

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

1. Match and Leveraged Funds

1a. Fiscal Year 2015 Funds Documentation

Core Funds (BLI Descriptions are on Page 12.)

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)

BLI / Program	Eldorado NF	Stanislaus NF	Cornerstone Total
CFLN			
FY 2014	27,727	34,937	
FY 2015	208,222	163,666	
District Totals:	\$235,949	\$198,603	\$434,552

Total Funds Expended in FY 2015

BLI	Amount
CFLN (2014)	62,664
CFLN (2015)	371,888
Total	\$434,552

Fund Source – Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN)

BLI / Program	Eldorado NF	Stanislaus NF	Cornerstone Total
NFTM (FY 2015)	158,230	465,000	
NFWF (FY 2015)		454,435	
District Totals:	\$158,230	\$919,435	\$1,077,665

Total Funds Expended in FY 2015

BLI	Amount
NFTM	623,230
NFWF	454,435
Total	\$1,077,665

Match Funds

Fund Source – FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)

BLI / Program	Eldorado NF	Stanislaus NF	Cornerstone Total
BDBD (FY 2013)		53,531	
BDBD (FY 2014)		24,245	
BDBD (FY 2015)		16,139	
NFTM		24,212	
NFVW		21,713	
RIRI	1,049,155		
WFHF		50,128	
District Totals:	1,049,115	189,968	\$1,239,083

Total Funds Expended in FY 2015

BLI	Amount
BDBD (FY 2013)	53,531
BDBD (FY 2014)	24,245
BDBD (FY 2015)	16,139
NFTM	24,212
NFVW	21,713
RIRI	1,049,115
WFHF	50,128
Cornerstone Total	1,239,083

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in FY 2015
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant evaluation - \$3,000 American Rivers, Indian Valley Project (National Fish and Wildlife Foundation [NFWF] grant management, evaluation, outreach) - \$15,000 The Institute for Bird Populations (Indian Valley monitoring) - \$5,000 Alpine Watershed Group (Indian Valley monitoring) - \$8,000 Coca-Cola (Indian Valley outreach to Sustainability Leaders) - \$10,000 State OHV Grants (User Created Trail Restoration) - \$4,500 PG & E Noxious Weeds - \$10,000	\$55,500

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in FY 2015
ACCG - \$112,317 Arnold Rim Trail Association, Arnold Volunteers, OHV Clubs - \$69,730 CHIPS (Master Participating Agreement) - \$66,083	\$248,130

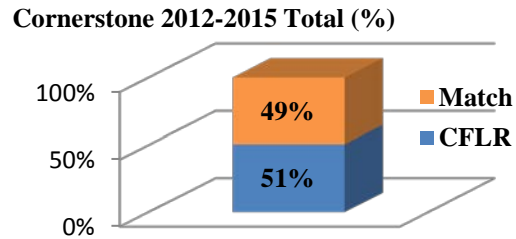
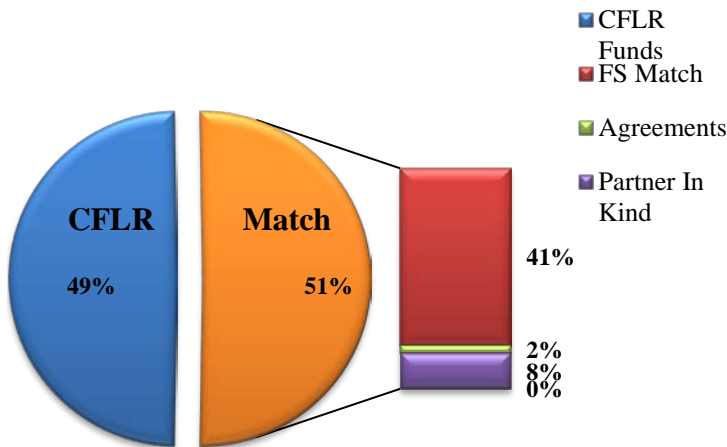
For Contracts Awarded in FY15

Service work accomplishment through goods-for-services funding within a stewardship contract	Totals
Total amount of stewardship credits charged for contracts awarded in FY15	\$ 0
Total revised credit limit for contracts awarded in FY15	\$ 0

For Contracts Awarded Prior to FY15

Service work accomplishment through goods-for-services funding within a stewardship contract	Totals
Total amount of stewardship credits charged in FY15	\$ 900
Total revised credit limit for open and closed contracts awarded and previously reported prior to FY15	\$1,281,829

Percent Match vs. CFLR



1b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in Fiscal Year 2015.

During the Fiscal Year 2015, approximately \$609,556 was leveraged by the Amador Calaveras Consensus Group from in-kind services, restoration treatments, and capacity building that helped achieve ACCG and Cornerstone project goals and objectives.

Description of Item	Where Activity/Item is Located or Impacted Area	Estimated Total Amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of Funds
In-kind Services, workgroups and meetings, web oversight, grant and letter writing, participation in the MAC IRWMP, MokeWISE, Upper Mokelumne Anadromous Fish Restoration Project, and the Mokelumne Wild and Scenic River	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador and Calaveras County	\$153,451	Partner Funds	ACCG
Fuel reduction and wildfire protection	PG&E ingress/egress on private, residential roads and public education	\$75,000	Partner Funds	Amador Fire Safe Council
Fuel reduction and wildfire protection	PG&E ingress/egress on private residential roads	\$50,000	Partner Funds	Amador Fire Safe Council
Defensible space, community chipper, public education	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador County	\$50,000	Partner Funds	Amador Fire Safe Council
ACCG Administration Grant	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador County	\$24,000	NFF Grant	Foothill Conservancy
181 acres: Tree/Shrub Establishment	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador and Calaveras County	\$19,221	Partner Funds	Natural Resources Conservation Service

Description of Item	Where Activity/Item is Located or Impacted Area	Estimated Total Amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of Funds
105 acres: Tree Pruning	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador and Calaveras County	\$15,394	Partner Funds	Natural Resources Conservation Service
177 acres: Forest Stand Improvement	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador and Calaveras County	\$105,444	Partner Funds	Natural Resources Conservation Service
2 acres: Forest Management Plans	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador and Calaveras County	\$5,827	Partner Funds	Natural Resources Conservation Service
48 acres: Site Prep	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador and Calaveras County	\$11,773	Partner Funds	Natural Resources Conservation Service
7 acres: Woody Residue Treatment	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador and Calaveras County	\$886	Partner Funds	Natural Resources Conservation Service
83 acres: Forest Slash Treatment	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador and Calaveras County	\$12,450	Partner Funds	Natural Resources Conservation Service
3 acres: Livestock Watering Systems (Well, Pump, Tank, Trough, Pipeline)	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador and Calaveras County	\$86,110	Partner Funds	Natural Resources Conservation Service

2. Fire Management Activities

2a. Discuss how the CFLR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan and describe the progress to date on restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem.

The Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan focuses on building collaborative relationships with local, State, Regional, Tribal and National interests. The Forest Service is working with ACCG, in which the Fire Safe Councils are active participants, to provide a foundation to meet performance measures in the future. For example, the Eldorado National Forest, Amador Ranger District is actively working with the Amador Fire Safe Council to create the High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan which will strategically link Forest Service projects with our partners' projects. Fuel treatments conducted in FY 2015 within the Cornerstone project area are expected to reduce the extent and intensity of future wildfires within the Wildland Urban Intermix. Hazardous fuels have been greatly reduced in the project area adjacent to communities at risk.

Contributions to the goals and performance measures are as follows

Goal 1 - improve fire prevention and suppression.

Performance Measure	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
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.	The Forest Service continues to implement a Master Participating Agreement (MPA) with the Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions (CHIPS), resulting in fuels reduction and fuel break construction projects completed. Fuel wood permits account for approximately 1,632 green tons.

Goal 2 - Reduce hazardous fuels.

Performance Measure	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
Number of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans.	1,945 acres
Number of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan.	238 acres

Goal 3, Part A, - The restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems.

Performance Measure	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan.	588 acres
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan.	240 acres
Number of acres of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions.	Natural ignitions were not allowed to burn due to fuel and weather conditions.
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions.	2,182 acres
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	238 acres

Goal 3, Part B, - the restoration and post-fire recovery of fire-adapted ecosystem.

Performance Measure	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments.	0 acres
Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that is trending towards desired conditions.	0 acres

Goal 4 - the promotion of community assistance

Performance Measure	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
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.	The Forest Service continues to implement a Master Participating Agreement (MPA) with the Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions (CHIPS), resulting in fuels reduction and fuel break construction projects completed. Fuel wood permits account for approximately 1,632 green tons.

2b. 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.

