

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

National Forest(s): Cibola

Responses to the prompts in this annual report should be typed directly into the template. Example information is included in red below. Please delete red text before submitting the final version.

1. Match and Leveraged funds:

a. FY15 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended ¹)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
CFLN13	\$6,454.00
CFLN14	\$69,413.00
CFLN15	\$471,517.34
Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) ² (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
WFHF	\$1,280,000.00

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ³)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
NFRR	\$409,383.42
WFHF	\$246,111.61
RTRT	\$200,000.00

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements ⁴)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
New Mexico State Forestry Permian Thinning Agreement	\$31,470.00
Forest Stewards Guild PA:	\$35,937.00
Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁵)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2015(\$)
Forest Stewards Guild - McKinley FAC:	\$10,900
Great Old Broads for Wilderness:	\$3,200
NM State Forestry:	\$33,545
Cottonwood Gulch Foundation:	\$9,422
Mt. Taylor Machine and Millwork	\$14,560 + \$264,332 + \$31,142

1 This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year.

2 This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the FY15 program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

3 This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS expenditure report. These funds plus the Washington Office funds (unobligated funds) listed above should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

4 Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds 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. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract	Totals
<u>For Contracts Awarded in FY15:</u>	
Total amount of stewardship <u>credits charged</u> for contracts awarded in FY15 ⁶	\$ 0.00
Total <u>revised credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY15 ⁷	\$ 523,520
<u>For Contracts Awarded Prior to FY15:</u>	
Total amount of stewardship <u>credits charged</u> in FY15 ⁸	\$ 58,130
Total <u>revised credit limit</u> for open and closed contracts awarded and previously reported prior to FY15 ⁹	\$2,888,184.38

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2015 (one page maximum). Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications. Examples include but are not limited to: investments within landscape on non-NFS lands, investments in restoration equipment, worker training for implementation and monitoring, and purchase of equipment for wood processing that will use restoration by-products from CFLR projects. See “Instructions” document for additional information.

Suggested Format:

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Fuel reduction thinning for wildfire protection & post fire flood mitigation	40 acres of USFS lands within CFLR landscape	\$31,470	<input type="checkbox"/> Partner Funds	NM State Forestry
Partner training in monitoring	Within the CFLR landscape at monitoring sites	\$35,937	<input type="checkbox"/> Partner Funds	Forest Stewards Guild

⁶ From the “stewardship credits charged” column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

⁷ This is the amount in contract’s “Progress Report for Stewardship Contracts, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements” in cell J46, the “Revised Credit Limit,” as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

⁸ This should be the amount in the “stewardship credits charged” column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

⁹ From “Progress Report for Stewardship Contracts, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements” in cell J46, the “Revised Credit Limit.” For open contracts, this should be as of September 30. For closed contracts, this should be at the time of contract closure.

Complementary fire risk reduction treatments adjacent to USFS lands	Within the CFLR landscape	\$10,900	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Partner Funds</u>	Forest Stewards Guild
Cash invested to tour CFLR landscape for education and outreach	Within the CFLR landscape	\$3,200	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Partner Funds</u>	Great Old Broads for Wilderness
Investments by private landowners (documented by NM State Forestry) on complementary forest health treatments	Within the CFLR landscape	\$33,545	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Partner Funds</u>	NM State Forestry
Cottonwood Gulch Foundation investments on complementary forest treatments	Within the CFLR landscape	\$9,422	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Partner Funds</u>	Cottonwood Gulch Foundation
Mt. Taylor Millwork and Machine invested in installation of wood residue catchment system	Within the CFLR landscape	\$14,560	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Partner Funds</u>	Mt. Taylor Millwork and Machine
Mt. Taylor Millwork and Machine invested in wood processing	Within the CFLR landscape	\$264,332	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Partner Funds</u>	Mt. Taylor Millwork and Machine
Mt. Taylor Millwork and Machine invested in restoration equipment and repairs	Within the CFLR landscape	\$31,142	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Partner Funds</u>	Mt. Taylor Millwork and Machine

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape if needed:

2a. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan and describe the progress to date on restoring a more fire-adapted

ecosystem, as identified in the project’s desired conditions. This may also include a description of the current 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 (NWTF) 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. CFLR we have awarded 8,602 acres of thinning and wood products in southwest ponderosa pine stands and conducted prescribed burning on 4,858 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 4 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 4 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.
- Fuel loads on a total of 2,424 acres were reduced by thinning and prescribed/managed fire this year.
- Thinning prescriptions were aimed at moving towards conditions that could be maintained by fire.
- Opportunities to use prescribed fire (or management of unplanned ignitions) as well as the success of fire management are increased by our activities.

