CFLR Project (Name/Number): **Lakeview Stewardship Landscape/ CFLR016**
National Forest(s): **Fremont-Winema 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**
CFLN1617	$1,210,401.90
CFLN1614	$222,870

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**
NFVW	$60,476
NFTM	$883,204

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**
CMRD (CFRD1617)	$39,989.04
FS Matching Funds that were not captured by WO[1]	Further Matching Expended FY17
NFTM (including CFTM1617)	$691,900.52
NFVW0217	$840,391.83
WFHF (CFHF)	$3,893,835.17
CFMJ	$13,707
S2F Title II RAC South Warner (S2F62015	$61,400
S2F Title II RAC North Warner (SRS22015)	$25,000
CMH NCT (SRS22015)	$39,520

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**
NFXN0117	$20,000

[1] *Funds listed above as Matching Funds that were not captured by WO were not entered into the Databases of Record prior to September 30, 2017.*

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
NFXN1317	$10,000
Additional Funds contributed through Agreements[2]	Further Funds Expended in FY17
NFXN1417 Ruby Pipeline Mitigation Funds	$10,843
NFXN Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$82,118

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 2017
Lake County Cooperative Weed Management Area	$30,000

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	$88,536.80

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.

[2] *Funds listed above as Additional contributed through Agreements were not entered into the Databases of Record prior to September 30, 2017.*

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Joint Chiefs Funding for non-commercial fuel reductions on private lands	**North Warners mountain range near Lakeview, OR, in CFLR Stewardship Landscape**	**$796,000**	**Partner**	**USDA - NRCS**
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	**North Warners mountain range near Lakeview, OR, in CFLR Stewardship Landscape**	**$537,000**	**Partner**	**State of Oregon**
Fuels Supplemental Title II/RAC FS Sage Grouse Funding FS State and Private	**North Warners mountain range near Lakeview, OR, in CFLR Stewardship Landscape**	**$2,095,000 $42,500 $125,000 $336,500**	**Forest Service**	**USDA- FS**

(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****.*

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 2017, a total of 4,624 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non-WUI areas. Fuels reduction/tree thinning occurred on another 11,233 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 notable wildfire starts within the CFLRP landscape in FY2017, and successful suppression efforts lead to only 457 acres burned. The Vee Lake fire burned 35 acres on NFS lands with desired fire intensity that is restoring the natural process of fire to our landscape. The Jade Creek fire was started by lighting on private timberlands and burned onto the National Forest[3]. It burned 422 acres of FS lands within the CLFR landscape and 335 of the acres burned had fire effects in line with desired mortality of 0-25%.

1: Post-fire effects in Jade Creek Wildfire September 2017

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 efforts have also been an obstacle to achieving more acres of treatment, so fire staff have been diligently burning these piles over FY17 to allow for future broadcast burns on larger acreages.

[3] Note that according to Forest Service Fire Ecologists the Vee Lake and Jade Creek fires did not occur in areas recently monitored for fuels treatment effectiveness.

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.*

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 44,554.84 CCF harvested from the National Forest in the CFLR landscape in FY 17, and that was all sawtimber processed locally at the Collins Companies' Lakeview Sawmill.

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	0	0	0	0
Forest and watershed restoration component	0	0	2,013	4,842
Mill processing component	0	0	0	0
Implementation and monitoring	17	20	552,255	611,683
Other Project Activities	0	0	15,157	19,748
TOTALS:	**17**	**21**	**569,425**	**636,274**

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	10	13	820,479	1,048,438
Forest and watershed restoration component	1	1	5,864	10,238
Mill processing component	11	21	656,383	1,020,918
Implementation and monitoring	19	23	962,853	1,066,465
Other Project Activities	2	2	67,199	79,711
TOTALS:	**42**	**60**	**2,512,778**	**3,225,770**

