Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program Proposal
Alma Taylor Vegetation Management Project
Proposed Treatment

1. Proposed Treatment

A. Project Description:

The Alma Taylor Vegetation Management Project is a multi-year project designed to promote aspen regeneration, promote age-class diversity, and manage lodgepole pine density within the 11,431 acre area of the Alma Taylor Plateau. This area is presently targeted by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Forest Service biologists to restore critical mule deer and moose habitat; a decline in habitat has been attributed to the significant loss of aspen stands, the lack of aspen regeneration caused by conifer encroachment, and lodgepole pine densities. The treatments are necessary to restore this area to historic aspen dominated landscapes and to encourage structural diversity in lodgepole pine communities. These treatments will also improve northern goshawk foraging and nesting habitat.

The project will be carried out through a combination of vegetation treatment methods, including prescribed fire and mechanical treatments. These treatments will occur over multiple years.

B. Project Objectives:

- Improve summer range habitat for mule deer.
- Improve the quality of moose winter range.
- Improve northern goshawk foraging and nesting habitat.
- Reduce conifer encroachment into aspen communities.
- Establish a mosaic of wildlife openings to improve forage production.
- Promote aspen regeneration.
- Promote the development of large trees.
- Reduce the risk of large scale, high intensity, stand replacing wildfires.
- Protect downstream municipal watershed values.
- Reduce overall fuel loading in the project area to promote firefighter and public safety.

C. Background of the Project

The Alma Taylor area has a history of watershed and wildlife emphasis. The *Vernal Ranger District Land Use Plan* of the mid 1970s (pp. 96-97) noted the need to maintain a stable watershed and manage key winter range and elk calving areas. Portions of the Alma Taylor Plateau were noted as having suppressed stands of lodgepole pine, with 85% of the plateau area containing pole size or smaller lodgepole and lacking in understory vegetation due to the dense characteristic of the stands (pp. 105-106).

In 1986, the Alma Taylor Plateau Project was approved, allowing for a cooperative project between the Forest Service and the Utah Department of Wildlife Recourses (UDWR) to manage the plateau for improved big game habitat. A combination of

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burning and timber harvest to treat stagnated lodgepole pine was identified as a means to increase wildlife forage (*Alma Taylor Plateau Project Environmental Assessment*, approved 8/21/86). Additional information is given in Section 3 (Collaboration) of this document.

In January 2005, a vegetation analysis of existing conditions of aspen and lodgepole pine communities was completed for the Alma Taylor Plateau (Underhill, 2005). The analysis included vegetation structure, fire history, and past silvicultural treatments. An interdisciplinary team approach was used in completing the analysis and included expertise from silviculture, wildlife, fire, and ecology specialists. The analysis recommended mechanical and prescribed fire treatments to promote aspen regeneration. The analysis identified stands at risk for aspen loss due to encroachment, lack of disturbance, and lack of variety in age class. Aspen in the watershed acts as a fuel break, decreasing wildfire intensity and helping to reduce the effects of wildfire damage to the Ashley Creek municipal watershed.

A Decision Memo for the project was signed by Michael T. Elson, Acting District Ranger on December 20, 2006.

D. Planned Treatments

The Alma Taylor Vegetation Management Project consists of several different mechanical treatments and prescribed burning. Approximately 3,466 acres will be treated, including up to 1,089 acres that may be prescribe burned following a mechanical treatment. Table 1 summarizes the acres, projected harvest volume, and cost of each treatment.

E. Implementation Schedule

Implementation will occur over several years. Mechanical treatments designed to prepare treatment areas for prescribed burning will dominated during the early years of implementation; prescribed burning will dominate in the later years of implementation. Figure 1 spatially illustrates the tentative treatment schedule. Table 2 provides additional information on the tentative implementation schedule for the project.

Implementation will be completed on approximately 269 acres in FY 2010. The estimated cost of completing this work is $65,910. Additional details are provided in Table 3.

