CFLR Project (Name/Number): _Lakeview Stewardship Landscape/CFLR016_____
National Forest(s): _____Fremont-Winema National Forest

1. Match and Leveraged funds:

a. FY16 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CFLN1614	$236,524.87
CFLN1616	$1,546,535.93

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year.

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CFTM1615	$59,045.85
WFHF0216	$1,290,000

This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the FY16 program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CFRD1616	$3,248.91
CFTM1616	$321,234.11
CFWF1616	$48,258.34
WFHF0216	$2,728,786.16
CFHF1616	$197,294.03

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the gPAS expenditure report, minus the Washington Office funds listed in the box above and any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) listed in the box below.

FS Matching Funds that were not captured by WO	Further Matching Expended FY16
BD042213	$49,681
CFHF1616	$206,503
CFMJ1612	$15,148
CFVW0216	$18,079
SC060214	$650,000
CWK2	$20,402
NFTM0216	$52,463
NFTM0215	$188,001
NFVW0216	$50,261
NFVW13	$50,000
WFHF0216	$316,660
CMLG0216	$11,000
NFWF0216	$25,396
K7406B16	$807,298

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
Mule Deer Foundation	$10,000
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF)	$30,000
Ruby Pipeline Mitigation	$71,794

Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds agreement (this should include partner funds captured through the gPAS job reports such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Partnership (2016)	$26,000
Lake County Resource Initiative (LCRI)	$35,775
Lake County Cooperative Weed Management Area	$20,000

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

For Contracts Awarded in FY16

Service work accomplished through good-for services funding within a stewardship contract	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contract awarded in FY16	**$78,057.80**

Note: revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY16 were captured in the FY15 CFLR annual report last year. This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2016 (one page maximum). Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications. Examples include but are not limited to: investments within landscape on non-NFS lands, investments in restoration equipment, worker training for implementation and monitoring, research conducted that helps project achieve proposed objectives, and purchase of equipment for wood processing that will use restoration by-products from CFLR projects. See "Instructions" document for additional information.

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape if needed:

2. Please tell us about the CFLR **project's progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal**, and how it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*. This may also include a brief 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). ***Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, please include a summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.***

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 catastrophic 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 in 2014 that mirrors these goals, which treats large landscape-size watersheds and will further the goals of CFLR in the future.

In Fiscal Year 2016, a total of 14,872 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non-WUI areas. Fuels reduction/tree thinning occurred on another 35,439 acres within the Wildland-Urban Interface 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. There were 2 wildfire starts within the CFLRP landscape in FY2016, and successful suppression efforts lead to only 2 acres burned. A total of $11,075 was spent on suppression activities within the CFLR boundary in 2016.

Although we did not have any significant wildfire starts in the CFLR boundary to test the effectiveness of these burns this year, the treatments have definitely prepared us well for future wildfire challenges.

To increase prescribed fire accomplishments within the unit, ranger districts now meet to discuss their implementation plans and improve communication between specialists. These discussions lead 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 FY16 to allow for future broadcast burns on larger acreages.

3. **What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool**? Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here – Restoration documents cflrp TREAT User Guide 2015.

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 4% of the total funds (CFLR and matching) were used to fund contractors from Lake County for service work type project activities such as invasive plant treatments and monitoring. Contracting funds that were expended on contracts that went to firms outside the impact area contribute to leakage from the local economy. Twenty five percent (25%) of CFLR funds were used for Forest Service personnel, fleet, and equipment costs related to implementing projects and monitoring. Commercial forest product activities considered in TREAT analysis consisted of 9,234 CCF harvested in FY 16, that was all sawtimber product processed locally at the Collins Companies' Lakeview Sawmill.