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).*

Indicator	**Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges**	**Links to reports or other published materials (if available)**
Relationship Building	The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) signed a new expanded 10-year Supplemental Project Agreement (SPA) with the Fremont-Winema National Forest in June 2017 for professional forestry services across the landscape. CFLR funds made this agreement possible and have enabled our thinning and related restoration projects to expand their pace and scale.	SPA documents are not publicly available but may be sent to the WO upon request.
Cross-institutional agreements	The Warner Creek Correctional Facility (ODOC) continues to support the Fremont-Winema in the CFLR landscape through fuels reduction and restoration work in the Federal Sustained Yield Unit that surrounds Lakeview. The ODOC crew completed 30 acres of hand-piling of slash around osprey nests in 2017. This agreement is on-going and supports the local economy.	Agreement is not publicly available but may be sent to the WO upon request.
Community Support for Relevant Initiatives	The Fremont-Winema held a Federal Application Workshop on November 3rd, 2016 to help applicants interested in summer job opportunities with the National Forest System. This workshop helped to prepare resumes, profiles, and USAJobs webpage walkthroughs for youth and interested candidates in Lakeview and surrounding areas.	Official News Release: Fremont-Winema National Forest - News
Volunteer/ outreach participation	Several Fremont-Winema National Forest employees assisted the Klamath County and Lake County Fair booths to increase the education and awareness of Forest Service activities and opportunities in and around the community.	NA
Preserving cultural heritage of sites/resources	The Fremont-Winema's REALM staff hosted a Passport in Time project, where four volunteers documented previously recorded heritage sites and inventoried historic lookout structures' conditions. This project occurred over a four day period in July, 2017. The project was led by John Kaiser, Forest Archaeologist, and Michelle Durant, Eastside Archaeologist.	Derived from FWNF Civil Rights Annual Report, which includes the CFLR Stewardship Landscape, available upon request

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape:

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 381 acres in the CFLR landscape.

A seminar titled "North Warners Landowners' Workshop" was held in February 2017 which allowed the members of the Klamath-Lake Forest Health Partnership to assist landowners with the development of land management plans, provide recommendations for forest treatment prescriptions, and prioritize the larger landscape for restoration. The Klamath-Lake Forest Health Partnership is a non-profit organization that facilitates restoration projects on public and private forestland in Klamath and Lake Counties through education, outreach and diverse partnerships. This partnership coordinated the planning and implementation of the North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health Project, located 15 miles northeast of Lakeview, Oregon. This is a large-scale forest restoration project that includes 30,000 acres of non-industrial private land and 50,000 acres of Fremont-Winema National Forest lands. Through the development of the project, the partnership has developed a process for how to plan and implement large scale forest health projects in a timely fashion. In one year, the partnership was able to move from planning to implementation on private lands.

First, the project was coordinated with a NEPA-ready USFS project (Crooked Mud Honey EA) which brings opportunities for cross-boundary planning and implementation. Second, the partnership completed GIS mapping and inventory of 30,000 acres of private land through a grant from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Third, the mapping and inventory allowed the partners to assist landowners at the February 2017 Workshop. This initial planning and data collection allowed partners to be competitive for $1.8 million of funding for work on private land from State and Private Forestry, Joint Chiefs, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and Title II. In 2017, NRCS, ODF and the Lake County Watershed Council completed approximately 2,500 acres on private land, and this work will continue over the next 5 years. Down the road, the partners look forward to maintaining the mechanical treatments with cross boundary prescribed fire.

2: KLFHP post-project monitoring on private lands in the North Warners area near Lakeview, autumn 2017.

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) was awarded funds through an agreement. This agreement funds ODF to provide a supervisor for a host ODOC crew to accomplish restoration work in the Sustained Yield Unit. The ODF was able to complete 19 acres of small tree thinning and hand piling. Additional work will continue under this agreement as timing and weather allow.

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).*

The Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team (CBMT) crew this summer consisted of 14 members, 13 of which were returning crew members and 1 who was brought on as a junior in high school.
The crew revisited 87 sites and established 110 new sites:

1. Crooked Mud Honey post-harvest surveys (49 sites),
2. White Headed Woodpecker post-harvest surveys (30 sites),
3. New White Headed Woodpecker sites in the South Warners (110 sites),
4. Established pre harvest sites in the proposed Thomas Creek Harvest (32 sites),
5. Revisited steep slope logging sites after a hard winter (8 sites),
6. Performed colorimetric soil nutrient analysis (45 sites) and
7. Carried out post storm, stream surveys throughout the Chewaucan and Goose Lake Watersheds (40 sites).

