CFLR Project (Name/Number): Lakeview Stewardship Project
National Forest(s): Fremont-Winema National Forest

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY19 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019
CFLN1619	$1,166,809

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the FMMI CFLRP 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 2019
NFWF1619	$965,180

This value (aka "core funds" "in lieu of 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 2019
FNHF4519 (Joint Chiefs)	$1,449,000*
FNWF4519 (Joint Chiefs	$50,750*
H6L3GJ19 (BAER)	$7,345*
NFHF0219	$570,517*
NFRG0219	$18,848*
NFRW0219	$21,964*
NFTM0219	$291,934*
NFVW0219	$4,030*
NFWF0219	$43,187**
RTRT0219	$117,408*

This amount should match the amount of matching funds in the FMMI CFLRP 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.
* Totals do not appear in the Agency database of record.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019
NFXN	$40,000

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 FMMI CFLRP 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 the WIT database.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019
Northwest Youth Corp	$51,999
Step Up Youth Crew	$8,431
Lake County Resources Initiative	$49,347
University of Oregon	$6,796
Lake County Cooperative Weed Management Area	$54,827
Oregon Department of Forestry Federal Forest Restoration	$16,000
High Desert Rangeland Fire Protection Association	$9,469

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project on NFS lands. 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 FY19)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY19	$81,280

Revised non-monetary credit limits 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. Information for contracts awarded prior to FY19 were captured in previous annual reports.

b. Please fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2019. Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Dry forest restoration on private lands	Private lands within the North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health Project	$531,913	Partner	NRCS Joint Chiefs Funding
Dry forest restoration on private lands	Private lands within the North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health Project	$40,000	Forest Service	RAC Title II
Fact sheet, video, newsletter, and prescribed fire workshop	For private landowner outreach and education in the North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health and Thomas Creek All Lands Project	$50,000	Partner	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) Stakeholder
Private land mapping and inventory	Private lands within the Thomas Creek All Lands Project Area	$51,150	Partner	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) Technical Assistance
Private land mapping and inventory	Private lands within the Thomas Creek All Lands Project Area	$50,000	Forest Service	Base funding

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape if needed:
CFLR funding has been effectively used to leverage other grant funding for work on both Forest Service and private lands within the North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health Project Area, including Joint Chiefs funding. In total, approximately $4 million was gained for forest restoration on private lands and $5 million for federal lands. To date, thinning has been implemented on approximately 21,292 acres of private and 15,249 acres of federal land within the project area using all available funding sources (see Map 1 below).

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***.

FY2019 Overview

FY19 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	**Acres**
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	4,127 acres
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	2,604 acres
Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	1 ignition totaling 107 acres
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition	0
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	12,336 acres

Please provide a narrative overview of treatments completed in FY19, including data on whether your project has expanded the pace and/or scale of treatments over time, and if so, how you've accomplished that – what were the key enabling factors? **How was this area prioritized for treatment?** What kinds of information, input, and/or analyses were used to prioritize? Please provide a summary or links to any quantitative analyses completed.

In 2014, the Fremont-Winema National Forest developed an Accelerated Restoration and Priority Landscape document to help support and guide decisions at the Forest and local level. This process delineated large landscapes (generally >100,000 acres) and prioritized them based on the following variables: Regional and National priorities (i.e. Watershed Condition Framework, Terrestrial Restoration and Conservation Strategy, Oregon Conservation Strategy, and R6 Aquatic Restoration Strategy), past management, large tree structure, Wildland Urban Interface, crown fire potential, and landscape fire opportunities. Landscapes were then prioritized as high, moderate, or low. This has guided the NEPA planning and implementation of projects within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP.

The Klamath Lake Forest Health Partnership (KLFHP) then used the Fremont-Winema NEPA priority landscapes to guide the priority and selection of cross-boundary landscape-scale restoration projects within Lake and Klamath Counties. The KLFHP is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization in South Central Oregon with a mission to "facilitate restoration projects on public and private forestland in Klamath and Lake Counties through education, outreach, and diverse partnerships." Partners within the KLFHP conducted a risk assessment of all private lands within the counties to determine the focus for cross-boundary restoration. A variety of risk rating criteria include: land ownership, broad vegetation classes, fire history, communities at risk identified in the Community Wildfire Protection Plans and the Oregon State Communities at Risk Project, and personal knowledge of the landowners and communities. Based on this risk assessment, the North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health Project (located within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP) was selected in 2016 as a priority for focused restoration and shared stewardship across public and private land.

In 2019, the KLFHP selected the Thomas Creek All Lands Project as the second focused landscape-scale cross-boundary restoration project in Lake County. This landscape is also within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP and immediately adjacent to the North Warner Project. Similar to the North Warner Project, it was selected because it included the NEPA-ready USFS Thomas Creek Landscape Restoration Project, and there was extensive aquatic restoration already completed on both public and private lands. With OWEB and USFS funding, a student crew completed a private land mapping and inventory effort on 48,565 acres of private land (175 landowners) with a goal to inform priorities and land management planning for each landowner. The Thomas Creek Project is at the beginning phases of planning for upland dry forest restoration, while the North Warner Project is moving into the maintenance stage with the use of prescribed fire. These two KLFHP focused landscapes are now building upon each other, while increasing the geographic area of forest restoration, wildfire risk reduction, improvements in aquatic and wildlife habitat, and overall resiliency (see Map 2 below).

- **Please tell us whether these treatments were in "high or very high wildfire hazard area"** from the "wildfire hazard potential map" (https://www.firelab.org/project/wildfire-hazard-potential)

  Most of the treatments within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP are in the "high" to "moderate" wildfire hazard areas, according to the national wildfire hazard potential map. Approximately 76% of the treatments were located in WUI as identified in the Lake County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

- **What have you learned** about the interaction between treatment prioritization, scale, and cost reduction? What didn't work? Please provide data and further context here.

  When all partners agree to the priority of focused landscapes and shared stewardship of that landscape, it is much easier to obtain support and funding. The North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health and Thomas Creek All Lands Projects are a great example. The partners are working together from planning through implementation to restore this landscape across ownership boundaries. With grant funding, the KLFHP was able to complete a mapping and inventory of 80,565 of private lands for 100+ landowners. Each vegetation association was delineated and assessed to evaluate 1) risk of disturbance, 2) recommendations for forest health treatments, 3) priority for treatment, and 4) funding needs within the larger landscape, beneficial for private landowners to determine forest management treatment options and/or to develop forest management plans for their property. Data was also collected for riparian, juniper, and invasive vegetation. The inventory of private land allowed partners to prioritize stands for treatment based upon density of conifers, surface fuel loading, and relative risk of disturbance. The partners worked together to assess the condition and priority for treatments.

  This data was then used to obtain funding from a variety of sources. The partners have used CFLR funding to leverage funding for dry forest restoration totaling approximately $4 million for private lands and $5 million for federal lands. To date, approximately 21,292 acres of private and 15,249 acres of federal land dry forest restoration have been completed within the North Warner Multi-Ownership Project area (see map 1 below), and the partners are currently working together to prepare for cross-boundary prescribed fire. Currently, the focus is to burn existing slash piles on federal and private land. The partners held a workshop on Nov. 5, 2018 to provide assistance and education for private landowners on how to safely and effectively burn slash piles.

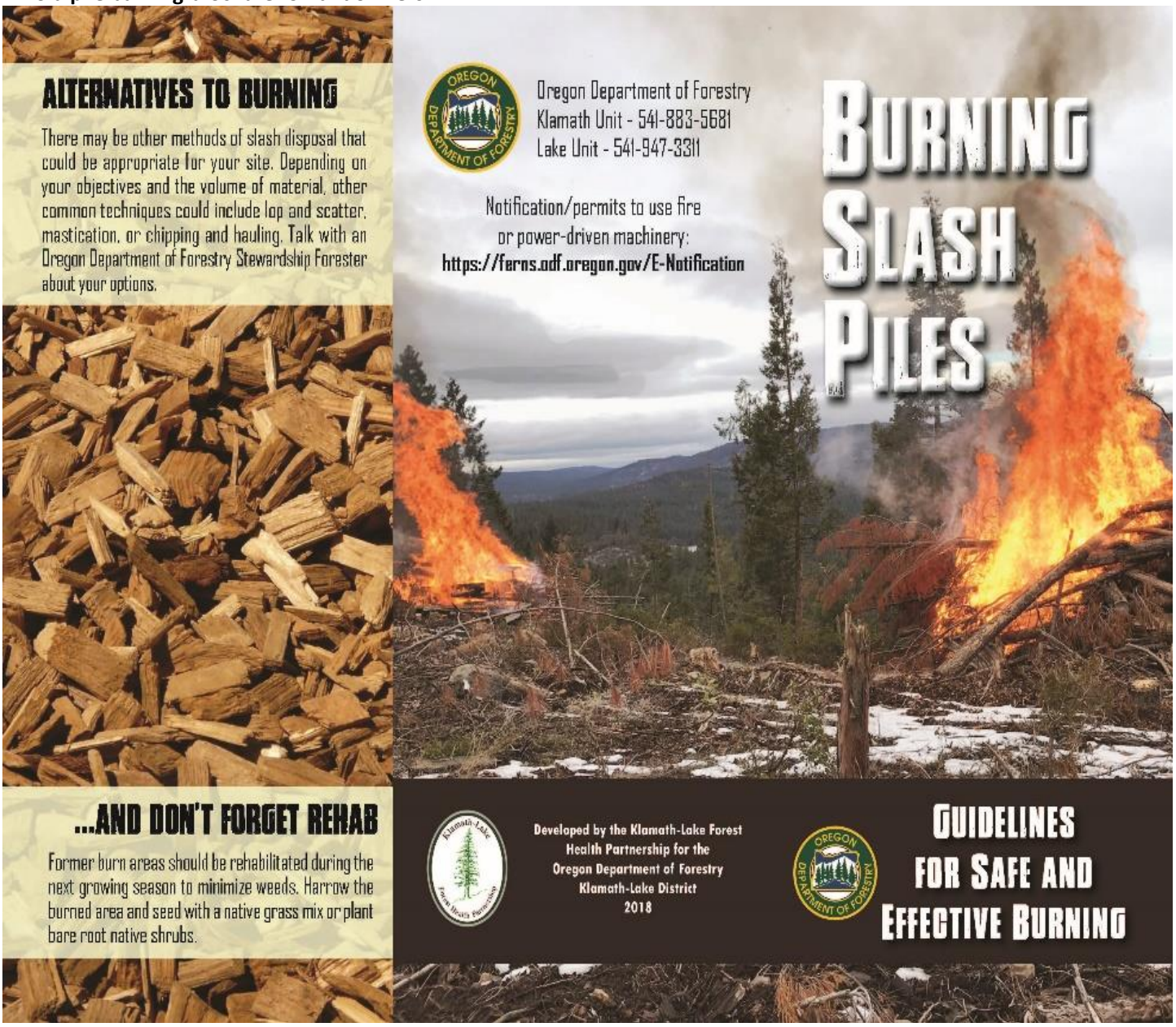
  There are future plans to hold a similar workshop on prescribed fire for private landowners and to implement cross-boundary prescribed fire to maintain restoration treatments and to reintroduce low-intensity fire. The shared stewardship approach -- 1) setting priorities at the County and project scale, 2) assessing and mapping current conditions across public and private land, 3) prioritizing treatments within a focused landscape, and 4) implementing cross-boundary -- has resulted in additional funding, acres treated, and increased scale of dry forest restoration.

  With increased restoration occurring in the same landscape, this also presents the opportunity for new markets for wood utilization and lowers the cost per acre of most treatments. We have also learned that some of the higher priority treatment areas may have a reduction in scale and an increase in cost because they are closer to communities, WUI areas, infrastructure, etc., where smoke can be a determining factor in size of treatment.

  There are incredible opportunities to work together between agencies, partners, and private landowners to increase the use of fire on the landscape. Extensive thinning across public and private lands will set the stage for introducing fire as an ecological process and maintaining the thinning treatments in the short- and long-term. There is a short- and long- term prescribed fire strategy in place for the North Warner Project area that outlines potential prescribed fire boundaries and the recommended frequency of fire of every 10-20 years, and partners are working to develop landscape prescribed burn plans and the necessary agreements that allow for prescribed fire across public and private lands.

Please provide visuals if available, including maps of the landscape and hazardous fuels treatments completed, before and after photos, and/or graphics from fire regime restoration analysis completed locally. You may copy and paste these below or provide a link to a website with these visuals.

Trifold pile burning brochure for landowners



BUILD

Proper slash pile construction and siting is important to set the stage for safe and complete burning.

Build high and tight - Minimize pile size by harvesting firewood. Create piles that are as tall as they are wide, minimizing air space within the pile.

Keep it clean and dry - Keep dirt and all non-vegetative material out of the piles to ensure complete consumption. Covering ⅓ of the pile with 4mil plastic may help keep material dry for lighting.

Note the surroundings - Locate piles so that there are no overhanging branches or power lines. Piles should have an enlarged footprint cleared of all flammable vegetation to reduce the risk of the fire spreading. Avoid placing piles near live trees or structures.

BEFORE

In the days and hours leading up to burning, assess environmental conditions and check local restrictions.

Check the forecast - Never burn on dry or very windy days. Burning in damp conditions or when there is adequate snow cover (4"-6") will minimize risk of the fire spreading. A light breeze (<10mph) can help with smoke dispersal.

Follow notifications and regulations -

» Call your local fire department during the week to verify burning is permitted and to notify them of the time and location of your burn.

» Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) requires permits for Power Driven Machinery (PDM's) and for all landowners burning forest land debris. Apply online at https://terms.odf.oregon.gov/E-Notification

» A call to your ODF unit office is helpful for other notifications and to understand Smoke Management Guidelines.

» Useful resources include:
www.klamathair.org
www.oregon.gov/ODF/Fire/pages/Burn.aspx

BURN

When you are ready to burn, timing, techniques, and tending are critical to safely accomplish disposal objectives.

