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

1. Match and Leveraged Funds

a. Fiscal Year 2017 Funds Documentation

Table 1: Funds Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended, Core Funds)

BLI/ Program	Eldorado	Stanislaus
FY 2015 CFLN	153,658	0
FY 2017 CFLN	538,492	790, 661
District Totals	**$692,492**	**$790,661**

Cornerstone Total $1,483,153

Table 2: Total Funds Expended in FY 2017 (Core Funds)

BLI	Funds
CFLN (2015)	153,658
CFLN (2017)	1,329,495
Total	**$1,483,153**

Table 3: Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN Core Funds)

BLI/Program	Eldorado	Stanislaus
BDBD (FY 2013)	436,713	489,616
District Totals	**$436,713**	**$489,616**

Cornerstone Total $926,326

Table 4: Total Funds Expended in FY 2017 (Core funds)

BLI	Funds
CFLN	1,483,153
BDBD	926,329
Total	**$2,409,482**

Table 5: Fund Source – FS (Matching Funds)

BLI	Eldorado	Stanislaus
NFTM	0	225, 155
RIRI	4,833,925	0
WFHF	0	10,782
District Totals	**$4,833,925**	**$265,937**

Cornerstone Total $5,099,862

Table 6: Total Funds Expended in FY 2017 (Matching Funds)

NFTM	225,155
RIRI	4,833,925
WFHF	10,782
Cornerstone Total	**5,069,862**

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

BLI	Description
CFBD	Cornerstone Match – Brush Disposal
CFLN	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration
CMTL	Improvement or Maintenance of Trails
CMXN	Recreation
NFTM	Forest Products
NFWF	Wildlife and Habitat Management
PTNR	Partner Funds
RBRB	Range Betterment Fund
RIRI	Restoration Improvements on Forest Lands
SSCC	Stewardship Contracting
SSSS	Timber Salvage Sales
WFHF	Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Table 7: Fund Source through agreements

Fund Source – Funds Contributed through agreements	Total Funds Expended in FY 2017
PG&E Noxious Weeds - $10,000	$10,000

Table 8: Fund Source through partner in-kind Contributions

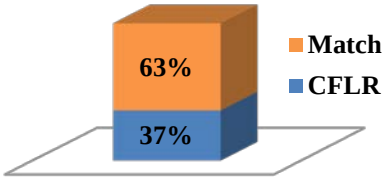
Fund Source – Partner in-kind Contributions	Total Funds Expended in FY 2017
ACCG	$117,615
Foothill Conservancy	$29,067
CHIPS (Master Participating Agreement	$170,454
Arnold Rim Trail Association, Arnold Volunteers, OHV Clubs, Trail Riders, and Trout Unlimited	$122,708
Institute for Bird Populations (Indian Valley monitoring)	$2,000

Total Funds Expended in FY 2017 $441,844

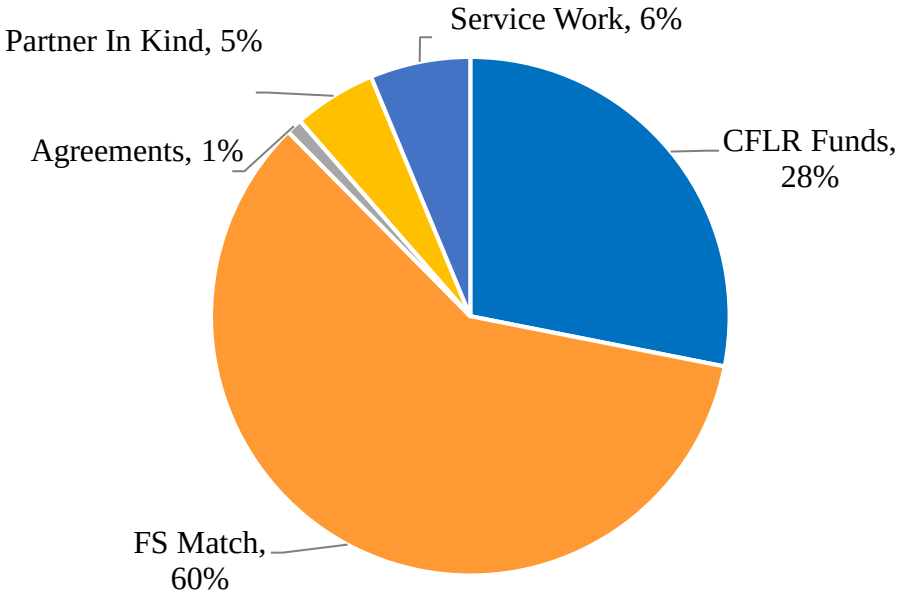
Table 9: Service work accomplished through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY17)

Project	Cost
Foster Firs Stewardship Project	$417,880
Copycat Stewardship Project	$118,625
Totals	**$536,505**

Cornerstone FY 2012-2017 Cumulative



Cornerstone FY 2017 Funding



1b. leveraged funds in your landscape.

Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in Fiscal Year 2017.

During the Fiscal Year 2017, approximately **$995,781** 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	CFLR all-lands landscape within Cornerstone Project Area	$117,615	Partner Funds	ACCG
Wild and Scenic designation on the non-Federal land portion of the Mokelumne River, Participation in the Mokelumne PG&E Project 137 Ecological Resources Committee, Coordination/participation with the Upper Mokelumne River Salmonid Restoration Team, and Mokelumne River Clean-up.	CFLR all-lands landscape within Cornerstone Project Area	$37,695	Partner Funds	Foothill Conservancy
Amador Fire Safe Council: Fuel reduction and wildfire protection	PG&E ingress/egress on private, residential roads and public education	$90,000	Partner Funds	PG&E
Amador Fire Safe Council: Fuel reduction and wildfire protection	Fuel breaks throughout Amador County	$100,000	Partner Funds	California Fire Safe Council
CalAm Team: Hazard Tree Mitigation	Amador and Calaveras Counties	$600,000	Partner Funds	CalFire
Youth employer organization	CFLR all-lands landscape within	$26,074	Partner Funds	California Conservation Corp

Description of Item	Where Activity/Item is Located or Impacted Area	Estimated Total Amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of Funds
	Cornerstone Project Area			
Youth employer organization	CFLR all-lands landscape within Cornerstone Project Area	$15,757	Partner Funds	Student Conservation Association
Local workforce development organization	CFLR all-lands landscape within Cornerstone Project Area	$8,640	Partner Funds	Motherlode Job Training

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 2017 within the Cornerstone project area are expected to reduce the extent and intensity of future wildfires within the Wildland Urban Intermix (WUI). Hazardous fuels have been greatly reduced in the project area adjacent to communities at risk.

The Cornerstone Project area had 29 wildland fires in 2017. These fires were below or equal to the 10-year average. All fires in 2017 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 90% of the acreage burned in the Cornerstone.

