CFLR Project (Name/Number): Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project
National Forest(s): Deschutes National Forest

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY17 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CFLN14	**$215,585**
CFLN17	**$481,649**

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 2017
CFVW	**$373,927.74**

This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the 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 2017
CMLG	**$6,060***
CMRD	**$20,305***
CMTL	**$8,078.61**
CWK2	**$413,477.02**
CWKV	**$21,000***
NFTM	**$864,155.97**
NFVW	**$20,000**
RTRT	**$543,536.99**
SPFH	**$87,875.32**
SSCC	**$50,000**
WFHF	**$636,490.20**

*CMLG and CMRD totals are correct but were not reported in the database of record.

*The CWKV originally reflected in the gPAS report was much higher and incorrect. $21,000 reflects actual expenditures of KV in the CFLR landscape

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.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
NFXN (Contributed by Trout Unlimited and Upper Deschutes Watershed Council)	**$69,052.40**

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, and Watershed work can be found in WIT database.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
DCFP Collaborative Volunteer Time	**$33,413.75**
DCFP Collaborative Travel Expenses	**$2,122.57**
DCFP Collaborative Supplies and Equipment	**$682.5**
Forest Volunteer Program	**$618,563.36**

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

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY17)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY17	**$0.00**

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY17 were captured in previous reports. 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 FY2017 (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.

No leveraged funds were applied to the FY17 CFLR program of work

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***.

The goal of the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project (DCFP) is to restore forest ecosystems to be resilient to natural processes like fire and insects and disease; and to protect resource values identified by the Deschutes National Forest (NF) Land and Resources Management Plan, the Northwest Forest Plan, Community Wildfire

Protection Plans (CWPP) and multiple stakeholder values. The outcome will be a restored landscape within a natural range of variability and a diversity of habitats while protecting surrounding communities from the risk of wildfire.

Fuels reduction activities included a multitude of treatment types including mastication/mowing, underburning, piling, pile burning, and a variety of types of thinning. Over 99% of treatments within the boundary were within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) covered under local CWPPs. Approximately 8% (1,389 acres) of treatments included underburning adjacent to the communities of Bend and Sisters, while the rest were a combination of force account work and contracts involving mowing/masticating, piling, pile burning, and thinning. The amount of underburning occurring in the CFLRA landscape is on the rise and efforts have focused near heavily populated areas within the WUI and under agreements to burn across jurisdictions (High Desert Museum and Bend Parks and Recreation). Additionally, the Central Oregon Prescribed Fire Training Exchange (TREX) has enabled the USFS to increase the pace and scale of prescribed burning within the CFLRA while increasing education around ecological restoration.

In 2017, a total of 56 wildfires burned within the CFLRA boundary, which is slightly below the 10-year average of 60 wildfires/year. Over half of those incidents were human caused, with 55% of them resulting from escaped campfires. A total of 9,975 acres burned within the CFLRA landscape (9,614 acres resulting from the Milli Fire), which is well above the 10-year average of 4,992 acres/year. Without the Milli Fire, acres burned from wildfire within the CFLRA boundary would have been a minimal 181 acres, which is well below the 10-year average of 4,031 acres (average taken without Milli Fire).