F. Monitoring

Monitoring will include regeneration surveys after harvesting (third and fifth year exams) and, as part of the Forest's weed management program, noxious weed control (initial

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control and follow-up maintenance). A burn plan will be completed prior to any prescribed fire activity conducted in the project area; one component of the burn plan will include a monitoring plan to determine the effectiveness of the fuels treatments. Also, photo points will be established throughout the project area to compare pre-treatment conditions to post-treatment conditions over time.

Table 1 - Summary of Treatments

Treatment	Acres	Total Harvest Volume (CCF)	Total Cost
Commercial Thin Total	265	4079.34	$153,464.77
Fuelbreak Total	810	3384.95	$388,341.66
Group Selection Total	1081	6852.31	$257,783.90
Optional Burn Area Total	290	0.00	$36,250.00
Partial Cut Total	231	1155.00	$43,451.10
Prescribe Burn Total	1794	0.00	$194,130.00
Shelterwood Total	84	1071.00	$40,291.02
Total	4555	16542.60	$1,113,712.45

Table 2 - Implementation Schedule

Planned Implementation	Acres	Total Harvest Volume (CCF)	Total Cost
2008 Total	111	1769.34	$66,562.57
2009 Total	631	1153.85	$304,407.68
2010 Total	269	1752.00	$65,910.24
2011 Total	1086	3791.77	$175,276.39
2012 Total	390	4547.49	$171,076.57
2013 Total	843	3528.15	$177,354.00
2014 Total	1225	0.00	$153,125.00
Total	4555	16542.60	$1,113,712.45

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Figure 1 - Project Area Showing Treatment Schedule

