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. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended[1])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
CFLN (FY14 and FY13 carryover combined)	**$741,551**

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 2014($)
CFTM	$104,930
CFWF	$76,083
Total	**$181,013**

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[3])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
CFHF	$ 273,076
CFTM	$ 895,026
CFWF	$ 204,757
CFHF	$ 273,076
CFVW	$ 14,784
CFTL	$ 17,306
CWFS	$ 2,141
Total	**$1,680,166**

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements[4])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
Colorado Parks and Wildlife OHV grant (Ouray RD Trail Crew 14)	$ 80,000
Colorado Parks and Wildlife OHV grant (Ouray Dozer)	$74,205
Colorado Parks and Wildlife OHV grant (Grand Valley RD Trail Crew 14)	$80,000
Tri-State Electric (weed grant)	$7,000
Western Area Power Administration (weed grant)	$20,000
Total	**$261,205**

[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.

[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.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[5])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)**
Delta County Joint School District	$2,375
Montrose High School	$6,000
Norwood High School	$7,100
Colorado Forest Restoration Institute	$8,865
Uncompahgre Partnership	$12,816
Citizens Group Monitoring (744 hrs)	$16,777
Uncompahgre Trail Riders (900 hrs)	$20,030
National Public Land day volunteers (90 hrs)	$2,030
Thunder Mountain Wheelers (379 hrs)	$8,546
Western Slope ATV (247 hrs)	$5,570
COPMOBA Unc Trails volunteers (86 hours)	$1,940
Mule Deer Foundation (Stewardship Agreement)	$26,350
Total	**$118,399**
Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[6])	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014** $ 332,122

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2014 (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. In summer 2013, WCLC hired a Native Plant Coordinator to coordinate with growers, purchase and apply seed for various projects implemented on the Forest. This position is multi-financed by Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. Total expenditures for the Native Plant Program coordinator in FY14 were $48,000.

Neiman Enterprises, Inc. of Hulett, WY purchased a saw mill in Montrose, Colorado in 2012. In FY14, the company invested approximately 9 million dollars to up-grade/modernize the facility. The mill is fully operational running at least one shaft per day. Engelmann spruce and other species 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.

Delta Timber which is located in Delta, Colorado went out of business within the last year. This small mill was the primary purchaser of aspen from the National Forest. With the loss of the mill, attainment of our goal of 11,000 acres of aspen over the 10-year grant cycle may be difficult. The Forest is exploring other options including stewardship contracts and agreements to maximize our ability to treat aspen.

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 (Deputy Forest Supervisor): /s/ Russell M. Bacon_____ Date: 11/12/2014

[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.

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*, dated December 2006. In a narrative format, describe the progress to date on restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem, as identified in the project's desired conditions. This may also include a description of the current 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. Specific items addressed:

- Percent change from 10-year averages for wildfires controlled during initial attack.
  - See R-Cat analysis discussion in section 5 of this report.
- 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 336 acres of WUI acres were mechanically treated in 2014.
  - All work was completed through a collaborative process.
- Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are developed through collaboration consistent with the implementation plan.
  - All 336 acres were identified through collaborative effort.
- Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan
  - All 3,652 acres treated in 2014 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 projects in 2014: Indian Creek (250 acres), Dave Wood (201 acres) and Lower Tri-State (133 acres). A total of 584 acres were treated with prescribed fire.
  - Two wildland fires (Bench and Coral Fork) were managed for resource benefit totaling 42 acres.
- Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.
  - 3,012 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
  - Wildland fire managed for resource benefit occurred on 42 acres.
- 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?

Basic assumptions identified in the Treat Worksheet were used.