The Deschutes NF expended approximately $468,414 in wildfire preparedness (WFPR) within the CFLRA boundary based the proportion of the 257,850 acre CFLR landscape relative to the entire 1,458,706 acre total landscape of the Bend Fort Rock and Sisters Ranger Districts, where a total of $2,602,300 was spent. Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU) for fires within the CFLRA boundary were significantly higher than the past two years due to the Milli Fire. Approximately 40% of the Milli Fire area fell within the CFLRA landscape. Using past historical estimates of an average of $4,286 spent per fire, approximately $235,730 was spent on suppression costs within the CFLRA landscape (excluding the Milli Fire acreage). In FY17, approximately $6,796,482 was spent in suppression costs, including 40% of the Milli Fire costs. An additional estimate of $1,000,000 is expected to be spent in suppression repair costs for the Milli Fire, which includes repairing hand lines, dozer lines, blading roads, and installing drainages on roads improved as fire lines. Of the fires that occurred within the CFLRA boundary, 98% were contained within the initial attack stage. Hazardous fuels expenses funded by WFHF, CFLN and SPFP for the CFLRA boundary were $812,673. Integrated acres treated inside the CFLRA boundary with special funds in the WUI vs. Non-WUI is as follows: WUI CFLN (178 acres), WUI WFHF match (5170 acres), WUI Supplemental SFHF (5304 acres), WUI RTRT (1487 acres), WUI SSCC (5132), WUI SPFH (291 acres), and Non-WUI WFHF match (155 acres). This illustrates the proportion of acres treated inside the CFLRA boundary with various fund sources to continue the commitment of ecological restoration set forth by the Deschutes NF and DCFP Collaborative.

A BAER effort was completed for the Milli Fire. The BAER report outlined burn severity on NFS lands as 2,837 acres unburned, 8,842 acres low severity, 8,551 acres moderate severity and 2,898 acres high severity. The low severity burn acres are being ground-truthed and assessed for accomplishment toward resource benefits for FY18 reporting.

Wildfires that burned within previous fuels treatments include the Cougar Butte Fire and portions of the 24,015 acre Milli Fire. Previous treatments that these wildfires affected include thinning (commercial, pre-commercial, and ladder fuel reduction), mowing/masticating, piling, pile burning, and underburning. Overall, the FTEM data collected shows that the majority of fire behavior and spread within treatment areas was reduced from crown fire activity to surface fire or little to no spread within the units. These findings have been shared with the DCFP Collaborative and the consensus was to continue planning treatments adjacent to these areas to build upon and/or maintain previous investments.

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.

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY17 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	10	13	$845,766	$1,150,972
Forest and watershed restoration component	4	5	$63,243	$121,224
Mill processing component	14	55	$937,712	$3,021,459
Implementation and monitoring	13	18	$594,785	$760,222
Other Project Activities	1	1	$6,833	$20,221
TOTALS:	42	92	$2,448,338	$5,074,098

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	38	57	$1,928,476	$2,349,652
Forest and watershed restoration component	11	14	$141,034	$243,648
Mill processing component	55	133	$3,164,934	$5,496,785
Implementation and monitoring	38	48	$1,715,598	$2,017,225
Other Project Activities	3	4	$2,636	$25,605
TOTALS:	145	255	$6,952,678	$10,132,916

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).

TREX: The Deschutes NF, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy and the Upper Deschutes Fire Learning Network, once again hosted the Central Oregon Prescribed Fire Training Exchange (TREX) from May 1-12, 2017. The training brought together 49 participants from 3 countries (U.S., Canada, and Spain) representing 4 municipal fire/fire protection districts, 3 NGOs, 3 universities, county forestry, 2 state agencies, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2 Bureau of Land Management districts, 8 national forests, and Oregon Public Broadcasting. Collectively the TREX modules supported local forest and fire professionals to complete more than 2,000 acres of prescribed fire, improving forest health, resilience, and community safety. Furthermore, stakeholders and staff for the DCFP Community Outreach and Engagement Sub-committee utilized these high-priority, high-visibility prescribed fires to launch an extensive community outreach and messaging campaign about the importance of forest restoration and prescribed fire treatments (see the Community Outreach and Presentation and Education sections below for more details).