Crooked Mud Honey project area:

Only about a quarter of the Crooked Mud Honey had been harvested when post-harvest surveys were conducted. Harvested sites were located along the V Lake road #2016 and continued west to Abert Rim. These sites had high pre-harvest stalking levels (often > 200 BA) and many large trees over 21 inches in diameter. Following harvest sites were stalked around 60 – 80 BA with 3-5 trees over 21" DBH. About 1/12 of the sites were completely stocked, or overstocked with trees over 21" DBH. Around 40% of all trees over 21", pre-harvest, were white fir. Allowing the removal of these large white fir helped most sites reach their basal area goals. In sites that were less heavily stocked with ponderosa pine > 21" DBH, the sites were thinned proportionately, leaving a mix of saplings, understory and dominant trees for future harvests. Surveys conducted in 5 years will reveal the change in growth rates and forest health resulting from this harvest.

Soil Condition Class surveys were carried out on all Crooked Mud Honey sites. Results showed that though 60% of the harvested areas had been impacted, less than 6% were detrimental; deep ruts, mixed soils or compacted soils. Mid seral herbs and shrubs were already beginning to populate the cutting lanes and skid trails where no plants had been before due to the dense canopy. In many sites and surrounding areas no detrimental soil conditions were identified, possibly because the sites were harvested when the ground was blanketed in snow.

More than 20 aspen stands were encountered and examined during our Crooked Mud Honey surveys. All had had conifers of all sizes removed from them, excluding ponderosa pine over 21 inches. Many had large white fir removed. These previously suppressed sites are now free to grow. Future surveys will show whether the treatments will encourage stand growth and health.

Operators took great care to avoid creating bole scars on the large trees they left. We saw fresh bole scars on fewer than 2% of the large trees, which should reduce the rate of introduction of fungus and prolong the life of the large trees. Around 15% of the large ponderosa left already had old bole scars from past harvest. Many were crowned out.

White Headed Woodpecker surveys:

The crew revisited 30 woodpecker sites in the Crooked Mud Honey harvest area. These were the LIL transects 1-3. Each transect was composed of 10, 1 acre plots, spaced 300m apart. These surveys were sent to Johnathon Dudley at the Rocky Mountain Research Station for analysis.

We also set up 110 new White Headed Woodpecker sites in the South Warners. This area is slated for harvest in the next few years. This data was also sent to the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

Thomas Creek Project Area:

32 sites were established and surveyed in the Upper Thomas Creek watershed where future harvest activities are anticipated. These sites were set up using the following FFI protocols: canopy, sapling, seedling, nested rooted frequency, soils, downed woody debris, shrub intercept and ground cover analysis. More sites will be established next year to the north in the project area.

Steep Slope Logging:

8 sites were revisited following harvest on steep slopes. The primary sites were in the Deuce Pilot project area in the Upper Chewaucan. These sites were harvested by a tethered forwarder harvester.

This site was first surveyed last year following harvest, using Soil Condition Class Protocols, which revealed that around 90% of the ground had been disturbed. Last year's survey found around 16% of the disturbance was detrimental due to rutting over 10 inches, mixed soils, or compaction. Most of the detrimental designations were associated with rutting over 10 inches and moderate compaction (>200psi but <250psi) at 6 inches.

Soil Condition Class surveys were repeated this year to determine the extent of erosion following a severe winter and spring rain storms. Surveys also included soil percolation and water holding capacity measurements as well as measurements of the response of herbaceous and shrub vegetation to the harvest. Surveys this summer found little to no evidence of erosion, other than some pedestalling, caused by raindrops. We did find that water percolation had increased by around 300% – 700% from pre-harvest conditions. The area, pre harvest, had a 1" to 4" layer of litter and duff over 70% of the ground. Chemical processes must have produced a water resistant barrier in the mineral soil, since the post-harvest disturbed soils percolated water through form 3 to 7 times faster. Water holding capacity of the soil remained relatively constant, indicating that the ped structure in the topsoil had changed little.

