CFLR Project (Name/Number): *Uncompahgre Plateau Project/CFLR003*

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

Responses to the prompts on this annual report should be typed directly into this template, including narratives and tables:

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY13 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended[1])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)**
CFLN	**$504,996**

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)[2] (please include a new row for each BLI))	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)**
CFTM	**$155,200**
CFVW	**$155,200**
Total	**$310,400**

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[3])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)**
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (CFHF03)	**$460,723**
Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Roads (CFRD03)	**$29,639**
Reforestation Trust Fund (CFRT03)	**$55,941**
Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Trails (CFTL03)	**$18,454**
Forest Products (CFTM03)	**$245,751**
Salvage Fund (CFSS03)	**$65,892**
Vegetation and Watershed Management (CFVW03)	**$35,332**
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management (CFWF03)	**$213,840**
Total	**$1,125,572**
Cooperative Work – Other, Agreement Based (CWFS)	
Tri-State (CWFS)	**$1,810**
Trans Colorado (CWFS)	**$6,110**
Thunder Mountain Wheelers (CWFS)	**$12,000**
Total	**$19,920***

*Forest records indicate expenditures shown.

[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 value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

[3] This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements[4])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
Colorado Parks and Wildlife OHV grant – GV (CMXN)	**$58,853**
Colorado Parks and Wildlife OHV grant – Ouray (CMXN)	**$65,259**
Colorado Parks and Wildlife OHV grant – Norwood (CMXN)	**$26,469**
Title II – Rural Schools Act (SRS2)	**$5,171**
Colorado Parks and Wildlife Parallel Trail Grant (NFXN)	**$4,212**
Trans-Colorado - Kinder-Morgan (NFXN)	**$6,110**
Western Area Power Authority (NFXF)	**$6,154**
Colorado Parks and Wildlife – HPP grant	**$20,000**
Total	**$192,228**

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[5])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
Delta County Joint School District	**$2,375**
Montrose High School	**$6,000**
Norwood High School	**$5,900**
High School Student Volunteers (630 hrs)	**$13,929**
Colorado Forest Restoration Institute	**$20,073**
Uncompahgre Partnership	**$1,500**
Citizens Group Monitoring volunteers(320 hrs)	**$7,075**
Southwest Conservation Corps	**$46,200**
COPMOBA Unc trails volunteers (46 hrs)	**$1,018**
Western Slope ATV Club volunteers (836 hrs)	**$18,509**
Bookcliff Rattlers volunteer (58 hrs)	**$1,282**
Jeff Price - volunteer (84 hrs)	**$1,857**
Mule Deer Foundation	**$500**
Rocky Mountain Elk	**$1,000**
Colorado Parks and Wildlife	**$10,000**
Oxbow Mining	**$2,000**
Total	**$139,218**

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[6])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
Sanborn Hanks Stewardship	**$5,270**

There were several obligation and/or expenditures in FY13 against FY2012 or earlier job codes that were not captured through expenditure reports generated by the Washington Office on November 22, 2013. Project name, Budget Line Item and dollar amounts are provided below.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

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

Project Name	Dollar Amount	BLI
Road Maintenance	$21,327	CFRD
Reforestation	$3,804	CFRT
Trail Maintenance	$23,863	CMXN
Weed Treatments	$3,328	CWFS
Weed Treatments	$7,145	NFXF
Trail Maintenance/construction	$100,787	NFXN
	$160,254	

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

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Native Seed Warehouse that opened in 2012 in cooperation with several federal agencies non-profit organization continues to expand their operations. Several species of native seed were collected and propagated by private growers and are being stored in the warehouse. The Forest and many other state and federal agencies are working with the Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative (WCLC -formally the Uncompahgre Partnership) as a broker to purchase seed at bulk rates. The Forest is also finalizing out-year native seed mixes and quantities.

The Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative, who has been a primary partner with the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests for nearly 20 years, received the Colorado Collaboration Award for 2013. This award recognizes successful collaborations in Colorado. The WCLC was recognized for its partnership with state and federal agencies, local utilities and other non-profits to improve ecosystem health and wildlife habitats and reduce fire danger in Western Colorado. Much of their work has been completed on the Uncompahgre Plateau in Western Colorado and Eastern Utah. The award included a $50,000 prize that will be used by WCLC to continue their collaborative efforts in Western Colorado.

Neiman Enterprises, Inc. of Hulett, WY purchased a saw mill in Montrose, Colorado in 2012. The mill is now fully operational employing over 500 people. Engelmann spruce that is being harvested from the Uncompahgre Plateau is sold to the mill for processing. Having a local timber industry has greatly enhanced our ability to carry out forest restoration efforts.

The Forest continues to accomplish a large percentage of road maintenance using Schedule A Agreements with Mesa, Montrose, Ouray and San Miguel Counties.

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): */s/Russell M. Bacon*
(for) Scott G. Armentrout

2. **Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan[7], dated December 2006**. Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The Uncompahgre Plateau Project continues to work towards meeting performance measures identified in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy and Implementation Plan. In 2013, the Forest did adjust projected out-puts based upon experience gained through the prior 3-years of implementation. These changes were submitted to and approved by the Washington Office in winter 2013.