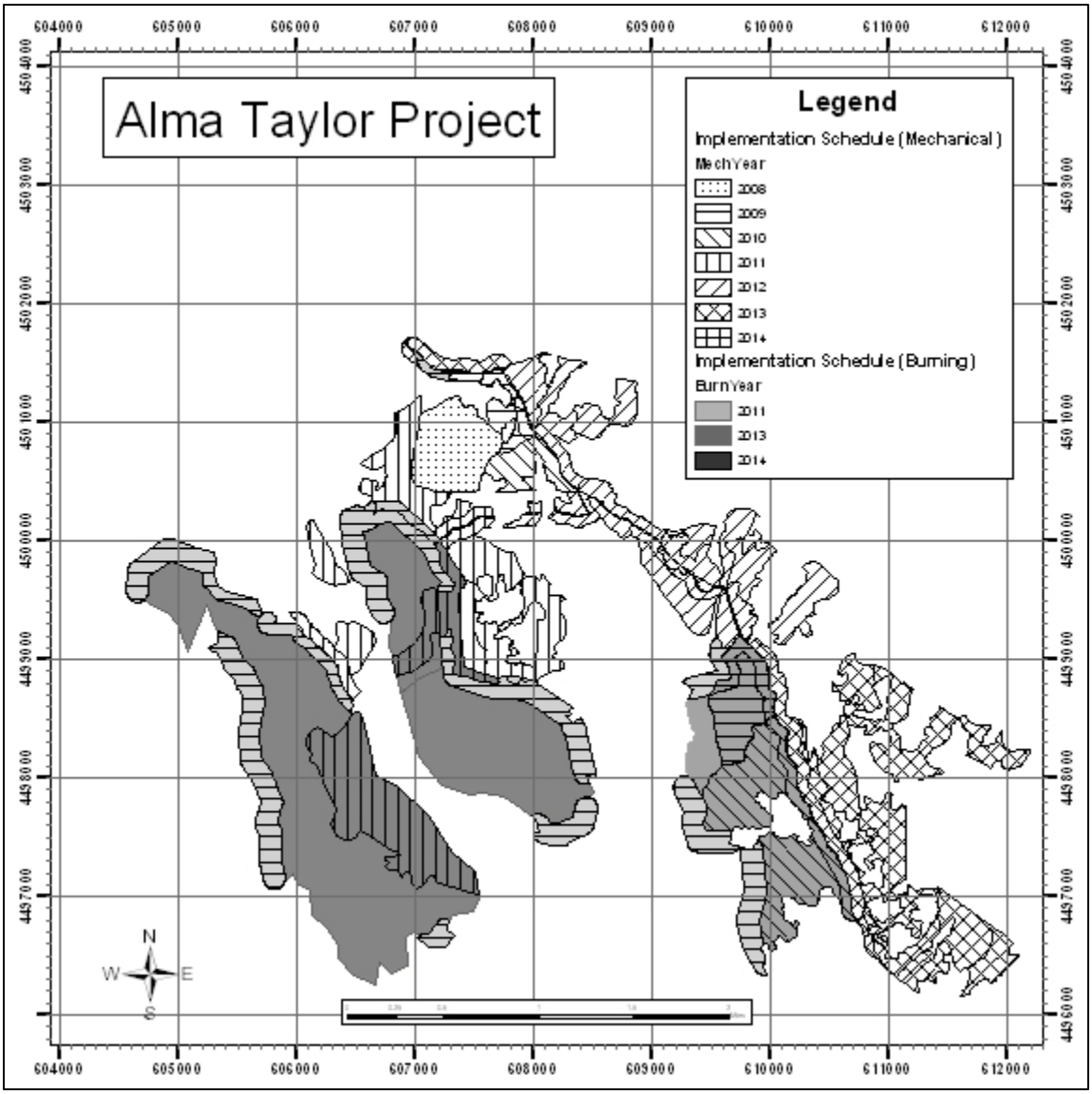

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Table 3 - FY 2010 Implementation Details

Treatment	Implementation Method	Planned Implementation	Acres	Total Harvest Volume (CCF)	Total Cost
Fuelbreak	Timber Sale	2010	15	195.00	$7,335.90
Fuelbreak	Timber Sale	2010	19	161.45	$6,073.75
Fuelbreak	Timber Sale	2010	18	247.00	$9,292.14
Fuelbreak Total			52	603.45	$22,701.79
Group Selection	Timber Sale	2010	97	511.55	$19,244.51
Group Selection	Timber Sale	2010	91	492.00	$18,509.04
Group Selection	Timber Sale	2010	29	145.00	$5,454.90
Group Selection Total			217	1148.55	$43,208.45
	Timber Sale Total		**269**	**1752.00**	**$65,910.24**
		2010 Total	**269**	**1752.00**	**$65,910.24**

REFERENCE

Underhill, Jeff. 2005. *Development of a Vegetation Management Project Proposal on the Alma Taylor Plateau.* Vernal, UT: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ashley National Forest.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program Proposal
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Ecological Context

2. Ecological Context

The purpose of this project is to insure continued aspen regeneration and structural diversity in lodgepole pine to benefit mule deer populations, restore critical moose winter range, and also to improve northern goshawk foraging, nesting habitat.

Currently there is a decline of aspen in the proposed project area; this decline is estimated at 24.6% (Underhill, 2005). This estimated loss of aspen is considered a conservative estimate. An earlier study (O'Brien and Tymcio, 1997) estimated a 69% decline of aspen on the Ashley National Forest from the historic aspen dominated area of 322,532 to 101,358 acres. The age of the Alma Taylor aspen communities are also a concern, aspen clones that regenerated pursuant to the last major disturbance of the 1900-1910 fires may be reaching high risk levels in all community types. The seral community is rapidly approaching a condition where both factors, the age of the clones and conifer encroachment, are threatening the persistence of this community. These communities may be lost permanently from the landscape once the disturbance / suckering reproduction cycle is disrupted beyond the community's ability to repopulate an area. As conifer encroachment becomes more prominent, the ability of these stands to produce an adequate density of suckers becomes more limited. Once disturbance cycles exceed the frequency for the Alma Taylor plateau of 50 to 150 years, the ability of these aspen communities to persist is doubtful. There is a need to promote the suckering (restoration) of aspen in seral and climax stands. Table 4 provides a summary of vegetative cover types.

