

CFLR Project: Uncompahgre Plateau Project

National Forest(s): Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison NF, R2

1. Designation of matching funds. Due to the fact that the system for recording matching funds in FFIS was new last year and not all matching funds were coded properly, we are asking for a re-tallying of FY10 matching funds in addition to FY11 matching funds. Since these numbers will be used as the matching funds totals for FY10 and FY11 going forward, there is a signature block for the Forest Supervisor (or Forest Supervisors if the project spans more than one national forest).

FY10 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2010(\$)	
CFLR Funds Expended (this is different than the amount allocated) ¹		\$438,178
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ²	NFN3	\$45,000
	NFWF	\$39,676
	RTRT	\$12,007
	WFHF	\$16,826
	NFVW	\$23,144
	Total FS Appropriated	\$136,653
Funds contributed through agreements ³		\$178,555
Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁴		\$224,500
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁵		\$0
Total Matching Funds		\$539,708

¹ This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.

² This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year. For FY10, this column should also include matching funds not in the PAS report. For FY11, all Forest Service matching funds should be documented in the PAS report.

³ Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement.

⁴ Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions. See "Annual Report instructions" for instructions on how to document in-kind contributions.

⁵ This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

FY11 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2011(\$)	
CFLR Funds Expended ¹	\$863,892	
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ²	CMRD	\$1,356
	CMTL	\$17,767
	CWKV	\$1,864
	NFXN	\$106,541
	NFXN (Arbor Day)	\$75,000
	NFXN (HPP)	\$93,935
	NFTM	\$395,242
	NFTM (0230)	\$1,870
	NFVW (FY10)	\$23,144
	NFVW (FY11)	\$42,081
	NFWF (FY10)	\$13,245
	NFWF (FY11)	\$108,867
	RBRB	\$2,441
	RTRT (FY10)	\$12,007
	RTRT (FY11)	\$134,871
	WFHF (FY10)	\$16,826
	WFHF (FY11)	\$375,505
Sub Total Appropriated Funds Match	\$1,422,562	
Funds contributed through agreements ³	WAPA	\$117,800
	Governor's Energy	\$20,000
	RMRS	\$250,000
	Tri-State Power	\$25,000
	State OHV Grants	\$150,000
	Secure Rural Schools RAC	\$71,000
	NFF	\$1,640
	Nat'l F&W Found.	\$84,200
	RMEF	\$14,000
	Colorado Ag	\$7,000
	State & Private Forestry (Invasives)	\$30,000
	Uncompahgre/Com, Inc	\$49,000
	HPP	\$120,000
	Energy Cons. Grant	\$5,000
Sub Total Agreements Match	\$944,640	
Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁴	Partners include: Mesa County, Uncompahgre Partnership, Public Lands Partnership, Colorado Forest Restoration Institute, Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Colorado Wild, Western Colorado Congress, Uncompahgre Valley Association, Black Canyon Audubon, Colorado State Forest Service, Various Grazing Permittees, Delta Montrose Electric Association, Intermountain Resources, Delta Timber, West Range Reclamation, The Nature Conservancy, New Community Coalition, Western Slope 4-	

	Whealers, Uncompahgre Valley Trail Riders, Thunder Mountain Wheelers ATV Club, Western Slope ATV Association, Bookcliff Rattlers, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Colorado State University, and Various Private Citizens.	\$84,270
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁵		\$17,637
Total Matching Funds		\$2,469,109

Approved by: /s/ Charles S. Richmond
 Forest Supervisor, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre,
 and Gunnison National Forests

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the *10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*⁶, dated December 2006 (please limit answer to one page).

The Uncompahgre Plateau Project has and will continue to work towards meeting performance measures identified in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy and Implementation Plan. Although many of the performance measures listed in the 2006 implementation plan will be better answered at the end of the 10 year project, we feel that we made good progress in meeting the following performance measures:

- Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans
 - Three new county-wide CWPPs were signed this year providing coverage for entire project area
 - 2871 WUI acres treated; All acres collaboratively developed
- Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*
 - All acres (100%, 2871 Acres) were identified through a collaborative effort
- Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*
 - 3065 Non-WUI acres treated; All acres collaboratively developed
- Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.
 - 2471 Acres of Prescribed fire
- Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.
 - 3680 Acres of Mechanical work
- Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions
 - 1581 Acres of treatments resulting from managed wildfire
- Number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on federal land that are made available for utilization through permits, contracts, grants, agreements or equivalent
 - 13,140 CCF of woody biomass

⁶ The 10-year Comprehensive Strategy was developed in response to the Conference Report for the Fiscal Year 2001, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-291).