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) Direct	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) Total	Labor Income - Direct	Labor Income - Total
Timber harvesting component	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Forest and watershed restoration component	**1**	**1**	**$5,661**	**$9,881**
Mill processing component	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Implementation and monitoring	**17**	**20**	**$552,255**	**$611,683**
Contracted monitoring and Firewood	**2**	**2**	**$64,856**	**$76,931**
TOTALS:				

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover **and matching funding**):

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) Direct	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) Total	Labor Income - Direct	Labor Income - Total
Timber harvesting component	**10**	**13**	**$820,479**	**$1,048,438**
Forest and watershed restoration component	**1**	**1**	**$5,865**	**$10,238**
Mill processing component	**11**	**21**	**$656,383**	**$1,020,918**
Implementation and monitoring	**19**	**23**	**$962,853**	**$1,066,465**
Contracted monitoring and Firewood	**2**	**2**	**$67,199**	**$79,711**
TOTALS:				

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**. **How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community from a social and/or economic standpoint?** (Please limit answer to two pages). *If you have one story you could tell a member of Congress or other key stakeholder about the benefits in the community the project has helped achieve, what would it be?*

Accomplishments that benefitted the community will be discussed in further detail on the following sections. These include participation by and employment for members of the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team (CBMT), the Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC), the Northwest Youth Corps (NYC), and the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC). An additional 2 Lake County contractors were hired to conduct herbicide treatments on 388 acres in the CFLR landscape.

A seminar titled "Proposal Development Workshop" was held in November 2015. It was developed specifically to address feedback from local contractors, CORs, and other agency officials about the need to make local contractors' bids more competitive. It was also offered in the evening, free of charge, with local examples and facilitation from the Government Contract Assistance Program.

The Warner Creek Correctional Facility (Dept. of Corrections) was awarded funds through an agreement for fuels reduction work. August 2016 WCCF crews began work with the use of the obligated funds for hand piling 119 acres of slash generated from prior pre-commercial thinning work in the Crooked Mud Honey Project area. The piles created are planned to be burned in spring or fall 2017 to reduce fuel loads. This fuels reduction work contributes to both the vegetative and wildlife restoration goals for the stands. Warner Creek also was funded to perform about 20 acres of manual invasive plant removal.

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process. What parties (who) are involved in monitoring, and how? What is being monitored? Please briefly share key broad monitoring results and how results received to date are informing subsequent management activities (e.g. adaptive management), if at all.** What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process? (Please limit answer to two pages. Include a link to your monitoring plan if it is available).

Overview of the Lakeview CFLR Monitoring Plan

The Lakeview CFLR Monitoring Plan can be found at: u Oregon sites ewp 2 WP 60 . Lakeview CFLR Monitoring Plan pages 6 and 7 provide a detailed overview of the monitoring process including the questions, goals, indicators, methods, and who is responsible for collecting the data. The Lake County Resources Initiative's Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team is largely responsible for the ecological monitoring. The Rocky Mountain Research Station is responsible for the wildlife ecological monitoring and the University of Oregon is responsible for the social and ecological monitoring.

Ecological Monitoring

The Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team (CBMT) consisted of 14 members and the goals of the CBMT during the 2016 field season were:

To combine all old data, including all protocols and changes in protocols, from 2002 to 2016 in a single, searchable data base.

To continue to refine our data entry procedures using paper, Ipad's, PDA's, and computers to be as efficient as possible. Last year we focused on the most efficient method for each protocol, while this year we continued to streamline the data collection method we had chosen for each device.

Revisit all Deuce Project sites that had been treated.

Monitor and generate a report on the immediate impact of steep slope logging on soils. Next year we will look at the same sites for erosion and vegetative recovery.

Revisit aspen stands, in the South Warners, with a special interest in the rate of suckering, where conifers had been removed.

Finish pre-project monitoring in the Crooked Mud Honey project.

Complete all white headed woodpecker transects in the Crooked Mud Honey project.

Resurvey white headed woodpecker sites in the Barry Point fire that had been harvested.

Complete 120 miles of stream reconnaissance monitoring for the Lake County Watershed Council (LCWC). This project was subsidized by the LCWC.

