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

1a. Fiscal Year 2016 Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($) (Eldorado)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($) (Stanislaus)	Totals
FY2013 CFLN	0	133,399	133,399
FY2016 CFLN	354,711	560,812	915,523
Totals	354,711	694,211	1,048,922

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year.

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($) (Eldorado)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($) (Stanislaus)	Totals
NFLM	221,986	90,000	311,986
NFWF	15,000	3,871	18,871
WFHF	0	300,000	300,000
Totals	236,986	393,871	630,857

*BLI Descriptions are on Page 18.*This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the FY15 program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($) (Eldorado)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($) (Stanislaus)	Totals
BDBD (FY2013	0	36,679	36,679
NFTM	0	500,991	500,991
NFVW	0	14,366	14,366
NFWF	597	0	597
RIRI	3,925,743	0	3,925,743
WFHF	0	38,490	38,490
Totals	3,926,340	590,526	4,516,866

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the gPAS expenditure report, minus the Washington Office funds listed in the box above and any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) listed in the box below.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in FY 2016
PG&E Noxious Weeds	$10,000
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	$10,000

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in FY 2016
The Institute for Bird Populations (Indian Valley monitoring)	$5,000
California Landscape Conservation Cooperative	$8,000
Totals	$33,000

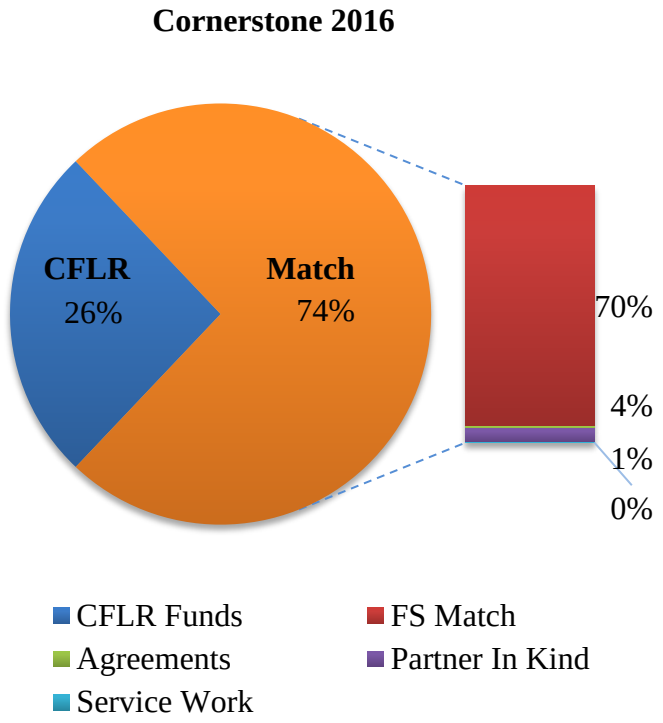
Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds agreement (this should include partner funds captured through the gPAS job reports such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database.

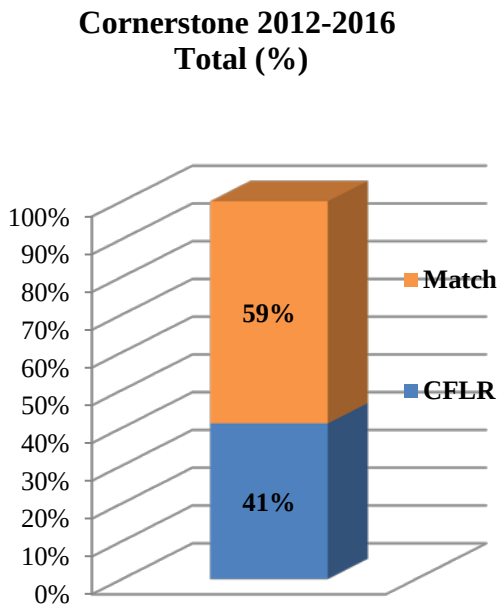
Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in FY 2016
ACCG	$130,685
CHIPS (Master Participating Agreement)	$63,400
Arnold Rim Trail Association, Arnold Volunteers, OHV Clubs	$36,868
American Rivers, Indian Valley Project	$3,000
Totals	$233,953

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contacts awarded in FY2016)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY16	Thompson Stewardship Project $413,139

This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document. Note: revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY16 were captured in the FY15 CFLR annual report.





1b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in Fiscal Year 2016.

During the Fiscal Year 2016, approximately **$3,669,608** was leveraged by the Amador Calaveras Consensus Group from in-kind services, restoration treatments, especially in the Butte Fire footprint, 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	$160,608	Partner Funds	ACCG
ACCG Administration Grant	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador County	$24,000	NFF Grant	Foothill Conservancy
40 acres of fuels reduction in the Buckhorn project area.	CFLR all-lands landscape in Amador County	$48,000	Partner Funds	Bureau of Land Management
2 acres of fuels reduction in the Sandy Gulch project area	CFLR all-lands landscape in Calaveras County	$2,500	Partner Funds	Bureau of Land Management
Glencoe cadastral survey and re-monument	CFLR all-lands landscape in Calaveras County	$80,000	Partner Funds	Bureau of Land Management
Post-fire emergency stabilization and rehabilitation, archeological surveys, replace infrastructure, and staff oversight across 1600 acres.	Butte Fire Footprint	$3,355,000	Partner Funds	Bureau of Land Management

2. Fire Management Activities

2a. Please tell us about the CFLR project's progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal, and how it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan.*

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. Fuel treatments conducted in FY 2016 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	Performance Measures	**Contribution to the 10-year Strategy**
Goal 1 - improve fire prevention and suppression.	Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack, Percent change from 10-year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires, Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost.	Fire prevention and education play a major role in mitigating human-caused fire events. The Cornerstone Project area had 19 wildland fire in 2016. These fires were below or equal to the 10-year average. All fires in 2016 were contained in the initial attack except in the Mokelumne Wilderness Area. Lightning strikes within the wilderness were allowed to burn for resource benefit and made up 99% of the acreage burned in the Cornerstone project area.
Goal 2 - reduce hazardous fuels.	Number of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans.	1,265 acres
Goal 2 - reduce hazardous fuels.	Number of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan.*	29 acres
Goal 3, Part A, - the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems.	Number of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan.*	655 acres
Goal 3, Part A, - the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems.	Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan.*	57 acres
Goal 3, Part A, - the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems.	Number of acres of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions.	655 acres (within wilderness)

Goal	Performance Measures	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
Goal 3, Part A, - the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems.	Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions.	1,294 acres
Goal 3, Part A, - the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems.	Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	684 acres
Goal 3, Part B, - the restoration and post-fire recovery of fire-adapted ecosystem.	Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments.	80 acres (Ramsey Post-fire Planting)
Goal 3, Part B, - the restoration and post-fire recovery of fire-adapted ecosystem.	Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that is trending towards desired conditions.	80 acres (Ramsey Post-fire Planting)
Goal 4 - the promotion of community assistance.	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 1,666 green tons.