3. **FY 2011 Jobs Created/Maintained** (FY11 CFLR/CFLN funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁷
Commercial Forest Product Activities	34.4	71.2	\$977,440	\$2,265,789
Other Project Activities	4.0	4.8	\$121,729	\$152,665
TOTALS:	38.4	76.0	\$1,099,170	\$2,418,454

FY 2011 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY11 CFLR/CFLN and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁸
Commercial Forest Product Activities	56.1	116.0	\$1,591,323	\$3,688,821
Other Project Activities	7.1	8.6	\$216,613	\$271,662
TOTALS:	63.1	124.5	\$1,807,936	\$3,960,483

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits (Please limit answer to two pages).

During FY 2011, several projects were accomplished that created jobs for our local communities, contractors, and youth. Communities surrounding the project area are rural and rely on the use of public lands to create job opportunities through recreation, hunting, grazing, and resource extraction. As project implementation continues, we expect an increase in wood products, which in turn will result in an increased opportunity for timber industry and/or biomass businesses to develop or at least sustain at their current levels. Project implementation is leading to healthier ecosystems that will support business activities of surrounding rural communities, as well as restore our fire adapted ecosystems so that the risk of catastrophic wildfires are reduced.

Based on the 2006 Burn Canyon Fire Timber Salvage Economics Study conducted by Dennis Lynch of CSO, about \$234,300 dollars of economic benefit results from every 1,000 CCF of timber offered for sale. This year, the timber associated with the CFLRP funded Sawmill Mesa Stewardship project generated the bulk of the projects' CCF of timber volume, resulting in about 12,700 CCF of timber volume, which using Lynch's estimates would generate about \$3,090,000 of economic benefit from timber harvest and processing alone.

⁷ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

⁸ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

The project is supporting job and learning opportunities for local high school students, the Western Colorado Conservation Corp, Youth Conservation Corps, the Collbran Job Corps, and even local college students. We hope to encourage lifelong interests in natural resource management. In FY 11, we continued to grow our local high school Forestry Intern Program brought in 5 new high school students to participate in our monitoring efforts.

The on-going biomass economic feasibility study has stimulated discussions with our cooperators regarding the biomass utilization and biomass to energy options. Biomass utilization can lead to reduced timber harvest costs, and potentially increase new energy opportunities. For example, the Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association is considering co-firing its Nucla Power plant, subsidizing its coal fire with up to 20% biomass products. Another plant north of the Grand Mesa is also beginning a dialogue on how biomass may be used at their facility. In FY 11 significant progress was made on the biomass economic feasibility study (See Monitoring response in Question 5).

Continued funding of this CFLRP project has allowed us to accelerate our restoration implementation and monitoring efforts. Strong community and stakeholder involvement has helped build a scientific foundation for establishing trust and support for traditional and adaptive forest management activities. We expect this community commitment to continue.

5. Describe the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process (please limit answer to two pages).

Monitoring is a vital component of our landscape restoration approach. It allows the partners to assess how effective restoration treatments achieve our objectives, and whether any unintended outcomes (such as proliferation of noxious weeds) developed. We have developed a “multi-party” approach to monitoring that ensures high quality information that supports high confidence among all collaborators. The key pieces of our monitoring approach are:

- 1) Collaborative development of goals and specific objectives for each major project;
- 2) Collaborative design of general approaches to monitoring, leading to detailed designs by appropriate experts and stakeholders on behalf of all collaborators;
- 3) Conducting field measurements; sometimes these are performed by agency personnel as part of normal operations, and other times by combinations of agency personnel, outside experts, and stakeholder volunteers.
- 4) Synthesis of monitoring data to inform all collaborators about what we have learned and to support insightful discussions about what we might modify to improve our restoration work.

Our multi-party monitoring approach will evolve as we gain experience working together. Baseline data will be recorded prior to treatments. Monitoring will continue periodically over 15 years, following completion.

Permanent transect markers will be established to continue monitoring efforts indefinitely. Colorado Forest Restoration Institute (CFRI) will compile, analyze and store the monitoring data.

