

**CFLR Project (Name/Number):** Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project CFLR0007  
**National Forest(s):** Sierra National Forest

**1. Match and Leveraged Funds:**

**a. FY17 Matching Funds Documentation**

<b>Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017</b>
CFLN0717	\$769,632

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.

<b>Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017</b>
CFBD0713 (BDBD)	\$286,662

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

<b>Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017</b>
0515 CFTM0717 (NFTM)	\$386,084
0515 CFHF0717 (WFHF)	\$305,004
0515 CFPR0717 (WFPR)	\$109,572
0515 CFWF0717 (NFWF)	\$7,022
0520 CFTM0717 (NFTM RO)	\$56,416
0520 CFHF0717 (WFHF RO)	\$645,732
0515 CFFH0717 (SPFH)	\$8,695

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.

<b>Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017</b>
Sierra Resource Conservation District (Sierra RCD)	\$43,624

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.

<b>Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)</b>	<b>Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017</b>
Dinkey Collaborative Members (time)	\$50,000

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

<b>Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY17)</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Total <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY17	\$0

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY17 were captured in previous reports. 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.

**b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2017** (one page maximum). Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications. Examples include but are not limited to: investments within landscape on non-NFS lands, investments in restoration equipment, worker training for implementation and monitoring, research conducted that helps project achieve proposed objectives, and purchase of equipment for wood processing that will use restoration by-products from CFLR projects. See “Instructions” document for additional information.

<b>Description of item</b>	<b>Where activity/item is located or impacted area</b>	<b>Estimated total amount</b>	<b>Forest Service or Partner Funds?</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>
Southern California Edison (SCE)	<p><b>Timber sale/Salvage: 4,646 (~20 MMBF)</b></p> <p><b>Prescribed Fire: 742 acres</b></p> <p><b>Piling/Pile Burning: 422 acres</b></p> <p><b>Mastication: 500 acres</b></p> <p><b>Reforestation: 100 acres</b></p> <p><b>Total: 6,410 acres</b></p>	*	Partner Funds	Southern California Edison

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Camp El-O-Win	Hazard Tree Removal Piling & Pile Burning Thinning (2 acres)	\$18,500	Partner Funds	Camp-El-O-Win and Private Funding

**(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape if needed:**

2. 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.**

**FUELS (PRESCRIBED FIRE) ACOMPLISHMENTS**

The Fuels program accomplished 1,390 acres of prescribed fire within the Dinkey Collaborative. This includes 863 acres completed (70 acres on adjoining Southern California Edison land) in the KREW Providence Project area, 347 acres completed in the Vincent Understory Burn, and 180 acres in the Dinkey South Understory Burn. In addition, 600 acres of pile burning was completed within the Dinkey CFLRP. In order to accomplish this work, 18.0 miles of control line was prepared in 2017 including 7.5 miles for the Vincent Understory Burn and 10.5 miles for the Dinkey South Understory Burn.

With Regional RX fire support, the High Sierra was able to accomplish a large amount of work in a relatively short amount of time. With access to additional highly capable resources, and funding to continue work when opportunities present themselves, the district RX fire/Fuels staff was able to seamlessly organize prep and implementation work as the opportunities arose without constraint of limited personnel during fire suppression season. In addition to the black acre accomplishments, the HSRD provided a training ground for RX fire activities, in turn, building capacity amongst the ranks as well as with cooperators. Because of the work done in the Spring of 2017, the Fall 2017 burn season is has units available and is capable of producing far more acres than the previous spring.

**BASIN WILDFIRE**

On September 26, 2017 an ignition along road 10S18 resulted in a 5 acre fire. The fire area was in a ponderosa pine broadcast unit in post-treatment stage having seen three entries in the past 20 years. The brush component had been reduced 70-80 percent compared to adjacent non-treated areas. Dead and down fuel loading has been reduced 75 percent from adjacent non-treated areas. Ladder fuels are almost non-existent within the fire burn area. A comparison of observed/expected fire behavior within the treated fire area and what expected fire behavior would have been had the area not been treated yields a good example of pre-wildfire mitigation through fuels reduction and fuels rearrangement.

