

/qusCFLR Project (Name/Number): Uncompahgre Plateau/03
National Forest(s): Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY17 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CFLN17	\$701,708

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

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
WFHF	\$26,000

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.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CMTL	\$19,393
NFTM	\$172,513
NFWF	\$204,809
WFHF	\$347,058
Total	\$769,773

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

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
Montrose County Roads (Old Hwy 90)	\$52,888
Colorado Parks & Wildlife (N. Uncompahgre Wildlife)	\$96,644
Colorado Parks & Wildlife (OHV-Grand Valley)	\$90,000
Mule Deer Foundation (Dry Mesa)	\$39,050
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (N. Uncompahgre Wildlife)	\$30,000
Colorado Parks & Wildlife (Rocky Pitch)	\$14,675
Colorado Parks & Wildlife (Dry Mesa)	\$50,000
National Wild Turkey Federation	\$4,534
Colorado Parks & Wildlife (Brushy Ridge)	\$4,596
Tri-State Generation & Transmission (weed treatment)	\$10,519
Total	\$392,906

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

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
Southwest Conservation Corps (weed treatment)	\$17,280
Ouray County (weed treatment)	\$3,150
Colorado Parks & Wildlife (Elk study)	\$25,000
Uncompahgre Partnership (native seed)	\$19,440
Uncompahgre Partnership (monitoring)	\$15,000
Mule Deer Foundation (Dry Mesa)	\$4,080
Colorado Forest Restoration Institute (monitoring)	\$9,625
Trout Unlimited (Escalante Ck)	\$19,350
Montrose County (weed treatment)	\$4,200
Bird Conservancy of the Rockies (monitoring)	\$2,718
Total	\$119,843

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

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY17)	Totals
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.

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Native Seed Coordinator	Position provided through the Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative	\$48,000	Forest Service funds and Partner Funds	US Forest Service – CFLN. Funds also provided by the Bureau of Land Mgmt, Colorado Parks & Wildlife, and Colorado State grants
Schedule A Road Maintenance Agreement	226 miles of high clearance and 194 miles of passenger car road maintenance was completed in 2017.	\$560,000	Partner Funds	State of Colorado.

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

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Native Seed Warehouse that opened in 2012 in cooperation with several federal agencies non-profit organization continued their operations in 2017. Several species of native seed were collected and propagated by private growers and are being stored in the warehouse. The Forest and many other state and federal agencies are working with the Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative (WCLC -formally the Uncompahgre Partnership) as a broker to purchase seed at bulk rates. In summer 2013, WCLC hired a Native Plant Coordinator to coordinate with growers, purchase and apply seed for various projects implemented on the Forest. This position is multi-financed by Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. Total expenditures for the Native Plant Program coordinator in FY17 were \$48,000.

Road maintenance was completed through Schedule A County Agreements.

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.**

The GMUG National Forest had a below average fire season in 2017. This was caused largely by significant moisture in late April and May and a lack of lightning ignitions when conditions finally dried out in late June prior to the monsoon pulse in July and August. There were no opportunities to utilize management strategies to obtain resource benefits from any wildfires in 2017. The significant moisture we receive in May, right in the heart of the Spring prescribed burn season, also limited the amount of prescribed fire we could implement this Spring. This Fall the national fire situation was very severe; California and the Pacific Northwest had significant fires during August and September and many of our Forest fire resources were committed to those incidents while we were in Planning Levels 4 and 5 nationally for an extended period of time. This precluded any significant prescribed fire this Fall as well. We accomplished approximately 870 acres of broadcast burning and pile burning within the CFLRP area. 320 of these acres were completed in the wildland urban interface, either as stand along broadcast burns or as pile burning to reduce fuels resulting from a previous mechanical treatment. These 320 acres were also in the ponderosa pine vegetation type, effectively moving those stands to a more natural condition where future fire can play a more natural role. Additionally, by protecting the values found in the wildland urban interface through these projects the GMUG NF can more readily manage wildfires in the adjacent areas, further helping to restore these ecosystems. The remaining 550 acres of broadcast burning were in the oakbrush vegetation type with the objective of creating both vegetative and age class diversity for wildlife and fuels/fire management goals.

The LaFair Mastication project was also implemented, primarily to enhance wildlife habitat. This project removed significant amounts of oakbrush from the ponderosa pine understory. A secondary benefit from this project is that it will help to protect the pine from a catastrophic future fire by removing ladder fuels from these stands and by creating a fuels complex in which prescribed fire can be reintroduced into these stands.

