

CFLRP Project Name (CFLR#): Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP

National Forest(s): Fremont-Winema National Forest

1. Executive Summary

CFLR funded projects in 2023 were very similar to previous years in terms of the type of projects and ecological, social, and economic outcomes. It is worth highlighting two new stewardship agreements that we entered into with new partners that are proving to be very successful and the collaborative governance assessment. The first is a partnership with a non-profit organization called Patriot Restoration that has extensive experience in dry forest restoration for wildlife habitat enhancement and wildfire risk reduction. Patriot Restoration also strives to hire veterans for their workforce. Region 6 entered into a new Master Stewardship Agreement that covers Oregon and Washington and the Fremont-Winema National Forest entered into a local Forest-wide Supplemental Project Agreement (SPA). The SPA includes implementing forest restoration, including timber removal, in the Cox Peak Project which is a 12,000-project area located within the Thomas Creek Landscape Restoration NEPA Project. This is an important project area because it is immediately adjacent to the Cougar Peak Fire and provides some of the remaining unburned forest in the area, making it a high priority for expediting restoration particularly for the conservation of wildlife habitat and forest structure. It is also within the Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative area which is a high priority for all lands restoration for the Klamath-Lake Forest Health Partnership (KLFHP), and there have been extensive investments in dry forest restoration on public and private lands for 6+ years. In 2023, Patriot Restoration focused on reconnaissance and timber sale layout with the first sale expected to be sold in the spring of 2024. The second stewardship agreement is with TWC, which is a wholly owned corporation of Collins Pine Company. This agreement is to implement reforestation related activities in the Cougar Peak Fire including site prep, seedling grow-out, planting, etc. The recent large-scale wildfires on the Forest have presented challenges with post-fire recovery at such large scales. This industry partner has significant experience with post-fire reforestation and early stand-establishment programs, and they have developed efficiencies that allow for large-scale reforestation. Lastly, the collaborative governance assessment completed by the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes was very positive and provided a nice reflection of what is working well and what may need improved with collaboration by the KLFHP.

2. Funding

CFLRP and Forest Service Match Expenditures

Fund Source: CFLN and/or CFIX Funds Expended	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2023
CFLN23	\$2,108,057
CFLN22	\$ 157,044
CFLN21	\$ 23,327
<u>CFLN20</u>	<u>\$ 9,247</u>
TOTAL	\$2,297,675

This amount should match the amount of CFLN/CFIX dollars spent in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year. CFLN funds can only be spent on NFS lands.

Fund Source: Forest Service Salary and Expense Match Expended	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2023
CFSE23	\$208,297

This amount should match the amount of matching funds in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report for Salary and Expenses. Staff time spent on CFLRP proposal implementation and monitoring may be counted as CFLRP match – see [Program Funding Guidance](#).

Fund Source: Forest Service Discretionary Matching Funds	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2023
FNHF	\$1,100,00
FNWF	\$ 225,000
FNVW	\$ 150,000
NFHF	\$ 50,000
NFRW	\$ 11,251
CMRD	\$ 183,240
CMTL	\$ 438
RBRB	\$ 10,000
TOTAL	\$1,729,929*

This amount should match the amount of matching funds in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report, minus any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) which should be reported in the partner contribution table below. Per the [Program Funding Guidance](#), federal dollars spent on non-NFS lands may be included as match if aligned with CFLRP proposal implementation.

* The amount capture for discretionary match in FMMI was \$0. Although not reflected in FMMI, the above funds reflect forest service discretionary matching funds.

Partner Match Contributions¹

Fund Source: Partner Match	In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?	Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY23	Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity	Where activity/item is located or impacted area
Northwest Youth Corp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$51,101	Trail maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
OR Timber Trail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$31,277	Trail maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Summer Enrichment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$44,024	Trail maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:

¹ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #13](#)

Fund Source: Partner Match	In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?	Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY23	Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity	Where activity/item is located or impacted area
Lake County Resources Initiative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$8,190	Ecological monitoring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Patriot Restoration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$226,000	Fuels reduction and wildlife restoration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Cooperative Weed Board	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$29,500	Invasive weed treatments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (Title II)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$12,375	Thomas Creek private forest health/fuels reduction (28 acres)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$59,097	Cougar Peak and Patton Meadow private land post-fire recovery herbicide treatment (1,181 acres)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$194,774	Mini-FIP Phase 2 private land forest health/fuels reduction (321 acres)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$6,465	Private landowner prescribed fire technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (BLM)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$36,607	Summer Lake private forest health/fuels reduction (371 acres)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$13,000	Kloster private land upland enhancement (40 acres)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:

Fund Source: Partner Match	In-Kind Contribution or Funding Provided?	Total Estimated Funds/Value for FY23	Description of CFLRP implementation or monitoring activity	Where activity/item is located or impacted area
Private landowners	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$5,750	Pile burning (115 acres)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Co-Operative Weed Board	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$123,131	Invasive weed treatments (1,164 acres)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$66,282	Pine Springs Post Fire Restoration with Beaver Dam Analogs (2 miles)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$142,986	Willow Creek Post Fire Restoration with Beaver Dam Analogs (5 miles)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$21,538	Muddy Creek Post Fire Restoration with Beaver Dam Analogs (0.25 mile)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$31,103	Messman Creek Post Fire Restoration with Beaver Dam Analogs (1 mile)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$98,526	Cottonwood Creek Post Fire Restoration with Beaver Dam Analogs (2 miles)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:
Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council (OWEB)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-kind contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding	\$453,887	Muddy Creek Fish passage (1 AOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Forest System Lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other lands within CFLRP landscape:

Total In-Kind Contributions: \$395,842

Total Funding: \$1,259,771

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project across all lands within the CFLRP landscape.