2b. Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, please include a summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.

Both the Amador and Calaveras Ranger Districts experienced a similar 2016 fire season, as compared to 2015, with 19 fires on both districts totaling approximately 660 acres. All fires were contained in initial attack (5 acres), with the exception of lightning-caused fires within the Mokelumne Wilderness Area (655 acres), that were allowed to burn for resource benefits.

The Amador Ranger District has two type-three fire engines (seven personnel) and one type-two water tender (three personnel), with an annual cost of approximately $332,000. There is one patrol unit, where the annual cost of operations is approximately $78,000. The daily staffing, during peak fire season, includes one Chief Officer, one Duty Officer, one Patrol/Prevention, two Engine modules, with five

crewmembers each, and one Water Tender with two crewmembers. The total staffing per day is 15. The Calaveras Ranger District has one type-three fire engine (five people per day), three patrol units, one Fuels Technician, two Chief Officers, and a ten-person fire module 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 $1,000,000.

Both Ranger Districts had an active fire prevention program. The Amador Ranger District Fire Prevention program developed a three-pronged approach to outreach and public education. On the forest, the prevention unit visits a minimum of 50 campsites a week to help educate visitors on topics such as recreational opportunities, fire safety, and campsite wildlife contact. Opportunities for public contact increases over holiday weekends and during special events. The patrol developed a new program, which we implemented in the local school systems. The interactive program combined specialists 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, we attended several high visibility public events to meet and discuss prevention strategies in open forums.

Wilderness Fires -
The Mokelumne Fire, reported on August 19, 2016, was a lightning fire that occurred in the Mokelumne Wilderness Area. This fire was managed to protect, maintain, and enhance resources, while allowing fire to function in its natural ecological role within the wilderness. The Stanislaus National Forest chose to utilize a confine/contain strategy to manage the incident. Fire progression was monitored and minimum impact suppression techniques were used to keep the fire within a defined, while minimizing risks to fire personnel and aviation resources. Suppression actions would have been used as appropriate to prevent fire progression to undesirable areas. The fire started on August 18, 2016 and was declared out on October 17, 2016.
Butte Fire Impacts, One Year Later -
The Bureau of Land Management accomplished multiple emergency stabilization and rehabilitation projects within the community affected by the Butte Fire in September 2015. A 3.1 million dollar contract was awarded for air and ground application of rice straw, wood straw, and wood shreds on 1,600 acres in the Mokelumne River Canyon portion of the burn scar.

Fires that Occurred in the Cornerstone Project Area During 2016, Cornerstone Ranger District

Fire Name	Date	Approx. Acres
Utica	7/3/16	0.1
Spicer	8/6/16	0.1
Cape	8/18/16	0.36
Mokelumne	8/19/16	655
Utica 2	8/23/16	0.1
Square	8/29/16	0.1
Hermit	9/13/16	0.1
Spicer 2	10/2/16	0.2
Valley	10/6/16	0.1
Totals	**All**	**656.16**

Fires that Occurred in the Cornerstone Project Area During 2016, Amador Ranger District

Fire Name	Date	Approx. Acres
Ellis	6/12/16	0.1
Mud	6/12/16	0.1

Fire Name	Date	Approx. Acres
Martin 2	6/12/16	0.1
Bear	7/4/16	0.1
Cat	7/4/16	0.1
Silver	7/9/16	0.1
Omo	7/21/16	0.1
Silver 2	7/25/16	0.1
Creek	7/27/16	2.9
Tanglefoot	8/23/16	0.38
Totals	**All**	**4.08**

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:

Category	**Description**	**CFLR/N Funds Only**	**All Funds (CFLR/N and Match)**
Funding and Employment	Total Funding	1,379,779	5,896,645
Funding and Employment	Percent of Funding used for Contracted Work	34%	31 %
Funding and Employment	Percent of Funding used for Force Account Implementation and Monitoring	62%	49%
Funding and Employment	Annual Force Account FTEs for Implementation and Monitoring	8	31
Contract Funding Distribution	**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.	0%	3%
Contract Funding Distribution	**Labor intensive** - (No commercial products). Includes labor intensive, simple mechanical treatments such as thinning with chain saws, hand piling, prescribed burning, tree planting, etc.	80%	42%
Contract Funding Distribution	**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.	10%	43%
Contract Funding Distribution	**Technical Services** - (No commercial products). Includes stand exams, marking, layout, biological surveys, cultural surveys, invasive weed spraying, etc.	9%	11%
Contract Funding Distribution	**Professional Services** - (No commercial products). Includes studies completed by scientists, engineering design, acquisition or	0%	0%

Category	Description	CFLR/N Funds Only	All Funds (CFLR/N and Match)
	analysis of remotely-sensed data, scientific modeling, workshops, etc.		
Contract Funding Distribution	**Contracted Monitoring** (Does not include in-kind and volunteer contributions)	1%	1%
Amount of Harvest Volume	CCF (100 cubic feet)	986	1,422
Amount of Harvest Volume	MBF (1,000 board feet)	0	0
Amount of Harvest Volume	Dry Tons	0	0
Amount of Harvest Volume	Cords	0	0
Product Distributions	Sawmills and Wood Preservation	100%	70%
Product Distributions	Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing	0%	0%
Product Distributions	Engineered Wood Member and Truss Manufacturing	0%	0%
Product Distributions	Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing	0%	0%
Product Distributions	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	0%	0%
Product Distributions	Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing	0%	0%
Product Distributions	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing	0%	0%
Product Distributions	Pulp Mills	0%	0%
Product Distributions	Biomass—Co-gen	0%	0%
Product Distributions	Firewood (Commercial)	0%	0%
Product Distributions	Firewood (Home Use)	0%	30%

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	2	3	91,752	109,520
Forest and watershed restoration component	5	6	61,742	101,932
Mill processing component	2	4	102,902	236,132
Implementation and monitoring	10	12	624,958	698,855
Other Project Activities	0	0	2,619	3,681
TOTALS:	**19**	**25**	**883,972**	**1,150,119**

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover **and matching funding**):

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time)	Labor Income	Labor Income
Timber harvesting component	3	4	132,324	157,949
Forest and watershed restoration component	20	24	274,338	406,169
Mill processing component	2	5	103,883	238,383
Implementation and monitoring	39	46	2,110,816	2,360,405
Other Project Activities	0	0	10,204	14,341
TOTALS:	**64**	**78**	**2,631,565**	**3,177,248**

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 2016:

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

A few community benefit highlights include:

Community Outreach –

The Collaboration continued its leadership role in engaging and informing the community on forest issues. Two public workshops focused on bark beetle-related tree mortality, spearheaded by Collaborative members and local tree mortality task forces, attended by nearly three hundred persons in Calaveras County and 150 persons in Amador County. The first public workshop, on efforts to build a biomass plant in Alpine county, was initiated by ACCG members. At a public event, we highlighted the signing of a Master Stewardship Agreement with the U.S. Forest Service and the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority. This agreement intends to increase the pace and scale of forest restoration. News items addressing tree mortality, biomass facility closure, groundwater monitoring, and local land use planning, and fire safety, all written by Collaboration members, were published in area newspapers. The ACCG website, continues to be a local clearinghouse for information on forest management events and issues.

