

CFLR Project(Name/Number): Zuni Mountain Project #12

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. FY13 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended ¹)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
	\$559,502

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN) ² (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
NFRR	\$260,501

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ³)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
CMRD	\$214
NFLM	\$1,126
NFRR	\$162,079
WFHF	\$326,324

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements ⁴)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
See table below for details.	\$1,297,256.58

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁵)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
See table below for details.	\$68,380

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁶)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013(\$)
National Wild Turkey Federation stewardship agreement operator Mt. Taylor Manufacturing.	\$19,967.25

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

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.

³ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

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.

The Cibola National Forest and the CLFR landscape collaborators made significant leverage investments in FY13 to realize accelerated restoration treatments, monitor project attributes, and in wood business stabilization. These range from transportation, and processing equipment to significant community wood removal efforts from Tribal partners and the public. In FY12, the project was still very fresh and systems were not established to track these data. Since then, the project has established a system to track these data. Forest Guild, through a participating agreement with the Cibola National Forest, has been tracking leverage and match generated by collaborators. This effort documented more than 1.4 million in match and leverage dollars in FY13. Figure 1 displays the partner match and leverage documented in FY13 using the new documentation system by cash and in-kind categories. This data are complimented by the match by the Cibola National Forest of \$770,211.25. Figure 2 provides details for FY13 partner leverage that was tracked through the new documentation system.

	Cash	In-kind	Total
Leverage	\$1,174,958	\$ 42,962	\$1,217,920
Match	\$821,838.58	\$25,418	\$847,256.58
Total	\$1,996,796.58	\$68,380	\$2,065,176.58

Figure 2: FY13 Partner Leverage

Entity	Contact	Categorize the source of funding:	Total In-kind donations:	Total cash donations:	Total value of leverage or match:	Treatment or activity this leverage or match supports?
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$1,129	\$1,129	Wood processing capacity
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$25,394	\$25,394	Wood processing capacity
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$195,986	\$195,986	Wood processing capacity
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$21,129	\$21,129	Wood processing capacity
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$12,445	\$12,445	Wood processing, and biomass sorting
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$10,300	\$10,300	Wood processing, and biomass sorting
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$328,773	\$328,773	Wood processing, and biomass sorting
Forest Restoration Management	Anderson, Chris	Non-federal		\$ 6,000	\$6,000	Implementation crew lodging investment in local community
Forest Restoration Management	Anderson, Chris	Non-federal		\$ 4,800	\$4,800	Implementation crew lodging investment in local community
Forest Guild	Krasilovsky, Eytan	Non-federal	\$7,462		\$7,462	Collaboration and Monitoring

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Forest Guild	Krasilovsky, Eytan	State, Foundation, Private, and Federal	\$35,500	\$36,844	\$72,344	Supports range, site prep, outreach to community, etc
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$16,758	\$ 16,758	Wood removal, donation of log trailers to harvesters.
NM State Forestry/Private Landowner	Haines, Todd	Private, Federal		\$65,400	\$65,400	59.9 acres treated on adjacent private property
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Federal		\$450,000	\$450,000	Federal Grant to purchase wood processing equipment
			\$42,962	\$1,174,958	\$1,217,920	

Figure 3: FY13 Partner Match

Entity	Contact	Categorize the source of funding:	Total In-kind donations:	Total cash donations:	Total value of leverage or match:	Treatment leverage or
Forest Restoration Management	Anderson, Chris	Non-federal		\$397,700	\$397,700	New harvesting purchased
Colorado State University	Ziegler, Justin	Non-federal	\$16,460		\$16,460	Monitoring
Forest Guild	Gilbert, Eliza	Non-federal	\$4,000		\$4,000	ZBS Monitoring
Forest Guild	Stone, Jordan	Non-federal	\$910		\$910	Arthropod monitoring education
Forest Guild	Krasilovsky, Eytan	Non-federal	\$4,048		\$4,048	ZBS Monitoring
National Wild Turkey Federation	Lerich, Scott	Non-federal		\$148,500	\$148,500	Harvesting and wood products-for-service
Forest Guild	Krasilovsky, Eytan	Federal		\$97,259	\$97,259	Thinning, wood monitoring
Forest Guild	Krasilovsky, Eytan	Non-federal		\$31,332	\$31,332	Monitoring and p Puerco
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$5,000	\$5,000	Wood removal e donations
Mt. Taylor Manufacturing	Allen, Matt	Non-federal		\$28,050	\$ 28,050	Wood removal e donations
National Wild Turkey Federation	Lerich, Scott	Federal		\$113,997.58	\$113,997.58	Federal Grant to exams and herit
			\$25,418	\$821,838.58	\$ 847,256.58	