Prescribed Fire: Recent local and statewide efforts to increase opportunities for prescribed fire use to improve forest ecosystem health and resilience and reduce wildfire risk to communities has underscored the importance of new partnerships and strategies to address public health concerns associated with short-duration smoke impacts to local communities. The DCFP Prescribed Fire Sub-committee has been working over the past year to identify key barriers and opportunities to increase prescribed fire use. Through this effort the DCFP prioritized engagement in the 5 year Oregon Smoke Management Plan Review process and subsequently engaged the Oregon Department of Forestry and Department of Environmental Quality to submit recommendations that would increase flexibility and opportunity to conduct prescribed burning and reduce wildfire risk to communities, while developing a proactive protection strategy to mitigate public health impacts from short-duration prescribed fire smoke. To that end, the DCFP is actively working to develop new partnerships with local public health entities and state and federal land/fire managers to jointly develop a prescribed fire smoke public health strategy. This is uncharted territory with great promise to improve a wide range of ecological, economic, and social benefits by increasing forest health and resilience, and reducing wildfire risk to high-value resources and assets.

International and National Workshops: In FY17, Forestry practitioners from around the globe spent several days in Central Oregon, learning from the DCFP members while touring integrated vegetation management and aquatic restoration projects. The DCFP was included in the curriculum for USFS International Programs' "Forest Landscape Restoration Seminar" for the third year, and we hosted government officials and practitioners from the Turkey, Indonesia, and Kenya. DCFP members (and other community members engaged in community forestry and wildfire risk reduction efforts) benefited from a learning exchange that included sharing successes and challenges related to collaborative forestry efforts ongoing around the globe.

A group of forestry and natural resource students from around the United States convened in Bend to learn from the DCFP Collaborative regarding how to work together and with scientists to identify desired ecological outcomes and then chart a path of social learning and dialogue to accomplish those outcomes.

Community Outreach: The DCFP continued to make significant strides toward increasing public understanding of and support for active forest restoration work. This has been essential, since most of DCFPs projects are highly visible and adjacent to population centers such as the communities of Bend, Sisters, Sunriver and Black Butte Ranch. The DCFP continued to develop our webpage (Sunriver and Black Butte Ranch), http://deschutescollaborativeforest.org/ (re-designed in 2015) to outreach to the public with information about forest restoration work, including blog posts from DCFP members, Forest Service partners, and forest restoration practitioners. This webpage provides content that explains the interconnections between forest restoration activities, public safety, ecological resilience and the local economy.

The DCFP worked with the Forest Service to build public understanding and support during the implementation of prescribed fire within the CFLR landscape and implementation of activities such as mowing and thinning. This effort has contributed to increased public support for restoration activities, even within high visibility and high use recreation areas. Additionally, the DCFP maintains a Facebook page that engages the public in conversations about ongoing work in the West Bend project while providing information about forest restoration (Facebook Deschutes Collaborative Forest), https://www.facebook.com/DeschutesCollaborativeForest/?fref=ts.

The DCFP also hosted an interactive, multi-media event "The Era of Mega Fires" in downtown Bend. The event featured USFS PNW Research Station scientists and engaged an audience of over 200 people in learning about current forest conditions effects on wildfire, and what they can do to co-exist with fire and support pro-active forest restoration efforts near them.

The DCFP has been working in partnership with the Forest Service and High Desert Museum to create two educational kiosk panels (4.5 ft x 3.5 ft) that focus on forest restoration and responsible recreation. These panels will be placed at the most popular trailhead on the Deschutes NF. Tens of thousands of people visit this area annually. We plan to reproduce these panels for other areas in the future.

Presentations and Education: Members of the Collaborative receive a multitude of invitations to speak individually or as panelists at a myriad of local venues that include college and high school classes, pub talks and natural history lecture series. They have held presentations at the High Desert Museum, the Environmental Center, Tower Theater, and Central Oregon Community College (COCC) and led field trips for the public including:

- Era of Megafires Film Event: 200 participants with corresponding print and online advertising which reached an additional 12,000 viewers
- GoodLife Brewing's Wildland Session Ale: 3 public outreach events, which engaged over 300 community members
- TREX participants joined DCFP representatives for an Open House and engaged with 120 community members.

30 Second Prescribed fire video 30 second Prescribed fire video, that was shown in the following locations:

- Bend Regal Cinema. Shown in all 16 auditoriums every day before every film for a month. 48,000 average moviegoers per month, 2,400 average plays per month.
- KTVZ. Local television channel. Shown 3x/day around news casts, for 1 month.
- Boosted on DCFP Facebook page. 6,070 views.