- Percent change from 10-year averages for wildfires controlled during initial attack.

  In cooperation with the Colorado Forest Landscape Restoration Institute, fire risk has been assessed across the entire Uncompahgre Plateau (Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and Private combined. Approximately 23% of the landscape supports vegetative conditions to propagate active crown fire based upon the Nexus model. Vegetation types in active crown-fire areas include spruce-fir/mixed conifers, ponderosa pine and aspen/mixed conifer. To date, over 19,000 acres have been treated in these vegetation types resulting in reduced risk of large-scale crown fires.

- Number and percent WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other collaboratively developed plans.
  - County-wide Community Wildfire Protection Plans have been prepared and are being implemented within counties encompassing the Uncompahgre Plateau.
  - Approximately 678 acres of WUI acres were mechanically treated in 2013. Fiscal-year 2013 was an extreme fire year in Colorado and therefore use of prescribed fire was severally curtailed. The Forest focused on mechanical treatment and construction of hand line to accomplish burning in the future.
- Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are developed through collaboration consistent with the implementation plan.
  - All acres (678) were identified through collaborative effort.
- Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan
  - All 339 non-WUI acres treated in 2013 were identified through a collaborative effort.
- Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.
  - Prescribed fire was used on approximately 212 acres on Spring Creek Bench and another 106 acre was allowed to burn (wildland fire use) on Frank's Bench. Due to drought resulting in high fire risk in fall 2012 and excessive rain in fall of 2013, the use of prescribed fire was greatly curtailed.
- Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.
  - 3,806 acres of mechanical work completed.
- Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions
  - Natural ignition occurred on 106 acres.

[7] 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).

- 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
    - None of the material removed from the project is available through permit, contract, grant or agreement for use as biomass. Currently there is no market for the material.

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

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[8]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	**58**	**119**	**$1,878,171**	**$3,851,032**
Other Project Activities	**10**	**12**	**$215,448**	**$277,936**
TOTALS:	**68**	**131**	**$2,093,620**	**$4,128,968**

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[9]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	**69**	**143**	**$2,2244,501**	**$4,602,160**
Other Project Activities	**33**	**38**	**$649,408**	**$844,647**
TOTALS:	**102**	**181**	**$2,893,909**	**$5,446,808**

4. **Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits**

During FY-13, numerous 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 other forest-products related businesses. 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. Beyond these broad accomplishments for FY13, specific benefits to communities in Western Colorado include:

- Wood products offered from the Uncompahgre Plateau include stewardship contracts and small salvage sales. All timber sale projects have been purchased and stewardship contracts awarded.
- The Forest completed an Environmental Assessment to complete restoration treatments across a 160,000 acre landscape on the Ouray Ranger District. This one project will provide several thousands of acres of treatment over the next 6 years.
- Generated over 181 fulltime and part-time jobs in our community. Because many of the projects were designed to accommodate readily available equipment, all contracts awarded in 2013 went to local contractors. Total labor income was approximately 5.4 million dollars.
- 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

[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.*

[9] *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.*

to encourage lifelong interests in natural resource management. Nine high school students and 4 teachers were involved in 2013. Since 2010, 32 students and 5 teachers have participated in the High School Internship/apprenticeship program.

- One of the high school students participating in the Internship program competed in the International Science Fair in Phoenix, Az. The student, Sarah Stalcup, collected two years' worth of monitoring data to evaluate changes in livestock management on riparian health within the Dominguez Creek watershed. While she did not place at the International Fair, she did secure a full-ride scholarship to Drexel University where she plans to study environmental sciences.
- A Veterans Green Crew completed numerous projects in 2013. These twenty-person crews received on-the-ground training on the use of chainsaws and in-class and field experience in fire management and suppression. The Forest plans to utilize the Veterans Crew again in 2014.
- Organizations and individuals provided approximately 2,000 hrs. of volunteer labor to the project. Approximately value of these efforts is $45,000.
- 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**

Collaborative efforts spanning the past decade and a half have led to the development of a set of six goals for improving the future landscapes of the Uncompahgre Plateau. These goals help Forest personnel and our partners to formulate monitoring needs and questions to help guide managers through an adaptive management cycle.

1. Enhance the resiliency, diversity and productivity of the native ecosystem on the Uncompahgre Plateau using best available science and collaboration.
2. Reintegrate and manage wildfire as a natural landscape scale ecosystem component that will reduce the risk of unnaturally severe or large crown fires.
3. Restore ecosystem structure, composition and function to encourage viable populations of all native species in natural patterns of abundance and distribution.
4. Preserve old or large trees while maintaining structural diversity and resilience; the largest and oldest tress (or in some cases the tress with old-growth morphology regardless of size) should be protected when feasible from cutting and crown fires, focusing treatments on excess numbers of small young trees where this condition is inconsistent with Historical Range of Variability (HRV) conditions.
5. Reestablish meadows and open parks and re-establish grasses, forbs, and robust understory communities.
6. Manage herbivory - Grass, forbs, and shrub understories are essential to plant and animal diversity and soil stability. Robust understories are necessary to restore natural fire regimes and to limit excessive tree seedling establishment. Where possible, defer livestock grazing after treatment until the herbaceous layer has established its potential structure, composition, and function. Project partners will work with the CDOW to manage big game populations to levels that will contribute to successful restoration treatments.

