

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Uncompahgre Plateau CFLR003
National Forest(s): Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY19 Matching Funds Documentation

| Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended) | Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019 |
|---|---|
| CFLN19 | \$302,482 |

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the FMMI CFLRP 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 2019 |
|---|---|
| NFTM | \$226,110 |

This value (aka “core funds” “in lieu of 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 2019 |
|--|---|
| NFTM | \$258,052 |

This amount should match the amount of matching funds in the FMMI CFLRP 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 2019 |
|---|---|
| Uncompahgre Partnership (coordination and monitoring) | \$2,250 |
| Colorado Forest Restoration Institute (monitoring) | \$1,089 |
| Colorado State Forest Service (GNA, shared stewardship) | \$110,900 |
| Bird Conservancy of the Rockies (monitoring) | \$5,785 |
| Habitat Partnership Program (implementation) | \$39,600 |

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 FMMI CFLRP 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 the WIT database.

| Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions) | Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019 |
|---|---|
| Uncompahgre Partnership (coordination and monitoring) | \$900 |
| Bird Conservancy of the Rockies (monitoring) | \$940 |

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project on NFS lands. 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 FY19) | Totals |
| Total <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY19 | \$0 |

Revised non-monetary credit limits 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. Information for contracts awarded prior to FY19 were captured in previous annual reports.

b. Please fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2019. Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

| Description of item | Where activity/item is located or impacted area | Estimated total amount | Forest Service or Partner Funds? | Source of funds |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Schedule A Road Maintenance Agreement | Road maintenance and improvements across the Uncompahgre Plateau | \$560,000 | Partner Funds | State of Colorado |

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**.

Significant progress is documented in this report pertaining to accomplishment towards a more fire-adapted ecosystem. 34,369 acres of prescribed and managed fire (62% of proposal) and 24,627 acres of mechanical treatments (89% of proposal) have been achieved over the past 10 years. The 2019 Ecological Indicator Report (EIR) and various monitoring reports referenced in our 2019 EIR report document the outcomes of these fire and mechanical treatments.

Proposed fuels treatments have been focused on creating and maintaining fire resilient stands to enable successful management of wildfires. Fuels treatments and management of unplanned ignitions have been used to return the landscape to a condition that is more amenable to frequent, low to moderate severity fires, and to reduce the risk of wildfire causing the loss of life and property.

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.

FY2019 Overview

| FY19 Activity Description (Agency performance measures) | Acres |
|--|---------------------------|
| Number of acres treated by prescribed fire | 2,754 |
| Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning | 1,560 |
| Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions | 17,343 |
| Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition | 472 (maintenance burning) |

| | |
|---|--|
| Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk | 21,657 (Rx fire, mechanical thinning, and natural fire ignitions) |
|---|--|

Please provide a narrative overview of treatments completed in FY19, including data on whether your project has expanded the pace and/or scale of treatments over time, and if so, how you’ve accomplished that – what were the key enabling factors? **For projects finishing their tenth year**, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well.

2019 included the largest amount of accomplishment relating to prescribed and managed fire over the project’s 10 year span. 17,343 acres were recorded from the Bull Draw fire that burned in a manner that resulted in positive resource benefits. Total acreage of the Bull Draw fire exceeded 36,000 acres across BLM and NFS lands. Acres included in that accomplishment burned in a manner that did not cause detrimental soil impacts and included areas in pinyon-juniper, mountain shrub, ponderosa pine, mixed-conifer, aspen and spruce fir vegetation types. 1,560 acres of mechanical thinning (timber harvest and mastication) were accomplished in 2019. 2,754 acres of prescribed fire, including 472 acres of maintenance burning, was accomplished in 2019. In total, 21,657 acres were mitigated to reduce fire risk.

Prescribed fire and mechanical treatments are scattered across the landscape in a way that breaks up fuel continuity and provides fire management options at a broad scale. Prescribed burns were conducted along the Western Area Power Administration transmission line.

