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. Match and Leverage funds: A total of $8,638,772 was invested in implementation and monitoring in the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project as described below.

a. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended[1])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
CFLR/CFLN Funds Expended (this is different than the amount allocated)[2]	FY2013 CFLN Rollover 1,691,667 FY2014 CFLN 1,015,369 **Subtotal 2,707,036**

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)[3] (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
NFTM	707,465
WFWF	51,437
NFVW	359,031
	Subtotal 1,117,933[4] [5]

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[6])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
CMCM	843,996
CWF2	13,341
CWKV	22,651
NFEX	72,360
NFNF	1,694,802
RTRT	914,076
SFSF	18,681
SRS2	242,410
TPBP	62,931[7]
URMJ	18,912
WFWF	164,897

[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] Did not spend $41,862 of WFWF Carryover funds due to a change in implementation strategy. Cost of project decreased substantially, resulting in this cost savings late in the fiscal year when monies could not be reallocated.

[5] These values were not captured in PAS, but reflect the WO carryover dollars expended for restoration activities in FY2014.

[6] This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report. **Note: Funds from TPBP BLI were reported in PAS but not reported here, as they are not accepted for match consideration per the CFLR policy direction.

[7] PAS incorrectly lists $62,931 for TPBP Matching Funds expended, but actual expenditure was only $4,645—budget correction in progress as of 3/10/15.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[6])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)**
Dual Chiefs award[8]	561,561
	Subtotal 4,630,618

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements[9])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)**
Oregon Department of Corrections	87,305
Lake County Weed Board	37,003
Lake County Resource Initiative (LCRI)	40,886
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council	34,852
Northwest Youth Corps (NWYC)	20,378
Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC)	18,754
	Subtotal 239,178

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[10])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)**
N/A	N/A

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[11])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)**
Service work paid for through the exchange of goods for services in a stewardship contract	6,938
	Subtotal 6,938

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

The Fremont-Winema NF benefited from a $10,000 allocation from Federal Highways to finish the design for the repair of some segments of the 2800 Road. This is a major arterial road for achieving forest restoration goals in the northern half of the CFLR unit. This road has seen slumping and some erosion near creeks in recent years, and the Regional Office's Zoned Engineering group received this $10,000 (in addition to past monies and efforts) to finish the design and move closer to the implementation phase.

Extensive sage grouse habitat restoration work has been accomplished on the southeast margin of the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR boundary. Although leveraged funds data are unavailable at this time, additional federal agencies (BLM, USFWS, NRCS) are working on adjacent lands for ongoing sage grouse restoration efforts. This concerted effort on federal and private lands outside the CFLR boundary is improving the effectiveness of our treatments declared within this report.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor):_/S/_Eric Watrud_____

[For] CONSTANCE CUMMINS

Forest Supervisor

[8] Dual Chiefs Award for $749,061 was awarded to Paisley Ranger District, and $561,561 is the portion of these monies that were obligated for work within the CFLR boundary. Due to the late award, these were not listed in PAS reports.

[9] 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.

[10] 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.

[11] 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 CFLR 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 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. A new Accelerated Landscape Restoration plan was accepted for the Fremont-Winema NF this year that mirrors these goals, which treats large landscape-size watersheds and will further the goals of CFLR in the future.

In Fiscal Year 2014, a total of 19,248.1 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non –WUI areas. Fuel reduction-tree thinning occurred on another 14,783.8 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.

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

Additionally, the Fremont-Winema completed the Risk Cost and Analysis Tool (R-Cat) modeling this year to assess the effectiveness of treatments to reduce the size and cost of future wildfire. This exercise brought to light the pace of restoration needed in this landscape, and the expected effects of our current treatments. After completion of the projected vegetation treatments through 2019, annual fire suppression expenditures associated with the CFLR unit are expected to decline by about $484,000 at the end of the CFLR project according to the model, with a total of $5.1 million in fire suppression savings when projected out to 2033 (with cost and revenue discounted by 4% annually).

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 7% 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. 25% of CFLR funds were used for Forest Service personnel and equipment costs.

