

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG) Cornerstone (CFLR015)

National Forest(s): Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forest

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY12 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds (\$) Expended in Fiscal Year 2012
CFLR Funds Expended ¹	Eldorado NF – \$116,162 Stanislaus NF – \$542,211 Total –\$658,373
Carryover funds expended (HPRP funds or Carryover to supplement CFLR/CFLN) ² (please include a new row for each BLI)	
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ³	Eldorado NF
<p>CFLR 40% Match 60%</p> <p>26% FS Match 12% Agreements 4% Partner In Kind 17% Service Work</p>	NFTM 27,652
	NFVW 60,931
	NFWF 35,661
	RTRT 44,704
	WFHF 7,840
	Subtotal 176,788
	Stanislaus NF
	CMLG 11,183
	CMRD 12,656
	NFXN 7,825
	NFTM 27,813
	NFVW 25,121
	NFWF 6,736
	WFHF 164,882
	Subtotal 256,216
	Total 433,004

¹ This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.

² This value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year minus the below matching funds.

³ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year minus the above carryover/HPRP funds.

Fund Source	Total Funds (\$) Expended in Fiscal Year 2012
Funds contributed through agreements ⁴	Coca Cola - \$196,000
Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁵	ACCG - \$67,743
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁶	\$283,271

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2012 (one page maximum)

During the FY 2012, approximately **\$1,036,755** was leveraged for the Cornerstone project area by the Amador Calaveras Consensus Group from in-kind services, restoration treatments, and capacity building that helped the project achieve objectives:

Amount	Entity	Investment	Date	Land Location
\$106,073	ACCG Members	In-kind services	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Cornerstone Project Area
\$56,000	Amador Safe Fire Council	Firewood splitting and delivery (200 cords)	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Federal and Private
\$120,000	Amador Safe Fire Council	Community roadside chipper	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Private
\$150,000	Amador Safe Fire Council	Low income senior defensible space (150 acres)	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Private
\$35,000	Amador Safe Fire Council	Pioneer, Volcano, and Pine Grove Conservation and Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CCWPPs)	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Private and BLM
\$9,700	Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions	Biomass removal on BLM lands (Big Lilly Gap)	May 2012	BLM
\$70,560	Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions	Crew field training for treatment implementation	Aug 2012	N/A
\$9,500	Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions	Collect and deliver firewood to needy households in Calaveras County.	Jan 2012	N/A
\$147,500	Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions	Capacity Building: horizontal grinder	Nov 2011	N/A
\$19,500	Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions	Capacity Building: Vehicles to transport crews to the field	Jan 2012	N/A
\$121,608	Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions	Capacity Building: Engineering and developing a biomass product yard	Dec 2011 – July 2012	N/A
\$80,724	Natural Resources Conservation Service	195 acres of thinning, masticating, pruning and/or planting	Apr 2012	Private
\$33,614	Natural Resources Conservation Service	57 acres of brush thinning	Apr 2012	Private
\$76,976	Natural Resources Conservation Service	201 acres of thinning, masticating, and/or planting	Apr 2012	Private

⁴ Document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). List partner organizations involved in the agreement.

⁵ Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions. See "Annual Report instructions" for instructions on how to document in-kind contributions.

⁶ This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

Approved by: /s/ Michael Valdes (for)

KATHRYN D. HARDY

Forest Supervisor

Eldorado National Forest

Christine M. Welch

Approved by : _____

For: **SUSAN SKALSKI**

Forest Supervisor

Stanislaus National Forest

Date: November 14, 2012

2. Discuss how the CFLR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan⁷, dated December 2006. Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The *Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan* focuses on building collaborative relationships with local, State/Regional, Tribal and national levels. The Cornerstone project area had 29 wildland fires (1,178 acres) in FY 2012, of which, only the Ramsey fire and the Little fire exceeded initial attack response. The Forest Service is working with ACCG, of which the Fire Safe Councils are active participants, to provide a foundation to meet performance measures in the future. For example, the Eldorado National Forest, Amador Ranger District is actively working with the Amador Fire Safe Council helping to create the High Country CWPPs, which will strategically link Forest Service projects with our partners' projects. Fuel treatments conducted in FY 2012 within the project area may have had an impact on potential wildfires within the WUI.

Goal 1 of the Implementation Plan is to improve fire prevention and suppression, and the implementation outcomes are the elimination of loss of life and firefighter injuries, and reduction of wildfire damage to communities and the environment.