There was also a positive response in herb and shrub growth. There was a 400% increase in plant growth and half of the plants growing represented mid seral stages of succession. This area had been under heavy canopy cover and few areas had plant growth before harvest. Very little of the shrub growth was Ceanothus. It will be very interesting to see how Ceanothus responds in the next 5 years.

The area is recovering much quicker, and better than the Soil Condition Class surveys last year predicted. The level of detrimental affect dropped from 16% to 9%, mostly based on the growth response of mid seral herbs and shrubs and the lack of erosion.

Stream Surveys following heavy rains:

Stream surveys following storms measure turbidity, suspended solids, pH, conductivity, temperature and oxygen levels. This year's surveys were consistent with past years surveys in that the areas associated with the Barry Point fire and Dog Mountain continue to have readings indicating high erosion. The last few miles of the Chewaucan before entering the valley by Paisley also has consistently high readings due to the natural erosion from the steep hillslope that the river is cutting into. Of positive note was that the creeks in the Crooked Mud Honey harvest areas were low in values that would indicate erosion from forest harvest and road travel. Over the past 13 years, most values at low flow and storm flows have been similar at the 40 or so crossings measured annually. In spite of heavy snowfall, streams were at the same level as they usually are during our low flow measurements.

It is likely that quality monitoring of the CLFR landscape will continue into the foreseeable future with the talent pool available in the local area. Funding for monitoring will be required and may supplement base budgets or be incorporated into an expanded budget for programs across the landscape and will thereby continue to yield strong monitoring data and results.

6. *FY 2017 accomplishments*

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	2	unknown
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	3825	199,457
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	874.9	82,118

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	823*	130,000*
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	329.018	unknown
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	NA
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	5.46	unknown
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	14,727	300,536
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	2,676* From FACTS	NA
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	0	5,730
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	0	16,870
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	10.8*	30,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	NA
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	NA
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	NA
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	52*	50,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	10*	unknown
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	6	6,109
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	0	740,538
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	44,554.84* From TSA	unknown
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	25,573.04	N/A
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	0	NA

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	4,624	unknown
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	11,233.3	unknown
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	100*	unknown
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	NA
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	15,857.3*	142,521
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	4,383*	unknown

Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record. ***Units Accomplished with an asterisk are self-reported and not found in Database of CFLRP Performance Measures (gPAS).**

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.)*

Wildlife

1. **Warner Aspen/Meadow Restoration - $100,000, North Warner Aspen**

Funding Sources for Contract	Service Contract Costs	Administrative costs and monitoring	Personnel cost for layout, contract development, and administration, arch surveys, etc.	Supply/ Misc. costs	Total BLI Cost
CFLN1617	$7,418	$0	$35,925	$4,915	$48,258

Funding Sources for Contract	Service Contract Costs	Administrative costs and monitoring	Personnel cost for layout, contract development, and administration, arch surveys, etc.	Supply/ Misc. costs	Total BLI Cost
WFHF0217 (Supplemental fuels)	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$100,000
NFXN0017 (RMEF)	$20,000	$0	$0	$0	$20,000
S262115 (RAC)	$25,000	$3,125	$12,766	$109	$41,000
NFXN1417 (Ruby Mitigation(	$10,843	$0	$0	$0	$10,843
NFXN1317 RMEF)	$10,000	$0	$0	$0	$10,000
Total	$173,261	$3,125	$48,691	$5,024	$230,101

Acres Accomplished 583

South Warren Aspen

Funding Sources for Contract	Service Contract Costs	Administrative costs and monitoring	Personnel cost for layout, contract development, and administration, arch surveys, etc.	Supply/ Misc. costs	Total BLI Cost
CFLN1617	$57,102	$0	$0	$0	$57,102

Acres Accomplished 307

CFLR funding was used with other FS and partner funding to treat 890 acres of aspen/meadow in the north and south Warner project areas. Treatments included cutting of all conifer <12" DBH and all juniper <21" DBH and handpiling all material <8" DBH at the small end. See before/after photos on the following pages.