In accomplishing these goals, the CBMT:

Created a new searchable database using Microsoft Access. All old and new protocols were combined to allow a single search of all data.

Established 80 new 1/10 acre plots in the Crooked Mud Honey project, most of these following the white headed woodpecker protocols.

Established 10 new 1/10 acre plots in the Deuce Project Area that had not visited in past years.

Revisited 29 sites in the Deuce Project and other projects in the Chewaucan watershed that had been harvested. All sites will be revisited after they are burned, and a report generated.

Revisited 4 aspen sites in the South Warners.

Revisited 4 white headed woodpecker sites in the Barry Point fire that had been harvested. Protocols for soil percolation and water retention were added to the soil repertoire to determine the impact on soils,

Carried out Soil Condition Class surveys on Unit 10 of the Deuce Pilot Project where a tethered Forwarder Harvester had been used. This large unit also has 4 Firemon sites that were revisited with special attention given to soil impacts. Two of the sites are below the #33 road and have the same steep slopes of Unit 10 where harvesting did not occur. These sites will be burned along with the Deuce Pilot project. These sites will act as controls for the impact of logging and fire on steep slopes, and

Stream reconnaissance surveys on Mud, Dent, Hay, Deep, Auger, Camp, Cox and Bauers creeks in the Goose Lake watershed. These surveys included photos and descriptions of the creek every 100-200m, as well as at all potential fish passage sites.

Wildlife Monitoring:

Methods for conducting all field surveys followed those previously outlined in Saab et al. (2015). With a crew of 4 people, we conducted point count surveys, nest searches, nest monitoring, and vegetation surveys for white-headed woodpeckers (WHWO) in the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP during 2016. We visited 270 point count stations (i.e., 27 transects) 2 times each totaling 540 surveys and conducted a minimum of 2 searches for WHWO nests along transects from 12 May - 15 July (12 May – 29 June for point count surveys). During those visits and searches, we detected 10 WHWO and located 9 nests. We monitored nest survival of 9 nests

until success or failure from 22 June – 25 July. We collected vegetation data at all nests from 19 - 21 July, and the Biophysical Monitoring Team collected pre-treatment vegetation data at 89 random locations (i.e. point count stations) from 8 August – 15 September.

Social and economic monitoring

The first report on social economic monitoring for years 1 and 2 (2012 & 2013) of the Lakeview Stewardship Project was completed by the Ecosystem Workforce Program at the University of Oregon and the College of Forestry at Oregon State University. This report can be found at: U Oregon edu ewp WP 55

The monitoring questions and methods used for analysis of CFLR years 1 and 2 were based on the multiparty social and economic monitoring plan, developed collaboratively by the Lakeview Stewardship group, the Forest Service, the Ecosystem Workforce Program of the University of Oregon, and Oregon State University. The monitoring report provided information for four questions: What are the overall economic impacts of CFLR projects? How much and what kinds of CFLR work are captured locally? What are the costs, local capture and treatment outcomes of different project implementation mechanisms? What are the total and matching funds in CFLR?

Social and economic monitoring continued in 2016 following the same methods used in the year 1 and 2 report and described in the monitoring plan.

6. **FY 2016 accomplishments**.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	8991	$1,085,944	
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	851.8	$150,000	CFLN1616 NFVW0216 URMJ1612
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve	Acres	3,538 (GPAS shows 1856 – Forest	N/A	Integrated target accounted for in other measures

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP		calculated 3,538)		
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	5.6 (Not showing in GPAS – Coding error in WIT-WFRP database)	$1,500	NFWF
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	11.41 (GPAS shows 1.5 mi. – Coding error in WIT-WFRP database)	$87,249	CFLN1616 NFWF Partner in-kind match - $20,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	21,182	$436,870	CFLN16, NFXN, CWFS1416, NFWF0216, NFVW0216, WFHW0216, CFWF0216
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	2,837	Unknown	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	40.3 (Missed deadline to get information in INFRA)	Unknown	CMRD
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	141.05 (Missed deadline to get information in INFRA)	Unknown	CMRD
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	10.94 (Missed deadline to get information in INFRA)	$64,549	CFLN1616
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	$0	
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	0	$0	