Fire prevention and education play a major role in mitigating human caused fire events. The Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forest make daily contacts with the public and inform them of fire restrictions and campfire policies. One large fire occurred in the Cornerstone project area on the Stanislaus National Forest, Calaveras Ranger District. The Ramsey fire, a human caused fire, occurred in August 2012. There was little damage to Ganns Meadow and surrounding community with no loss of life or property.

Goal 2 of the Implementation Plan is to reduce hazardous fuels, and the implementation outcome is the reduction of wildfire risk to communities and the environment.

A total of 678 acres of hazardous fuels were treated within the project area during FY 2012: 558 acres of which were within the WUI and the remaining 121 acres outside the WUI. Hazardous fuels have been greatly reduced in the Cornerstone project area adjacent to communities at risk. For example, Northwoods, San Domingo Canyon, Lake Alpine, Bloods Ridge, and Bear Valley all have fuel breaks that have been maintained in FY 2012. The East/West Arnold Shred project was initiated in FY 2012 and will continue into FY 2013 and is an existing fuel break maintenance project which would help protect the communities of Love Creek, Avery and Arnold in case of a Wildland fire.

Goal 3, Part A, of the Implementation Plan is the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems, and the implementation outcome is the restoration and maintenance of these ecosystems, using appropriate tools, in a manner that will provide sustainable environmental, social, and economic benefits.

In FY 2012, 678 acres were moved toward desired conditions through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*. Implementation of fuel break maintenance and construction in FY 2012 has had an impact upon the environment, social and local economies within the Cornerstone Project area. East/West Arnold Shred and Lake Alpine fuel breaks are good examples of these by reducing fuel loading and providing jobs to the local economy.

Goal 3, Part B, of the Implementation Plan is the restoration and post-fire recovery of fire-adapted ecosystems and the implementation outcome is the recovery of lands damaged by wildfire to desired conditions.

The Ramsey fire burned 1,200 acres of Federal lands within the Cornerstone area. Post-fire suppression damages were assessed by the Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) team and repaired to post wildfire desired conditions.

⁷ The 10-year Comprehensive Strategy was developed in response to the Conference Report for the Fiscal Year 2001, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-291).

Goal 4 of the Implementation Plan is the promotion of community assistance, and the implementation outcome is the increased capacity to prevent losses from Wildland fire and realize economic benefits resulting from treatments and services.

In addition to the acres of hazardous fuels within the WUI reduced on Forest Service lands, development of fuels projects and future contracts are ongoing. Agreements and contracts were utilized in FY 2012 for fuel reduction projects. East/West Arnold Shred project contract began and Lake Alpine thinning, chipping and hand piling were completed. Both projects with Cornerstone were awarded to local contractors.

3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool?

Funding for the first year of the Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone CFLR project was announced in February 2012. As such, the Cornerstone collaborative spent the remaining part of FY 2012 gearing up for implementing Cornerstone projects and planning out-year projects. The Bailey Plantation Health Improvement project and East/West Arnold Shred project (Stanislaus National Forest, Calaveras Ranger District) were awarded near the end of the fiscal year. Work is expected to be completed during FY 2013. CFLR dollars were also used to hire a timber marking crew (Eldorado National Forest, Amador Ranger District) to facilitate commercial forest products in FY 2013 and beyond. The intent is to retain a long-term marking crew that becomes experienced in community supported marking guidelines, thereby reducing costs and strengthening community relations.

FY 2012 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY12 CFLR/CFLN/HPRP/Carryover funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁸
Commercial Forest Product Activities	-	-	\$0	\$0
Other Project Activities	5.7	8.1	\$238,008	\$334,108
TOTALS:	5.7	8.1	\$238,008	\$334,108

FY 2012 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY12 CFLR/CFLN/HPRP/Carryover and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁹
Commercial Forest Product Activities	13.0	25.4	\$711,480	\$1,235,094
Other Project Activities	18.1	21.9	\$532,973	\$677,661
TOTALS:	31.1	47.2	\$1,244,453	\$1,912,755

⁸ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

⁹ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits (Please limit answer to two pages).

In addition to the ecological and fuels management accomplishments summarized in question 2 and 6, the employment benefits outlined in the question 3 (31.1 direct and full-time jobs and 47.2 total part and full-time jobs) constitute the considerable community benefits. The Amador Ranger District used the FY 2012 CFLR funding to hire a seasonal timber marking crew, with emphasis in employing individuals from the local area. The Amador Ranger District was able to hire four local individuals: two from Amador County, one from Calaveras County, and one from Placer County. In addition, the Calaveras Ranger District hired five individuals to conduct wildlife, botany, and cultural resource surveys.