Currently UDWR and Forest Service biologists are concerned about loss of summer range habitat for the south slope mule deer herd unit which encompasses Alma Taylor Plateau area. Mule deer populations on this unit are below the herd objective. Conifer encroachment on the Alma Taylor Plateau has caused a decrease in grasses, forbs and browse critical for mule deer. Stagnant "dog-hair" stands on the Alma Taylor Plateau restrict the movement of ungulates and decrease the habitat for small mammals. Likewise the loss of aspen suckering, re-sprouting in the project area is reducing the critical winter range habitat for moose.

There is a need to re-establish a mosaic of wildlife opening of across the landscape, increase aspen sprouting, encourage more grasses/forbs in the forest understory and meadow openings, and increase the vigor of stagnant stands of dense lodgepole pine. These desired conditions would directly benefit mule deer and moose as mentioned, but would also provide important benefits to Northern Goshawk forage and nesting habitat, improve snowshoe hare and other small mammal habitat.

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Ecological Context

Table 4 - Summary of Vegetative Cover

VEGETATION TYPE ASSOCIATION		
ASSOCIATION	**ACRES**	**%**
Artemisia tridentata (ARTRP)	84.2	0.70%
Artemisia tridentata/Stipa comata (ARTRP/STCO)	661.5	5.80%
MIXED CONIFEROUS FOREST	249.5	2.20%
Pinus contorta/Carex rossii (PICO/CARO)	7980.8	69.80%
Populus tremuloides/Juniperus communis/Carex geyeri (POTR/JUCO/CAGE)	712.6	6.20%
Populus tremuloides/Symphoricarpos oreophilus/ Carex geyeri (POTR/SYOR/CAGE)	451.4	3.90%
Populus tremuloides-Pinus contorta/Juniperus communis (POTR-PICO/JUCO)	1099.9	9.60%
WET OR MOIST UNDERSTORY - Calamagrostis canadensis (CALE),Caltha leptosepala (CACA)	191.4	1.70%
	11431.4	100.00%

In those areas where the trees are in the immature growth stages, a reduction in tree density is needed to enable tree release and development into more vigorous stands that will be less susceptible to insect and disease problems. Increased diameter and height growth are also important for a variety of functional needs, such as habitat of goshawk and other older growth dependent species, if present in the area. Large diameter trees in general provide a more pleasing aesthetic and recreational condition, especially when most of the surrounding stands are smaller diameter and dense, resulting in poor visibility and accessibility.

Additionally there is a need for reducing the overall fuel loading in the project area to better assist fire suppression efforts and increase the margin of safety to fire fighters and the public. By helping break up the fuel loadings and creating structural diversity in dense lodgepole stands, the risk of large high intensity fire and stand replacement is reduced. In avoiding this outcome, down stream municipal watershed values are better protected. Fuel breaks are needed to assist in containing prescribed fire within planned burn blocks. They also provide control lines for future possible wildland fires.

REFERENCES

O'Brien, R. A. and Tymcio, R. P. 1997. *Forest resources of the Ashley National Forest.* Ogden, UT: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station.

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Underhill, Jeff. 2005. *Development of a Vegetation Management Project Proposal on the Alma Taylor Plateau.* Vernal, UT: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ashley National Forest.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program Proposal
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Collaboration

3. Collaboration

There has been a history of collaboration between the Forest Service and UDWR to manage the Alma Taylor Plateau to improve big game habitat. This collaboration goes back to 1986 when the Forest Service and the UDWR participated in a the Alma Taylor Plateau Project, using mechanical treatments and burning to replace stagnated stands of lodgepole to improve forage/cover ratio, increase vegetative diversity for wildlife habitat. For Phase 1 (1987-1988) of this earlier project 597 acres of stagnated lodgepole pine stands were pushed over with a bulldozer and burned. For Phase II (1989-1996) of the project 298 acres were clearcut.

