

CFLR Project(Name/Number): Zuni Mountain CFLRP

National Forest(s): Cibola

Responses to the prompts on this annual report should be typed directly into this template, including narratives and tables:

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY12 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2012(\$)
CFLR Funds Expended ¹	\$329,311
Carryover funds expended (HPRP funds or Carryover to supplement CFLR/CFLN) ² (please include a new row for each BLI)	\$0
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ³	CMRD \$55,825 NFLM \$490 NFRR \$291,246 WFHF \$52,041 TOTAL \$399,602
Funds contributed through agreements ⁴	
Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁵	Forest Guild- a. America’s Great Outdoors, \$43,089 b. Youth Conservation Corps, \$16,837 c. Bluewater 2 CFRP, \$129,803 d. CFLR partnership meetings, \$3,202 TOTAL \$192,931.00
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁶	\$2510.25

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

CFLR landscape collaborators made significant leverage investments in FY12. These range from wood harvesting, transportation, and processing equipment to significant community wood removal efforts from Tribal partners and the public. Unfortunately, the project was not able to effectively capture all of these leveraged investments

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.

⁴ Please 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). Please list the 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.

and ancillary benefits due to the challenges of adjusting internal accountability procedures as well as the lack of an external partner to capture leveraged efforts within FY12. The collaborative has identified this as an actionable priority for FY13 so that meaningful changes are being implemented in FY13 both within the Cibola NF and the Mt. Taylor RD and outside the agency. Forest Guild is tasked to directly engage with partners and collaborators to capture and document leveraged (as well as matched) landscape investments and benefits.

Approved by : Nancy Rose
Forest Supervisor

2. Discuss how the CLFR 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 Zuni Mtn. project began large scale implementation in 2004 under the Bluewater EIS. The Bluewater EIS is an 114,735 acres project area with approximately 24,000 acres cleared for thinning and 30,000 acres cleared for prescribed burning. Which means that all acres thinned will be burned and an additional 6,000 acres will be prescribed burn only. Prior to the 2010 award of the National Wild Turkey Federation Stewardship Agreement approximately 5,000 acres had been thinned for the accomplishment of piñon/juniper treatments, meadow restoration, pre-commercial thinning of plantations and contracts that generated wood products. In addition to that there has been approximately 1,500 acres of prescribed burning completed. Since the award of the Zuni Mtn. we have awarded 1,700 acres of thinning and wood products in southwest ponderosa pine stands and conducted prescribed burning on 1,700 acres.

The long term goal within the Bluewater EIS will be to continue to award acres for harvest under the Stewardship Agreement annually for the next 7 years while providing material to local fledgling wood product businesses. This will open up the larger project area for prescribed burning on 2000-4000 acres annually. We have also started NEPA in the Puerco Project planning area on 74,000 acres in the 5th Code watershed adjacent to the Bluewater Project so that treatment and wood product removal opportunities are ready after the remaining 7 years in Bluewater is complete. Within both the Bluewater and Puerco treatments on private property and State Land Office property are occurring and projects will be designed for cross jurisdictional opportunities. These projects address the 10-year strategy, as demonstrated by these accomplishments:

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).

- Treatments are governed by the goal of reducing fire intensities that conform to the National Fire Management Plan by reducing hazardous fuels.
- Treatments are also designed to restore fire-adapted ecosystems.

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

For the CFLR portion the following was the expenditure breakdown: \$301,205 went towards the National Wild Turkey Federation Stewardship Agreement to assist in funding acres to be harvested and pre-commercial thinned, 2) \$28,106 went towards the purchase of supplies such as tree marking paint, field data recorder and mensuration equipment and misc. supplies., and 3) \$70,689 was taken for Fire Transfer- this would have gone to initiating an Agreement with the Forest Guild to begin ecological and socioeconomic monitoring activities. For the project wide sheet, the CFLN funds are as described and the additional funds were Force Account work for prescribed burning, prep and administering the contracted mechanical treatments and conducting road maintenance.