Tree Mortality Workshop -
The Amador County and Calaveras County Boards of Supervisors recently declared a local state of emergency, resulting in the creation of county task forces. The ACCG formed the Tree Mortality Workgroup, whose objectives include creation of a set of regional recommendations for action related to the ever-increasing issues of tree mortality, with a focus on the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). One of the first community events was a series of Tree Mortality Workshops in 2016. The workshops presented information on the extent of tree mortality in the Sierra Nevada. It included presentations by the Amador and Calaveras County Board of Supervisors, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), USFS and specialists in financial and technical assistance available to private property owners. A field trip was offered to observe tree mortality and receive instruction on diagnosing problems.

September 2016

Beetle-killed trees, within the Cornerstone area of Calaveras Ranger District. *Photo by Gwen Starrett*

Bioenergy Product Yard -
The ACCG continues to discuss and support the proposed 13 acre former mill site as a CHIPS Bioenergy Product Yard in Wilseyville. The Eldorado National Forest has been a longtime partner of CHIPS, through forest restoration contracts. Past work with the CHIPS Native American field crew has included fuel break clearing, fuel reduction, cultural and sensitive site restoration. The Bioenergy Product Yard would be a key addition to the Sierra and Blue Mountain region, supporting economic, environmental, and social restoration. When the biomass plant is constructed, the ACCG will have additional local infrastructure capacity to utilize woody biomass from Cornerstone forest restoration projects.

Education –
Collaboration members initiated a forestry education program with Forestry Challenge students at Mountain Oaks School. The students will evaluate the planning and implementation of Pumpkin Hollow,

a component of the Cornerstone's Hemlock Landscape Restoration Project. *Nature Watch, Interpretation and Conservation Education –*

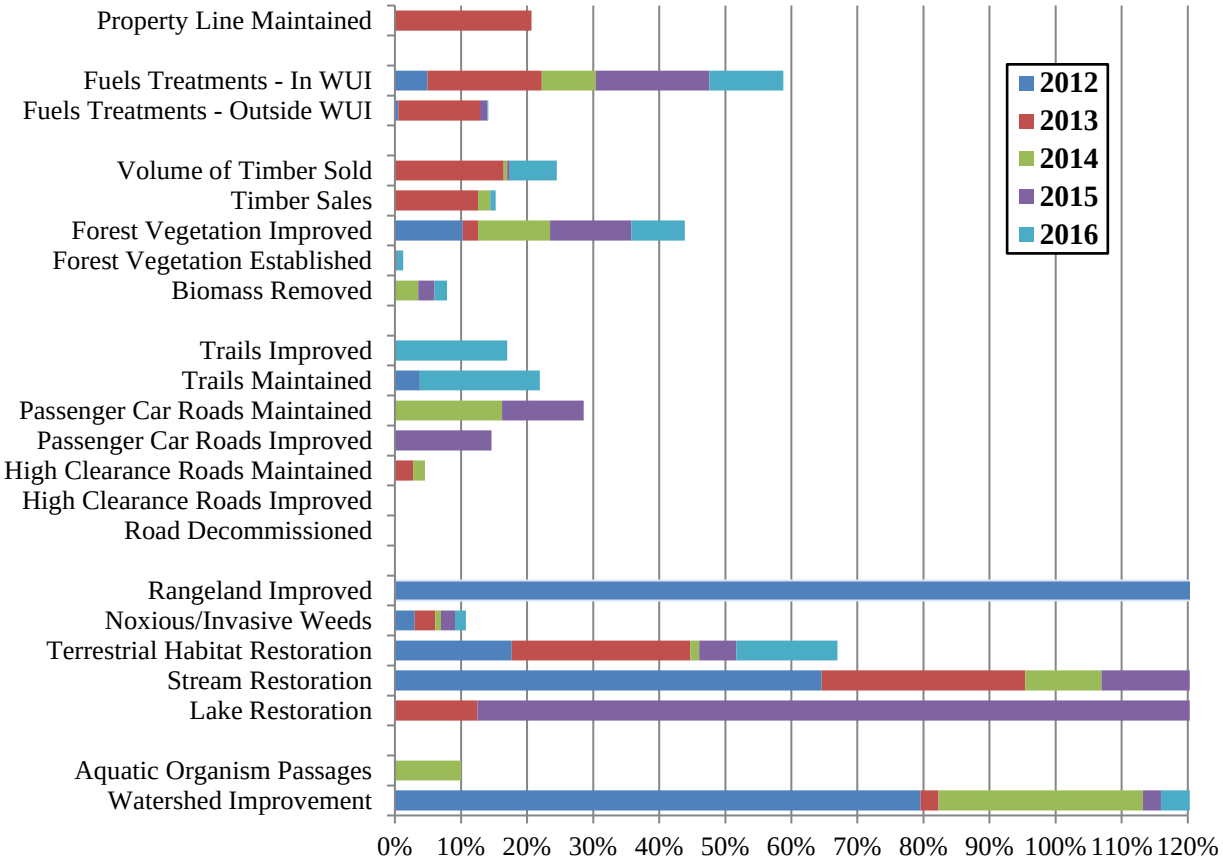
The Amador Ranger District conducted three NatureWatch, interpretation and conservation education programs at Sutter Creek, Pine Grove and Pioneer Elementary schools. Smokey accompanied a Silviculturist, Archeologist, Fire Prevention Officer, and a Wildlife Biologist. All of them entertained and educated 105 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 $400 was spent on these environmental education opportunities.