All of above activities are aimed at making natural systems more resilient to future climate trends as well as climate events.

2b. 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 will be 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 10 fires that burned approximately 4 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	\$10,800	.40	\$4,320

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

Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here –

<http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/R-CAT/TREATUserGuide10112011.pdf>.

The following was the expenditure breakdown:

- \$547,384.34 CFLN (\$32,833 in CFLN14 towards participating agreement with the Pueblo of Zuni for tree marking, \$32,146 in CFLN15 towards thinning via the NWTF Stewardship Agreement, \$6,454 in CFLN13, \$36,580 in CFLN14 and \$139,271 in CFLN15 all towards a Heritage survey IDIQ task order, \$85,034 in CFLN15 towards participating agreement for monitoring with the Forest Stewards Guild, \$19,000 in CFLN15 towards a participating agreement with the University of New Mexico for spring inventory and analysis, and \$196,066.34 in CFLN15 towards force account salaries for project preparation, monitoring and administration)
- \$409,383.42 NFRR (\$26,132 towards thinning under NWTF Stewardship Agreement, \$46,106 towards TEAMS Work Order for tree marking, \$246,252 towards the Heritage IDIQ task order and \$90,893.42 in Force Account implementation and project preparation for Rx burn prep/implementation, treatment unit layout, tree marking, road maintenance and administration of small timber sale contracts and the NWTF Stewardship Agreement.
- \$1,526,111.61 WFHF (\$1,190,158 towards thinning under the NWTF Stewardship Agreement, \$100,000 towards TEAMS Work Order for tree marking and \$126,651 towards Heritage IDIQ task order and \$109,302.61 in Force Account implementation and project preparation for Rx burn prep/implementation, treatment unit layout, tree marking, road maintenance and administration of small timber sale contracts and the NWTF Stewardship Agreement.
- \$200,000 RTRT (\$71,544 towards thinning under the NWTF Stewardship Agreement, \$128,456 towards the Claunch-Pinto Soil and Water Conservation District Participating Agreement)
- \$31,470 in funds from New Mexico State Forestry that funded 72 acres of Pinion/Juniper Woodland thinning
- \$47,792 CMRD towards the Heritage IDIQ task order

FY 2015 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY15 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ¹⁰
Timber Harvesting Component	0	0	0	0
Forest & Watershed Restoration Component	2	2	98,270	110,061
Mill processing component	18	30	545,710	1,357,702
Implementation and monitoring	2	2	75,718	88,920
Other Project Activities	1	2	11,407	19,096
TOTALS:	23	37	731,104	1,575,778

FY 2015 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY15 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

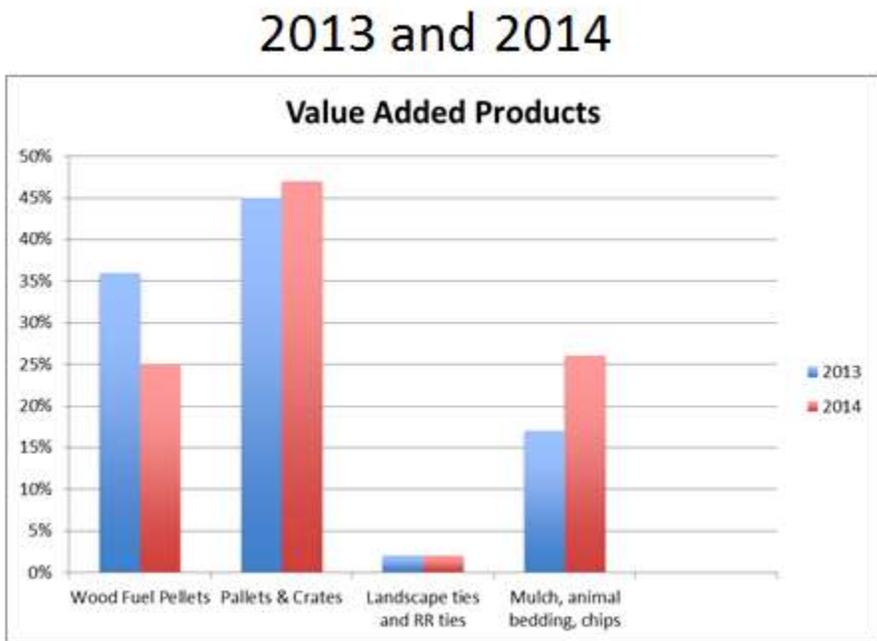
¹⁰ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ¹¹
Timber Harvesting Component	0	0	0	0
Forest & Watershed Restoration Component	14	17	586,642	656,539
Mill processing component	18	30	545,710	1,357,702
Implementation and monitoring	4	5	194,394	228,286
Other Project Activities	2	2	29,835	41,373
TOTALS:	39	54	1,356,581	2,283,901

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits. How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community from a social and/or economic standpoint? (Please limit answer to two pages).