Contributions to the goals and performance measures are as follows: ** is a blank field*

Goal	Performance Measure	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
Goal 1	***Improve fire prevention and suppression***	*
1	Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack.	*

Goal	Performance Measure	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
2	Percent change from 10-year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires.	*
3	Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost.	*
Goal 2 - reduce hazardous fuels.	*Reduce Hazardous fuels.*	*
1	Number of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans.	3,895.7 acres
2	Number of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan.*	2,330 acres
Goal 3, Part A	***The restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems.***	*
1	Number of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan.*	1,200 acres
2	Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan.*	500 acres
3	Number of acres of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions.	77 acres (within wilderness)
4	Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions.	6,226 acres
5	Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	2,407 acres
Goal 3, Part B	***The restoration and post-fire recovery of fire-adapted ecosystem.***	*

Goal	Performance Measure	Contribution to the 10-year Strategy
1	Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments.	0 acres (Power Fire Post-fire Planting expected in FY 2018)
2	Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that is trending towards desired conditions.	0 acres (Power Fire Post-fire Planting expected in FY 2018)
Goal 4	***The promotion of community assistance.***	*
1	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 USFS continues to implement a Master Participating Agreement with CHIPS, resulting in fuels reduction and fuel break construction projects and fuel wood permits account for approximately 1,758 green tons.

2b. Fire Management

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 Ranger District and Calaveras Ranger District experienced a less severe FY 2017 fire season as compared to FY 2016 (660 acres), with 29 fires on both districts totaling approximately 85.5 acres. All fires were contained in initial attack (8.5 acres) with the exception of lightning-caused fires within the Mokelumne Wilderness Area (77 acres) that were allowed to burn for resource benefit.

Fires that occurred in the Cornerstone Project Area during FY 2017

Calaveras Ranger District

Fire Name	Date	Acres
Winton	05/29/2017	4.24
Bear	07/31/2017	1.25
Moore	08/04/2017	.1
Salt	08/07/2017	.1
Blue	08/21/2017	.1
Slick	08/22/2017	.1
Valley	08/22/2017	.1
Frog	08/26/2017	.1

Fire Name	Date	Acres
Cabbage	09/14/2017	.5
Calaveras	**Total Acres**	**6.06**

Amador Ranger District

Fire Name	Date	Acres
Salt	10/03/2016	77
Bear	07/05/2017	.25
Tragedy	08/01/2017	.1
Shot	08/02/2017	.5
Devils	08/03/2017	.1
Thunder	08/16/2017	.1
Pardoe	08/21/2017	.1
Hidden	08/21/2017	.1
Kit	08/22/2017	.1
Bear 2	08/22/2017	.1
Cole	08/22/2017	.1
Munson	08/23/2017	.1
Horse	08/24/2017	.1
Winton	08/28/2017	.1
Scout	9/06/2017	.1
Woods	09/06/2017	.1
Forgotten	09/09/2017	.1
Tenton	09/09/2017	.1
Shealor	09/16/2017	.1
Amador	**Total Acres**	**79.45**

The CHIPS program provided much needed fuels reduction work in the forest on several high profile Cornerstone fuels projects this year. The projects included fuel break and line construction, thinning and hand piling across both ranger districts:

- Amador Ranger District; Tiger Creek, Panther Creek, and Ellis Road fuels reduction projects. The CHIPS average nine person crew spent 85 days on the district at a cost of $136,230.

- Calaveras Ranger District; Bailey ridge fuel break, Irish O'Manual fuel break, Tamarack fuel break, and Pumpkin Hollow under the 2016 Master Stewardship Agreement completed in conjunction with Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority (UMWRA), and the Greater Valley Conservation Corps (GVCC). The CHIPS average 7 person crew spent 105 days on the district at a cost of $140,235.

Wilderness Fires -

The Salt Fire reported on October 2, 2016 was a lightning fire that occurred in the Mokelumne Wilderness. The Eldorado National Forest chose to utilize a confine /contain management action to

monitor the incident. Fire progression was monitored and suppression actions would have been used as appropriate to prevent fire progression South towards Salt Springs Reservoir, Southeast towards County Land Parcel, and West towards PG&E powerlines. This action was chosen to minimize fire size while managing risk exposure to ground and aviation suppression resources and utilize Minimum Impact Strategies and Tactics in suppression efforts within the Mokelume Wilderness boundaries.

Salt Fire burning in the Mokelumne Wilderness.
Photo by US Forest Service

Fire protection in Amador, Calaveras and Alpine counties depends on collaboration between the private and public sectors to plan, fund, build and maintain linear and landscape fuel breaks across all lands including Cornerstone Project. The ACCG has facilitated collaboration between the US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Sierra Pacific Industries, Calaveras Big Trees State Park, CAL FIRE, local Fire Districts, and homeowner associations. The Cornerstone Collaborative monthly meetings and website provide a forum for these stakeholders to coordinate fire protection plans. Cornerstone funds have enabled the Amador and Calaveras Ranger Districts to install and maintain WUI fuel breaks while ACCG partners pursue other outside funds to extend these breaks onto adjoining private land.

Fuel Break installation and maintenance. *Photo from Pat McGreevy*

3. TREAT tool

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:

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Description	CFLR/N Funds Only	All Funds (CFLR/N and Match)
Funding and Employment	*	*
Total Funding	$2,409,482	$7,509,344
Percent of Funding used for Contracted Work	35%	46%
Percent of Funding used for Force Account Implementation and Monitoring	29%	24%
Annual Force Account FTEs for Implementation and Monitoring	12	13
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.	29%	29%
Labor intensive - (No Commercial Products). Includes labor intensive, simple mechanical treatments such as thinning with chain saws, hand piling, prescribed burning, tree planting, etc.	11%	21%
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.	51%	37%
Technical Services - (No Commercial Products). Includes stand exams, marking, layout, biological surveys, cultural surveys, invasive weed spraying, etc.	2%	10%
Professional Services - (No Commercial Products). Includes studies completed by scientists, engineering design, acquisition or	4%	1%

Description	CFLR/N Funds Only	All Funds (CFLR/N and Match)
analysis of remotely-sensed data, scientific modeling, workshops, etc.		
Contracted Monitoring (Does not include in-kind and volunteer contributions)	2%	2%
Amount of Harvest Volume	*	*
CCF (100 cubic feet)	29,929	29,929
MBF (1000 board feet)	*	*
Dry Tons	1,758	1,758
Cords	*	*
Product Distributions	*	*
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	97%	97%
Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing	*	*
Engineered Wood Member and Truss Manufacturing	*	*
Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing	*	*
Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	*	*
Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing	*	*
All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing	*	*
Pulp Mills	*	*
Biomass—Co-gen	*	*
Firewood (Commercial)	*	*
Firewood (Home Use)	3%	3%

FY 2017 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY17 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2017 project Type	Direct Jobs (Full and Part-Time)	Total Jobs (Full and Part-Time)	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income
Timber harvesting component	57	90	3,067,462	3,594,348
Forest and watershed restoration component	9	10	128,555	197,607
Mill processing component	55	150	3,337,037	8,316,892
Implementation and monitoring	14	16	506,124	592,738
Other Project Activities	0	0	8,743	14,056
TOTALS:	134	267	7,047,921	12,715,641

FY 2017 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY17 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover **and matching funding**):

FY 2017 project Type	Direct (Full and Part-Time)	Total (Full and Part-Time)	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income
Timber harvesting component	57	90	3,067,462	3,594,348
Forest and watershed restoration component	33	40	463,945	773,327
Mill processing component	55	150	3,337,037	8,316,892
Implementation and monitoring	29	35	1,305,414	1,528,814
Other Project Activities	1	1	35,814	57,575
TOTALS:	175	316	8,209,671	14,270,956

4. CFLR and Community

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 2017:

- Reduced the risk of uncharacteristic fire that could harm people and property.
- Increased public awareness of restoration efforts in the Cornerstone all-lands planning area.
- Increased participation of local Tribes in forest management activities.