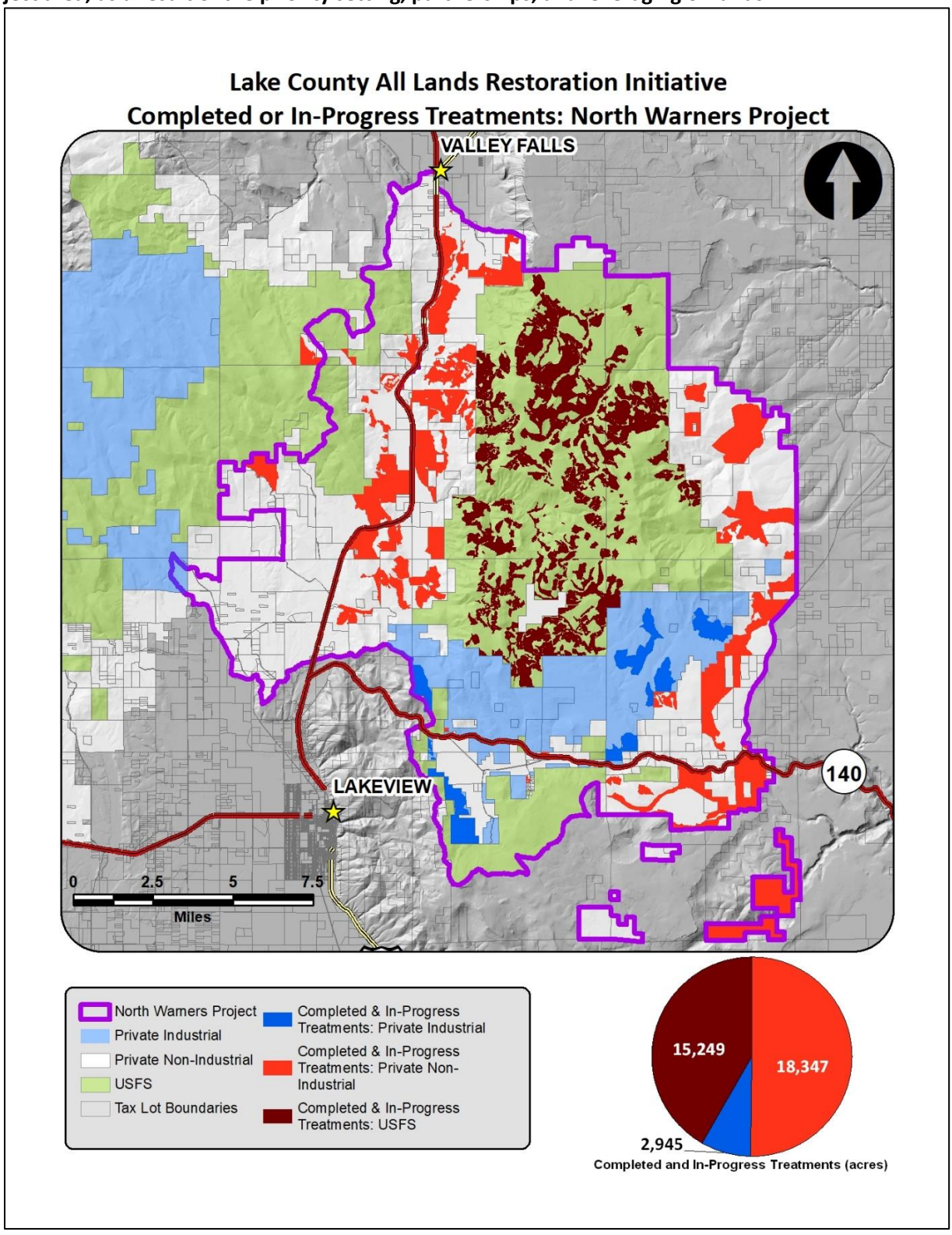
Time your burn - Burn only as much as you can safely complete in your permitted burn window, and only as long as good conditions persist.

Grab your tools - A shovel and Pulaski should be readily available at all burn sites. Consider if a water source is needed.

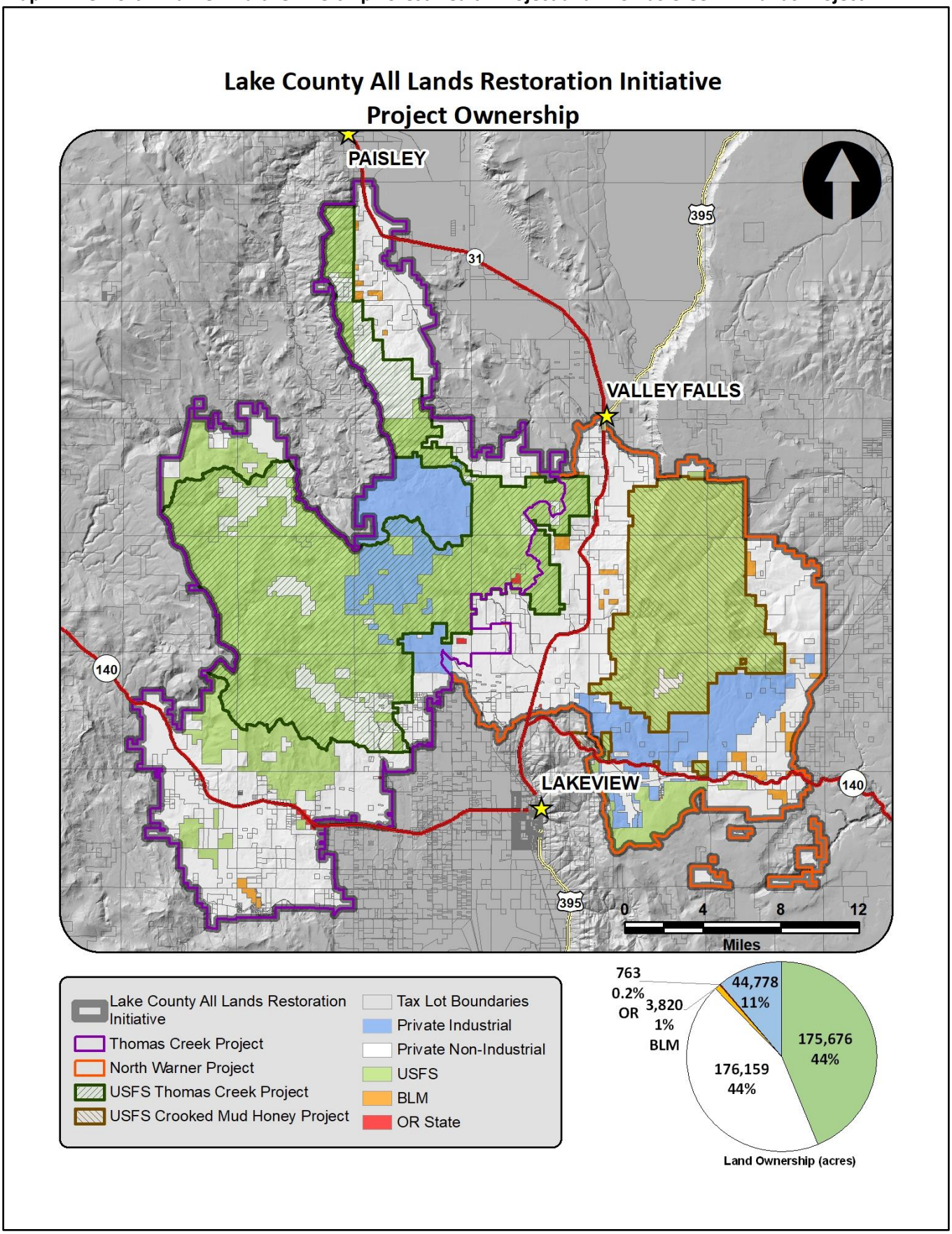
Light your piles - Use a propane weed burner, drip torch, or other controlled ignition source. Start on the downwind side and try to light all sides. Only light as many piles as you can see and manage at one time.