Both the Amador Ranger District and Calaveras Ranger District experienced a less active 2015 fire season than 2014, with 9 fires on both districts totaling approximately 4.75 acres. All fires were contained in initial attack. No lightning caused fires were allowed to burn for resource benefit.

The Amador Ranger District has two type-three fire engines (five people per day) and one type-two water tender. The Calaveras Ranger District has one type-three fire engine (five people per day) and a 10 person fire crew. These resources perform fuels reduction, wildfire preparedness, and prescribed fire activities in the Cornerstone Project area. Annual costs for the fire crews, supervisors, engine personnel, and water tender for the Cornerstone Project area is approximately \$800,000.

Fires that Occurred in the Cornerstone Project Area During 2015

Calaveras Ranger District

Fire Name	Date	Approximate Acres
Shadd	01/15/15	0.10
Springs	06/07/15	0.10
Bailey	06/14/15	0.15
Dome	07/02/15	0.10
Camp	07/13/15	0.10
4-1	07/31/15	0.10
Moran	08/28/15	0.25
Corral	09/20/15	1.50
Cottage	10/20/15	0.10
Total Acres		2.50

Amador Ranger District

Fire Name	Date	Approx. Acres
Plasses	5/23/15	0.1
Cat	7/2/15	0.1
Mountain	7/3/15	0.25
Pardoe	7/3/15	0.1
Martin	7/17/15	0.1
Shingle	7/20/15	1.2
Panther	7/31/15	0.2
Ellis	7/31/15	0.1
Cat	8/28/15	0.1
Total Acres		2.25

Both Ranger Districts had an active fire prevention program. Fire prevention units visited a minimum of 100 campsites a week to help educate visitors on topics such as recreational opportunities, fire safety, and campsite wildlife contact. Opportunity for public contact increased over holiday weekends and during special events. The Amador Ranger District Fire Prevention program developed a 3-pronged approach to outreach and public education which was implemented in the local school systems. The interactive program combined specialist from all resource areas in order to give students a complete picture of the role they play in the natural environment, impacts we create, and history of our national forests. Finally, the Amador Ranger District attended several high visibility public events to meet and discuss prevention strategies in open forums.

Butte Fire Impacts: The Butte Fire started on September 9, 2015, adjacent to the Cornerstone CFLR boundary and within the ACCG all-lands boundary, and burned approximately 70,868 acres of grasslands, young and mature brush/chaparral, and forested stands. The fire made significant runs on September 10th and 11th, consuming approximately 25,000 acres and 29,000 acres respectively each day. Overall, the fire destroyed 475 residences, 343 outbuildings, and resulted in two civilian fatalities.

Miles (%) of dozer line constructed on the Butte Fir

Land Stewards	Miles	Percent
Private	185.4	85.6
Bureau of Land Management	15.5	7.1
Forest Service	15.8	7.3
Total	216.7	100%

The Amador and Calaveras Ranger Districts were not directly involved in the fire suppression efforts related to the Butte Fire. However, both Districts' daily operations were impacted by the fire. The Amador Ranger District lost power over a two day period, and communications were limited to cell phones and hand held radios. The Calaveras Ranger District was evacuated due to the pending risk of the fire reaching the district office. The general public inundated both district offices with information requests. Several of the districts' employees and ACCG members were forced to evacuate their homes and temporarily relocate. One Forest Service employee and one ACCG member lost their home in the fire.

Approximately 217 miles of fire line was constructed for the Butte Fire, 86% of which was on private lands. Approximately 15.8 miles of contingency line (average 60 feet wide) was constructed on the Calaveras Ranger District to help protect the communities of Hathaway Pines, Arnold, and White Pines. The contingency lines now offer the opportunity to manage these as fuel breaks for future wildfires. The Butte Fire sharpened ACCG's focus on building collaborative relationships and restoring fire-adapted communities.

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

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

Funding and Employment Description	CFLR/N Funds Only	All Funds (CFLR/N and Match)
Total Funding	\$1,515,217	\$2,751,300
Percent of Funding used for Contracted Work	21%	18%
Percent of Funding used for Force Account Implementation and Monitoring	69%	69%
Annual Force Account FTEs for Implementation and Monitoring	9	22
Equipment intensive - (No Commercial Products). Includes chipping in the woods and mechanical treatments such as non-commercial logging, mastication. Grapple piling. Excavator work, tree-tipping, etc.	26%	23%
Labor intensive - (No Commercial Products). Includes labor intensive, simple mechanical treatments such as thinning with chain saws, hand piling, prescribed burning, tree planting, etc.	53%	53%
Material-Intensive Work - (No Commercial Products). Projects where materials represent a significant portion of project costs. Includes road work, culvert replacement, in-stream restoration, fence construction, some trail work, etc.	3%	3%
Technical Services - (No Commercial Products). Includes stand exams, marking, layout, biological surveys, cultural surveys, invasive weed spraying, etc.	16%	19%

Funding and Employment Description	CFLR/N Funds Only	All Funds (CFLR/N and Match)
Professional Services - (No Commercial Products). Includes studies completed by scientists, engineering design, acquisition or analysis of remotely-sensed data, scientific modeling, workshops, etc.	2%	2%
Contracted Monitoring (Does not include in-kind and volunteer contributions)	0%	0%
CCF (100 cubic feet)	0	544
MBF (1000 board feet)	0	0
Dry Tons	0	0
Cords	0	0
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	0%	0%
Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing	0%	0%
Engineered Wood Member and Truss Manufacturing	0%	0%
Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing	0%	0%
Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	0%	0%
Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing	0%	0%
All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing	0%	0%
Pulp Mills	0%	0%
Biomass—Co-gen	0%	0%
Firewood (Commercial)	0%	0%
Firewood (Home Use)	0%	100%

FY 2015 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY15 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

Type of Projects	Direct Part and Full-time Jobs	Total Part and Full-time Jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income
Commercial Forest Product Activities	0	0	0	0
Other Project Activities	13	16	785,025	886,951
TOTALS:	13	16	785,025	886,951

FY 2015 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY15 CFLR/CFLN/ WO 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
Commercial Forest Product Activities	1	1	49,266	61,470
Other Project Activities	28	34	1,402,130	1,582,395
TOTALS:	29	35	1,451,396	1,644,215

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits. How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community from a social and/or economic standpoint?

The Cornerstone collaborative identified the following community benefits from FY 2015:

1. Provided jobs to local residents in economically disadvantaged rural communities, which created direct and indirect economic benefits.
2. Reduced the risk of uncharacteristic fire that could harm people and property.
3. Put local Native Americans to work restoring traditional cultural sites.
4. Continued and expanded collaboration and communication among federal, state, and local governments, community groups, nonprofits, and businesses.

5. Increased public awareness of restoration efforts in the Cornerstone all-lands planning area.
6. Leveraged investment from other federal, state, and private sources.
7. Involved diverse community members in project planning, implementation, and monitoring.
8. Attracted regional attention as a model for community forest collaboration.
9. Promoted open discussion of forest issues related to ACCG goals through on-the-ground projects.
10. Provided opportunities for community learning through project field trips.
11. Avoided project-stopping conflicts and project objections.
12. Strengthened relationships among the members of the ACCG.

A few community benefit highlights include:

Community Outreach - The Collaboration spent over 70 hours on eight outreach events. Over 50 people attended the eight events. Outreach events were focused on water retention and quality with presentations to the Calaveras Planning Commission, Mokelumne Watershed Interregional Sustainability Evaluation (MokeWise) Program, and Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority (UMRWA). Field trips to Mattley Meadow and wildland urban intermix around Glencoe were also conducted and focused on meadow restoration and fuel reduction needs.

Nature Watch, Interpretation and Conservation Education - The Amador Ranger District conducted three NatureWatch, interpretation and conservation education programs to Sutter Creek and Pioneer Elementary schools. Smokey accompanied a Silviculturist, Archeologist, Fire Prevention Officer, and the District Wildlife Biologist all entertained and educated 85 kindergarten aged children and six adults about Forest Service issues and programs related to wildlife and the local environment. Environmental topics such as drought, climate, and forest and plant health were also discussed. Approximately \$1,750 was spent on these environmental education opportunities.

Integration of Recreational Activities in Predominately Vegetation Management Projects - Through diverse participation in the ACCG Collaboration, recreational activities were included in the planning of restoration projects that were traditionally vegetation management projects. The Calaveras Ranger District included a proposal for an expanded OHV campsite and improved access to OHV trails, plans to construct another section of the Coast to Crest Trail, a new snow park, campsite barriers to protect watercourses, better delineation of developed campsites, and improved restroom facilities. The Amador Ranger District added several dispersed campsites, constructed barriers to protect watercourses, delineated developed campsites, and added or removed roads from the Travel Management plan. Both Ranger Districts included the Over-The-Snow EIS in collaborative discussions. Field trips were conducted to view and discuss each of these recreational improvements. This integrated approach increases the likelihood of completion, but also views vegetation management through the additional lens of recreational activities. Benefits to the community will accrue as recreational usage increases resulting from improved recreational facilities and aesthetics.