In addition, the Cornerstone collaborative identified the following community benefits from FY 2012:

- Restored hope to economically disadvantaged rural communities suffering from lack of forest investment.
- Provided jobs and work to local residents in economically disadvantaged rural communities.
- Put Native Americans to work restoring traditional cultural sites.
- Increased collaboration and improved communication among federal, state and local governments, community groups, nonprofits and businesses.
- Increased public awareness of restoration efforts in national forests and other lands in the Cornerstone all-lands planning area.
- Leveraged investment from other federal, state, and private sources.
- Involved diverse community members in project planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- Attracted regional attention as a model for community forest collaboration.
- Avoided conflicts and project appeals.

5. Describe the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process (please limit answer to two pages).

The Cornerstone Project seeks to integrate a more sustainable local environment, community, and economy for an all-land, triple bottom line result. This integration will frame the collaborative approach for restoration plan development, land treatment, project design, and implementation. It will also define a dynamic, multi-party inter-jurisdictional all lands monitoring system to inform and guide long-term adaptive management consistent with ACCG adopted principles for restoring lands in the all-lands planning area.

The ACCG Collaborative formed a multidisciplinary team with diverse knowledge, technical resource skills, planning expertise, and perspectives on forest restoration and community conditions to develop the Cornerstone Monitoring Plan. This multiparty monitoring team includes a variety of Forest Service staff, representatives from environmental groups, non-profit organizations, a County consultant, and the forest products industry. When completed, the monitoring plan will provide guidance in determining if our restoration projects are being implemented in accordance with the project design and intent; to determine if the outcomes and effects of our actions are achieving desired conditions; and to identify if the restoration treatments need to be modified to accommodate the results of monitoring. The monitoring plan will describe what will be monitored, how to conduct the monitoring, how the monitoring results will be used, and who is responsible for each step in the process.

Although the monitoring plan is still in development, CFLR funds were used to support the collection of baseline conditions for the upcoming restoration projects (West Calaveras Plantation Thinning, and Hemlock Landscape Restoration).

6. FY 2012 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹⁰	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹¹
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	1,347.6	\$549,562	CFLN, RTRT, SSCC, WCNR
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	163.0	\$18,704	CFLN, SRS2
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	740.1	\$555,000	CFLN, NFWF, NFVW, PTNR
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	4.2	\$277,700	CFLN, NFWF, NFVW, PTNR
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	675.5	\$357,000	CFLN, NFWF, NFVW, PTNR
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	212.4	\$201,000	CFLN
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	7.5	\$2,250	CFLN, NFTM
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	120.5	\$201,000	CFLN
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	557.5	\$370,300	WFHF, NFVW, CFLN, NFTM, SSCC
Acres of inventoried data collected/acquired	Acres	13,596.1	\$227,080	NFTM, WFHF, NFXN
Watershed stewardship contracts contributing to fully functional condition	Number	1.0	\$452,000	CFLN
Acres of harvest-related woody fuels treated	Acres	6.8	\$680	BDBD

¹⁰ Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹¹ Please use a new line for each BLI or type of fund used. For example, you may have three lines with the same performance measure, but the type of funding might be two different BLIs and CFLR/CFLN.

7. FY 2012 accomplishment narrative (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

The 390,904 acre Cornerstone Project planning area is nested in a larger Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG) strategy for an 840,316 acre all-lands planning area. The communities of Amador, Eldorado, Calaveras and Alpine Counties are home to thousands of WUI residents, including Native Americans, descendants of early miners and ranchers, and families who once worked the rich forest landscapes. The ACCG includes community job training agencies and organizations such as the CA Indian Manpower, Mother Lode Job Training, Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions, and the Amador Calaveras Cooperative Association for Biomass Utilization that are positioned to assist in re-tooling the local job force and provide jobs in diverse, value-added small businesses. The ACCG project intends to use a community-based partnership that builds social and economic capacity to restore and maintain the surrounding forest landscapes.

Funding for the Cornerstone Project has enabled the ACCG collaborative to begin to implement the projects in its all-lands planning area. Working on actual projects enabled the ACCG Planning Workgroup to collaboratively develop a project review sheet based on the ACCG adopted triple-bottom-line principles. That in turn has allowed community members to help improve Forest Service projects so they have stronger community and economic benefit. The Forest Service's work in leading the Planning Workgroup has also involved community members and representatives of state and local agencies early in the Forest Service project planning process, helping to ensure that projects are supported by conservation, business, and Native American groups in addition to state and other federal agencies. It has served as a model for early involvement in project planning that will not only produce better projects, but reduce conflicts and project appeals.