- 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.

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials
Project partnership composition	California Fire Safe Council: leveraged investment from other federal, state, and private sources.	Amador fire safe Council Calaveras fire safe Council
Relationship building/collaborative work	Amador Calaveras Consensus Group: Continued and expanded collaboration and communication among federal, state, and local governments, community groups, nonprofits, and businesses.	Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group
Preserving cultural heritage of sites/resources	Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions: Put local Native Americans to work restoring traditional cultural sites.	Calaveras CHIPS
Job training opportunities/per capita normalize	Motherlode Job Training: Provided jobs to local residents in economically disadvantaged rural communities, which created direct and indirect economic benefits.	Mother lode job training/

CHIPS Partnership –
When the ACCG was formed, CHIPS had an annual program income of less than $40,000. It subsisted on some small grants from the National Forest Foundation and bought equipment with a USDA earmark. During the 2017 calendar year CHIPS will achieve project revenues of close to $1,000,000. CHIPS has staff working in the Tahoe, Eldorado, and Stanislaus National Forests, BLM lands in Amador and Calaveras counties, private parcels in the Butte Fire scar, Washoe Tribal lands restoration in Nevada and California, Yosemite National Park in Tuolumne Meadows, the Mariposa Grove and Yosemite Valley, and Fire Safe Council work in the Amador County WUI. At peak season, CHIPS employed 42 full time employees, making them the largest employer in the Blue Mountain area of West Point. This year, 60% of CHIPS employees were of Miwok, Washoe, and Paiute, heritage. Although some of the projects occurred outside the ACCG planning area, none of them could have occurred without the connections made within the ACCG Collaborative which, in turn, has been nurtured by the CFLR resources we received through the US Forest Service.

One of the most important developments in 2017 was the creation of multi-year Master Participating Agreements with the Eldorado, Stanislaus, and Tahoe National Forests. These additions allowed CHIPS the luxury of long term planning which gave their board the confidence to buy 12 new saws, 3 crew cabs

trucks, and a bus. CHIPS was able to accomplish some long overdue repairs on all our rigs. CHIPS is one of the biggest customers at the local automotive repair, saw shop and fuel supplier. Most of CHIPS revenues were spent locally in the hard pressed areas of West Point, Wilseyville, Rail Road Flat, Woodfords, and Mid Pines within the ACCG community. In 2017, CHIPS celebrated its 13th anniversary. They will end this year with funding reserves to take them through the winter with multiple projects at lower elevations to employ as many as 25 staff where only 10 staff were employed in previous years.

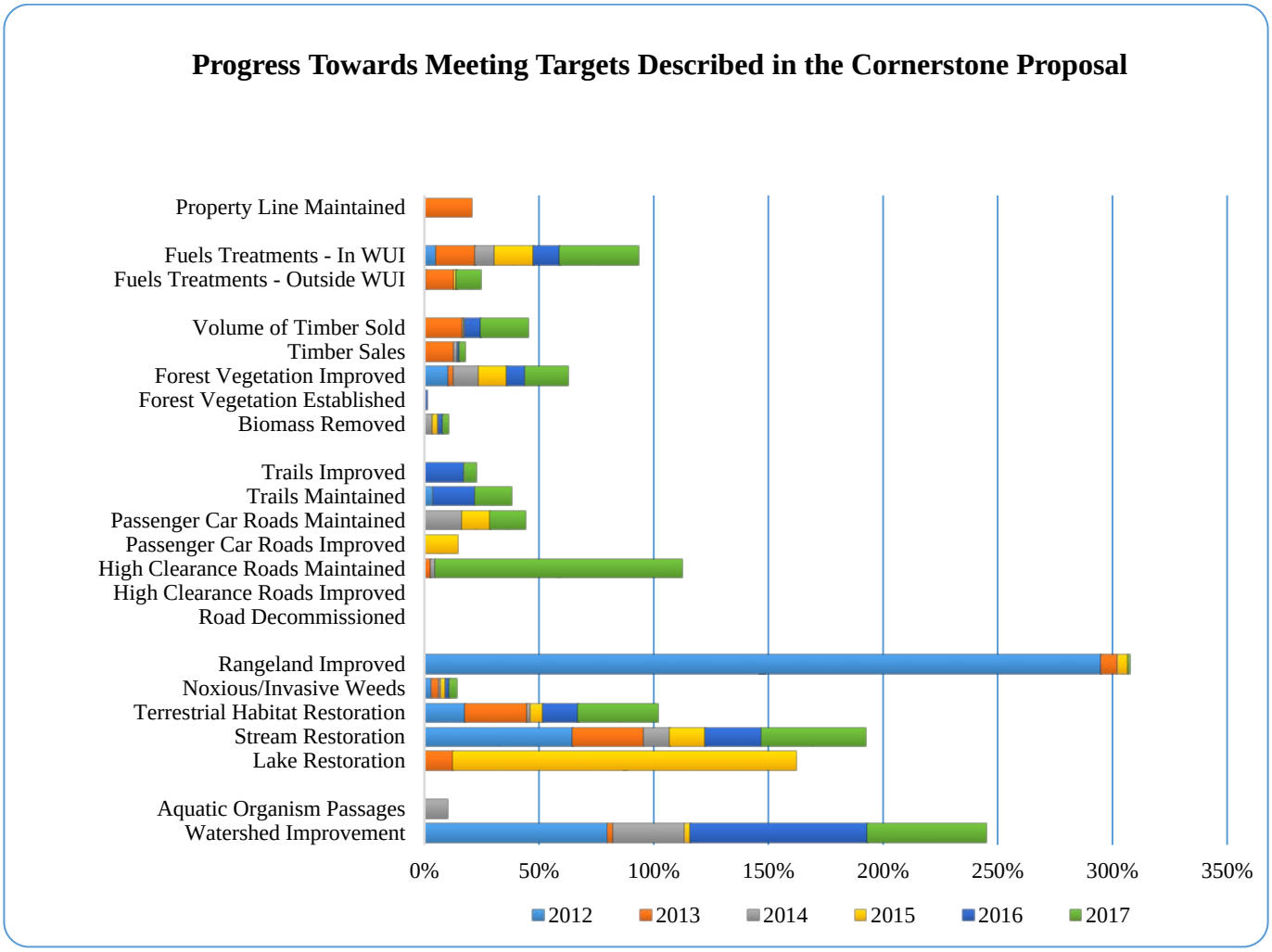
Local Bioenergy Product Yard -

The eight year effort to build a local biomass plant in Wilseyville at a former lumber mill site has seen great progress in 2017. A price was achieved for electricity production through the California Senate Bill 1122 BioMAT Auction, all entitlements with Calaveras County was completed, and site preparation has begun. CHIPS also reached an agreement with a national company to bring a tub grinder and loader to the site by end of year. Again, none of this work could have come this far without steady employment of their staff under the CFLR and support of the ACCG. The Bioenergy Product Yard will be a needed component to the Sierra and Blue Mountain region, supporting economic, environmental, and social restoration. When the biomass plant is completed, the ACCG will have additional local infrastructure capacity to utilize woody biomass from Cornerstone forest restoration projects.