Specific treatment objectives for the major vegetative communities within the project area as well as examples of proposed types of projects include:

Sagebrush. Restoration treatments are needed to improve the understory, increasing available forage for both wildlife and domestic livestock. The GMUG will work closely with the CDOW to target key Gunnison sage-grouse habitat areas as well as take advantage of biomass potential of pinyon-juniper in reestablishing key openings. At least 1,800 acres of sagebrush treatments are planned in the next decade, mostly with mechanical treatments.

Pinyon-Juniper (PJ). The PJ cover type is currently the largest cover type on the Plateau. A comparison between 1937 and 1994 showed that PJ expanded into areas formerly dominated by shrublands and grasslands, and the density of PJ

stands has increased. These changes have decreased the amount of available forage for both wildlife and domestic livestock and have degraded habitat for Gunnison sage-grouse. The landscape restoration project plans to reduce fuels and enhance the patchy mosaic of vegetation types (and ages).

Mountain Shrub (MS) (oak/service berry/mountain mahogany). Mastication projects with follow-up prescribed burning are proposed on 7,000 acres to mimic natural fire disturbances, and result in a patch mosaic with 10 to 15 percent of MS in early seral stage. The resulting mosaic will improve forage and grazing and also limit the size of large crown fires when they occur.

Ponderosa Pine (PP). Restoration in the PP cover type will reduce tree density by cutting large numbers of small-diameter trees relative to larger trees; improve spatial heterogeneity possible; protect old-growth ponderosa pine; increase long-term structural diversity (within stands and across landscapes); and create fuel conditions that reduce the likelihood of uncharacteristically sever fires, by reestablishing the high-frequency, low-intensity historic fire regime. Both commercial and noncommercial treatments will be accomplished with mechanized equipment. Post-harvest prescribed fire will be used as part of our strategy to reintroduce fire as an active part of the landscape.

Mixed Conifer (MC) (Ponderosa Pine/Aspen/Douglas Fir/Blue Spruce/Engelmann Spruce/Sub-alpine Fir). Restoration treatments in the MC cover types will reduce tree density and develop more open conditions characterized by multi-age structure and multi-species tree composition. Treatments will increase diversity of forest structures within stands, including variety in spatial arrangement of residual trees and development of small (0.1 to 0.5 acre) meadows. Because the future is expected to be hotter and drier, treatments will create conditions favorable to Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and aspen regeneration over blue spruce. Prescriptions will generally favor the perpetuation of aspen on the landscape by encouraging regeneration. In many instances, prescribed fire is being used as a follow-up treatment to mechanical treatment.

Aspen. There is an urgent need to treat aspen stands. Only one-fourth of the stands are younger than 90 years which are predominantly 80 to 120 years old and therefore less resilient to Sudden Aspen Decline (SAD). SAD is a relatively recent phenomena, not described by regional insect and disease experts until 2007. Foresters estimate that approximately 37% of the aspen cover type on the Plateau is impacted by SAD; about one-fourth of the standing aspen trees on the Plateau are dead. Mortality is having the greatest impact on medium-size trees (3-9" dbh); this combines with the dramatically low rates of establishment of new aspen trees to create a high risk of major reductions in aspen on the Plateau.

Spruce-Fir (SF). The Plateau has very few young spruce-fir forests; historically we expect young (<75 years) stands would have comprised 20 to 70% of the spruce-fir forests of the Plateau (varying in response to major fires across decades). Although any single acre of spruce-fir forest would not be outside the historical range of variation that would have been common for spruce-fir forest, the overall landscape of the Plateau is probably well outside historical conditions. The near-absence of young spruce-fir forests results in a low diversity in age, size and seral conditions, with large implications for wildfire spread and insect/pathogen outbreaks.

Riparian areas. Riparian areas on the Uncompahgre Plateau were seriously degraded at the turn of the century from excessive livestock grazing and other anthropogenic watershed disturbances. Through proper livestock management, many of these riparian systems have recovered with many reaching their ecological potential. However, some riparian areas are still below their ecological potential and the Forest continually works to alter livestock use and duration of grazing to achieve vegetation goals.

Approach to Multi-Party Monitoring

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 four 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.

On March 1, 2013 all stakeholders were invited to hear results of monitoring completed in 2012 and to identify and prioritize monitoring priorities to be completed in 2013. Two monitoring field trips were held in 2013 with over 50 non-agency stakeholders participating. 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.

Some projects related to landscape restoration were described in previous years and are now complete, such as the monitoring of the Burn Canyon site and the Biomass Assessment that was led by Nate Anderson of the Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Research Station. For 2013, available funding supported work on 13 projects:

Project Name: Uncompahgre Mesas Monitoring Plots (Forest condition assessment)

Monitoring goal: Continued use of the "forensic forestry" protocol from the historical reconstruction work to 1) assess the Unc Mesas treatments relative to historical forest structure, and 2) provide additional historical reconstructions to support the expansion in the Escalante Project.