Approved by (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 3,050 acres of thinning and wood products in southwest ponderosa pine stands and conducted prescribed burning on 3,500 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 6 years while providing material to local fledgling wood product businesses. This will open up the larger project area for prescribed burning on approximately 2000 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 6 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:

- 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: \$346,070 CFLN and \$260,501 NFRR went towards the National Wild Turkey Federation Stewardship Agreement to assist in funding acres to be harvested and pre-commercial thinned, 2) \$33,980 CFLN and \$166,000 WFHF went towards the purchase of supplies such as tree marking and to salary for tree markers, and 3) \$100,000 CFLN went 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 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover funding only):

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).

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	31.8	55.1	\$1,190,237	\$2,178,216
Other Project Activities	8.0	9.7	\$248,867	\$296,768
TOTALS:	39.8	64.8	\$1,439,104	\$2,474,984

FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY13 CFLR/CFLN/ 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	31.5	54.7	\$1,180,375	\$2,161,392
Other Project Activities	16.8	20.4	\$531,004	\$629,062
TOTALS:	48.3	75.1	\$1,711,379	\$2,790,453

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

In FY13, the Cibola National Forest and its project partners had a measurable impact on the resources as well as the communities that rely on the resources for recreation, fuelwood, and clean water. The project also had a measurable economic effect in Cibola County. The economic benefits of the project also precipitated positive social changes in both counties project, McKinley and Cibola. Mt. Taylor Manufacturing (<http://mttaylormanufacturing.com/sawmill.php>), the wood processing and implementation partner invested heavily in FY13 in their wood processing and waste capturing capacity. They directly invested \$595,165 of their own cash to build this capacity. These investments increased their efficiency by 400% so that they went from being able to process 2 cut-to-length loads per week of wood to now being able to process 12 loads of wood per week. This capacity investment now directly supports 15 wood processing jobs. Many of the positions are filled with skilled members of the Navajo Nation that commute from McKinley County. There are also 8 full time secondary wood processing jobs that manufacture residential wood pellets from the waste (mixed with recycled clean wood waste) of the primary tree processing. The pictures below depict the redesigned mill operations which now have many automated features and sorting and sawing stations. In addition, all milling waste is captured and processed for landscaping or pellets.



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/submittedproposals.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/submittedproposals.shtml#tools>.



In FY13 McKinley County updated and expanded their Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Forest Guild was the lead preparer and writer of this CWPP which fully expanded to cover the entire county. As a result, the Mt. Taylor District Fire Management Officer Anthony Pacheco was fully engaged in this process and many areas of previously unidentified wildland-urban interface on and adjacent to USFS lands were identified. These community-driven findings were incorporated into the pre-NEPA planning for the Puerco EIS that will implement CFLR treatments in FY16 – 19.

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

The Cibola National Forest and the Zuni Mountain Collaborative, representative of the project’s non-federal partners built upon and expanded multiparty monitoring and assessment efforts from FY12 in FY13. In January 2013 the Forest Guild partnered with the Cibola under a cost-sharing participating agreement to serve as the monitoring coordinating and collaboration liaison third-party partner. The agreement also tasks the Forest Guild with engaging youth and community outreach and education.

The first step was for the Forest Guild to conduct a monitoring data gap assessment to identify existing monitoring efforts that could compliment or serve the CFLR project, and identify where the CFLR project would need to fill-in gaps. This report (http://www.forestguild.org/CFLRP/Documents/ZuniMtnCFLRMonitoring_draft2012.pdf) identified that the project would need to spearhead, coordinate, and conduct annual assessments to meet monitoring goals and to “close the feedback” loop. The report was then followed by an all-hands monitoring meeting of all interested parties in April 2013. This meeting gave partners monitoring data updates, project progress updates, and established smaller topical working groups. The approach in FY14 and beyond is to expand the all-hands meeting to two days. The first will be status updates on all aspects of the data while the second day will be a collaborative interpretation of the data with monitoring specialists and on-the-ground managers in an effort to close the feedback loop. Findings from the interpretation day will then be incorporated in to management decisions.