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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[7]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	14.6	28.2	$501,418	$1,088,510
Other Project Activities	1.1	1.6	$39,598	$58,435
TOTALS:	15.7	29.8	$541,016	$1,146,945

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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[8]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	28.2	54.3	$964,472	$2,093,737
Other Project Activities	5.2	6.7	$166,679	$217,410
TOTALS:	33.4	61.0	$1,131,152	$2,311,148

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

During FY-14, 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 FY14, specific benefits to communities in Western Colorado include:

- Wood products offered from the Uncompahgre Plateau include stewardship contracts and agreements, green aspen and small salvage sales. All timber sale projects have been purchased and stewardship contracts/agreements awarded.
- Generated approximately 61 fulltime and part-time jobs in our community. Because many of the projects were designed to accommodate readily available equipment, all contracts awarded in 2014 went to local contractors. Total labor income was approximately 2.3 million dollars.
- A draft Social and Economic Monitoring Report on economic contributions of five task orders issues in 2012 was completed by CFRI. Economists are also examining the economic impacts of task orders issued in 2013. Both reports will be finalized in winter 2014.
- 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 college students. We hope to encourage lifelong interests in natural resource management. Nine high school students and 4 teachers were involved in 2014. Since 2010, 43 students and 6 teachers have participated in the High School Internship/apprenticeship program.

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

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

- Two of the high school students participating in FY14 turned their Forest Monitoring Project into Science Fair Projects. These students won first and second place at the Regional Fair qualifying them for State. One of the students advanced to the International Fair which was held in Los Angeles, Ca.
- Organizations and individuals provided approximately 2,500 hrs. of volunteer labor to the project. Approximately value of these efforts is $55,000.
- A Stewardship Agreement with the Mule Deer Foundation (MDF) was completed in 2014. The Forest contributed $100,000 and MDF contributed $26,000 to complete a 52 acre ponderosa pine treatment, mark additional treatments in 800 acres project area and to complete service work in piñon-juniper. Additional work is planned in FY15 through a Supplemental Project Agreement (SPA) to the 5-year agreement.
- 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. Sixty-two individuals participated in 2 monitoring campouts contributing 744 hours of volunteer time in 2014.
- Montrose High School Summer Forestry Intern Program - employed 3-4 students to conduct fire regime restoration monitoring while getting an inside look at the career opportunities in natural resource management. Students are paid through an agreement with a local partner. Students work is overseen by a graduate student from Colorado State University.

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

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.

On February 25, 2014 stakeholders were invited to hear results of monitoring completed in 2013 and to identify and prioritize monitoring priorities to be completed in 2014. Two monitoring field trips were held in 2014 with 62 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 (CFRI), and other key people needed for particular projects. The work of the MGC is 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.

Collaborative Monitoring Projects occurring in FY14:

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. Additional data was collected in FY14.

Project Name: Un-roaded 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 Un-roaded 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: Escalante Forest Restoration – Forestry Intern Program

Monitoring goals: 1) To collect data that will inform about the effect of mechanical treatments and prescribed fire treatments on forest composition, structure, canopy/surface fuels, and potential for smoke production during prescribed fire; and, 2) To introduce students to forest ecology, forest restoration and management, natural resource careers, and the scientific process.

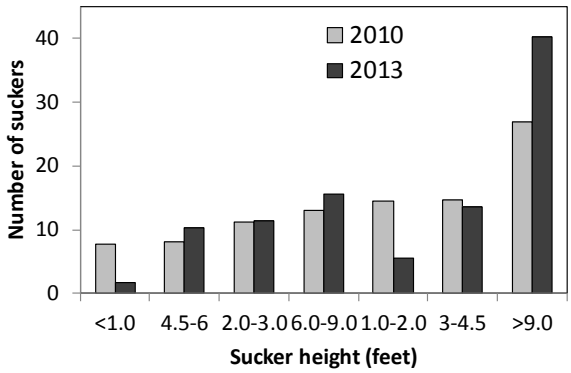
Results: The Forestry Intern Program has been an integral part of citizen monitoring for the UP-CFLR. Each summer, we have employed 3-4 students to conduct fire regime restoration monitoring while getting an inside look at the career opportunities in natural resource management. The program has two major goals. First, students perform important work by collecting data that will show the effects of mechanical and, eventually, prescribed fire treatments on forest composition, structure, canopy/surface fuels, and potential for smoke production. In summer 2014, the crew collected post-treatment data in plots that were measured during citizen science work days at the beginning of the CFLR project, allowing us to show that we have made progress towards forest restoration goals. Their data they collected shows that potential fire is now likely to be surface rather than crown fire. The students also collected pre-treatment data for new projects that will be cut in 2015 and later that will allow us to see if these projects achieve their objectives. The second major goal of the Intern Program is to introduce students to forest ecology, forest restoration and management, and to the scientific process. The interns learned about data collection methods and the rationale behind it in their everyday work.