Implementation Monitoring Field Trips: The DCFP Restoration Planning and Implementation Monitoring Subcommittee hosted Dr. Trent Seager and Dr. Derek Churchill in the spring of 2017 to share their science of the ecological values associated with diverse spatial patterning of trees. DCFP members attended a presentation and field trip, and discussed the many ecological benefits associated with a "patchy, gappy, clumpy" forest. Subsequent work has included field trips and ongoing discussions with the Forest Service to explore methods of accomplishing greater spatial diversity on the ground. This is vitally important to maintaining and continuing to build trust between the Collaborative and Forest staffs as restoration work moves from planning into the implementation phase. An important component of this work is identifying potential issues or concerns related to implementation "in real time" and creating a forum for these concerns to be discussed and addressed. Over DCFP's history, we have built a great deal of trust among members and between members and the Forest Service. We are continuing to maintain that trust as we work with new Forest Service staff that, although not present at our Collaborative planning sessions, is trying to implement DCFP recommendations on the ground.

Research and Models: The DCFP engaged with researchers from Oregon State University and the Pacific Northwest Research Station to conduct the "Go Big or Go Home?" landscape restoration scenario modeling project. This discussion support tool models the long-term outcomes of a range of collaboratively-developed landscape restoration scenarios and their influence on a wide range of ecological, economic, and social values. We also worked closely with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Deschutes NF to develop new approach and discussion-support tools to assist with incorporation of forest habitat fragmentation consideration in project planning. This led to the development of a forest habitat fragmentation map tool designed to engage DCFP members and Forest Service staff in conversations about functional as well as structural habitat conditions on the Deschutes NF and to support conversations about where best to undertake forest restoration activities that benefit wildlife.

Indicator	**Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges**	**Links to reports or other published materials (if available)**
Social media analytics	Facebook: • 1,013 total page likes • Average of 6,600 people reached weekly DCFP Website: • Site traffic is up by 17% from the previous year • 82% of visitors were new.	*

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Community support for relevant initiatives	The DCFP continue to make significant strides toward increasing public understanding of and support for active forest restoration work. This has been essential, since most of DCFPs projects are adjacent to population centers such as the communities of Bend, Sisters, Sunriver and Black Butte Ranch.	See Community Outreach and Presentation and Education sections above.
Relationship building/collaborative work	The CFLR has inspired a broad array of community benefits, resulting in part from disparate stakeholders developing trust-based relationships that encourage ongoing conversations. Through these discussions, stakeholders share information, coordinate activities, and develop new partnership opportunities. See answer to question 4 above.	*
Media citations	The DCFP continues to use both paid and earned media as a primary community outreach and engagement strategy. This includes stories we work actively to generate, as well as media attention focused on events we coordinate.	See Media Recap section below.

*Means blank cell

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).

Multiparty Monitoring Field Trips:

The DCFP undertakes multiparty monitoring field reviews in which collaborative members visit project areas pre-, mid- and post-implementation. All field trips were held in partnership with Deschutes NF resource specialists who assist with identifying field trip stops and providing background information about the project. Prior to these field trips, key information about the project was synthesized from the NEPA document to provide an overview of the purpose and need, objectives and intended outcomes. A copy of the relevant DCFP recommendations was also provided.

During the field trips, the Forest Service shared how they interpreted the DCFP recommendations and applied them in the project area, highlighting any challenges they encountered. The Collaborative then viewed the area and discussed the degree to which the implemented (or soon to be implemented) project reflects DCFP recommendations.

This past year, the DCFP hosted 3 multiparty monitoring field trips. The first two focused on spatial patterning of trees. Collaborative members and FS staff discussed the spatial patterning that emerged after treatments and discussed the benefits, challenges and methods associated with creating a "gappy, patchy, clumpy" outcome. DCFP is in the process of designing a pilot project to learn more about which approaches to implementation lead to better outcomes on the ground and to better understand the associated variables. Another field trip was scheduled to the Milli Fire to view how forest restoration treatments had reduced the spread of high-severity wildfire.