Forest Service Wildlife Biologist Chuck Loffland keeps the young ones engaged with samples of skulls and feathers. *Photo by USFS*

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 5th 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 yet been implemented. Over the next 2 years, more projects are expected to have actions related to improving forest 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, an Amador County consultant, and the forest products industry. The monitoring strategy describes 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 strategy 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. In 2016, the monitoring team created the templates for data collection for each of the monitoring perspectives. CFLR funds were used to support the collection of baseline conditions for the Hemlock Restoration Project. In addition, the 62-page monitoring document, *Cornerstone Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project Monitoring Strategy*, was presented to the entire Collaborative, for concurrence, in November 2016.

Current Monitoring Efforts within the Cornerstone

Monitoring Project	Perspective	Discipline	Responsible Party
Monitoring red fir management (Funded *through the ACCG Cornerstone* Monitoring Workgroup)	Ecol. Effect.	Conifer Forest	UC Davis, USFS Region 5 Ecology
CFLR Annual Report		Collaboration / Social Economic	Stanislaus and Eldorado NF
Social/Economic Monitoring (future) (Funded *through the ACCG Cornerstone* Monitoring Workgroup)		Social Economic	Chico State University
Region 5 Economic Monitoring		Social Economic	US Forest Service, Region 5
Caples Creek Monitoring	Ecol. Effect.	Conifer Forests/Fire and Fuels	USFS Region 5 Ecology, ENF, SNC
Indian Valley Meadow Monitoring	Ecol. Effect.	Riparian and Aquatic Features	American Rivers, Institute for Bird Populations, and Alpine Watershed Group
Restoring services provided by mature California black oak in the Power Fire	Ecol. Effect.	Hardwood	USFS Pacific Southwest Research Station
Planning and Implementation of Prescribed Burns in the Power Fire	Ecol. Effect.	Fire and Fuels/Conifer Forests	USFS Pacific Southwest Research Station, UC Berkeley
Inventory and monitoring of post fire forest succession in the Power Fire area, including comparison of treated and untreated areas.	Ecol. Effect.	Conifer Forests/Fire and Fuels	UC Davis
Identifying desired conditions for plantation management and planting and thinning techniques to reach desired conditions	Ecol. Effect.	Conifer Forest	USFS Pacific Southwest Research Station, University of Michigan

Monitoring Project	Perspective	Discipline	Responsible Party
LiDAR Ground Validation in the Power Fire	Ecol. Effect.	Conifer Forest	USFS Region 5 Ecology, USFS Remote Sensing Lab
Western bumble bee distribution and management in the Power Fire area.	Ecol. Effect.	Terrestrial Wildlife	Institute of Bird Populations
Using birds to effectively monitor the ecological restoration of the Fred's & Power Fires	Ecol. Effect.	Terrestrial Wildlife	Point Blue
Monitoring of birds and bats in the Power Fire: ecological implications for post-fire restoration in the mixed conifer zone of the Sierra Nevada	Ecol. Effect.	Terrestrial Wildlife	UC Davis, Point Blue
Snow Study (future)	Ecol. Effect.	Watershed	UC Merced

6. **Fiscal Year 2016 Accomplishments**

Category	Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Costs ($)	Type of Funds
Watershed Improvement	Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions **(S&W-RSRC-IMP**).	Power Fire Sky High Ramsey Big Meadow Callecat Dispersed Campground	Acres	718	265,014	CFLN CMXN RIRI
Habitat Improvement	Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced (**HBT-ENH-STRM**).	Beebe Lake streams Dispersed Campground	Miles	1.6	1,795	CFLN CMXN NFWF PTNR
Habitat Improvement	Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced **(HBT-ENH-TERR).**	Bear Valley Skyhigh Mokelumne Fire	Acres	585.1	415,370	CFLN WFSU
Habitat Improvement	Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants **(INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC).**	Amador District Wide Butte Fire Contingency Line	Acre	90.3	77,700	CFLN PTNR RIRI
Road and Trail Improvements	Miles of system trail maintained to standard (**TL-MAINT-STD**)	Tanglefoot Trail Salt Springs Trail San Domingo Trail MCCT Trail Lake Alpine	Miles	36.35	110,000	CMFC CMTL CMXN NFRW WFPR

Category	Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Costs ($)	Type of Funds
		Arnold Rim Trail				
Road and Trail Improvements	Miles of system trail improved to standard **(TL-IMP-STD)**	Tanglefoot Trail Salt Springs Trail San Domingo Trail MCCT Trail Lake Alpine	Miles	8.5	80,000	CMFC CMXN NFRW PTNR
Forest Improvements	Acres of forest vegetation established (**FOR-VEG-EST**).	Ramsey	Acres	81	27,094	WFHF CFLN
Forest Improvements	Acres of forest vegetation improved (**FOR-VEG-IMP**).	Power Fire Callecat	Acres	1056	337,023	CFLN RIRI
Forest Improvements	Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales (**TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC**).	Callecat	Acres	117		NONE
Forest Improvements	Volume of timber sold (**TMBR-VOL-SLD**).	Fire Wood Permits Thompson Meadow IRTC Hazard Tree Sales Highway 4 Salvage Butte Dozer Winton Fuel Break	CCF	10,196		NONE
Forest Improvements	Green tons from small diameter and low value trees made available for bio-energy production (**BIO-NRG**).	Fire Wood Permits	Green tons	1,266		NONE
Forest Improvements	Acres covered by stewardship contracts/agreements (**STWD-CNTRCT-AGR-AC**)	Thompson Meadow IRTC	Acres	555		NONE
Fuel Treatments	Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban	Spicer Road Chip/Thin	Acre	29	21,750	CFLN

Category	Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Costs ($)	Type of Funds
	interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (**FP-FUELS-NON-WUI**).					
Fuel Treatments	Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (**FP-FUELS-WUI**).	District Pile Burn Tiger Creek Calaveras Admin Sites	Acres	1,265	194,960	CFLN RIRI WFHF
Inventory and Monitoring	Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired (**INV-DAT-ACQ**).	Panther Creek Cole Creek Scottiago Indian Valley Moore Creek McKay West Calaveras Thin Last Chance Butte Dozer Bailey	Acres	6,199	422,000	CFLN NFWF RIRI

Additional FY 2016 Accomplishments Not Listed in the gPAS Report.