3. **What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool?** Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available [here](#).

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

<b>FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained</b>	<b>Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)</b>	<b>Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)</b>	<b>Labor Income (Direct)</b>	<b>Labor Income (Total)</b>
Timber harvesting component	8	10	\$411,361	\$581,688
Forest and watershed restoration component	2	3	\$23,073	\$48,301
Mill processing component	7	20	\$419,831	\$1,126,145
Implementation and monitoring	12	15	\$523,323	\$594,646
Other Project Activities	1	1	0	\$11,091
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>\$1,377,588</b>	<b>\$2,361,871</b>

**FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):**

<b>FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained</b>	<b>Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)</b>	<b>Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)</b>	<b>Labor Income (Direct)</b>	<b>Labor Income (Total)</b>
Timber harvesting component	30	40	\$1,653,846	\$2,339,635
Forest and watershed restoration component	2	3	\$23,864	\$49,490
Mill processing component	26	75	\$1,595,157	\$4,278,816
Implementation and monitoring	37	44	\$1,586,243	\$1,802,430
Other Project Activities	5	7	0	\$69,365
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>\$4,859,110</b>	<b>\$8,538,738</b>

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? (Please limit answer to two pages).

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Ease of doing business	The one major remaining ‘local’ mill, Sierra Forest Products in Terra Bella, has directly benefited financially from restoration activities on the DLRP footprint. Since the beginning of the DLRP project, the mill has received wood coming from the project footprint. While the DLRP has not itself created additional jobs at Sierra Forest Products, it has supported existing positions. Important to point is the reciprocal relationship between this mill and the Dinkey landscape work. The presence of this mill is important for creating a market for DLRP products.	*
% Locally retained contracts	Between 2011 and 2016, 28% of SNF contracts funded partially or wholly by DLRP funds footprint were awarded to contractors within the local area. A total of 41% of the value of contracts went to local contractors, with the remainder awarded to contractors from throughout California and the West (See a map shown in Appendix 3). USFS Contracting Officers (COs) reported no contracts were awarded to tribal contractors. Interviews revealed that there is at least one Native American contractor that has contracted with the USFS, yet USFS staff stated that no tribal contractors contract with Sierra National Forest.	*
Project Partnership	Perhaps the biggest socioeconomic benefit of the Collaborative has been building trust among diverse stakeholders as they work together to design projects. There has been a reduction in litigation in the DLRP project area since the formation of the Collaborative because of the willingness and commitment of partners to come together for a common goal.	*
Tribal Connections	Since its inception, the Dinkey Collaborative has had strong participation from local Tribes. Tribal members have given presentations on Traditional Ecological Knowledge, meadow restoration, monitoring of Forest health, and cultural burning. With a strong focus on increasing the use of RX fire as a restoration tool, the Collaborative and Forest continues to work towards a better understanding of tribal expectations and expertise of how fire has been used by tribes for beneficial purposes.	*

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? (Please limit answer to two pages. Include a link to your monitoring plan if it is available).

In 2016, The Dinkey Collaborative sought to bring on a Forest Service Presidential Management Fellow to act as the full-time CFLRP ecological monitoring coordinator. In this position, the monitoring coordinator has been

able to analyze forest data that provides critical information on the effects of the mortality event on forest stand structure and composition. This two-year position will end in May of 2018. Species of conservation concern, including the California spotted owl and the Pacific fisher, are actively monitored by the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station. In addition, the Dinkey Collaborative is working with the Southern Sierra Critical Zone Observatory (UC Merced), the Sierra Resource Conservation District, and the Bren School to develop a team-based graduate project incorporating ecological and sociological aspects of a forest restoration strategy within the Sierras where monitoring data collected from within the CFLRP will be incorporated into the project. In 2016, the Collaborative prioritized specific items within its socio-economic monitoring plan and the Forest Service partnered with the Sierra Institute to conduct monitoring. This report will be produced at the December 2017 Collaborative meeting and will the impacts of restoration work on the local economy, opportunities for education and training, and community capacity.

Project implementation monitoring will continue to be the responsibility of the specialists on the High Sierra Ranger District to meet the CFLR Act Program requirements requiring monitoring for no less than 15 years after implementation commences unless other options become available.