Over the project’s 10 year span vegetation treatments have accumulated across the landscape to reduce fire risk, provide fire management options, and to protect private lands.

The entire Uncompahgre Plateau project is located in an area mapped as low-moderate wildfire hazard in the wildfire hazard potential map.

Please reference the links provided below for more information.

https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/04/Cannon_UP_CFLRP_spatial.pdf

https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/10/UP-CFRLP-Ecological_brief-final_.pdf

<https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/03/2018-CFRI-Gambel-oak-understory-study-summary.pdf>

Map: Pinyon-SO~CFLRP\2019\2019MapDescription_POWUncompahgrePlateauCFLRP (file shared with Lindsay Buchanan)

10 year insight:

**Building on success with CFLR to reduce litigation and increase scope and scale of treatments
Landscape level environmental analysis**

The bulk of our implementation on the Uncompahgre Plateau project was analyzed with large scale NEPA.

- *Uncompahgre Mesa – 17,000 acres of mixed conifer and spruce-fir on the Uncompahgre Plateau.*
- *Escalante – 162,000 acres of spruce-fir, mixed conifer, aspen, pinyon-juniper, and Gambel oak on the Uncompahgre Plateau.*

The GMUG’s success with large scale NEPA associated with CFLRP has spilled over as model for other work on the forest. Spruce Beetle Epidemic and Sudden Aspen Decline Management Response (SBEADMR) – 200,000 of priority treatment areas with focus on spruce-fir and aspen across the entire 3.2 million Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National

Forests. This FEIS is the primary mechanism to support a 60,000- 85,000 CCF timber program annually. The project is expected to last 8-10 years treating a maximum of 120,000 acres.

Cost savings associated with increased environmental analysis efficiency are difficult to assess. For example, the SBEADMR project cost the GMUG approximately \$1.3 million to treat 120,000 acres. To cover the same number of acres across such a broad landscape would have required 20-25 NEPA documents costing \$325 thousand dollars each or \$6.5 to \$8.1 million.

CFLRP funds invested into the Uncompahgre National Forest and the Collaborative helps **build trust with stakeholders and reduces the risk of disagreement**, thus building capacity to continue forest health projects into the future.

Increased capacity for “All Hands, All Lands Approach” CFLRP funding creates opportunity to work with other local, state and county land management agencies and to leverage funding and resources, thus increasing communication about strategic wildfire risk reduction and other concerns about valuable natural resources. The GMUG has now developed three Good Neighbor Agreements providing increased capacity and the ability to complete treatments on State, federal and private lands.

Expenditures

| <u>Category</u> | <u>\$</u> |
|--|------------------|
| FY2019 Wildfire Preparedness ¹ | \$369,821 |
| FY2019 Wildfire Suppression ² | \$80,773 |
| The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing) | NA |
| FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN) | \$302,482 |
| FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs) | \$420,047 |

How may the treatments that were implemented contribute to reducing fire costs? If you have seen a reduction in fire suppression costs over time, please include that here. **For projects finishing their tenth year**, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well.

All of the prescribed burning and mechanical treatments theoretically should lower suppression costs over time. It will take decades of maintenance burning and experience to realize cost savings. Much may depend on the location of future fire starts. Our treatments are strategically scattered across mesa tops across the Uncompahgre Plateau landscape and will greatly increase fire management options in the future. The completed treatments will not support active crown fire and have low to moderate fuel loadings, so they should be available for use as anchor points and natural barriers for detrimental fire behavior.

Have there been any assessments or reports conducted within your CFLRP landscape that provide information on cost reduction, cost avoidance, and/or other cost related data as it relates to fuels treatment and fires? If so, please summarize or provide links here:

¹ Include base salaries, training, and resource costs borne by the unit(s) that sponsors the CFLRP project. If costs are directly applicable to the project landscape, describe full costs. If costs are borne at the unit level(s), describe what proportions of the costs apply to the project landscape. This may be as simple as Total Costs X (Landscape Acres/Unit Acres).

² Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape. Describe acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack. Describe acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape. Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.

No assessments directly related to wildfire suppression costs have been completed.

When a wildfire interacts with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary:

Not applicable in 2019.

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](#).

It was estimated that 67% of the timber harvested would be used for saw mill material and 33% of timber harvested would be used for commercial firewood.

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO funding):

Copy/paste the totals from TREAT spreadsheet provided for each project from USFS EMC Economics Team:

| FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained | Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct) | Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total) | Labor Income (Direct) | Labor Income (Total) |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Timber harvesting component | 7 | 9 | 311,660 | 447,195 |
| Forest and watershed restoration component | 0 | 0 | 2,417 | 3,305 |
| Mill processing component | 3 | 7 | 103,590 | 215,582 |
| Implementation and monitoring | 5 | 5 | 145,311 | 178,610 |
| Other Project Activities | 1 | 2 | 14,893 | 27,868 |
| TOTALS: | 16 | 23 | 577,872 | 872,560 |

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO and matching funding):

Copy/paste the totals from TREAT spreadsheet provided for each project from USFS EMC Economics Team:

| FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained | Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct) | Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total) | Labor Income (Direct) | Labor Income (Total) |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Timber harvesting component | 7 | 9 | 311,660 | 447,195 |
| Forest and watershed restoration component | 0 | 0 | 1,805 | 2,468 |
| Mill processing component | 3 | 7 | 103,590 | 215,582 |
| Implementation and monitoring | 8 | 9 | 300,489 | 369,348 |
| Other Project Activities | 1 | 2 | 14,040 | 26,656 |
| TOTALS: | 19 | 28* | 731,584 | 1,061,249 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total based on rounding decimals. | | | | |

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) |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| % Locally retained contracts | Most of the stewardship contracts and small timber sales contracts have been with local contractors over | |

| Indicator | Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges | Links to reports or other published materials (if available) |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>the past 10 years. This directly impacts the local community with jobs and forest products. The most recent large stewardship contract was awarded to a company from the Front Range of Colorado, which is outside of our local economic area.</p> | |
| <p>Relationship building Collaborative work</p> | <p>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. Field trips and citizen science activities offered to the public through academic involvement provided learning opportunities and garnered support for the project and US Forest Service. The collaborative process used on this CFLRP project has been a model for other large scale projects on the forest.</p> | <p>http://www.westerncolc.org/ https://cfri.colostate.edu/projects/up-cflrp/ https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/10/CFLRP_social_brief_final.pdf</p> |
| <p>Duration of jobs</p> | <p>Timber industry jobs associated with the project continue to last for several years. We have had active harvest associated with CFLRP since 2010 and expect that to continue for another 3-5 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</p> | <p>https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/10/CFLRP_economic_brief_final_1807.pdf</p> |

| Indicator | Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges | Links to reports or other published materials (if available) |
|---|--|--|
| | 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. | |
| Job training opportunities/per capita normalize | The Forestry Intern Program continued in 2019 with 4 students and a teacher/mentor. The crew operated for 7 weeks completing ecological monitoring overseen by the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute. The crew was also trained in safety and 1 st aid/cpr. | https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2019/10/FIP-Progress-Summary.pdf https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2019/10/FIP-Progress-Summary.pdf |

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process. You may simply reference your ecological indicator reports here if they adequately represent your multiparty monitoring process.** If further information is needed, please answer the questions below.