Goods for Services Match

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY23)	Totals
Total <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY23	\$212,179.50
Revenue generated through Good Neighbor Agreements	Totals
	\$2,100,515

“Revised non-monetary credit limit” should be the amount in the “[Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements](#)” as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions. “Revenue generated from GNA” should only be reported for CFLRP match if the funds are intended to be spent within the CFLRP project area for work in line with the CFLRP proposal and work plan.

3. Activities on the Ground

FY 2023 Agency Performance Measure Accomplishments² - Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record. Please note any discrepancies.

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) in the Wildland Urban Interface	FP-FUELS-WUI (reported in FACTS) ³	2004	875	2,879
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) in the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) ⁴	594		594
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI (reported in FACTS) ³	15,097		15,097
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (acres) outside the Wildland Urban Interface - COMPLETED	FP-FUELS-NON-WUI-CMPLT (reported in FACTS) ⁴	2,752		2,752
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Outcomes - Acres treated to mitigate wildfire risk	FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	17,101* (0 reported)		17,101
Prescribed Fire (acres)	Activity component of FP-FUELS-ALL	400	115	515
Invasive Species Treatments (acres) - Noxious weeds and invasive plants	INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC (reported in FACTS) ³	831* (390 reported)	2,345	3,176
Road Maintenance (Passenger Car System) (miles)	RD-PC-MAINT-MI (Roads reporting)	256* (0 reported)		256

² This question helps track progress towards the CFLRP projects lifetime goals outlined in your CFLRP Proposal & Work Plan. Adapt table as needed.

³ For service contracts, the date accomplished is the date of contract award. For Force Account, the date accomplished is the date the work is completed

⁴ New Agency measure reported in FACTS when completed

Core Restoration Treatments	Agency Performance Measure	NFS Acres	Non-NFS Acres	Total Acres
Trail Maintenance (miles)	TL-MAINT-STD (Trails reporting)	62* (0 reported)		62
Wildlife Habitat Restoration (acres)	HBT-ENH-TERR (reported in WIT)	952		952
Stream Crossings Mitigated (number)	STRM-CROS-MITG-STD (reported in WIT)	1* (0 reported)	1	2
Stream Habitat Enhanced (miles)	HBT-ENH-STRM (reported in WIT)		10.25	10.25
Water or Soil Resources Protected, Maintained, or Improved (acres)	S&W-RSRC-IMP (reported in WIT)	8,015* (0 reported)		8,015
Stand Improvement (acres)	FOR-VEG-IMP (reported in FACTS)	4,923		4,923
Reforestation and revegetation (acres)	FOR-VEG-EST (reported in FACTS)	1,750		1,750
Forests treated using timber sales (acres)	TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC (reported in FACTS)	338		338

* Not reported or fully reported in the system of record but completed with CFLN Funding.

Is there any background or context you would like to provide regarding the information reported in the table above?

Private land reporting for FP-FUELS-WUI includes non-commercial thinning and prescribed fire.

Reflecting on treatments implemented in FY23, if/how has your CFLRP project aligned with other efforts to accomplish work at landscape scales?

In 2023, the majority of the public and private land treatments reflected in the accomplishment table above were located within Klamath Lake Forest Health Partnership (KLFHP) priority all lands landscapes (see map below). The primary emphasis area for implementation was within the Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative landscape which has a noxious weed plan and a Strategic Action Plan. This project awarded two Joint Chiefs Landscape Restoration grants (2017-2019 and 2021-2023) and several Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) restoration grants for fuel reduction thinning. The Oregon Department of Forestry prepped and sold two timber sales (Box and Coleman Timber Sales) in 2023 through Good Neighbor Authority within this landscape. Other projects on private land include, treatment of non-native annual grasses or invasive weeds, and several aquatic restoration projects. Lastly, it is worth noting that the partnership re-submitted an Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Focused Investment Partnership grant in October of 2023. If selected for funding, this grant would bring \$12 million for restoration on adjacent private lands over 6 years.

In 2023, the KLFHP is focusing on understanding the overall process for implementing prescribed fire on private lands. Through a technical assistance grant from OWEB, funding is available for planning prescribed fires, writing burn plans, and working through the issues related to liability. The goal is to implement a prescribed fire on private land(s) under all potential scenarios to learn the process. For example, private land(s) only burn led by a contractor or and agency (Forest Service or BLM)/private land burn led by the agency. The KLFHP has also created a landowner checklist to account for every step necessary to properly prepare and implement a prescribed burn to reduce risks, which helps a landowner feel more comfortable with the issue of liability.

The KLFHP also began planning efforts for restoration and fuels reduction treatments in the South Warner All Lands and Summer Lake All Lands Project Areas in 2022 by completing a vegetation mapping and inventory of 23,285 acres of private land in the South Warner All Lands Project and mapping of potential control line and potential fuels reduction projects within the Summer Lake All Lands Project. This planning effort sets the stage for moving into implementation.