The success of the Cornerstone Project is vested in the strong collaboration and interdependent relationships of the local environment, community and economy. Accomplishments made during FY 2012 helped transition the project area towards a more-resilient vegetation condition that reduces the risk of uncharacteristic fire; restore wildlife habitat; restore forest structure, ecological processes, and function; and restore watersheds, meadows and streams. Moreover, treatments planned will restore growing conditions that will favor site-appropriate, diverse native vegetative species for long-term sustainability of restoration efforts and economic viability of traditional and underutilized forest materials.

One 2012 accomplishment highlight is the Indian Valley Restoration project on the Eldorado National Forest, Amador Ranger District. The Indian Valley Restoration project was a "Plug and Pond" restoration activity completed on approximately 6,000 feet of low gradient stream. This project was completed through a partnership with American Rivers, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Coca Cola Corporation, and the Forest Service. Coca-Cola provided \$196,000 which was combined with approximately \$70,000 of appropriated funding. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation added additional funding for project monitoring and support. Funds were administered through a partnership agreement with American Rivers and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to complete meadow restoration activities. The project created 30 ponds to add complexity to the floodplain and provide aquatic habitat. Plugs were revegetated using existing willow and containerized stock. Monitoring and maintenance will continue utilizing funding provided by the grant and Cornerstone funding.

8. Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?¹²

	Number of Acres Treated (Treatment Footprint)		
Fiscal Year	Amador Ranger District	Calaveras Ranger District	Total
FY12	2,588	692	3,280
FY10, FY11, and FY12	2,588	692	3,280

¹² This metric is separate from the annual performance measurement reporting as recorded in the databases of record. Please see the instructions document for further clarification.

9. In no more than two pages (large landscapes or very active fire seasons may need more space), describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6):

Both the Amador and Calaveras Ranger Districts have an active fire prevention program. For example, both Ranger Districts spends about \$3,750.00 a year for prevention signs and supplies to help the public recognize fire restrictions and general fire safety. In addition, \$159,200 annually is spent in patrolling in the Cornerstone project area on the Amador and Calaveras Ranger Districts.

When it comes to wildfire preparedness, the Calaveras Ranger District has one type three fire engines (five people per day) and a 10 person fire crew. The Amador Ranger District has two type three fire engines (five people per day) and a Tactical Water Tender. These resources perform fuels reduction and prescribed fire activities in the Cornerstone project area. Annual costs for the 10 person fire crew, engine personnel, and water tender for the Cornerstone project area is approximately \$1,316,646.

The Amador Ranger District had a mild 2012 fire season, with only 9 fires (3.7 acres) that resulted in \$48,233 in suppression costs. All fires were contained in initial attack except for the Little fire which was a two day extended attack. The Calaveras Ranger District had an active 2012 fire season, with 20 fires (1,174 acres) that resulted in \$4,068,300 suppression costs. All fires were contained in initial attack except for the Ramsey fire, which exhibited high fuel loads in steep terrain.

Amador Ranger District			Calaveras Ranger District		
Fire Name	Estimated Cost	Approximate Acres	Fire Name	Estimated Cost	Approximate Acres
Little	\$35,000	2.5	Sky Fire	\$2,000	0.1
Schneider	\$4,100	0.25	Rock Fire	\$1,500	0.1
Bear	500	0.1	Avery Fire	0	0.1
Peddler	\$500	0.1	Seven Fire	\$2,000	0.1
Rattlesnake	\$1,083	0.1	Scout Fire	\$4,000	0.1
Devils	\$4,050	0.1	Gardner Fire	\$2,000	0.1
PiPi	\$500	0.1	Armstrong Fire	\$500	0.1
Mud	\$1,000	0.25	Mosquito Fire	\$250	0.1
Martin	\$1,000	0.1	Stan Fire	\$2,000	0.1
Pole Fire	\$500	0.1	Pole Fire	\$500	0.1
Total	\$48,233	3.7	Ramsey Fire	4,000,000	1,169
			Gardner Meadow Fire	\$20,000	0.1
			Utica Fire	\$250	0.1
			Tryon Fire	\$5,000	0.1
			Creek Fire	\$300	1.3
			Kitchen Fire	3,000	0.25
			Wa Ka Luu Fire	\$1,000.	0.1
			Tennis Court Fire	\$2,000	0.25
			Bloods Fire	\$20,000	1.5
			Avalanche Fire	\$4,000	0.25
			Total	\$4,068,300	1,173.95

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2012 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (please limit answer to two pages)

The Cornerstone project proposal and work plan indicated we would thin 330 acres of plantations and improve 39 miles of road for watershed rehabilitation (Bailey Plantation Health Improvement), and 400 acres of mastication in a fuel break (East/West Arnold Shred) through stewardship contracts or agreements. These projects were not awarded until the CFLR funds were distributed to the forests in late FY 2012. Project implementation for forest health and watershed improvements in the Bailey project area is anticipated in FY 2013. Likewise, work on the Arnold Shred project started at the end of FY 2012, and continues into FY 2013.