Tend to the end - Stir and drown embers until the fire is dead out. Recheck burn areas for several weeks or months for any signs of heat or smoke. Revisit areas in the spring to look for smoldering spots that could reignite.

Map 1: The scale of implementation on public and private lands within the North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health Project area, as a result of the priority setting, partnerships, and leveraging of funds



Map 2: The North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health Project and Thomas Creek All Lands Project



Expenditures

Category	**$**
FY2019 Wildfire Preparedness[1]	$2,727,750
FY2019 Wildfire Suppression[2]	$96,000
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	$100,000
FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	$621,843
FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	$1,621,906

How may the treatments that were implemented contribute to reducing fire costs? If you have seen a reduction in fire suppression costs over time, please include that here.

Treatments that have been implemented will lead to reducing fire suppression costs by reducing the resistance to control. There were no large fires within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR project area in 2019. However, in previous years where treatments that have occurred intersected with wildfires, we have seen fire behaviors reduced which has contributed to a reduction in effort and resources needed to facilitate control of the fire. The places where treatments occurred were the areas that allowed the fire fighters to have a high probability of success with their containment options.

Have there been any assessments or reports conducted within your CFLRP landscape that provide information on cost reduction, cost avoidance, and/or other cost related data as it relates to fuels treatment and fires? If so, please summarize or provide links here:

There have not been any assessments or reports at this time that have been conducted within the CFLN landscape in regards to cost reduction, cost avoidance, etc.

When a wildfire interacts with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary:
As noted in the 2018 CFLR Report, the FTEM report for the Watson Creek Fire from 2018 was not completed. This report can now be found in IFTDSS.

In 2019, the Dairy Creek Fire was a natural ignition that was managed for resource benefit totaling 107 acres. An FTEM report is completed for the Dairy Creek Fire and results indicate that 87 acres of the fire had previously been mechanically treated within the Deuce Pilot Project. The treatments were strategically located and effective in controlling and managing the fire, reducing spread, reducing fire behavior, and keeping flame lengths less than 4 feet. This treatment allowed fire fighters to successfully manage the fire for resource benefit.

When a wildfire occurs within the CFLR landscape on an area planned for treatment but not yet treated:

There were no large wildfires within the CFLR landscape in 2019 that affected areas planned for treatment. The small 107 acre Dairy Fire was within an area planned for prescribed burning in 2019. The fire was managed with results similar to prescribed burning.

[1] Include base salaries, training, and resource costs borne by the unit(s) that sponsors the CFLRP project. If costs are directly applicable to the project landscape, describe full costs. If costs are borne at the unit level(s), describe what proportions of the costs apply to the project landscape. This may be as simple as Total Costs X (Landscape Acres/Unit Acres).
[2] Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape. Describe acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack. Describe acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape. Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.

Please include acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack and acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape, and costs.

In 2019, there were 12 fires that burned within the project area and contained at a very small scale (<0.2 acres) using initial attack. With an estimated preparedness budget of $2,727,750 and suppression budget of $96,000, all 12 fires were contained at a small size. One natural ignition was managed for resource benefit totaling 107 acres and costing approximately $100,000. This fire was located within an area that was mechanically treated and scheduled for prescribed burning.

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," which is defined as Lake County for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP. Only funding that went to contractors located within this impact area were included in the calculations. It was estimated that 10% of the CFLN funds and 5% of the total funds (CFLR and matching) were used to fund contractors from Lake County for service work project activities such as invasive plant treatments or monitoring. Contracting funds that were expended on contracts that went to firms outside the impact area contribute to leakage from the local economy. Thirty-six percent (36%) of the CFLR funds were used for Forest Service personnel related to implementing projects and monitoring. Commercial forest product activities considered in the TREAT analysis consisted of 24,593 CCF harvested from the National Forest in the CFLR landscape in FY19, and all the saw timber was processed locally at the Collins Pine Sawmill.

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO funding):

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	27	32	2,294,523	2,663,940
Forest and watershed restoration component	2	2	15,236	24,371
Mill processing component	30	49	1,835,618	2,632,398
Implementation and monitoring	15	17	538,705	601,476
Other Project Activities	2	2	58,868	68,400
TOTALS:	**76**	**103**	**4,742,950**	**5,990,585**

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO and matching funding):

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	27	32	2,294,523	2,663,940
Forest and watershed restoration component	3	3	19,968	31,940
Mill processing component	30	49	1,835,618	2,632,398
Implementation and monitoring	31	37	1,310,573	1,463,285
Other Project Activities	2	2	58,148	67,563
TOTALS:	**93**	**123**	**5,518,829**	**6,859,126**

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)**
# Cross-institutional agreements/policies	The National Cohesive Wildfire Fire Management Strategy includes the objective to "restore and maintain landscapes, such that landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire-related disturbances in accordance with management objectives." The North Warner Multi-Ownership Forest Health and Thomas Creek All Lands Projects (located within the Lakeview CFLRP) are landscape level projects involving 100+ private landowners, 8 federal, state, and county agencies, and 7 non-governmental partners. The goal of the partnership is to collaborate across ownership boundaries to implement forest health treatments with a goal of creating a seamless, healthy forest landscape resilient to natural disturbance. The partners have used CFLR funding to leverage funding for dry forest restoration totaling approximately $4 million for private lands and $5 million for federal lands. To date, approximately 21,292 acres of private and 15,249 acres of federal land are completed. Key partners have worked closely to provide the resources for private landowners to manage their properties based upon the landowner's objectives. With the integration of resources, the partners have been successful in finding opportunities to implement private land treatments concurrently with adjacent federal timber sales or prescribed fire. The partners are also maximizing use of all authorities, agreements, and understandings to increase pace and scale of restoration within the project area. There are currently agreements being utilized within the project including: 1) a Good Neighbor Authority Agreement between USFS and ODF for forestry services, 2) multiple participating agreements between agencies and organizations, and 3) a cooperative agreement between the NRCS and ODF that allows ODF to provide technical forestry assistance to implement the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP).	More information on the partnership and the North Warner project can be found: KLFHP website at: https://www.klfhp.org/northwarner/ The process for planning and implementing landscape-scale cross-boundary restoration was published in Oct. 2018. This includes details in a case study for the North Warner Project (Chapter 11 p. 40-46). https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw707
Relationship building/ collaborative work	The 2014/2015 social-economic report for the Lakeview CFLRP notes that: "Partner agreements with state, local, and non-profit organizations provided significant contributions to CFLR projects through both contributed funds and in-kind donations. These organizations have leveraged funds to support CFLR projects and have assisted in project implementation and monitoring activities to support CFLR goals. These funds and in-kind contributions, in combination with Forest Service direct and matching funds, make up the total funding for the first four years of the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR project."	2014/2105 Social-Economic Report for the Lakeview CFLR Project. https://ewp.uoregon.edu/sites/ewp.uoregon.edu/files/WP_83.pdf