5. Project monitoring plan

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 6th 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 years, more projects are expected to have actions related to improving forested and meadow environments, watershed conditions, and treating fuels outside of WUIs.



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, 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 perspective. In 2017, CFLR funds were used to support the collection of baseline conditions for the Hemlock Restoration Project and Red Fir Monitoring in the Foster Firs Project.

In addition, the 62-page monitoring document, *Cornerstone Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project Monitoring Strategy*, was presented to the entire Collaborative in FY 2017 and gained concurrence to move forward with monitoring activities.

Current Monitoring efforts within the Cornerstone Project Area

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Monitoring Project	Perspective	Discipline	Responsible Party
Monitoring red fir management	Ecol. Effect.	Conifer Forest	UC Davis, USFS Region 5 Ecology
CFLR Annual Report	*	Collaboration / Social Economic	Stanislaus and Eldorado NF
Social/Economic Monitoring (future)	*	Social Economic	*
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

Monitoring Project	Perspective	Discipline	Responsible Party
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
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
Characterizing meadow vulnerability to climate change to prioritize conservation and restoration efforts	Ecol. Effect	Meadow	Region 5 Ecology
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
Real-time hydrologic monitoring for Western Watershed Enhancement program Hemlock Forest Restoration Project	Ecol. Effect.	Watershed	UC Merced
Power Fire Roads Assessment using the GRAIP Road Inventory and Model	Ecol. Effect.	Roads	Rocky Mountain Research Station
Were treated forests more resistant to the 2012-2015 bark beetle epidemic in the Sierra Nevada?	Ecol. Effect	Conifer Forest	UC Davis, Region 5 Ecology
Effectiveness of conifer removal in meadows	Ecol. Effect.	Meadow	Region 5 Ecology, ACCG members

Thompson Meadow Monitoring Field Day -
In the past, Sierra Nevada meadows were more expansive and supported a vast array of wildlife and aquatic species. Now conifers are encroaching upon the meadows, decreasing their size, health and ecological function. Public awareness and support are central to maintain these meadow areas protected and functional.

The US Forest Service initiated a two-day volunteer field work in the Thompson Meadow Restoration Project to study this important ecosystem and understand how best to maintain the benefits of meadow habitats for the plants and animals that rely on them.

About dozen volunteers and UC Davis personnel assisted the US Forest Service monitoring and learning more about the meadow habitat.
Photo by US Forest Service

In 2014, funded through the Power Fire Settlement, the Institute for Bird Populations began to document changes in bumble bee diversity and abundance in response to vegetation treatment (herbicide and hand treatment) and compare those responses to baseline values collected in 2015-2017. These data will help guide the restoration and management of bumble bee habitat within the Power Fire are within the Cornerstone Project and at other fire restoration areas within the Sierra Nevada. Monitoring data collected will provide information on habitat conditions and western bumble bee occurrence to allow the Forest Service to better plan for and implement restoration activities that increase persistence of this sensitive species.

Bumble Bee Use of Post-Fire Chaparral in the Central Sierra Nevada
The Journal of Wildlife Management 81:1084–1097.
Bumble bee use of post-fire chaparral in the central Sierra Nevada

6. Fiscal Year 2017 Accomplishments

Watershed Improvement

Performance Measure Code	**Project Names**	**Unit of Measure**	**Total Units Accomplished**	**Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)**	**Type of Funds**
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions **(S&W-RSRC-IMP**).	• Foster Meadows Road • Hathaway • El Ranchero • Bollards Meadow • Mattley Ridge • Bear Valley • Wolfboro	Acres	483	0	CFLN, CMTL

Habitat Improvement

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	Type of Funds
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced (**HBT-ENH-STRM**).	• Bebee Creek • Deer Valley Trail • Meadow Lake Road	Miles	3	67,000	CFLN, NFWF, PTNR
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced **(HBT-ENH-TERR).**	• Non-native Plant Treatments • Rare plant protection • Foster Firs • Wolfeboro	Acres	1,339	0	CFLN
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants **(INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC).**	• Hwy 88 • Dew Drop • Heliport • Omo Ranch • Panther Creek • South Beaver • Salt Springs • Caples Boat Launch	Acre	182	24,000	CFLN, RIRI

Road Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	Type of Funds
High clearance roads receiving maintenance **(RD-HC-MAINT-MI)**	• Bear River • Penstock • Ellis • Dufrene Creek • East Panther	Miles	91	116,365	RIRI
Miles of existing passenger car system roads reconstructed **(RD-PC-RCNSTR)**	• Panther Creek Road • Ellis Road	Miles	20	0	RIRI

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	Type of Funds
High clearance road reconstruction **(RD-HC-RCNSTR)**reconstruction **(RD-HC-RCNSTR)**	• Blue Lakes • Lower Bear River • Bear Point	Miles	14	312,532	RIRI
Passenger car roads receiving maintenance **(RD-PC-MAINT-MI)**	• Green Road • Panther Creek • Salt Springs • Ellis Road • Cabbage • Spicer • Tabglefoot Canyon	Miles	75	154,445	RIRI

Trail Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	Type of Funds
Miles of system trail maintained to standard (**TL-MAINT-STD**)	• Deer Valley • Arnold Rim Trail • Calaveras Dome • Highland Creek	Miles	32	57,000	CFLN, CMXN
Miles of system trail improved to standard **(TL-IMP-STD)**	• Deer Valley • Gold Rush • Long Valley	Miles	3	0	CFLN, CMXN

Forest Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	Type of Funds
Acres of forest vegetation	• Power Fire Post-fire Planting	Acres	0	0	?