They also had a bi-weekly field trip with a wide variety of Forest Service and Uncompahgre Partnership staff, where they learned about range management, invasive weeds, native plant conservation, wildlife monitoring, and high-elevation forests. The summer seems to have piqued their interests: three of the four students are planning on pursuing natural resource careers.

Project Name: Aspen Browse

Monitoring Goal – Follow-up monitoring of aspen regeneration in enclosures set up in 2010. FY14 was the final year for the project. FY14 data is not included in the summary below.

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). At this point our conclusion is that browsing does not appear to have a negative effect on regeneration as evidenced by numerous small <4' inside and outside exclosures.



Project Name: Riparian Habitat Monitoring

Monitoring Goal - To evaluate effectiveness of construction of a riparian pasture, additional upland water developments and a change in timing and duration of livestock grazing 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 – 2014. 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. In FY-14, the prescribed grazing system was implemented in accordance annual operating instructions. Data collected in FY-14 will be compiled and presented at our mid-winter Stakeholder meeting.

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 11 years. Signs on all GVRD and Ouray system roads where inspected, monitoring occurred on all trailhead, trail intersection signs and non-system routes that had received some level of decommissioning in the past. In addition, over 1,000 people are contacted annually and information gathered regarding their awareness and attitude on the existing Travel management Regulations. Findings include:

- The number of signs needing replacement continues to decline over the past 11 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: In FY14 the GMUG Aquatics Program continued monitoring stream temperature at 6 locations on the Uncompahgre Plateau. The focus of monitoring continues to be Big Dominguez Creek. The Fisheries Program is using data collected by four thermographs in the watershed to evaluate the suitability of the watershed for a native Cutthroat Trout introduction. Tara Suppes, a senior at Delta High School, is analyzing the data from Big Dominguez Creek as part of the Apprenticeship in Science and Engineering Program. Data collected in other streams will be used in a Forest-wide stream temperature monitoring exercise that will allow specialists to evaluate the potential for climate change to affect aquatic habitat across the Forest.

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. The Ouray Ranger District is focusing on a 142,000 acre landscape to complete treatments strategically across the landscape to reduce fire risk, move stands toward Potential Natural Vegetation and improve habitat for various species of wildlife. Monitoring indicates objectives are being achieved.

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: In 2014, 745 acres of weed were treated with herbicide or mechanical measures. District personnel completed efficacy monitoring on 374 acres. Average efficacy was 86%. Risk assessments were completed on 3 projects (Lockhart Stewardship Contract, Glencoe prescribed burn, and Copper King prescribed burn. These data were used to target high priority areas for treatment. Weeds will be treated and efficacy surveys completed prior to ground disturbing activities completed in these project areas.

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 in 2014 and early 2015. Results are expected to be presented at the mid-winter stakeholder meeting.

Project Name: Calamity Basin 2 Mastication Project

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.
- Initial plots were installed in FY-12 and repeated in FY-13.

Results

- Nine transects were installed were installed in treatment areas.
- Total live cover ranged from 30-90%, averaging 44.6%. This is low for the site due to little precipitation in spring summer 2012 followed by low snowpack in winter 2012/13.
- Shrub cover ranged from 7-29% with gambel oak and Utah serviceberry sprouting from the root crown following treatment. Wyoming big sagebrush did not fare well to treatment with little sprouting.
- Graminoid cover responding in a positive fashion. Many of these units were seeded following treatment with a native seed mix. Germination appeared to very successful and a direct benefit to treated sites.

Project Name: Sanborn Park Mastication/Hydro-axe project

Monitoring Goals

- Compare effects of mastication versus roller-chop on selected trees and shrubs.
- Achievement of project goals stated in NEPA Document.
- Monitoring period 2012-2014.

Results

- Gambel oak was reduced across all treatment Areas with no significant deference between treatment types.
- Drought continues to affect piñon-juniper and pine-piñon-juniper in the project area.
- Bare soil increased following treatment with roller-chop stands having greater disturbed soil.
- Mastication appears to have the best outcome due to reduced soil disturbance and increased levels of graminoids and shrubs occupying treated areas.