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds
Miles of passenger car system receiving maintenance (**RD-PC-MAINT**).	Power Fire Roads Calaveras District Roads West Calaveras Thin Roads	Miles	104.63	2,343,841	CFRI CFLN CMRD
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (**FP-FUELS-NON-WUI**).	Mokelumne Fire	Acres	655	398,450	WFSU
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees made available for bio-energy production (**BIO-NRG**).	Fire Wood Permits	Green tons	400		NONE

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

BLI	Description
BDBD	Brush Disposal
CFBD	Cornerstone Match – Brush Disposal
CFHF	Cornerstone Match – Hazardous Fuels Reduction
CFLN	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration
CFTM	Cornerstone Match – Forest Products
CFVW	Cornerstone Match – Vegetation and Watershed Management
CMRD	Improvement or Maintenance of Roads
CMTL	Improvement or Maintenance of Trails
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.
CWKV	The Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) fund, derived from timber sale receipts, for reforestation and stand improvement.
NFTM	Forest Products
NFVW	Vegetation and Watershed Management
NFWF	Wildlife and Habitat Management
PTNR	Partner Funds
RBRB	Range Betterment Fund
RIRI	Restoration of Improvements on Forest Lands
RTRT	Reforestation
SSCC	Stewardship Contracting
SSSS	Timber Salvage Sales
WFHF	Hazardous Fuels Reduction

7. FY 2016 accomplishment narrative. **Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report.**

Master Stewardship Agreement -
The ACCG reached a major milestone this year with the signing of a Master Stewardship Agreement (MAS) between the U.S. Forest Service and the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority. The ACCG has worked on developing an MSA for several years, seeking to streamline work on national forest lands, while benefiting the local economy.

The Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority is composed of six water agencies-- Amador Water Agency, Calaveras County Water District, Calaveras Public Utility District, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Jackson Valley Irrigation District and Alpine County Water Agency-- and the counties of Amador, Calaveras and Alpine. It serves as the state-approved integrated regional water management group for the Mokelumne-Amador-Calaveras Region. UMRWA's purpose is to enhance water supply and protect water quality and the environment.

Regional Forester Randy Moore signs the Master Stewardship Agreement with ACCG members Steve Wilensky and Alpine County Supervisor Terry Woodrow. *Photo by USFS*

The MSA was precedent-setting in California in that downstream urban water users have now pledged to assist in Sierra headwaters forest restoration. The Mokelumne River, which benefits all of the UMRWA member agencies, serves local residents in the Sierra as well as 1.4 million water users in the East Bay. The East Bay Municipal Utility District provides 60 percent of UMRWA's operating budget.

The agreement covers the Cornerstone Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) project. Under the terms of the agreement, the Forest Service and ACCG will develop projects and the Authority will assist in getting the work done on the ground through special project agreements. The ACCG will play a key role in the implementation of this agreement.

CHIPS Partnership –

The Amador Ranger District was able to utilize the CHIPS program on several high profile fuels projects this year. The CHIPS 10-man crew spent 75 days on the district. The projects included fuels reduction and modification in the Silver Lake vicinity, chipping piles in Deer Meadow, covering piles in the Bear River housing tract, and thinning and hand piling on the Tiger Creek fuel break.

At its peak this year, CHIPS had 35 employees, which is the highest number to date. Next year, the prospects are even brighter. CHIPS employees include approximately 15 members of the Washoe Tribe of California and Nevada. This partnership has allowed for the development of new contracts in Alpine County on forest restoration and fire safe work. Overall, CHIPS has greatly increased its restoration work this year, with new contracts and agreements with the BLM, Stanislaus and Eldorado National Forests, Amador Fire Safe Council, and other private landowners.

The Bureau of Land Management accomplished extensive cadastral survey work in the Glencoe area (adjacent to the Cornerstone area), using CHIPS and Washoe crews, last spring to re-monument and survey areas burned by the 2015 Butte Fire at a cost of $80,000.

In addition to the fuel reduction work, CHIPS continues to apply for funding for a planned bioenergy product yard in Wilseyville. CHIPS officially owns the 13-acre parcel and has completed all necessary

environmental assessments, engineering reports, and cultural surveys. In the meantime, CHIPS has been in partnership with CAL FIRE on the use of the parcel for tree mortality processing. This would include locating two curtain burners on the site for log brushing and processing.

Heritage Resources – Under the CHIPS Master Participating Agreement with the Amador Ranger District, hand treatments to improve resource conditions occurred on 21 acres at 14 heritage sites in the Cornerstone Project area. Three new sites were discovered while CHIPS was working to reduce fuels in other areas on the Forest. Three educational presentations were conducted at Amador County elementary schools, introducing kindergarteners to the concepts of archaeology and human history. A presentation was made at the Wilderness Ranger Academy, held on the Stanislaus National Forest, to educate employees about management and preservation of archeological resources on Forest Service land. Two new free use permits were administered for the use of non-merchantable plants and rocks. Over 200 acres of newly-acquired Forest Service lands, within the Cornerstone Project area, were inventoried to identify archeological resources, resulting in the identification and recordation of three new sites. Monitoring of existing sites occurred across the Amador Ranger District.

A site overview after the CHIPS crew has finished reducing large fuel from an archeological site. *Photo by USFS*

Archeological Site within in 2004 Power Fire Area with clearing in progress. *Photo by USFS*

Grinding rocks are unique cultural features managed on our FS lands.
Photo by USFS

In addition, CHIPS crews completed fuel reduction and rehabilitation work within culturally significant areas of the Calaveras Ranger District:

- 17 acres of tree thinning in the Big Meadow.
- 8 acres of fence repair/construction in the WakaLuu Hep Yoo.
- 1 acre archeological site treatment in Moore Belfour Unit to reduce fuel loading before prescribed burning.
- 1 acre of treatment using woodchips, boulder placement to deter motor vehicle impacts, and spreading of wood-straw at disturbed soil areas in a Butte Fire rehabilitation site.

Sierra Fellowship -
The Sierra Fellows program is offered by the Sierra Institute for the Community and Environment and places Fellows in rural communities across the Sierra to increase environmental, social, and economic capacity. This year, CHIPS gained two Sierra Fellows to work on increasing forest restoration efforts across the region and advancing the bioenergy plant in Wilseyville. Sierra Fellows have applied for project funding, worked on contracts with the US Forest Service and BLM, worked with the ACCG on monitoring and administration, and many other projects related to stewardship in the watershed. The Sierra Fellows program has proven to be a successful project and great benefit to the community.

Trail Projects –
In 2004, the Power Fire burned through sections of the Salt Springs and Tanglefoot trails within the Cornerstone Project area of the Amador District. A post-fire rehabilitation assessment was completed in September 2015 and its primary recommendation was to implement improved water control to prevent erosion and withstand long maintenance intervals. An American Conservation Experience (ACE) Crew was contracted to perform this work from August 22 to September 9, 2016.

ACE is a non-profit organization that contracts projects from federal land management agencies and provides participants aged 18-25, who are considering land management career paths, the opportunity to learn practical trail skills and develop confidence as emerging leaders in the field of conservation.