2. NYC Warner Aspen/Meadow Restoration

NYV Warner Aspen/ Meadow Restoration Project – CFLN Funding Award - $52,580

Funding Sources for Contract	Service Contract Costs	Administrative costs and monitoring	Personnel cost for layout, contract development, and administration, arch surveys, etc.	Supply/ Misc. costs	Total BLI Cost
CFLN1617	$50,000	$2,580	$0	$0	$52,580
S2F62015	$53,000	$0	$8,400	$0	$61,400

Acres Accomplished

CFLR funding was matched with Title II Rac funds to fund 2 crews working on an aspen stand in the south Warner's near Willow Creek Campground. One crew was disbanded after a few weeks, leaving only 1 four person crew and crew leader. From snow melt – Level III shutdown they had a pretty short work window, but returned this fall to continue work until the snow flies. The NYC (Northwest Youth Crew) follows the same specifications as service contractors – cutting all conifer <12" DBH and all juniper <21" DBH then handpiling all material <8" diameter at the small end. This is NYC's 3rd year working on this unit of 97 acres. Prior to treatment the unit was extremely dense with small trees (mainly lodgepole). See before/after photos on the following pages.

North Warner Aspen – Unit 963 – Before and after non-commercial treatment:

South Warner Aspen – Unit 28 – Willow Creek – NYC - Before and after treatment:

Invasives

Invasive plants were treated on 823 acres in cooperation with partners. In addition to the treatment funded by CFLR, we also treated an additional 122 acres within the unit with matching funds. 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 2017 were accomplished using either herbicide treatment or manual treatment. Through an agreement with the LCCWMA, two local contractors applied herbicide to 381.1 acres. Manual treatment was accomplished through force account crews (441.9 acres). The Paisley and Lakeview YCC assisted by manually treating 129.1 of the 441.9 acres. All the manual treatment combined removed over 45,000 plants across 664 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 417 sites (82.2 acres) that were inactive this year. In addition, we also have over 122 sites (15.3 acres) that have been inactive for more than 3 years and have been downgraded to monitoring only every 2-3 years. In 2017, 41 sites (4.1 acres) were considered eradicated. Ruby Pipeline Mitigation Funds' cost reimbursement monies assisted in funding 49.4 acres of invasive plants treatment along the natural gas pipeline right-of-way and access roads.

Property Lines

Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard Over 6 miles of boundary line maintenance along with maintenance of 30 Land Survey corner monuments was performed in FY 2017 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 2017 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 FY18. A seasonal employee was hired and trained to aid in boundary work, and skills were developed in surveying that can serve our public lands in future years.

Fuels Treatments

In Fiscal Year 2017, a total of 4,624 acres were treated with prescribed fire in Non -WUI areas, while fuels reduction within the WUI occurred on another 11,233.3 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. In the South Warner Aspen project area, we burned 404 acres with CFLR funding. Using WFHF matching funds

we also burned 294 acres of piles. In the West Drews project, we burned 200 acres of piles with CFLR funding. Using WFHF matching funds, we also underburned 594 acres and burned 353 acres of piles in areas designated as WUI in the Lake County CWPP (Community Wildfire Protection Plan).

3: West Drews unit 15 plot 1 before fuels line.

See West Drews unit 15 after ignition of prescribed fire: West Drews unit 15 afterignition

Bly Ranger District's prescribed fire efforts treated 380 acres of the Deuce Project's Pilot Timber Sale machine piles in areas designated as WUI, and the Juniper Mountain Prescribed Fire Project underburned units across Bly and Lakeview Districts for a total of 847 acres, including 15 acres in the WUI. A further 1,200 acres on the Paisley Ranger District were treated for the Deuce burn project. Pile burning was completed on 500 acres on other CFLR projects in Paisley Ranger District.

Progress continued on the Jakabe, Launch, Deuce, and Warners 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

These projects facilitated the reduction of wildfire management costs directly because the area is now more fire resistant due to reduced fuel. Additionally, these projects indirectly benefit from a reduction of wildfire management costs because they contributes to the larger footprint of fuel reduction in the surrounding area.