The most urgent monitoring gaps identified by the collaborators were a suite of forest structure data (pre, post-treatment, pre-fire, control, and in differing prescription areas), water quality data, stream sedimentation data, weather data in the western project area. A key driver in the monitoring effort was the listing in FY13 of the Zuni bluehead sucker (ZBS) fish which occurs in an isolated occurrence in the western portion of the project. More importantly, +70% of the western portion of the project (the Puerco area) is the upper limits of the watershed for this fish. One of the main threats identified by Fish and Wildlife Service in the listing package post-wildfire sedimentation in streams followed by erosion and resulting degradation in water quality from logging and grazing. The Forest Guild then convened field meetings with the ZBS sub-group and before FY13 closed, a weather station was purchased, in-stream data logging water quality instruments were installed, and a stream sedimentation protocol was adapted and ready to install that met ZBS partner needs. The Cibola National Forest hydrologist and the Forest Guild interfaced extensively with the ZBS

recovery team comprised of Fish and Wildlife Service, Zuni Pueblo, NM Department of Game and Fish, the NM Environment Department, and the Nature Conservancy of New Mexico.

At the same time that the all-hands monitoring meeting was occurring in FY13, the Forest Guild was procuring a stand exam contractor through a competitive bid process. The contracting process identified a successful bidder who was awarded a contract in June and began collecting data across more than 750 plots in July with the Forest Guild inspecting plots with support from the Cibola National Forest. Working with local non-profit Cottonwood Gulch Foundation, the project established a BACI citizen-science arthropod monitoring effort in treated and untreated ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper ecosystems. Also during this period, a new partner entered the project, Great Old Broads for Wilderness. They are interested in volunteering their time to produce citizen science understory cover monitoring of project areas. This will be implemented in FY14.

Another major component of the accountability process was the development and use of a Google drive form to collect non-Cibola leverage, match, and volunteer cash and in-kind funds. This form was successfully used to capture these data in FY13 and will continue to be used each project year.

The Zuni Mountain collaborative is a group of interested parties that originated from a 2005 Collaborative Forest Restoration Program grant by the Forest Guild that established the Wood Industries Network of Cibola and McKinley Counties. This year a draft governance document was proposed to the collaborative to add structure to the group with the hope of stabilizing it. This document received a mixed response from the partners and the topic will be revisited in FY14 and incorporate the changes suggested by the partners.

6. FY 2013 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished¹⁰	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)¹¹
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	15,747.5	\$1,033,515	CFLN NFRR WFHF
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,279	\$1,033,515	CFLN NFRR WFHF
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	3,298.5	\$1,033,515	CFLN NFRR WFHF
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	1,800	\$124,275	WFHF
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	684	\$429,710	CFLN

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 high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	37.4	\$32,000	CMRD
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	35.5	\$30,175	CMRD
Acres of forestlands treated using Stewardship STWD-CNTRCT-AGR-AC	Acres	1,351	\$864,640	NFRR CFLN
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	4679.1	\$117,000	NFRR
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	11,647.4	\$466,000	NFRR
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	3,407	\$989,640	WFHF NFRR CFLN

7. **FY 2013 accomplishment narrative** (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

The largest achievement in FY13 was the award of an additional 1,351 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 added to this agreement annual will total 1000-2000 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 855 acres of FY12’s previously awarded NWTf Stewardship Agreement area of 1,670 acres and 1,800 acres were prescribed burn. We also awarded a service contract to conduct aspen enhancement work on 128 acres. 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 100 acres of ponderosa pine restoration and removal 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 co-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.