Development of Recommendations: DCFP developed a tool to support complex dialogue and decision-making associated with limiting the fragmentation of wildlife habitat. The tool incorporates opportunities to discuss both functional and structural habitat conditions in project planning. DCFP engaged experts from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, as well as Forest Service wildlife biologists in the tool's development. The forest habitat fragmentation map tool is now available to support DCFP and Forest Service discussions about trade-offs among treatment alternatives and to identify priority areas for treatments to restore functional and structural habitat conditions.

The DCFP and Deschutes NF staff are currently in conversation about how to continue working together after the formal conclusion of the CFLR project. This discussion includes how engagement on implementation effectiveness and monitoring will continue to ensure planned objectives align with measurable on the ground outcomes. The 5-year Monitoring Report results were determined through a combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection in the field by Forest Service specialists and citizen science, formal multiparty monitoring and technology such as LiDAR and GIS. We plan to use those methods into the future. Our agreement to monitor many of the projects extend far beyond the commitments in the CFLR Act. Much of the Aquatic restoration, for example, is completed in partnership with several NGO's and there are additional commitments to monitoring those projects long-term.

6. FY 2017 accomplishments:

* means blank cell

Performance Measure	**Unit of measure**	**Total Units Accomplished**	**Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)**
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	**1,575**	**$506,563**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	**3,490**	**Integrated accomplishment with TMBR-VOL-SLD and FUELS**
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	**1,743**	**$40,442**
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	*	*
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	**749.5**	**Integrated accomplishment with STRM-CROS-MTG-STD, TMBR-VOL-SLD and FUELS**
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	*	*
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	**11.8**	**$69,052**
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	**8,491.7**	**Integrated accomplishment with TMBR-VOL-SLD and FUELS**
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	*	*
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	**52.241**	**$13,060**
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	**34.636**	**$13,305**
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	**14 *(not reflected in gPAS due to reporting error)***	*
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	**3.38**	**Integrated accomplishment with TMBR-VOL-SLD**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	*	*
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	*	*
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	**17.361**	**$33,079**
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	**1.25**	*
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	*	*
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	**2,195**	**Same as TMBR-VOL-SLD**
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	**33,087**	*
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	**63,078.99**	**$1,263,450**
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	**12,765**	*
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	**155**	**$6,865**
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	**17,560**	**$805,808**
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	*	*
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	*	*
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS *(note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)*	Acres	**6,992**	**$309,676**
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished *(note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)*	Acres	**1,389**	**$61,519**

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

7. **FY 2017 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

We are very proud of the diversity and engagement of our membership. The DCFP steering committee is comprised of 19 individuals across a diverse spectrum of stakeholder constituencies that include the traditional collaborative voices of environmental organizations and the forest products industry, as well as watershed, local government, recreation and tourism, Tribal, researchers and community fire protection. This broad representation and engagement strengthens our Collaborative and ensures that a more inclusive suite of social values is reflected in our work. In FY17, the DCFP and Deschutes NF shifted their focus to implementation challenges and the concept of adaptive management, specifically engaging on how to employ implementation efficiencies, enhance spatial heterogeneity, and apply more prescribed fire by advancing the smoke management discussion with the State of Oregon. Outreach and education was also a highlight in FY17. While these efforts have briefly been mentioned above, it is important to revisit them here to highlight the importance of this work.

Implementation Efficiencies: In November 2016, a Forest Restoration Implementation Efficiencies Workshop was held in central Oregon. While the content of this Workshop was not limited to efforts within the CFLR landscape on the Deschutes NF, numerous discussions with the DCFP Collaborative in FY16 highlighted the need for this type of forum to explore implementation efficiency opportunities to increase the pace and scale of restoration. The Workshop offered peer-to-peer learning and high-level technical exchanges among land managers, forest restoration industry and contractors, and collaborative stakeholders. The goal was to explore challenges and opportunities associated with current forest restoration approaches and identify strategies to increase the quality, pace and scale of dry forest restoration treatments. This workshop set the tone for the fiscal year and helped to shape the DCFP's interest in the relationship of project planning decisions to implementation methods and outcomes on the ground.