The Deuce 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.

Road Decommissioning

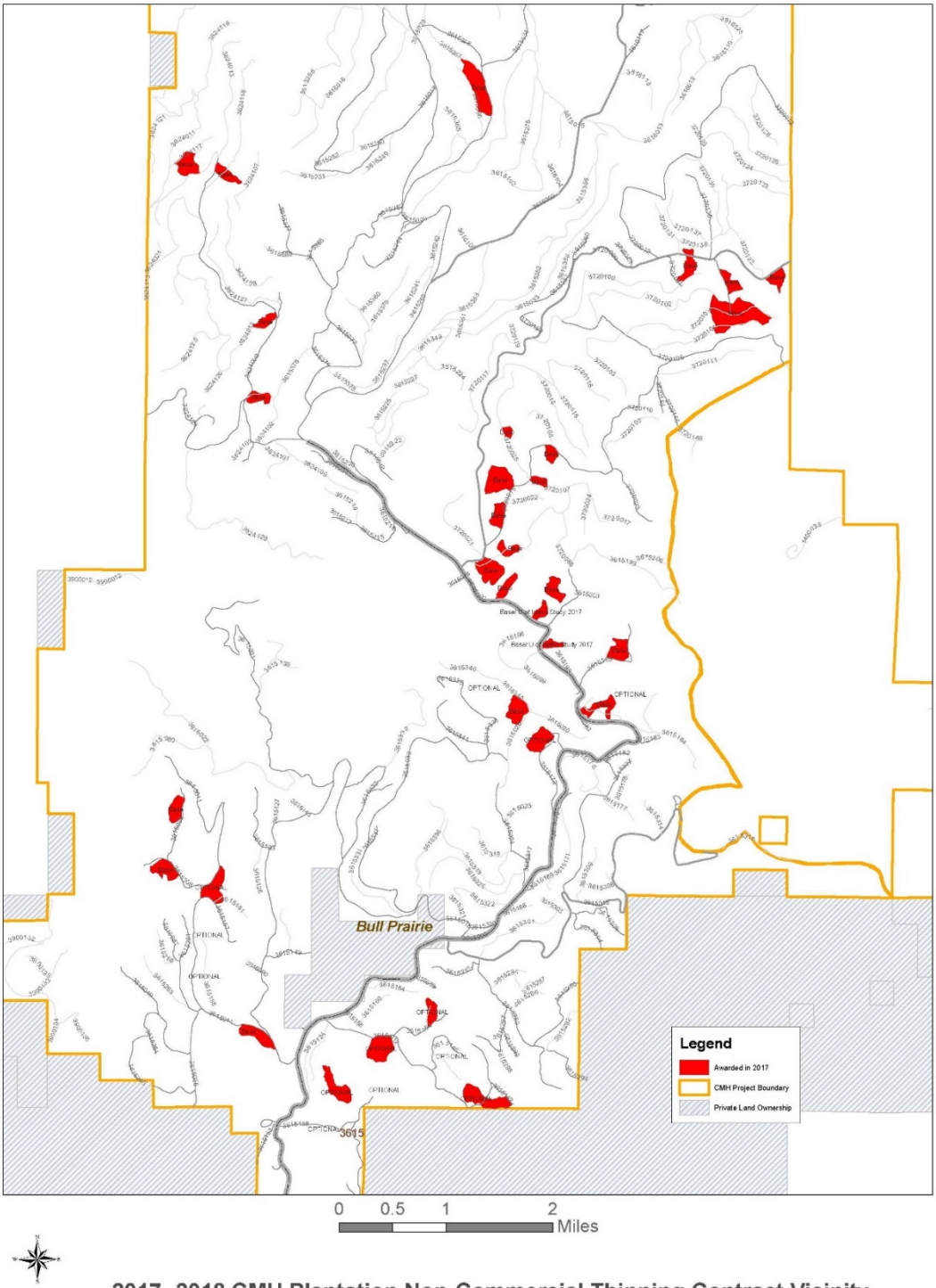
In 2017 the Fremont-Winema National Forest decommissioned a total of 10.8 miles of road in the CFLR Landscape. The FS/BLM road crew completed 6.3 miles of road decommissioning in the West Drews area. An additional 4.5 miles of road decommissioning was done through a contract with Collins Corporation in the north Warner Mountains. Equipment used to decommission the roads was an excavator along with truck and low bed trailer for transport of the excavator. The excavator breaks up the compacted layer to allow infiltration and restores the natural slope and hill side drainage by pulling the fill slope back up. Road decommissioning reduces chronic sediment delivery, restores hillslope hydrology and reduces impacts to aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial ecosystems of roads crossings.