Community Acceptance - Community acceptance of collaborative work is increasingly evident from community leaders to forest activists. The Amador County Board of Supervisors frequently discussed proposed forest projects and generally inquired as to the position of ACCG. We also noted a change in the types of comment letters received on collaborated projects. Instead of criticism and concerns, many letters expressed support for the proposed action. Again this year, collaborated projects received no objections.



The new Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail from Mosquito Lakes to Pacific Valley illustrates improved recreational facilities and aesthetics.

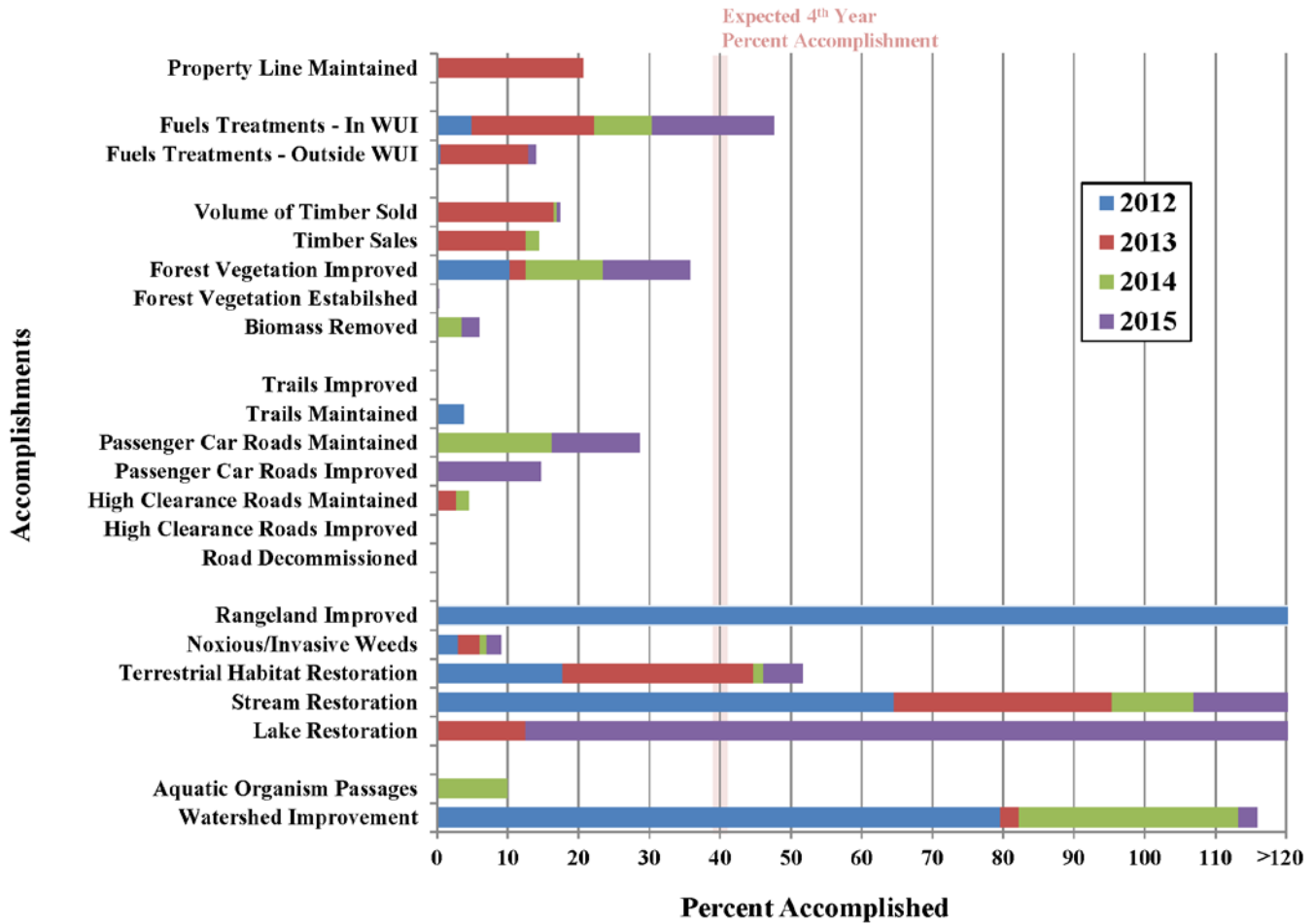
Photos by Gwen Starrett

Controversial Issues Settled - Herbicides are always controversial. On an over ten-year old fire recovery project, the Forest Service proposed the use of herbicides. At first, environmental members of the collaborative were opposed to any use of herbicides. Through collaborative discussion, field trips, and education, environmental members understood the need for some use of herbicides. Through further collaboration, we were able to suggest an alternative that modified the pattern of tree planting and nurture of existing trees to minimize the need for herbicides. This alternative received support from all ACCG members. We expect this collaborative solution to assist in the planning of future projects that propose tree planting and herbicide use.

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, describe the multiparty monitoring process. What parties (who) are involved in monitoring, and how? What is being monitored? Please briefly share key broad monitoring results and how results received to date are informing subsequent management activities (e.g. adaptive management), if at all. What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process?

The Cornerstone CFLR just completed its 4th year of project implementation. Work in the initial years focused on watershed restoration; aquatic, terrestrial wildlife, and rangeland restoration; and fuels reduction in the Wildland Urban Intermix (WUI). Many of the Cornerstone restoration projects that have actions to decommission, maintain, or improve roads have not been implemented. Over the next 2-3 years, more projects are expected to have actions related to improving forested and meadow environments, watershed conditions, and treating fuels outside of WUIs.

Progress Towards Meeting Targets Described in the Cornerstone CFLR Proposal



The ACCG Collaborative has a team with diverse knowledge, technical resource skills, planning expertise, and perspectives on forest restoration and community conditions actively developing the Cornerstone monitoring strategy. This monitoring team includes a variety of Forest Service staff, representatives from environmental and non-profit organizations, Amador County consultant, and the forest products industry. The monitoring plan will describe what will be monitored, how to conduct the monitoring, how the monitoring results will be used, and the responsible party for each step in the process. The monitoring plan will also provide guidance in:

Determining if restoration projects are implemented in accordance with the project design and intent.

Determining if the outcomes and effects of restoration actions are achieving desired conditions.

Identifying whether the restoration treatments need to be modified to accommodate results of monitoring.

Number of Monitoring Questions

Monitoring Perspective	# of Monitoring Questions
Ecological Effectiveness	30
Implementation	4
Collaboration	4
Social/Economic	10

The monitoring team spent over 400 hours working on the monitoring strategy in FY 2015. To date, the monitoring strategy outlines 44 monitoring questions, with appropriate indicators and data collection strategies. The 30 ecological effectiveness monitoring questions were refined by placing questions into four tiers.

Ecological Effectiveness Questions by Rank (Number of Questions)

Discipline	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4
Aquatics	1		2	
Hydrology/ Riparian	2		3	1
Wildlife	1		1	
Timber/Fuels	5	1	1	1
Soils		1	1	
Cultural	1	1	2	1
Sensitive Plants	1		1	
Weeds	1		1	
Total	12	3	12	3

Tier 1 – Core questions to address.

Tier 2 – Questions funded by existing programs, grants, volunteers, etc... Funding or responsible parties for these questions have been identified.

Tier 3 – Questions to address once funding is obtained (wish list).

Tier 4 – Questions that would provide valuable information but are not needed for adaptive management. These questions require expensive data collection methodologies, or are currently unfunded, or rely on a large-scale disturbance prior to monitoring.

The monitoring team is currently creating templates for data collection for each of the monitoring perspectives. We expect that the monitoring strategy with data collection templates will be completed by the summer 2016. CFLR funds were used to support the collection of baseline conditions for the upcoming restoration projects. In addition, field trips were conducted to identify needed topics for implementation monitoring.



Near-term monitoring areas in the Cornerstone Project Area.