371 acres of restoration were completed in the Summer Lake All Lands Project in 2023, and the partnership will continue writing grants for implementation of both landscapes in 2024.

Here is a summary of all accomplishments on public and private lands within KLFHP All Lands Priority Landscapes (see map below) in 2023.

Project	Ownership	Entities	All Lands Priority Landscape
1,485 acres of non-commercial thinning along roads (fuel breaks)	Public	Fremont-Winema NF	Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative
400 acres of pile burning	Public	Fremont-Winema NF	Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative
1,212 acres of non-commercial thinning in aspen, meadow, and shrub-steppe habitat	Public	Fremont-Winema NF	Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative
389 acres of fuels reduction	Private	Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council	Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative
371 acres of fuels reduction	Private	Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council	Summer Like All Lands Project
115 acres of pile burning	Private	Private landowners	Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative
1,181 acres of invasive plant treatments	Private	Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council	Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative
1,164 acres of invasive plant treatments	Private	Lake County Co-Operative Weed Board	Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative
10.25 miles of stream restoration & 1 fish barrier	Private	Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council	Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative

4. Restoring Fire-Adapted Landscapes and Reducing Hazardous Fuels

Narrative Overview of Treatments Completed in FY23 to restore fire-adapted landscapes and reduce hazardous fuels, 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?

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 (WUI), 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 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. KLFHP partners conducted a risk assessment of all private lands within the counties to determine the focus for all lands restoration. A variety of risk

rating criteria were considered including 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 was selected in 2016 and Thomas Creek All Lands Project was selected in 2019 as priorities for focused restoration and shared stewardship across public and private land. 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, titled the Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative, 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. Just south of the Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative landscape is the South Warner All Lands Project Area, which is in the planning phase and includes private land mapping and landowner outreach. These three landscapes, along with the Summer Lake All Lands project, will be the focus for restoration across public and private land in 2024.

We have been successful in increasing the pace and scope of restoration through various methods:

- CFLR funding had been extremely effective in leveraging outside funding.
- Through the all-lands restoration efforts of the KLFHP, there has been extensive restoration on private land that would not have occurred without the focus and dedication of the partnership.
- Oregon Department of Forestry is implementing restoration on public land through Good Neighbor Authority.
- Patriot Restoration and Collins Pine are implementing restoration on public land through stewardship agreements.

If a wildfire interacted with a previously treated area within the CFLRP boundary:

FTEM reports only shows the Morgan Fire at 2,289 acres within the CFLRP boundary in 2023. The cause of the Morgan fire is still under investigation. The reports depicted minimal interaction with recent fuels treatment activities. The Thomas Creek Headwaters Prescribed Fire that was implemented in 2006 is adjacent to the fire. As this treatment was implemented over ten years ago FTEM did not factor that in as an intersection. It did however play a key role in fire suppression along the northern and eastern flank of the fire. It should be noted that there were active fuels reduction projects that were being implemented when the fire started. The most difficult portion of the fire to suppress was within the Coleman Inventoried Roadless Area. This was due to the abundance of standing and down fuels along with the steep inaccessible terrain.

FY23 Wildfire/Hazardous Fuels Expenditures

Category	\$
FY23 Wildfire Preparedness*	\$262,700
FY23 Wildfire Suppression**	\$6,000,000
FY23 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN, CFIX)	\$75,000
FY23 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	\$250,000

* 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).

** Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape.

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.

The adjacent Thomas Creek Headwaters Prescribed Fire helped with reducing the suppression difficulty on the northern and eastern flanks of the Morgan Fire. This allowed for reduced number of resources to effectively hold and mop up a portion of the fire. This also allowed for more resources to concentrate on areas with a higher suppression difficulty.

5. Additional Ecological Goals

Narrative Overview of Treatments Completed in FY23 to achieve ecological goals outlined in your CFLRP proposal and work plan. This may include, and is not limited to, activities related to habitat enhancement, invasives, and watershed condition.

In 2023, the following projects were completed with a mix of CFLN and matching funding that met the ecological goals outlined in our CFLRP proposal:

- Prescribed fire - 400 acres of pile burning was completed. Funding was also put on the Regional BPA contract to provide capacity and resources for future prescribed burning.
- Fuel breaks – 1,485 acres of small tree thinning and piling treatments were completed along Potential Operational Delineation (POD) boundaries or Potential Control Lines (PCL). These are preidentified landscape features that aid in fire suppression and prescribed fire implementation. The piles within these units are slated to be burned in FY 2024-2025. The intent is to restore prescribed fire once the piles have been removed.
- Invasive treatments – Funding for 831 acres of invasive plant treatments was transferred to the Lakeview County Cooperative Weed Management Area through an existing agreement to monitor and control Invasive weeds. Invasive weed control was done manually and chemically to treat and control weeds on 390 acres. Over 35 species of weeds were treated.
- Wildlife habitat restoration - 1,212 acres of shrub-steppe, aspen, meadow, and old growth treatments were completed to restore wildlife habitat.
- Trail maintenance - 62 acres of trail maintenance was completed through agreements with partners. The Oregon Trail Alliance hosted 3 volunteer events that resulted in 1,467 hours of volunteer hours to maintain 46 miles of trail. The Summer Enrichment Program hired 2 crew leaders and 9 local high school students who maintained 10 miles of trail and also cleaned fire rings, maintained parking areas and walking paths, painted picnic tables and facilities, cleared and brushed trails, installed kiosks and signs, cleaned up micro trash, and maintained recreation site grounds. Northwest Youth Corp hired youth crews consisting of 4 crew leaders and 18 crew members that maintained 6 miles of trail in the Gearhart Mountain Wilderness that was heavily impacted by the 2021 Bootleg Fire. See photos below.
- Aquatic organism passage – One AOP project was completed in 2023. This project involved the replacement of an undersized culvert with a new corrugated steel pipe arch to improve fish passage on the Crazy Creek crossing on NF-3323. See photos below.
- Road maintenance - 256 miles of road were maintained.
- Boundary survey - 10.4 miles of boundary survey were completed. The maintenance of NFSL boundaries and Land Survey corner monuments are support of work in the South Warner and Paradise Planning Areas. The NFSL boundary was cleared of vegetation, signed, posted, blazed, and painted to be easily identified. The Land Survey monuments and accessories were also maintained to standard, so they are protected from Forest activities.