Spatial Heterogeneity: The exploration of implementation efficiencies highlighted silvicultural and timber sale preparation tools and methods. Through multi-party monitoring of partially and fully completed treatments within the CFLR landscape, the DCFP started to evaluate whether the recommendations they provided to the Forest Service during project planning translated to desired outcomes on the ground. The DCFP's existing recommendations identify variable spatial pattern (i.e. spatial variability/heterogeneity or "gappy/patchy/clumpy") as one important component of forest restoration to provide for a wide range of ecological functions and benefits (i.e. wildlife habitats, understory diversity, snow retention, fire behavior modification, etc.). For example, DCFP field trips and conversations with practitioners emphasized that current Forest Service approaches to creating diverse spatial patterning of trees go a long way towards achieving some elements of variability, while larger clumps and gaps are less often accomplished and are missing components of spatial diversity within stands and projects where dry forest restoration is a primary purpose. Thus, the DCFP proposed a Spatial Heterogeneity Pilot Project to leverage their improved understanding of spatial pattern science with Deschutes NF knowledge to collaboratively test and evaluate new tools and techniques that help achieve spatial pattern goals. The intent of the pilot project includes improving outcomes on the ground and intentionally gathering qualitative and quantitative data regarding the efficiencies and challenges in using different treatment approaches to achieve spatial pattern objectives.

Prescribed Fire and Smoke Management: The DCFP continued to work with the Deschutes NF on the issue of smoke management, recognizing the limitations current policy places on holistic restoration. Over the past year, the DCFP Prescribed Fire subcommittee worked closely with Forest Leadership, forest restoration partners (i.e. Deschutes County) and the community on drafting a letter to the Oregon Smoke Management Review Committee for consideration. The letter outlined the significant role of fire in our forested ecosystems, the need to increase the application of prescribed fire and the recognition there is need to balance public health with agency goals for forest restoration and fire hazard reduction. An excerpt of the letter below illustrates the DCFP's process and intent in advancing this discussion:

"Over the past ten months, the DCFP and its local, state, and federal partners engaged in a process to better understand the barriers and opportunities to increase prescribed fire use. Our shared learning has revealed several key drivers affecting our ability to implement prescribed fire treatments, principal among them being Oregon's smoke management regulatory framework. In the context of fire-adapted forest management and restoration, we believe the current Smoke Management Plan inadequately reflects the essential and inevitable role of fire in sustaining our fire-adapted forests and protecting our forest-dependent communities. We are concerned that the current rules do not recognize the use of prescribed fire treatments to emulate natural fire. In our forest types, no fire is not an option, which is why we use prescribed fire to more compatibly balance short-term risks (such as prescribed fire smoke exposure) with long-term consequences of unnaturally severe wildfires that threaten to disrupt ecological, economic, and social values (including public health) over much longer timeframes."

Outreach and Education: The DCFP and Deschutes NF continued to produce highly successful and diverse outreach efforts (see full list in Question 14 below) that have generated and sustained a broad level of community support for forest restoration work (including mowing, commercial thinning and prescribed fire) in high visibility, high use and high population areas. Diversifying outreach through social media, webpage development, public presentations and one-on-one conversations have shifted the tone and tenor of public dialogue about forest restoration. Outreaching and public education through less conventional methods also served the Deschutes NF and Collaborative well in FY17, especially during the Milli Fire immediately adjacent to the community of Sisters, Oregon. Even before the fire was out, the DCFP developed a video that highlighted the effectiveness of collaborative forest restoration in reducing the impacts of wildfire and protecting values at risk.

8. **The WO will use spatial data provided in the databases of record close to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification**.