The Uncompahgre Plateau project is making substantial progress within the fire and fuels arena toward the Goals of the 10 Year Strategy Implementation Plan. Fire suppression is becoming less risky to firefighters and more effective as we treat fuels and utilize managed fire across the landscape. Restoration of Fire-Adapted Ecosystems is occurring at a substantial pace with emphasis on dry mixed conifer adjacent to values; this will allow future fuels and fire management opportunities to expand significantly in the future.

Although the GMUG NF did not implement significant amounts of prescribed fire or managed fire on the CFLN landscape in 2017 we made substantial progress in planning and preparing prescribed burns for the future. We currently have 10 prescribed burns across the 3 CFLN Ranger Districts planned (NEPA, Burn Plans, Smoke Permits completed) and prepared (control lines, thinning in key locations, etc) for a total of approximately 9,300 acres of available prescribed burning. Many of these burns are located in the drier, frequent return interval conifer vegetation types, primarily in the ponderosa pine, and two-thirds of these acres are located in the wildland urban interface, where they will protect values from future wildfires and help the GMUG to manage future wildfires that could be beneficial. As burn windows become available and fire seasons allow, the fire program will be implementing these burns.

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](https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/guidance.shtml), <https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/guidance.shtml>

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

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	20	33	896,764	1,254,413
Forest and watershed restoration component	1	1	30,767	49,459
Mill processing component	10	29	311,415	837,890
Implementation and monitoring	6	7	166,267	207,584
Other Project Activities	5	6	15,625	62,391
TOTALS:	42	76	1,420,839	2,411,737

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

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	20	33	896,764	1,254,413
Forest and watershed restoration component	1	1	28,139	45,235
Mill processing component	10	29	311,415	837,890
Implementation and monitoring	16	20	612,875	765,172
Other Project Activities	5	6	14,291	60,206
TOTALS:	52	89	1,863,484	2,962,915

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)
Relationship building/collaborative work	The local relationships developed through the CFLRP collaborative process over the past 10 years continue to thrive and help the project succeed. The Uncompahgre Plateau collaborative began its work before the start of funding in 2010 and was well poised to hit the ground running. Additionally, the relationships and trust forged through the CFLRP process has helped other forest-wide forest health and timber salvage projects succeed (such as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spruce Beetle Epidemic and Aspen Decline Management Response, https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=42387 • Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/home/?cid=fseprd497061

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
	Spruce Beetle Epidemic Aspen Decline Mgmt. Response EIS). Local relationships and trust is key to this project's success.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative, http://www.westerncolc.org/
% Locally retained contracts	100% of the active stewardship contracts and small timber sales contracts are with local contractors. This directly impacts the local community with jobs and forest products.	NA
Duration of jobs	Timber industry jobs associated with the project last several years. We have had active harvest associated with CFLRP since 2010 and expect to continue for another 5-7 years until all related stewardship contracts are complete. The project supports jobs for loggers in the forest, truck drivers, and mill/firewood operators. There is also shorter duration support of jobs through stand exam and timber sale preparation contracts. Additionally, the project has supported full time and seasonal FS workers to help support implementation since inception.	NA
Job training opportunities/per capita normalize	Youth engagement through 3 rd party monitoring with local high school students has been a project highlight. This year the Montrose Forestry Intern Program consisted of four students and a teacher mentor/supervisor. The crew was employed through a project partner and trained in ecological monitoring. The crew worked with oversight from CFRI to complete project monitoring. Additionally, two more local high schools (Delta & Norwood) were engaged with a 6 week intern program. These programs consisted of two students and a teacher/mentor each. Programs consisted of specialist job shadowing, monitoring, and a project report. Other youth engaged includes field trips with Montrose High School AP biology and Montrose 3 rd and 4 th grades.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colorado State Crew Progress Summary pdf

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape:

During FY 17, numerous projects were accomplished that created jobs for our local communities, contractors, and youth. Communities surrounding the project area are rural and rely on the use of public lands to create job opportunities through recreation, hunting, grazing, and forest products. As project implementation continues, opportunities for timber industry and/or other forest-products related businesses continue to thrive on the Uncompahgre Plateau. Project implementation is leading to healthier ecosystems that will support business activities of surrounding rural communities, as well as restore our fire adapted ecosystems so that the risk of catastrophic wildfires are reduced. Beyond these broad accomplishments for FY 17, specific benefits to communities in Western Colorado include:

- Wood products offered from the Uncompahgre Plateau include stewardship contracts and agreements, traditional timber sales and small salvage sales. To date, all timber sale projects have been successfully sold or awarded. Total volume sold in 2017 was 2,301 CCF. This number is lower in 2017 compared to past years because a large project was moved into 2016. Log trucks continue to deliver loads of spruce/fir and Douglas fir to Montrose Forest Products (MFP) and a limited amount loads of pine to other regional mills on a daily basis.
- Approximately 55 new line firefighters were trained on the Forest this fire season (45 Collbran Job Corp students and 10 FS seasonals/permanents). The Collbran Job Corp was able to sponsor a 20 person Type 2 Crew on 4 separate 14 day fire assignments this past season. This training and experience has enabled the Job Corp fire staff and students to become an integral part of the GMUGs prescribed fire program. Overall, between the GMUG and Job Corp, seven 20-person hand crew assignments were taken this season. Numerous GMUG firefighters and agency 'militia' also assisted with the significant fire season across the West this past summer in a variety of roles from engines, helicopters, crews, overhead, and support.
- Since 2010, 63 high school students and ten teachers have participated in monitoring efforts.
- One fall monitoring meeting, one mid-winter stakeholder meeting and a 2-day summer field trip (with a camp-out) were completed in 2017. Approximately 80 scientists, local stakeholders, and representatives of local, state, federal governments participated.
- The Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests are currently using the collaborative process developed under CFLR as a model for a multi-year spruce and aspen management project. The Spruce Beetle Epidemic and Aspen Decline Management Response (SBEADMR) EIS was signed in 2016. The collaborative process has seen continued success in 2017. Relationships developed through the CFLRP collaborative have been very helpful translating to other projects on the forest.
- The greatest limiting factor to achieving future success is the market for small diameter trees, dead Douglas-fir, aspen, ponderosa pine and blue spruce. There is a strong market for Engelmann spruce, but that is only a portion of the timber produced by the forest restoration harvest activities. The largest regional aspen mill was destroyed in a fire in 2017. One of our timber sales has been shut down this year due to the mill closure following the fire and our ability to sell aspen is very limited. Additionally, our main local mill has recently stopped accepting dead Douglas-fir from our stewardship projects. The limited local market for ponderosa pine, blue spruce, aspen, Douglas-fir, and small diameter timber of all species is a

serious limiting factor for the success of our future stewardship projects and timber sales. Our CFLRP stewardship projects may have over saturated the local stewardship market to a level that is not sustainable into the future because there is not a market for much of the resulting forest products.

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).

Multi-party monitoring is progressing well on the Uncompahgre Plateau project. Colorado Forest Restoration Institute (CFRI), Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative and UncCom are the main drivers of the multi-party program. Ten percent of the FY2017 CFLN funding was set aside for monitoring and prioritized out to specific monitoring efforts. We have an annual monitoring “jam session” with key stakeholders and the USFS. At this meeting we conduct an after action review (AAR) of the previous year’s monitoring activities, discuss monitoring protocols, determine priorities for the next year, and develop an annual monitoring program of work. We are positioned well to continue monitoring through 2024 based on outside grant funding that our partners have currently been successful in obtaining. We are optimistic that this success will continue past the end of our CFLN funding in 2019.

Colorado Forest Restoration Institute:

- There was an effort in 2017 to increase photo point monitoring based on feedback from stakeholders on our annual summer field trip and camp-out. There is also great interest with on-going and future prescribed fire efforts, so focus was on establishing pre-burn monitoring data. Past monitoring efforts have been focused on stand composition and structure changes resulting from restoration harvest activities.
- CFRI provides direction and oversight to the Montrose Forestry Intern Program (FIP). The Montrose FIP crew consists of four local high school students and a teacher as a supervisor and mentor. The FIP crew implements the monitoring program as prioritized by the collaborative group and directed by CFRI.
- Continued spruce regeneration study.
 - Our goal was to investigate edge effects and coarse woody debris management on regeneration success in group selection openings. We implemented an Engelmann spruce germination study on the Uncompahgre Plateau in group selection openings. Permanent plots were installed in spring of 2015, and re-measured in 2016 & 2017. Results are as follows:
 - Residual coarse woody debris increases Engelmann spruce germination throughout openings, even against the edge
 - The southern edge provides a benefit to spruce germination up to 1.5 tree lengths away
 - The shade from coarse woody debris keeps maximum temperatures below known heat girdling levels
 - Increases in coarse woody debris increase germination success through 36 metric tons ha-1 (16 tons ac-1)
- Economic Monitoring

- Annual surveys were continued in 2017 with current contractors to assess economic impacts.
- North Uncompahgre
 - Post-treatment data was collected in ponderosa pine/Gambel oak mechanical treatment area. Plots will be sampled again 2019. CFRI will present results in early 2018.