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
RD-HC-IMP				
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	$0	
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	120.9	$87,300	CFLN
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0	$0	
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	12.25	$151,923	CFLN1616
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1,102.4	Unknown	
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	9,234	Unknown	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	77,839.32	Unknown	
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	14,872	$177,167	CFLN, WFHF, NFTM
Acres of wildland/urban	Acres	35,439	$354,335	CFLN, WFHF, NFTM

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI				
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0	$0	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	$0	

Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record. Please include the type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) if you have accurate information that is readily available. Please report each BLI on a separate line within a given performance measures' "Type of Funds" box.

7. **FY 2016 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report. (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 fifth 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 moved 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. The first and second treatment areas under the Crooked Mud Honey EA project were awarded to Collins Pine totaling 30,000 MBF and 5,209 acres of small tree thinning.

In Fiscal Year 2016, a total of 14,872 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non -WUI areas, while fuels reduction within the WUI occurred on another 35,439 acres, including acres treated by mechanical fuel reductions. 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 on the Lakeview Ranger District to treat 4,495 acres. A further 2,074 acres on the Paisley Ranger District were treated for the Jakabe, LA Timber, and Meadow Restoration burn projects. Under burning was completed on 445 acres on the Jakabe prescribed burning project. The Juniper Mountain Prescribed Fire project in Bly Ranger District reduced fuels on 1,422 acres.

The final Items in the 2015 West Drews Pre-Commercial Thinning, Juniper cutting and Hand Piling Contract within the West Drews EA were completed November 17, 2016. Item 1 – 1064 acres previously awarded on August 24, 2015, at a cost of $457,520.00 were completed June 27, 2016. Two optional items, in the contract were awarded April 18, 2016 to Table Rock Forestry Inc. Optional Items 2 and 3 amounted to total of 1020 additional acres, at cost of $415,720.00. The optional Items were funded with CFLN1614, CFLN1616 and WFHF0216 dollars. The additional work was essential to completion of a landscape –level project in place on the Lakeview Ranger District which included harvest, pre-commercial thinning, juniper thinning, and prescribed fire.

Progress continued on the Deuce Coffeepot thinning and Jakabe Multi-treatment projects, the objectives of which were to emulate historical forest conditions. The conditions considered were pattern, composition, structure, and density of vegetation. Where a crown fire will not readily occur, insects and disease are at endemic levels of mortality, and so the project is ensuring the landscape is resilient when disturbances occur. Thinning prescriptions are designed to achieve the following objectives:

- Restoration of ecologically desirable conditions
- Reduce stand densities, while increasing the mean diameter of stands, this increases growth rates and improves vigor
- Shift composition toward more fire- and drought-tolerant species, such as ponderosa pine and sugar pine

This project facilitated the reduction of wildfire management costs directly because the area is now more fire resistant due to reduced fuel. Additionally, this project indirectly benefits a reduction of wildfire management costs because it contributes to the larger footprint of fuel reduction in the surrounding area. This project allows us to continue treating the majority of the Deuce project area, including approximately 1,848 acres treated in FY16.

This project's purpose directly ties with Title IV of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009's purpose of reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire, affecting wildfire activity and management costs, restoring a natural fire regime, and improving old growth stands according to the pre-fire suppression old growth conditions of the forest type. This project is also aligned with the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Proposal for restoring forest health and natural fire regimes. Also, this project is partially within a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, i.e. wildland urban interface. Thinning was accomplished primarily through hand felling. Resultant slash was treated as necessary by hand/grapple piling. Wildlife leave clumps were identified and left untreated. To date, all acres under this contract have been completed.