The money used for road decommissioning included the excavator(s) and operator(s), the truck(s) for transportation of the equipment as well as archaeological surveys prior to the earth work, identifying the roads to be decommissioned and supervising the work.

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)

The Crooked Mud Honey NCT (Non-Commercial Thinning) Contract was awarded in FY17, but little work has been completed due to access in the spring/summer and a very active fire season. This high-elevation project is reducing stand densities to improve stand composition through species selection in previously managed stands. $186,145 are allocated, the contract is open, and the contractor can complete work any time before Dec 31, 2018.

Both RAC SRS22015 ($39,520) and WFHF ($45,650) moneys were combined to leverage this contract. The $186,145 amount was spent on 429 acres of non-commercial thinning, and the remaining $114,000 was spent on salary for four temporary employees, vehicles, and a COR detailer's time, per diem, and travel to administer the contract – and planning to set up next year's CFLR project work in the area. Attached is map showing all 649 acres awarded in CMH this year, not split by job code as described above:



2017- 2018 CMH Plantation Non-Commercial Thinning Contract Vicinity

The Deuce South and Northwest TSI Non-Commercial Thinning Contract was awarded in FY17. Due to high fire activity this project has yet to be implemented. The outcome will reduce stand densities and create resultant stand through species selection in previously managed stands.

Forest Thinning Projects

CMH TSA Task Order Road Maintenance $290,000

Road maintenance is a pay item for integrated resource service contracts, such as the Sustained Yield Restoration Stewardship contract with Collins Pine of Lakeview, OR, which entails various maintenance activities during pre-haul, during haul, and post-haul periods. Approximately 9 miles of maintenance level 3 roads and 27 miles of maintenance level 2 roads were serviced under this contract in 2017. This task order was awarded in fiscal year 2017 and treatment is expected to be complete by 2020. Proposed treatments will include commercial harvest and small tree thinning on approximately 3,750 acres on the Lakeview Ranger District. Road maintenance costs will be part of the contract costs. This contract contributed to the following performance measures: Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience, and Acres of forest vegetation Improved. The TSA Task Orders for Road Maintenance and Cut, Skid, and Deck, and Sale Prep are helping to restore the ecological health of the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) and provide economic and social benefits for the local community.

CMH TSA Cut Skid Deck $450,000

In TSA Task Order, we are thinning sub-merchantable material for improving residual tree health and vigor. The stocking target ranges from 36 to 88 trees per acre; this corresponds to a spacing of 19 to 38 feet. Thinning is being performed with mechanized equipment, either a harvester or feller-buncher. When a harvester is used, small trees are placed in the forwarding trail and be burned in place. When a feller-buncher is used, small trees are skidded to the landing and piled for burning later. This contract contributed to the following performance measures: Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience, and Acres of forest vegetation Improved.

CMH Sale Prep $150,000

The target within the SYU has historically been 10 MMBF per year. In November of 2012 (FY13) the Regional Forester made a commitment that the Forest would offer 15 MMBF per year starting after Collins was done harvesting in the Barry Point Fire footprint. From FY13 to FY16 the Forest offered 15 MMBF in the SYU annually. In FY16 due the Regional Forester directed the Forest to utilize local costs in timber appraisals for task orders and timber sales offered inside the SYU for the following two years. The Regional Forester also directed the Forest to change the minimum DBH of pine sawtimber from 9.0 inches DBH to 11.0 inches DBH with a 7.0 inches top DIB for timber sales or stewardship task orders in the SYU. During this time the Fremont-Winema National Forest expects to continue to provide a minimum of 12 MMBF annually from the Unit.