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	Type of Funds
established (**FOR-VEG-EST**).	expected in FY2018				
Acres of forest vegetation improved (**FOR-VEG-IMP**).	• Camp Creek • East Panther • Foster Firs • Copycat • Winton Plantation thin • Pumpkin	Acres	2,461	333,837	CFLN, RIRI, SSCC
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales (**TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC**).	• View 88 • Callecat	Acres	369	0	?
Volume of timber sold (**TMBR-VOL-SLD**).	• Copy Cat Timber Sale • Foster Firs Timber Sale • Timber Salvage Sales	CCF	30,000	0	CFLN, SSSS
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees made available for bio-energy production (**BIO-NRG**).	• Fire Wood Permits • Issued Permits	Green Tons	1,758	0	?
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved **(RG-VEG-IMP)**	• Dufrene Watering Pond	Acres	.5	0	RBRB
Acres covered by stewardship contracts/agreements (**STWD-CNTRCT-AGR-AC**)	• Copy Cat Timber Sale • Foster Firs Timber Sale	Acre	2,213	0	?

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	Type of Funds
Number of stewardship contracts/agreements contributing to forest and rangeland watersheds in fully functioning condition **(STWD-CNTRCT-AGR-WTRSHD)**	• CHIPS (Cowboy Trail OHV, Tamarack Fuel Break) • Pumpkin Hollow Mastication	Number	5	520,000	CFLN

Fuel Treatments

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	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**).	• Callecat • Copycat • Lost Horse • Monkey Bear • Prospect Rock • Silverado • Tiger Creek • Oski Bear • Camp Creek • East Panther • Winton Plantation • Wolfeboro • Summit Level	Acre	2,330	141,724	CFLN, RIRI, SSCC
Acres of WUI high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (**FP-FUELS-WUI**).	• Tamarack Fuel Break • View 88 • Caples • Foster Firs • Copycat • Lakemont • Highway 4 Corridor • Hazard Trees • Mckays	Acres	3,896	490,000	CFLN, RIRI, SSCC

Fuel Treatments

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	Type of Funds
Acres mitigated (**FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS**)	?	Acres	6,226	0	?
Prescribed fire accomplished	?	Acres	1,200	0	?

Inventory and Monitoring

Performance Measure Code	Project Names	Unit of Measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) (Contract Costs)	Type of Funds
Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired (**INV-DAT-ACQ**).	• Hemlock Spotted owl PACS • Post-fire monitoring support • Amador Archeology surveys	Acres	6,364	307,725	CFLN, CFBD, CFRI

7. Accomplishment narrative.

FY 2017 accomplishment narrative. **Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report.**

Supporting Restoration with Off-Road Vehicle Associations -

The Cornerstone Project area has popular motorized and non-motorized trail system that requires yearly maintenance and monitoring. Trail re-routes helps reduce resource damage, improves rider safety, and enhances environmental aesthetics. Local volunteers such as Arnold Rim Trail Association, Mother Lode Rock Crawlers, Tahoe High Lows, South County Trail Riders, and Trout Unlimited spent about 4,760 hours this summer maintaining and monitoring trails in the Cornerstone.

Barrier installation to maintain OHV trail and limit access and protection of meadows.
Photo by US Forest Service

Deer Valley Meadow Restoration worked on portions of Deer Valley Meadow and associated Yosemite Toad habitat with the assistance of over 1,200 volunteer hours from the local community.

- Re-routed 600’ trail away from riparian vegetation and Yosemite Toad habitat along creek bank.
- Install sedge mulch and planted willow and alder cuttings along western bank of Deer Creek.
- Gathered native seeds from local plant communities and used for re-vegetation efforts along the creek bank.
- Armored both crossings at Deer Creek with 40 tons of 10” rock to reduce loads into Deer Creek.
- OHV Associations volunteers provided a hot lunch during work days through a successful grant application.

Defined and delineated the crossing at Deer Creek using local materials to reduce the occurrence of user created routes and their effects on riparian vegetation.
Photo by US Forest Service

Heritage Resources –

In FY 2017, CHIPS crews completed fuel reduction and rehabilitation work in 134 acres within culturally significant areas of the in the Calaveras Ranger District. The district met with representatives from the local Miwok and Washoe Tribes to discuss work priorities for culturally sensitive sites within in the Hemlock, Pumpkin Hollow, and Wolfeboro projects. In addition, 111 visitors for 6 heritage programs held to educate visitors about the forest cultural programs on federal lands.

Restoration of Archeological Sites such as grinding rocks that are unique cultural features managed on our Forest Service lands.
Photo by US Forest Service

Over 6,200 acres of new survey were inventoried in the Amador Ranger District to identify archeological resources resulting in the identification and recordation of around 18 new sites. Monitoring of over 75 existing sites occurred across the District. The majority of the completed work under the 2017 Supplemental Program Agreement with CHIPS to reduce fuel in archeological sites using local Tribal Natives. The hand treatments improve resource conditions are within the Cornerstone Project area and will occur from March 2017 to March 2018. The majority of the work is within the Power Fire Prescribed Burn project to assist with burn preparation to keep the fire low when near sensitive features. One new prehistoric site was discovered while CHIPS was working to cut hand line for the Power Fire Prescribed Burn.

Newly discovered archeological site that shows a single bedrock mortar, used for food processing, and a possible basin.

Photo by Solano Archaeological Service

The Amador Ranger District hosted a Tribal interest meeting and three field trips to inform Tribes about various Cornerstone and Power Fire funded projects and to receive input about their concerns. This lead to the use of Tribal Monitors for the first time on the district. Additionally, two new free use permits were administered for the use of non-merchantable plants and rocks to Tribal members.

Volunteers from the California-Nevada Chapter of the Oregon-California Trail Association (OCTA) walked portions of the Volcano Road, a Gold Rush Era wagon trail that runs into the Carson Emigrant Trail from nearby Volcano. They were able to verify its location by discovering a variety of artifacts including a mule shoe.

An overview photo of archeological site taken while assessing the fuel loading within the Power Fire Prescribed Burn area.

Photo by US Forest Service

Restoring Little Bear River and Cole Creek Watersheds –
To increase the pace and scale of restoration work in the Cornerstone area, ACCG members conducted field assessments of meadows and aspen stands in two watersheds affected by the Power Fire. Moderate impairment of meadow function was found in three meadows in the Little Bear River and Cole Creek drainages on the Amador Ranger District. Additional reconnaissance indicated that roads near the meadows were contributing to this impairment by modifying sediment and water inputs. A thorough assessment of necessary road work was developed in 2017 and planning for implementation is nearly complete. Aspen groves in the Little Bear River watershed were delineated. Determining the risk of stand loss is underway. Funding options for restoration are being pursued by a team of ACCG members and Forest Service staff. Plans for additional assessment and restoration on the meadows in 2018 include detailed meadow mapping, willow planting with volunteers, and initial meadow restoration designs.