Since 2010 the South Warner Aspen Meadow Restoration Project has treated 2,755 acres of aspen and meadow by removing encroaching conifers and juniper. In 2016 service contracts were issued to treat 1,007 acres of aspen and meadow habitats. One 307 acre unit remains untreated and is a contract optional item for treatment in 2017. Units were treated by hand falling of all conifer less than 12" DBH, and all juniper less than 21" DBH not exhibiting old growth characteristics. Trees were cut, limbed, and all material less than 8" hand-piled to prevent damage to leave trees and reduce heavy fuel loads for prescribed burning. Between 2009 and 2016 90% of the total identified acres of aspen needing treatment have been thinned. An additional 263 acres of aspen were treated by the Lake County Watershed Council on private lands adjacent to Forest Service land for a total of 3,018 acres treated. Treatments included slash-work and/or hand-piling. In 2015 and 2016 all 1,626 acres were hand-piled due to heavy fuel loads in treated units. Lakeview Ranger District Fire Management Staff follow up hand treatments with broadcast burning across the project area and jackpot burning of cut and piled trees. To date they have burned 1,760 acres across the South Warner Aspen Meadow Project Area. Their burn plan target is for ~5,000 acres within the project area.

The Warner Mountains on the Forest are considered high priority treatment areas with the two main watersheds ranking in the top 12 in the Region for aspen habitat as well as being an ODFW Conservation Opportunity Area, Mule Deer Initiative Priority Unit, and The Nature Conservancy Ecological Assessment Unit. The following partners contributed to the success of the project in 2016: Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Mule Deer Foundation, Ruby Pipeline Mitigation Team, & the R6 Challenge Cost Share Program.

In FY 16 CFLR funding was used to employ one NYC crew for 9 weeks. The crew consisted of 5 corps members and one crew supervisor who hand cut and piled encroaching conifers within a large aspen stand in the South Warner Aspen Meadow Restoration project boundary. The NYC crew continued treatment on a heavily encroached 97 acre aspen stand (SWA 28) surrounding the Willow Creek Campground started in 2015. Treatments consisted of cutting all conifer trees <12" DBH and all non-old growth juniper <21" within aspen stands and up to 60 - 100 feet out from the last aspen sprout. Trees were hand-felled and material was slashed and hand piled to reduce excessive fuel loading. Fuels treatments of jackpot, pile, and/or underburning will then be applied.

NYC programs use an outdoor lifestyle and challenging projects to teach problem-solving and positive living skills, promote a strong and productive work ethic, encourage learning, and build self-esteem. Youth and young adults in the program learn essential job skills and receive training that will enhance their ability to make a positive impact in the communities in which they live. They will be exposed to resource management issues, and the complexity of challenges facing Oregon's resource management agencies and industries. NYC programs are accredited through the Northwest Association of Accredited Schools, thereby allowing NYC to award high school credit to successful participants that is transferable to most public schools in Oregon and other parts of the United States.

The following is a communication from Joe Waksmundski, Youth Corps Director of the Northwest Youth Corps' out of Eugene Oregon, to Cheran Cavanaugh, Eastside Wildlife Biologist of the Fremont-Winema NF, at the conclusion of the crews work in September of 2015: "*Northwest Youth Corps has recently wrapped up our time doing fuels reduction work on the Fremont NF; the six young adults who participated in the program have*

departed with a greater skill set, more knowledge of land management agencies, and an educational stipend they will be able to use to pay off existing loans or seek further education. I would like to thank you for your dedication to the project and assisting in implementing the ground level work with Brian Scott and the crew leader Tyler Stark.