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[12]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	---	---	$0	$0
Other Project Activities	4.8	5.9	$131,707	$161,072
TOTALS:	**4.8**	**5.9**	**$131,707**	**$161,072**

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[13]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	60.2	87.3	$3,897,848	$5,022,893
Other Project Activities	6.3	7.7	$163,668	$202,802
TOTALS:	**66.5**	**95.0**	**$4,061,516**	**$5,225,695**

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

The Lakeview Stewardship Group (LSG), the Fremont-Winema National Forest, and the Lake County Resources Initiative (LCRI) worked together in 2014 to increase public awareness of CFLR goals and contracting opportunities in the CFLR boundary related to forest restoration.

LCRI hosted the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team consisting of 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 2014. The Lakeview Stewardship Group developed the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Project in 2002 to answer questions about current conditions and effects of management on the Chewaucan watershed within the Lakeview Stewardship Unit. Their role was extended in 2013 to also include collecting detailed data over FIREMON plots within the CFLR boundary, the pace of which increased significantly in 2014. Over time, the project has expanded to include the entire Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit that comprises the CFLRP landscape. One of the goals of the monitoring project 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 eight years. Through an agreement made possible with CFLRP funds, a crew of 6 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. These projects included 11.5 miles of trail restoration and maintenance, ADA-accessible path clearing for recreation facilities, and dock installation to mitigate lakefront erosion. 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 of 11 youth and 2 crew leaders from the Northwest Youth Corps (NWYC) maintained 68 miles of recreation trails on the Crane Mountain National Recreation Trail (NRT) and portions of the

[12] *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.*

[13] *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.*

Fremont NRT. 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.

The Paisley Youth Conservation Corps was a new partnership forged in 2014 that was composed of a four-person crew located in the north end of the CFLR landscape. The high school-age crew worked on trail maintenance and restoration near fisheries sites and the Fremont NRT, repaired cattle exclosures around recreation sites, and graveled a pathway to an ADA-accessible restroom near a remote recreation site.

Employment opportunities were realized as CFLRP funding was directed toward local and regional contracts. Significant community outreach, field tours, and discussions were held to improve local contracting opportunities. Additional opportunities exist to build capacity with more local (Lake County) contractors that would have the ability to perform restoration work such as stream and riparian enhancement, juniper reduction thinning, small tree fuels reduction thinning, meadow and aspen enhancement, and road decommissioning. Therefore, discussions with potential local contractors and county leaders were held to address these concerns. Knowledge gained regarding the size, timing, and types of contracts that could entice more local bidders for CFLR contracts was gained and will be implemented in future contracting. The CFLR coordinator also worked closely with Lake County Resources Initiative staff to inform and assist potential contractors to compete for federal contracts by registering with the Strategic Asset Management system (SAM) used by federal agencies for service contracting.

The Back Country Horsemen (Bend and Klamath Falls chapters) group volunteered for trail maintenance within the CFLR boundary in 2014. The group performed trail maintenance (brushing and clearing logs) on approximately 30 miles of the Fremont NRT. The group, composed of horseback riders from the area, greatly improved the access and aesthetics of this trail for future recreational use.

Warner Creek Correctional Facility inmates contributed to the CFLR restoration goals through an agreement in 2014, performing 75 acres of handpiling small diameter material in conifer stands and 160 acres of handpiling cut material in aspen stands. These piles will be burned in Fall 2014 or Spring 2015 to reduce fuel loads. This fuel reduction work contributes to both the vegetative and wildlife restoration goals for these stands.

The Lakeview Stewardship Group received the Chief's Honor Award in 2014 from the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service for "Meeting America's Needs." Jody Perozzi will accept the award on behalf of the Stewardship Group in a ceremony in early December in Washington, D.C. This award, one of the 14 Chief's Honor Awards bestowed in 2014, highlights the community engagement and successful collaboration achieved through hard work over the past 14 years together with the Stewardship Group.