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Project partnership composition	The effectiveness of the Lakeview CFLR and Joint Chiefs projects stems from the partners involved in both the Lakeview Stewardship Group (LSG) and the KLFHP. This project is located within the Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit. The Forest Service (FS) works in cooperation with the LSG, a 20-year-old collaboration of conservationists, timber industry workers, local government officials, and other civic leaders. The LSG works very closely with the partners to ensure this project achieves the goals identified in the Lakeview Stewardship Group Long Range Strategy for the Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit. KLFHP formed in 1995, is an interagency and landowner collaborative organization with a mission to facilitate restoration projects on public and private forestland in Klamath and Lake Counties through education, outreach, and diverse partnerships. The KLFHP, which includes private landowners, university, federal, state, and county agencies, and non-governmental partners, is actively supporting this project through landowner outreach, education and the pursuit of funding to support restoration on private land. Key partners include Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon State University Extension, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Fremont-Winema National Forest, Lake County Watershed Council, and several private landowners.	Lakeview Stewardship Group Long Range Strategy https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5356799.pdf Klamath-Lake Forest Health Partnership – klfhp.org
Economic dependency/sectors impacted/expanding market development	The population of Lake County has economic and social conditions that differ in several ways from the statewide averages. The County has an older population, higher unemployment, and a greater percentage of residents in poverty. The forest health treatments associated with Lakeview CFLRP and North Warner Joint Chiefs have resulted in local contracts and jobs in the woods and at the mill. Secondary benefits include contractors' expenditures in the rural community of Lakeview such as hotels, gas, groceries, etc. and educational benefits of the Lake County School District. This is reflected in the TREAT analysis which reflects a total of 123 direct and indirect jobs resulting from the funding dedicated to this project. In the rural community of Lakeview, this is a significant impact to the local economy. In addition, there is only one mill remaining in Lake County. This mill is critical to our ability to implement forest restoration. Through outreach and education with private landowners and funding through CFLR and Joint Chiefs, the project has resulted in a continued supply of wood to the local mill from federal and private lands. This increase in wood is extremely beneficial to the local economy. Another important highlight is that Red Rock Biofuels broke ground in Lakeview in 2018, which will open up new opportunities for biomass utilization on private land starting in 2020.	2012/2013 and 2014/2105 Social-Economic Reports for the Lakeview CFLR Project. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3848988.pdf https://ewp.uoregon.edu/sites/ewp.uoregon.edu/files/WP_83.pdf

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process.**

Background

The LSG formed in 1998 to examine the policies tied to the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit (Unit) and to improve management of the unit. In 2005, the LSG completed a long-range management strategy for the Unit developed with the assistance of the Forest Service. The Fremont-Winema National Forest is currently implementing this strategy. The Long-Range Strategy for the Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit (Strategy) is the guiding document for the decades-long collaborative effort to help restore the ecological health of the Unit and provide economic and social benefits for the local community. The Strategy is a common vision and set of goals and objectives developed by the LSG and adopted by the U.S. Forest Service. Originally released in November 2005, the Strategy received an update in 2010 and again in 2011. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5356799.pdf

In 2002, the LSG developed the Biophysical Monitoring Project. The project was designed to answer questions about current conditions and effects of management within the Unit. Hundreds of permanent-plot transects were established in areas identified as characteristic of the general landscape. These baseline transects were designed to be used as controls in future studies and as indicators of change.

The Lakeview Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Project was selected for funding in 2012. Multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability are required to assess the positive or negative ecological, social, and economic effects of implementing projects. To meet this requirement, the LSG developed the Lakeview CFLRP Monitoring Plan that outlines a monitoring strategy for this landscape, while building on the existing monitoring efforts described above that began in 2002. With this incredible dataset, there is an opportunity to summarize and report on the 15 years of data, to answer the questions identified in the Lakeview CFLRP Monitoring Plan, and to allow for adaptive management within the Unit. https://ewp.uoregon.edu/sites/ewp.uoregon.edu/files/WP_60.pdf

Hiring of Data Analyst

In 2018, LCRI hired a data analyst to focus on storage of data, analysis of data, and writing of a Lakeview Stewardship Project CFLR Monitoring report to be completed in 2021 after the 10 year period. In 2019, the data analysis went through the entire Access database in order to understand the scope of the data and how it was organized. All of the data was quality-checked between the existing databases (both Access and FFI) against the field data sheets. The data collection process was also improved and a plan was developed for sharing the data publicly. The data analysis also worked with the crew to develop a process to collect data on tablets and store data to the cloud. An app was written that automatically converts spreadsheets exported from FFI to Access database-compatible format. Electronic data collection and the FFI conversion app should minimize the amount of errors in the data, and streamline the data entry process for the crew. An ArcGIS Online account has been created to share the data in a spatial format, but the Access and FFI databases will continue to be maintained. Lastly, a resiliency study was also designed which examines how productive capacity can be incorporated into restoration silviculture.

2018 Field Season

The Lake County Resources Initiative (LCRI) oversees the monitoring program for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP. The Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Team (CBMT) is a student crew comprised of 10 members, of which 4 had been on the crew for 5+ years. There is also a new data analyst (above) who is a post graduate student. The monitoring crew monitored 89, 1 acre sites and 650, 1/50th acre sites. In addition 18 sites were converted from old sites (3, 1/10 acre sites) to 1 acre FireMon sites. Of the 89 sites, 16 were new sites established this summer and 73 were revisits of old sites.

The efforts this summer were focused on:

1. Establishing more pre-harvest sites around the Cottonwood Meadow area in the Thomas Creek Thinning project area.
2. Evaluating the rate of ponderosa pine regeneration in post-harvest sites in the North Warners.

3. Determining the density of ponderosa pine regeneration 15 years after 4 severe wildfires, parts of which were replanted following salvage, and other parts of which were not planted or salvaged.
4. Resurveying steep slope logging sites where prescribed burns took place within the last year.
5. Revisiting sites in the Coffeepot Flat area where the Watson Creek Fire burned last summer/fall to determine if past management practices had impacted the spread of the fire.
6. Using multispectral drones to evaluate burn patterns in the Watson Creek Fire area and to count ponderosa pine seedlings in harvested and burn sites.
7. Determine rates of suckering in aspen sites in the North Warners where conifer harvest occurred in the last 2 years.
8. Improving the search ability and ease of use of data on the LCRI/CBMT web site.