6. Socioeconomic Goals

Narrative overview of activities completed in FY23 to achieve socioeconomic goals outlined in your CFLRP proposal and work plan.

Results from the Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Toolkit (TREAT).

Percent of funding that stayed within the local impact area: 17%

Contract Funding Distributions Table (“Full Project Details” Tab):

Description	Project Percent
Equipment intensive work	29%
Labor-intensive work	64%
Material-intensive work	0%
Technical services	0%
Professional services	0%
Contracted Monitoring	7%
TOTALS:	100%

Modelled Jobs Supported/Maintained (CFLRP and matching funding):

Jobs Supported/Maintained in FY 2023	Direct Jobs (Full & Part-Time)	Total Jobs (Full & Part-Time)	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income
Timber harvesting component	0	0	3,847	4,143
Forest and watershed restoration component	9	12	308,090	392,438
Mill processing component	0	0	4,639	9,010
Implementation and monitoring	3	3	103,612	137,634
Other Project Activities	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	12	15	420,187	543,225

Were there any assumptions you needed to make in your TREAT data entry you would like to note here? To what extent do the TREAT results align with your observations or other monitoring on the ground?

The TREAT analysis aligns with the outputs in 2023. There was 18.42 MBF of timber volume awarded within the Lakeview CFLRP in 2023. These sales were awarded to Collins Pine, the one remaining local mill within Lake County. The local contracting results are similar to previous years. Local business capture of restoration service contracts has remained a prominent challenge throughout the project. Despite a variety of efforts aimed at supporting and encouraging local business participation in contracts, results suggest that the project to date has not led to greater local business capacity being created for this work. There are however secondary economic benefits from contractors expending resources within our small rural community (i.e., fuel, groceries, lodging, etc.).

Please provide a brief description of the local businesses that benefited from CFLRP related contracts and agreements, including characteristics such as tribally owned firms, veteran-owned firms, women-owned firms, minority-owned firms, and business size.⁵

The only local contracts that were awarded in 2023 were the 2 timber sales (Coleman and Box Timber Sales) awarded to Collins Pine. No other contracts were awarded to local contractors. Seven agreements resulted in local work: Northwest Youth Corp (trail maintenance), Oregon Timber Trail Alliance (trail maintenance), Summer Enrichment (trail maintenance), Lake County Resources Initiative (ecological monitoring), Lake County Co-Operative Weed Board (invasive weed treatments), Warner Creek Corrections (fuels and fence work), and the Lake District BLM (prescribed fire). Lastly, Section 1 above highlights a new stewardship agreement with Patriot Restoration which is a non-profit organization that strives to hire veterans to support forest restoration work.

7. Wood Products Utilization

Timber & Biomass Volume Table⁶

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	-
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	35,418
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

Reviewing the data above, do you have additional data sources or description to add in terms of wood product utilization (for example, work on non-National Forest System lands not included in the table)?

No

8. Collaboration

Please include an up-to-date list of the core members of your collaborative if it has changed from your proposal/work plan or last annual report (if it has not changed, note below).⁷

The list of collaborative members has not changed.

⁵ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #8](#)

⁶ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #10](#)

⁷ Addresses [Core Monitoring Question #11](#)

9. Monitoring Process

Briefly describe your current status in terms of developing, refining, implementing, and/or reevaluating your CFLRP monitoring plan and multiparty monitoring process.

Nineteen new pre-treatment FIREMON plots were installed on private land within the Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative landscape funded with Title II funding. This is the first year of implementing the Klamath-Lake Forest Health Partnership All Lands Monitoring Plan that includes private lands. In addition, 48 FIREMON plots and 116 invasive sites (83 treatment/33 control) were completed on public land.

The Fremont-Winema National Forest and Lake County Resources Initiative will continue working together to oversee the monitoring program, in partnership with external partners. Lake County Resources Initiative will continue to hire the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Crew to collect the ecological field data. The Rocky Mountain Research Station will continue to oversee the wildlife monitoring, and the Ecosystem Workforce Program will continue to oversee the social and economic monitoring. The Region 6 Forest Service Ecology Program was very helpful in providing data for many of the common monitoring questions below. Fremont-Winema National Forest specialists (fuels, wildlife, soils, hydrology, fish, invasives, silviculture) will continue to assist the overall monitoring program. Our plan is to complete a 5-year monitoring report with data analysis and summaries in 2026.