Forest Stewards Guild continued to use the project webpage to share information, the open access Google form allow partners to self-report match and leverage, and use socioeconomic tracking forms to solicit partner data. These three approaches afford the project both exposure, transparency, and real-world data that describes the impact of the restoration investments. Unfortunately, the results of the socioeconomic tracking forms are unavailable at this time, but will be available at a later date. This is due to the lag-time from needed by participants to wait till the end of the fiscal year to start compiling and reporting their data.

However, FY14 survey data reveals many benefits.



Wood products in FY14 were processed into these categories:

¹¹ 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>.

2014



Direct jobs (FTE) were tracked in FY13 and FY14 and compared to TREAT modeled outputs:

Jobs	TREAT Modeled Total Full and Part Time Jobs, All Funding Sources	Harvesting and Processing
2012	43.3	na
2013	75.1	23
2014	43.8	45

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process. What parties (who) are involved in monitoring, and how? What is being monitored? Please briefly share key broad monitoring results and how results received to date are informing subsequent management activities (e.g. adaptive management), if at all.** What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process? (Please limit answer to two pages. Include a link to your monitoring plan if it is available).

Ecological and socio-economic monitoring in the Zuni Mountain CFLR landscape is made possible by collaboration among a broad coalition of partners. Ecological monitoring efforts include water quality monitoring and collecting forest stand data. The Zuni Mountain Landscape Collaborative guided monitoring efforts by identifying data needs to inform management decisions and gaps in monitoring capacity. Water quality monitoring efforts are particularly important given the listing in August, 2014 of the Zuni Bluehead Zuckers to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Endangered Species List.

Per the collaborative's recommendation, the Forest Stewards Guild purchased five Solinst "Levelloggers" in situ water quality monitoring devices in 2013. The Levelloggers measure level (depth), temperature, and electrical conductivity. Three Levelloggers were placed in the in the Rio Nutria near the confluence with Tampico Draw (above the confluence in each tributary and one below the confluence), one was placed in Bluewater Creek, and one was placed in Sawyer Creek on Cottonwood Gulch property. A Solinst Barrologger is located at each site, which measures barometric pressure and is used to calibrate the in stream devices in order to obtain an accurate stream depth value. Data from the devices is downloaded at least once in between the spring deployment and fall removal for cleaning and calibration. Whitlock-Vibert baskets are also being used at Tampico Draw (above the confluence in the Rio Nutria and below the confluence) and at the headwaters at Agua Remora to measure fine sediment inputs into the stream. In FY2015 the Forest Stewards Guild continued to maintain a Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) that was purchased in FY2014. The RAWS was purchased to fill a gap in weather data that was identified by the collaborative in the Zuni Mountain CFLR landscape west of the continental divide.

Collaborative partners involved in water quality monitoring efforts include the Cibola National Forest, Forest Stewards Guild, Great Old Broads for Wilderness, University of New Mexico, Cottonwood Gulch Foundation, and The Nature Conservancy. Partner involvement can be described as follows, the Cibola National Forest provided staff time and expertise to develop monitoring protocols; the Great Old Broads for Wilderness volunteered time to assist with data collection; the Forest Stewards Guild maintains the Solinst devices and Whitlock-Vibert baskets, coordinates monitoring field trips, and contributes data analysis; The Nature Conservancy owns the land on which the Solinst devices and Whitlock-Vibert boxes are installed; the University of New Mexico provided technical expertise, data analysis, and student volunteers to help collect data; the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation coordinated field trips and educational opportunities with their camp participants, and housed water quality monitoring equipment on their property.

Weaknesses in water quality monitoring include difficulty in accessing the monitoring sites, devices being tampered with, and turnover in collaborative partners. To address difficulty in accessing the monitoring sites and devices being tampered with, particularly in Tampico Draw, the collaborative has improved communication with residents that live nearby by making courtesy calls when driving through their community to access the site, and inviting them to participate in collaborative meetings. Collaborative meetings in November will address the turnover in partners by identifying gaps in data collection and analysis that need to be filled as a result.