Sanborn Park project before and after mastication (hydro-axe) treatment.

Project Name: Wildlife response to spruce-fir and mixed conifer treatments in the Escalante Project Area.

Monitoring Goal - Using motion cameras and Rocky Mountain bird counts determine the relative abundance of mammals and birds in treated and un-treated spruce-fir and mixed conifer stands.

Results

- One control plot and four treatment plots were established. The "Integrated Monitoring in Bird Conservation Regions (IMBCR): Field protocol for spatially balanced sampling of landbird populations 2014" by the Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory and a sampling protocol developed by Jake Ivan from Colorado Parks and Wildlife were used.
- From very preliminary data collected in 2014, there were no significant differences in the number of song birds detected between treated (Unc. Mesas) and untreated areas.
- The number of red squirrels detected negatively correlated to treatment areas with a slight decrease in the number of squirrels detected.
- The study will be expanded in 2015.

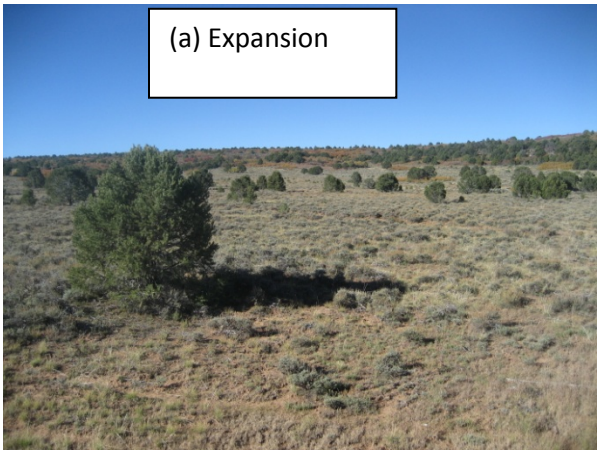
Project Name: Piñon -Juniper Ecosystems on the Uncompahgre Plateau: Assessment of our Current Knowledge and Information Needs.

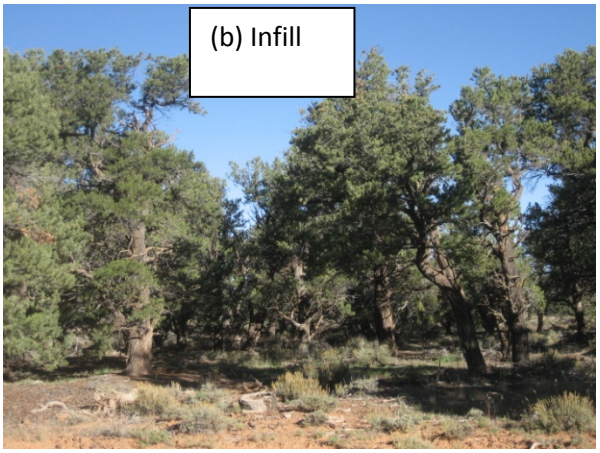
Monitoring Goal - Summarize our current knowledge about the ecology of this vegetation on the UP, based on pertinent literature; and (ii) to identify information gaps that could be filled to aid in management. Dr. Bill Romme is heading the assessment. Results below are initial results provided in a draft report dated February 10, 2014.