10. Conclusion

Describe any reasons that the FY 2023 annual report does not reflect your proposal or work plan. Are there expected changes to your FY 2023 plans you would like to highlight?

The work accomplished in 2023 reflects the Lakeview Stewardship proposal and workplan.

Signatures

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

Approved by (Forest Supervisor: /s/ Erik Fey, Forest Supervisor)

Draft reviewed by (collaborative representative): /s/ Johnathan Van Roekel, Acting Executive Director

Optional Prompts

Crazy Creek Culvert Replacement

Photo #1. BEFORE (existing culvert barrier to fish passage)



Photo #2) AFTER



Stream bank simulation rock placement in-progress



Simulating rock steps

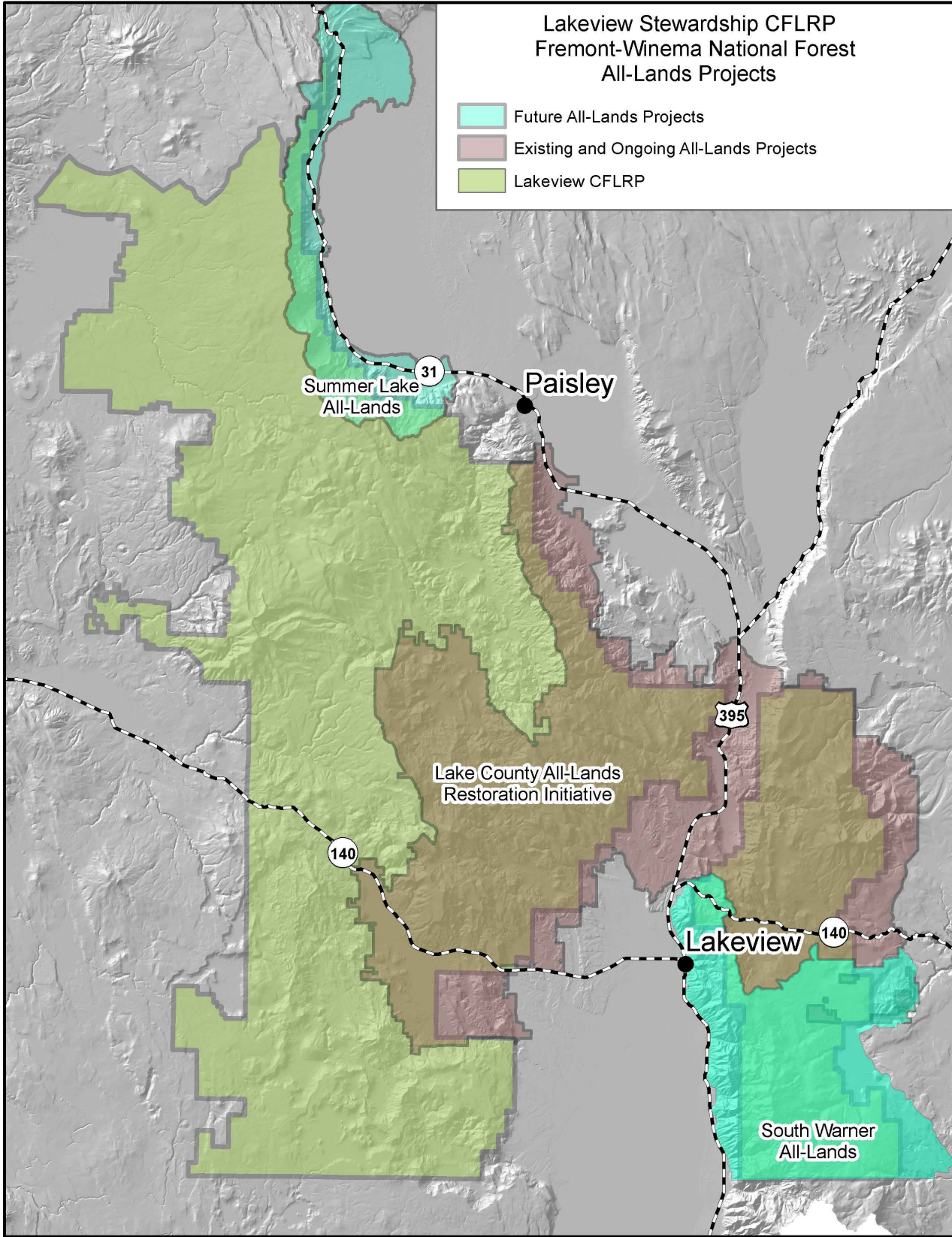


Trail Maintenance through Partnership Agreements





Map of All Lands Priority Landscapes



Attachment: CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy Core Questions

Monitoring Question #1: “What is the reduction in fuel hazard based on our treatments?”