UncCom/Uncompahgre Partnership

- Through an agreement with the USFS, UncCom and Uncompahgre Partnership provided the Montrose High school Forestry Intern Program crew. The crew consisted of a teacher and four students who worked closely with CFRI to complete monitoring across the Ouray Ranger District. The Uncompahgre Partnership also helped to facilitate our monitoring jam session, annual winter stakeholder meeting, annual stakeholder field tour and camp-out. UnCom operates as the 501C3 non-profit organization to handle finances for UP.
- Coordinated the Delta High School intern Program that consists of a teacher/mentor and two students. Students complete a 6 week program that includes job shadowing and a study/monitoring project report and presentation.
 - Students monitored the effects of stream temperature on Colorado River Cutthroat Trout (CRCT) habitat. They evaluated five basic visual criteria for habitat quality: stream size and stability, riparian vegetation, pooling variation, continuous habitat length and the availability of spawning areas. They found that of the approximate 50 miles of stream habitat predicted to be gained by the NorWest Model, 45% of that habitat currently meets or exceeds the 5 visual assessment criteria.
- Obtained a grant through the [Telluride Foundation](#) to fund the Norwood High School intern program that consists of a teacher/mentor and two students. Students complete a 6 week program that includes job shadowing and a wildlife monitoring. Students complete a project report and presentation.

Colorado Parks and Wildlife

- The USFS provided funding to help supplement an elk study that aims to inform the collaborative about elk health and habitat usage on the Uncompahgre Plateau.

Results and feedback from multi-party monitoring positively influence the success of our project by helping us to adaptively manage the landscape. For example, we are able to fine tune silviculture prescriptions to achieve more desirable outcomes based on input from the monitoring program.

[Uncompahgre Plateau Fire desirable conditions FINAL.pdf](#)

6. FY 2017 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	614	\$105,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	530	\$90,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	18	\$70,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	6,995	\$1,839,015
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	566	\$72,403
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	240	\$612,888 partner funds for all roads accomplishments
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	205	NA
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	7.4	\$10,000
Miles of passenger car system road reconstruction RD-PC-RCNSTR	Miles	6.8	NA
Miles of high clearance system road reconstruction RD-HC-RCNSTR	Miles	15.7	NA
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	5	\$25,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	753	NA
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	2,304	\$172,513
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	1,164	\$373,058 (CFHF total for WUI/non-WUI)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	103	NA
Soils & Watershed Resource Improvement S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	654	Integrated from fuels & road decommissioning

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS <i>(note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)</i>	Acres	1,881	\$750,380
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	869	\$251,213

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

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.)

FY 2017 featured continued implementation of our landscape forest restoration treatments. Our timber volume offer was down in 2017 because we offered two large stewardship projects in 2016. Our local stewardship market is saturated with only a few viable contractors willing and capable of successfully completing the stewardship timber harvest work, so we just offered one small project. The lack of market for non-saw material and certain tree species continues to be a challenge for our project. The good news is that we have three active logging operations completing restoration harvest in previously awarded projects, and are making good progress with implementation. We continued to implement large wildlife habitat improvement/fuels projects. We forged a new relationship with Trout Unlimited through an agreement to install a fish barrier and restore and protect 18 miles of native cutthroat trout habitat. Prescribed fire was down this year due to factors previously mentioned in this report.

Our forest restoration treatments from 2010-2017 are accumulating to make a significant impact on the vegetation across the Uncompahgre Plateau landscape. Our activities are resulting in forest conditions more resilient to increased disturbances in the wake of a changing climate, including: wildfire, insects, drought and disease. Completed forest restoration work is also providing more fire management options, which will hopefully lead to more management of fire across the landscape for the ecological benefits to the resources, and safer conditions for firefighters and the public.