Results: Additional rapid-assessment/forest forensic plots within the Escalante Project area showed similar results to plots from the Unc Mesas areas. Historical forests were characterized by much lower basal areas, with substantial areas in small meadows. The mechanical treatments in the Unc Mesas units recreated stand structures that were well within historical ranges.

Project Name: Unroaded old-growth on Unc Mesas

Monitoring goal: To determine the current and historical structure of forests on three unlogged mesas, including the importance of soil depth in determining fire impacts and the presence of large "legacy" conifers.

Results:

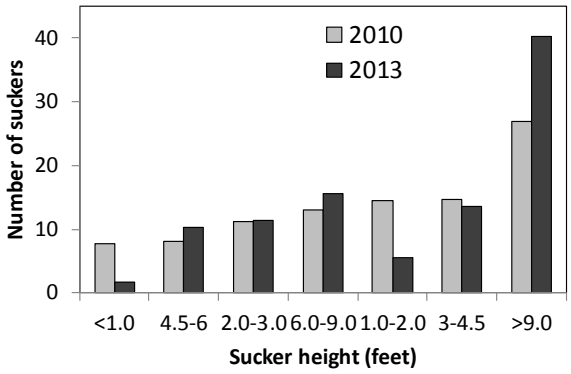
- 80% of plots on soils less than 6" deep had one or more heritage tree, compared with 20% of the deep soil plots; heritage trees are much more likely to be found on shallow soils.
- Many of the larger trees predate the known fire years of 1842 and 1879, indicating that fire intensity did not reach stand-replacing levels at the scale of the Unroaded Mesas (~250 acres).
- The current spatial pattern of surviving heritage trees shows that most of the area remained within 50 m of surviving conifers after the 1879 fire. This spatial pattern is important for providing seed for post-fire tree establishment.
- Aspen trees did indicate stand-replacing fire intensity with the 1879 fire (and perhaps earlier fires, but the 1879 fire removed any evidence for aspen stems).

Project Name: Aspen Browse

Monitoring Goal – Follow-up monitoring of aspen regeneration in exclosures set up in 2010.

Results

The heights of aspen suckers inside the fenced exclosures did not differ very much between 2010 and 2013 (with 4 growing seasons), even for the locations where browsing on aspen suckers appeared moderate or heavy outside the exclosures (see figure). Next year we will do a thorough assessment of plots inside and outside the exclosures, as well as the transect plots through the forest. At this point our conclusion is that browsing does not appear to hold back height growth on aspen suckers over the majority of the Plateau.



Project Name: Website Development and Citizen Science

Monitoring Goal - Develop a website in support of community based monitoring activities among a wide array of stakeholders across the Uncompahgre Plateau.

Results

- Current website / project page (a project within the citsci.org system) can be seen here: http://www.citsci.org/cwis438/Browse/Project/Project_Info.php?ProjectID=331
- Project managers now have the ability to define "pre-defined monitoring locations" so that project members/participants can easily pick a location they monitored from a drop down of pre-defined locations defined by the project manager. Project managers can also invite project members by entering in the email address of trained members; the system automatically register's the new user, creates a password for them that they may change, adds them as an approved data contributor for the specified project.
- The goal is to finish the website by May 2014. The final product will enable project managers to create custom analyses/visualization by selecting from the data measurements they have identified for their volunteers to measure and then selecting as dependent and independent variables for graphs.

Project Name: Riparian Habitat Monitoring

Monitoring Goal - To evaluate effectiveness of a riparian pasture, additional upland water developments and a change in timing and duration of livestock use on riparian vegetation health along Dominguez Creek, Grand Valley Ranger District.

Results

High School students from Delta High School collected data using the Multiple Indicator Monitoring (MIM) protocol along two sections of Dominguez Creek. Pre- and post-grazing data have been collected along both reaches from 2010 – 2013. Short-term indicators (stubble height, streambank alteration, woody species use) and long-term indicators (streambank erosion, greenline species composition, floodplain vegetation composition, woody species age distribution, streambed substrate and residual pool depth and pool frequency) are being collected. At the end of the 2013 grazing season, stubble height was reduced by approximately 60% at both reaches but Forest Plan standards were still achieved. Season-end use on willow was 60% along reach 1 and 25% along reach 2. Streambank alteration increase from less than 5% pre-grazing to 15-20% post grazing. Greenline vegetation compositions along both reaches indicate a moderate similarity to potential natural vegetation composition. Floodplain vegetation composition is low similarity to natural vegetation composition along both reaches. To date, the prescribed grazing system has not been adequately implemented leaving season end vegetative conditions below objective resulting in a decline in long-term vegetative indicators along reach 1 and stagnant vegetative conditions long reach 2.

Project Name: Travel Management

Monitoring Goal - Conduct monitoring of the route-by-route travel implementation to determine effectiveness of the closures and the public's attitude toward implementation of the travel plan.