Upper Left – Calceat Skyline Operation, Amador Ranger District

Upper Right – Butte Fire Contingency Fire Line, Calaveras Ranger District

Lower Right – Prescribe Fire, Amador Ranger District

Photos by Pat McGrevey & Kendal Young



6. Fiscal Year 2015 Accomplishments

Watershed Improvement

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions (S&W-RSRC-IMP).	Big Meadow	Acres	105	37,500	CFLN

Habitat Improvement

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-STRM).	Beebe Lake	Miles	1	800	NFWF

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-TERR).	Hathaway Pines Work Ct. Big Meadow Dorrington Station Sky High Fuel Break Winton Road Fuel Break Indian Valley Walkaluu Campground	Acres	213	123,500 34,000 1,370 41,000	CFLN RIRI NFWF PTNR
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-LAK).	Blue Lake Beebe Lake	Acres	47.9	800 7,600	NFWF PTNR
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved (RG-VEG-IMP)	Big Meadow	Acre	3.5	3,500	CFLN
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants (INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC).	Hathaway Pines Work Ct. Last Chance OHV Interface Tamarack Fuel Break Highway 4 Heliport Amador District Wide	Acre	116.9	1,000 25,000 34,000 10,000	NFTM CFLN RIRI PTNR

Road Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds
Miles of ML3 passenger car system roads maintained (RD-ML3-MAINT).	Calaveras Ranger District Power Fire	Miles	25.7	9,565 39,512	CFLN RIRI
Miles of ML4 passenger car system roads maintained (RD-ML4-MAINT).	Calaveras Ranger District	Miles	18.0	8,300	CFLN
Miles of ML5 passenger car system roads maintained (RD-ML5-MAINT).	Calaveras Ranger District	Miles	16.0	6,800	CFLN
Miles of existing passenger car system roads reconstructed (RD-PC-RCNSTR).	Power Fire	Miles	19.3	1,184,450	RIRI
Miles of passenger car system roads improved (RD-PC-IMP-MI).	Power Fire	Miles	19.3	1,184,450	RIRI

Forest Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds
Acres of forest vegetation established (FOR-VEG-EST).	Sky High Fuel Break	Acres	26.5	26,500	NFTM
Acres of forest vegetation improved (FOR-VEG-IMP).	Winton Fuel Break East/West Arnold Shred Power Fire Amador Release	Acres	1,616.5	90,500 380,000 125,000	NFTM RIRI CFLN
Volume of timber sold (TMBR-VOL-HVST).	Callecat Stewardship	CCF	2,205.3	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold (TMBR-VOL-SLD).	Amador Fire Wood Permits	CCF	544	N/A	N/A
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees made available for bio-energy production (BIO-NRG).	Amador Fire Wood Permits	Green Tons	1,632	N/A	N/A

Fuel Treatments

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (FP-FUELS-NON-WUI).	Moore/Belfour Prescribed Fire Winton Fuel Break	Acres	237.5	162,000	CMRD (2013)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (FP-FUELS-WUI).	Ramsey Fire Salvage Sourgrass Fuels Reduction Cabbage Bear Dorrington Station Hazard Sky High Fuel Break Amador District Pile Burn Tiger Creek Butte Fire Cont. Fire Line	Acres	1,944.5	418,325	CFLN

Inventory and Monitoring

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds
Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired (INV-DAT-ACQ).	Tamarack Fuel Break Black Springs OHV Bailey Ridge Fuel Break Last Chance Moore Creek Mattley Meadow Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail	Acres	7,433.5	108,128	CFLN

Additional FY 2015 Accomplishments Not Listed in the PAS Report.

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions (S&W-RSRC-IMP).	Woods Lake Schneider Camp Mud Lake	Acres	6,489	89,500	CFLN
Miles of system trail improved (TL-IMP-STD)	6N10 OHV Trail 5N52 Trail Interface Trails	Miles	0.75	20,000 4,500	CFLN PTNR
Miles of system trail maint. (TL-MAINT-STD)	Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail (MCCT) Lake Alpine Basin Trails Arnold Rim Trail San Domingo Trail Oxendine Trail	Miles	16.5	20,000 20,000	CFLN BDBD
New Trail	MCCT – Mosquito Lakes to Pacific Valley	Miles	0.75	30,000	CFLN

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

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

7. FY 2015 accomplishment narrative. Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress.

The ACCG continually strives to meet its all-lands approach, leveraging the Cornerstone Project to reach its triple-bottom-line goals. Consistent with ACCG's focus, the goals of the Cornerstone Project are to:

1. Restore and maintain high-value watersheds in a proper functioning condition.
2. Reduce threats to lives and properties in the wildland-urban intermix and reduce wildfire protection costs.
3. Restore and maintain forest structure, function and ecological processes to promote aquatic and terrestrial health, biological diversity, and habitat for a variety of native species, especially species at risk.
4. Create more resilient vegetation conditions to meet ecological and social goals.
5. Restore and protect prehistoric, historic, and active cultural sites in a sensitive manner.
6. Create sustainable, local, restoration stewardship economic activity, jobs, and markets based on restoration treatment work, development of diverse woody biomass, and small-diameter tree by-products.
7. Collaboratively involve the diverse ACCG interests in project planning, implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management.
8. Contribute to greater community stability through ongoing, sustainable restoration activities on public and private lands.
9. Integrate ecological restoration with social goals, such as local employment and community social infrastructure development.
10. The ACCG has spent substantial time ensuring its core values are considered at all phases of project planning and implementation. This has not always been easy and takes constant effort and self-policing. Towards this goal, the ACCG has had the following successes in Fiscal Year 2015:



ACCG field discussion at Panther Creek
Photo by Gwen Starrett

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

The Planning Workgroup was very active last year and spent considerable time providing expertise in the planning of landscape restoration projects. The group expanded its sphere of influence in Fiscal Year 2015 to include projects from concept to completion. Field trips continued to be the main tool to invite collaboration. Several field trips were organized before interdisciplinary teams were formed, providing ACCG and the community opportunities to discuss and suggest management options for the interdisciplinary teams to consider, instead of the interdisciplinary teams providing options for the community to consider. One of the lessons learned this year was that we need to do a better job of documenting our discussions - what we learned, what we agreed to, and what issues were of concern. As the time approached for ACCG consensus on project, we observed that some members felt their concerns were never fully addressed and resolved during project planning.

The planning work group continues to be the center for collaboration on proposed projects. During opportunities for public comment, the planning work group drafts a comment letter for consensus consideration of the full ACCG. As in previous years, the planning work group has been fully supported by the full ACCG, which in turn has been able to support the proposed projects, while adding appropriate suggestions for improvement at every opportunity for collaboration.

In 2015, the Operations Workgroup continued to pursue opportunities for existing or potential local contractors to execute Cornerstone CFLR funded projects. All CLFR projects, by definition, advance healthy ecosystems. The focus on opportunities for local contractors advances the other two important components of the “triple bottom line” -- vibrant economies and sustainable communities. The Cornerstone proposal, jointly submitted by the Forest Service and ACCG, is a key opportunity for meeting interests towards improved local socio-economic conditions.

An important accomplishment is the development of a definition for a “local” contractor for Service Contracts. The local definition would be used as one criterion for the contract’s specifications. More work remains, including developing a “local” definition for stewardship contracts, working with the Pacific Southwest Regional office to develop a region-wide template to assist other collaborative groups with similar socio-economic interests as the ACCG, and implementing contract specifications which provide local contractor and economic benefit. We expect this work, as well as improving our contract implementation success, will continue into 2016.

Another important component of the Operations Workgroup’s efforts is to clearly explain CLFR long-term project demand, identify current local contractor capacity, and, as a result, show opportunities for expanding local capacity. To this end, the Operations Workgroup held several meetings with contractors and local timber industry groups to discuss contract opportunities. For example, last June the Calaveras Ranger District hosted an industry meeting to discuss the upcoming five-year plan for CFLR projects and to visit project sites. Our overall goal is to have a sufficient local contractor capacity that could complete ecological restoration work effectively and efficiently for the remainder of the CFLR program and beyond.

CHIPS Master Participating Agreement – The Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests continue to use a Master Participating Agreement with the Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions (CHIPS). This agreement, which requires a match from CHIPS towards project cost, provides the Forest Service with trained workers to implement restoration activities. In turn, CHIPS receives on-the-job training experience for local workers and payment for work completed, which helps integrate ecological restoration with opportunities for local employment. CFLR funding has allowed CHIPS to currently run two crews for project work on both the Amador and Calaveras Ranger Districts. In addition, the ACCG identified a unique opportunity to train local youth workers associated with CHIPS with an existing, experienced contractor to enhance fieldwork and safety skills. The Amador and Calaveras Ranger Districts used CHIPS on several high profile Cornerstone fuels projects. The projects included fuels reduction and modification in the Silver Lake vicinity, a fuel break and line construction on Mokey Bear prescribed burn and thinning, hand piling in the Tiger Creek fuel break, and fuels reduction and hand piling in the Skyhigh and Bear Valley fuel break.



Indian Valley willow planting volunteer field day

Photo by Judy Wickwire

Indian Valley Willow Planting- Partners in the Indian Valley Meadow Restoration project completed some restoration willow planting as well as reviewing the project effects to date. Representatives from Coca-Cola, American Rivers, National Fish and Wildlife Federation, the Institute for Bird Populations, the Alpine Watershed Group, and the Forest Service attended this field visit. In addition to the willow planting, which was completed by the Coca-Cola employees and other corporate representatives (45 individuals), a short tour was conducted where the projects goals, implementation, and visible changes to the project area were discussed.