Ponderosa pine regeneration in areas harvested 3 years ago: The CBMT has noted a lack of ponderosa pine regeneration on harvested areas in the North Warners that are still overstocked with large pine following harvest (BA>90 and mostly pine >21" DBH). These large trees are evenly spaced and are shading a large percent of the site throughout the day. The CBMT conducted regeneration surveys through 1800 acres of the LiL timber sale, harvested 3 years previously. Around 300 1/50 acre plots were surveyed finding less than 5% of the sites had seedlings and of those that did, the seedlings (defined as less than breast height) were either old (suppressed and older than 15 years), or in a clump of seedlings on the plot; few of which will survive. Healthy saplings were missing from almost all sites.

Conifer regeneration in wildfire sites that burned severely 15 to 18 years ago: The CBMT visited four wildfire sites (Grizzley, Winter Rim, South Warner, and Grassy Fires) that burned 15+ years ago and that burned high severity. These sites were also visited 5 and 10 years after the fires. Areas that were salvage logged were also been replanted. These salvaged areas have around 30 to 60 trees per acre, most around 10 years old. These trees are emerging from the Ceanothus shrub. Areas that were not harvested post fire, had averages of less than 10 trees per acre. Most of these trees are in openings around Ceanothus shrub. This ongoing study is consistently showing that natural regeneration of conifers in severely burned areas is seldom occurring. A drone was flown to see if regeneration could be calculated accurately, without having to traverse the dense, tall Ceanothus brush fields. Analysis and more ground truthing indicates this is a good use of drones. We will fly more areas next year and ground truth them to verify drone use for regeneration studies.

Response of steep slope logging to prescribed burning: This study took place on several sites along the Elder Creek, Dairy Creek, and Coffeepot Watersheds on the Paisley Ranger District. Sites were established pre-harvest on slopes >35% 4-7 years ago. Most sites are >45 degrees. Ten sites were visited: 3 following prescribed fire in the Deuce Pilot project and 7 following the Watson Wildfire last fall (2018). One of the sites in the Deuce Pilot area burned extremely hot and killed all remaining trees, likely due to the heavy fuel loading still on the forest floor. The area had been extremely dense pre-harvest and following harvest the abundant woody debris had been slash piled to reduce the amount of wood on the forest floor. These slash piles were burned last year, 3 years following piling. The large trees left had all ladder fuels removed and had little vegetation around their trunks. The prescribed fire was set while there was snow on the ground. The majority (20 – 40 acres) of the area burned as predicted, with low intensity ground fire. However, the fire jumped into the crowns in the site where the forwarder harvester had demonstrated its abilities to the LSG tour group and killed all trees on about 3 acres. This was the area had the highest tree stocking pre-harvest and had more wood left on the ground post-harvest. Burning of the site was even delayed one year, due to concern over the lack decomposition in the wood still on the ground.

Seven steep slope logging sites were burned in the Watson Creek Wildfire. Six of the sites survived the fire with fire scorching up to 15 feet, but no mortality. One site had 60% mortality. It was directly above a meadow site which had an abundance of fir/pine saplings and small trees, with a few overstory pine. All of the trees in the meadow were killed. The intensity of the fire decreased as it moved up the steep slope, but still managed to kill about half of the trees on the steep slope. By the time the fire was about 2/3 of the way up the slope it had dropped back to the forest floor.

There had been a lot of concern over the impact of fire on steep slope soils and subsequent erosion. A full year after the Watson Creek Wildfire, and following record breaking snowfall, we found only isolated cases of minimal erosion, which were associated with ground disturbance. The cases of erosion that were significant, occurred not on steep slopes, but along streams where wildfire had burned up the ground vegetation. The most serious of these was McComb Creek where 100% of all vegetation had been burned.

Watson Creek Wildfire:

The Watson Creek wildfire occurred in the late summer and fall of 2018. It began along Watson creek in the Upper Chewaucan and burned down the drainages of Dog Creek, Coffeepot Creek, and Elder Creek. There were over 40 established sites that the fire burned through. We revisited 38 of these sites to determine if management in the past 10 years had impacted the behavior of the fire. We found that the wildfire "laid down" in 26 of the 38 sites; going from crown type fires to ground fires as it burned through the thinned sites. Two sites were thinned with fire in the past 2 years. In both of these sites the fire reduced in intensity, returning to the ground. In six of the sites, past treatments appeared to have little effect on the intensity of the fire as it continued to burn through them, killing all vegetation and trees, most >21". These four sites were, however, in the same general area, and were surrounded by private property that burned severely.

Two sites were untreated old growth stands at the edge of Coffeepot meadow. These sites were very dense with old growth trees (BA>200) with encroaching lodgepole pine scattered through the stand and acting as ladder fuels. The area experienced a mountain pine beetle infestation in some of the larger lodgeple pine. This area burned very hot, with scorch marks reaching the 60 – 80 feet level and in many cases with no needles left in the canopy. It is suspected that the dead lodgepole pine played a major role in creating this intense fire, as well as the density of the large old growth ponderosa pine. Soils were burned to an average of 3.5 inches deep, indicating an extremely intense ground fire as well as crown fire. This area seems to indicate a need to manage decadent old growth stands to increase their resiliency. The fire returned to the ground in surrounding treated areas, doing minimal damage.

The most devastated area we visited in the Watson Creek Fire was along McComb Creek. The riparian and surrounding areas from the headwaters to the valley floor of this creek were burned with high intensity. This dense old growth area, visited and prized by the Lakeview Stewardship Group, burned completely, leaving no obvious vegetation, including trees in the riparian area. The CBMT did document 2 areas with several large aspen trees that had completely shaded conifers. Since there were aspen here in the past, it is possible that aspen will return and that McComb Creek may recover as a significant aspen stand.

Conifer Thinning in Aspen and Suckering Response:

During the recent Crooked Mud Honey Project (last 3 years) in the North Warners many aspen stands had conifers removed. The CBMT established 6 new aspen study sites and revisited 2 older sites that were not entered for harvest and used as controls. The major focus of this year's data was the response of aspen suckering to conifer removal. All sites had more than 10 conifers removed in each 1/10 acre site. Ages of suckers were tallied in categories of 0 (this year emergence) to 4 years of age. Saplings were also placed in height categories so that recruitment into subsequent growth/age classes could be analyzed for recruitment. Results indicated that some recruitment did occur before the stand had conifers removed, but that following conifer removal, the number of suckers increased significantly (2 - 4 fold increase). This data will be combined with past aspen suckering and stand characteristics to determine the effect that conifer removal is having, long term, in aspen stands.

6. FY 2019 Agency performance measure accomplishments:

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2,604	~$1,283,080
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	721.8	~$216,358
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	4*	~$28,196
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	18,745	~$369,262
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	28.6*	~$171,810
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	*NA*	
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	7.75*	~$55,213
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2,345	unknown
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	25,731*	unknown
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	26,166	~$516,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	5,757	~$112,817
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	9,004	~$357,254
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	4,127*	unknown

Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.
* Not entered in the database of record, but accomplished with CFLN funding.