Results

Travel management monitoring has been occurring on the Northern part of the Uncompahgre National Forest for the past 10 years. During the 2013 season, signs on all GVRD system roads where inspected, monitoring occurred on all trailhead signs and approximately 90% of trail intersection signs and all 113 non-system routes that had received some level of decommissioning in the past where monitored. In addition, over 1,100 people were contacted and information gathered regarding their awareness and attitude on the existing Travel management Regulations. Findings from 2013 include:

- The number of signs needing replacement continues to decline over the past 10 years.
- The number of decommissioned routes that received illegal motorized use has also declined.
- The percentage of contacted individuals who provided specific comment regarding travel regulations has decreased. Many contacts acknowledged that they were aware of the regulations and did not provide further comment.
- Of those providing specific comment regarding their like or dislike for the current travel plan, less than 3% provided any negative comment many of which understood travel regulations as a whole but had specific concern over one or two routes.

Project Name: Patterns of summer stream temperature in Big Dominguez Creek.

Monitoring Goal - The goal of this project is to develop an understanding of the variation in summer stream temperature in the Big Dominguez Creek watershed, located on the north end of the Uncompahgre Plateau.

Results

Students from Delta High School collected stream temperature data using thermographs from Dominguez Creek. The project is accomplishing 2 objectives: evaluation of Dominguez Creek for cutthroat translocation scheduled for 2013 and to evaluate the potential effects of climate change on streams on the Uncompahgre Plateau. Stream temperature in 2013 was similar to temperatures measured in 2010 when the GMUG installed 7 sensors in Big Dominguez Creek and LaFair Creek. Preliminary data review suggests the thermal characteristics

of the watershed are conducive to CRCT reproduction, growth, and survival. The conclusion is supported by the fact the watershed supports a self-sustaining population of rainbow trout (O. *mykiss*), a cousin of CRCT.

Project Name: Landscape Scale Monitoring, Fire Risk

Monitoring Goal – Evaluate the landscape-scale changes brought about by restoration treatments, including both the local scale (treated stands) and landscape scales (such as fire propagation potentials) on wildfire risk.

Results

One of the major concerns for landscape scale restoration is the severity of potential large-scale crown fires in the landscape. Modeling indicates these occur most often in spruce-fir, aspen and mixed conifer, mixed conifer and ponderosa pine stands. These vegetation types are being targeted for restoration. In 2013, the Ouray Ranger District complete and Environmental Assessment focusing on restoration of a 160,000 acre landscape that is dominated by these vegetation types.

Project Name: Invasive Species Monitoring

Monitoring Goals –

- Continue with weed monitoring/treatment programs as in previous years.
- Focus on assessing road, treated stands to determine impact of restoration on invasive weeds.
- Record spatial locations and percent cover of Colorado Listed Noxious Weed populations and other species of management concern using NRIS Data Recording Protocols for Invasive Species Management.

Results

Noxious weed surveys were completed on Sawmill Mesa and Smokehouse timber sales to identify treatment areas prior to logging. Patches of oxeye daisy, bull thistle and Canada thistle were identified in both areas. Both areas were determined to be moderate to high risk for expansion of these species if not properly managed. Documented populations will be treated prior to logging and logging equipment will be inspected to ensure it is clean and weed free prior to use. Areas will be monitored for several years post-logging and any identified out-break treated.

Several other project areas on Ouray, Norwood and Grand Valley Ranger Districts were also monitored in 2013. Projects included past prescribed burn areas, mechanical treatment areas, trails, and campgrounds. A total of 463 acres of infestation was recorded. Noxious weed species include common mullein, houndstongue, Canada thistle, white top, spotted knapweed, oxeye daisy, bull thistle, musk thistle and sulfur cinquefoil.

Project Name: Development of National Indicators

Monitoring Goal- Create working groups to tackle each of the four national indicators. Develop draft goals and protocols for the national indicators. Share products with the Uncompahgre Partnership for feedback. Once complete, indicators will begin to be utilized in 2014.

Results

Wildfire indicators—The wildfire working group used local knowledge of fire behavior and vegetation cover to update LANDFIRE data. They used this updated dataset and the fire behavior model NEXUS to assess crown fire risk across the Plateau. The group also summarized data on the extent of natural, historic fires in ponderosa pine forests to inform undesirable future conditions for wildfire. See more details in the summary of Landscape Scale Monitoring.

Watershed indicator—Improving the condition of watersheds is important to the Uncompahgre Partnership, but it is not the top focus of our restoration projects. The watershed working group decided not to use the Watershed Classification and Assessment Tracking Tool (WCATT) because the tool is too coarse to show changes in watershed conditions based on the projects we have planned. They propose summarizing data we already collect regarding riparian restoration, travel management, and forest restoration.

Wildlife indicator—The wildlife working group is proposing a habitat-based approach for the wildlife national indicator. They decided that many wildlife-related goals in the Forest Plan and other GMUG documents are unrealistic and too difficult to monitor (e.g., "Self-sustaining populations of Gunnison sage-grouse thrive on areas of suitable habitat"). Returning forests to more natural, historic conditions should increase the diversity of habitats on the Plateau and benefit bird, ungulate, rodent, and feline species.