- **If the estimate is consistent and accurate**, please confirm that below and skip this question.
- **If the gPAS spatial information 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). What was the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2017	**12,627 acres**

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2017)	**95,759 acres**

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

Analysis Method

This is a spatial exercise, and does not take into account differences in reporting that may be present in the tabular FACTS database. All activity from the measures listed below that fall within the spatial CFLR boundary have been included, regardless of if they have 'CFLR' listed in their implementation project field. Acreage QA/QC has not been run to verify that the tabular accomplishment acreage matches each associated polygon. Any activity unit that straddles the CFLR boundary will be clipped such that only the acreage within boundary is counted. Also note that full spatial compliance for PAS measures was not mandatory until FY14, so older accomplishments may be in FACTS but might not have a polygon associated and will not be counted through this analysis.

Using the FACTS Activity Polygons layer in the GI, an Actv160 RSW was run on a selection of polygons within and immediately surrounding the CFLR boundary. (The Actv160 provides the most attributes). All activity accomplished FY10 or later was defined for the following activities/measures:

FOR-VEG-EST (4382, 4411, 4412, 4431, 4432, 4491, 4492, 4493, 4494, 4495)
FOR-VEG-IMP (4511, 4521, 4530, 4550)
INVPLT-NXWD-FED & INVSPE-TERR-FED (All invasive plant activity: 2510, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560)
TMBR-SALES-TRT (All harvest codes: 4101 through 4242. Complete list in PAS document)
TMBR-BRSH-DSPSL (BDBD fund code)
RG-VEG-IMP (Range codes)
FP-FUELS-WUI & NON-WUI (includes all key-pointed activity and most will overlap with other PAS measures)
S&W-RSRC-IMP: 5550 - Subsoiling

For the summary acreage for a range of fiscal years, activities were clipped to the CFLR boundary, and then a dissolve was run on fiscal year accomplished (This may be abbreviated in the dissolve selection as FISCAL_Y_1). For only the current fiscal year footprint acres, a reverse clip (CFLR Boundary as input, and the activity units as the clip feature) was run.

<u>Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project Treatment Acres</u>
FY10: 13,375 acres
FY11: 5,880 acres
FY12: 8,743 acres
FY13: 13,563 acres
FY14: 13,926 acres

FY15: 15,411 acres
FY16: 12,244 acres
FY17: 12,627 acres

Note that the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project boundary increased from 142,460 acres to 257,851 acres in FY13 (These CFLR boundary acreages both include private/state inholdings, and are calculated off the outer shape.)

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2017 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).

The program of work was completed as planned.

9b. **(OPTIONAL) FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY:** The following responses are directed towards feedback on *internal* bottlenecks or issues that may impact your project. Please use this space to raise awareness on key internal issues, or opportunities to improve processes moving forward. Responses will be included in an internal document.
What are the limiting factors to success or more success of the CFLR? How can the National Forest and its collaborators operate in a more integrated and synergized way?

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments *means blank cell

Performance Measure Code	**Unit of measure**	**Work Plan 2019** *The DCFP 2013 Addendum only reflects overall performance measure goals – not year by year*	**Planned Accomplishment For 2019**	**Amount ($)** *Total costs are too variable to accurately estimate*
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	*	**500**	*
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	*	**1630**	*
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	*	**5**	*
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	*	**5,100**	*
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	*	**3**	*
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	*	**3**	*

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019 *The DCFP 2013 Addendum only reflects overall performance measure goals – not year by year*	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($) *Total costs are too variable to accurately estimate*
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	*	--	*
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	*	**10,000**	*
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	*	**12,000**	*
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	*	**1200**	*
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	*	**12,000**	*

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2019 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 2018/19 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

The table in question 10 above displays the projected FY19 planned accomplishments for the Deschutes Collaborative Project and generally reflects the outstanding work needed to meet the goals outlined in the 10 year proposal. Since we do not expect significant deviations from our planned work at this time, the CFLRP funds being requested for the above program of work match the FY19 CFLR request for funding.