**6. FY 2017 accomplishments**

\* means blank cell

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Total Units Accomplished</b>	<b>Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)</b>
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	211.7 <sup>1</sup>	\$144,805
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	235.4	\$60,800
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	*	*
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	*	*
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	*	*
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	*	*
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	*	*
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	*	*
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	*	*
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	*	*

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	*	*
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	*	*
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	*	*
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	*	*
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	*	*
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	*	*
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	*	*
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	*	*
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	99 <sup>2</sup>	\$35,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	13,964	\$35,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	16,926	\$35,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	5,625	\$260,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	624	\$0
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	1,340 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,044,200
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-E-FED-AC	Acres	*	*
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	*	*
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS (note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)	Acres	3,544	\$1,548,144

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished ( <i>note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records</i> )	Acres	1,390	\$276,610

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

<sup>1</sup>Actual acres don't match gPAS acres because some units were not correctly documented in FACTS as CFLRP. Actual area treated was 361 acres.

<sup>2</sup>Actual acres don't match gPAS acres because many of the district sales operated on in 2017 were hazard tree timber sales. These sales are tracked in FACTS as a polygon for each road number. Most of our sales were not completed in 2017, therefore many of the road polygons were not listed as completed in FACTS and didn't show in the WO data pull from FACTS even though partial acres were completed in those polygons. Also, in some cases the completed work was not accurately identified as CFLRP accomplishment in FACTS. Actual area treated for TMBR-SALES-TRT\_AC was 2,137 acres and for FP-FUELS-WUI was 1,715 acres.

7. **FY 2017 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

**AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE MONITORING**

The Pacific Southwest Research Station (PSW) surveys for the California spotted owls and Pacific fisher within the Dinkey Collaborative boundary. Other terrestrial and aquatic wildlife are monitored by High Sierra Ranger District specialists. A total of 11,108 acres were surveyed and inventoried for terrestrial wildlife. Aquatic and Terrestrial monitoring by Dinkey Collaborative Project are reported below.

- **Dinkey North and South:** Collected stream temperatures in three streams in Dinkey North and one stream in Dinkey South for second year post project monitoring. Extreme winter conditions prevented post project monitoring Stream Condition Inventory surveys. Surveys are expected to be completed in 2018.
- **Eastfork:** Collected stream temperatures in four streams for second year post project monitoring. Inventoried all nine known occupied meadows for Yosemite toad (YT) (threatened) for compliance with the Programmatic Biological Opinion implementation and take monitoring. YT were observed breeding in four of the nine meadows this season. Provided support to the Sale Administrator regarding limited operating periods for the YT in occupied units. Worked with the Sale Administrator to ensure that treatments had minimal impacts to occupied YT habitat. In the Bear Ridge unit, specific skid trail layout was conducted in YT occupied terrestrial habitat. Pre and post timber implementation photos of soil and habitat conditions were collected. For terrestrial wildlife, 339 acres were surveyed for great gray owls and 400 acres were surveyed for Northern goshawks.
- **Soaproot:** Collected stream temperatures in two streams for project monitoring. Coordinated limited operation periods within occupied Western pond turtle habitat for hazard tree removal contracted work due to additional tree mortality. Stream Condition Inventory post implementation surveys will be conducted in the summer of 2018. For terrestrial wildlife, 1,001 acres were surveyed for great



gray owls.

- **Bald Mountain:** Collected a fifth year of pre-project stream temperatures in five perennial streams associated with TES species. Inventoried all 10 occupied YT meadows (Visual encounter surveys) for presence. YT were observed in 2 of the 10 meadows. Completed annual inventory of three reaches of WF Cow Creek for LCT population counts. Results indicated an increase of fish presence in R1 and R2. Inventoried Cutts Meadow, Cutts Creek, and Swanson Meadow for SYLF population monitoring. SYLF were found at all sites at similar levels to previous surveys. Inventories are as per the terms and conditions of the Bald Mountain Project Biological Opinion (2014). Extreme 2016/2017 winter conditions prevented pre project monitoring Stream Condition Inventory surveys again in WF Cow Creek. Stream Condition Inventory pre implementation surveys will be conducted in the summer of 2018. For terrestrial wildlife, 1,672 acres were surveyed for great gray owls, 581 acres were surveyed for northern goshawk, 71 acres were surveyed for willow flycatcher, and 63 acres were surveyed for bats with the Regional bat coordinator.