Invasive species indicator—The invasive working group created maps with the location of invasive plants and the relative risk of invasion across the Plateau. This information can help us prioritize treatments and focus ongoing monitoring in high-risk locations.

Project Name: High resolution airborne imagery for the Escalante Project area

Monitoring Goal - To obtain state-of-the-art data on the composition and structure of the forests and landscape of the Escalante Project area, using the Airborne Observation Platform of the National Environmental Observation Network. The flights provide high-resolution images to describe on forest composition and structure, and to follow changes after forest restoration (including information to allow for simulation of fire behavior).

Results

The AOP flew one-third of the planned area in the summer of 2013, covering parts of Love Mesa and Lockhart Mesa. Data will be processed by the NEON team in late fall of 2013, and passed to Colorado State University for further analysis early in 2014.

Project Name: Native Seed Monitoring at Calamity Basin

Monitoring Goals

- Measure attainment of management goals as described in the Decision Memo for the Calamity Basin Restoration Project.
- Determine effectiveness of aerial seeding with native species prior to hydro-axe treatment.

Results

- The treatments were completed in May, 2012, during and after which there was a severe drought on the northern Uncompahgre Plateau. During the spring and summer of 2012 there was over three months without any measurable precipitation in this area. When the precipitation did come, it was too late for many herbaceous plants, and many apparently died. Shrubs experienced widespread mortality.
- In the treatment areas in July, 2013, Shrub cover ranged 7 – 29%, averaging 14.6%, mostly Gambel oak and Utah serviceberry, both of these sprouting from the root crown.
- Graminoid cover was much more than expected given the drought conditions that preceded my sampling. Graminoid cover ranged 6 – 53%, averaging 20.0%. Species such as prairie junegrass and mountain brome (were often conspicuous, both of these in the seed mix. Species not in the mix were also conspicuous, such as needle-and-thread and bottlebrush squirrel tail. Seeding before the mastication apparently had a beneficial effect; but the moisture-holding capacity of the mulch produced by mastication was also beneficial.

Project name: Monitoring Sanborn Park Mastication Project

Monitoring Goals

- Determine whether goals in the Sanborn Park Decision Memo are being met.
- Determine whether aerial seeding by native species is effective at reducing soil loss and reducing influence of noxious weeds.

Results

Based on three transects re-measured in 2013, the project was very successful at meeting fuels reduction, destructive fire prevention, permittee risk reduction, resiliency, and insect-disease risk reduction goals.

6. **FY 2013 accomplishments**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[11]
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0		
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	0	$55,941	CFRT – Cone collection contract and other personnel costs toward future planting contracts.
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	0		
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	392.2	$82,000	CFLN
			$32,332	CFVW
			$7,920	CWFS
			$6,154	NFXF
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	412.5	$25,000	CFLN
			$18,454	CFTL
			$150,581	CMXN
			$22,666	Volunteer time
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	15	$6,896	CFLN

[10] Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

[11] 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.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[11]
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	7,438	$137,100	CFLN
			$460,723	CFHF
			$213,840	CFWF
			$100,000	CFTM
			$20,000	NFXN
			$460,723	CFHF
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	135	$31,039	CFRD
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	54.25		Work accomplished through Schedule A Agreements
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	36.1	$45,000	CFLN
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0.25	$31,039	CFRD
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	48.9	$25,000	CFLN
			$18,454	CFTL
			$150,581	CMXN
			$22,666	Volunteer time
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	44.5	$25,000	CFLN
			$18,454	CFTL
			$150,581	CMXN
			$22,666	Volunteer time
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	498	$245,751	CFTM

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[11]
			$65,892	CFSS
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	12,254.3	$245,751	CFTM
			$65,892	CFSS
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	10,514.3	$96,000	CFLN
			$245,751	CFTM
			$65,892	CFSS
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	209,000	CFLN
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	339	$460,723	CFHF
			$400,751	CFTM
			$213,840	CFWF
			$65,892	CFSS
			$20,000	NFXN
			209,000	CFLN
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	678	$460,723	CFHF
			$400,751	CFTM
			$213,840	CFWF
			$65,892	CFSS
			$20,000	NFXN
Treatments accomplished through stewardship contracts STWD-CNTRCT-AGR-AC		277	$83,000	CFLN
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0	$89,991	CFVW – Seed collection and propagation needed for out-year planting.
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0		

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

Treatments by vegetation and activity type from FY10 to Y13. Proposed treatment amounts reflected in the table below were revised in 2013 to better reflect potential attainment over the life of the grant. Changes were submitted to and approved by the Washington Office in February 2013.