In the early winter of 2011, all stakeholders were invited to discuss our monitoring priorities for this year, based on anticipated funding. We also tentatively decided that an “all hands on deck” monitoring meeting should occur at least once during the winter, and once (in the field) during the summer. Many important details will need to be developed and addressed throughout the year, so we will use a Monitoring Guidance Committee (MGC) for operational details. The MGC will include key Agency personnel, the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute, and other key people needed for particular projects. The work of the MGC will be very transparent, with prompt communication to all stake holders about issues, decisions, etc.; everyone’s input is welcome at all times, though no one is asked to volunteer for all the time-demanding tasks.

For 2011, we prioritized available funding on 11 projects. Progress on each of the projects is displayed below:

- Uncompahgre Mesas Monitoring Plots – Establishing pre-treatment conditions
 - Paper published displaying current conditions for the Uncompahgre Mesas Forest Restoration Project. See Project Website for copy of results (<http://uplandscape.org>)
- Aspen Browse - ***Characterizing browsing and aspen regeneration on the Uncompahgre Plateau***
 - Over winter browse measured. 11 electric fences installed.
 - Study published on aspen age across the Uncompahgre Plateau. See Project Website for copy of results (<http://uplandscape.org>)
 - Monitoring objectives determined for FY 12
- Unroaded old-growth on Unc Mesas
 - Field work completed on 2 unroaded mesas
 - Data collected will contribute to the dissertations of a PhD candidate at CSU
 - Monitoring objectives determined for FY 12
- Website Development
 - Website completed (<http://uplandscape.org>)
- Data depository for all stakeholders
 - In progress
- Burn Canyon
 - All plots resurveyed
 - Data analysis in progress
- Biomass Assessment
 - Dataset of least-cost transportation routing from all treatment units to utilization facilities completed
 - Non-spatial delivered cost model developed to examine expected costs of delivering biomass from treatment units to end use facilities
 - Analysis comparing emissions from Nucla, CO coal fired power plant emissions with emissions from co-firing woody biomass completed
 - Monitoring objectives determined for FY 12
- Invasive Species
 - Protocol developed
 - Roads, Fence lines and disturbed soil areas within the 650 acre Uncompahgre Mesas Stewardship Project surveyed for invasive species, by the High School Forestry Intern Crew
- Travel Management
 - Protocol developed

- Monitoring on Grand Valley Ranger District occurred in FY 11
- Riparian
 - Protocols established
 - 2 Local High School students and biology teacher hired on in apprenticeship program to conduct study
 - Data gathered to support future assessment in changes in livestock management in the Dominguez Creek Range allotment
- Biomass Q-Study - A focused social survey to gather social data on various aspects of forest restoration management
 - 41 stakeholder interviews conducted
 - Colorado State University compiling results; paper expected by February 2012

6. FY 2011 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	0	\$0	
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	559	\$298,509	RTRT (\$148,509) NFXN (\$75,000) RTRT (\$75,000)
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	2,026	\$1,239,491	CFLN/WFHF/NFWF/NFXN
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	448	\$474,079	CFLR/CFLN/RICW/CWFS NFXF/NFXN/S2F2/CWKV H2E5/RBRB/NFVW/NFTM/RTRT
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	0	0	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	0	0	
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	0		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	1	\$33,500	S2W2/Partner In-Kind
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	3,739	\$327,613	CFLR/NFWF/NFXN/RBRB/CWKV

⁹ Units accomplished should reflect the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹⁰ Please use a new line for each BLI or type of fund used. For example, you may have three lines with the same performance measure, but the type of funding might be two different BLIs and CFLR/CFLN.

Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres			
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	0*	\$26,500	CMRD * 27 miles but not identified as CFLR in database
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	0*	\$101,520	CMRD * 56 miles but not identified as CFLR in database
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	0*	\$22,825	NFVW * 4 miles but not identified as CFLR in database
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	0		
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	0		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	0	0	
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	43.7	\$195,000	CFLN/NFXN
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	4.4	\$80,000	CFLN/NFXN
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	3	\$5,300	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	101	\$838,994	CFLN/CFLR/WFHF/NFTM Timber Receipts
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	12,777	\$838,994	CFLN/CFLR/WFHF/NFTM Timber Receipts
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	0		
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	4,891	\$546,365	CFLN/WFHF/NFWF/WFSU/NFTM
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	2,871	\$753,665	CFLN/WFHF/NFWF/WFSU/NFTM
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	0	0	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	0	0	

7. FY 2011 accomplishment narrative (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

The Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison NF (GMUG) and its diverse group of partners (see proposal for a full listing of partners) collaboratively developed goals for the Uncompahgre Plateau Collaborative Restoration Project as stated in the project proposal. Below are the desired outcomes for the 10-year project followed by brief details of how we moved towards accomplishing each this year.