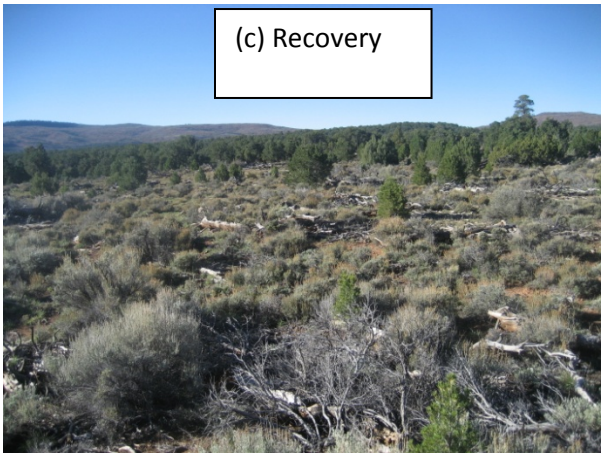
Results

- Prior to Euro-American settlement (ca 1880) fires were ignited somewhere in the Uncompahgre Project landscape every year. At the scale of an individual stand (ca. 1-10 acres) fire in piñon-juniper woodlands and associate sagebrush and mountain shrublands recurred over long intervals (many decades or centuries) and were stand replacing.
- Historical impacts of drought and insects changed composition, structure and dynamics of piñon-juniper woodlands more frequently than did fire. Effects were generally of lessor magnitude than those produced by fire.
- Fires in recent times are less frequent primarily due to fire suppression and changes in land management.
- Severe droughts in the first decade of the 21st Century have resulted in significant morality to piñon trees on the Plateau and elsewhere on the Colorado Plateau. Juniper experience little mortality.
- Livestock grazing has altered piñon-juniper community composition and cover at least to some degree. Most of the heavy grazing pressure occurred in the early and middle 20th Century.
- Floristic composition of most recent burned areas is different that would have been expected under historical fires because of the abundance of non-native plant species, notably cheatgrass, but also others.
- Tree density and canopy cover have increased in many stands during the past century through a process of in-filling in both piñon and piñon-juniper. Piñon and/or juniper have also expanded into many areas (particularly sagebrush) especially in sites with deep soils. However, due to recent fire and management there has been a slight decrease at the landscape (Plateau-wide) of piñon-juniper.
- Climate change will result in an increase of frequency and size of fires on the Plateau, particularity in piñon-juniper ecosystems.

Three common types of pinyon-juniper stand dynamics on the UP. (a) *Expansion*: young trees are scattered within a sagebrush-grassland in the foreground, and in oak shrubland in the background. (b) *Infill*: the large trees are centuries old, but the smaller trees established in the 20th century. (c) *Recovery*: Coarse wood in the foreground is evidence of a chaining operation; the undisturbed stand is visible in the background.







Monitoring results will be presented at the mid-winter meeting which is generally held in late-February or early March. Monitoring Reports are also posted on the collaborative groups' website:

http://www.upproject.org/landscape_assessments/monitoring.htm

R-CAT Findings

Uncompahgre Plateau CFLR Project started implementation in 2010. With the funding ending in 2019, total effective acres planned for treatment within the project area are expected to be fully implemented by 2019. Twenty years is considered the average number of years treatments are effective within the CFLRP area. This number was derived from averaging the number of years each of the various treatments are effective. These treatments or treatment activity range from timber stewardship sales encompassing single tree selection cuts to group selection cuts and pre-commercial thinning, salvage cuts, small timber sales (considered as such if contract is less than $10,000), underburn's, broadcast burns, pile burns, mastication, hydro-axe, and roller-chop. Once implemented, treatments are expected to generate a net cost of approximately $10 million or $8.1 million when discounted to 2012 at 4% annually and produce $1.5 million in wood product revenue.

Approximately 14,060 effective acres out of 69,646 total effective acres have been implemented within the CFLR Project area through FY2014 in vegetation types affecting fire behavior (note: total footprint acres completed to date for all treatments outlined in the 2010 proposal is 24,601). The 14,060 acres corresponds to approximately 19% of the total area planned to be treated for the Uncompahgre Plateau CFLRP. Years 6 (2015) and 10(2019) currently have the most acreage to be treated with 30% planned for 2015 and 17% planned for 2019. However, many of the acres that were not accomplished in 2013 and 2014 have been moved to 2015 (year 6). Annually, stakeholders review and approve the Forest Service program of work. Out-year areas to be treated are generally planning units with actual treatments occurring in a smaller footprint within the planned polygon once final layout of a project has been completed. If a treatment is not accomplished any given fiscal year, the project is carried forward into the next year. However the goal is to complete all planned projects within the timeframe of the grant (2010-2019). Additional acreage is being planned for treatment on the north end of the Uncompahgre Plateau and on the Naturita Division of the CFLR Project area once the NEPA process of categorical exclusion is completed. These acres provide additional opportunities for burn windows previously not available in the CFLR project area.

In general, annual median fire costs for both pre and post treatment landscape were shown to be $0 after modeling using Large Fire Simulator (FSim) and applying those results in an analysis involving the Stratified Cost Index(SCI). Instead of median fire costs, annual mean fire costs for pre and post treatment landscape, $310,419 and $292,226, respectively, are used in the calculation of fire program cost savings.