Related surveys occurring from other resource project overlap include pre and post project amphibian road mortality monitoring for 3 OHV events and 4 additional surveys for mortality checks on Forest Service roads 9S09 and 9S02 around Cutt's Meadows (YT, SNYLF occupied).

- **Exchequer:** Collected stream temperatures in four streams for pre project monitoring. Conducted 3 pre project meadow surveys in known occupied habitat. Completed consultation with FWS. For terrestrial wildlife, 2,403 acres were surveyed for great gray owls and 3,945 acres surveyed to protocol for the Northern goshawk.
- **House Project:** Inventoried remaining 11 of 25 meadows for presence and habitat suitability for the YT. For terrestrial wildlife, 433 acres were surveyed for great gray owls and 200 acres surveyed for northern goshawk.

## **HYDROLOGY**

The District Hydrologist was responsible for reporting Sierra National Forest-wide Best Management Practices (BMP) Implementation Monitoring. Based on his assessment, the High Sierra Ranger District (HSRD), which encompasses the entirety of the Dinkey CFLRP, was 100% compliant to national implementation standards. Implementation was evaluated using Best management Practices Evaluation Program (BMPEP) reporting forms which provide a detailed visual monitoring of ground disturbing management activities such as, but not limited to, roads, landings, skid trails, water diversions, and stream crossings. Projects within the Dinkey CFLRP with implementation monitoring conducted included: Shaver Wishon Hazard Tree Removal (including Dorabella Cove & Campground, Cow Stewardship & Dinkey Creek Campground North and South), Bald Mountain Vault Toilet installation, the Vincent underburn, and livestock grazing on various allotments.

Additionally, 3 reaches along Big Creek, were selected to monitor changes to stream conditions including sedimentation and water quality, and channel morphology and stability. The Big Creek drainage is the main perennial creek that flows through Blue Canyon. Blue Canyon has experienced significant tree mortality since 2015 and is an area with a large proportion of wildland urban interface (WUI), forest roads, and recreational use. This project was initiated in 2017 and will address the following ecological monitoring questions established by the Dinkey CFLRP by assessing cumulative watershed effects on Big Creek. This project will

provide for long-term monitoring by erecting permanent sampling areas. The data collected here will also be enriched with SCI data currently collected by the Aquatics Program on the High Sierra Ranger District.

Water quality testing was also completed in several lakes with the headwaters of the Dinkey CFLRP known as the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness.

## **CONE COLLECTION**

We collected 95 bushels of cones were collected within the Dinkey CFLRP for future reforestation efforts. Three bushels of incense cedar were collected and the rest were Jeffrey and ponderosa pine.

## **BOTANY**

This year was focused on re-surveying areas in the CFLR that have had NEPA (or in some later stage of NEPA) done but have not yet been implemented as of this year. Surveys were focused on Exchequer Meadow, Cabin Meadow complex, the 10S13 road in Exchequer, and most of Swanson and Cow in the Bald Mountain project area. Additionally, parts of Soaproot and Eastfork projects were monitored for noxious weeds in the summer of 2017.

## **GEOLOGY AND MINERALS**

The Abandoned Mine Land (AML) program objective is to mitigate hazards to human health and the environment at abandoned and inactive mines. At the Dinkey-Strawberry Mine the proposed action was to demolish and remove all remaining structures (mill building, cabin, two water tanks, and two concrete explosive storage areas), remove all old mining debris (this includes all the pipe and rebar that can be removed without causing a significant disturbance), and close off an open mine shaft that is currently a public safety hazard. Due to numerous issues that occurred during the implementation phase of the project, only one structure was fully removed and one was partially demolished. The remaining activities that still need to occur at the site will be completed either later in the fall/winter of 2017 or will be re-assessed and completed in 2018.