In 2015, 142 permanent plots were installed throughout the Bluewater EIS portion of the Zuni Mountain CFLR. These data/photo points are distributed across all forest types and are monumented to facilitate relocation and remeasurement of trees, herbaceous ground cover and fuel loading to monitor treatment effectiveness in terms of restoring historic forest structure, reducing hazardous fuels, and improving wildlife habitat. These points are planned to be remeasured immediately post treatment and several years after treatment. In addition, stand examination data collected from more than 2,500 acres of treated ponderosa pine was analyzed and shared with Zuni Mountain Collaborative Group. Data indicates that stand densities have been reduced by approximately 60%, moving towards more balanced, uneven-aged conditions that were present historically across the landscape. Average stand diameter has increased, and the threat of crown fire has been dramatically decreased to improve forest resiliency.

Monitoring results, both internally and externally, have increased dialogue and sharing of information between the Forest and stakeholders, particularly in regard to the size and age of trees designated for removal. The Forest has modified marking guidelines and will implement a more rigorous analysis process for the Puerco Project, adjacent to Bluewater, to better hone in on where and when it is appropriate to harvest large and old trees, which are largely deficit across the Zuni Mountains. In concert with the Puerco Project analysis, the Cibola has begun drafting a document that

will outline the Forest’s “restoration strategy” and provide detailed principles that will be adhered to during project planning and implementation.

6. FY 2015 accomplishments -

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished¹²	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)¹³
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	521	\$333,440	WFHF
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	2868	Accomplished as Integrated Target from Thinning & Rx burning	New Mexico State Forestry NFRR WFHF
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	2895	Accomplished as Integrated Target from Thinning & Rx burning	New Mexico State Forestry NFRR WFHF RTRT
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	2578	Accomplished as Integrated Target from Thinning & Rx burning	New Mexico State Forestry NFRR WFHF
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	30	\$90,000	CMRD
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	5.5	\$9,900	Partner Contribution
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	2	\$10,000	NFLM
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	444.6	\$3,000	NFRR
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	5,633.8	\$140,854	NFRR CFLN
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	6,350.40	\$158,894	NFRR

¹² Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹³ 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 ¹²	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹³
				CFLN
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	3,687.7		
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	2,731	\$1,422,941	NFRR WFHF RTRT CFLN

7. FY 2015 accomplishment narrative – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

The largest achievement in FY15 was the award of an additional 1,750 acres under the NWTF Stewardship agreement for harvest and removal which has enabled the local sawmill to expand operations to invest additional capital into equipment and diversify markets. This Stewardship Agreement between the NWTF and the Cibola can be modified annually to include more acres for harvest through February 2019. The target acres added to this agreement annually will total 1000-2000 enabling local industry to see a long term wood supply. In addition to this, removal of timber occurred on 1,200 acres of FY14’s awarded acres via the NWTF Stewardship Agreement and 674 acres were prescribed burn. We also awarded a service contract to conduct heritage surveys and inventory work on 22,500 acres. These heritage surveys will complete the following 1,500 acres of deferred areas in the Bluewater project that will then be available for thinning and wood product removal and 2) 21,000 acres in the Puerco project area to allow for a variety of action including thinning, prescribed burning, road maintenance and range improvements. 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.

Other accomplishments that occurred in the project landscape included members of the collaborative planning for a 150 acre prescribed burn adjacent to the Cibola National Forest in the Bluewater watershed; engaging the Great Old Broads for Wilderness in monitoring efforts, field visits to the region 3 “showcase” site, and participating in the 2014 “Broad walk,” a gathering of Great Old Broads for Wilderness members from throughout the Southwest; working with Zuni Pueblo youth and Cottonwood Gulch on education and outreach; partners completing 32 acres of defensible space treatments in Timberlake Ranch, a community located adjacent to the Cibola National Forest and in the project landscape. Collaborative partners continue to pursue an “all lands” approach to forest restoration in order to leverage accomplishments regardless of which land jurisdiction they occur on. Success breeds more success as evidenced by the leveraged outreach and education efforts, the 32 acres of defensible space treatments in a subdivision surrounded by the Cibola National Forest, and planning for prescribed fire to reduce fuels in the Bluewater watershed bordering the Cibola National Forest.

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?¹⁴

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
Total in FY15	5,544
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, and FY15 (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, 3,670 acres ponderosa pine thinning, 4,854 acres Rx burning and 1,260 acres of Wildlife Habitat Improvement via road decommissioning

Please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint? The process for deriving the 1,874 acres of actual treatment in FY2015 was adding the 674 acres of prescribed burning and 1,200 acres of harvest that was accomplished.