Heritage Resources – Two educational presentations were conducted at Amador County elementary schools introducing kindergarteners to the concepts of archaeology and human history. A presentation was made to the volunteers from the Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park about how the Forest Service works to manage and preserve historic properties on Federal Land. In August, the Eldorado National Forest Heritage Program hosted the California Archeological Society Site Stewardship Program training on the Amador Ranger District. The training was featured in an online article and in the September 2015 Society for California Archeology newsletter. The Jackson Rancheria Band of the Me-Wuk Indians continued to remove timber from the Eldorado National Forest for use at the Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park under free-use permits. Two new free-use permits were administered for the use of non-merchantable plants and rocks. Grape vines, bark, and rocks from the National Forest were used in the final stages of construction on their ceremonial roundhouse. It was completed in September 2015.



Round house at Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park restored from Eldorado National Forest materials.

Photo by Rollie Fillmore

A total of 1,029 participants attended educational programs at the WakaLuu Hep Yoo and Lake Alpine Amphitheaters on the Calaveras Ranger District during the 2015 summer season. This included programs on flint knapping, Native American basketry, local history, and the popular Passport in Time (PIT) project at WakaLuu Hep Yoo. The PIT project attracted public school teachers, Native American community members, and students this year. PIT project volunteers worked to restore the traditional Chucka exhibit and learned how this structure was used to store acorns, a primary food source in prehistoric times. This Chucka exhibit was then used for several interpretive campground programs and became a key component for Junior Ranger programs that focused on archeology and local history.

Five tribal consultation meetings were conducted by the Calaveras District Archeology team in 2015. Four of those meetings focused on land management within the Cornerstone area. Management of campgrounds, habitat improvements for traditionally gathered plants, fire management approaches, and heritage site preservation approaches were highlighted in these discussions. The Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Calaveras Band Miwok, and the Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center voiced support for the greater than 30 acres of Cornerstone heritage site treatments were conducted within the Calaveras District. Work was conducted by the all native crew (CHIPS) and Native American volunteers. Additional heritage site treatments were conducted to re-route OHV uses away from sensitive archeological features and to protect heritage features by constructing and maintaining fences to protect them. Hand treatments to improve resource conditions occurred on one acre at one heritage site on the Amador Ranger District.

Archeological site monitoring occurred at 105 sites within the Mokelumne River Canyon Archaeological District. New survey effort was conducted on approximately 3,700 acres within in the Mokelumne Canyon on the Amador Ranger District. Nine new sites were found and recorded in 2015. Restoration work was conducted on the Historic Alpine Highway to reduce erosion of the surface and keep sediment from flowing into a nearby meadow. A portion of the road was realigned to its original location. On the Calaveras Ranger District, 71 heritage sites were monitored. A Cultural

Resource Management Report was completed for the Hemlock Landscape Restoration Project. This report focused on the survey and management of 103 sites within the 14,000 acre project area. In addition, 431 acres of survey were completed and reported in 2015, and three new sites were identified.



View of the Mokelumne Wilderness from the old pioneer trail near Highway 4.

Photo by Gwen Starrett

Trail Projects – The Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail (MCCT) is a non-motorized and multi-use trail bisecting California, which roughly follows the Mokelumne River from the river’s headwaters at the Sierra Crest (8,700 feet elevation) down to San Francisco East Bay. The MCCT is also one of 27 official California State Park trail corridors that form a statewide trail system linking mountain, valley, and coastal communities to recreational, cultural, and natural resources throughout the state. Just over one-third of the MCCT is complete, with more trail alignment investigated and added each year. This year, a new 0.75 mile trail segment was added to the MCCT from Mosquito Lakes to Pacific Valley. This short section completes the trail from the Sierra Crest to Moore Creek (3,160 feet elevation). An additional nine miles of the MCCT trail was maintained from Bear Valley west towards Moore Creek. We also maintained 2.5 miles of non-motorized trail around Lake Alpine, four miles around the Arnold Rim Trail and San Domingo Trail, and one mile of the Oxendine Trail near Candy Rock.

In addition to non-motorized trail system, the Cornerstone Project area has a motorized trail system that requires yearly maintenance and monitoring. The Esprit Four/ Granite Bandits Four Wheel Drive Club, Cal Sierra ATV Club, and the Joaquin Jeepers Club spent over 600 hours maintaining and monitoring OHV trails on the Calaveras Ranger District. In addition, approximately 0.75 miles of OHV trail was rerouted away from cultural resources.



Before



After

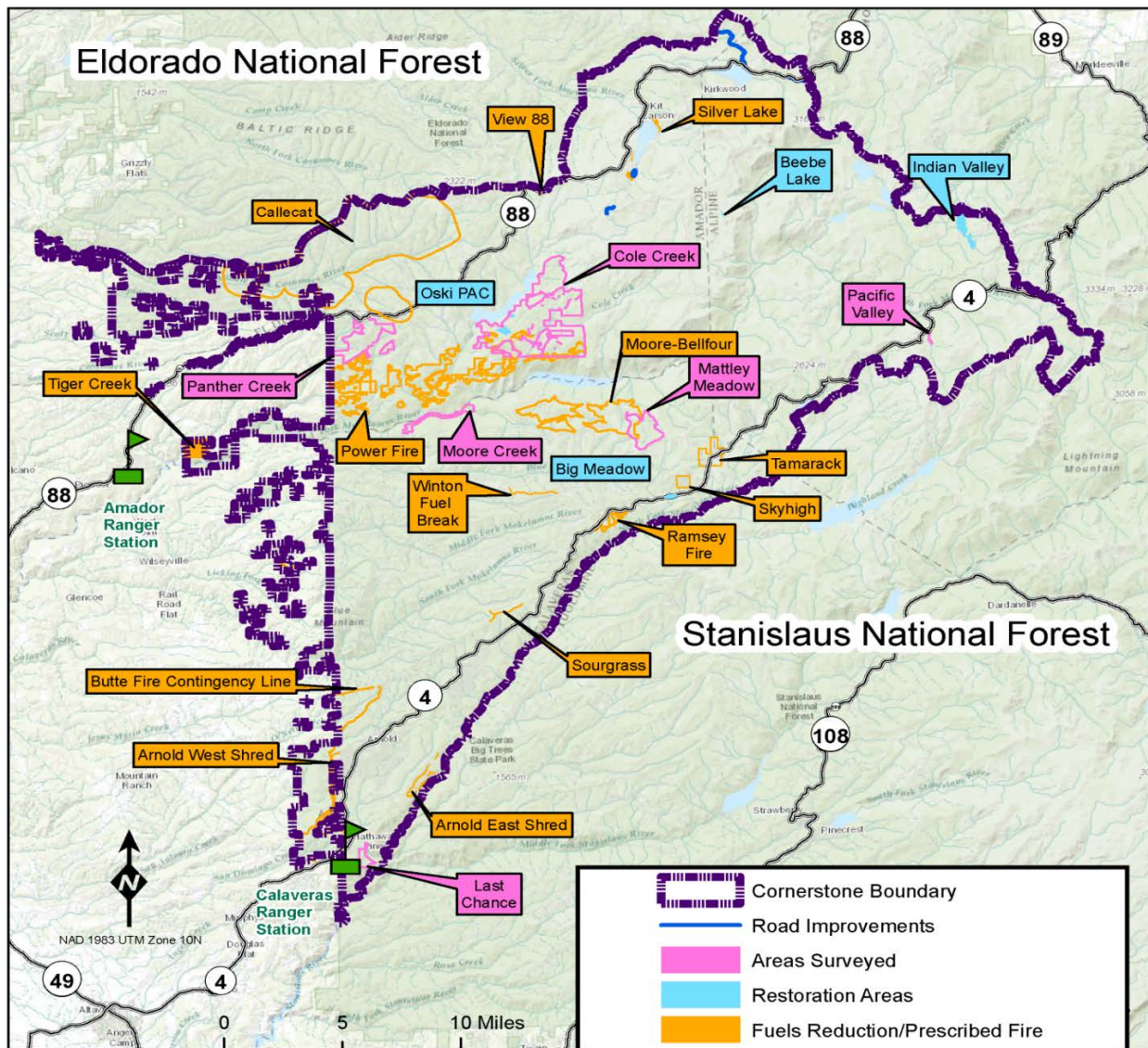
OHV trail re-route on the Calaveras Ranger District. Trail re-routes helps reduce resource damage, improves rider safety, and enhances environmental aesthetics.

Photos by Casey Jardine

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?