Table 1. Fire intensity (predicted flame lengths) from IFTDSS

IFTDSS Auto-97 th percentile flame length output	Non-burnable	0 – 1ft. flame lengths	1 - 4 ft. flame lengths	>4 - 8 ft. flame lengths	>8 - 11 ft. flame lengths	>11 - 25 ft. flame lengths	>25 ft. flame lengths
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	39,529 (4.1%)	91,338 (9.4%)	305,119 (31.6%)	211,695 (21.9 %)	98,128 (10.1%)	114,207 (11.8%)	107,080 (11.1%)
Landscape model 2 (Second year of CMS) N/A in first reporting year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2. Crown fire activity from IFTDSS

IFTDSS Auto-97 th crown fire activity output by watershed	Watershed Name			Passive Crown Fire	Active Crown Fire	Crown Fire (combined)
		Unburnable	Surface Fire			
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Drews Creek-Frontal Goose Lake	7267.0 (5.5%)	90683.0 (68.2%)	27896.7 (21.0%)	7172.2 (5.4%)	35069.0 (26.4%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Thomas Creek	2865.6 (3.0%)	72828.0 (75.4%)	15450.9 (16.0%)	5442.2 (5.6%)	20893.1 (21.6%)
Initial landscape model	Rock Creek-Lost River	14.0 (0.3%)	2698.3 (52.2%)	2077.8 (40.2%)	382.7 (7.4%)	2460.6 (47.6%)

(Baseline under CMS)						
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Willow Creek-Frontal Goose Lake	637.6 (3.9%)	9694.6 (59.3%)	4908.7 (30.0%)	1102.9 (6.7%)	6011.5 (36.8%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Dry Creek-Frontal Goose Lake	928.9 (3.6%)	18268.4 (70.1%)	4680.3 (18.0%)	2165.9 (8.3%)	6846.2 (26.3%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Honey Creek	405.6 (1.7%)	17303.2 (72.2%)	5423.3 (22.6%)	842.7 (3.5%)	6266.0 (26.1%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Deep Creek	1583.0 (1.8%)	54588.1 (62.8%)	25752.6 (29.6%)	5016.1 (5.8%)	30768.7 (35.4%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Twentymile Creek	46.9 (0.9%)	3747.6 (72.3%)	1302.6 (25.1%)	83.2 (1.6%)	1385.7 (26.8%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Silver Creek	267.8 (1.1%)	18694.9 (75.1%)	5369.3 (21.6%)	551.3 (2.2%)	5920.6 (23.8%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Duncan Creek-Silver Lake	14.2 (0.3%)	2933.4 (72.0%)	1075.7 (26.4%)	51.2 (1.3%)	1126.9 (27.7%)
Initial landscape model	Anna River-Summer Lake	10227.9 (36.2%)	12506.1 (44.2%)	5041.7 (17.8%)	493.0 (1.7%)	5534.7 (19.6%)

(Baseline under CMS)						
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Upper Chewaucan River	3326.6 (2.7%)	90560.4 (74.9%)	21752.2 (18.0%)	5342.6 (4.4%)	27094.8 (22.4%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Middle Chewaucan River	2134.1 (4.8%)	30787.6 (68.7%)	9187.8 (20.5%)	2724.6 (6.1%)	11912.3 (26.6%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Crooked Creek	551.1 (2.4%)	13339.5 (58.2%)	7591.4 (33.1%)	1421.5 (6.2%)	9013.0 (39.4%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	Lower Chewaucan River	1014.8 (3.5%)	22583.3 (77.9%)	3909.5 (13.5%)	1491.2 (5.1%)	5400.6 (18.6%)
Initial landscape model (Baseline under CMS)	North Fork Willow Creek- Willow Creek	221.7 (0.8%)	17478.9 (63.9%)	8141.6 (29.8%)	1520.7 (5.6%)	9662.4 (35.3%)
Landscape model 2 (Second year of CMS) N/A in first reporting year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The tables above accurately reflect the landscape. In general, where there is shorter flame lengths and lower crown fire potential, the landscape has recently burned in large high severity wildfires such as Cougar Peak, Watson Creek, Brattain, and Patton Meadow Wildfires. Outside of recent wildfires, the landscape is generally still at risk of high severity fire unless the area has received the full restoration including prescribed fire.

Monitoring Question #2: “What is the effect of the treatments on moving the forest landscape toward a more sustainable condition?”

Table 1: Vegetation departure

Succession Class	Early Development	Mid Closed	Mid Open	Late Open	Late Closed
Area (acres) & % total project area	210,083 26%	201,679 25%	254,039 32%	38,242 5%	92,090 12%
Area (acres) & % departed from historic	73,514 9%	154,275 19%	34,919 4%	-242,428 -30%	5,789 1%

The Lakeview CFLRP landscape is mainly departed in early development, mid closed, and late open. There is more early development and mid closed than the Natural Range of Variability (NRV), largely due to the wildfires since 2021. Of most significant is the 30% departure or approximately 242,428 acres in late open habitat as compared to NRV. There are many wildlife species dependent upon this vegetation type that is not currently available on the landscape. Wildfire has converted many acres in the late stage to the early stage. It will take decades for the early stage to develop to the late stage and is largely dependent upon natural regeneration or reforestation by planting. With the severe lack of ponderosa pine seed, many acres are expected to convert from forest to non-forest. It is critical to maintain and restore the late habitat that is still available on the landscape.

Monitoring Questions #3: “What are the specific effects of restoration treatments on the habitat of at-risk species and/or the habitat of species of collaborative concern across the CFLRP project area?”