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)
FY13	128 acres Aspen enhancement, 855 acres ponderosa pine thinning, 1,800 acres Rx burning
FY10, FY11, FY12 and FY13 (as applicable- projects selected in FY2012 may will not have data for FY10 and FY11; projects that were HPRP projects in FY12, please include one number for FY12 and one number for FY13 (same as above))	128 acres Aspen enhancement, 1,612 acres ponderosa pine thinning, 3,500 acres Rx burning

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):

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 26 fires that burned 19 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	\$94,000	.40	\$37,600

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2013 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)

Yes, the following list those challenges:

- Original proposal was for ten years and the approved project is for eight years
- In 2010 Industry Partners consisted of: 1) Roger Tucker, Inc. Sawmill and Biomass Producer, 2) Restoration Solutions, LLC. Logger, 3) Cooley Forest Products, Inc. Sawmill Owner/Operator, and 4) Mt. Taylor Manufacturing, Pellet Producer
- By 2012 two of the four industry partners had gone out of business (Restoration Solutions and Cooley Forest Products), one partner (Roger Tucker) relocated for better business opportunities.
- Mt. Taylor Manufacturing remained as the only industry manufacturing partner. At this point Mt Taylor Manufacturing realized that they needed to expand and diversify their current wood pellet production to also include a sawmill, firewood processing, landscape bark, chips and soil amendment products. The diversification of products would allow them to sell a higher volume of products, which in turn would create a stable business centered around utilizing low value raw materials. These additional capital investments and procuring a new

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.

logging contractor has caused the cost/acre to increase to approximately \$640/acre. However as inefficiencies decrease, sales increase and Mt Taylor Manufacturing's need for more raw material increases the cost/acre should reduce but presently when and how much is unforeseen.

- A reduction in mechanical acres treated due to increased cost as described above directly correlates to a decrease in available prescribed burn acres.
- Cibola did not receive full FY13 CFLN requested funds

11. Planned FY 2015 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code ¹³	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	10,850	1.1 million
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	118.5	75,840
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,230	1,237,200
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	50	3,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	0
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	3,230	1,237,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	0
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	0	0
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	3230	1,237,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	3147	1.1 million
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	30	25,500
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	31	26,350
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	0	0
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	0

¹³ Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2015 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 high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	0
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	0
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	5	\$1,200.00
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	4	\$1,000.00
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	1.5	\$10,500.00
Acres of forestlands treated using stewardship STWD-CNTRCT-AGR-AC	Acres	1,200	\$768,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	5,000	\$75,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	7,200	\$288,00
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	0	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	0	0
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	3,200	\$1,218,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-FED-AC	Acres	0	0
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	0

12. Planned FY 2015 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page):

FY 2015 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 2015, 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 2014/15 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

1) There is an increase in forest veg improvement, wildlife and watershed acres due to the Cibola gaining a better understanding of integration (IRR) reporting and implementation

2) The original proposal had a suite of contractors that were going to work together and manufacture and market wood products jointly for some emerging markets. At that time we estimated the cost per acre of treatment (Goods for Services) via the Stewardship Agreement to be \$300/acre. By the time we submitted the proposal in 2011 and awarded in 2012 the industry partnership had dissolved and two businesses went under and one relocated. Mt Taylor Manufacturing was the last one standing. So, Mt Taylor Manufacturing had to seek out a new partner to do the woods operations (logging, harvesting, and fuels work). With limited companies to work with, Mt Taylor located a fledgling logging business (Forest Restoration Management or FRM) from Arizona to relocate and work in New Mexico. Due to both Mt Taylor and FRM being new businesses, the economy, gas prices, and establishing new markets, we received higher bids to do the service work, then originally estimated. However, our partners are working to stabilize their businesses so that they can reduce the cost of the service work.

So if we were to maintain an annual output of 2,000 acres/year at the increased price of \$640/acre instead of the original estimate of \$300/acre then the total project cost increases from \$1,600,000 to \$2,280,000. These costs include the total project (CFLN funds and Match). The Forest worked very hard to put together a proposal that could be matched with annual anticipated funds for the \$800,000 match. We do not have additional funds to cover the \$680,000 increase needed for the high bid cost.

3) The Cibola has a better understanding of the scope of work, accomplishment revisions are minor

4) The Cibola has integrated with Range to utilize CFLN funds and the Range Veg Imp definitions that role up to IRR accomplishment

5) The Cibola has identified trail opportunities within the CFLR project area since the 2011 submittal.

6) The Cibola is utilizing a Stewardship Agreement to conduct the majority of the Restoration treatments. Timber Sales are used on a small scale with a handful of small users

7) Change is directly related in the reduced mechanically thinned acres, these acres go down it reduces acres available for Rx burning