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

Social and economic monitoring

A social and economic monitoring plan was finalized with the assistance of the University of Oregon Ecosystem Workforce Program and Oregon State University, College of Forestry. Social and economic monitoring of the CFLRP will be completed by both entities in cooperation with Lakeview Stewardship CFLR members. Current social and economic monitoring activities focused on measuring past patterns of restoration contracting, past local capture of offered restoration contracts, and the economic impacts of past restoration work to provide a baseline for comparison. In addition to baseline development, we completed preliminary social and economic analysis of years 1 and 2 Lakeview Stewardship CFLR activity. Key information found in the baseline analysis that will inform future CFLR efforts includes:

- 25% of service contracts for ecological restoration in Lake County between 2007 and 2011 were awarded to local contractors.
- Local contractors were most successful at capturing restoration contracts that required heavy equipment use or technical services.
- There are a number of locally-based contractors that provide fire suppression contract services for the federal government but who do not participate in restoration contracting work.
- Restoration service contracting with local contractors in Lake County between 2007 and 2011 supported about 3 jobs per year.
- Local companies were better able to be able to get Forest Service restoration work when they worked as sub-contractors on projects being completed by Collins Pine Company—the timber company that is the mill in the Lakeview Sustained Yield Unit.
- Lakeview CFLR partners have been able to leverage CFLR funds to support the work of their organizations and local partner organizations are integral to completing a variety of project implementation and monitoring activities.

Ecological Monitoring

The Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team (CBMT) spent the summer of 2014 establishing 34 Fire Monitoring sites and 28 Aspen sites in the CFLRP area. The Fire Monitoring sites were established in the Crooked Mud Honey project area of the North Warners. These sites will be treated and then burned prescriptively. Most of these sites had been entered at least twice before. Surveys taken in these sites included: plot descriptions, photopoints, extensive individual tree data, seedling and sapling data, tree clumping data, species richness, species diversity, cover and density for all vegetation, fine and coarse woody debris, shrub density, width and height, soil characteristics, soil compaction and soil chemistry. Our soil surveys revealed that the last entries between 2004 and 2007 had relatively no impact on soil condition class while entries from 30-40 years ago still had some soils with higher compaction and lower species richness.

The Aspen sites were established to look at the effect of conifer encroachment and conifer removal on suckering and soil nutrients. The sites that were established this year provide baseline data for future years. These plots run through aspen stands and on into the surrounding habitat to measure and expansion of aspen stands that occur. Surveys included: plot descriptions, photopoints, extensive tree data, sucker and sapling age and size tallies, species richness, species diversity, cover and density for all vegetation, soil characteristics, soil compaction and soil chemistry.

The CBMT also revisited 6 sites in prescribed fire, wildfire, and aspen. Next year we will be revisiting 20 Fire Monitoring sites in the Deuce project area, 12 prescribed fire sites in the Thomas Creek Burn, and around 20 sites in the Barry Point Wildfire.

The 3 sites revisited in aspen revealed that suckering has increased by a factor of 3 times, soil moisture has increased in spite of the drought this year, herbaceous species richness is about the same, however the biodiversity indexes have increased significantly. Sadly there was also a sizable increase in bull thistle in one of the stands, possibly due to ground disturbance. The thistles came in where a grove of conifers had been removed. All aspen areas visited were also heavily visited by large mammals (elk, deer, bear, bobcat, cougar, raccoon) and a plethora of birds.

The prescribed fire site we revisited was the first site treated in the Deuce project area. Data revealed that the prescribed burn was mosaic with around80% of the area being affected. The fire had effectively removed more than 70% downed wood and litter, raised the dead branch level on trees between 5 to 10 feet and killed most seedlings and saplings. It appeared very successful. The results were highly favorable and the method used to burn this stand will be

mimicked this fall and coming spring in the rest of the Deuce project area. The CBMT will survey these areas next summer and then 5 and 10 years in the future to better understand vegetative and soil recovery from prescribed burns and how to manage the prescribed burn and areas following prescribed burns.

The wildfire site was on Dog Mountain in the 90,000 acre, Barry Point Fire area. This was the hardest hit area in the wildfire. The area is now covered with very large wire lettuce (3-5 ft. tall), and a scattered population of buckbrush that is expanding its size and territory. Some of the largest trees (incense cedar) have already fallen. There were less than 1 regenerating conifer per acre. Soils that were badly eroded with 7cm rivulets every meter have eroded another 4cm, but a lot of that erosion has apparently filled the rivulets instead of being washed, en-mass, down Dog Mountain and into Dog Creek. The waters of Dog Creek are still dark with eroding soils from the fire. The CBMT will be monitoring more in this area next year to determine vegetative and soil response management priorities.