Wildlife Habitat Description	Regional or Project-Specific Indicator?	Indicator and Unit of Measure	Target Range	Value in Initial Year of CMS*	Value in Next Reporting Year of CMS*	Desired or Undesired Change?	Percent Change	Acres of Habitat Treated to Improve this Indicator in this Fiscal Year
White-headed Woodpecker Habitat: Late Seral Open Ponderosa Pine and Dry Mixed Conifer	Region	Acres in entire CFLRP Area and % of Target Range	280,670 acres	38,242 Acres 13.6%	NA	NA	NA	3,346**

*Common Monitoring Strategy (CMS)

** FP-FUELS-WUI-CMPLT and FP-FUELS-NON-WUI-CMPLT from Section 3 above.

There is a 30% departure or approximately 242,428 acres in late open habitat as compared to NRV. White-headed woodpeckers are dependent upon this vegetation type so there is much less habitat today as compared to NRV. Wildfire has converted many acres in the late stage to the early stage. It will take decades early to develop to the late state and is largely dependent upon natural regeneration or reforestation by planting. With the severe lack of ponderosa pine seed,

many acres are expected to convert from forest to non-forest. It is critical to maintain and restore the late habitat that is still available on the landscape.

Monitoring Question #4: “What is the status and trend of watershed conditions in the CFLRP area?”

Summary of Watershed Condition Scores for the priority HUC12 watersheds within CFLRP boundary:

HUC12 Watershed Name and 12-digit HUC	Affected by Treatment, Disturbance Events, or Both?	Date Before Treatment and/or Disturbance Event	Watershed Condition Score in Initial Year of CMS
Auger Creek-Camp Creek	Both	May 2021	Functioning at risk 1.8
Bauers Creek	Both	May 2021	Functioning at risk 1.7
Burnt Creek-Deep Creek	Both	May 2021	Functioning at risk 1.8
Dismal Creek-Deep Creek	Treatment	May 2024	Functioning properly 1.6
Horse Creek-Deep Creek	Treatment	May 2024	Functioning at risk 1.8
South Creek	Both	May 2021	Functioning at risk 1.8
Upper Camas Creek	Treatment	May 2024	Functioning at risk 1.8
Upper Cottonwood Creek	Both	May 2021	Functioning at risk 1.7
Upper Cox Creek	Both	May 2021	Functioning at risk 1.8
Upper Thomas Creek	Both	May 2021	Functioning at risk 2.2
Upper Willow Creek	Treatment	May 2024	Functioning at risk 1.8

Watershed Condition Score averaged across all affected identified subwatersheds within CFLRP boundary:

Aquatic Physical (Weighted 30%)

Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Avg. Indicator Value	Date
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1	Water Quality	2.8	2023
2	Water Quantity	1.3	2023
3	Aquatic Habitat	1.5	2023

Aquatic Biological (Weighted 30%)

Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Avg. Indicator Value	Date
4	Aquatic Biota	1.6	2023
5	Riparian/Wetland Vegetation	1.9	2023

Terrestrial Physical (Weighted 30%)

Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Avg. Indicator Value	Date
6	Roads & Trails	2.8	2023
7	Soils	1.4	2023

Terrestrial Biological (Weighted 10%)

Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Avg. Indicator Value	Date
8	Fire Regime or Wildfire	1.7	2023
9	Forest Cover	2.3	2023
10	Rangeland Vegetation	1.2	2023
11	Terrestrial Invasive Species	1.1	2023
12	Forest Health	1.6	2023
	Avg. Watershed Condition Score	1.8	

The watersheds above were selected because they will be a focus for restoration over the next 10 years. They are also located within priority KLFHP all lands landscapes with an emphasis on cross-boundary restoration across public and private lands.

Auger Creek-Camp Creek, Bauers Creek, South Creek, Upper Cottonwood Creek, Upper Cox Creek, and Upper Thomas Creek has NEPA completed with the Thomas Creek Landscape Restoration Project and is located within the Lake County All Lands Restoration Initiative landscape. We started restoration within this landscape in 2021. Concurrently, a substantial portion of all these subwatersheds burned in the Cougar Peak Fire in 2021. We are actively working to restore the remaining green within these subwatersheds and to complete post-fire recovery. Burn Creek-Deep Creek, Horse Creek – Deep Creek, Upper Camas Creek, and Upper Willow Creek has NEPA completed with the South Warner Landscape Restoration Project and is located within the South Warner All Lands Landscape. Restoration is expected to begin within these subwatersheds in 2024.

Monitoring Question #5: “What is the trend in invasive species within the CFLRP project area?”

For reporting on plot-based field monitoring, please include a summary of the results here:

Treatment Group Name	Brief Treatment Group Description	Date(s) Surveyed	Number of Plots Sampled	Avg. Percent Canopy Cover of Invasive Species per Plot	“Percent Change” ¹	Avg. Percent Canopy Cover of Desirable Species per Plot	“Percent Change” ⁸
Treated Areas	Thinning and/or prescribed burning	6/14/2023 to 7/1/2023	87	1.6%	N/A	98.4%	N/A
Non-treated Areas	No thinning, no prescribed burning, and no wildfire	6/14/2023 to 7/1/2023	28	0%	N/A	100%	N/A

Average invasive cover % in treated and untreated plots

Species	Treated	Untreated	Total
ONAC – Scotch thistle	0.115	0	0.115
SAAE – Mediterranean sage	0.115	0	0.115
BRTE - Cheatgrass	0.517	0	0.517
CIAR4 – Canada thistle	0.828	0	0.828
TOTAL	1.575	0	1.575

In total, 115 circular plots were monitored areas from 6/14/2023 to 07/01/2023. Total percent cover for invasive plants, bare soil, and litter and duff were recorded at each 0.1-acre plot. Invasive plants were identified to species and ocular cover estimates were recorded for each plant. Past treatment types, plot center photos and location notes were also gathered to revisit plots on a 2-year cycle. There were 87 treated plots and 28 untreated plots. Invasives were found on 11 plots: all of which were treated. Plots were determined as treated if thinning, burning, or other combinations of treatments occurred within the last 15 years. Average invasive percent cover was calculated by species with a species-plot matrix in Microsoft Excel.