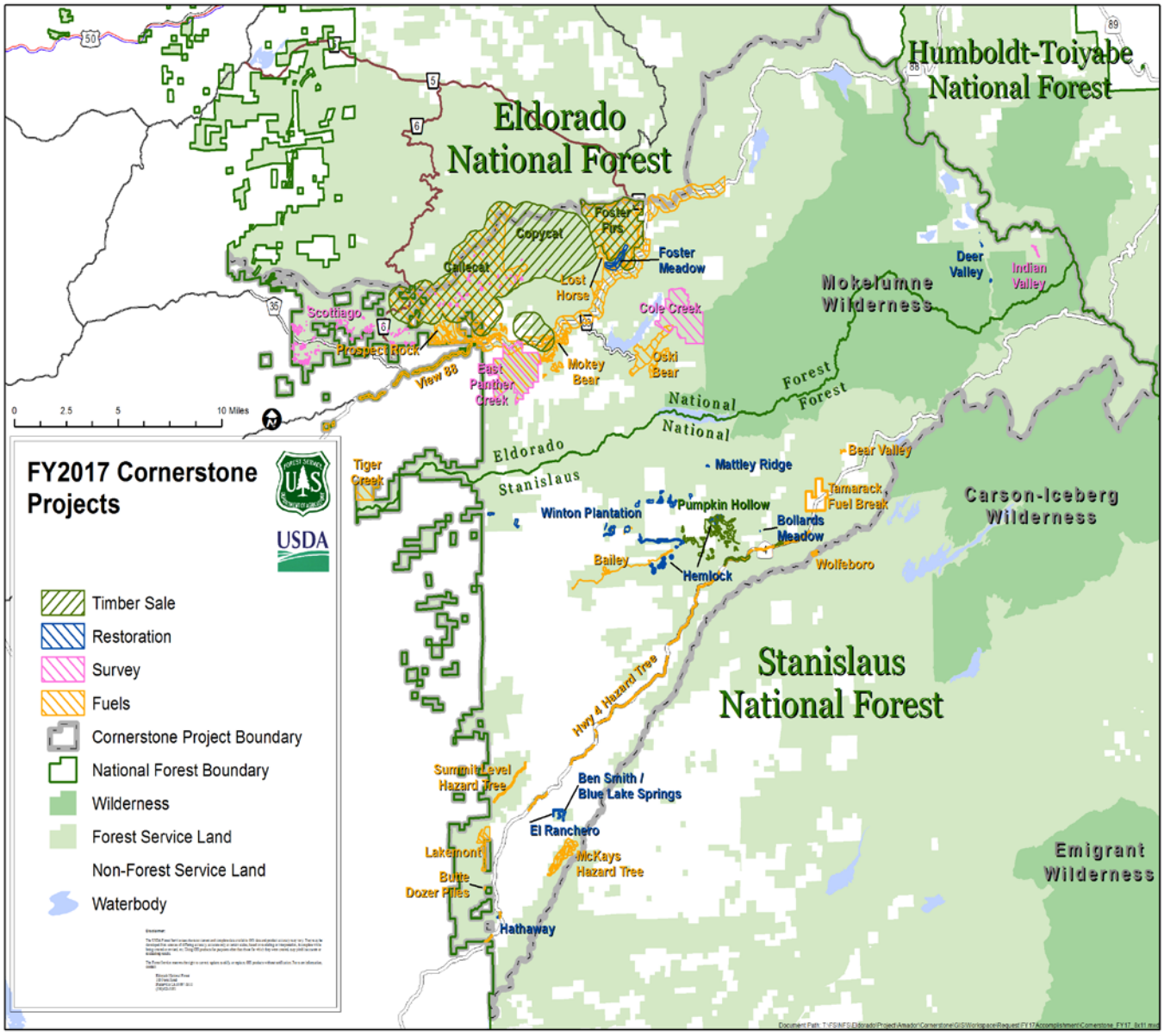
Amador Ranger District high country meadow.
Photo by Gwen Starrett

8. Footprint Acres

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

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Acres Treated (Treatment Footprint)
FY 2017	3,528
FY 2016	3,051
FY 2015	4,106
FY 2014	2,612
FY 2013	4,687
FY 2012	3,280
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres	**21, 264 acres**

Footprint acres were calculated by first summing treatment acres for projects listed in the FY 2017 accomplishments identified in Question 6, then removing overlapping treatment areas. Footprint acres calculated in ArcGIS represent acres treated per fiscal year. Spatially overlapping treatments are only summarized once.



9. Challenges

Describe any reasons that the FY 2017 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?

Watershed Improvement

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2016 Annual Report)	2017 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions **(S&W-RSRC-IMP).**	171	483

Habitat Improvement

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2016 Annual Report)	2017 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced **(HBT-ENH-STRM).**	1.6	3
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced **(HBT-ENH-TERR).**	585.1	1,339

Road/ Trail Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2016 Annual Report)	2017 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Miles of system trail maintained to standard **(TL-MAINT-STD).**	36.35	32
Miles of system trails improved (**TL-IMP-STD**).	8.5	3

Forest Improvements

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2016 Annual Report)	2017 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Acres of forest vegetation established **(FOR-VEG-EST).**	81	0
Acres of forest vegetation improved **(FOR-VEG-IMP).**	1056	2,461
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales **(TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC).**	117	369
Volume of timber sold **(TMBR-VOL-SLD).**	10,196	30,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees (**BIO-NRG**).	1,266	1,758

Fuel Treatments

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2016 Annual Report)	2017 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the WUI **(FP-FUELS-NON-WUI).**	29	2,330
Acres of hazardous fuels treated inside the WUI **(FP-FUELS-WUI).**	1,265	3,896

Inventory and Monitoring

Performance Measure Code	Planned Accomplishment (From FY 2016 Annual Report)	2017 Accomplished (See Question 6)
Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired **(INV-DAT-ACQ).**	6,199	6,364

Fire Regime Restoration

For the past few years, prescribed fire projects lagged behind expectations due to a number of external factors. Large landscape scale wildfires occurred during the Cornerstone implementation period. These fires occurred during a five-year drought, which was followed by a substantial increase in mountain pine beetle tree mortality. The combined drought, tree mortality and wildfire situation reduced opportunity to implement prescribed fire. It also changed our priority areas for burning, with increased emphasis on treatment in the WUI.

During development of the CFLR Ecological Indicator Progress Report (2014) we identified that treatment acres related to fire regime restoration were overly ambitious. Notably, we anticipate that we will not meet our original expectation for areas outside of the WUI. We expect to meet 22% of the original non-WUI accomplishment by the end of FY 2019. Fuels treatments within WUI are projected to meet 100% of the original Cornerstone goals.

In FY 2017, we worked closely with the ACCG and local partners like the Fire Safe Councils to increase prescribed burning capacity. For example, we have initiated coordination with local fire units to assist in prescribed burn activities when appropriate. Public demand and ecological need will support continued prescribed fire and fuels reduction activities well beyond the FY19 anticipated end of CFLR funding.

Pile burning in the Cornerstone Project.
Photo by US Forest Service

Roads and Trails

The severe winter storms in 2017 caused extensive damage to the transportation system within the Cornerstone project area and hampered road maintenance and improvement activities. Engineering resources have had to adjust priorities to emergency fixes for primary forest access. Future road maintenance work will be commensurate with available road maintenance funding. Over the remaining years of CFLR funding projects are planned to repair and improve the road network. In the Eldorado National Forest most of the Cornerstone road projects will be supplemented with fire settlement funds. We anticipate increasing the pace of road and trail improvements during the remaining years of CFLR funds, but also that this type of work will substantially decrease once supplemental funds are not available.