Total Number of Acres Treated (Treatment Footprint)

Fiscal Year	Amador Ranger District	Calaveras Ranger District	Totals
FY 2015	2,026	2,080	4,106
FY 2014	1,900	712	2,612
FY 2013	2,023	2,664	4,687
FY 2012	2,588	692	3,280
Totals	8,537	6,148	14,685



Footprint acres were calculated in ArcGIS and represent acres treated per year. Spatially overlapping treatments are only summarized once. Map of treatment and survey areas in the Cornerstone CFLR project area in 2015.

9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2015 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?

Generally, the Fiscal Year 2015 annual report accomplishments reflect the Cornerstone Project proposal, work plan, and planned accomplishments reported in Fiscal Year 2013. Full implementation of projects awarded in previous years may not be realized due to implementation delays. Minor discrepancies between the detailed funding plan submitted with the proposal and actual implementation were the result of on-the-ground refinement and validation, NEPA refinements or project name changes. Prescribed fire targets continue to remain lower than expected due to the limited availability of burn windows, suitable fuel conditions, low winter precipitation, and dry conditions. However, project implementation is expected in the next 2-3 years to boost targets with low accomplishments (See Question 5). Large fires in the Sierra Nevada (Rim, King, and Butte Fires) continue to challenge local forest products industry capacity to process green trees. These accomplishments should improve in the future.

Watershed Improvement

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2013 Annual Report)	2015 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions (S&W-RSRC-IMP).	130	25

Habitat Improvement

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2013 Annual Report)	2015 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-LAK).	4	48
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-STRM).	1	1
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-TERR).	505	213
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants (INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC).	350	117

Road/Trail Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2013 Annual Report)	2015 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance (RD-HC-MAINT).	10	0
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance (RD-PC-MAINT).	10	60
Miles of road decommissioned (RD-DECOM).	1.0	0
Miles of passenger car system roads improved (RD-PC-IMP).	10	19.3
Miles of high clearance system road improved (RD-HC-IMP).	10	0
Miles of system trail maintained to standard (TL-MAINT-STD).	15	0
Miles of system trails improved (TL-IMP-STD).	5	0
Forest Improvements		
Acres of forest vegetation established (FOR-VEG-EST).	900	37

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2013 Annual Report)	2015 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Acres of forest vegetation improved (FOR-VEG-IMP).	1,775	1,617
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales (TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC).	1,300	0
Volume of Timber Harvested (TMBR-VOL-HVST).	21,600	2,205
Volume of timber sold (TMBR-VOL-SLD).	21,600	544
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees (BIO-NRG).	400	1,632

Fuel Treatments

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2013 Annual Report)	2015 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the WUI (FP-FUELS-NON-WUI).	2,350	238
Acres of hazardous fuels treated inside the WUI (FP-FUELS-WUI).	1,200	1,945

Inventory and Monitoring

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2013 Annual Report)	2015 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired (INV-DAT-ACQ).	4,300	7,434
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard (LND-BL-MRK-MAINT).	15	0

Planned FY 2017 Accomplishments

Watershed Improvement

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Plan Accompl.	Amount (\$)
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved (S&W-RSRC-IMP).	Hemlock LR	Acres	300	150,000

Habitat Improvement

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Plan Accompl.	Amount (\$)
Miles of stream restored/ enhanced (HBT-ENH-STRM).	Bailey Stream Rest.	Miles	1	70,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-TERR).	Hemlock LR Mattley Meadow	Acres	120	180,000
Acres of lake restored or enhanced (HBT-ENH-LAK)	Beebe Lake	Acres	2	10,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants (INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC).	Mokelumne Wilderness Highway 4 Helipoint Hathaway Pines WC Calaveras Roadside Power Fire	Acre	125	32,000

Road and Trail Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Plan Accompl.	Amount (\$)
Miles of high clearance system road improved (RD-HC-IMP).	Hemlock LR	Miles	5	30,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance (RD-PC-MAINT).	Hemlock LR Power Fire	Miles	10	3,500,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved (RD-PC-IMP).	Hemlock LR	Miles	20	50,000
Miles of system roads decommissioned (RD-DECOM).	Hemlock LR	Miles	2	100,000
Miles of system trails maintained (TL-MAINT-STD)	Arnold Rim Trail San Domingo Trail	Miles	19	40,000
Miles of system trails improved to standard (TL-IMP-STD).	MCCT	Miles	5	275,000

Forest Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Plan Accompl.	Amount (\$)
Acres of forest vegetation improved (FOR-VEG-IMP).	Hemlock LR	Acres	1000	\$150,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales (TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC).	Hemlock LR Panther Stewardship	Acres	1750	\$150,000
Volume of timber harvested (TMBR-VOL-HVT).	Hemlock LR	CCF	13,394	N/A
Volume of timber sold (TMBR-VOL-SLD).	Hemlock LR	CCF	7,603	N/A
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production (BIO-NRG).	Hemlock LR	Tons	15,080	\$150,000

Fuel Treatments

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Plan Accompl.	Amount (\$)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) hazardous fuels treated (FP-FUELS-WUI).	Irish/O'Manual PF Encore/East Shred PF Tamarack Fuelbreak Calaveras and Amador District Wide Burning	Acres	1,594	282,000 110,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) (FP-FUELS-NON-WUI).	Moore Belfour PF Sourgrass PF Mattley Ridge	Acres	400	36,000

Inventory and Monitoring

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Plan Accompl.	Amount (\$)
Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired (INV-DAT-ACQ).	Hemlock LR, Moore Creek Mattley Meadow Pacific Valley Scottiago	Acres	5,000	390,000

11. Planned FY 2017 Accomplishment Narrative

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



Butte Fire in Amador and Calaveras counties shattered local communities within the ACCG All-Lands Project Area.

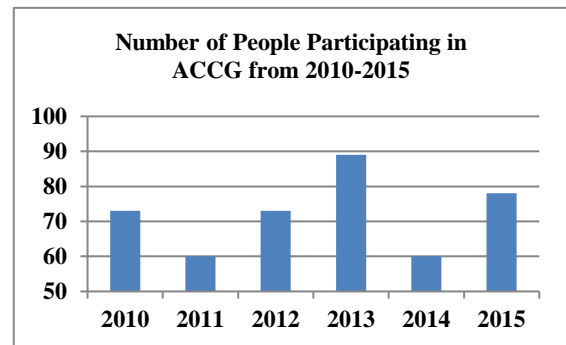
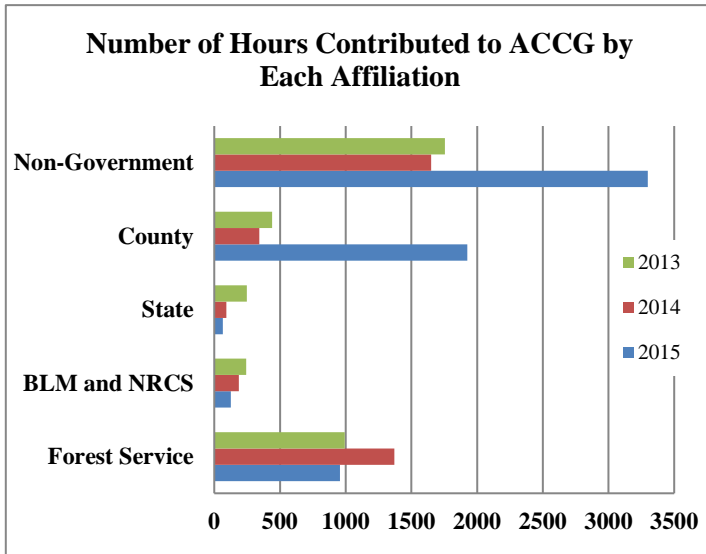
Photo by Gwen Starrett

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

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

12. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2016/17 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan

1. The Central Sierra Nevada around the Cornerstone project area has experienced a large wildfire each year for the past three year:
2. August 2013 - 257,314 acres in the Stanislaus National Forest and Yosemite National Park,
3. September 2014 - 97,717 acres in the Eldorado National Forest, and
4. September 2015 - 70,868 acres in the ACCG’s all-lands project area.