## **WILDERNESS**

The Wilderness rangers (including volunteers) covered a combined 298 miles within the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness this summer, spending more than 747 man hours working on managing the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness within the Dinkey CLFR boundary. This includes 159 public contacts made, 34 campsites obliterated, 128 waterbars cleaned, repaired, or constructed, 39 drain dips cleaned or constructed, 101 tree logs removed from trails, 290 foot of user trail rehabilitated, 15 pounds of trash removed, 3 miles of rock removal, and 220'x8"x12" repaired trail erosion using 15 cubic/foot of fill.

## **HERITAGE**

The structure and composition of many landscapes is derived in part from human manipulation. Identifying, managing, and protecting evidence of historic human use of the landscape is part of the Forest Service mission, as well as promoting the processes that earlier communities implemented on the land to create the

historical structure, composition and function the Dinkey CFLR seeds to restore. Heritage sites – archaeological sites, the historic built environment, and other cultural resources -- can hold site specific information regarding past human land use and manipulation of the environment.

The SNF achieved the regional target of Heritage Program Managed to Standard in 2017, in part by the work done within the CFLR boundaries, which includes the following: \* means blank cell

<b>Project</b>	<b>Acres Surveyed</b>	<b>New Sites Identified</b>	<b>Sites Monitored/Protected</b>
Bald Mountain Project	145	1	2
Providence Mine	62	1	*
NEON Soaproot and Teakettle Terrestrial Studies	72 research plots	*	5
NEON Big Creek Aquatic Studies	61	2	5
Blue Canyon Gold Mines	*	*	2
South of Shaver Fuel breaks	*	*	9
Meadow Edge surveys	TBD (seven large meadows in CFLR)	1	4
Big Creek Site Monitoring	*	1	6
CARIDAP evaluations	*	*	1
Dinkey Strawberry Mine Restoration	*	*	1
Shaver-Wishon Project (Muley, Swanson)	*	*	10
Dinkey South Project (underburn)	*	*	4
Eastfork Restoration Project	*	*	2
Tree Mortality Projects, inc. Dinkey Campground, Pollard Camp, Dorabelle Campground, Gigantea Campground	*	*	4

Additionally, heritage reviews were completed within the CFLR boundary for:

- Two poker run events on the Bald Mountain OHV routes
- Three recreation residence improvement undertakings at Dinkey Bluffs and Dinkey Creek Tracts
- PG&E pole replacement projects on McKinley Grove Road
- Ponderosa Telephone facility improvement project on Dinkey Creek Road
- NEPA sufficiency review of the Patterson Mountain Grazing Allotment

In 2016, but recorded as an accomplishment in 2017, the Big Creek Hydroelectric System Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the second such listing on the SNF (after the historic Dinkey Creek Bridge). The Hydro System listing included all of the facilities and structures from the period of significance of 1909-1929, including Shaver Lake and the Shaver Lake Dam.

**TIMBER**

The High Sierra Timber Department was busy within the Dinkey CFLR Project. Six new timber sales were sold in response to the tree mortality occurring in the forest. In addition to these new sales, three other existing sales had operations in 2017. Sold volume for 2017 was 16,926 CCF which included substantial add-on volume from tree mortality. The actual cut volume from timber sales was 13,964 CCF on approximately 2,137 acres.

Timber sale administration insured forest resources were protected and product accountability was maintained. The Swanson Stewardship contract, road reconstruction plan, appraisal, and contract map was finalized by early summer in preparation for selling during the summer. Litigation targeting changed conditions within the Bald Mountain Project delayed the selling of the Swanson Stewardship until 2018. District and Forest personnel were tasked to prepare a Supplemental Information Report (SIR) for the Bald Mountain Project in response to the project litigation. The district expects to sell Swanson Stewardship in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of FY 2018. Table 1 summarizes timber sale accomplishments.