In addition to the $92,000 we had allocated to the project and match that NYC typically brings to the project our crews worked an additional 895.75 hours above the agreement total for an added value of $43,820.59. NYC remains committed to be a partner with the Fremont next year and beyond; I look forward to speaking with you in the coming months about the possibility of running another program on the Forest next year." Joe Waksmundski, Northwest Youth Corps Director

Invasive plants were treated on 813 acres in cooperation with partners. In addition to the treatment funded by CFLR, we also treated an additional 122 acres within the unit as matching. The Forest Service works collaboratively with the Lake County Cooperative Weed Management Area (LCCWMA) on existing projects, which include adjacent private landowners along Thomas Creek, Augur/Camp Creek, and Chewaucan River, Summer Lake, Clover Flat, Crooked Creek, and the 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. The acres of invasive plants treated in 2015 were accomplished using either herbicide treatment or manual treatment. Through an agreement with the LCCWMA, two local contractors applied herbicide to 196.5 acres. Manual treatment was accomplished through force account crews (425.2 acres). The Paisley and Lakeview YCC assisted by manually treating 270.7 acres. All the manual treatment combined removed over 44,000 plants across 397 sites. We also have an agreement with the Lakeview District BLM which provides us the opportunity to share personnel. In addition to the acres we treated, we also visited over 274 sites (60.7 acres) that were inactive this year. In addition, we also have over 75 sites (9.6 acres) that have been inactive for more than 3 years and have been downgraded to monitoring only every 2-3 years. In 2016, 13 sites (1.3 acres) were considered eradicated.

Ruby Pipeline Mitigation Funds' cost reimbursement monies assisted in funding 46.8 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 2016. CFLR funds were used to decommission 10.94 miles of roads largely in the West Drews area. The Forest developed a Road Decommissioning Team in FY15 composed of Program Managers and Staff to help address the sequence of activities pinpointing specific road segments available for decom in FY17.

In FY16 the 29 Road project contributed 9 miles of ditching along the existing road surface as well as light blading and shoulder work enabling access for further restoration activities.

Over 12 miles of boundary line maintenance along with maintenance of 33 Land Survey corner monuments was performed in 2016 using CFLR funds. Corner maintenance is vital to the overall mission of Boundary Management. Supplies used in conjunction to the boundary management were purchased in 2016 as well, boundary posts, Forest Boundary signs, bearing tree tags, etc. These activities are essential to the implementation of restoration treatments and have allowed us to prep many more acres for treatment in FY16. A Cadastral Contract as well as Force account work was used to accomplish the work completed.

Through an agreement made possible with CFLRP funds, two Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC) crews comprised of 6 to 8 high school students and one adult leader each accomplished a variety of resource enhancement projects at recreation sites and trails in the Lakeview Stewardship Unit. The crews completed a total of 4,320 hours during the completion of numerous tasks within the CFLR Stewardship Boundary including construction of 1,700 feet of new fence, repair and maintenance of 13,500 feet of existing fence, 23 miles of trail maintenance removal of hundreds of hazardous trees in developed recreation sites, and numerous other recreation-oriented restoration projects in the Lakeview area. The COIC crews are comprised of local high school students and supervised by skilled adult crew leaders resulting in an excellent end product for the American public at a fair and equitable price, with minimal Forest Service supervision. The COIC was also able to use the CFLRP funds as leverage for additional funding to help sustain their program activities.

Through an agreement using CFLR funds, several Northwest Youth Corps (NYC) crews comprised of 8 crewmembers and 2 crew leaders have partnered with the Forest Service for many years and have been integral to building and maintain the Fremont National Recreational trail. This project is a continuation of a multi-year partnership between the Forest and Northwest Youth Corps to maintain the recreation trails. The NYC spent 3,984.75 hours clearing 223 logs and maintaining 54 miles of trails, including brushing, treadway work, trail makings, and drainage structures. 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.

Two Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) crews were made possible with CFLR funds on the east side of the Fremont Winema National Forest in 2016. Both YCC crews were composed 8 crew members and 2 crew bosses, with one located in the North end of the CFLR landscape on the Paisley Ranger District, and one located on the South end of the CFLR landscape on the Lakeview Ranger District. The crews completed many projects, including 10 miles of trail maintenance, 24 acres planting area maintenance, 4 miles of fence repair, 270.7 acres manual invasive musk thistle and Mediterranean sage removal, and 70 miles of winter trails upkeep. They also assisted forest staff with riparian restoration, aspen restoration, recreation site vegetation management, and archeology surveys.