- 1) Restored and maintained forest conditions, with reduced tree density and fuels hazards, will enable broader use of prescribed fire and wildfire, providing more natural ecological functions and reduced fire fighting cost with approximately 27,300 acres of mechanical treatment and 55,000 acres of broadcast burning planned.
 - Almost 6,000 acres of Mechanical and Prescribed fire treatments have been accomplished
 - Over 25 percent of our proposed mixed conifer acres have been treated or placed under contract
 - A long term stewardship contract was awarded with nearly 1,300 acres of both timber harvest and hazardous fuels reduction projects
 - Managed 2 wildfires for multiple objectives
- 2) Fuels treatments in WUI areas, including 650 acres of power line treatments, in coordination with Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP).
 - 2,871 acres total treatment acres in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
 - 472 acres of treatment under the power lines resulting in 90% of our proposed target accomplished in FY 10 and FY 11
 - \$100,000 received from Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) utilized for treatment units under the power lines
 - 3 county-wide CWPPs completed providing coverage for entire CFLRP project area
- 3) Water quality, water yield, and stream habitat enhancement within key Colorado River watersheds.
 - 4 miles of road decommissioning
 - 1 Stream Crossing reconstructed
 - Monitoring on 2- 600 meter Stream Reaches
- 4) Weed treatments on over 9,200 acres and reseeding with native seed.
 - Over 1,600 acres of noxious weed treatments
 - \$30,000 of Native Seed Purchased, and planned for use on 2 CFLRP projects.
- 5) Collaborative multi party monitoring by collecting pre-treatment and post-treatment information to assess effectiveness of restoration over a 15-year period (establish historic conditions and range of variability; determine current baseline vegetation conditions).
 - Multi party monitoring protocols established for invasive species, travel management and riparian projects
 - All on the ground objectives established for FY 11 were met as planned; all field work scheduled was completed
 - 11 multi party monitoring field days; participation from Colorado Forest Restoration Institute (CFRI), Uncompahgre Partnership, Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife,

- Colorado Wild, Public Lands Partnership, Colorado State Forest Service, Western Colorado Congress, Audubon Society, and other interested community members
- 6) Outcomes that benefit threatened, sensitive and endangered species, including Gunnison sage-grouse, desert bighorn sheep, and Colorado River cutthroat trout.
 - 5,000+ acres of enhanced habitat
 - 7) Development and integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.
 - Local interagency group developed
 - Strategies being integrated in to planning projects currently
 - 8) A biomass supply assessment of the Plateau (funded through a Rocky Mountain Research Station Grant) will inform investments in new bioenergy infrastructure and quantify potential climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits of biomass utilization.
 - Study underway
 - A focused social survey to gather social data on various aspects of forest restoration management completed
 - Dataset of least-cost transportation routing from all treatment units to utilization facilities completed
 - Non-spatial delivered cost model developed to examine expected costs of delivering biomass from treatment units to end use facilities
 - Analysis comparing emissions from Nucla, CO coal fired power plant emissions with emissions from co-firing woody biomass completed
 - Monitoring objectives determined for FY 12
 - 9) Approximately 292,000 CCF of biomass will be created (approximately half of which is sawlog volume), and projects will support the enlargement of biomass markets and sustain local timber mills.
 - Nearly 1,300 acre stewardship contract awarded
 - 13,140 CCF in biomass
 - Supply of restoration byproducts being supplied to local Intermountain Timber Mill in Montrose and Delta Timber in Delta, Colorado
 - 10) Project implementation through stewardship contracting and other means will require hiring of field crews; over 750 part-time/seasonal jobs will be created.
 - Approximately 25 students and summer temporaries with Youth Services, Job Corps and local high schools worked on the project
 - TREAT Model projected 145.1 jobs (direct, indirect, and Force Account) created, resulting in over \$4.7 million dollars of impact from the project in FY 11.
 - 11) Local youth will be involved in projects, providing work, job skill training, and educational opportunities.
 - Integration of Youth Services and Job Corps
 - 8 person monitoring crew staffed by local high school students and teachers
 - A project was undertaken by the High School Forestry Intern Program: Douglas-Fir Prescribed Fire Effects Monitoring. Permanent plots were established to determine the direct effects of fire and surface fuel loadings on Douglas fir mortality and the relation of prescribed fire effects to Douglas-fir beetle infestation following fire
 - Colorado State University, University of Montana, and Northern Arizona University had students and professors involved in multiple studies
 - 12) Strengthened partner relationships and collaboration among all involved parties with meetings, field trips, outreach and technology transfer.