More recently, the Utah Partners for Conservation Development (UPCD) have participated in the Alma Taylor Vegetation Management Project by providing funding for implementation. They provided $65,950 in FY 2009 to cover half of the anticipated cost of fuelbreak construction on 302 acres.

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Wildfire

4. Wildfire

The lodgepole pine cover type on Alma Taylor Plateau is consistent with the Fire Group 8 classification (Bradley et al., 1992). Lodgepole pine is a persistent seral or a climax species in this area. Lodgepole is maintained by a cycle of fires and reproduction from serotinous cone seed crops. Density related mortality or mountain pine beetle infestations have caused a buildup of ground fuels in some locations. The lodgepole pine cover type on the Alma Taylor Plateau can be classified as Fire Regime 4.

The aspen cover type on Alma Taylor Plateau is consistent with the Fire Group 7 classification (Bradley et al., 1992). Aspen is a seral species in most of the project area. The exclusion of wildfire in these areas has led to various degrees of conifer encroachment. The aspen cover type in the project is classified as Fire Regime 4, and Fire Regime 3 in some areas. Fire return intervals of 50 to 150 years are considered appropriate for maintaining aspen in this area. Longer return intervals will favor lodgepole pine and other conifers. This project includes mechanically removing encroaching conifers and/or burning areas of encroaching conifer to maintain seral aspen. Maintaining seral aspen stands in the project area will promote vegetative diversity in the area as well as lowering the threat of large scale, high intensity wildfires on the Alma Taylor Plateau; this will encourage effective future wildfire suppression efforts, reduce suppression cost, and promote fire fighter safety.

Many of the treatment areas in the project were identified as or approaching Condition Class 2. Condition Class 2 situations develop as one or more fire return intervals are missed, primarily due to well-intentioned suppression efforts, while under-story vegetation continues to grow, becoming denser. If this accumulating vegetation is not treated, fires begin to burn more intense - making them more difficult to suppress, and with more severe effects. The impact of fires to biodiversity, soil productivity and water quality become more pronounced.

REFERENCE

Bradley, A. F., N. V. Noste, and W.C. Fischer. 1992. *Fire Ecology of Forest and Woodlands in Utah*. USDA Forest Service, General Technical Report INT -287, pp 79-89.

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Utilization

5. Utilization

The estimated volume expected to be harvested in the Alma Taylor Vegetation Management Project is 16,543 CCF. Most of this volume consists of small, low-value lodgepole pine. There is a small amount of sawtimber size material, but the majority of the volume expected from this project is product other than logs (POL). There is a limited, but stable local market for this material. It is used primarily for post, poles for fencing, and other specialty products. Table 5 summarizes the acres, volume, and value of material to be harvested by year.

Table 5 - Tentative Harvest Schedule

Planned Implementation	Acres	Total Harvest Volume (CCF)	Value of Harvest Volume
2008 Total	111	1769.34	$7,077.36
2009 Total	129	1153.85	$4,615.40
2010 Total	269	1752.00	$7,008.00
2011 Total	584	3791.77	$15,167.08
2012 Total	390	4547.49	$18,189.96
2013 Total	486	3528.15	$14,112.60
Total	1969	16542.60	$66,170.40

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Investments

6. Investments

There has already been a significant federal investment in the Alma Taylor Vegetation Management Project already. The total federal investment for FY 2008 and FY2009 was over $300,000. There has also been a partnership investment (UPCD) of $67,950. Table 6 summarizes project implementation cost to date.

Table 6 -Current Investments

Current Investments	FY 2008	FY 2009	Total
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	$56,578	$229,947	$286,525
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	$9,984	$6,511	$16,496
3. Partnership Funds	$0	$67,950	$67,950
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	$0	$0	$0
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	$7,077	$4,615	$11,693
6. Other (specify)	$0	$0	$0
FY 20XX Total	$73,640	$309,023	$382,663
FY 20XX CFLRP request	$0	$0	$0
Total	$73,640	$309,023	$382,663

The anticipated additional investment required to fully implement the projected is expected to be over $740,000. This investment includes appropriated funds, partnership funds, and the proposed CLFRP or similar restoration funds. Table 7 summarizes the anticipated investment required for project completion.