ACE crew members pulling back soil to create rolling dip. *Photo by USFS*

Tanglefoot Trail - Portions of this 10.2 mile trail are too steep to meet standards with some steep sections with little or no engineering features to control drainage. Improved drainage control was implemented, where necessary and effective, with a focus on implementing drainage above areas of erosion. Where soil and terrain was suitable, rolling dips and changes of grade were used to help improve long-term sustainability. Work was also done to install checks to stabilize erosion, define indistinct sections of trail, block braided sections of trail, and restore degraded rock work.

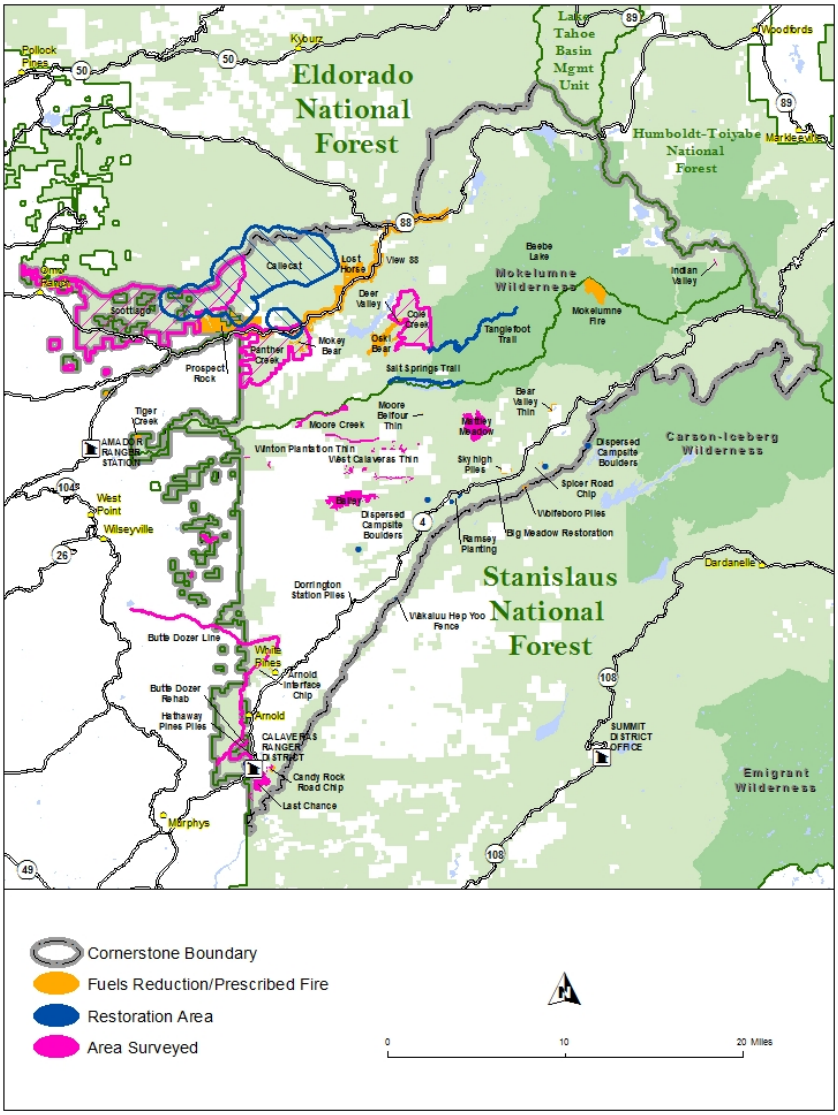
ACE crew installing rock steps on Salt Springs trail.
Photo by USFS

Salt Sprints Trail - The 5.5 mile long trail was becoming very overgrown. Brushing was performed along its full length. Drainage was improved and several specific sections of trail received focused attention including installing steps at a location with a steep and dangerous rock drop off. A section of wooden boardwalk also received maintenance to lengthen its lifespan.

8. Please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

Fiscal Year	Amador Ranger District Treated Acres	Calaveras Ranger District Treated Acres	Totals Treated Acres
FY 2016	2,288	763	3,051
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	10,825	6,941	17,766

Footprint acres were calculated by first summing treatment acres for projects listed in the 2016 accomplishments identified in Question 6, then removing overlapping treatment areas. The footprint acres calculated (3,051) was greater than the 2,088 acres provided by the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Coordinator. This discrepancy may represent missing spatial information in the database of records.



9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2016 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?

This summer was the first year, since 2012, that the Cornerstone CFLR project area did not experience a large wildfire adjacent to or within its boundary. However, the progression of mountain pine beetle effects has caused, and continues to cause, substantial changes to the forested landscape, primary through increased tree mortality and the resulting changes in forest health and vegetation fuel conditions within the project area. Tree mortality is generally progressing northward through the entire Cornerstone project area.

The Rim Fire of 2013, just south of the Cornerstone project area, the King Fire of 2014, just north of the project area, and the Butte Fire of 2015 along the western boundary of Cornerstone had significant impacts to the timber industry. A direct result of these fires was substantially increased wood availability to local mills through salvage logging. As a result, there has been very little harvest of green timber sales

(timber thinning projects) planned in the Cornerstone program of work. Several timber sales have been deferred (e.g., View 88 and Callecat), some for several years. The result of these fires has been a delay in project implementation for forest health and fuels reduction projects.

An average water year may have mitigated the local wildfire season in 2016, however, the ongoing beetle epidemic is causing a major change in forest health across the Cornerstone project area. Tree mortality is resulting in a change in work priorities. For example, existing timber sales are being modified to include salvage harvest to reduce fuel loading. Other projects are being modified in the planning stage to include actions to address tree mortality, while the Forest Service is developing strategies to manage a large increase in fuel loading, risk to critical infrastructure, and public safety issues related to tree mortality. Lastly, the Forest Service and the ACCG collaborative are working closely to consider a change in the Cornerstone business plan (and associated CFLR program of work) to address the significant change to forest health conditions.