The overall discounted fire suppression cost savings for GMUG NF once the treatments are fully implemented on the landscape and effectiveness of treatments has ended is approximately $3.8 million. This assumes that small fire costs will decrease by 30% in the CFLR Project area once treatments are fully implemented. This is not unreasonable to expect since most of the fire load for the Forest is on the Norwood Ranger District which occurs in the Uncompahgre Plateau CFLR Project boundary. Additionally, BAER or rehabilitation costs are expected to decrease after treatment implementation. Eighty-three percent of the BAER cost generated in 2010 was used to generate a post treatment BAER for the proposal area. The explanation of how this percentage and other percentages used in this analysis were determined is included in the RCAT documentation tab of the RCAT spreadsheet and is available upon request.

The GMUG National Forest allows for managing fire for resource benefit through a Forest Plan Amendment that went into effect January 2007. Six fires were managed for resource benefit within the Uncompahgre Plateau CFLRP area between the years of 2010 and 2014. These fires together totaled approximately 6,245 acres in size and cost approximately $529,750. Opportunities in the last two years to utilize fire for resource benefit has been limited due to the lack of natural ignitions or ground conditions (weather and/or fuel conditions) to carry or spread across the landscape before extinguishing. Currently within the CFLRP boundary, 50% of the CFLRP proposal area is contiguous to the treatment areas thus allowing for increased us of wildland fire for resource benefit. Some resource concerns such as protection of cutthroat trout habitat, Gunnison Sage grouse habitat, and Lynx linkage zones, and values at risk (infrastructure, private inholdings, nearby towns, etc.) due exist but they are believed to be manageable with resources currently available on the Forest.

Anticipated use of wildland fire in managing for resource benefit will most likely remain low for the next 5 years, due to weather and fuel conditions during times of the year when natural ignitions occur. There is also a need to maintain skilled people and resources to manage such fires. Increase comfort with in-season burning by leadership, more outreach with the public on fire and smoke, and continued coordination with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) is also needed for effective and consistent use of wildland fire.

The R-CAT analysis projects fire suppression costs to be 6.4 million over the next 5-years with the treatments alone without the use of wildland fire for resource benefits. Approximately 50 percent of the landscape has been influence by past treatments and therefore represent the best areas for use of wildland fire. If wildland

fires for resource benefit is increased within these areas, fire suppression costs could range anywhere from $5.3 million if used minimally to $3.5 million when fire is managed for resource benefit is maximized across the landscape. The increased cost from high fire use to no fire use clearly shows how much managing fires for resource benefit in addition to treatment helps with reducing future costs for suppressing fires across the landscape. This increase in cost reflects the cost associated with increased fire suppression efforts to protect values at risk if uncharacteristic fire behavior occurs across the untreated landscape.

Non-fire suppression related benefits resulting from CFLR project implementation include restoration of ecosystem process and function across the landscape by moving ecosystems toward the historic range of variability (HRV). Ecosystems within HRV have benefits to forest resources (wildlife, plants, and soils) and local communities as well as reducing the risk of uncontrollable wildfire across the landscape. Monitoring efforts extending through 2024 are expected to help with quantifying the benefits of treatments and the management of fire for resource benefit by looking at effects of treatment and fire use on various intrinsically and extrinsically valuable natural resources within the Uncompahgre Plateau CFLRP boundary. Natural resource benefits can then be compared against treatment and fire use costs to determine how effective the treatments and fire use are/were in achieving restoration objectives for the CFLRP landscape.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [9]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[10]
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	0		
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	147	$8,085	CFLN
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	765	$617,605	CFLN
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	745	$90,437	CFLN
			$14,784	CFVW
			$ 2,141	CWFS – tracked in PAS
			$ 27,000	CWFS – Not tracked in PAS
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	50	$30,000	CFTM
			$12,000	CFWF
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	2000	$360,677	CFLN
			$349,630	CFTM
			$18,500	CFHF
			$85,600	CFWF
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	101	$756,000	CMRD – Schedule A
Miles of passenger car	Miles	59	$1,062,000	CMRD – Schedule A