The bulk of our monitoring is completed by Colorado Forest Restoration Institute and the Forestry Intern Program with local high schools. The main challenge for our project will be to continue monitoring for the next five years without CFLN funding. We conducted a Fall 2019 monitoring jam session to prioritize future monitoring activities for the next five years and to create a budget. Please reference the 2019 ecological indicator report and document links below for details.

https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2017/10/2017_UP-CFLRP-MultiPartyMonitoringPlan.pdf
<https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2019/10/FIP-Progress-Summary.pdf>

6. FY 2019 Agency performance measure accomplishments:

| Performance Measure | Unit of measure | Total Units Accomplished | Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs) |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST | Acres | 1,170 | \$20,000 (seedlings & planting) Integrated with Rx fire and For-Veg-Imp |
| Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP | Acres | 858 | \$263,000 |
| Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC | Acre | 2,248 | \$35,000 |
| Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR | Acres | 6,650 | \$95,000 Integrated with For-Veg-Imp, Rd-Decom, FP-Fuels, S&W-RSRC-Imp, Invplt-Nxwd-Fed-Ac |

| Performance Measure | Unit of measure | Total Units Accomplished | Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD | Miles | 59 | \$25,000 |
| Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC | Acres | 580 | NA |
| Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD | CCF | 2,170 | \$263,000 |
| Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI | Acre | 19,171 | Integrated with Rx fire, Tmbr-Vol-Sld, Hbt-Enh-Terr and For-Veg-Imp |
| Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI | Acres | 2,109 | Integrated with Rx fire, Tmbr-Vol-Sld and For-Veg-Imp |
| Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished | Acres | 2,754 | \$206,550 (\$75/ac) |

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

7. **FY 2019 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report. **For projects finishing their tenth year**, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

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 24,171 acres of mechanical treatment and 34,369 acres of prescribed & managed fire. This is 89% and 62% of the stated goal.*
 - *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 Uncompahgre Partnership, Colorado Forest Restoration Institute, Colorado State Forest Service, Bird Conservancy of the Rockies, and Colorado Parks and Wildlife – Habitat Partnership Program. These contributions total \$159,624*
- b) *Fuels treatments in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), including 650 acres of power line treatments, in coordination with Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP).*
 - *Since 2010, approximately 12,228 acres of treatment has occurred in WUI. Of this amount, 2,323 acres were associated with power lines. We have completed 357% of our stated goal from 2010 for powerline treatments.*
 - *In 2018, approximately 2,109 acres were treated in WUI.*
- c) *Water quality, water yield, and stream habitat enhancement within key Colorado River watersheds.*
 - *Since 2010, approximately 885 miles of trails have been maintained or improved. Our stated goal in 2010 was 100 miles, therefore we have far exceeded our stated goal.*
 - *No road decommissioning occurred in 2019. The stated goal in 2010 was 130 miles. To date we have accomplished 125.3 miles which is 96% of our stated goal.*
 - *Road maintenance continues to be completed through County Road Agreements and Force Account.*

- Maintenance to reduce erosion and sedimentation to nearby streams was completed on 59 miles of trail.
- d) Weed treatments on over 6,800 acres and reseeded with native seed on 8,100 acres.
 - Since 2010, approximately 9,290 acres of noxious weed treatments have been completed. This is 137% of the stated goal. Approximately 2,248 acres of invasive weeds were treated in 2019.
 - Seeding was completed on 881 acres. To date our seeding accomplishment is far lower than our initial goal (35%) because seeding needs have turned out to be far lower than originally 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 2019 is provided in Section 5 of this report and our 2019 Ecological Indicator report.
- f) Outcomes that benefit threatened, sensitive and endangered species, including Gunnison sage-grouse, desert bighorn sheep, and Colorado River cutthroat trout.
 - Since 2010, 51,085 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 2019, approximately 6,650 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.
 - Planting of pine and Douglas-fir was implemented in openings from spruce-fir group selection harvest.
- h) Approximately 292,000 CCF of biomass will be created 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 2019.
- i) 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 1,143 direct, indirect and Force Account jobs.
 - In 2019, 28 full-time and part time jobs were created.
 - One Stewardship Project (Transfer) was awarded in 2019 through Good Neighbor Authority agreement with the Colorado State Forest Service. This project will treat spruce/fir, mixed-conifer/aspen, and ponderosa pine/Gambel oak stands.
 - Approximately 30 students and summer temporaries with Youth Services, Job Corps and local high schools worked on various projects on the Uncompahgre Plateau.
- j) Local youth will be involved in projects, providing work, job skill training, and educational opportunities.
 - YCC crews continued work to rehabilitate and seed pile burn scars and help plant trees.
 - Since 2010, 75 high school students and ten teachers have participated in summer high school internship programs at Montrose, Delta and Norwood High Schools.
- k) 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 field trip and BBQ with stakeholders. Approximately 40 individuals participated in the summer field trip.
 - 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.
<http://www.westerncolc.org/projects/#/cflrp/>