	Treatment Tracking by Type																
	Mixed Conifer	Ponderosa Pine	Sage	Pinyon Juniper	Oak	Aspen	Spruce/ Fir	Riparian	Roads Decommiss-ioned	Mechanical Treat-ments	RX/ Managed Fire	Trails	Native Species	Invasive Weeds	Timber Volume Sold (CCF)	Power lines Treat-ments	Stream
Proposed treatment amounts	11,000	15,000	1,800	2,500	7,000	11,000	4,000	320	130	27,300	55,000	100	8100	6,800	99,000	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	6,100	117	
FY 11 Accomplishments	1681	3158	0	445	490	800	285	320	4	2874	4052	268	475	1655	12,777	472	1
FY12 Accomplishment	487	511	322	494	0	86	141	50	30	1,494	0	48	201	222	5,115	482	2
FY13 Accomplishments	48	1003	1,043	1248	2121	1,352	350	0	36	3,806	318	49	215	392	10,514	0	15
Treatment Total and Percent	3,305 (30)	4,972 (33)	1,365 (76)	1,411 (87)	2,611 (37)	2,238 (20)	947 (24)	370 (116)	102.5 (79)	9,555.4 (35)	6,263 (11)	375 (375)	1292 (16)	2726 (40))	34,506 (35)	1071 (165)	18 (60)

In 2010 the Forest and it diverse group of partners develop goals and objectives that describes desired outcomes for the project. Our 2013 accomplishments toward these goals are discussed below.

a) 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.
   - 3,806 acres of mechanical hazardous fuels reduction treatments were accomplished. Three-hundred and eighteen acres of burning was completed all of which associated with natural ignitions.
   - All of the mechanical treatments were designed to accomplish multiple objectives for wildlife, reducing hazardous fuels, silviculture and restoring ecological function. Wildlife species benefitting from the treatments include: Gunnison sage-grouse, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, numerous Forest Service sensitive and Management Indicator Species.
   - Since 2010, approximately 9,555 acres of mechanical and 6,263 acres of prescribed burning have been accomplished in the project areas. This represents 35% and 11% of the stated goal in the 2010 proposal.

b) Fuels treatments in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), including 650 acres of power line treatments, in coordination with Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP).
   - 673 acres mechanically treated in WUI in 2013. Of this amount, no acres were associated with power lines. Due to severe restrictions on the use of prescribed fire in 2013, only 212 acres of prescribed burning was completed. An additional 106 acres of wildland fire use occurred as a result of a natural ignition.
   - Since 2010, approximately 4,472 acres of treatment has occurred in WUI. Of this amount, 1,071 acres were associated with power lines.

- 3 county-wide CWPPs were finalized in 2011 with implementation initiated in 2012. Implementation continued in 2013.

c) Water quality, water yield, and stream habitat enhancement within key Colorado River watersheds.
   - Over 36 miles of system roads were decommissioned and 189 miles of road (Maint. levels 2-4) were maintained to standard through various County Road Agreements. All decommissioned routes were closed through obliterated and/or blocked.
   - Maintenance to reduce erosion and sedimentation to nearby streams was completed on 49 miles of trail.
   - Through integrated projects (trail maintenance, road decommissioning, etc.) approximately 413 acres of soils and water improvements were accomplished.
   - Instream flows are being sought through the State of Colorado for Kelso Creek. Through Colorado Water Law, flows can be attained to protect aquatic life. Kelso Creek support a genetically pure population of cutthroat trout.
   - Through the High School Internship Program, re-monitoring on 2- 600 meter Stream Reaches within the riparian pasture. High School students also collected stream temperature data on Dominguez Creek to assess potential effects of climate change on streams on the Uncompahgre Plateau.

d) Weed treatments on over 9,200 acres and reseeding with native seed.
   - 392 acres of invasive weeds and 215 acres of native seed were re-seeded.
   - Completed the Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) Seed Warehouse. This facility is over 9,000 square feet able to store approximately 300,000 pounds of seed.
   - Uncompahgre Plateau Native Plant Program – key accomplishments of this 10-year partnership include:
     i. Working with four private growers on propagating seed from 10 species on native grasses and forbs.
     ii. Assisting CPW to bring Seed warehouse on-line. Over half of the 9,000 square-foot facility reserved for seed storage by federal agencies.
     iii. The Uncompahgre Project has developed and maintains a website with information related to the native seed program (http://upartnership.org/native-plant-program/).
     iv. The Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative (formally……) has agreed to be a broker for native seed for all state and federal agencies in Western Colorado. By purchasing seed for multiple agencies, significant reductions in seed costs are anticipated.
   - Since 2010, approximately 2,726 acres of noxious weed treatments have been completed. This is 40% of the stated goal in the 2010 proposal.

e) 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).
   - A detail description of monitoring accomplished in 2013 is provided in Section 5 of this report.

f) Outcomes that benefit threatened, sensitive and endangered species, including Gunnison sage-grouse, desert bighorn sheep, and Colorado River cutthroat trout.
   - 7,438 acres of enhanced habitat through road closures and mechanical treatments.
   - Genetic pure cutthroat were collected from Kelso Creek and transported to Woods Lake to restock the lake following removal of non-native fish in 2011 and 2012. The Kelso Creek fish are also being used to develop a brood-stock to provide future fish for Dominguez Creek within the project area. Non-native fish in Dominguez Creek are scheduled for removal in 2016.
   - Water temperature and fish habitat assessment completed on Dominguez Creek. Data is being used to drive cutthroat restoration efforts scheduled for 2016 and to develop a predictive stream temperature model to assess potential effects of climate change on Plateau streams.

g) Development and integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.
   - See Section 5 of this report for details.