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

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

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [9]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[10]
system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT				
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	13	$12,000	CFWF
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0		
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	84	$30,000	CFTM
			$199,000	CMXN
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	4	$40,000	CMXN
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	318	$147,550	
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	1781	$0	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	5028	$266,677	CFLN
			$895,025	CFTM
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	3652	$273,077	CFLN
			$266,677	CFLN
			$895,025	CFTM
			$85,600	CFWF
Acres of wildland/urban	Acres	3988	$273,077	CFLN

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished [9]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[10]
interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI				
			$266,677	CFLN
			$895,025	CFTM
			$85,600	CFWF
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	0		

7. FY 2014 accomplishment narrative – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress.

Treatments by vegetation and activity type from FY10 to Y14. 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	Mechanic al 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 Accomplish ments	1089	300	0	0	0	0	171	0	32.5	1381.4	1893	10	401	457	6,100	117	0
FY 11 Accomplish ments	1681	3158	0	445	490	800	285	320	4	2874	4052	268	475	1655	12,777	472	1
FY12 Accomplish ment	487	511	322	494	0	86	141	50	30	1,494	0	48	201	222	5,115	482	2
FY13 Accomplish ments	48	1003	1,043	1248	2121	1,352	350	0	36	3,806	318	49	215	392	10,514	0	15
FY14 Accomplish ments	668	554	749	554	1,371	66	1,063	0	13	3,012	1,071	84	0	745	5028	133	0
Treatment Total and Percent ( )	3,973 (36)	5,526 (37)	2,124 (118)	2,741 (87)	2,611 (37)	2,238 (20)	2010 (50)	370 (116)	115.5 (89)	9,555.4 (35)	6,263 (11)	459 (459)	1,292 (16)	3,471 (51)	39,534 (40)	1,071 (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 2014 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.
   - Approximately 1,071 acres of prescribed burning and natural ignitions allowed to burn for resource benefits in FY14. An additional 3,012 acres were treated mechanically through hydro-axe or commercial timber sales.
   - All of the prescribed fire and 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 6,263 acres of mechanical and 9,555 acres of prescribed burning have been accomplished in the project area. This represents 35% and 11% respectively of the stated goal in the 2010 proposal.
   - R-CAT findings discussed previously.

b) Fuels treatments in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), including 650 acres of power line treatments, in coordination with Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP).
   - Approximately 336 acres were treated in WUI in FY14. One-hundred and thirty-three were associated with power-lines.
   - Since 2010, approximately 4,472 acres of treatment has occurred in WUI. Of this amount, 1,071 acres were associated with power lines.

c) Water quality, water yield, and stream habitat enhancement within key Colorado River watersheds.
   - Approximately 13 miles of system roads were decommissioned and 101 miles of road (Maint. levels 2-4) were maintained to standard through various County Road Agreements in 2014.
   - Maintenance to reduce erosion and sedimentation to nearby streams was completed on 84 miles of trail.
   - Through integrated projects (trail maintenance, road decommissioning, etc.) approximately 50 acres of soils and water improvements were accomplished.
   - Successfully implemented a 320 acre riparian grazing pasture on upper Dominguez Creek in cooperation with the grazing permitee. The goal of the pasture is to reduce grazing pressure on Dominguez Creek. Students from Delta High School continue to monitor changes in riparian health resulting from changes in grazing use.

d) Weed treatments on over 9,200 acres and reseeding with native seed.
   - Approximately 745 acres of invasive weeds were treated in 2014.
   - Since 2010, approximately 3,471 acres of noxious weed treatments have been completed. This is 51% 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 summary of monitoring accomplished in 2014 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.
   - 2,000 acres of enhanced habitat through road closures and mechanical treatments.

- 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.
   - Stream temperature monitoring continues on multiple streams on the Plateau. Data from monitoring will be used in 2015 to create a predictive model of stream temperatures changes resulting from climate change.
   - Two internal publications were produced in 2014 addressing changes in aspen and spruce-fir distribution resulting from climate change over the next 40-60 years. Outcomes from predictive modeling are being used to plan aspen and spruce-fir management across the entire Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.

