CFLR Project (Name/Number): Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project, CFLR-09
National Forest(s): Deschutes N.F.

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. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended[1])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
CFLN	$1,100,337

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 2014($)
NFTM13	**$250,232**
NFWF14	**$262,204**

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[3])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
CMRD	**$13,708.88**
CMTL	**$10,147.67**
CWK2	**$128,860.00**
NFTM	**$155,702.55**
NFVW	**$410,668.00**
SSCC	**$375,177.94**
WFHF	**$133,053.80**

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements[4])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
NFEX	**$68,343.48**

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[5])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
Individuals	**$94,834**
Deschutes Collaborative	**$33,560**

[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 2014($)
Stewardship Credits Charged	**123,551.07**

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2014 (one page maximum)

Approved by (Forest Supervisor):_____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor):_____

[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 wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan, dated December 2006. In a narrative format, describe the progress to date on restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem, as identified in the project's desired conditions. This may also include a description of the current fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The 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 a restored landscape within a natural range of variability and a diversity of habitats while protecting surrounding communities from the risk of wildfire.

This year's number of fires (55) is down 10% from the 10 year average (61) within the CFLRA boundary. Approximately 533 acres burned in wildfire events within the CFLR landscape. This is much fewer acres than the 10 year average of 3381 acres (still less than the 775 acre 10 year average minus Pole Creek of 2012). These numbers include 489 acres of the Two Bulls Fire, which ignited on private lands and largely involved private lands, and the Kipuka Fire, which burned 30 acres. No natural ignitions were allowed to burn for achieving desired conditions.

One hundred percent of fuels treatments (3541 acres mowing/piling/underburning/thinning) occurred in areas identified within CWPPs or other application collaboratively developed plans. Twenty percent of acres treated (695 acres) were acres treated by prescribed fire. The remaining acres (2846 acres, 80%) were acres treated by mowing/mastication primarily with some precommercial thinning. All treatments (100%) in high priority acres achieved fire management objectives as identified in applicable management plans or strategies. All treatments (100%) restored fire-adapted ecosystems and moved the landscape toward desired conditions. There was 4744 ccf of woody biomass made available for utilization through permits, contracts, grants, agreements or equivalent.

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

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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[7]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	**4.8**	**9.0**	**$242,811**	**$395,639**
Other Project Activities	**3.6**	**4.4**	**$122,367**	**$153,194**
TOTALS:	**8.4**	**13.4**	**$365,179**	**$548,834**

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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[8]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	**30.4**	**65.5**	**$2,075,388**	**$3,672,272**
Other Project Activities	**5.9**	**7.3**	**$202,606**	**$252,900**
TOTALS:	**36.4**	**72.8**	**$2,277,993**	**$3,925,171**

[7] *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.*

[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.*

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; built a shared understanding of the forest ecosystem within the Landscape; generate mutually acceptable solutions to challenging forest management issues; and created 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, foster an environment of shared learning, and emphasize adaptive management within the CFLR landscape. Method: Observation of Collaborative Steering Committee, Restoration Planning Sub-Committee, Monitoring Sub-committee, Recreation Sub-committee, and Communications and Outreach Sub-committee; After Action Review of Collaborative process; results of Collaboration Effectiveness Survey and implementation of Survey findings/strategies for improvement.

Education and Awareness Benefits

Ongoing DCFP community outreach and engagement efforts 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 the need for and process of active forest restoration, some groups, such as the trail-using recreational community, are becoming engaged in restoration planning. Method: Log of community presentations; Attendance at and outcomes from collaborative field trips to NEPA planning areas; Observation of recreation community participation in and initiation of field trips; Attendance at and outcomes at DCFP events; DHM public opinion survey of Deschutes County voters; Completion and launch of DCFP strategic communications plan.

Community Wildfire Protection

Restoration and fuels reduction treatments within the Landscape have 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 like trailheads, camping areas, and high-use winter and summer recreation sites; and to the Bull Springs Tree Farm, a 33,000 acre parcel owned by Fidelity Investments which the Deschutes Basin Land Trust is working to acquire as a Community Forest. Method: Fire and fuels modeling as part of DCFP CFLR 5 year ecological effectiveness monitoring.