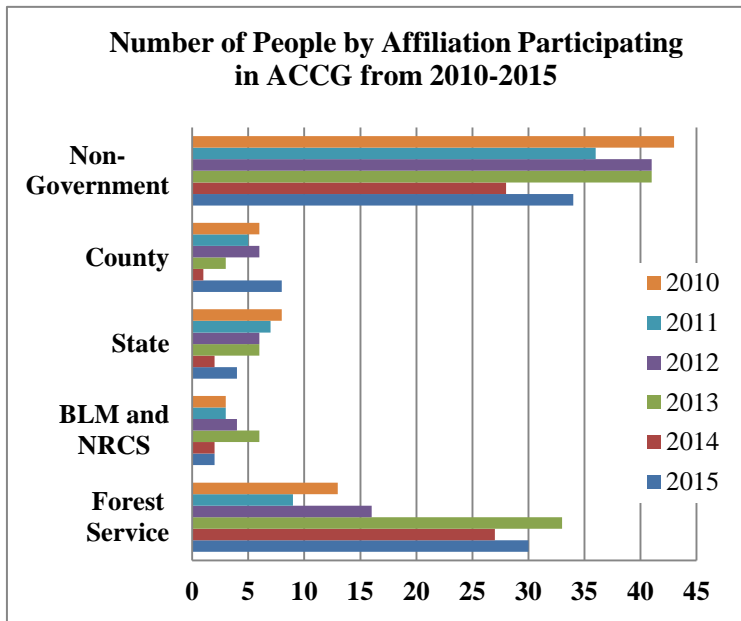


These fires have sharpened ACCG’s focus on building collaborative relationships and restoring fire-adapted communities. We anticipate our Fiscal Year 2016 and 2017 accomplishments to continue this emphasis. However, these large Sierra Nevada fires continue to challenge our accomplishments as post-fire salvage logging has inundated local saw mills. As a result, the amount of green sales is greatly reduced and implementation targets associated with green sales in the next couple of years are tenuous.

We anticipate conducting our multiparty monitoring and continue collection of baseline data. Our overall planned accomplishments and funding for Fiscal Year 2016 and 2017 are expected to be consistent with the project work plan and Cornerstone program of work. Minor discrepancies due to contracting and implementation variances, NEPA completions, on the ground validation, and prioritization of the Forests’ program may shift some Fiscal Year 2016 targets to Fiscal Year 2017; however, it is the expectation that target consistency with the proposal is maintained.

13. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative (name and affiliation, if there is one). If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here.

The ACCG is a diverse community based collaborative effort working to create healthy forests and watersheds, fire-safe communities, and sustainable local economies. ACCG developed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that provides a framework between members for working together. The MOA provides clarity of intent, shared vision, membership eligibility and accountability, and basic policies and procedures for key organizational functions.



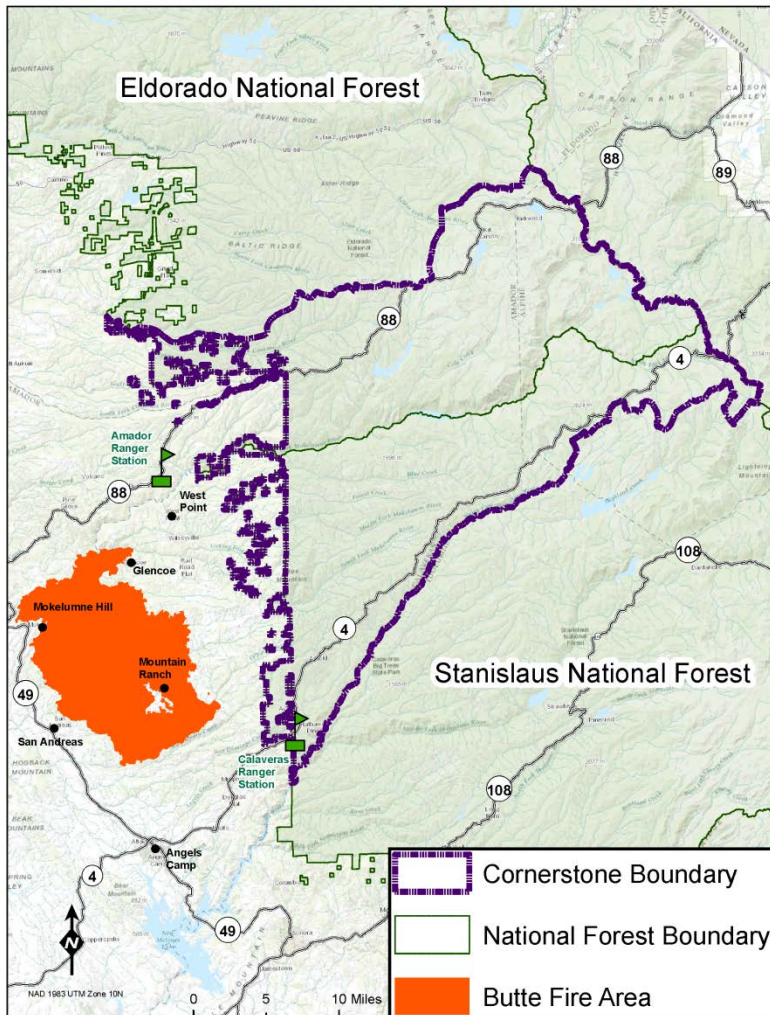
ACCG Membership is open to all stakeholders, individuals, or organizations. Membership requires signing a copy of the ACCG MOA and acceptance as a member by the group at a regularly scheduled meeting. However, the signature of the MOA is not a requirement for participation in ACCG. All ACCG meeting and events are open to the public. Meeting and event announcements, agenda, and notes are distributed via email and posted on the group’s website (<http://www.acconsensus.org>).

Participation in ACCG has varied since its inception in 2008. Participation from 2010 through 2015 ranged from a low of 60 individuals in 2011 and 2014 to a high of 89 individuals in 2013, with approximately 35 MOA signatories. Affiliation of ACCG members has also varied across time. ACCG observed a decrease in non-government participation from 2010

to 2015, from 43 to 34 people, respectively. Likewise, State participation decreased, but County participation slightly increased between 2010 and 2015. Cornerstone funds were awarded in 2012, which also corresponds to an increase in Forest Service participation in the Collaborative. Nevertheless, non-governmental participation still represents 77% of the Collaborative. Likewise, non-governmental participation in 2015 was over 3,000 hours (match and leverage), more than twice as much as previous years and Federal participation.

Current ACCG membership is provided at <http://www.acconsensus.org>.

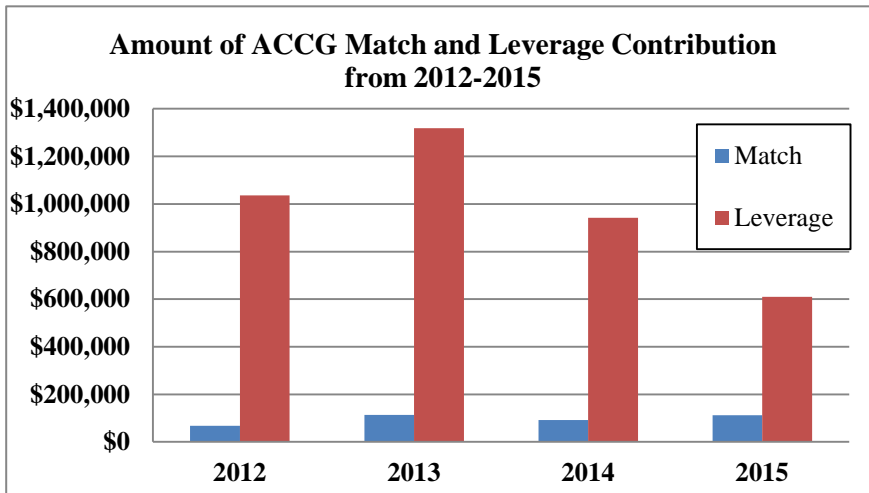
14. How has your project increased support from partners in terms of in-kind contributions and funding?



The Butte Fire affected many of the rural foothill communities in Amador and Calaveras counties. This fire refocused attention to building fire-safe communities near and within the Cornerstone CFLR boundary.

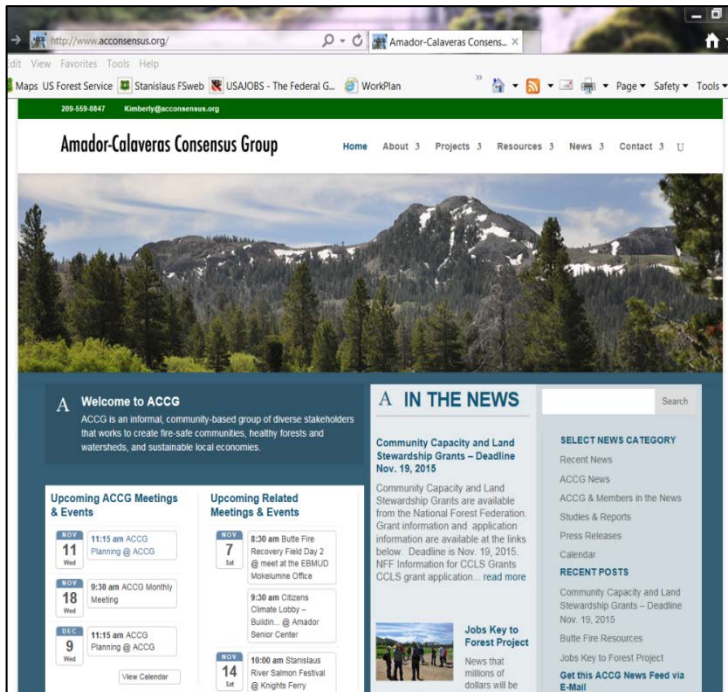
Foothill Forest Restoration - Many of the rural communities in Amador and Calaveras counties are distributed throughout the foothills in grassland and forested environments with very high fuel loading. In addition, California's worst drought in decades has resulted in increased tree mortality, adding to fire risk and severity. Most of these rural communities are outside of the Cornerstone CFLR boundary, yet greatly influence ACCG's goals and objectives to restore social and economic benefits and provide fire safe communities. Recognizing the difficulty in spending public funds for fuel reduction on private land, members of the ACCG submitted four applications in 2015 to secure state funding for roadside clearance on county roads and fuel reduction on federal lands managed by chronically underfunded Bureau of Land Management.