Our relationship with the Mule Deer Foundation continued in 2017 with a timber harvest project added through our stewardship agreement. We worked very closely with the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute and the Uncompahgre Partnership – Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative in public outreach, coordination, scientific studies, and monitoring. Our local communities, partners and stakeholders continue to be involved and offer positive feedback on our on-going efforts with no controversy.

The table below provides a summary of accomplishments through 2017 as a comparison of the stated goal in the 2010 project proposal. Note that the numbers will not match gPAS report figures because many

treatments are counted for more than one vegetation type. This table is important to our local stakeholder group and tracks our success compared to our 10 year project goals.

Table - Acres of treatment proposed in the Uncompahgre Project area from our 2010 proposal versus actual accomplishments by fiscal year.

Treatment tracking by Type

Action	Mixed Conifer	Ponderosa Pine	Sage	Pinyon Juniper	Oak	Aspen	Spruce/ Fir	Riparian	Roads Decommissioned	Mechanical Treatments	RX/ Managed Fire	Trail	Native Species	Invasive Weeds	Timber Volume Sold (CCF)	Power lines Treatments	Stream
Proposed treatment amounts	11,000	15,000	1,800	2,500	7,000	11,000	4,000	320	130	27,300	55,000	100	8100	6,800	99,000	650	30
Unit of Measure	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Mile	Acre	Acre	Mile	Acre	Acre	CCF	Acre	Miles
FY 10	1,089	300	0	0	0	0	171	0	32.5	1,381	1,893	10	401	457	6,100	117	0
FY 11	1,681	3,158	0	445	490	800	285	320	4	2,874	4,052	268	475	1,655	12,777	472	1
FY12	487	511	322	494	0	86	141	50	30	1,494	0	48	201	222	5,115	482	2
FY13	48	1,003	1,043	1,248	2,121	1,352	350	0	36	3,806	318	49	215	392	10,514	0	15
FY14	668	554	749	554	1,371	66	1,063	0	13	3,012	1,071	84	0	745	5,028	133	0
FY15	1,073	3,086	0	1,400	3,158	736	645	0	0	3,678	945	92	300	800	13,704	0	0
FY 16	2,152	6,637	280	821	5,478	4,668	260	0	0	2,761	5,232	128	0	253	24,657	563	0
FY 17	542	319	262	828	1,650	886	367	0	7.4	1,932	869	5	275	941	2,304	218	18

Action	Mixed Conifer	Ponderosa Pine	Sage	Pinyon Juniper	Oak	Aspen	Spruce/ Fir	Riparian	Roads Decommissioned	Mechanical Treatments	RX/ Managed Fire	Trail	Native Species	Invasive Weeds	Timber Volume Sold (CCF)	Power lines Treatments	Stream
Treatment Total and Percent(%)	5,588 (51)	15,568 (104)	2,656 (148)	5,790 (232)	14,268 (204)	8,594 (78)	3,022 (76)	370 (116)	122.9 (95)	20,938 (77)	10,589 (19)	684 (684)	1,592 (20)	5,465 (80)	80,199 (81)	1,852 (285)	36 (120)

- 411 acres of invasive weed treatment was not properly attached to the Uncompahgre Plateau CFLRP initiative in FACTS, but is included in this table.
- Totals in this table will not match gPAS summary due to treatments being counted for multiple vegetation types. This table is primarily for local tracking with our stakeholders to measure implementation vs. local collaborative goals.

Update on Project goals and outcomes to date:

- a) Restored and maintained forest conditions, with reduced tree density and fuels hazards, will enable broader use of prescribed fire and wildfire, providing more natural ecological functions and reduced fire-fighting cost with approximately 27,300 acres of mechanical treatment and 55,000 acres of broadcast burning planned.
- Since 2010, the project has accomplished 20,938 of mechanical treatment and 10,589 acres of prescribed fire. This is 77% and 19% of the stated goal 80% of the way through the 10-year project.
 - Monitoring continues to indicate attainment of desired forest conditions and reducing tree density and fuel hazards.
 - All of the prescribed fire and mechanical treatments were designed to accomplish multiple objectives for wildlife, reducing hazardous fuels, timber production and restoring ecological function. Wildlife species benefitting from the treatments include: Gunnison sage-grouse, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, numerous Forest Service sensitive and Management Indicator Species.
 - Partners continue to be a huge factor in attainment of project objectives with contributions made from Rocky Mountain Elk, The Mule Deer Foundation, National Wild Turkey Federation, Montrose County, Tri-State Generation & Transmission, and Colorado Parks and Wildlife. These contributions total \$392,906.
 - The Stewardship Agreement initiated in 2014 with the Mule Deer Foundation was expanded to include the Long Creek timber project.
- b) Fuels treatments in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), including 650 acres of power line treatments, in coordination with Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP).
- Since 2010, approximately 9,646 acres of treatment has occurred in WUI. Of this amount, 1,852 acres were associated with power lines. We have completed 285% of our stated goal from 2010 for powerline treatments.
 - In 2017, approximately 321 acres were treated in WUI.
- c) Water quality, water yield, and stream habitat enhancement within key Colorado River watersheds.
- Since 2010, approximately 684 miles of trails have been maintained or improved. Our stated goal in 2010 was 100 miles, therefore we have far exceeded our stated goal.
 - 7.4 miles of road decommissioning occurred in 2017. The stated goal in 2010 was 130 miles. To date we have accomplished 122.9 miles which is 95% of our stated goal. Additional road decommissioning is scheduled for 2018.
 - Road maintenance continues to be completed through County Road Agreements and Force Account. Approximately 468 miles were maintained in 2017.
 - Maintenance to reduce erosion and sedimentation to nearby streams was completed on 5 miles of trail.
- d) Weed treatments on over 6,800 acres and reseeding with native seed on 8,100 acres.
- Since 2010, approximately 5,465 acres of noxious weed treatments have been completed. This is 80% of the stated goal, 80% the way through the project timeline. Approximately 941 acres of invasive weeds were treated in 2016. 411 acres were not properly flagged as CFLRP initiative in FACTS at the time of the data snapshot.
 - Seeding was completed on 275 acres. To date our seeding accomplishment is far lower than our initial goal (20%) because seeding needs have turned out to be far lower than anticipated.

- e) Collaborative multi party monitoring by collecting pre-treatment and post-treatment information to assess effectiveness of restoration over a 15-year period (establish historic conditions and range of variability; determine current baseline vegetation conditions).
 - A summary of monitoring highlights from 2017 is provided in Section 5 of this report.
- f) Outcomes that benefit threatened, sensitive and endangered species, including Gunnison sage-grouse, desert bighorn sheep, and Colorado River cutthroat trout.
 - Since 2010, 38,278 acres of terrestrial habitat and 36 miles of stream habitat have been restored or enhanced. Improvements/restoration to terrestrial habitats has been accomplished through road closures to create wildlife security areas, vent pipe caps on outhouses for bird protection, spring development, and mechanical and prescribed fire treatments to increase forest vegetation resiliency.
 - In 2017, approximately 6,995 acres of terrestrial habitat were treated in mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper, sage, aspen and spruce-fir cover types.
- g) Development and integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.
- h) Stream temperature monitoring continues on multiple streams on the Plateau.
- i) Approximately 292,000 CCF of biomass will be created (approximately half of which is saw log volume), and projects will support the enlargement of biomass markets and sustain local timber mills.
 - A biomass market has yet to develop in Western Colorado. The Forest continues to be willing to work with any entity (private or public) to create such a market.
 - Only wood products that are used directly in a biomass market are counted in reporting. Therefore no accomplishment was reported in 2017.
- j) Project implementation through stewardship contracting and other means will require hiring of field crews; over 750 part-time/seasonal jobs will be created.
 - Since 2010, the project has produced approximately 988 direct, indirect and Force Account jobs.
 - In 2017, 89 full-time and part time jobs were created.
 - One Stewardship Project (Long Creek) was awarded in 2017 through agreement. This project will treat spruce/fir and aspen stands.
 - Approximately 30 students and summer temporaries with Youth Services, Job Corps and local high schools worked on various projects on the Uncompahgre Plateau.
- k) Local youth will be involved in projects, providing work, job skill training, and educational opportunities.
 - Youth Conservation and Job Corps crews worked on multiple projects on the Plateau. YCC crews worked to rehabilitate and seed pile burn scars resulting from fuels treatment in the Unc Mesas contract area.
 - Several monitoring projects were undertaken by the High School Internship/apprenticeship program. Projects included an examination of presence/absence of neo-tropical birds and mammals in treated versus non-treated areas and the effects of harvest treatments on tree regeneration, forest structure & composition, and fuel conditions. Students also participated in numerous projects involving the public.
 - Since 2010, 63 high school students and ten teachers have participated in summer high school internship programs at Montrose, Delta and Norwood High Schools.
- l) Strengthened partner relationships and collaboration among all involved parties with meetings, field trips, outreach and technology transfer.