Watershed Restoration

Watershed restoration work implemented within the Landscape has improved spawning and rearing habitat in the Whychus Creek watershed, supporting current efforts to re-introduce threatened steelhead in the Deschutes River Basin. Method: Riparian and aquatic monitoring, plus Upper Deschutes Watershed Council monitoring as part of DCFP CFLR 5 year ecological effectiveness 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; Local assessment of economic impact of CLFR investment; Input into State of Oregon report, "An Economic Assessment of Forest Restoration on Oregon's Eastside National Forests."

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

In 2014, the DCFP conducted a range of social, economic, and ecological monitoring activities and implemented the first ecological effectiveness monitoring effort to meet the 5 year National Indicator requirements for the CFLR Program. A summary of DCFP monitoring activities for 2014 and results of the monitoring is provided below.

Social

In 2014 the continues to draw from the findings of the 2012 collaboration effectiveness survey and 2013 After Action Review (AAR) of the process the DCFP uses to develop its Plant Association Group level restoration recommendations to the Forest Service to improve collaborative process and decision-making.

The Survey and the AAR gave us 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 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. We are hoping to re-administer the same survey in 2015 to evaluate progress and develop a new set of strategies/recommendations to continue improving the DCFP process.

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 DCFP completed its first-ever landscape-scale ecological effectiveness monitoring plan in spring 2014. The plan covers four ecological indicators: Fire Regime Restoration, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition, Watershed Condition, and Invasive Species Severity. The plan was developed by a diverse cross-section of collaborative stakeholders, resource experts and scientists, and local Forest Service partners. The plan was implemented during the 2014 field season, data analyzed, and compiled in the DCFP's 5-year CFLR monitoring report submitted in November 2014. Results will also be discussed locally between DCFP and USFS partners to better understand the effectiveness of restoration efforts and develop strategies for adaptive management to improve our work in the future.

From December 2013 through October 2014, the DCFP also conducted multi-party pre-implementation monitoring of the West Bend project including field review involving the Restoration Planning Sub-committee, industry stakeholders, and the recreation community. Volunteers on the Collaborative committees contributed approximately 830 hours to forward the work of this project in the last year.

The DCFP is currently planning a multi-party monitoring trip of the Pole Creek Fire Salvage project for Summer 2015, and will continue to monitor West Bend including post-implementation field reviews.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [9]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[10]
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0 Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	2125 Acres	2125 Acres	$340,563 $260,260	NFVW SSCC
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	4496 Acres	4496 Acres		
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	2084 Acre	2084 Acre	$32,510	NFVW
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0 Acres		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	2123 Acres	2123 Acres		Integrated Accomplishment
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0 Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	13 Miles	13 Miles	$146,382 $68,343 $2,500	NFWF NFEX CFLN
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	10 Acres	10 Acres		Integrated with timber sales and fuels
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0 Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	15.4 Miles	15.4 Miles	$12,794	CMRD
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	7.9 Miles	7.9 Miles	Included in above funds	CMRD
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0 Miles		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	0 Miles		

[9] Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

[10] 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 [9]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[10]
RD-PC-IMP				
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0 Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	17.7 Miles	17.7 Miles	$8,894 $25,000	CMTL CFLN
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0 Miles		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0 Miles		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	547 Acres	547 Acres	See Below	CFLN NFTM
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	22,280.9 CCF	22,280.9 CCF	$32,593 $41,940	CFLN NFTM
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	48,930.7 CCF	48,930.7CCF	$363,994 $261,173 $128,860	NFTM CFLN CWK2
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	4824.6 Green tons	4824.6 Green tons		Integrated Output
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	4071 Acre	4071 Acre	See Below	CFLN WFHF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	10,453 Acres	10,453 Acres	$563,961 $132,317 $114,918	CFLN WFHF SSCC
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0 Acres		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native	Acres	0 Acres		

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [9]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[10]
pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC				

7. FY 2014 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 last 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. 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.

Improvements made to methods based on prior year's performance: As stated above, we were able to implement monitoring of project work and evaluate our performance and progress to date towards the goals of this project. Knowing the relative change in the Deschutes Skyline landscape ecological measures will allow us to evaluate future work and make adjustments that will assist us in meeting fuels reduction objectives while providing community jobs that support restoration of our Forest.