Butte Fire -The Butte Fire burned almost 71,000 acres in Amador and Calaveras Counties, including areas within the Mokelumne and Calaveras watersheds. Both counties have limited capacity to initiate short-term and long-term recovery efforts. As such, ACCG experts are supporting Calaveras Public Works in planning a FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grant for immediate implementation with focus on private lands. To minimize flooding and large scale erosion this winter, private parcels are being ranked by burn intensity and slope for the potential of needed erosion and sediment controls efforts. ACCG members have initiated a Community Wildfire Protection Plan for the Mokelumne Watershed that will protect the communities on the rim of the canyon and minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire in Amador and Calaveras counties.



Amador Calaveras Consensus Group – As indicated in Question 3, ACCG membership remains committed to realizing their goals and objectives. Since 2012, ACCG support has contributed over \$384,000 of in-kind support (match), and over \$3,907,000 of leverage towards meeting their triple-bottom line goals. The Collaboration continues to seek grant opportunities, evaluate methods to increase project planning and implementation efficiencies, and to leverage actions on private lands near Cornerstone project areas.

15. Media recap. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available.



New ACCG Website - In 2015, ACCG members determined that their current website was not meeting the envisioned goals of providing a user friendly, informative, and visual online presence where the public and members could learn about ACCG topics and activities. As a result, a small subcommittee solicited proposals from locally-based website design companies to revise and modernize the ACCG website. The new site has an elevated level of visual appeal and is highly organized to easily guide a visitor through the diversity of content (news articles, research, publications, and maps). The new website can be visited at: <http://www.acconsensus.org>

Forest Health Milestones - On April 24, 2015 press release from the Stanislaus National Forest, Milestones Reached for Improving Forest Health highlighted local Cornerstone accomplishments and benefits of working collaboratively with Cornerstone partners. The press release can be viewed at:

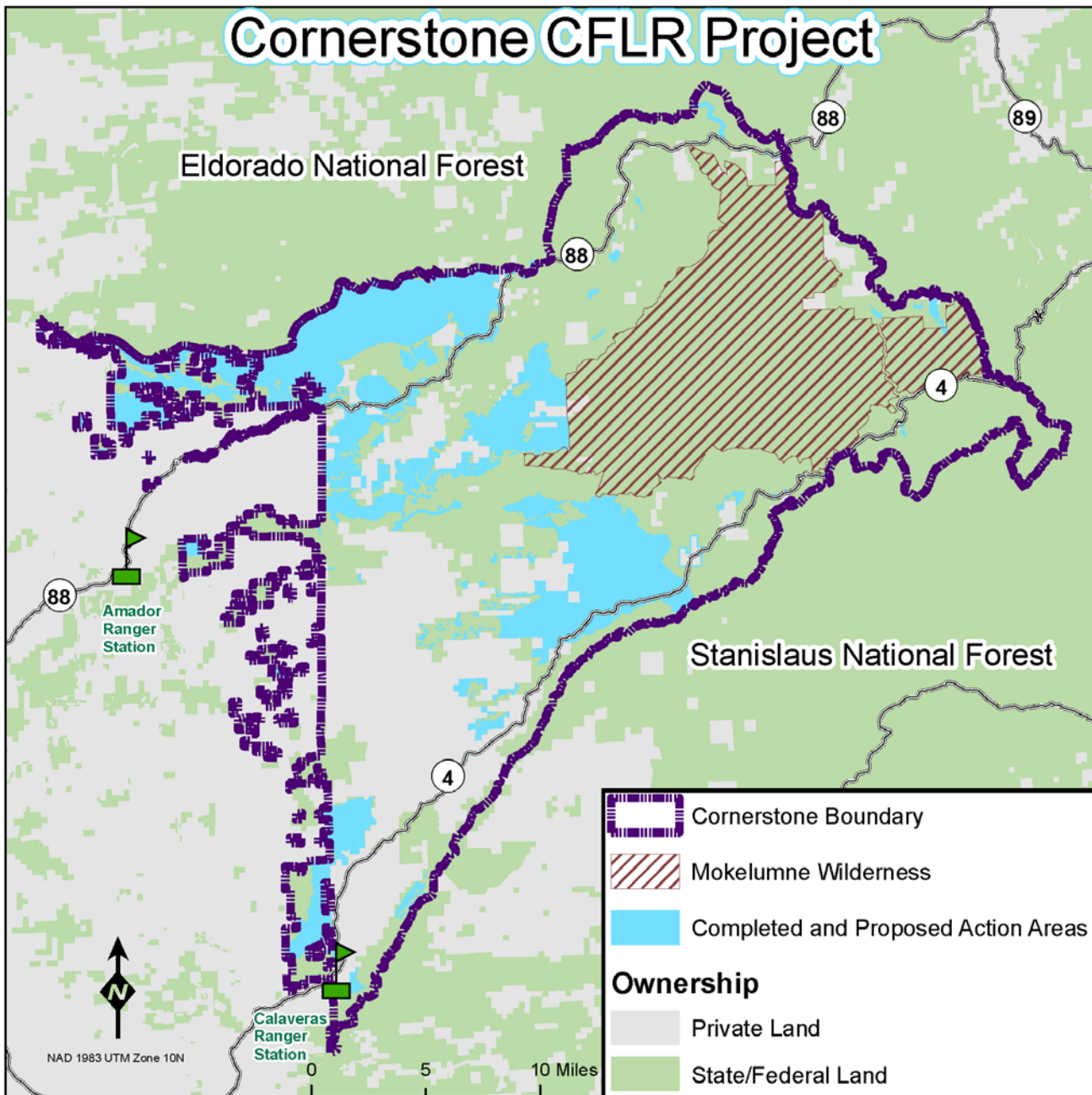
<http://acconsensus.org/2015/09/20/milestones-reached-for-improving-forest-health/>

Supporting Local Economies - On June 22, 2015, the USDA Blog featured the long-term economic impact the local rural community with the depletion of our logging production with the entry Supporting Local Rural Economies while Improving Forest Health. One positive support came from the creation of Calaveras Healthy Impact Products Solutions or CHIPS that provides on-the-job training for workers to carry out forest restoration activities. The blog entry can be read at: <http://blogs.usda.gov/2015/06/22/supporting-local-rural-economies-while-improving-forest-health/>

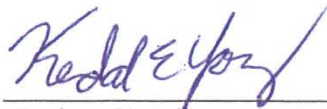
California Archeological Society - In August 2015, the Eldorado National Forest Heritage Program hosted the California Archeological Society Site Stewardship Program training on the Amador Ranger District. The training was featured in an online article and in the September 2015 Society for California Archeology newsletter. The Society for California Archeology website: <https://scahome.org/>


Turning Lives Around – an article about how CHIPS and ACCG are working to provide jobs to local residents in economically disadvantaged, rural communities; hire local Native Americans to restore cultural sites; provide on-the-job training opportunities; and reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire within the wildland urban interface. The article can be viewed at: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/detailfull/stanislaus/home/?cid=STELPRD3850893&width=full>


FACAPhobia - A Peer learning session was held in March 2015 to provide an overview of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) in regards to CFLRP projects. The audience comprised of CFLRP collaborators, other conservation/community partners, and Forest Service staff. Three topics were included in the learning session: 1) FACA overview, 2) recent research on how FACA has impacted collaborative groups, and 3) ACCG, Cornerstone CFLR Project – FACA related strategies. The Peer Learning Session can be viewed at: <http://nationalforestfoundation.adobeconnect.com/p7mrot5kd15/>



Signatures: Date: November 9, 2015

Recommended by: 
Project Coordinator
Stanislaus National Forest

Recommended by: 
Project Coordinator
Eldorado National Forest

Approved by: 
for JEANNE HIGGINS
Forest Supervisor
Stanislaus National Forest

Approved by: 
LAURENCE CRABTREE
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