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	20.8	36.2	780,691	31,377,783
Other Project Activities	5.4	6.6	170,065	201,417
TOTALS:	26.2	42.8	950,756	31,579,200

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	20.8	36.2	780,691	31,377,783
Other Project Activities	5.9	7.1	184,405	218,234
TOTALS:	26.7	43.3	965,096	31,596,017

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

The Zuni Mountain CFLRP will be using Forest Guild as a third party monitoring partner. This project was awarded in Feb. 2012 and a Master Participating Agreement was established throughout the Fiscal Year to begin implementation in FY13. This agreement will allow non-Forest Service personnel to collect and disseminate results to the greater collaborative group. This will include economic and socioeconomic benefits and challenges as well as ecological monitoring, adaptive management, and public outreach efforts. In Fiscal Year 2012, a series of four kick-off meetings were convened in July that included public meetings in Grants and Gallup each, a collaborative field meeting, and a full multiparty monitoring meeting to review a draft monitoring plan. These kick-off meetings received coverage in Grants and Gallup newspapers

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>.

and also initiated the beginning of an important partnership with the landscapes main recreation interest group, the Gallup Trails Partnership. Since fuelwood use is part of the fabric of New Mexico, the meetings also highlighted fuelwood gathering opportunities in remote areas that would assist the District remove heavy fuels and prepare prescribed fire burn blocks. Some of this focused fuelwooding benefited local Navajo Chapter houses and Zuni Pueblo easily provide fuelwood for their communities since the wood was already cut, limbed, and decked.

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

In Fiscal Year 2012, the project initiated its multiparty processes with the original project collaborators through a series of four kick-off meetings led by the Cibola NF and the Forest Guild. The multiparty monitoring meeting solicited input on an updated monitoring plan covering ecological, hydrologic, and social and economic indicators. The public meetings shared updated project information with the attendees and the field meeting demonstrated the types of silviculture and prescribed fire techniques being employed by District and Forest managers to collaborators. The series of meetings also presented a draft collaborative group structure to both the collaborators and the public that suggested a core team with three subcommittees that included multiparty monitoring and adaptive management, a business, industry and wood utilization subcommittee, and a public outreach, education, and communication subcommittee. In FY13, the project collaborators are also working to formalize their efforts with the Forest Service with a collaborator charter document to more clearly identify roles, expectations, decision processes and protocols, and the collaboratives relationship to FACA. This collaborator charter will be pursued in FY13 and will outline how the collaborative can assist the Forest Service with project evaluation and accountability. Initial multiparty monitoring data is expected to be available in late FY13. In FY12, the project did monitor jobs, collaboration, and youth involvement through partnership projects (YCC and America's Great Outdoors projects). Multiparty monitoring efforts will be more fully realized beginning in FY13 due to the efforts of the Forest Guild through the participating agreement that was developed in FY12.

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 treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	31	\$.850/mile	CMRD
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	34	\$.850/mile	CMRD

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.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹⁰	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹¹
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Stewardship Contract Agreement Acres	Acres	470	\$301,205	CFLN
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	8949	\$301,205	CFLN
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	13,500	\$301,205	CFLN
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	1700	\$32,366.55	WFHF
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	0	0
Number of priority acres	Acres	Pull number	0	0

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ¹⁰	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹¹
treated annually for native pests on Federal lands		from PAS report		

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

The largest achievement in FY12 was the award of the 1700 acres under the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF) Stewardship agreement for harvest and removal which has enabled a local fledgling sawmill to expand operations to two shifts, invest additional capital into equipment and diversify markets. Under this agreement the NWTF and the Cibola National Forest can modify it annually through February 2019 to add more acres for harvest. The target acres to added to this agreement annual will 2000-3000 enabling local industry to see a long term wood supply allowing them to make capital investments to expand. In addition to this removal of timber occurred on 557 acres of previously awarded contracts and 1,700 acres were prescribed burn. The NWTF also continued work through a Collaborative Forest Restoration Program (CFRP) grant that is conducting 7,000 acres of stand exams and 17,000 acres of heritage within the Puerco Planning area to assist the Cibola and its partners in preparing to conduct NEPA on 74,000 acres leading to a twenty restoration plan within the Zuni Mtn. CFLRP project area. The Forest Guild also accomplished 80 acres of ponderosa pine restoration within the Bluewater EIS which provided work Forest Restoration Management- a local logging firm and material to Mt Taylor Millworks- a local sawmill. The Forest Guild also so sponsored two grant programs that utilized youth to work on natural resource projects 1) America’s Great Outdoors funded youth to conduct common stand exams and brown’s transects within the Zuni Mtn. CFLRP project area for the purpose of establishing and recording plot data to be used in long term monitoring and 2) Youth Conservation Corps funded youth to do a variety of activities within the project area such as stand exams, tree marking and biological surveys. In addition to this work the collaborative came together to begin discussing short term and long term monitoring opportunities and how adaptive management would play into the implementation of the project. We also identified lessons learned and missed opportunities and began a process to better track and report all efforts occurring in the project area with all partners.