12. **Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years**. 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.

Deschutes Collaborative Forest.org

13. **Did you project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2017** (both In-Kind contributions and through agreements)? (No more than one page):

The Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project was successful in bringing in the following additional funding to improve their ability to engage with the community and the Forest:

Bella Vista Foundation Grant: $35,000

Oregon Forest Resource Institute Grant: $17,500

Federal Forest Restoration Collaborative Capacity Technical Assistance Grant: $24,690

Goodlife Brewery Donation through the sales of "Wildland Session Ale" - $600.00

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.

Video:

America's Forests with Chuck Leavell: Pilot television program featuring different stories that demonstrate how important functioning forest ecosystems are to the well-being and economic health of communities across Oregon. DCFP is featured in a segment about fire-adapted forests, forest-dependent tourism and wood products communities, and forest collaborative efforts Central Oregon. Americas Forests with Chuck Leavell

Oregon Forest Resource Institute – Restoration Thinning:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GGO553JEME8

Bend's Westside Forest Collaborative Project:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0LxdzKP01KQ

DCFP - Forest Restoration with Prescribed Fire:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g8WrYpxLsCg

DCFP – Prescribed Fire in the Deschutes National Forest:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TI22fCZuYlU

Milli Fire: Fuels Reduction Program – Before the Fire:
"United States Forest Service, August 29, 2017. 1,942 views as of 9/25/17.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFbyOe-DmbU

Publications:

More smoke could be in Central Oregon's future – by design:
http://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/5611050-151/more-smoke-could-be-in-central-oregons-future

Oregon should change its smoke plan:
http://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/5611050-151/more-smoke-could-be-in-central-oregons-future

Bend Magazine, Summer 2017, "Fighting Central Oregon Wildfire with Fire":
https://bendmagazine.com/fighting-central-oregon-wildfire-fire/

Deschutes Collaborative Forest project shows targeted thinning burns can save homes:
http://www.statesmanjournal.com/story/news/2017/10/16/deschutes-collaborative-forest-project-shows-targeted-thinning-burns-can-save-homes/767345001/

Collaborative Project Saved Homes in Oregon from Fires. Can it Be Duplicated:
https://www.insurancejournal.com/news/west/2017/10/17/467795.htm

Wildfires prompt calls for more private management of public forestland:
https://www.oregonbusiness.com/article/item/17998-wildfires-prompt-calls-for-more-private-management-of-public-forestland

Forest-thinning project saved homes near Sisters but highlights obstacles:
http://registerguard.com/rg/news/local/36058231-75/forest-thinning-project-saved-homes-near-sisters-but-highlights-obstacles.html.csp

Thinning planned near Tumalo Falls, Bend's watershed:
http://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/3828559-153/thinning-planned-near-tumalo-falls-bends-watershed

Prescribed burn near Shevlin Park:
http://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/bend/5329829-151/shevlin-park-closed-thursday-for-controlled-burn

Radio:

Local Leaders Push for Revised Smoke Management Plan:
http://kbnd.com/kbnd-news/local-news-feed/324369

Oregon Public Broadcasting, September 17, 2017. "Are Environmentalists To Blame For All these Fires?"
http://www.opb.org/news/article/are-environmentalists-to-blame-for-all-these-fires/

Television:

Prescribed burns planned Monday near Bend, Sunriver:
http://www.ktvz.com/news/prescribed-burns-planned-monday-near-bend-sunriver/510367111

"Fire Management Policies".
http://zolomedia.com/supper-club-fire-management-policies/
Central Oregon Daily Supper Club, September 12, 2017.

Pub Talks and Blogs:

Deschutes Collaborative Forest

Natural History Pub: Panel Discussion: Collaborative Forest Restoration

Seeing the Forest for the Trees. Author. Blog post targeting Central Oregon public explaining forest and fire history and current restoration goals and activities. 1,720 page views. Average time on site: 3 Minutes Bend trails west-bend-restoration-project

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)):_____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): _____

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