Reference the table on page 11 which provides a summary of accomplishments from 2010 through 2019. The numbers in the table will not match gPAS figures because many of the treatments are documented under more than one vegetation type. This table is important to our local collaborative group and helps to track our success as compared to our 10 year project goals.

8. The WO (EDW) will use spatial data provided in the databases of record to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification. This information will be [posted here](#) on the internal SharePoint site for verification *after the databases of record close October 31.*

| Fiscal Year | Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category) |
|---|--|
| FY 2019 | 27,808 acres |
| Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2019) | 95,230 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?

Not applicable.

9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2019 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? ***For projects finishing their tenth year,*** if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well. (Please limit answer to two pages).

We did not change anything in 2019 that was previously outlined in our proposal. We did face challenges to our harvest contractors in the fall of 2018 when the local mill stopped accepting timber for several months. The mill began to accept timber deliveries again in the summer of 2019. The fall and winter harvest time was lost to our stewardship harvest contractors, which has put them behind schedule. Additionally, the winter of 2019 brought deep snow and delayed the start of operations into mid-summer of 2019 when harvest sites were operable.

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

| Treatment Tracking by Type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | 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 | 8,100 | 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 Accomplishments | 1,089 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171 | 0 | 32.5 | 1,381 | 1,893 | 10 | 401 | 457 | 6,100 | 117 | 0 |
| FY 11 Accomplishments | 1,681 | 3,158 | 0 | 445 | 490 | 800 | 285 | 320 | 4 | 2,874 | 4,052 | 268 | 475 | 1,655 | 12,777 | 472 | 1 |
| FY12 Accomplishment | 487 | 511 | 322 | 494 | 0 | 86 | 141 | 50 | 30 | 1,494 | 0 | 48 | 201 | 222 | 5,115 | 482 | 2 |
| FY13 Accomplishments | 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 Accomplishments | 668 | 554 | 749 | 554 | 1,371 | 66 | 1,063 | 0 | 13 | 3,012 | 1,071 | 84 | 0 | 745 | 5,028 | 133 | 0 |
| FY15 Accomplishments | 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 Accomplishments | 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 Accomplishments | 542 | 319 | 262 | 828 | 1,650 | 886 | 367 | 0 | 7.4 | 1,932 | 869 | 5 | 275 | 941 | 2,304 | 218 | 18 |
| FY 18 Accomplishments | 701 | 4,202 | 1,266 | 42 | 4,202 | 2,058 | 90 | 0 | 2.4 | 1,673 | 3,683 | 142 | 380 | 1,577 | 8,549 | 38 | 0 |
| FY 19 Accomplishments | 5,202 | 6,157 | 2,673 | 1,900 | 6,157 | 4,519 | 1,763 | 0 | 0 | 1,560 | 20,097 | 59 | 881 | 2,248 | 2,170 | 433 | 0 |
| Treatment Total and Percent(%) | 11,491 (104) | 25,927 (173) | 6,747 (375) | 7,732 (309) | 24,627 (352) | 15,171 (138) | 4,875 (122) | 370 (116) | 125.3 (96) | 24,171 (89) | 34,369 (62) | 885 (885) | 2,853 (35) | 9,290 (137) | 90,918 (92) | 2,323 (357) | 36 (120) |

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.

No changes.

13. **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.

<https://cfri.colostate.edu/publications/>

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD668845>

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD665361>

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD642811>

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD640313>

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD625362>

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD658431>

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD600647>

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