Table 1. 2017 Timber Sale Summary

Sale	CCF Vol Sold	CCF Vol Cut	Treatment Acres	Product
Muley HT Salvage	6,654	4,610	268	Sawlogs
Markwood HT Salvage	3,019	2,022	186	Sawlogs
Blue Cull Logs	1,875	1,875	1,272	Fuelwood
Root Sawlogs	2,250	2,250	150	Sawlogs
Dorabelle Cove	234	234	32	Sawlogs
Fisherman Cull Logs	50	50	8	Fuelwood
Canyon Cull Logs ADDVOL	400	400	0	Fuelwood
Eastfork Stewardship ADDVOL	1,305	1,384	154	Sawlogs
Cow Stewardship ADDVOL	1,139	1,139	67	Sawlogs
<b>Sum</b>	<b>16,926</b>	<b>13,964</b>	<b>2,137</b>	*

The Exchequer Stewardship had sale preparation work by both the Sale Prep Officer and marking crew. Approximately 1,450 acres had unit boundaries flagged, painted and GPS'd by field personnel. The prep crew also flagged equipment exclusion zones around perennial and intermittent streams. The project will be ready for mark and cruise next season.

The Soaproot Hazard Skid and Deck service contract provided hazard tree abatement accomplishment in Blue Canyon. This contract cut hazard trees and piled brush along the major roads and next to FS administrative sites in Blue Canyon for approximately 1,272 acres. The service contract was modified with appropriated funds to require skidding and decking of cull log and sawlog product. This decked product was sold to subcontractor and removed from contract area under the Root Sawlog and Blue Cull Logs 2400-2 Deck contracts. Additional product was removed from the Shaver Blue Canyon service contract from cutting dead trees and piling brush in the 10S18 Defensible Fuel Profile Zone (DFPZ) on approximately 150 acres.

The district sold permits to remove various products from the Dinkey CFLR area. One hundred sixty linear feet of free use Christmas trees was made available to local Native Americans and another 180 Christmas trees were sold to local non-profit organizations. Approximately 1.25 Ccf of post and poles, 436 lbs. of edible plants, 400 lbs. of landscape material, 400 cones, and 800 cords of personal use fuelwood was sold to the public.

**Discussion on discrepancy of performance measures accomplishment between WO and District reporting**

Performance measure accomplishment derived from the FACTS database can be problematic. For example, WO reporting indicates only 99 acres accomplishment for Timber sale Treatment acres (TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC) for Dinkey CFLR in 2017. However the district has estimated 2,137 acres were treated. Many of the district sales operated on in 2017 were hazard tree timber sales. These sales are tracked in FACTS as a polygon for each road number. Most of our sales were not completed in 2017, therefore many of the road polygons were not listed as completed in FACTS and didn't show in the WO data pull from FACTS even though partial acres were completed in those polygons. Also, in some cases the completed work was not accurately identified as CFLRP accomplishment in FACTS on the district. This problem is carried over to the accomplishment for WUI and NON-WUI hazardous fuel treatment because we take credit in these areas with our timber sale work. In the past, the district has just gone with the WO accomplishment numbers, but it is not a true indication of what was actually done on the ground.

**8. The WO will use spatial data provided in the databases of record close to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification.**

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2017	1,505 acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2017)	17,199 acres

**9. 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? (Please limit answer to two pages).

The extensive tree mortality in the Sierra Nevada Mountains has impacted all levels of the original Dinkey CFLRP plan proposal, planned accomplishments, and the work plan. Despite significant impacts to its original restoration strategy, the Dinkey Collaborative continues to evolve its understanding of new and desired future conditions. The mortality event has generated constructive conversations on how to manage and develop projects moving forward and thinking with a long-term approach including the development of a Reforestation Framework. The developments made through the years of the collaborative process have aided in the ability to have engaged discussions with the diverse members of the collaborative group during this time of ecological uncertainty.