Summary of this Year's Performance: In 2014, the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project accomplished stewardship contract awards of 4,893 acres. In addition, another 14,524 acres of fuels treatments were accomplished through both mechanical and prescribed fire activities. Stream restoration work took place on 13 miles exceeding last year's level of restoration work. Soil and water enhancement projects occurred on 2123 acres with an additional benefit of 7.9 miles of road maintenance activities to control and reduce sedimentation. Invasive plant treatments of 2085 acres were completed using matching funds to fund an agreement with the State of Oregon, Department of Agriculture.

Role of Partners: Our Collaborative has taken an active role in NEPA planning efforts and this year supported fire history studies and participated in field trips to review field data collection and discuss local fire regimes in mixed conifer forests. These efforts support work to develop treatment recommendations for mixed conifer forests. These fire studies will assist us to develop treatment recommendations for upcoming projects.

We have a high degree of engagement between the Districts, the Collaborative and the community of Bend. (See the improvements piece above.) As stated above, community outreach and engagement efforts by the Collaborative have increased the visibility of forest restoration in the community. The local community that utilizes local trails has become more engaged and has recognized the need for restoration. The Bend/Ft. Rock District has made great efforts to communicate project implementation as well as the schedule of treatments for West Bend so that local recreation user groups can assist with outreach efforts to communicate restoration goals, objectives and timing of treatments.

We also had several hundred volunteers who contributed to stand thinning, invasive weed treatments and trails work totaling over 4205 hours over this last year. The Deschutes Collaborative contributed $33,560 of value for 839 hours of volunteer time performing collaborative business, community outreach, monitoring and educational dialog.

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?[11]

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	10,137 acres
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14 (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))	Estimated 63,073 acres

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 $377,976. This approximation in 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 $2,099,866 was spent. Expenses in wildfire suppression for fires within the CFLR boundary are $1,475,315. Ninety six percent of the 55 fires that occurred within the CFLR boundary were contained at initial attack for a total acreage of 13.6 acres. Hazardous fuels expenses for the CFLR boundary where 3541 acres of fuels treatments occurred were $573,309. One wildfire occurred in previous treatments that included commercial and non-commercial thinning. The fire was a surface fire that did not transition into the crowns and allowed for expeditious direct attack and control.

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2014 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) We dropped funding of contract work and moved the funds to employee salary to accomplish fuels work. This resulted in approximately 2100 acres of fewer fuels work being accomplished and generated fewer contract related jobs.

[11] 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.

11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code[12]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	750	$25,000 and Integrated
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	2000	$615,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1800	$350,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	2000	$50,000
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	300	$95,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	1	$130,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	50	Integrated
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	7	$12,500
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	7	$12,500
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles		
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles		

[12] Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2016 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[12]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
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	10	$25,000; Volunteers
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	2,000	$770,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	15,000	Same funds as above
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	45,000	Same funds as TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC above
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	2,000	Integrated
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	200	$45,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	10,000	$500,000
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 2016 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page):

The Deschutes National Forest anticipates following the above plan for FY16. Fuels treatments, vegetation treatments and timber volume outputs will be at levels slightly below FY15 as funding CFLR project funding declines and the Forest spends larger percentages of CFLN funds on force account to implement CFLR projects. 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 100% level and our local budgets are consistent with the needed match. We anticipate at least 500 acres of noxious weed treatments which will contribute towards soil and water and wildlife habitat improvements. We also anticipate that we will be able to accomplish approximately 10,000 acres of fuels reduction activities in combination with

mechanical and prescribed fire treatments. At this point in time we expect to be over 80% of total accomplishment for fuels reduction objectives in the project area with 3 years remaining. Bioenergy production will be dependent on market conditions which we have little control over. However, we hope to produce at least 2500 tons of bioenergy in FY16.

13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2015/16 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page): If appropriated funding levels do not increase over recent years, we anticipate difficulty matching CFLR funds at a 50% level in the future. However, we still feel that over the 10 year period, we are on a trajectory to be close to meeting match requirements. We are currently on track to meet or exceed fuels and mechanical fuels treatments and theoretically may have some level of flexibility to shift CFLN funds from funding force account fuels work to support meeting other project goals of external jobs from commercial timber products, noxious weeds, watershed and fisheries goals.