- Continued discussions and involvement of multiple collaborators and cooperators in planning efforts, studies, and monitoring activities
- Informal and formal discussions with other grant awardees
- Significant outreach and education through the Uncompahgre Partnership

Overall project success will be measured by meeting several key objectives, including; 1) moving toward desired vegetation and fuels conditions, including the reestablishment of native grasses and forbs; 2) sustaining timber mills and creating new biomass markets; 3) reducing long-term fire suppression costs; 4) decreasing catastrophic fire potential and utilizing wildfire for resource benefit; 5) improving wildlife habitat; and 6) adaptive management to adjust to climate change.

Specific treatments associated with the proposal are summarized in the table below. This table shows not only the treatments proposed over the 10 year proposal, but the FY 10 and FY 11 accomplishments as well.

Treatment Tracking by Type																	
	Mixed Conifer	Ponderosa Pine	Sage	Pinon Juniper	Oak	Aspen	Spruce / Fir	Riparian	Roads	Mech	RX/ Managed Fire	Trails	Native Species	Invasive Weeds	CCF Biomass	Powerlines Treatments	Steam
Proposed treatment amounts	11,000	15,000	1,800	2,500	7,000	11,000	4,000	320	130	27,300	55,000	100	37,500	9,200	292,000	650	30
Unit of Measure	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles	Acres	Acres	Miles	Acres	Acres	CCF	Acres	Miles
FY 10 Accomplishments	1089	300	0	0	0	0	171	0	32.5	1381.4	1893	10	401	457	6813	117	
FY 11 Accomplishments	1681	3158	0	445	490	800	285	320	4	2874	4052	268	475	1655	13140	472	1
Percent of Total	25	23	0	18	7	7	11	100	28	16	11	278	2	23	7	91	3

8. Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?¹¹

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY10	3,792*
FY10 and FY11	13,320*

* These numbers do not include affected acres from the Miles of trails or roads treatments.

¹¹ This metric is separate from the annual performance measurement reporting as recorded in the databases of record. Please see the instructions document for further clarification.

9. Describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6):

The Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison NF (GMUG) had 14 wildfires within the project area this year, burning approximately 1700 acres. Of those 14 wildfires, the GMUG managed two of them for multiple objectives. Historically, three to five fires would be managed each year within this area. The two fires managed for multiple objectives in FY 11 cost on average \$118-149 per acre. The Big A fire was 1012 acres in the WUI, and estimated costs for this fire were approximately \$119,500. The Jeep fire was 569 acres of Non-WUI, and costs for this fire were estimated at approximately \$85,000.

Below is an FRCC analysis displaying pre- and post-fire condition classes and their associated percentage of the acres treated with a managed wildfire. These numbers show a trend toward desired conditions; however, these numbers are subjective. A larger landscape look might be warranted at the end of the 10 years over the entire project area to more accurately display our results.

Wildfire Name	Fire Regime	Pre Treatment Condition Class			Post Treatment Condition Class		
		FRCC 1	FRCC 2	FRCC 3	FRCC 1	FRCC 2	FRCC 3
Big A	III	10%	70%	20%	70%	30%	
Jeep	III		50%	50%	70%	30%	

The GMUG is split between two interagency fire management units. The majority of the project area falls within the Montrose Interagency Fire Management Unit (MIFMU), with a smaller percentage encompassed by the Upper Colorado River Fire Management Unit (UCR).

The GMUG allocated approximately \$308,196 of its \$1,158,369 hazardous fuels reduction funding (WFHF), or about 27% to the 3 districts with responsibilities to the project area. The preparedness funds (WFPR) allocated to the 3 districts in FY 11 was \$267,239 of the \$891,821, just slightly less than 30% of the GMUG total allocation. The project area is slightly less than half of the land mass of the three districts, and therefore not all of these funds are allocated to the project area.

WFSU expenditures were not tracked for the majority of the wildfires in the project area. The majority of these fires were 1/10th acre in size, and costs are not required to be reported in FIRESTAT, the FS database of record for wildfires. For the larger fires either managed for multiple objectives or those with an Incident Management Team, we tracked costs. Costs for the two larger wildfires managed for multiple objectives are stated above. Although the GMUG did not have a project fire resulting in a wildfire incident management team, we know these wildfires managed for multiple objectives cost less than historic cost averages for wildfires managed under a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Team.

10. Temporary roads status

Number of miles of temporary road constructed in Fiscal Year 2011	Number of miles of temporary road decommissioned in Fiscal Year 2011
0	4

11. Describe any reasons that the FY 2011 annual report does not reflect your project proposal and work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (please limit answer to two pages)

Overall, the GMUG and its partners made great progress in implementing projects to achieve the goals of the CFLR Program. This report highlights important outcomes and our commitment to achieving an ambitious program of work. Some observations not reflected earlier in this annual report are summarized here:

Award Funding – The GMUG and its partners were honored to be awarded these funds to accelerate our implementation and monitoring projects within the Uncompahgre Plateau Landscape. The Forest was proactive to ensure agreements and contracts were prepared and ready to apply funding when it arrived.

Award Timing – Receiving the award late in the fiscal resulted in limited time to meet procurement and agreement deadlines. This increases not only anxiety, but potential for missed opportunities and possibly target accomplishment.

Market Uncertainty – Treatment costs for contract implementation were affected by the current commercial timber market. As a result, many of our government estimates were significantly different than actual bids.

12. Planned FY 2012 accomplishment narrative:

The Uncompahgre Plateau Project has identified its FY 12 program of work priorities. We anticipate another robust program of work; however, we are expecting reduced project accomplishments due to reduced budgets. The GMUG has seen reductions in several key BLIs (WFHF, NFWF, and NFWW) and expects associated reductions in potential accomplishments. This program of work will also be reduced if the CFLR funding comes in less than the original proposal request.

The FY 12 program of work has a broad range of activities planned including: 2 potential stewardship contracts resulting in over 6500 CCF and \$112,000 in product value; 4000 acres of prescribed fire to reduce risk of catastrophic wildfire; 10 miles of erosion control on trails; over 550 acres of noxious weeds treatments; 500 acres of seeding with native seeds; 400 acres of vegetation establishment; approximately 4000 acres of wildlife habitat improvement, and over 35 miles of road decommissioning associated with travel management. Projects of interest would include use of the local High School Intern Programs, Veterans Green Corps, Job Corps, and Youth Conservation Corps.

We anticipate continued partner involvement and contributions. To build on our current planned program of work, we are expecting over \$250,000 in partnership contributions, either through in kind work or grants and agreements. Like our target accomplishments, however, we would anticipate a reduction in partnership contributions.

13. Planned FY 2013 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code¹²	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	4,182	\$500,000
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	3,500	\$600,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	307	\$73,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres		
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles		
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	510	\$150,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles		
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles		
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	18	\$90,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles		
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number		

¹² Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2013 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 15.

Performance Measure Code¹²	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles		
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	10	\$65,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	1,685	\$735,000
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	10,000	\$200,000 (Timber Receipts)
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons		
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	2,000	\$150,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	2,000	\$200,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	307	\$73,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres		

14. Planned FY 2013 accomplishment narrative:

The Uncompahgre Plateau Project has identified its tentative FY 13 program of work priorities. As with FY 12, we anticipate a full program of work; however, we might expect to see continued reductions in project accomplishments due to reductions in budgets. The GMUG has seen reductions in several key BLIs (WFHF, NFWF, and NFWV) in FY 11, and would expect to see similar levels of funding in FY 13.

The FY 13 program of work has a broad range of activities planned including: 2 potential stewardship contracts resulting in over 10,000 CCF and \$200,000 in product value; 4000 acres of prescribed fire to reduce risk of catastrophic wildfire; 10 miles of erosion control on trails; over 300 acres of noxious weeds treatments; 500 acres of seeding with native seeds; approximately 500 acres of wildlife habitat improvement, and 18 miles of road decommissioning associated with travel management.

We anticipate continued partner involvement and contributions. To build on our FY 13 planned program of work, we are expecting over \$200,000 in partnership contributions, either through in kind work or grants and agreements. Like our target accomplishments, however, we would anticipate a reduction in partnership contributions.

15. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2012/13 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan:

As described in responses above, we anticipate appropriated funding decreasing over the next 2 fiscal years. If we continue to see reduced funding, target goals listed in the project proposal will be decreased accordingly. Our employees and partners remain actively engaged in the project, particularly as they notice all the positive changes occurring on the landscape. Therefore, we expect to be able to deliver the highest quality program of work regardless of funding level and will continue to work collaboratively toward our long term restoration goals, understanding it may take longer than the eight years remaining in this program.