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) completed a report on the economic feasibility, energy balance and net greenhouse gas emissions for producing bioenergy from Forest and rand treatment residues from the Uncompahgre Plateau. Findings indicate that a facility is economically feasible as long as material does not have to be transported more than 50 miles and a steady source of material over long periods of time (10 + years) could be assured. To date, no private enterprise has stepped forward to develop such a facility in the immediate area of the Uncompahgre Project area.

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.
   - Only wood products that are used directly in a biomass market are counted in reporting. Therefore no accomplishment was reported in 2014.

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 2014 (Smoke House) with a focus on mixed conifer and spruce treatments on the Ouray Ranger District. The project also included removal of hazard trees along a 26 mile section of the Divide Road on the Uncompahgre Plateau.
   - Approximately 30 students and summer temporaries with Youth Services, Job Corps and local high schools worked on various projects on the Uncompahgre Plateau.
   - A Stewardship Agreement with the Mule Deer Foundation was completed in 2014. The project is focusing on treatment of ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper stands over the next 5-years.
   - Since 2010, the project has produced approximately 592 direct, indirect and Force Account jobs.

k) Local youth will be involved in projects, providing work, job skill training, and educational opportunities.
   - Youth Conservation and Job Corps crews worked on multiple projects on the Plateau. Youth Conservation Corps programs are being expanded in 2015 with the addition of at least one crew.
   - 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 wildlife habitat in the Escalante Landscape Project Area, and stream temperature monitoring on Dominguez Creek. Students also participated in implementation of several restoration projects.
   - Since 2010, 43 students and teachers from six high schools have participated in summer high school internship programs at Montrose, Delta and Norwood High Schools.

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. Sixty-four individuals participated in the camp-outs.
- Implementation of a project website was completed by the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute. The web-site is acting as a repository for all citizens monitoring occurring on the Plateau.
- Through the Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative, an external website has also been maintained. The purpose of this site is keep stakeholders informed about the project throughout the year.

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

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14 – Mechanical –commercial and non-commercial, Rx fire, soil and water acres, and invasive species acres)	4,783
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14 (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 (Number represents all treatment types – see above)	24,601

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):

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. Two small fires totaling 42 acres fires (Franks Bench and Coral) on the Grand Valley Ranger District was allowed to burn under wildland fire use.

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2014 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?

Currently we are on-track with 9 of the 17 indicators Treatments lagging behind targeted amount are those occurring in ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, gambel oak, aspen, and re-establishment of native plants through seeding. The project has also lagged behind in the use of prescribed fire due to difficulty to hit burning windows. The project continues to utilize mechanical treatments in lieu of prescribed fire to maximize our ability to complete treatments. Mechanical treatments have also lagged behind but are expected to increase in coming years through the use of stewardship contracts and agreements.

Beginnings in 2015, the Forest will emphasis vegetation or types of treatment that are lagging behind proposed levels.

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

11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code[12]	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	$3,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	800	$150,000
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	50	$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	16	$50,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	6000	$1,500,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	75	$1,350,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	75	$1,350,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	

[12] Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2016 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[12]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
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	$220,000
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	1500	$1,300,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	8000	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	8000	$1,300,000
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	1,700,000
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	500	$50,000

12. Planned FY 2016 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page):

The FY16 program of work is focused on achieving program and vegetative goals described in the original grant proposal (see Planned FY16 Accomplishment Table). The Forest continues to implement the Escalante Project NEPA decision

completed in 2013. This decision will provide most of the stewardship contracting and agreement opportunities over the next 5 years. Other projects will require NEPA but most can be accomplish through a Categorical Exclusion

13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2015/16 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

The FY 2015/16 program of work does not differ from the CFLRP workplan. Dollar estimates under planned FY16 accomplishments include all costs to accomplished specified work (CFLN, Forest Service matching funds and funding from outside partners).

Dedicated in loving memory of Lynn Hoyt,
long-time member, leader, and loyal friend of the
Uncompahgre Partnership and Public Lands Partnership.
In the eloquent words of Art Goodtimes,
"She wasn't the kind to argue so much
as ask important questions…
A good citizen.
Wish we had more like her."
Lynn was honored during a campout in 2014 through
Placement of a stone bench near a Ponderosa pine stand
targeted for restoration treatments in 2015.