Employment opportunities were realized as efforts were made to direct CFLRP funding toward local and regional contracts. Community outreach 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, hazard tree removal, 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 regarding the size, timing, and types of contracts that could entice more local bidders for CFLR contracts was gained and was used to attract local bidders with mixed results. The CFLR coordinator also worked closely with Lake County Resources Initiative staff to survey local contractors to get more information on existing contractors and obstacles to bidding on federal contracts.

8. ***Review the spatial information sent to you by the Washington Office after gPAS closes out on October 31***

- **If the 2016 footprint estimate is consistent and accurate**, please confirm and copy below.
- **If it does NOT appear accurate**, describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project below (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments)?

Fiscal Year	**Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)**
Total in FY16	FY16 – 12,143 acres
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, FY15, and FY16 (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))	FY12 -17,166 acres FY13 - 6,378 acres FY14 - 20,523 acres FY15 - 15,076 acres

If you did not use the database estimate, please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

Footprint acres were calculated using the worksheet provided by CFLR Coordinator Michael Ward from the Bitterroot NF. Using this spreadsheet, project acres were tallied using accepted standards (e.g. 4 acres/mile for road decom).

Activities that overlapped acres claimed on past years were not counted, but only unique acres treated in the year they were claimed.

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2016 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).

While FY16 was a very successful year for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR program, each succeeding year of the project proposes new challenges that can force deviations from the original project proposal. This year we saw challenges with planned activities in the Crooked Mud Honey (CMH) Environmental Assessment, road decommissioning catch-up, local contracting efforts, and the recurring biofuels accomplishment targets.

$130,000 of CFLR funds were identified for "Project Coordination" in 2016. Of this, $25,000 was utilized for salary, travel and supplies for the CFLR coordinator position. The coordinator position became vacant in January of 2016 and the remaining funding was retained for the replacement. Attempts to fill behind the coordinator have been difficult and the position remains vacant.

Improving the availability of contracts and improving the competitiveness of local contractors was a primary goal in FY16. Significant progress was made this year in identifying obstacles to the success of local contractors competing for service work contracts such as size/bonding, performance period, and separation of activities, and contracts were modified to respond to feedback from public contracting workshops. We recognize that although they improved this year (from 20 to 22 Total part and full-time jobs, and up to 60 total jobs created or maintained when matching is included), the job creation and sustaining numbers in the TREAT analysis show significant leakage out of our designated impact area (Lake County). CFLR staff have been at the forefront of engaging the public to assist local contractors on how to successfully bid on government contracts. A workshop was offered at no cost to local contractors in FY16 on how to make proposals more competitive. 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. Through these efforts, however, we did not see any significant increases in local contractors successfully competing for CFLR contracts in the Unit this fiscal year.

The 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, but since no mill has yet been built, our accomplishments are very minimal to date. Iberdrola Renewables (LLC) initiated construction on a biomass plant in 2012 but let their permits lapse in 2014. That same year, Colorado-based Red Rock Biofuels was elected for a Department of Defense grant to construct a facility that produces jet fuel from biomass and wood waste products. Red Rock has received the local approval to begin construction, raised approx. $200 million in venture capital and partnerships, and seems poised to break ground soon. If constructed, Red Rock will 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.

In reviewing the original proposal and planned accomplishments, one accomplishment target originally expected will not be pursued in the upcoming years of CFLR funding: RD-HC-IMP. These represent Number of priority Miles of high clearance system road improved. This code was included erroneously in the original proposal, but the current programs and resources are dedicated to other road maintenance activities instead.

10. **Planned FY 2018 Accomplishments**[1]

[1] Please note that planned accomplishments are aggregated across the projects to determine the proposed goals for the program's outyear budget justification. These numbers should reflect what is in the CFLRP work plan, with deviations described in question 11.

In an effort to simplify reporting, we've reduced the number of performance measures we are asking you for here. However, the ones below are still needed for our annual budget request to Congress. In our justification to Congress for continued funding each year, we have to display planned accomplishments for the coming year.

