acreage experienced 75 to 100 percent mortality. In 2013, \$50,000 in CFLR funds were used to begin the process of reforesting a portion of those acres that experienced high mortality. Approximately 665,000 *Pinus ponderosa* seedlings were ordered from the J. Herbert Stone Nursery that will be used to reforest approx. 4350 acres of the Barry Point Fire burn area in 2014.

Invasive plants were treated on 516.1 acres in cooperation with partners. The Forest Service works collaboratively with the Lake County Cooperative Weed Management Area on existing projects, which include adjacent private landowners along Thomas Creek, Augur/Camp Creek, and Chewaucan River, in Summer Lake, Clover Flat, Crooked Creek, north end of the Warner Mountains, and Collins Timber Company lands. 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.

Ruby Pipeline Mitigation Funds’ cost reimbursement monies assisted in funding the treatment of 19.5 acres of invasive plants along the natural gas pipeline right-of-way and access roads. Additional funds provided through CFLRP allowed expanded treatment of existing sites, including medusahead rye (an annual grass that prefers juniper and scabland habitats) bordering private lands in Summer Lake, Clover Flat, Crooked Creek, and the Vee Lake area in the North Warner Mountains. BAER funds from the Barry Point Fire were also used to survey 500 acres immediately surrounding the fire area for invasive plants, and to treat 25 acres within the perimeter.

The Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC), Northwest Youth Corps (NYC), volunteers from High Desert Trail Riders chapter of Back Country Horsemen, Oregon Equestrian Trails Lakeview chapter, and the Bend chapter of Back Country Horsemen maintained 86.2 miles of trails, including the congressionally-designated Fremont National Recreation Trail #160. The work consisted of intensive log-out of predominately small diameter fire-killed lodgepole pines, moderate brush grubbing, loose rock removal, and the reconstruction of the trail tread.

The WCCF crews restored existing fences near 4 recreation sites and trail heads to allow the Forest to continue to provide the recreational opportunities in these areas.

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)
FY13	6,378
FY12 and FY13	23,544

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):

There were 27 wildfire starts within the CFLRP landscape in FY 2013, successful suppression efforts lead to only 4.5 acres being burned.

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)

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.

Our CFLRP Project proposal was revised as necessitated by the Barry Point Fire of 2012, resulting in scheduling changes and the start of a new planning effort for the Crooked Mud Honey landscape restoration project on Lakeview RD.

The biggest challenge was uncertainty over funding available to support CFLRP projects. Notice of funding allocations in mid-June cut short the window of time to prepare projects and get through the contracting process for FY 2013 before the end of the fiscal year.

We are working to resolve scheduling conflicts related to implementation of prescribed fire. In providing for restoration across the landscape, implementation of prescribed fire has been reserved until other restoration work (i.e. small tree thinning, juniper and aspen treatments) is completed. We are looking for ways to accelerate our prescribed fire implementation so that we can continue on course to meet our planned accomplishments in the coming years.

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. Iberdrola Renewables, LLC announced in 2012 that the project implementation is on hold until the business climate improves. A lack of local infrastructure, distance to existing markets, capacity and simple economics present challenges to removing biomass from the forest. Removal of previously-created biomass piles was seen as a priority in FY13, and “Abe Biomass” piles were offered to the public for bids. No bids were deemed acceptable through contracting, however, and the contract was not awarded. We will continue to pursue options for utilizing/removing material in some landing piles while other piles will be burned, which will then allow for reintroduction of fire on these landscapes.

We are also working to create more opportunities for local contractors to be involved in our CFLR restoration activities. We recognize that the job creation and sustaining numbers in the TREAT analysis show leakage out of our designated impact area (Lake County), but we are engaging the public to tune in local contractors on how to successfully bid on government contracts. Fremont-Winema CFLR staff offered a one-day “How to Contract with Federal Agencies” workshop in early FY14 to work with local contractors to address this issue.

11. Planned FY 2015 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code¹⁴	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	5,000	2,500,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,500	1,050,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	500	150,000

¹⁴ 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 ¹⁴	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A
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	3,500	1,050,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	60	44,400
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	100	80,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	25	75,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	5	10,000
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	2	30,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	80	160,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	15	75,000

Performance Measure Code ¹⁴	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
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	1,200,000
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	N/A
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	3,500	315,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-E-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A

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

The planned FY 2015 accomplishment shown here assumes full funding would be available. Restoration project work such as stand thinning, hazardous fuels reduction, prescribed fire, wildlife and aquatic habitat enhancement could be implemented in the following planning areas: West Drews, North Warner Sage/Shrub Enhancement, Deuce, Crooked Mud Honey (CMH) and other areas within the Lakeview Stewardship Unit.

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):

The planned accomplishments for FY2014/15 were revised and accepted in our 2013 proposal revision. The 2012 Barry Point Fire altered some of our planned accomplishments for the 10-year outperiod, which the revision addressed. Several of our FY14 projects rely on the approval of the Deuce EA for implementation. This project is now awaiting public comment and expected to be signed in early 2014.