Major creeks in the CFLRP area are monitored during low flow and following any storm that dumps large amounts of water on the landscape. Creeks were monitored for turbidity, temperature, oxygen and pH. The area had much more rain this summer than normal and one large storm. Monitoring revealed little erosion except in the Barry Point Burn area (Dog Creek, Drews Creek), and on the Chewaucan River downstream of a natural down-cut below Marster Springs (this area has always had high turbidity as the river cuts into the steep hillside). The turbidities of these two sites was > 40NTU's. The rest of the 21 creeks monitored had turbidities <10NTU's, temperatures less than 64°F, oxygen between 5 and 8 mg/L and ph"s between 6.5 and 7.0, indicating well-functioning streams.

The CBMT effort was supported by many members of all branches of the forest service as they helped set up monitoring protocols, selected sites, toured sites, gave feedback and held events where crew members of the CBMT and forest service could discuss the monitoring effort.

The CBMT did not monitor any decommissioned roads road this year except as they crossed monitoring sites. As with past monitoring data we found that recently decommissioned road that were scarified shallowly or simply blocked re-vegetated much quicker than roads that were sub-soiled deeply below the topsoil, mixing all of the horizons of soil. These areas were mostly re-vegetated with planted trees and some invasive weeds, but with a poor component of natural vegetation.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [14]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[15]
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	57,808	---	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 FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	5,521	914,076	RTRT 914,076
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	11,879	1,521,355	CFLN1614 225,000 CFLN1613 825,288 CFLN1613 99,608 CFLN1613 146,225 CFLN1613 38,728 CFLN1613 31,668 CFLN1613 24,964 CFLN1614 129,874
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	704	197,065	CFLN1613 22,065 CFVW1614 125,000 SRS2 50,000
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	N/A	N/A	(Integrated Target) Accounted for in other measures
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	1	16,000	CFLN1614 16,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	9.65	178,821	CFLN 1614 46,000 CFWF 1614 32,384 CFWF 1613 51,434 SRS2 49,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	19,646	984,483	CFLN1613 558,753 NFEX 72,360 CFTM1613 263,800 SRS2 78,589
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	6118	18,391	CFLN1614 18,391

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

[15] 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 [14]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[15]
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	103.6	186,782	CMCM 186,782
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	175.2	524,810	CMCM 379,226 CMCM 145,584
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	16.02* *Also added **46** miles of RD-STOR-CLOSED miles this year	145,126	CFLN1614 100,000 CMCM 45,126
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	9	149,788	CFLG1614 12,000 SRS2 13,840 SRS2 40,000 CFRD1614 83,948
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	81.8	93,000	CFLN1614 18,000 CFVW1614 75,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	15	78,000	CFLN1614 77,000 CFLN1613 1,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1,000	N/A	N/A
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	2,764.1	18,681	SFSF 18,681.36 Pilot, Drill, and Hay projects were awarded in FY 2014
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	30,101.5	552,650	CWKV 22,650.89 CFTM1614 530,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	14.1	7,705	CFTM1614 7,705
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of	Acre	19,248.1	189,313	CFLN1614 21,591 CFLN1614 15,000 CFLN1614 90,000

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [14]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[15]
catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI				CFHF 62,722
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	14,783.8	150,000	CFHF 100,000 CFTM1613 50,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	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	N/A

7. FY 2014 accomplishment narrative – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

The restoration strategy of the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP is based upon the *Long-Range Strategy for the Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit* (2011 update). The fundamental goals of the Strategy are to:

- Sustain and restore a healthy, diverse, and resilient forest ecosystem that can accommodate human and natural disturbances.
- Sustain and restore the land's capacity to absorb, store, and distribute quality water.
- Provide opportunities for people to realize their material, spiritual, and recreational values and relationships with the forest.

In this, our third 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. This year marked a return to the normal program of work following the Barry Point Fire of 2012. Approximately 15.1 MMBF of thinning contracts were awarded under the 10-year Stewardship Contract with The Collins Companies in the Pilot, Drill, and Hay project areas (30,101 CCF from approx. 3700 acres). These thinning contracts represent a significant step forward in achieving the acres presented in our original proposal, and a resumption of the normal pace of treatments after the Barry Point Fire.