## 10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments \* means blank cell

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount (\$)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	Blue Rush Project	200	\$55,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	*	*	*
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	*	*	*
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	*	*	*
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	*	*	*
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	*	*	*
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	*	*	*
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	Exchequer Stewardship	10,700	\$82,000
		Swanson Stewardship	1,000	\$2,000
		Cow Stewardship	1,000	\$2,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	*	*	*
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	Swanson Stewardship	300	\$17,600
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	Exchequer Stewardship	100	\$8,000
		Swanson Stewardship	400	\$22,000
		Cow Stewardship	400	\$22,000

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2019 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

11. Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2018/19 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

12. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years. If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

Jared Aldren	Cold Springs Rancheria
Charles Ashley	Private Landowner within Dinkey Boundary
Steve Bryd	Southern California Edison
Miles Baty	Big Sandy Rancheria
Maureen Barile	Huntington Lake/ Big Creek Historical Conservancy
Jeff Blewett	California Four-Wheel Drive Association
Sue Briting	Sierra Forest Legacy
Cheryl Burk	Huntington Lake Association
Sarah Campe	Sierra Nevada Conservancy
John Capitman	Public Health – Fresno State University
Kent Duysen	Terra Bella Mill
Larry Duysen	Terra Bella Mill
Hazel Early	Big Sandy Rancheria
Dan Fidler	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Pamela Flick	Defenders of Wildlife
Marcia Freedman	Coarsegold Resource Conservation District
Rod Goode	North Fork Mono Tribe
Amy Granat	California Off-Road Association
Steve Haze	Sierra Resource Conservation District
Joe Kaminski	4WD Club of Fresno and Backcountry Horseman
Elizabeth Kip	Big Sandy Rancheria
Randi Jorgensen	Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Ray Laclergue	Intermountain Nursery
John Mount	Retired Forester
Chris Oberti	Huntington Lake Association
Mark Smith	Retired Silviculturalist
Erin Stacy	Southern Sierra CZO – UC Merced
John Stewart	California Association 4Wheel Drive Clubs
Craig Thomas	Sierra Forest Legacy
Dave Van Bossuyt	Individual interest
Melinda Van Bossuyt	Camp El-O-Win

13. Did you project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2017 (both In-Kind contributions and through agreements)? (No more than one page):

The Forest partnered with the Sierra Resource Conservation District to source facilitation support for the Dinkey Collaborative. Through a Challenge Cost Share Agreement, the Sierra RCD provided \$43,624 of match funding for facilitation services.

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.



References to research work presented and published on the Dinkey Collaborative:

Pile, LS, JM Varner, TM Shearman, A Hernandez, and R Rojas. 2017. Effects of prescribed fire on natural regeneration in mixed-conifer forests of the southern Sierra Nevada. Society of American Foresters National Convention. Albuquerque, New Mexico (flash presentation).

Pile, LS, A Hernandez, S LaPlante, and P Flick. 2017. Increasing the use of restorative prescribed fire through collaboration: Burning through barriers. Natural Areas Conference. Fort Collins, CO (poster presentation).

Pile, LS. 2017. Lessons learned from Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration. Science and Management Symposium: Lessons Learned from Extreme Drought and Tree Mortality in the Sierra Nevada: How Can Past Events Inform our Approach Forward? McClellan, CA (oral presentation).

Rojas, R and LS Pile. 2017. Species specific patterns of mortality vs. survivorship. Science and Management Symposium: Lessons Learned from Extreme Drought and Tree Mortality in the Sierra Nevada: How Can Past Events Inform our Approach Forward? McClellan, CA (oral presentation).

Pile, LS, M Meyer, R Rojas, and O Lyons. 2017. Characterizing tree mortality after extreme drought and bark beetle outbreaks in the mixed-conifer zone of the Sierra Nevada. 2017 National Silviculture Workshop. Silviculture: The Foundation for Restoration, Resilience, and Climate Adaptation. Flagstaff, AZ (poster presentation).

Pile, LS, M Meyer, R Rojas, and O Lyons. 2017. Characterizing tree mortality after extreme drought and bark beetle outbreaks in the mixed-conifer zone of the Sierra Nevada. Biennial Southern Silvicultural Research Conference. Blacksburg, VA (oral presentation).

Krofcheck, DJ, MD Hurteau, RM Scheller, EL Loudermilk. 2017. Prioritizing forest fuels treatments based on the probability of high severity fire restores adaptive capacity in Sierran forests. *Global Change Biology*. 00: 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13913>

**Signatures:**

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): \_\_\_\_\_

(OPTIONAL) Reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): \_\_\_\_\_