Storm damaged road in the Cornerstone area of the Stanislaus National Forest.
Photo by US Forest Service

Storm damaged roads in the Cornerstone area of the Eldorado National Forest.
Photo by US Forest Service

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments

Performance Measure	Original Proposed Performance Measure	FY12-FY16 Units Completed	FY17 Units Completed	Projected Units Completed by FY19	Percentage of original proposed units to be treated FY12-FY19
Rangeland Improved RG-VEG-IMP	72	220.9	0.5	226.0	314
Stream Restoration HBT-ENH-STRM	7	9.6	2.96	13.5	208
Watershed Improvement S&W-RSRC-IMP	930	1,329.1	4,83.29	1,879.0	202
Lake Restoration HBT-ENH-LAK	32	52.0	0	52.0	163
Property Line Maintained LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	15	10.6	0	15.0	100
Fuels Treatments - In WUI FP-FUELS-WUI	11,367	6,650.5	3,895.70	11,370.0	100
Terrestrial Habitat Restoration HBT-ENH-TERR	3,820	1,882.6	1,338.72	3,056.0	80
Passenger Car Roads Improved RD-PC-IMP	132	19.3	0	106.0	80
Volume of Timber Sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	143,305	35,106.4	29,928.74	114,644.0	80
Aquatic Organism Passages STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	10	1	0	8	80
Trails Improved TL-IMP-STD	50	8.5	2.75	40.0	80
High Clearance Roads Maint. RD-HC-MAINT	84	3.8	90.56	66.5	79
Forest Vegetation Improved FOR-VEG-IMP	13,117	4,695.7	2460.60	7,645.5	58
High Clearance Roads Improved RD-HC-IMP	84	0	0	45	54
Passenger Car Roads Maintained RD-PC-MAINT	482	138.3	75.41	200.0	41
Trails Maintained TL-MAINT-STD	200	36.4	32.39	76.0	38
Fuels Treatments - Outside WUI FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	21,952	3,097.5	2,330	4,910.0	22
Timber Sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	14,442	2,200.9	369	3,201.0	22

Performance Measure	Original Proposed Performance Measure	FY12-FY16 Units Completed	FY17 Units Completed	Projected Units Completed by FY19	Percentage of original proposed units to be treated FY12-FY19
Road Decommissioned RD-DECOM	5	0	0	1.0	20
Forest Vegetation Established FOR-VEG-EST	862	107.5	0	1,607.5	19
Noxious/Invasive Weeds INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	5,480	587.9	181.70	963.0	18
Biomass Removed BIO-NRG	66,403	7,578	1,758	9,078	14

11. CLRP project work plan

Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2018/19 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan

We continue to move forward completing work on the ground within the Cornerstone Project to fulfill the original proposal objectives and the purposes of the Omnibus Act of 2009. In FY18 and FY19, the Cornerstone Project will continue implementation of several large projects that will improve our performance towards meeting the objective goals, including the Bailey Plantation Health Improvement, Hemlock Project, West Calaveras Plantation Thin, Callecat and Foster Firs Stewardship, Panther Forest Health projects, and Power Fire Reforestation.

12. Collaborative members

Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years

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 2017 ranged from a low of 60 individuals in 2011 and 2014 to a high of 103 individuals in 2017, with approximately 35 MOA signatories. Affiliation of ACCG members has also varied across time. ACCG observed an increase in non-government participation from 2016 to 2017, from 39 to 52 people, respectively. State and County participation remained the same level as in 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 half of the Collaborative participation in 2017.

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).

Speakers at General Meetings -

ACCG holds 11 "General" meetings each year, alternating the meeting locations between Amador and Calaveras counties. Meeting attendance is generally between 25 and 50, representing a broad spectrum of interests and perspectives. Attendees include USFS staff and management, representatives from several local environmental groups, conservancies, utilities, private land managers, other government agencies (i.e., BLM), and County Board of Supervisors from Alpine, Calaveras, and Amador counties.

FY 2017 ACCG Speakers

Month	ACCG Speakers
February 2017	Rick Hopson and Ray Cablayan, USFS, ***Cornerstone Project Accomplishments***
March 2017	Zack Steel, UC Davis, ***"Bats in a fire-prone landscape: Acoustic monitoring in the Power Fire burn area 2014-2016"***
April 2017	Michael Pickard, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, ***ACCG Strategic Planning***
May 2017	Steve Wilensky, ACCG, CHIPS, ***Getting to consensus and conflict resolution*** Reuben Childress, Foothill Conservancy, ***Power Fire DEIS*** Rick Hopson, USFS, ***Forest Plan Revision***
June 2017	Rick Hopson, USFS, ***Letter of support for Cornerstone Business Plan Revision***
July 2017	Joe Harvey, Calaveras Big Trees State Park, ***Long term forest management plan, fuels reduction, forest restoration***
August 2107	Beter Beesley, PG&E Project Manager, ***PG&E Transmission Line Herbicide Maintenance Project*** Scott Conway, USFS, ***LIDAR and hyperspectral imaging uses in forestry***
September 2017	Shana Gross, USFS, ***Landscape-level assessment and strategy***
October 2017	Pat McGreevy, ***South Fork Mokelumne Watershed Restoration Project***

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

Photo by and Jill Micheau

13. Methods

Did your project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY 2017 (both in-kind contributions and through agreements)?

UMRWA (Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority) – USFS MSA Accomplishments

Pumpkin Hollow Restoration Project -
In 2017, UMRWA worked closely with the Stanislaus National Forest (SNF) staff to compile Requests for Proposals (RFPs) and an agreement with the Greater Valley California Conservation Corps (GVCCC) to implement the SNC-funded Pumpkin Hollow Restoration Project. The project is designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and restore healthy and resilient forests in the Mokelumne watershed. The project work was organized into two Phases (Phase 1 in 2017 and Phase 2 in 2018) and six groupings consistent with the capacity of the GVCCC and the type and level of work to be performed by contractors.

Accordingly, for Phase 1 UMRWA completed the GVCCC agreement and went out to bid with three RFPs and awarded all three competitive contracts. In August 2017, the successful bidders initiated the following tasks:

Scenic Corridor Hand Treatments (Agreement with GVCCC and CHIPS

The GVCCC initiated hand cutting of conifer trees within a 45.5-acre scenic corridor along Highway 4. UMRWA representatives worked closely with staff from the GVCCC and inspected their work in the field and obtained approvals from SNF.

Plantation Thinning and Mastication

UMRWA initiated plantation mastication of 230 acres of existing USFS plantations. Trees less than 10" diameter and brush were masticated to retain healthy trees at approximately 20x20 foot spacing.

Roadside Fuel break

UMRWA awarded a contract for 21 acres of roadside clearing and mastication of brush and small trees.