h) 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.
   - The Rocky Mountain Research Station (Nate Anderson – Research Forester) continues to work on a project assessing the economic feasibility, energy balance and net greenhouse gas emissions for producing bioenergy from Forest and rand treatment residues from the Uncompahgre Plateau. Dr. Anderson published a scientific article in 2013 but a final report to The Forest has not been provided.

i) Approximately 292,000 CCF of biomass will be created (approximately half of which is saw log volume), and projects will support the enlargement of biomass markets and sustain local timber mills.
   - A biomass market has yet to develop in Western Colorado. The Forest continues to work with any entity (private or public) to create such a market.
   - Under Forest Service reporting rules, only wood products that are used directly in a biomass market can be counted. Therefore no accomplishment was reported in 2013.

j) Project implementation through stewardship contracting and other means will require hiring of field crews; over 750 part-time/seasonal jobs will be created.
   - One Stewardship Contract was awarded in 2013 (Sanborn-Hanks project) with a focus on Ponderosa Pine treatments on the Norwood Ranger District. NEPA was completed on the Escalante Project in 2013. This large-scale project will provide a steady stream of stewardship contracts beginning in 2014 through 2019.
   - Approximately 30 students and summer temporaries with Youth Services, Job Corps and local high schools worked on the project.
   - A 20-person Veterans Green Corps crew constructed fire line and other mechanical treatments. Through their efforts, approximately 3,000 acres was prepared for future burning.
   - Since 2010, the project has produced approximately 531 direct, indirect and Force Account jobs.

k) Local youth will be involved in projects, providing work, job skill training, and educational opportunities.
   - Integration of Youth Services and Job Corps.
   - Veterans Green Crew involved in fire line construction. Crews were also trained in Forest Service fire-fighting procedures.
   - Several monitoring projects were undertaken by the High School Internship/apprenticeship program. Students participated in mixed conifer pre- and post-treatment monitoring, riparian area monitoring, monitoring of lynx habitat in the Escalante Landscape Project Area, and stream temperature monitoring on Dominguez Creek. Students also participated in implementation of several restoration projects. A detail description of their projects is provided in Section 5 of this report. Since 2010, 35 students and teachers from three high schools have completed in the program.

l) 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. Held our annual mid-winter meeting that involved over 50 stakeholders and conducted two summer camp-outs. Approximately 50 individuals participated in the camp-outs.
   - As mentioned previously, The Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative received the Colorado Collaboration Award for 2013. This award recognizes successful collaborations in Colorado and includes a $50,000 cash award.
   - Continued development and initial implementation of a project website was completed by the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute. The web-site when fully functional will act as a repository for all citizens monitoring occurring on the Plateau.

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?[12]

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY13	4,124
FY10, FY11, FY12 and FY13 (as applicable- projects selected in FY2012 may will not have data for FY10 and FY11; projects that were HPRP projects in FY12, please include one number for FY12 and one number for FY13 (same as above))	19,818

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):

Expenses in Wildfire Preparedness (WFPR):

Expenses for fire preparedness were within historic norms with total PR expenditure approximately $88,000. These expenses included training, training and salary.

Expenses in Wildfire Suppression (WFSU)

Fire occurrence on the Uncompahgre Plateau was minimal, experiencing eight fires mainly caused by natural ignition (lightning). Most of the incidents were contained by initial attack being kept less than 0.25 acre in size. Due to extremely dry fuels conditions and the potential for large fire occurrence, only a single fire, Franks Bench fire on the Grand Valley Ranger District was allowed to burn under wildland fire use. All vegetation fires were suppressed as a full suppression strategy was implemented. Approximate expenses towards fire suppression are $12,000.

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?

Use of prescribed fire as a management tool was significantly curtailed in 2013 due to drought and resulting high fire risk. The Forest shifted funds into mechanical treatments as much as possible. There was a 250% increase in the acres of mechanical treatments as compared to 2012.

(please limit answer to two pages)

[12] 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.

11. **Planned FY 2015 Accomplishments**

Performance Measure Code[13]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0	
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	0	
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	50	$30,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	585	$197,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	60	$135,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	0	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	6000	$1,200,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	75	$112,500
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	75	$187,500
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles		

[13] 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[13]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	75	$135,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0	
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2700	$815,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	8000	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	8000	$815,000
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	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	5600	$392,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	1800	$135,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	1000	$50,000

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

The FY15 program of work is focused on achieving program and vegetative goals described in the original grant proposal (see Planned FY15 Accomplishment Table). In 2013, the Forest completed the last large-scale NEPA (Escalante) which will provide most of the stewardship contracting opportunities over the next 6 years. Other projects will require NEPA but most can be accomplish through a Categorical Exclusion. Of the 17 items being tracked from the original 2010 proposal the Forest is on-track to accomplish 15 of them (see section 7 of this report). The two areas where the Forest is slightly behind schedule are in the use of prescribed fire and in acres of treatment using native species. Due to drought resulting in high fire risk in 2012 and excessive rainfall in the fall of 2013, the use of prescribed fire has been greatly curtailed.

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 FY2014/15 program of work does not differ from the CFLRP workplan.