Category	Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2014 Annual Report)	2016 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Watershed Improvement	Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions **(S&W-RSRC-IMP).**	500	171
Habitat Improvement	Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced **(HBT-ENH-STRM).**	0.5	1.6
Habitat Improvement	Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced **(HBT-ENH-TERR).**	1,000	585.1
Habitat Improvement	Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants **(INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC).**	270	90.3
Road/Trail Improvements	Miles of system trail maintained to standard **(TL-MAINT-STD).**	50	36.35
Road/Trail Improvements	Miles of system trails improved (**TL-IMP-STD**).	20	8.5
Forest Improvements	Acres of forest vegetation established **(FOR-VEG-EST).**	50	81
Forest Improvements	Acres of forest vegetation improved **(FOR-VEG-IMP).**	3,500	1056
Forest Improvements	Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales **(TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC).**	700	117
Forest Improvements	Volume of timber sold **(TMBR-VOL-SLD).**	30,000	10,196
Forest Improvements	Green tons from small diameter and low value trees (**BIO-NRG**).	250	1,266
Fuel Treatments	Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the WUI **(FP-FUELS-NON-WUI).**	500	29
Fuel Treatments	Acres of hazardous fuels treated inside the WUI **(FP-FUELS-WUI).**	1,500	1,265
Inventory and	Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired **(INV-DAT-**	4,300	6,199

10. **Planned FY 2017 Accomplishments**

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Project Names	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	Power Fire	100	100,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	Mokelumne Wilderness Highway 4 Heliport Hathaway Pines WC Calaveras Roadside Power Fire	90	100,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	Bailey Stream Rest	1	70,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	Hemlock LR Foster Firs	120	180,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	Hemlock LR	2	100,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	Power Fire Roads	60	2,000,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	Hemlock LR	5	30,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	Hemlock LR	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	Green tons	Hemlock LR Tree Mortality areas	15,080	150,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acres	Moore Belfour PF Sourgrass PF Mattley Ridge Tree Mortality Areas	400	36,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	Irish/O'Manual PF Encore/East Shred PF Tamarack Fuelbreak Calaveras and Amador District Wide Burning Tree Mortality Areas	1,594	400,000

11. Planned FY 2017 accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2017/18 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan.

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.

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 to prepare plans for future burns. Existing fuel breaks will be maintained with mastication and prescribed fire. The construction of new fuel breaks are also 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-lands, triple bottom line result. In addition, we will continue to work closely with the local collaborative, to manage the Mokelumne River watershed for multiple benefits and confront emerging management issues in the face of natural disturbances, such as tree mortality and climate change.

12. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from the list you submitted in the FY15 report.

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.

Participation in ACCG has varied since its inception in 2008. Participation from 2010 through 2016 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 2016, from 43 to 39 people, respectively. Likewise, State participation decreased, but County participation slightly increased between 2010 and 2016. Cornerstone funds were awarded in 2012, which also corresponds to an increase in Forest Service participation in the Collaborative. Nevertheless, non-government participation represents less than half of the Collaborative participation in FY 2016. Non-governmental participation increased in 2016 from almost 3,470 hours (match and leverage), compared to over 3,000 hours in 2015.

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, notes, and current ACCG membership is posted on the group's website (Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group).

Planning Work Group field meetings are routinely offered and open to all ACCG members to gain knowledge and ask questions about potential forest management projects.
Photo by Gwen Starrett

13. Did your project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2016 (both in-kind contributions and through agreements)?

The Amador Ranger District is working toward a Supplemental Project Agreement with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to obligate the balance of the Power Fire Cost Recovery funds (CFLN match funds). Target completion of this agreement is expected early 2017. Potential restoration activities within the Cornerstone Project area, that we could work in cooperation with NFWF, would include Cole Fuels Reduction and Forest Health Project, Oak Pruning Project for 200 acres of oak habitat improvement, meadow restoration, and aquatic organism passage projects.

As detailed in Question #7, the first project to be implemented under the UMRWA Master Stewardship Agreement is the Pumpkin Hollow Restoration project, on the Calaveras Ranger District. UMRWA successfully received a Sierra Nevada Conservancy Prop 1 Grant for $500,000 to improve ecological processes (e.g., hydrologic function, fire regime) necessary for the long-term sustainability of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and water supply, and to reestablish a more resilient forest species composition, structure and patterns on the 970 acre landscape. UMRWA's partnership with the Forest Service will greatly assist the agency to increase the pace and scale of ecological restoration, as well as yield social and economic benefits to residents of the Mokelumne watershed.

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

Mokelumne Community Forest -
Modelled on the Weaverville Community Forest, in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, the Bureau of Land Management Proposed Mokelumne Community Forest would encompass about 15,000 acres in the

central portion of the Mokelumne River Watershed. These lands are clustered around the West Point - Glencoe - Railroad Flat area, as well as the Highway 88 corridor. It is BLM's intent is to partner with a local entity with the administrative capacity to seek and manage grant funds and issue contracts with local entities as UMRWA as the most likely partner. The BLM would establish the Mokelumne Community Forest, using either a Stewardship Agreement or an MOU. The ACCG would potentially participate in developing strategic and annual operating plans to support the local Mokelumne Community Forest. This project provides stewardship opportunities and a path to recruit and sustain local involvement in the management of federal lands for local needs and conservation.

Amador-Calaveras Cornerstone CFLR project, Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests, California - One of the major goals of CFLR is to catalyze partner investment in restoration work on NFS lands. This year the Amador-Calaveras Cornerstone CFLR project achieved just that, securing a major investment that brings together non-profit funding, local counties, and water districts to support restoration on the Stanislaus National Forest. The Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority (UMRWA) was awarded a $500,000 grant by the Sierra Nevada Conservancy to complete aspen, forest, and meadow restoration, and the construction of a shaded fuel break on 971 acres, within the Calaveras Ranger District of the Stanislaus National Forest. The project area is a part of the Hemlock Landscape Restoration Project and the even larger Cornerstone Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration project. The restoration treatments are designed to improve watershed conditions within the headwaters of the Mokelumne and Stanislaus Rivers. The Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority is a Joint Powers Authority representing a partnership of local counties and water districts who are dedicated to protecting the watersheds and water sources for approximately 1.4 million Californians. The work will be completed on National Forest land through a Master Stewardship Agreement between the UMRWA and the Stanislaus and Eldorado National Forests.

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.