In addition, the Cornerstone Project proposal and work plan indicated we would control 141 acres of noxious weeds, 20 acres of cultural site enhancement, 20 acres of fuel break maintenance, and 250 acres of prescribed fire. Approximately 163 acres of noxious weed and invasive plants were treated in the Cornerstone Project area. Likewise, 121 acres of hazardous fuels were treated outside of WUIs and 558 acres were treated in the WUIs. Prescribed fire targets were lower than expected due to the limited availability of burn windows and suitable fuel conditions.

In addition, the Amador Ranger District had approximately 1,636 CC of timber volume sold and approximately 400 acres treated using timber sales that were accomplished in FY 2012, but was not reflected in the Performance Accountability System.

The Calaveras Ranger District experienced a 1,200 acre wildfire during 2012. This fire did not alter FY 2012 accomplishments; however, post-fire restoration actions may alter proposed accomplishments for FY 2013. There were no unexpected challenges experienced in FY 2012, however, funding limitations related to NEPA for out-year projects may result in future challenges.

11. Planned FY 2014 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code¹³	Unit of Measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	3.5	\$100,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	325	\$90,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	90	\$12,000
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	3.5	\$70,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	2	\$20,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	500	\$100,000
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	42	\$77,500
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	33	\$72,500
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	1	\$10,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	15	\$10,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	5	\$250,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	15	\$35,000

¹³ Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2014 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code¹³	Unit of Measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	1600	\$145,000
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	27,500	
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	800	\$300,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	1,640	\$82,400
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	1,396	\$587,300

12. Planned FY 2014 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page):

The Cornerstone collaborative will continue its steady march toward accomplishing the 10 year goals. Projects planned will improve forest health and resiliency with commercial/pre-commercial thinning, removing biomass, and masticating brush. Road work will reduce sedimentation and improve soil stabilization through road reconstruction, maintenance, realignment and decommissioning. In particular, two washed-out road stream crossings and associated roadbeds are adding sediment to the Mokelumne River. These crossings would be decommissioned. Additional watershed restoration treatments in Mattely Meadow will reduce sedimentation/head cutting and improve meadow function.

The Forest Service and collaborative would hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within existing cultural sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing condition of sites. The hazardous fuels reduction program will continue, with under-burning as weather and air quality allow, and burn preparations throughout the Cornerstone Project area. Existing fuel breaks would be maintained with mastication and prescribed fire. The constructions of new fuel breaks are planned. In addition to the restoration activities, inventory and monitoring activities would be performed. The Forest Service would prepare and implement stewardship contracts to accomplish restoration objectives within the Cornerstone Project area to maximize local environment, community, and economy for an all-land, triple bottom line result.

Guided by its principles and adapting from its experience, the Cornerstone collaborative intends to “build the road it travels” toward restoring and maintaining all of the lands in the larger all-lands stewardship planning area. It will continue to design and construct the systems, infrastructure, and processes necessary for a sustainable, healthy and functional balance among the environment, community, and economy on the planning area. Continued collaborative and cooperative capacity building activities include increasing access to local qualified NEPA and CEQA professionals to expedite pre-project environmental work and diversifying small businesses for woody biomass value-added utilization.

13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2013/14 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

The Calaveras Ranger District experienced a 1,200 acre wildfire during 2012. This fire did not alter FY 2012 accomplishments; however, post-fire restoration actions may alter proposed accomplishments for FY 2013. There were no unexpected challenges experienced in FY 2012, however, funding limitations related to NEPA for out-year projects may result in future challenges.

In FY 2013 and 2014, the Cornerstone collaborative will continue on-the-ground implementation of the Bailey Plantation Health Improvement, East/West Arnold Shred, and Callegat Stewardship projects. The multiparty monitoring plan will be completed, and baseline monitoring data will be collected.

Overall planned accomplishments for FY 2013 and 2014 are expected to be consistent with the project work plan and table above, assuming CFLR funding continues at requested levels. Minor discrepancies due to contracting and implementation variances, NEPA completions, on the ground validation, and prioritization of the Forest program may shift some FY 2013 targets to FY 2014; however it is the expectation that target consistency with the proposal is maintained.

The original Cornerstone CFLRP proposal was for 10 years, starting in FY 2011. However, funding was not approved until 2012, with anticipation of ending in 2019 (8 year program).