7. **FY 2019 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report.

North Warner Aspen, Meadow, and Shrub-steppe Restoration

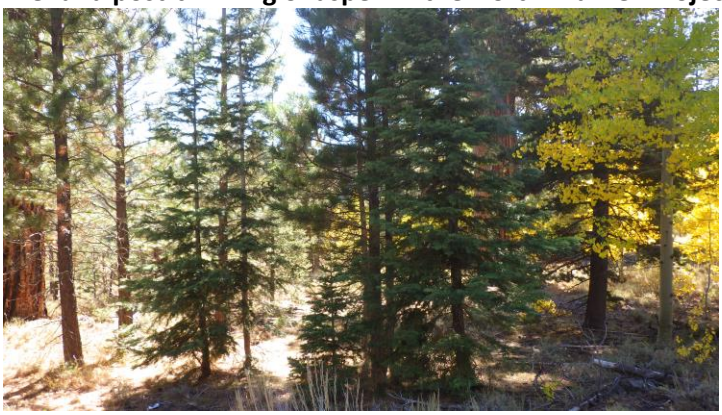
Restoring aspen, meadow, and sage steppe habitats benefits numerous wildlife species with over 100 species in aspen/meadow habitats and over 300 species in sage-steppe habitats. In particular, treatments enhancing sage-steppe habitat improve habitat for sage-grouse who have known lek and breeding areas along the eastern edge of the project boundary. Aspen and meadow restoration benefit mule deer and elk, with the Warner Unit being below ODFW management objectives and a priority unit for restoration efforts. These projects are part of a large landscape scale restoration effort with adjacent private land restoration treatments within the North Warner Multi Ownership Forest Health Project.

The objectives of the North Warner Aspen Meadow Project were to remove encroaching conifer from aspen, meadow, and shrub steppe habitats within the Crooked Mud Honey Project Area, including the Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA). Treatments included cutting all conifer up to 12 inches and all juniper up to 21 inches within and around aspen and meadow habitats, and all juniper up to 21 inches within shrub-steppe habitat in the IRA. All cut material up to eight inches outside the IRA was hand piled. In FY19, *581* acres of aspen and *312* acres of meadow were treated for a total of *893* acres. Between 2016 and 2019, *2,577* acres of aspen, meadow and shrub steppe have been treated within the project area.

Over eight weeks, Northwest Youth Corps (NYC) completed approximately *24* of the *893* acres in the Mud Creek area using an adult (19-26 years old) saw crew of approximately 3-5 members with a crew leader. Northwest Youth Corps offers a challenging education and job-training experience that helps youth and young adults from diverse backgrounds develop the skills they need to lead full and productive lives. Based on our long-standing partnership with NYC and the

challenging nature of conifer encroachment thinning in these habitats, additional saw crews were sent to the Mud Creek unit early in the season at no additional cost for saw training. NYC used the Mud Creek unit for their training area for several of their saw crews around the Pacific Northwest.

Pre- and post-thinning of aspen in the North Warner Project



Pre-thinning

Post-thinning

Invasives: The Forest Service works collaboratively with the Lake County Cooperative Weed Management Area (LCCWMA) on existing projects, which in addition to invasive weed management on NFS land, includes adjacent private landowners within the CFLR unit. 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, or when possible, eradication of known invasive plant populations, surveying for new invasive plant sites, and restoring treated areas. Currently, a large portion of invasive plant treatments occur along major access roads into the forest. The additional funds provided through CFLRP allow continued treatment of existing sites and initiated treatments on other inventoried or new sites.

In 2019, 642.8 acres were treated on National Forest System lands with CFLR funds. These acres were treated with a combination of manual control (241.9 acres, 213 sites) and herbicide treatments (400.9 acres, 250 sites). The Youth Conservation Corp crew assisted with manual treatments in various locations throughout the project area. During 2019, we also utilized the personnel agreement with the BLM, where the Forest Service provided funds for one BLM employee to work on NFS lands. With the addition of the USFS matching funds, another 535.8 acres were treated manually, and another 166 acres were treated with herbicide. Using all funding sources within the CFLR Project Area, an additional 585 sites were found to be inactive (93.6 acres), 40 sites were eradicated (4.1 acres), and 157 sites have been inactive long enough that a revisit this season was not needed (20.0 acres). Overall, 1,823.6 acres were treated and an additional 117.7 acres (782 sites) were accounted for within the CFLR Project Area.

Lakeview YCC assisting with Mediterranean sage removal in the Vee Lake area of the North Warners

Deuce and North Warner Commercial and Non-Commercial Tree Thinning: Commercial harvest (12 mmbf) and non-commercial thinning (1,711 acres) with hand piling, is a key component to reducing stocking levels, reducing ladder fuels, and setting the stage for prescribed fire. Treatments are designed to set stands on a trajectory towards the historic range of variability, undoing the effects of more than a century of successful fire suppression and improving forest resiliency to future natural disturbance such as fire, insect and disease and drought. In addition, these activities provide valuable economic benefits to the local communities, in the form of jobs both in the forest and at the Collins Pine Mill in Lakeview.

The 1,711 acres of non-commercial thinning were adjacent to private ownership to help reduce spread potential and risk of wildfire movement from public to private land. This is the fourth contract for small tree thinning within the North Warner area within the last four years. In total, CFLR and Joint Chiefs funding has allowed the Fremont-Winema National Forest to leverage funding to treat 3,925 acres of small tree thinning to improve forest health, reduce wildfire risk, and tend for future commercial entries.

Fire/Fuels: Prescribed fire (4,127 acres) and pile burning (5,410 acres) were completed in the West Drews, Burnt Willow, Crooked Mud Honey, and Deuce project areas. The objectives were primarily to reduce the existing wildland fire hazard and the potential negative effects from future wildland fire to both agency and adjacent private lands, while restoring fire-adaptive ecosystems and improving the health of the forest. A burn prescription was used that allowed for a mosaic pattern. A combination of burned and unburned areas is the best mix to restore health, vigor and structure into the vegetative communities. The goal of the Lakeview Stewardship Unit is to return fire to the role it historically filled and thus return sustainability to the forested lands. Treatment by prescribed burning will reduce fuel loadings and break up vertical and horizontal continuity of fuels within stands across the landscape. This will produce conditions where wildfires will have less damaging effects and can be more readily controlled.

Watson Creek Fire Restoration: The Watson Creek Fire created substantial fuels, erosion, and safety issues along major roadways on the Paisley Ranger District. In dense, small diameter lodgepole pine along major roadways on the Paisley Ranger District, we removed all fire-killed trees within 75 feet of the road prism in areas of high and moderate intensity burn. Large-diameter trees immediately adjacent (within 75 feet) have been either felled and processed for small decked sales to local purchasers or, if possible, directionally felled across the slope to prevent further erosion. Large diameter trees between 75’ and 150’ of the road prism were directionally felled across the slope to prevent erosion. In addition, large, fire-killed trees were directionally felled along 0.75 miles of ephemeral and intermittent streams to retain surface soil and increase water retention to allow for re-establishment of riparian vegetation.