In Fiscal Year 2014, a total of 19,248 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non –WUI areas, an 11,000-acre increase over FY13. Fuel reduction-tree thinning occurred on another 14,783.8, a 10,000-acre increase over FY13. Integrated treatments of understory thinning followed by prescribed fire are changing the fuel strata, reducing the threat of severe fire across the landscape, and promoting healthy forest conditions. Hazardous fuels treatments included burning landing and biomass piles in the Dent timber sale area last winter (which allowed the underburning of a 1000 acre unit in the spring), burning existing piles in the Jakabe/Launch Projects, burning 916 acres of piles in Launch, 33 acres in Green Creek, 99 acres in Trail, 168 acres in Ben Young, and 120 acres in Kava, for a total of 1237 acres of piles. Under burning was completed in Ben Young unit 11, (953 acres) and Ben Young unit 7, (76 acres) for a total of 1029 acres of

under burning. Further removal of piles in West Drews and Burnt Willow has cleared significant areas that were prepped for underburning in 2015. The Paisley RD prepared 2,000 acres for prescribed burning that will be carried out in FY 2015. On-going burning of existing juniper piles in the North Warner Sage/Shrub Project eliminates raptor perches and subsequently improves sage grouse habitat in addition to reducing fuel loadings.

Juniper was harvested in West Drews Environmental Assessment area, where 4,856 acres of encroaching juniper were removed for watershed restoration.

The Burnt Willow precommercial thinning contract was awarded to treat 1,367 acres within the Burnt Willow EA. This adds to the 376 acres of precommercial thinning awarded in FY 13 using CFLR funds, for a total of 1,743 acres treated. This PCT was essential to finishing work in this landscape-level project currently in place on the Lakeview Ranger District which includes harvest, precommercial thinning, juniper thinning, riparian thinning, and prescribed fire.

Fuels reduction thinning work was accomplished on 683 acres under the 2014 Deuce pre-commercial thinning project using CFLR funds. Thinning work will reduce fuels and lower the risk of high intensity wildfire. Prescribed burning is planned after thinning work is complete to re-introduce fire back onto the landscape.

CFLR funds were used to award 1775 acres of fuels reduction contracts under the WRZ Multi Treatment/Jakabe contracts in 2014. This work is planned for fuels reduction activities, to allow low intensity fire back onto the landscape.

Hazard trees along haul routes for forest restoration treatments were felled for safety and log removal from the Hay and L.A. sale areas. Approximately 1,500 danger trees were removed that posed a hazard to vehicles traveling along the roads in the Hay Stewardship Sale, over approximately 42 miles of roads. Additional hazard tree removal was performed along the Red Zone safety corridors and near the LA Stewardship Project.

Through an agreement with the Dept. of Corrections, the Warner Creek Correctional Facility crews performed 75 acres of handpiling small diameter material in conifer stands and 160 acres of handpiling cut material in aspen stands. These piles will be burned in Fall 2014 or Spring 2015 to reduce fuel loads. This fuel reduction work contributes to both the vegetative and wildlife restoration goals for these stands.

The South Warner Aspen/Meadow Restoration project is a landscape level restoration project involving Federal and Private landowners. Aspen stands are considered “wildlife and biodiversity hotspots” within the dry forest ecosystem. The goal of this project is to restore and enhance existing aspen/meadow habitats for wildlife habitat improvement and create conditions favorable to landscape burning. Restoring aspen and meadow habitats adjacent to completed timber sale units and on private land will create large blocks of habitat that can be “landscaped burned” even across ownership boundaries. To-date 263 acres have been treated on private lands and 1075 acres on Federal lands. Landscape level burning will be initiated in the Fall of 2014. The project area identified 2094 acres of aspen/meadow habitat for treatment and the remaining acres will be treated in FY2015.

The West Drews Juniper/Aspen/Meadow Treatments project is a landscape level restoration project involving Federal and Private Landowners. What started out with treating an individual aspen stand has evolved into restoring aspen and wet/dry meadow ecosystems adjacent to completed timber sale units. Connecting completed timber sale units to aspen/meadow habitats will create large blocks of treated habitat. These treated habitats will have reduce fuel loading, reduce crown fire potential and will ultimately promote healthy forest conditions. In addition post-landscape burning the project area will exhibit a mosaic of succession that is very beneficial to TE&S and MIS wildlife species. To-date 850 acres have been treated on private land and 2907 acres have been restored on Federal lands. The project will be complete after treatments in FY2015.