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1,500	50,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	700	150,000
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	15,000	175,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	15	100,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	0
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	0
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	Possible when biofuels plant is constructed	Possible when 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	19,000	195,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	15,000	130,000

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2018 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

11. **Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2017/18 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

12. **Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from the list you submitted in the FY15 report** (name and affiliation, if there is one). If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

Lakeview Stewardship Group Member List November 2016

Jim Walls – LCRI
Sara Mercier - LCRI
Jody Perozzi - USFS Fremont-Winema NF
Dave Brillenz - USFS Fremont-Winema NF
Amy Markus - USFS Fremont-Winema NF
Lee Fledderjohann - Collins Companies
Ginger Castro - SCOEDD
Amy Amrhein - Sen. Merkley's office
Bob Carlon - Contractor
Brad Winters - Lake Co. Commissioner
Jeff Manternach - Red Rock Biofuels
Clair Thomas - Monitoring
Craig Bienz - TNC
Daniel Leavell - Extension Forester
Dan Shoun - Commissioner
Deanna Walls - Private citizen
Dee Brown - Collins Companies
Doug Heiken - Oregon Wild
Dustin Gustaveson - OR Dept. of Forestry
Dylan Kruse - Sustainable Northwest
Emily Jane Davis - OSU
Greg Pittman - Ret., OR Dept. of Forestry
Jane O'Keeffe - Private Rancher
Karen Shimamoto - Ret., USFS
Larry Holzgang - Business Oregon
Marc Valens - Private citizen
Mark Stern - TNC
Martin Goebel - Private citizen
Michael Hughes - Town council
Mike Anderson - The Wilderness Society
Rebecca Wolfe - Private citizen
Rick Brown - Private citizen, Environmentalist
Rick Elliott - Private citizen, contractor
Sandi Wenzel - Mayor of Lakeview
Susanna Julber - Governor's office, Regional Solutions

13. Did you project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2016 (both in-kind contributions and through agreements)? (No more than one page):

The Lakeview Stewardship Landscape CFLR project was the beneficiary of state monies that were available to the Fremont-Winema NF from the governor's office, through the Oregon State Federal Forest Health Funding program. Through close collaboration with our Oregon Department of Forestry colleagues, we have used state resources to further our restoration treatments on the landscape in 2016, and plan to increase this collaboration next year.

With a grant from ODF, the Lakeview Stewardship Group contracted out for a Restoration NEPA Template in FY15. This year the Forest is evaluating the efficacy of this template for future use.

The close attention to increasing roles for local contractors in the CFLR project has led to increased cooperation and in- kind contributions from the Government Contracting Assistance Program (GCAP) and South Central Oregon Economic Development District (SCOEDD). These two non-profit organizations focus on improving the opportunities for local contractors to compete for federal contracts. The CFLR program has brought their expertise to the area for free, no-cost assistance to local contractors available in the local area that was not previously available or publicized.

Additionally, our CFLR project has focused on engaging youth and community programs to assist in our resource conservation efforts in a meaningful way. Since the inception of the CFLR project we have partnered with the Northwest Youth Corps (NYC), Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council (COIC), Warner Creek Correctional Facility (WCCF) and Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) groups. Integrated in the work agreements we fund with these organizations are in- kind contributions that the organizations make toward our restoration goals, forging a strong partnership in the area.

14. **Media recap**. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available. You are welcome to include links or to copy/paste.

This past year, with the CFLR position vacant, there has not been a significant public outreach component. However, the brochures referenced last year are still being circulated within the community, including at area visitor centers and local businesses. Opportunities are being identified to continue sharing the CFLR program and great work being accomplished on the Fremont-Winema National Forest and it is anticipated there will be more to report in FY17.

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)):_____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s))[2]:_____

(OPTIONAL) Reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): _____

[2] If your project includes more than one National Forest, please include an additional line for each Forest Supervisor signature.