Monitoring Questions #6: “How has the social and economic context changed, if at all?”

Indicators	Response for Initial Year of Common Monitoring Strategy
“Population” most recent year available (tab 1, Forest Service report)	8,119
“Percent of total, race & ethnicity” most recent year available (tab 11, Forest Service report)	White alone – 88.2% Black or African American – 0.02% American Indian – 2.2% Hispanic ethnicity – 9.2% Non-Hispanic Ethnicity – 90.8%
“Unemployment rate” most recent year available (tab 1, Forest Service report)	5.4%
“Per capita income” most recent year available (tab 1, Forest Service report)	\$50,831

⁸ Important: You must indicate in a footnote the date and source of the baseline data that you are using as a comparison to calculate percent change. In the year(s) you are still collecting baseline data, write N/A for the percent change columns.

“Wildfire Exposure, % of Total, Homes” most recent year available (see Wildfire Risk report)	Homes Directly Exposed – 40% Homes Indirectly Exposed – 60% Homes Not Exposed – 0%
Median age	46.7
Percent of people below poverty	19.1%
Top 3 job sectors	Government 29% Farm 16% Retail 9%

Data reported is from 2021

Lake County is a very rural area with a very low population. Lake County unemployment rate, per capita income, wildfire exposure, median age, and poverty levels continue to differ from national levels. Lake County has a higher unemployment rate, a lower per capita income, a higher median age, more of the population is living below poverty level, and there are more homes directly/indirectly exposed to wildfire compared to the national average. The top employment sectors in Lake County are government, farm, and retail.

Monitoring Questions #7 “How have CFLRP activities supported local jobs and income?”

This question is addressed under Sections 6 above.

Monitoring Questions #8 “How do sales, contracts, and agreements associated with CFLRP affect local communities?”

This question is addressed under Sections 6 above.

Monitoring Questions #9 “Did CFLRP maintain or increase the number and/or diversity of wood products that can be processed locally?”

- Data not available yet.

Monitoring Questions #10: “Did CFLRP increase economic utilization of restoration byproducts?”

This question is addressed under Sections 7 above.

Monitoring Questions #11: “Who is involved in the collaborative and if/how does that changes over time?”

This question is addressed under Sections 8 above.

Monitoring Questions #12: “How well is CFLRP encouraging an effective and meaningful collaborative approach?”

Socioeconomic monitoring for FY23 focused on monitoring collaborative governance (question 13 in our monitoring plan). The Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes developed a collaborative governance assessment as part of the CFLRP Common Monitoring Strategy. We distributed the survey to KLFHP members engaged in the CFLRP that focused on understanding the following questions:

1. What are the structural and functional dynamics of the collaborative? Does the collaborative exhibit characteristics generally associated with healthy, well-functioning, and resilient collaboratives?
2. What do participants need or recommend to improve the process?
3. To what extent do participants feel the project is meeting process, socio-economic, and ecological goals?
4. What challenges or disruptions affect collaborative performance and durability?

The Ecosystem Workforce Program shared a summary of survey results with KLFHP through a presentation in October and will include a brief overview of results in an upcoming factsheet. The majority of respondents indicated that they agreed about key problems impacting their landscape, strategies to solve problems, and the purpose of their collaborative restoration project. A majority of survey takers agreed that collaboration between USFS and the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP met their expectations during planning, implementation, and monitoring. Respondents felt that the process has helped build trust, relationships, and mutual respect of others' positions and interests, and they felt that participants were committed to the process. Survey respondents agreed that there were strong leaders who worked well across organizations and entities, communicated a collaborative vision, and motivated others to work together. A majority agreed that participants worked together to co-generate knowledge and solve problems. Knowledge and information were reportedly shared equally among participants. Respondents felt that the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP had adequate funding, knowledge, facilitation skills, and time to carry out tasks and accomplish work. Respondents also generally agreed that the USFS was responsive to collaborative input. While the survey results reveal the majority of respondents have favorable perceptions of the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP's collaboration dynamics overall, a few individuals suggested recommendations to improve the collaborative process through expanded decision space to inform the monitoring process, more inclusive stakeholder participation, engagement, and increased communication. One respondent acknowledged that, despite outreach, some groups and interests were missing from the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP. Another wanted to see more opportunities for collaborative engagement in the adaptive management process; another suggested improved communication through more frequent meetings and quarterly accomplishments reporting.

Survey results suggested that the Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP, now entering its second decade as an authorized CFLRP project, has made progress on most social, economic, and ecological goals of the CFLRP. However, biophysical disturbances and frequent turnover combined with limited agency capacity for collaborative engagement challenged collaborative progress and performance.

Monitoring Questions #13: "If and to what extent has the CFLRP investments attracted partner investments across the landscape?"

This question is addressed under Sections 2 and 3 above.