9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2015 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 following are reasons that the some of the FY15 data does not reflect the project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan:

- The Cibola experienced turnover with the District Ranger, Forest Fuels Specialist and Forest Wildlife Program Manager. This caused a gap in some corporate knowledge as well as training downtime for the new folks to get fully integrated into the project and reporting.
- In addition to that the Agency initiated changes in several data bases of record and some issues with reporting and coding acres were not identified prior to the database closing. This resulted in less acres being claimed.
- The Forest also recognized the need to conduct new surveys and inventory for noxious plants this has resulted in not accomplishing noxious plant treatment, however the project will accomplish this deficit in subsequent years once the surveys are completed
- The Forest was unable to accomplish all prescribed burn acres due to weather and limited windows and late in the season our resources were sent to California and the Northwest which caused the Cibola to miss windows post southwest monsoon season.

10. Planned FY 2017 Accomplishments¹⁵

Performance Measure Code ¹⁶	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	3,000	Integrated from Thinning and prescribed burning

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Please note that planned accomplishments are aggregated across the projects to determine the proposed goals for the program’s outyear budget justification. These numbers should reflect what is in the CFLRP work plan, with deviations described in question 12.

¹⁶ Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2017 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

Performance Measure Code ¹⁶	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	200	\$128,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	800	\$512,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	200	\$60,000
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	3,500	Integrated from Thinning, road decommissioning, noxious weed treatments and prescribed burning
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	4,700	Integrated from Thinning, road decommissioning, noxious weed treatments and prescribed burning
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,200	Integrated from Thinning, noxious weed treatments and prescribed burning
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	10	\$20,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	30	\$90,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	5	\$9,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	8	\$80,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2,000	\$50,000
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	10,000	\$25,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	5,000	\$175,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	2,000	\$300,000

11. **Planned FY 2017 accomplishment narrative** (no more than 1 page).

FY 2017 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. Coordination among resource areas on the Forest and partnerships will have strengthened and more opportunities will reveal themselves. The noxious weed treatments will be accomplished due to inventory and surveys being completed in 2016 that will define the type of weeds, location and treatment type.

12. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2016/17 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

1) There is an increase in 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 (BRL, Inc. and WW Logging) from Arizona to relocate and work in New Mexico. Due to both Mt Taylor and the loggers 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 \$600,000 to \$1,200,000. 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 \$400,000 increase needed for the high bid cost. The other option is the Cibola would award only 1,000 acres of thinning at \$640/acre for \$640,000.

3) The Cibola has a better understanding of the scope of work, accomplishment revisions are minor- such as a previous Engineering staff felt that the program would accomplish 30 miles/year of level 2 road maintenance. Since we have had turnover and new staff that has come in has a better understanding of the real needs, the level 2 road maintenance will be 10 miles/year.

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

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

13. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative (name and affiliation, if there is one). If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

The Zuni Mountain collaborative has been able to successfully leverage partnerships and project successes to secure funding for additional projects within the landscape and to bring in volunteers to help accomplish project objectives. The Great Old Broads for Wilderness continue to be a key partner for the project, contributing volunteer hours to accomplish monitoring objectives. The Cottonwood Gulch Foundation has provided educational opportunities for participants in their youth programs to accomplish monitoring objectives and to learn about the work project partners are accomplishing to restore forests in the Zuni Mountains. An ongoing partnership with the University of New Mexico has been pivotal to accomplish monitoring objectives by providing data analysis and student volunteer hours to collect data in the field.

14. How has your project increased support from partners in terms of in-kind contributions and funding? (no more than one page):

Partners continued to leverage the project and all the investments made by the Cibola National Forest and the CFLR program. For example, the Forest Stewards Guild contributed \$46,837 dollars in FY15, Cottonwood Gulch Foundation invested \$9,422 dollars of their own funds into leveraged restoration treatments on their lands. NM State Forestry leveraged an additional \$33,545 from landowners they worked with in the project area to conduct restoration work as well as investing their own state appropriated funds (\$31,470) onto federal lands (Permian Thinning Agreement). Similarly, the Great Old Broads for Wilderness invested \$3,200 and the NM State Land Office invested \$6,884 in FY15 in the project area. All these investments align and promote the project goals and objectives.

15. Media recap. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available.

There was no direct media coverage of the project FY15. There was however a partner developed video "Fires of Change" that is regional in focus (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j17yygCcMBo>). There was some coverage of the project in early FY16 on radio and in print that will be covered in the future FY16 report.

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): Shawn Martin
for Ian Fox

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s))¹⁷: Reeth Doff
for Elaine Lehman

¹⁷ If your project includes more than one National Forest, please include an additional line for each Forest Supervisor signature.