Summer Lake Community Wildfire Pre-Planning: The Watson Fire of 2018 had the potential of re-burning Winter Rim, which has frequent intensive wildfire activity and intensive fire behavior due to the geologic feature of Winter Rim. This put agencies and private landowners in the mindset of pre-planning to prepare for the next wildfire. CFLN funding was provided to the High Desert Rangeland Association to complete a community-based wildfire pre-plan. Data collected will include geospatial locations and assessment of all structures, waterholes, existing or potential wildfire control lines, ingress/egress, and potential opportunities for defensible space, thinning, and/or prescribed fire treatments on public or private lands. This data will be provided to all agencies and partners to pursue implementation or to use during the next wildfire event.

Recreation/Trails: Two youth crews consisting of four leaders and 18 crew members maintained 8 miles of the Crane Mountain NRT 162 and 11 miles of the Crane Mountain NRT 161 between July 6 and July 19. Work performed included clearing brush, removing downed trees, restoring tread, and performing general trail maintenance. Two Youth Conservation Corps crews were also hosted on the Fremont-Winema National Forest from June 24 to August 16. Both crews consisted of one crew leader and four crew members. One crew was hosted on the Paisley Ranger District and one on the Lakeview Ranger District. Tasks performed by these crews included: (1) surveys for wildlife, botany, and weeds, (2) weed abatement, (3) ecosystem restoration, (4) trail maintenance, and (5) recreation site maintenance.

A participating agreement was entered into by the Fremont-Winema National Forest and Lake County School District 7 to utilize the services of the Step Up Youth Crew to complete various trail and recreation maintenance projects on National Forest System lands. One crew leader and four crew members were hosted on the Fremont-Winema National Forest from June 24 to August 15. Work performed by the youth crew included: trail tread repair and maintenance, trail clearing and brushing, trail sign and reassurance marker installation, micro trash cleanup, recreation facility painting, and recreation site ground maintenance.

Crew members benefit from this work by developing career enhancing knowledge and skills. Tasks performed involve physical activity that promotes healthy living and inspires pursuit of outdoor recreational activities. Projects completed teach crew members about nature, promote an awareness of the value of public lands, and may generate interest in a future career with a natural resource agency or other land management organization.

Property Lines: CFLN funds were used to award a Cadastral Surveying contract with a private land surveying firm. The work involved in the contract was located in the Thomas Creek Project Area, in support of future timber sales. The contract supports boundary management and accomplished 7.75 miles of NFS boundary maintenance and the maintenance of 19 corner monuments that define the boundary lines, along with associated paperwork. The work involves marking and posting NFS boundaries so they are visible and readily apparent to the on looker. Corner monuments that define the lines were maintained and any accessories (bearing trees) were painted and properly signed. Where corners needed new accessories, they were established and the proper paperwork was filed with the Lake County Surveyor.

Fish Habitat Restoration: Fish habitat was restored on Deer Creek, Shoestring Creek, and Elder Creek with CFLN funding. The Deer Creek project removed a small culvert that was blocking habitat for redband trout and bulltrout, and replaced it with a larger, open bottom crossing that allowed for passage of fish and other aquatic organisms.

The Shoestring Creek project involved treating several headcuts on Shoestring Creek and intermittent tributaries to Shoestring Creek, as well as several areas of unstable, actively eroding streambanks. The project used various treatment methods to stop headcutting, improve fish passage, improve stream channel/habitat, and improve riparian/meadow function at these locations. Eroding streambanks were re-contoured and had riparian vegetation (sedge/sod mats and willows) transplanted to the restored sites. Target species for the project was Interior redband trout, a USFS Region 6 Sensitive Species.

The Elder Creek project involve adding large wood material to the stream to create complexes for habitat diversity, cover, and points of scour for pool formation or to increase pool depth and complexity. Material was obtained from within 300 feet of the stream channel targeting dead, dying and burned lodgepole pine in the reach. Target species for the project was Interior redband trout, a USFS Region 6 Sensitive Species.

Pre- and post-large wood placement on Elder Creek

Before

After

8. **The WO (EDW) will use spatial data provided in the databases of record to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification**. This information will be posted here on the internal SharePoint site for verification *after the databases of record close October 31*.

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2019	24,801 acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2019)	FY12 – 17,166 acres FY13 – 6,378 acres FY14 – 20,523 acres FY15 – 15,076 acres FY16 – 12,143 acres FY17 – 20,632 acres FY18 - 29,654 acres

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2019 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?

NA

10. *Project selected in 2012 and 2013 ONLY* - Planned FY 2020 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment for 2020 (National Forest System)	*Planned Accomplishment on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP landscape*[3]
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	*NA*	*NA*
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	800 acres	100 acres
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	5 miles	*NA*
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	250 acres	50 acres
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	5 miles	*NA*
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	5 miles	*NA*
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	1,490	*NA*
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	2,500 acres	*NA*
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	5,000 acres	750 acres

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2020 is available.

[3] As we shift to more emphasis on sharing results across all lands within the CFLRP projects – if relevant for your project area – please provide estimates for planned work on non-NFS lands within the CFLRP areas for work that generally corresponds with the Agency performance measure to the left and supports the CFLRP landscape strategy. Give your best estimate at this point; if it's unknown how much work will occur off NFS lands, simply state unknown.

11. ***Project selected in 2012 and 2013 ONLY* -** Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2020 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

Any additional important accomplishments not covered in the FY19 table above, but will yield long-term results if funded, include ecological, social, and economic monitoring completed by LCRI and the University of Oregon ($200,000).

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.

Nick Johnson - LCRI	Barry Imler – Fremont-Winema NF	Brad Winters – Lake Co. Commissioner
Clair Thomas – LCRI Monitoring	Mike Ramsey – Fremont-Winema NF	Dan Shoun – Lake Co. Commissioner
Julia Olszewski – LCRI Monitoring	Chuck Burley – Fremont-Winema NF	Amy Amrhein – Sen. Merkley' s Office
Craig Bienz - TNC	Amy Markus – Fremont-Winema NF	Rebecca Wolfe – Private citizen
Mark Stern - TNC	Jim Walls – Private Citizen	Mike Anderson – The Wilderness Society
Kasey Johnson - ODF	Daniel Leavell– OSU Extension	Jeff Manternach – Red Rock Biofuels
Jason Pettigrew – ODF	Jess Spradley – Collin's Pine	Autumn Ellison – University of Oregon
Ginger Casto - SCOEDD	Doug Heiken – Oregon Wild	Dylan Kruse – Sustainable Northwest
Emily Jane Davis - OSU	Dustin Gustaveson - ODF	Eric White – PNW Research Station

13. **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.

NA

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)):_____
Amy Markus, Cohesive Strategy Coordinator

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): _____
Barry Imler, Forest Supervisor

Draft reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): _____
Nick Johnson, Lake County Resources Initiative