Table 7 - Anticipated Investments

Anticipated Investments	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	$28,012	$60,625	$74,840	$56,410	$0	$219,886
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	$4,943	$10,698	$10,698	$9,955	$0	$36,295
3. Partnership Funds	$0	$16,315	$0	$22,313	$76,563	$115,190
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	$7,008	$15,167	$18,190	$14,113	$0	$54,478
6. Other (specify)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
FY 20XX Total	$39,963	$102,805	$103,728	$102,790	$76,563	$425,849
FY 20XX CFLRP request	$32,955	$87,638	$85,538	$88,677	$76,563	$371,371
Total	$72,918	$190,443	$189,267	$191,467	$153,125	$797,220

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Investments

The restoration capacity will be increase with CLFRP funds; the funds will allow the project to be implemented sooner than could be done without these funds. Restoration unit cost should decrease via economies of scale. Qualitatively, employment opportunities will increase; quantitative increases are difficult to predict, and are dependent to some extent on the strength of the local wood products market. Most employment opportunities are anticipated to be local based on the historic utilization of the small, low-value wood products associated with the project.

Increased employment opportunities for youth groups are a real possibility. Youth Conservation Corp members have been used in the past to perform some project preparation work. This practice could continue, as well as increasing the number of Forest Service seasonal employees to complete the project in a more timely approach.

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Funding Plan

7. Funding Estimate

A. Fiscal Year 2010

The funding need for Fiscal Year 2010 is $65,910. This funding will be used to implement timber sales on 269 acres, with an anticipated volume of 1,752 CCF and an estimated value of $7,008. Additional funding information for Fiscal Year 2010 is given in Table 8.

Table 8- Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2010

Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2010	
Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2010 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2010 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2010 Funding for Implementation	$58,429.43
FY 2010 Funding for Monitoring	$7,480.81
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	$28,011.85
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	$4,943.27
3. Partnership Funds	$0.00
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	$0.00
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	$7,008.00
6. Other (specify)	$0.00
FY 2010 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	$39,963.12
FY 2010 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	$32,955.12
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2010 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2010 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	$0.00
USDI (other) Funds	$0.00
Other Public Funding	$0.00
Private Funding	$0.00

B. Fiscal Year 2011

The funding need for Fiscal Year 2011 is $175,276. This funding will be used to implement timber sales on 584 acres, with an anticipated volume of 3,792 CCF and an

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estimated value of $15,167. The funds will also be used to prescribe burn 502 acres. Additional funding information for Fiscal Year 2011 is given in Table 9.

Table 9 - Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2011

Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2011	
Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2011 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2011 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2011 Funding for Implementation	$159,086.02
FY 2011 Funding for Monitoring	$16,190.36
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	$60,624.71
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	$10,698.48
3. Partnership Funds*	$16,315.00
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	$0.00
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	$15,167.08
6. Other (specify)	$0.00
FY 2011 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	$102,805.27
FY 2011 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	$87,638.19
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2011 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2011 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	$0.00
USDI (other) Funds	$0.00
Other Public Funding	$0.00
Private Funding	$0.00

* Anticipated Utah Partners For Conservation Development funding (50% of cost of fuels treatment base on 2009 Funding).

C. Fiscal Year 2012

The funding need for Fiscal Year 2012 is $171,077. This funding will be used to implement timber sales on 390 acres, with an anticipated volume of 4,547 CCF and an estimated value of $18,190. Additional funding information for Fiscal Year 2012 is given in Table 10.