The Dog Creek Headcut Repair and Meadow Restoration was completed to improve water quality and enhance habitat for aquatic species. The restoration efforts aimed at repairing banks that were incised by 2-5 feet across a 0.5 mile section, allowing the creek to access its historic floodplain during high flows, and repairing a large headcut (an abrupt and unnatural drop in streambed elevation). A combination of wood, rock, and/or dirt fill was added to the stream channel and the stream banks were re-contoured using a tracked excavator. Fill material was placed within the stream

channel up to floodplain elevation. This project restored fish passage to over 1 mile of stream and restored hydrologic function and wildlife habitat to over 50 acres of riparian and meadow area.

Funds were provided for Modoc Sucker Restoration in the Upper Thomas Creek area. The funds were obligated under an agreement and will be used for stream restoration efforts in FY15. This project will repair and replace log weirs and other structures within Upper Thomas Creek to allow passage of the threatened and endangered Modoc Sucker.

The 2012 Barry Point Fire affected approximately 40,000 forested acres on the Fremont-Winema NF with mixed severity. Approximately 42% of the forested acreage experienced 75 to 100 percent mortality. In 2014, 4916 acres of the Barry Point Fire area were reforested using RTRT matching funds.

Invasive plants were treated on 704 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. 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 29.6 acres of invasive plants treatment along the natural gas pipeline right-of-way and access roads.

CFLR staff identified the need to focus on road decommissioning efforts in 2014. CFLR funds were used to decommission 16.02 miles of roads in the Abe Vegetation Management area, and close an additional 46 miles of roads.

A rock crushing contract was awarded for the Buckaroo Pit to a local contractor, which will provide material to maintain roads on the Paisley Ranger District for forest restoration treatments in the coming years of CFLR work.

Over 15 miles of boundary line maintenance were performed in 2014 using CFLR funds. These activities are essential to the implementation of restoration treatments, and have allowed us to prep many more acres for treatment in FY15.

Through an agreement made possible with CFLRP funds, a Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC) crew of 6 youth accomplished a variety of resource enhancement projects at recreation sites and trails in the Lakeview Stewardship Unit. These projects included 11.5 miles of trail restoration and maintenance, ADA path clearing for recreation facilities, and dock installation to mitigate lakefront erosion. 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 of 11 youth and 2 crew leaders from the Northwest Youth Corps (NWYC) maintained 68 miles of recreation trails on the Crane Mountain National Recreation Trail (NRT) and portions of the Fremont NRT.

The Paisley Youth Conservation Corps was a new partnership forged in 2014 that was composed of a four-person crew located in the north end of the CFLR landscape. The crew worked on trail maintenance and restoration near fisheries sites and the Fremont NRT, repaired cattle exclosures around recreation sites, and graveled a pathway to an ADA-accessible restroom near a remote recreation site.

The Back Country Horsemen (Bend and Klamath Falls chapters) group volunteered for trail maintenance within the CFLR boundary in 2014. The group performed trail maintenance (brushing and clearing logs) on approximately 30 miles of the Fremont NRT. The group, composed of horseback riders from the area, greatly improved the access and aesthetics of this trail for future recreational use.

Warner Creek Correctional Facility inmates contributed to the CFLR restoration goals through an agreement in 2014, performing 75 acres of handpiling small diameter material in conifer stands and 160 acres of handpiling cut material in aspen stands. These piles will be burned in Fall 2014 or Spring 2015 to reduce fuel loads. This fuel reduction work contributes to both the vegetative and wildlife restoration goals for these stands.

Employment opportunities were realized as CFLRP funding was directed toward local and regional contracts. Significant community outreach, field tours, and discussions were held to improve local contracting opportunities. Additional opportunities exist to build capacity with more local (Lake County) contractors that would have the ability to perform restoration work such as stream and riparian enhancement, juniper reduction thinning, small tree fuels reduction thinning, meadow and aspen enhancement, and road decommissioning. Therefore, discussions with potential local contractors and county leaders were held to address these concerns. Knowledge gained regarding the size, timing, and types of contracts that could entice more local bidders for CFLR contracts was gained and will be implemented in future contracting. The CFLR coordinator also worked closely with Lake County Resources Initiative staff to inform and assist potential contractors to compete for federal contracts by registering with the Strategic Asset Management system (SAM) used by federal agencies for service contracting.