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

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY12	1700 acres RX, 557 thinned and harvested
FY10, FY11, and FY12	Zuni Mtn. CFLR awarded in 2012

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):

Expenses in Wildfire Preparedness (WFPR)

Direct funding for the Zuni Mt. project is primarily out of Hazardous Fuels and not Preparedness. Although some work is accomplished with preparedness resources during the main fire season, it is not a significant amount to report.

Expenses in Wildfire Suppression (WFSU)

The project area had minimal fire activity and fire growth this fire season, which resulted in 20 fires that burned 20 acres. The district cost for suppression is shown in the table below and the percentage of the whole district that is within the project area.

District	WFSU Total	% of District Acreage	Zuni Mt. Expenditures WFSU
Mt. Taylor	\$205,500	.40	\$82,200

Other Hazardous Fuel Expenses (CFHF)

The project area only lies within the Mt. Taylor District and allocates 20% (or \$169,000), of the Forest’s WFHF budget towards the CFLRP.

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)

There are several reasons that aspects of FY12 do not reflect the proposal: 1) we over accomplished match primarily through in-kind contributions of our partners however we missed tracking and reporting additional accomplishments due to some key Forest Service employees who developed the proposal were on details during the time of award and initiating the project and others were on long term fire assignments. So the corporate knowledge was dispersed from the February award through August, causing a gap in what actually happened versus what was planned. This was

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.

primarily in relation to getting the partnership pulled back into the project as well as setting up the monitoring agreement with Forest Guild, and 2) due to the Forest Service personnel being dispersed off Forest workplans and databases were not set up/coded properly to reflect planned targets within the project area, which caused the accomplishments to not be reported back to the project. These performance measures were watershed, landline, wildlife, rangeland improved, trails maintained and partnership projects and leveraging and 3) we had received bids for a service contract to treat 417 acres of ponderosa pine stands and then once cut the material would be made available for sale. This would have allowed for 417 acres of Forest Veg improvement target and a \$260,000 match, however this did not occur due to fire transfer.

11. Planned FY 2014 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code ¹³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	600 acres	\$180,000
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	1200 acres	\$250,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	50 acres	\$5,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	600 acres	\$90,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles		
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	1000 acres	\$200,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	500 acres	\$50,000
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	31 miles	\$27,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	34 miles	\$29,000

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 Code ¹³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles		
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	5 miles	\$10,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres		
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	8,000	\$40,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	13,000	\$30,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre		
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	3,000 acres	\$30,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres		

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

FY 2014 will see increased implementation in prescribed burning due to the fact that mechanical treatments will be completed and the activity fuels will be ready for burning. Mt Taylor Millworks is expected to increase its production and product sales which will reduce cost per acre for treatment allowing more acres of treatments in 2014, also coordination among resource areas on the Forest and partnerships will have strengthened and more opportunities will reveal themselves.

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):

Projected work in 2013 and 2014 is less than the proposal due to the fact that several industry partners that signed onto the project have gone out of business causing the remaining partners to have to absorb the hole left by industry pulling out of the project that would have integrated and reduced overall treatment cost. The original intent of the proposal was to subsidize the logging operation as the fledgling business invested in equipment and partnered on markets. With several businesses failing Mt Taylor Millworks is left and continues to diversify and make capital investments which are causing the projected cost per acre for treatment to be twice as high as proposed. Obviously this is causing half the acres to be treated annual as original proposed which in turn holds up prescribe burn acres available annually and integrated accomplishments for wildlife and watershed. However, Mt Taylor Millworks is working aggressively to expand so that the cost per acre can be reduced to the original proposal but this will take the next two years to materialize which will cause the original proposal to be altered for approximately half of the life of the project. The upside to this is that Mt Taylor Millworks should be stabilized within the next five years, especially if the economy turns around and then be in place for the long term to continue to assist the Cibola with restoration and wood product removal and provide local jobs.