Hand Thinning/Wildlife Habitat Treatments

UMRWA awarded a contract for hand thinning of small conifer trees, plus lop and scatter of all limbs and stems in a 321-acre area; and hand thinning of small conifer trees plus hand piling in a 49-acre scenic corridor.

Fuels reduction needs along Highway 4. Restoration actions in Pumpkin Hollow include removal of surface and ladder fuels, thinning of overstocked forested stands, and thinning plantations.

This photograph provides a good example of vegetation conditions in Pumpkin Hollow project area.
Photo by UMRWA

Power Fire EIS -

UMRWA assisted the Amador Ranger District, Eldorado National Forest with NEPA support to complete the Power Fire Reforestation Project, Environmental Impact Statement. The Eldorado National Forest proposed to restore and rehabilitate areas within the Mokelumne River watershed that burned during the Power Fire. The proposed reforestation and vegetation management project included hand planting and inter-planting, site preparation, release of conifers from competing vegetation, control of invasive plants and oak management.

Many areas within the fire contain large numbers of snags which are falling at an increasing rate, as well as dense vegetation re-growth with highly variable amounts of natural conifer and oak regeneration. Salvage logged units and pre-fire plantations have mostly been replanted and had brush and grass treated by hand at least once. Surveys show that some of these plantations have declined because the brush and grasses consumed the limited water and nutrients and the seedlings died. Tree survival and growth in the remainder of the plantations are at continued risk of mortality due to high levels of competing vegetation. Some logged areas have not been replanted due to rapid post-fire return of highly competitive vegetation. This project will restore and re-plant these areas.

Power Fire Restoration Area showing tree outcompeted by brush. *Photo by UMRWA*

Cabbage Patch Restoration Project -

On November 6, 2017, UMRWA submitted a second Proposition 1 grant application to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for the Cabbage Patch Restoration Project for $500,000. The 1,219-acre Cabbage Patch Restoration Project is located on the Calaveras Ranger District of the Stanislaus National Forest in Calaveras County, California. The purpose of this project is to reduce forest fuels, improve ecological resilience, protect tributaries to Mokelumne water storage facilities, support the regional economy and build contractor capacity, and the project will coordinate with a water yield and water balance research project sponsored by the Sierra Nevada Research Institute (SNRI) at the University of California, Merced. This project falls under the Master Stewardship Agreement between the Forest Service and UMRWA, signed May 18, 2016. The total estimated cost is $1,200,000, including the Forest Service share of costs.

UMRWA obtained nine letters of support for the Cabbage Patch Restoration Project from Alpine County, Amador County, Amador Water Agency, Calaveras-Amador Forestry Team, United States Forest Service, Calaveras County, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Bureau of Land Management, and Calaveras Public Utility District. This project combines the assessment and modeling expertise at the University of California, with the management responsibilities of the National Forest and perspectives of other stakeholders such as water management agencies and counties with interests in long-term forest health and water supplies from the Sierra Nevada.

UMRWA anticipates that the SNC Board of Directors will award contracts at the March 2018 Board meeting.

14. 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. You are welcome to include links or to copy/paste.

Since 2015, the ACCG website has been a convenient tool to inform and update the public and members of ACCG topics and activities. The website calendar is updated frequently, providing our members with information on educational opportunities, volunteer projects, webinars, funding opportunities, field trips, and, of course, all ACCG meetings (General, Planning, Monitoring, Administration Work Group meetings). We also post meeting notices for many of our member organizations.

Bark beetle Outbreak may be signal of larger shift

Officials hope rain will help douse lightning-sparked Salt Fire

Flooded North Fork Mokelumne River is Roaring in California - One Minute News

Bumble Bee Use of Post-Fire Chaparral in the Central Sierra Nevada

Jason Kuiken named Stanislaus National Forest Supervisor

Stanislaus National Forest Public Meeting on Condition of Forest Roads

Stanislaus National Forest suffers extensive storm damage, some roads closed until 2018

Hazardous Roads in California’s Eldorado National Forest

Hazardous Roads in California's El Dorado National Forest - One Minute News

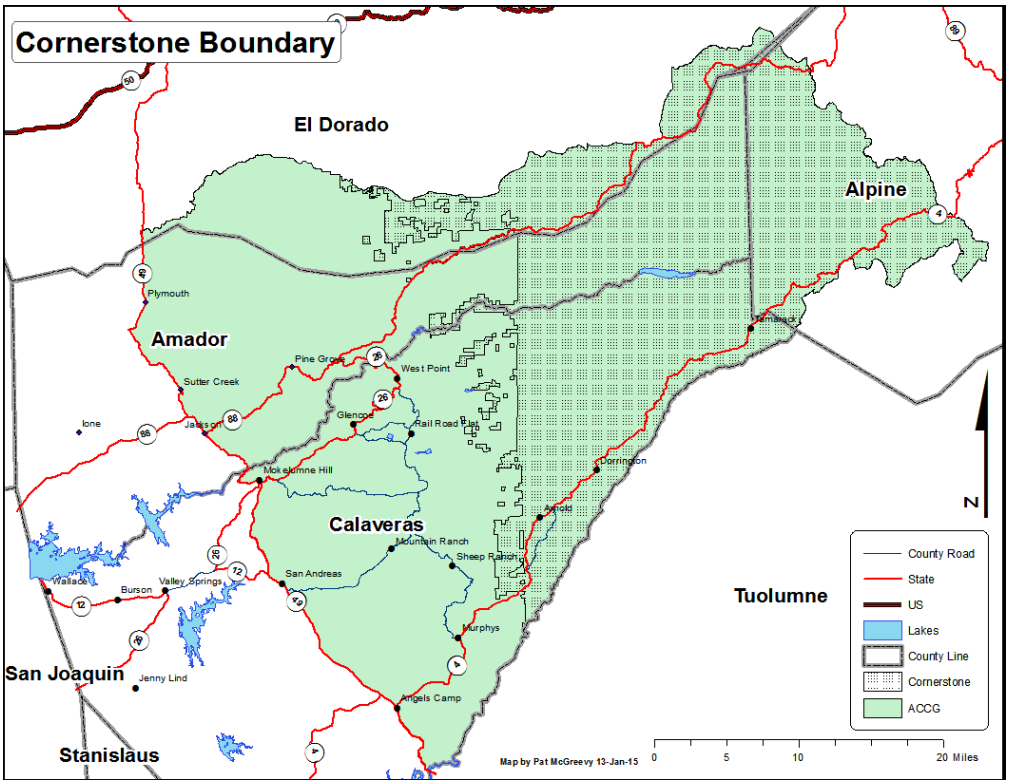
2017 Mokelumne River Cleanup

Symposium: Lessons Learned – Drought & Tree Mortality in the Sierra Nevada

Meadow Monitoring Field Day

Reclaiming the Sierra 2017: Headwater Resilienc

Forest Restoration Workshop



Date: December 1, 2017

Signatures:

Approved by:	Approved by:
_____	_____
LAURENCE CRABTREE	JASON KUIKEN
Forest Supervisor	Forest Supervisor
Eldorado National Forest	Stanislaus National Forest