The Lakeview Stewardship Group received the Chief's Honor Award in 2014 from the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service for "Meeting America's Needs." Jody Perozzi will accept the award on behalf of the Stewardship Group in a ceremony in early December in Washington, D.C. This award, one of the 14 Chief's Honor Awards bestowed in 2014, highlights the community engagement and successful collaboration achieved through hard work over the past 14 years together with the Stewardship Group.

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

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?[16]

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	20,523
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))	44,067

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 13 wildfire starts within the CFLRP landscape in FY 2014, and successful suppression efforts lead to only 5.56 acres burned. A total of $134,269 was spent on suppression activities within the CFLR boundary in FY14.

[16] 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.

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 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. Ranger districts met individually in 2014 to discuss their implementation plans and improve communication between specialists. These discussions led to improved coordination to create larger landscapes for burning, and better planning of activities to complete restoration treatments in older projects. The identification of these larger blocks means fire specialists can reintroduce fire to treat more acres when suitable burn windows are present in the future, rather than divide their efforts on smaller units. Slash and biomass piles from previous treatments have also been an obstacle to achieving more acres of treatment, so fire staff have been diligently burning these piles over the past year to allow for future broadcast burns on larger acreages.

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.

In 2014, Colorado-based Red Rock Biofuels was selected for a Department of Defense grant to construct a facility that produces jet fuel from biomass and wood waste products. Red Rock is very ambitious to begin construction after receiving this $70 million grant, but significant obstacles remain before the facility can be constructed in Lakeview. If constructed, Red Rock would become an important partner for increasing the pace of forest restoration within the CFLR unit, and they have met with the collaborative stewardship group on several occasions to outline their plans. The design states that the new biomass-to-liquid plant in Lakeview will convert some 170,000 tons per year of forestry and sawmill waste into approximately 1,100 barrels per day of ultra clean transportation fuels if constructed.

We are also working to create more opportunities for local contractors to be involved in CFLR restoration activities. Significant progress was made this year in identifying obstacles to the success of local contractors competing for service work contracts. We recognize that, although they improved this year, the job creation and sustaining numbers in the TREAT analysis show leakage out of our designated impact area (Lake County). To address this, CFLR staff have been at the forefront of engaging the public, to assist local contractors on how to successfully bid on government contracts. CFLR staff have engaged Acquisitions Management (AQM) staff to identify additional contracting instruments, timing, and size to increase encourage more local contractors to bid on projects. The contracting officers from AQM performed two field visits to the CFLR unit in October-November 2014 to discuss improvements and increase communication.

One of our focus areas for 2014 was to achieve reportable accomplishments and develop a plan forward for road decommissioning. Our proposal includes many miles for decommissioning, but completing all planned restoration activities to implement the decommissioning has proven difficult in past years. In summer 2014, CFLR staff met with Engineering, Aquatics, Timber, Planning, and Natural Resources staff to develop a plan to achieve road decommissioning goals. From this meeting a system for decommissioning has been identified, and we were able to record our first accomplishment in the unit this year. Although we are still behind the necessary pace to achieve our goals, we recorded 16 miles decommissioned, 46 miles of closed roads, and now have a plan going forward to identify and implement our decommissioning plans to achieve our targets.

11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code[17]	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	90,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	10,000	1,500,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	500	100,000
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	150,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	6,000	500,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,000	150,000
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	100	50,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	120	100,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	20	200,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A

[17] 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[17]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	5	150,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	80	100,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	15	75,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2,000	Stewardship Contract
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	10,000	Stewardship Contract
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	30,000	500,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	N/A* Possible if the planned biofuels plant is constructed	N/A* Possible if the planned biofuels plant is constructed
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	15,000	250,000
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	130,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-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 2016 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page):

The planned FY 2016 accomplishment shown here assumes full funding will be available. Restoration project work such as stand thinning, hazardous fuels reduction, prescribed fire, wildlife and aquatic habitat enhancement could be implemented in the following planning areas: West Drews (prescribed fire), North Warner Sage/Shrub Enhancement (prescribed fire), Deuce, Crooked Mud Honey (CMH) and other areas within the Lakeview Stewardship Unit.

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):

Several of our FY15/16 projects rely on the approval of the Crooked Mud Honey EA for implementation. This project is still being developed, but expected to be signed in summer 2015.