We present James Clerk Maxwell Telescope HARP CO 3-2 and Caltech Submillimeter Observatory Bolocam 1.1mm continuum observations of the W5 and L111 star forming complexes at distances of ~2 and ~2.7 kpc. These complexes are the best locations to explore cluster and massive star formation because they are nearby and free of confusion with foreground and background emission. We use CO 3-2 and Spitzer data to identify the actively star-forming segments within W5 and CO 3-2 only in L111. While the millimeter sources trace the highest concentrations of Spitzer-identified Class I sources in W5, there is a significant distributed population of these youngest stars that is not associated with massive dusty clumps. Many of the most embedded Class I sources are associated with CO outflows. In both outer galaxy star-forming regions covering ~10 square degrees, nearly all compact 1.1mm sources are associated with CO 3-2 outflows, though there is substantial distributed CO emission that is not associated with 1.1mm emission and does not exhibit outflows.

References: