

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG) Cornerstone (CFLR015)
 National Forest(s): Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forest

1. Match and Leverage funds:
 a. FY13 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended)				Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)		
BLI / Program	Eldorado		Stanislaus	BLI	Eldorado NF	Stanislaus NF
Core Funds				CFLN	\$385,457	\$262,608
CFLN	373,457		262,608	NFWF	\$290,240	
CFLN / NFWF	12,000	a		NFVW		\$176,385
NFVW			176,385		\$675,697	\$438,993
NFWF	290,240	b		Total	\$1,114,690	
Match Funds						
BDBD	5,326	c	29,830			
CWK2			34,724			
NFTM	106,420		107,455			
NFVW	1,418	c				
NFWF	2,419					
RTRT	12,083	c				
SSSS			22,436			
WFHF	9,447		70,692			
a) Error in setting up Program/Job Code combination. \$12,000 expenditure is part of the "core" project funds. b) Error in setting up CFLRP project specific Job Code. The financial report for NFWF includes funds expended outside of the CFLR project area. Actual core expenditures for the project in NFWF funds are \$290,240. c) Additional matching expenditures located in financial system at the Regional Office. These funds were not showing up in the PAS report posted on Share Point site.						
<i>BLI descriptions are on Page 8.</i>						

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
	\$ 0

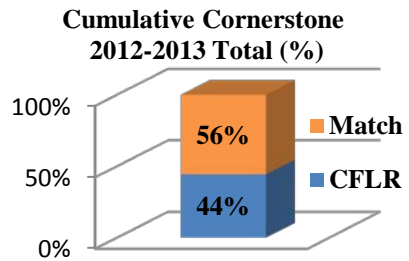
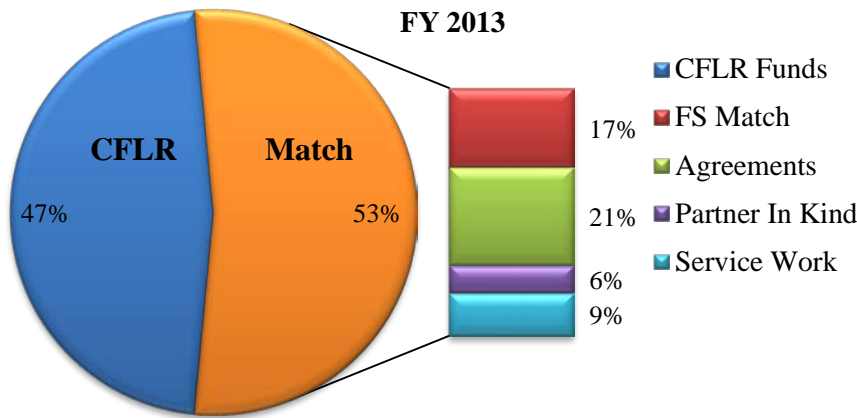
Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)		
BLI	Eldorado NF	Stanislaus NF	
BDBD	\$5,326	\$29,830	BDBD = \$35,156
CWK2		\$34,724	CWK2 = \$34,724
NFTM	\$106,420	\$107,455	NFTM = \$213,875
NFVW	\$1,418		NFVW = \$1,418
NFWF	\$2,419		NFWF = \$2,419
RTRT	\$12,083		RTRT = \$12,083
SSSS		\$22,436	SSSS = \$22,436
WFHF	\$9,447	\$70,692	WFHF = \$80,139
	\$137,113	\$265,137	
Total	\$402,250		

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
American Rivers, Indian Valley Project - \$170,300 Round Valley Trailhead Snow Park - \$324,266	\$494,266

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
ACCG - \$112,976 CHIPS (Master PA) - \$30,255	\$143,231

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
Amador = \$36,585 Calaveras = \$179,460	\$216,045

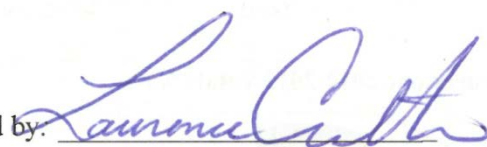
Percent Match vs. CFLR



b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2012 (one page maximum)

During the FY 2013, approximately **\$1,318,622** was leveraged for the Cornerstone Project area by the Amador Calaveras Consensus Group from in-kind services, restoration treatments, and capacity building that helped the project achieve objectives:

Amount	Entity	Investment	Date	Land Location
\$44,476	ACCG Members	In-kind services, workgroups and meetings.	10/2012 – 09/2013	Cornerstone Project Area
\$74,975	Sierra Nevada Conservancy	Grant assistance in completing West Calaveras Thin NEPA.	10/2012 – 09/2013	Forest Service
\$185,872	Upper Mokelumne River Watershed, Mokelumne Amador Calaveras (MAC) Region	Proposition 84 IRWM grant program administered by the California Department of Water Resources, Ponderosa Way Restoration Project – Phase 1.	09/2013	Private and BLM
\$535,141	Natural Resource Conservation Service and Private Landowners	6,600 acres of habitat restoration, brush management, forest stand improvement, weed control and range improvements.	10/2012 – 09/2013	Private
\$184,405	USDA, State and Private Forestry	Grant to Calaveras Healthy Impact Products Solution to help provide engineering design for a small biomass plant, to create local jobs and help expand local economies.	06/2013	Private
\$24,000	National Forest Foundation	Community Capacity and Land Stewardship Grant awarded to the Amador Fire Safe Council to provide administrative support to ACCG functions.	09/2013	Private
\$270,000	Bureau of Land Management	925 acres of vegetation thinning near roads and residences and 20 acres of riparian restoration.	05/2013-07/2013	BLM

Approved by: 
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Approved by: 
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 Forest Supervisor
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Date: December 10, 2013

2. Discuss how the CFLR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan, dated December 2006.

The *Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan* focuses on building collaborative relationships with local, State/Regional, Tribal and national interests. The Forest Service is working with ACCG, in which the Fire Safe Councils are active participants, to provide a foundation to meet performance measures in the future. For example, the Eldorado National Forest, Amador Ranger District is actively working with the Amador Fire Safe Council helping to create the High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan, which will strategically link Forest Service projects with our partners’ projects. Fuel treatments conducted in FY 2013 within the project area are expected to reduce the extent and intensity of future wildfires within the WUI.

Contributions to the goals and performance measures are as follows:

Goal	Performance Measure	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
	<i>Goal 1 of the Implementation Plan is to improve fire prevention and suppression.</i>	Fire prevention and education play a major role in mitigating human caused fire events. The Forest Service makes daily contacts with the public and informs them of fire restrictions and campfire policies.
	Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack.	The Cornerstone Project area had 32 wildland fires (36 acres) in 2013, which was below or equal to the 10-year average. All fires in 2013 were contained in the initial attack.
	Percent change from 10-year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires.	
	Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost.	
	<i>Goal 2 of the Implementation Plan is to reduce hazardous fuels.</i>	
	Number of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans.	786 acres
	Number of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i> .	4,269 acres
	<i>Goal 3, Part A, of the Implementation Plan is the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems.</i>	
	Number of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i> .	179 acres
	Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i> .	1,595 acres
	Number of acres of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions.	Natural ignitions were not allowed to burn due to the Rim fire and due to fuel and weather conditions.
	Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions.	3,468 acres
	Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	154 acres
	<i>Goal 3, Part B, of the Implementation Plan is the restoration and post-fire recovery of fire-adapted ecosystem.</i>	
	Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments.	Post-wildfire recovery efforts will be conducted in FY 2014 in the Ramsey burn area.
	Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that is trending towards desired conditions.	
	<i>Goal 4 of the Implementation Plan is the promotion of community assistance.</i>	
	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.	A Master Participating Agreement (MPA) was implemented with the Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions (CHIPS). Two “Supplemental Project Agreements” were completed under this MPA, resulting in about 50 acres of fuel reduction / fuel break construction.

3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool?

Part-time and full-time jobs and labor income estimates were derived using the following assumptions:

Description	CFLR/N Funds Only	All Funds (CFLR/N and Match)
Funding and Employment		
Total Funding	\$1,114,690	\$2,046,516
Percent of Funding used for Contracted Work	26%	17%
Percent of Funding used for Force Account Implementation and Monitoring	64%	65%
Annual Force Account FTEs for Implementation and Monitoring	10	15
Contract Funding Distribution		
Facilities, Watershed, Roads and Trails	43%	43%
Abandoned Mine Lands	0%	0%
Ecosystem Restoration, Hazardous Fuels and Forest Health (No Commercial Products)	57%	47%
Contracted Monitoring (Does not include in-kind and volunteer contributions)	0%	0%
Thinning and Biomass Harvesting (Commercial Products)	0%	10%
Amount of Harvest Volume		
CCF (100 cubic feet)	0	24,915
MBF (1000 board feet)	0	34
Dry Tons	0	0
Cords	0	806
Product Distributions		
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	0%	89%
Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing	0%	0%
Engineered Wood Member and Truss Manufacturing	0%	0%
Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing	0%	0%
Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	0%	0%
Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing	0%	0%
All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing	0%	0%
Pulp Mills	0%	0%
Biomass—Co-gen	0%	10%
Firewood (Commercial)	0%	0%
Firewood (Home Use)	0%	1%

FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ¹
Commercial Forest Product Activities	-	-	-	-
Other Project Activities	5.3	6.8	\$177,334	\$234,488
TOTALS	5.3	6.8	\$177,334	\$234,488

FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ²
Commercial Forest Product Activities	75.7	145.6	\$4,128,676	\$7,067,063
Other Project Activities	5.5	7.0	\$186,219	\$248,130
TOTALS	81.1	152.6	\$4,314,896	\$7,315,193

¹ 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>.

² 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>.

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

In addition to the ecological and fuels management accomplishments summarized in questions 2 and 6, the employment benefits outlined in the question 3 (81.1 direct and full-time jobs and 152.6 total part and full-time jobs) constitute considerable local community benefits. The Forest Service used the FY 2013 CFLR funding to hire 10 individuals from the local area. The Amador Ranger District hired five seasonal employees: four from Amador County and one from Calaveras County. In addition, the Calaveras Ranger District hired five local individuals. These employees completed tasks such as wildlife and archeological surveys, timber marking, service contract inspection, and trail maintenance.

The local national forests signed and implemented a participating agreement with the Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions (CHIPS), a local nonprofit organization. This agreement, which requires a match from CHIPS towards project cost, provides the Forest Service with trained workers to implement restoration activities. In turn, CHIPS receives on-the-job training experience for local workers and payment for work completed, helping integrate ecological restoration with opportunities for local employment and improved community well-being.

The ACCG has also been credited with assisting to avoid appeals of salvage sales on the Calaveras Ranger District. By avoiding appeals to Forest Service plans to salvage burned trees, additional jobs were created to implement the salvage sale contract.



The Indian Valley Restoration Project included a June field trip for local ranchers and other landowners, organized by ACCG partners Foothill Conservancy and the Natural Resource Conservation Service, in partnership with the Eldorado, Amador, and Tuolumne Resource Conservation Districts. The field trip brought meadow restoration specialists into the field with landowners to discuss the grazing benefits from meadow restoration projects.

Indian Valley Restoration Field Trip

Photo by Foothill Conservancy

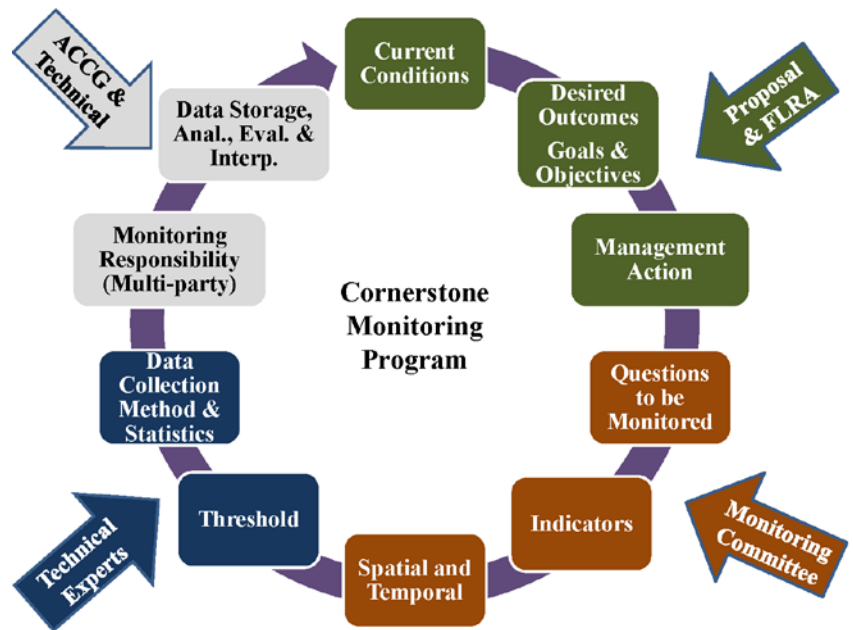
In addition, the Cornerstone collaborative identified the following community benefits from FY 2013:

- Provided jobs to local residents in economically disadvantaged rural communities, which created direct and indirect economic benefits.
- Reduced the risk of uncharacteristic fire that could harm people and property.
- Put local Native Americans to work restoring traditional cultural sites.
- Continued and expanded collaboration and communication among federal, state and local governments, community groups, nonprofits and businesses.
- Increased public awareness of restoration efforts in the Cornerstone all-lands planning area.
- Leveraged investment from other federal, state, and private sources.
- Involved diverse community members in project planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- Attracted regional attention as a model for community forest collaboration.
- Promoted open discussion of forest issues related to ACCG goals through on-the-ground projects.
- Provided opportunities for community learning through project field trips.
- Avoided project-stopping conflicts and project appeals.
- Strengthened relationships among the members of the ACCG.
- Strengthened the successful CHIPS biomass utilization grant application to the USDA and the successful Amador Fire Safe Council grant application to the National Forest Foundation.

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

The Cornerstone Project seeks to integrate a more sustainable local environment, community, and economy for an all-land, triple bottom line result. This integration will frame the collaborative approach for restoration plan development, land treatment, project design, and implementation. It will also define a dynamic, multi-party all lands monitoring system to inform and guide long-term adaptive management consistent with ACCG adopted principles for restoring lands in the all-lands planning area.

The ACCG Collaborative formed an interdisciplinary team with diverse knowledge, technical resource skills, planning expertise, and perspectives on forest restoration and community conditions to develop the Cornerstone monitoring strategy. This multiparty monitoring team includes a variety of Forest Service staff, representatives from environmental groups, non-profit organizations, a County consultant, and the forest products industry.



When completed, the monitoring strategy will provide guidance in:

- a) Determining if our restoration projects are implemented in accordance with the project design and intent.
- b) Determining if the outcomes and effects of our restoration actions are achieving desired conditions.
- c) Identifying whether the restoration treatments need to be modified to accommodate results of monitoring.



Evaluating soil condition, Mattley Meadow Field Trip
Photo by Foothill Conservancy

The monitoring plan will describe what will be monitored, how to conduct the monitoring, how the monitoring results will be used, and who is responsible for each step in the process.

The interdisciplinary team spent over 468 hours working on the monitoring strategy in FY 2013. We expect the monitoring strategy will be completed by the summer 2014. CFLR funds were used to support the collection of baseline conditions for the upcoming restoration projects (Callecat, Power Fire, Mattley Meadow, West Calaveras Plantation Thinning, Ramsey Fire Salvage, Foster Firs and Hemlock Landscape Restoration). In addition, field trips were conducted to identify needed topics for implementation monitoring.

6. FY 2013 accomplishments

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Watershed Improvement					
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions (S&W-RSRC-IMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Creek Road Watershed 	Acres	25.0	\$11,979	CFLN
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage (STRM-CROS-MITG-STD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Creek Roads Upper Mokelumne crossing - Sourgrass 	Number	0		See Additional Accomplishments
Habitat Improvement					
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-LAK).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beebe Lake Fish Removal 	Acres	4.0	\$9,000	NFWF PTNR
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-STRM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Callecat Non System Route Decommissioning 	Miles	2.0	\$53,000	NFWF
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-TERR).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Callecat Stewardship Indian Valley Foster Meadow Conifer Removal Deer Valley Conifer Removal Sourgrass IRTC Bailey Plantation Health IRSC 	Acres	1,032.0	\$33,400	NFWF CFLN PTNR CFVW
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants (INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PG & E FERC License Area Amador District Wide Treatments Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Heli-spot Hathaway Pines Scotch Broom 	Acre	171.1	\$261,400	PTNR CFLN CFVW
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved (RG-VEG-IMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barney Meadow Conifer Removal 	Acre	5.0	\$8500	NFWF (CFLN)
Road Improvements					
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance (RD-HC-MAIN).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Creek 	Miles	2.3	\$40,000	CFVW CFLN
Miles of road decommissioned (RD-DECOM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bailey Plantation Health IRSC 	Miles	0		See Additional Accomplishments
Miles of high clearance system road improved (RD-HC-IMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bailey Plantation Health IRSC 	Miles	0		See Additional Accomplishments
Forest Improvements					
Acres of forest vegetation improved (FOR-VEG-IMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sourgrass IRTC Bailey Plantation Health IRSC 	Acres	302.9	\$63,661	NFWF(CFLN) RTRT SSCC CFLN
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales (TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabbage-Bear Sourgrass IRTC Oski Bear Stewardship View 88 Stewardship 	Acres	1,817.9	\$54,000	CFLN NFTM
Volume of timber sold (TMBR-VOL-SLD).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Callecat Stewardship 	CCF	23,586.4	\$872,682	CWK2 NFTM SSSS WFHF CFLN

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Fuel Treatments					
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (FP-FUELS-NON-WUI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Callecatt Stewardship • Irish Burn • Calaveras District Piles 	Acre	2,711.0	\$393,898	SSCC CFBD CFLN CFHF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (FP-FUELS-WUI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oski Bear PAC • Lost Horse SMZ • Irish/O'Manuel Prescribe Fire • East/West Arnold Shred • Bloods Ridge TSI Burn Piles • Old Gulch Plantation Thin Burn Piles • Alpine Fuelbreak 	Acres	1,956.5	\$135,405	SSCC NFWF(CFLN) CFBD CFLN CFHF
Inventory and Monitoring					
Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired (INV-DAT-ACQ).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration • Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail • Mokelumne Wilderness Weeds 	Acres	32,266.2	\$312,000	CFVW CFLN CFTM
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard (LND-BL-MRK-MAINT).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration • Ramsey Fire Salvage 	Miles	3.1	\$2,000	CFHF

Additional accomplishments not listed in the PAS Report.

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage (STRM-CROS-MITG-STD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Creek Roads • Upper Mokelumne crossing - Sourgrass 	Number	4	\$75,000	CFVW CFLN
Miles of road decommissioned (RD-DECOM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bailey Plantation Health IRSC 	Miles	0.9	\$19,000	CFLN
Miles of high clearance system road improved (RD-HC-IMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bailey Plantation Health IRSC 	Miles	7.6	\$180,000	CFLN

List and description of Budget Line Item (BLIs) used in this report

BLI	Description	BLI	Description
BDBD	Brush Disposal	NFTM	Forest Products
CFBD	Cornerstone Match – Brush Disposal	NFVW	Vegetation and Watershed Management
CFHF	Cornerstone Match – Hazardous Fuels Reduction	NFWF	Wildlife and Habitat Management
CFLN	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	PTNR	Partner Funds
CFTM	Cornerstone Match – Forest Products	RTRT	Reforestation
CFVW	Cornerstone Match – Vegetation and Watershed Management	SSCC	Stewardship Contracting
CWK2	Cooperative funds can be used to perform watershed restoration; improve wildlife habitat; control insects, disease, and noxious weeds or invasive plants; provide community protection activities; and maintain forest roads.	SSSS	Timber Salvage Sales
CWKV	The Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) fund derived from timber sale receipts for timber stand improvement and reforestation.	WFHF	Hazardous Fuels Reduction

7. **FY 2013 accomplishment narrative** (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

The ACCG continually strives to meet its all-lands approach, leveraging the Cornerstone Project to reach its triple-bottom-line goals. Consistent with the ACCG’s focus, described in the Memorandum of Agreement and Principles and Policies documents, the goals of the Cornerstone Project are to:

- Restore and maintain high-value watersheds in a proper functioning condition.
- Reduce threats to water quality and air quality from wildland fire.
- Reduce threats to lives and property in the wildland-urban interface (WUI).
- Reduce wildfire protection costs.
- Restore and maintain forest structure, function and ecological processes to promote aquatic and terrestrial health, biological diversity, and habitat for a variety of native species, especially species at risk.
- Create more resilient vegetation conditions to meet ecological and social goals.
- Restore and protect prehistoric, historic, and active cultural sites in a sensitive manner.
- Reintroduce fire as a management tool and create conditions that allow prescribed fire to be used in the future.
- Build on existing energy and other infrastructure available to utilize woody biomass.
- Create sustainable local, restoration stewardship-related economic activity and local jobs based on restoration treatment work and development of diverse woody biomass and small-diameter tree by-products and local markets.
- Collaboratively involve the diverse ACCG interests in project planning, implementation, monitoring and adaptive management.
- Contribute to greater community stability through ongoing, sustainable restoration activities on public and private lands.
- Integrate ecological restoration with social goals, such as local employment and community social infrastructure development.
- Enhance appropriate recreation opportunities.
- Demonstrate the benefits of collaborative resource management in the region.



Indian Valley Meadow Restoration
Photo by Foothill Conservancy

The ACCG has put significant effort into preserving respect within the collaborative. To this end, the group has spent substantial time ensuring its core values are considered at all phases of project planning and implementation. This has not always been easy and takes constant effort and self-policing. Towards this goal, the ACCG has had the following successes in fiscal year 2013.

CHIPS Master Participating Agreement - A Master Participating Agreement was signed and implemented with the Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions (CHIPS). This agreement, which requires a match from CHIPS towards project cost, provides the Forest Service with trained workers to implement restoration activities. In turn, CHIPS receives on-the-job training experience for local workers and payment for work completed, helping integrate ecological restoration with opportunities for local employment.

In 2013 two “Supplemental Project Agreements” were signed with CHIPS for projects on the Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests. For example, CHIPS workers completed fuel reduction with hand tools on three areas near Native American pre-historic sites totaling 25 acres on the Eldorado National Forest. In addition, CHIPS completed the Sky High subdivision fuelbreak/fuels reduction project totaling 25 acres on the Stanislaus National Forest. CHIPS also started to prep a 200 acre fire burn unit to be implemented in 2014.

Indian Valley Volunteer Day - Building on success from last year, members of the Collaborative and the Eldorado National Forest led a volunteer day at the Indian Valley meadow restoration site. Additional local and national organizations were present, including Coca-Cola Corporation, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, American Rivers, Alpine County, Alpine Watershed Group, and Friends of Hope Valley. New this year was the addition of Woodside High School students from the San Francisco Bay Area who attended to learn about their watershed and provide support to the project. This year's volunteer day allowed an opportunity to review the ecological benefits from the "plug and pond" treatment completed in 2012 and share those experiences with downstream water beneficiaries (or users).

Ecological Restoration – In FY13 the Eldorado National Forest implemented its first full project under ACCG oversight – the Calleeat Ecological Restoration project. The environmental analysis was signed and a portion of the project sold under a stewardship contract, helping meet a key forest target. Collaboration with the ACCG provided significant improvement to the final decision, resulting from several meetings and field trips. An additional benefit is that one frequent appellant group now regularly joins ACCG on field trips, seeing it as an effective method of participation. The Stanislaus National Forest is working closely with ACCG on the Hemlock Landscape Restoration project to develop a jointly supported proposed action.

Ramsey Burn Salvage - This burn salvage logging and restoration project on the Stanislaus National Forest was similar to many that have been challenged by appeals and lawsuits in recent years. Members of the ACCG helped the Forest Service articulate the environmental considerations in the NEPA document and the environmental groups reached out to potential appellants to explain their support for the project. No appeals were filed.

Planning and Operations Work Groups – Per its governance rules, the ACCG makes formal decisions as part of the large plenary group, consisting of all members who have signed on to the Memorandum of Agreement (at the time of this writing, 31 members). However, much of the detailed work is completed at the workgroup level. Workgroups include Administration, Planning (including monitoring), Operations, and Finance. Two of these groups are highlighted here.



Foster Firs Field Trip

Photo by Foothill Conservancy

The Planning Workgroup was very active last year. The group continued with procedures developed last year for assessing project proposals to ensure compliance with the ACCG's "Principles and Policies to Guide Operations." This process allows opportunity for comment, modification, and consensus for a new project prior to submitting to the full ACCG for a collaborative decision. Suggestions often improve projects' social and local economic benefits. To date, the ACCG has supported all projects presented by the Planning Workgroup.

This year, more of the actual collaboration work took place on field trips. In fiscal year 2013, ACCG members participated in 10 field visits (approximately 900 hours) to project sites ranging from fuels reduction to post-fire salvage to meadow restoration. Field trips will continue as a primary means of explaining project concepts, educating partners, and sharing values and objectives within the group.



West Calaveras Plantation Thin Field Trip.

Photo by Foothill Conservancy

The Operations Workgroup is responsible for ensuring that the ACCG-supported work continues to meet the group’s purpose and desired outcomes. Last year, increased focus was placed on the community and economic benefits of the CFLR project. The Operations Workgroup has been working to improve the number of Cornerstone Projects that employ the local workforce, through expanded efforts by the Forest Service and contractor education. Future endeavors of the Operations Workgroup include discussions with Forest Service Contracting Officers, development of additional agreement instruments like the CHIPS Master PA, and contractor education and collaboration. In addition, an ACCG partner is researching how other

USFS regions define and weigh the local benefit factor in stewardship contracting.

Capacity Grant - Last spring the National Forest Foundation offered a grant opportunity to provide support to local collaboratives. ACCG members helped craft and write the Community Capacity and Land Stewardship Grant, which was awarded to the Amador Fire Safe Council to provide administrative support to ACCG functions.

Woody BUG Grant – The ACCG provided a letter of support to CHIPS to receive a “wood to energy” biomass utilization grant from USDA, State and Private Forestry. CHIPS received the grant in the amount of \$184,000. The purpose of the grant is to help provide engineering design for a small biomass plant, to create local jobs, and help expand local economies. When the biomass plant is constructed, the ACCG will have additional local infrastructure capacity to utilize woody biomass from the Cornerstone Project.

Mokelumne Environmental Benefits Program and Avoided Cost Analysis - ACCG partners continued to actively participate in these projects to ensure they incorporate local watershed perspectives and knowledge and are consistent with the ACCG goals. The Mokelumne Avoided Cost Analysis, which will soon be completed, is examining the avoided cost benefits of strategic fuel reduction projects in the Mokelumne watershed. The Environmental Benefits Program work this year included outreach to Mokelumne water users in the San Francisco Bay Area who benefit from healthy forests upstream. Sponsors of the Environmental Benefits Program are hopeful that the project will provide additional sources of investment for projects in the Cornerstone project area.

Trail Projects –The Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail (MCCT) is an important Cornerstone Project activity. The MCCT is a non-motorized & multi-use trail bisecting California, roughly following the Mokelumne River from the river’s headwaters at the Sierra Crest (8,700 feet elevation) down to San Francisco East Bay. The MCCT is also one of twenty-seven official California State Parks trail corridors that form a statewide trail system linking mountain, valley and coastal communities to recreational, cultural and natural resources throughout the state. Just over one-third of the MCCT is complete, with more trail alignment investigated and added each year. The restoration of an access road to the MCCT, Ponderosa Way, began with funding from Calaveras County in 2013, and a state grant will be used to complete the road work and create a trailhead in 2014. In addition to non-motorized trail system, the Cornerstone Project area has a motorized trail system that requires yearly maintenance and monitoring.

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?³

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Acres Treated (Treatment Footprint)		
	Amador Ranger District	Calaveras Ranger District	Totals
FY 2013	2,023	2,664	4,687
FY 2012	2,588	692	3,280
TOTALS	4,611	3,356	7,967

9. In no more than two pages (large landscapes or very active fire seasons may need more space), describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6):

Both the Amador and Calaveras Ranger Districts have an active fire prevention program. For example, both Ranger Districts spend about \$3,750.00 a year for prevention signs and supplies to help the public recognize fire restrictions and general fire safety. In addition, \$159,200 annually is spent in patrolling in the Cornerstone Project area on the Amador and Calaveras Ranger Districts.

The Calaveras Ranger District has one type-three fire engine (five people per day) and a 10 person fire crew that aids in wildfire preparedness. Likewise, the Amador Ranger District has two type-three fire engines (five people per day) and one tactical water tender. These resources perform fuels reduction and prescribed fire activities in the Cornerstone Project area. Annual costs for the 10 person fire crew, engine personnel, and water tender for the Cornerstone Project area is approximately \$150,000.

The Amador Ranger District had an active 2013 fire season, with 14 fires (26.7 acres) that resulted in \$48,233 in suppression costs. The Calaveras Ranger District had an active 2013 fire season, with 18 fires (9 acres) that resulted in \$42,000 suppression costs. All fires were contained in initial attack. Because of the large Rim fire on the Stanislaus National Forest (257,000 acres) and fuel and weather conditions, no lightning caused fires were allowed to burn for resource benefit.

Calaveras Ranger District			Amador Ranger District		
Fire Name	Date	Approximate Acres	Fire Name	Date	Approximate Acres
Mud Puddle	05/05/13	1.00	Caldor	06/28/2013	0.50
Bear Valley	06/14/13	0.10	Tiger	07/08/2013	0.50
Moore	06/22/13	5.00	Black	07/23/2013	0.01
Thirty-four	07/20/13	0.01	Foster	07/23/2013	0.01
Cow bell	08/18/13	0.10	Cat	07/23/2013	0.01
Meadow 1	08/19/13	0.25	Martin	07/29/2013	0.01
Bull	08/20/13	0.40	Cole	08/12/2013	0.65
Henry	08/20/13	0.40	Salt	08/14/2013	5.00
Blue Canyon	09/22/13	0.00	Tiger	08/18/2013	20.00
Slick	09/22/13	0.10	Silver	08/18/2013	0.01
Rattlesnake	09/22/13	0.10	Kirkwood	08/18/2013	0.01
Wolfboro	09/22/13	0.10	Stockton	08/19/2013	0.01
Elephant	09/23/13	0.10	Martin 2	08/19/2013	0.01
Tamarack	09/23/13	0.13	Kirk	10/27/2013	0.01
Shore	09/27/13	0.10			
Winton	09/28/13	0.25			
Summit	10/05/13	0.00			
Sword	10/20/13	0.50			
Total		8.64	Total		26.74

³ 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.

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2013 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (please limit answer to two pages).

Generally, the FY 2013 annual report accomplishments reflect the Cornerstone Project proposal and work plan. Full implementation of projects awarded in 2012 and 2013 may not be realized until 2014 or 2015 due to implementation delays. Minor discrepancies between the detailed funding plan submitted with the proposal and actual implementation were the result of on the ground refinement and validation, NEPA refinements or project name changes. Prescribed fire targets were lower than expected due to the limited availability of burn windows, suitable fuel conditions, and low winter precipitation and dry conditions.

The Calaveras Ranger District experienced a 1,200 acre wildfire (Ramsey Fire) during August 2012. This fire did not alter FY 2013 accomplishments; however, post-fire salvage and restoration actions may alter proposed accomplishments for out years. There were no unexpected challenges experienced in FY 2013, however, funding and/or personnel limitations related to NEPA for out-year projects may result in future challenges.

11. Planned FY 2015 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code ⁴	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Watershed Improvement				
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions (S&W-RSRC-IMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration • Morgan Meadow Restoration 	Acres	130	\$145,000
Habitat Improvement				
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-LAK).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beebe Lake Fish Removal 	Acres	4	\$10,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-STRM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bailey Plantation Health 	Miles	1	\$75,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-TERR).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration • Martell Flat Range Fence Enclosures 	Acres	505	\$103,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants (INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carson-Iceberg Wilderness • Heli-spot • Hathaway Pines • Scotch Broom • Amador District Wide 	Acre	350	\$75,000
Road Improvements				
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance (RD-HC-MAIN).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration 	Miles	10	\$10,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance (RD-PC-MAINT).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calaveras District Wide 	Miles	10	\$10,000
Miles of road decommissioned (RD-DECOM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bailey Plantation Health • West Calaveras Thin 	Miles	1.0	\$20,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved (RD-PC-IMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration 	Miles	10	\$30,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved (RD-HC-IMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration 	Miles	10	\$90,000

⁴ Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2015 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 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code ⁴	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Trail Improvements				
Miles of system trail maintained to standard (TL-MAINT-STD).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calaveras District Wide 	Miles	15	\$10,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard (TL-IMP-STD).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail 	Miles	5	\$250,000
Forest Improvements				
Acres of forest vegetation established (FOR-VEG-EST).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power Fire Reforestation 	Acres	900	\$530,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved (FOR-VEG-IMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration • Calceat Ecological Restoration 	Acres	1775	\$257,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales (TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration • Calceat Ecological Restoration 	Acres	1300	\$150,000
Volume of Timber Harvested (TMBR-VOL-HVST).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock Landscape Restoration • Calceat Ecological Restoration 	CCF	21,600	
Volume of timber sold (TMBR-VOL-SLD).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvage, Hemlock Landscape Restoration • Foster Firs 	CCF	21,600	\$370,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production (BIO-NRG).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Calaveras Thin 	Green tons	400	\$150,000
Fuel Treatments				
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (FP-FUELS-NON-WUI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moore-Belfour Prescribed Fire • Irish Prescribed Fire • Sourgrass Prescribed Fire • Last Chance Shred • Foster Firs • Tiger Creek Prescribed Burn • Amador/Calaveras District Wide Burn Program 	Acre	2350	\$274,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (FP-FUELS-WUI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Las Chance Shred • Ganns • Ski High • Foster Firs • Tiger Creek Prescribed Burn • Amador/Calaveras District Wide Burn Program 	Acres	1200	\$280,000
Inventory and Monitoring				
Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired (INV-DAT-ACQ).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mattley Restoration 	Acres	4,300	\$200,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard (LND-BL-MRK-MAINT).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemlock and Mattley Restoration 	Miles	15	\$35,000

12. Planned FY 2015 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page):

The Cornerstone collaborative will continue its steady march toward accomplishing the 10-year goals. Projects planned will improve forest health and resiliency with commercial/pre-commercial thinning, removing biomass, and masticating brush. Road work will reduce sedimentation and improve soil stabilization through road reconstruction, maintenance, realignment and decommissioning.

The Forest Service and collaborative will hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within existing cultural sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing condition of sites. The hazardous fuels reduction program will continue, with under-burning as weather and air quality allow, and burn preparations throughout the Cornerstone Project area. Existing fuel breaks will be maintained with mastication and prescribed fire. The construction of new fuel breaks is planned. In addition to the restoration activities, inventory and monitoring activities will be performed. The Forest Service will prepare and implement stewardship contracts to accomplish restoration objectives within the Cornerstone Project area to balance local environment, community, and economy for an all-land, triple bottom line result.

Guided by its principles and adapting from its experience, the Cornerstone collaborative intends to “build the road it travels” toward restoring and maintaining all of the lands in the larger all-lands stewardship planning area. It will continue to design and construct the systems, infrastructure, and processes necessary for a sustainable, healthy and functional balance among the environment, community, and economy in the planning area. Continued collaborative and cooperative capacity building activities include increasing access to local qualified NEPA and CEQA professionals to expedite pre-project environmental work and diversifying small businesses for woody biomass value-added utilization.



Ramsey Fire on the Calaveras Ranger District burned approximately 1,200 acres in August 2012.

Photo by U.S. Forest Service.

13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2014/15 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

The Calaveras Ranger District experienced a 1,200 acre wildfire (Ramsey Fire) in August 2012. This fire did not alter FY 2013 accomplishments; however, post-fire salvage and restoration actions may alter proposed accomplishments for FY 2014 and FY 2015. In addition, the Stanislaus National Forest experienced the 257,000 Rim fire in August 2013. This fire did not alter FY 2013 accomplishments; however, the volume of green sales related to the amount of post-fire salvage and the capacity of local industry to process salvage timber may alter proposed accomplishments for FY 2014 and 2015.

In FY 2014 and 2015, the Cornerstone collaborative will continue on-the-ground implementation of the Bailey Plantation Health Improvement, Ramsey Fire Salvage, and Callecat Stewardship projects. The multiparty monitoring plan will be completed, and baseline monitoring data will be collected.

Overall planned accomplishments for FY 2014 and 2015 are expected to be consistent with the project work plan and Cornerstone program of work, assuming CFLR funding continues at requested levels. Minor discrepancies due to contracting and implementation variances, NEPA completions, on the ground validation, and prioritization of the Forest program may shift some FY 2014 targets to FY 2015; however it is the expectation that target consistency with the proposal is maintained.



Logging of trees killed by the Ramsey Fire (Nov 2013).

Photo by U.S. Forest Service