Although the target volume dropped from 15 MMBF to 12 MMBF the increase in minimum DIB for sawtimber has allowed for less board feet to be harvested per acre. Thus, a larger number of acres need to be prepped each year to meet the 12 MMBF target. To offer the additional 2 MMBF over larger acreages, CFLR funds were proposed to reach the objectives set by the Regional Forester. Prep work includes the TSA Task Order of the Sustained Yield Restoration Stewardship contract. In addition; work on a similar project, (Lil TSA4) within the Crooked Mud Honey EA (CMH), will begin in FY2017 to meet the expected 12 MMBF for 2018 and will continue to contribute to the following performance measures: Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience, and Acres of forest vegetation Improved.

Recreation/Trails

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 numerous tasks within the CFLR Stewardship Boundary including repairing 6 miles of fence, 25 miles of trail maintenance, 5 miles trail reconstruction, 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 cleared 100 logs and reconstructing. CFLRP funds give the Fremont-Winema National Forest the ability to partner with NYC to accomplish labor intensive trail maintenance work across the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP landscape, while providing young men and women with job skills and training.

Here's a few photos of the NYC and COIC crews at work in the Lakeview Stewardship Landscape in 2017:

Two Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) crews were made possible with CFLR funds on the east side of the Fremont Winema National Forest in 2017. 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 reconstruction, 100 acres of invasive weeds removal (including Med sage, musk thistle, and Canadian thistle), 1 mile of fence repair, and 20 miles of winter trails upkeep. They also assisted forest staff with riparian restoration, aspen restoration, recreation site vegetation management, and archeology surveys.

Here are a few photos of the YCC at work in the Lakeview Stewardship Landscape in 2017:

"I liked getting out of my comfort zone and trying something new"

"what I like about summer was doing the trails and hiking through the Fores. I didn't like digging up plants"

"Being an assistant crew lead gave me experiences in leading, which will help me with future jobs"

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 Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2017)	**Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)**
FY 2017	61,199.7*
FY12	17,166 Acres
FY13	6,378 Acres
FY14	20,523 Acres
FY15	15,076 Acres
FY16	12,143 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?

*The reported acreage (sum of gPAS accomplishment acres) is too high to represent unique footprint acres. Footprint acres were calculated using the worksheet provided by CFLR Coordinator Michael Ward from the Bitterroot National Forest. 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. As calculated, the number of unique footprint acres for 2017 is 20,631.5.

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).*

10. *Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments*

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	pending	1,500	50,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	pending	570	130,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	pending	5	50,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	pending	15,000	50,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	pending	15	100,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	0	0
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	N/A	0	0
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	pending	30,000	500,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	N/A	Possible when biofuels plant is constructed	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	pending	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	pending	15,000	130,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	pending	20	50,000

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	pending	4,000	250,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	pending	5,000	350,000

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):*

Two additional important accomplishments are not covered in planned FY19 table above but will yield long-term results if funded, including: Monitoring of impacts and accomplishments in the CFLR landscape $200,000, and LiDAR (Light Direction and Ranging) data collection to inform future management decisions and track changes on the landscape $280,000. These are investments in the future and do not immediately translate into a Performance Measure metric but are equally important as they are the fiscally responsible option of land managers using current technology.

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.*

Lakeview Stewardship Group Member List, November 2017

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

13. ***Did your 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 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 2017, and plan to increase this collaboration next year.

The Fremont-Winema National Forest has benefitted from competing for, and having been awarded additional supplemental Hazardous Fuels funds and Joint Chiefs funds in collaboration with our partners including ODF, OSU, and NRCS. These funds have supplemented our efforts and enabled expanded outputs that cross ownership boundaries and are providing an economic benefit to the rural economy.

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. Outreach opportunities have been taken when available, as mentioned above in section 4.

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): ACTING JACK K. COMISH

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): _____

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