- Continued discussions and involvement of multiple collaborators and cooperators in planning efforts, studies, and monitoring activities. Held our annual monitoring jam session and mid-winter meeting that involved over 50 stakeholders. We also conducted a two day field trip and camp-out with stakeholders. Approximately 40 individuals participated in the summer field trips.
- Through the Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative, an external website has also been maintained. The purpose of this site is keep stakeholders informed about the project throughout the year.
- [Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative](http://www.westerncolc.org/projects/#/cflrp/), <http://www.westerncolc.org/projects/#/cflrp/>

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

- **If the estimate is consistent and accurate**, please confirm that below and skip this question.
- **If the gPAS spatial information does NOT appear accurate**, describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project below (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2017	7,705 acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2017)	58,686 acres

If you did not use the EDW estimate, please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

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).

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount (\$)
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	800	800	\$85,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1500	1500	\$100,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	7	7	\$25,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	200	200	Partner Funds

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount (\$)
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	200	200	Partner Funds
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	8500	8500	\$300,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	1,100	1,100	\$85,000

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.

- [Uncompahgre Partnership](#)
 - <http://www.westerncolc.org/uncompahgre-partnership/>
- [Western Colorado Congress](#)
 - <https://wccongress.org/>
- [Tristate G&T](#)
 - <https://tristategt.org/>
- [Colorado Forest Restoration Institute. \(CFRI\)](#)
 - <https://cfri.colostate.edu/>
- [Colorado State Forest Service](#)
 - <http://csfs.colostate.edu/>
 - Local Grazing Permittees
 - Recreation Partners
- [Western Area Power Administration](#)
 - <https://www.wapa.gov/Pages/western.aspx>
- [Public Lands Partnership](#)
 - <http://www.publiclandspartnership.org/>
- [Timber Industry Partners](#)
 - <http://www.neimanenterprises.com/directions.html>
- [Colorado Parks and Wildlife](#)
 - <http://cpw.state.co.us/>
- Local County Governments
 - [Montrose Co. Colorado](#), <http://co.montrose.co.us/>
 - [Ouray Co. Colorado](#), <http://ouraycountyco.gov/>
 - [Delta Co. Colorado](#), <http://deltacounty.com/>

- [San Miguel Co. Colorado](#)
 - <https://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov/>
- [Mesa Co. Colorado](#)
 - <http://www.mesacounty.us/>
- [Mule Deer Foundation](#)
 - <http://www.mesacounty.us/>
- [Western Colorado Landscape Collaborative](#)
 - <http://www.westerncolc.org/>
- [Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation](#)
 - <http://www.rmef.org/Colorado>
- [National Wild Turkey Federation](#)
 - <https://www.nwtf.org/>
- [Trout Unlimited](#)
 - <http://coloradotu.org/>
- [Bird Conservancy of the Rockies](#)
 - <https://birdconservancy.org/>

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):

New grant funding in 2017 through external partners covered the Norwood High School Intern program. Additional grant funding obtained in 2017 will cover most funding for all three of our high school intern/monitoring programs in 2018. In 2017 the Uncompahgre Plateau project leveraged funding and in-kind contributions from the following partners: Montrose County, Colorado Parks & Wildlife, Mule Deer Foundation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, National Wild Turkey Federation, Tri-State Generation & Transmission, Southwest Conservation Corps, Ouray County, Uncompahgre Partnership, Colorado Forest Restoration Institute, Trout Unlimited, and Bird Conservancy of the Rockies.

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.

[Western slope cflrp funding uncertain after 2019](#)

<https://www.ouraynews.com/articles/2017/03/13/western-slope-%E2%80%A8cflrp-funding-uncertain-after-2019>

[GMUG National Forest Spring Burning Planned](#)

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD537782>

[Pile burning this week](#)

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD533347>

[Aerial seeding to occur on National Forest System Lands](#)

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD526106>

[GMUNG prescribed burn to occur](https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD521295)

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD521295>

[Little monitor perscribed burn planned for Wednesay](https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD521254)

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD521254>

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): ___/s/ *Todd S. Gardiner* _____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): ___/s/ *Scott Armentrout* _____

(OPTIONAL) Reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): _____