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Table 10 - Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2012

Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2012	
Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2012 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2012 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2012 Funding for Implementation	$151,659.38
FY 2012 Funding for Monitoring	$19,417.19
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	$74,839.81
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	$10,698.48
3. Partnership Funds	$0.00
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	$0.00
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	$18,189.96
6. Other (specify)	$0.00
FY 2012 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	$103,728.25
FY 2012 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	$85,538.29
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2012 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2012 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	$0.00
USDI (other) Funds	$0.00
Other Public Funding	$0.00
Private Funding	$0.00

D. Fiscal Year 2013

The funding need for Fiscal Year 2013 is $177,354. This funding will be used to implement timber sales on 486 acres, with an anticipated volume of 3,528 CCF and an estimated value of $14,113. The funds will also be used to prescribe burn 357 acres. Additional funding information for Fiscal Year 2011 is given in Table 11.

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Table 11 - Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2013

Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2013	
Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2013 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2013 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2013 Funding for Implementation	$162,289.26
FY 2013 Funding for Monitoring	$15,064.74
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	$56,409.83
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	$9,954.68
3. Partnership Funds*	$22,312.50
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	$0.00
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	$14,112.60
6. Other (specify)	$0.00
FY 2013 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	$102,789.60
FY 2013 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	$88,677.00
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2013 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2013 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	$0.00
USDI (other) Funds	$0.00
Other Public Funding	$0.00
Private Funding	$0.00

* Anticipated Utah Partners For Conservation Development funding (50% of cost of fuels treatment base on 2009 Funding).

E. Fiscal Year 2014

The funding need for Fiscal Year 2014 is $153,124. This funding will be used to prescribe burn up to 1,225 acres. Additional funding information for Fiscal Year 2011 is given in Table 12.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program Proposal
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Table 12 – Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2013

Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2014	
Funds to be used on NFS lands for ecological restoration treatments and monitoring that would be available in FY 2014 to match funding from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund	
Fiscal Year 2014 Funding Type	Dollars/Value Planned
FY 2014 Funding for Implementation	$135,745.31
FY 2014 Funding for Monitoring	$17,379.69
1. USFS Appropriated Funds	$0.00
2. USFS Permanent & Trust Funds	$0.00
3. Partnership Funds*	$76,562.50
4. Partnership In-Kind Services Value	$0.00
5. Estimated Forest Product Value	$0.00
6. Other (specify)	$0.00
FY 2014 Total (total of 1-6 above for matching CFLRP request)	$76,562.50
FY 2014 CFLRP request (must be equal to or less than above total)	$76,562.50
Funding off NFS lands associated with proposal in FY 2014 (does not count toward funding match from the Collaborative Forested Landscape Restoration Fund)	
Fiscal Year 2014 Funding Type	Dollars Planned
USDI BLM Funds	$0.00
USDI (other) Funds	$0.00
Other Public Funding	$0.00
Private Funding	$0.00

* Anticipated Utah Partners For Conservation Development funding (50% of cost of fuels treatment base on 2009 Funding).

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Funding Plan

8. Funding Plan

Forest Service funding for implementation of this project to date includes funds from the NFTM, SSSS, and WFHF budget line items. Fiscal year 2010 funding includes NFTM and SSSS funds; CFLRP funds would be used to augment these funds in the current fiscal year. CFLRP funds allocated in fiscal 2010 and fiscal year 2011 would be used on ecological restoration treatments in the same year CFLRP funds are transferred.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program Proposal
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Landscape Strategy

12.Landscape Strategy

In the spring of 2005 the Forest completed a Rapid Assessment to identify priority watersheds where future integrated restoration treatments requiring staffing and funding could be emphasized. The Dry Fork and Upper Ashley Creek sub-watersheds were identified as one of the top three areas on the Forest requiring integrated restoration treatments. These sub-watersheds total 37,538 acres, including 24,670 acres on the Forest. The Alma Taylor Plateau is included in these sub-watersheds.

Desired conditions identified in the Rapid Assessment for the Dry Fork and Upper Ashley Creek sub-watersheds included no net loss of the aspen vegetation component and an increase in wildlife forage habitat. Additionally it was noted fuels treatments on the plateau would assist in helping protect the Dry Fork Municipal Watershed.