Forest Restoration Model: ACCG Master Stewardship Signing Event -
On May 18, 2016, the Forest Service and UMRWA signed a Master Stewardship Agreement that documents the cooperative effort between the parties for landscape restoration activities within the Cornerstone project area. This precedent-setting agreement was the first MSA that was signed in Region 5 between the Forest Service and a Joint Powers Authority. UMRWA's partnership with the Forest Service will greatly assist the agency to increase the pace and scale of ecological restoration as well as yield social and economic benefits to residents of the Mokelumne watershed. A video of the event can be viewed using the following link:
Forest Restoration Model ACCG video

Mokelumne Wilderness Wildfire –
On August 19, 2016, a lightning strike caused a fire within the Mokelumne Wilderness. It was important to keep the public informed and updated of management actions. A local newspaper online article of the event can be viewed using the following link:
Mokelumne Wilderness wildfire being managed for resource benefits

Forest Managers allow Mokelumne fire to burn

Scorched by fire, California must limit rural sprawl – Sacramento Bee article by Katherine Evatt
September 17, 2016 The Sacramento Bee, Butte Fire

US Forest Service, Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority to Improve Critical Watershed: media and public invited to May 18 signing event May 13, 2016
US Forest Service upper Mokelumne river watershed authority

Upper Mokelumne Watershed Receives Financial Help
September 21, 2016 Upper Mokelumne Watershed Receives Financial Help

Moke River agency gets grant to better forest
September 19, 2016 Moke River agency gets help

Domestic well monitoring coming soon
September 15, 2016 Published in Amador Ledger Dispatch

Tree Mortality Workshop and Field Trip scheduled for August 10
Published in Amador Ledger Dispatch
Tree mortality workshop

Bill to Aid Water Supply by Restoring Forests
June 23, 2016 Bill to aid water supply

Master Stewardship Agreement Signed!
May 19, 2016 Master Stewardship Agreement Signed

Bob Kirkwood: Sierra Nevada's health critical to Silicon Valley
February 23, 2016 Mercury News WIP OP ED

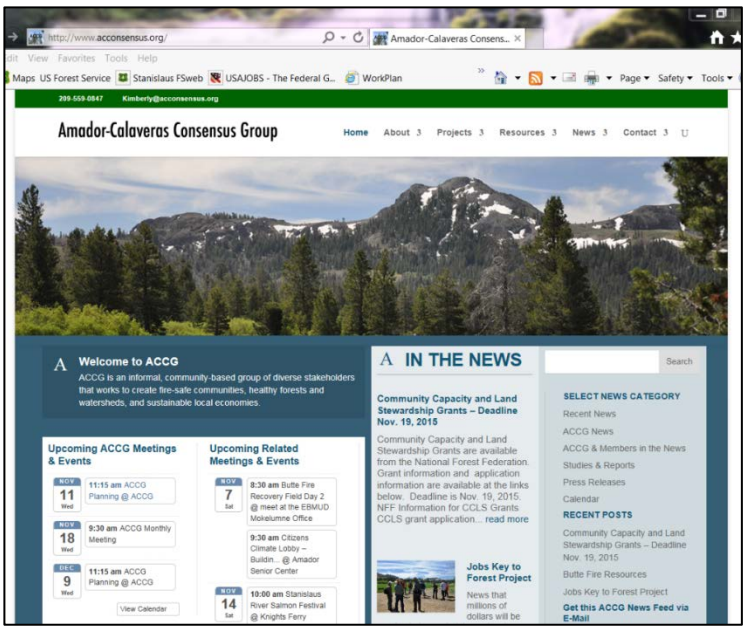
Tree Mortality: The Need for Local Infrastructure
March 2016, Published in Amador Ledger Dispatch
Tree Mortality, local infrastructure

Forest Health and Tree Mortality
March 2016, Published in Amador Ledger Dispatch
Forest health and tree mortality

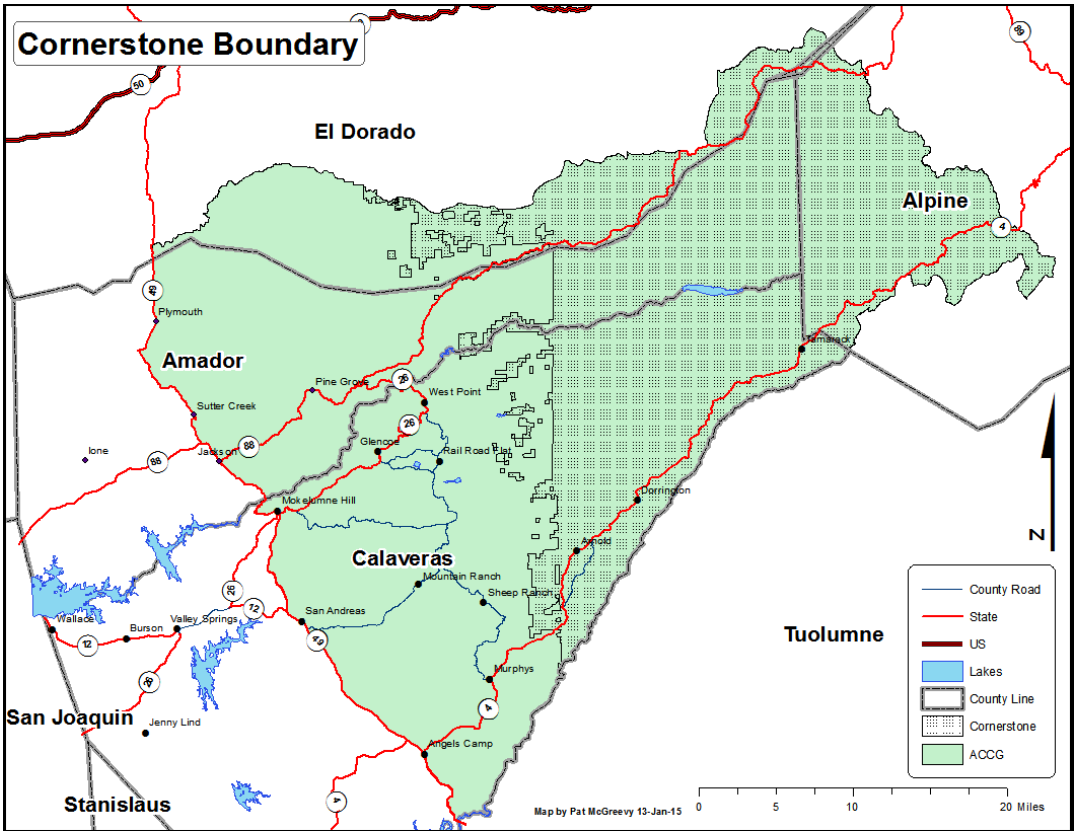
Alpine Biomass Committee Reports on First Public Meeting
alpinebiomasscommittee

John Buckley: When it comes to natural resource issues, give peace a chance.
Modesto Bee Opinion Column February 27, 2015 4:01 PM
john-buckley

Funds for Tree Mortality on Private Lands
January 21, 2016
Federal funding available



Available since 2015, the ACCG website has been a convenient tool to inform and update the public and members of ACCG topics and activities.



Date: December 6, 2016

Signatures:

Recommended by: _____
Acting Project Coordinator
Stanislaus National Forest

Recommended by: _____
Project Coordinator
Eldorado National Forest

Approved by: _____
SCOTT TANGENBERG
Acting Forest Supervisor
Stanislaus National Forest

Approved by: _____
LAURENCE CRABTREE
Forest Supervisor
Eldorado National Forest