CFLR Project (Name/Number): Southwest Jemez Mountains/CFLR006
National Forest(s): Santa Fe

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY17 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CFLN15	**$ 951,571**
CFLN17	**$ 2,065,396**

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.

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
NFRR	**$ 500,000**
WFHF	**$ 1,302,000**

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

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CMRD	**$ 30,990**
NFRR	**$ 273,694**
WFHF	**$ -346,718***
NFLM	**$1,354****

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the gPAS expenditure report, minus the Washington Office funds listed in the box above and any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) listed in the box below.

***Probably reflects our inability to award the planned Cebollita Fuels Project, due to fire borrowing. An additional $61,000 in salaries was saved due to employees charging to project fire codes. **Entry erroneously tagged as CFLRP**

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
Service First Agreement with Valles Caldera Nat'l Preserve	**$ 442,000**

Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds agreement (this should include partner funds captured through the gPAS job reports such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Agency	Contribution	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017 - $4,344,500
Resilient Landscapes Program on Valles Caldera National Preserve	Dept. of Interior, Office of Wildland Fire	$2,394,000	Collaborating Agency
Lands Conservation Fund, Valles Caldera National Preserve	Dept. of Interior, National Park Service	$1,500,000	Collaborating Agency
Climate Reference Network Station	NOAA	$24,000	Collaborating Agency
Air Quality Monitoring at Valle Grande HQ weather station.	DOE, Jemez Pueblo	$10,000	Collaborating Agency
Seismic monitoring of Jemez Mountains using the Los Alamos Seismic Network (LASN)	DOE/LANL	$330,000	Collaborating Agency
Forest insect pest inventory	USFS	$1,500	Collaborating Agency
Monitoring wildlife and habitats in the VCNP and Jemez Mountains.	Texas Tech University	$30,000	University
Water Resources Course: Watershed assessment	UNM	$5,000	University
Inventory of Fungi and Lichens	Volunteer	$50,000	Volunteer
Forest Stewards Youth Corps	New Mexico Youth Conservation Corps Commission	$60,000	Non-Profit Collaborative Partner
WildEarth Guardians Youth Conservation Corps	New Mexico Youth Conservation Corps Commission	$167,000	Non-Profit Collaborative Partner

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY17)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY17	**$1,415,127.13**

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY17 were captured in previous reports. This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2017 (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, research conducted that helps project achieve proposed objectives, and purchase of equipment for wood processing that will use restoration by-products from CFLR projects. See "Instructions" document for additional information.

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Fuels Reduction thinning for wildfire protection & post fire flood mitigation	**2017: 1,282 acres thinned in Valles Caldera National Preserve.**	**$1,195,399**	☐ **Forest Service funds** ■ **Partner Funds**	**DOI OWF and NPS**
Fuels Reduction thinning for wildfire protection & post fire flood mitigation	**2017: 511 acres burned in RX fire on Valles Caldera National Preserve.**	**$39,162**	☐ **Forest Service funds** ■ **Partner Funds**	**DOI OWF and NPS**

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

The SWJM CFLRP project has created an outstanding opportunity for state and other federal agencies, universities, and non-governmental organizations to participate in monitoring activities and train students for careers in resource management. As shown in the table above, our project has leveraged over $4.3 million in FY2017 – these funds come from grants and agency programs that contribute information useful to the adaptive management strategy of our CFLRP. In addition to the thinned acres reported in the table above, the Valles Caldera National Preserve in FY2017 has also contracted for thinning 2,971 acres ($3,594,198, with some of these contracts currently being implemented in early FY2018) and has completed Cultural Resource surveys on an additional 5,000 acres in preparation for future forest thinning/burning activities. The Valles Caldera National Preserve was transferred by Congress to the National Park Service in Oct. 2015, and the Preserve was able to successfully obtain $3,894,000 in implementation/monitoring funds in FY17 from the Department of Interior – these funds are replacing the former USDA CFLRP implementation funds. The Preserve continues to participate as an active member of the Collaborative, assuming a lead role in the

monitoring program and data sharing among participants. Other projects contributing leveraged funds include the University of Arizona's Critical Zone Observatory, which monitors the effects of fires on soil chemistry, carbon sequestration, and snow water sublimation rates with varying forest stand structures and the University of New Mexico's Civil Engineering Department's monitoring of hydrologic responses to forest thinning and burning.

2. Please tell us about the CFLR **project's progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal**, and **how it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan***.

When a wildfire interacts with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary:

- Each unit is required to complete and submit a standard fuels treatment effectiveness monitoring (FTEM) entry in the FTEM database (see FSM 5140) when a wildfire occurs within or enters into a fuel treatment area. **For fuel treatment areas within the CFLR boundary, please include in your database entry an additional report that briefly responds to the following supplemental questions**:

- **Based on input from the project Fire Ecologist, the FTEM database is undergoing an update, so he was advised not to enter the Cajete Fire FTEM data at this time. Below are the responses to the questions contained in the Template:**
  - *Please describe if/how partners or community members engaged in the planning or implementation of the relevant fuels treatment.*
    This work was done under an existing NEPA decision but funded with CFLRP dollars. The community and collaborative at this point were being engaged in the planning of the SWJ EIS that would lead to further restoration in the area.
  - *Did treatments include coordinated efforts on other federal, tribal, state, private, etc. lands within or adjacent to the CFLR landscape?*
    No
  - *Did the treatments do what you expected them to do? Did they have the intended effect on fire behavior or outcomes? Please include a brief description.*
    Yes. Fire behavior was modified by these mechanical treatments. Fire moved from the crowns of the trees to the surface fuels allowing safer more effective fire suppression efforts.
  - *What resource values were you and your partners concerned with protecting or enhancing? Did the treatments help to address these value concerns?*
    The community of Sierra de los Pinos is directly adjacent to these treatments and is the largest value at risk in the vicinity. The treatments did an effective job at mitigating fire behavior and were successful at protecting values at risk.
  - *What is your key takeaway from this event – what would you have done differently? What elements will you continue to apply in the future?*
    Mechanical treatments that break up canopy continuity are effective at mitigating fire behavior. These methods of mechanical treatment are something that can be applied in future treatments.
  - *Please include the costs of the treatments listed in the fuels treatment effectiveness report: how much CFLR/CFLN was spent? How much in other BLI's were spent? If cost estimates are not available, please note and briefly explain.*
    Due to employee turnover, costs of this treatment are not readily available.

When a wildfire occurs within the CFLR landscape on an area <u>planned</u> for treatment but not yet treated:

- Please include:
  - *Acres impacted and severity of impact.*
    370 acres of previously laid-out treatment units are within the fire perimeter. Severity varies from light to severe.

  - *Brief description of the planned treatment for the area.*
  - **Planned treatments were thinning to achieve historic tree size distribution and densities, followed by slash treatment and broadcast burning.**

  - *Summary of next steps – will the project implement treatments elsewhere? Will they complete an assessment?*
    The timber crew has completed an assessment of the original treatment units, and adjusted boundaries to remove portions that have heavy mortality and are no longer in need of treatment. Treatment area lost to the Cajete Fire totals approximately 190 acres. There is no plan to add acres to the East Fork Task Order, as all acres needing treatment were originally included.

  - *Description of collaborative involvement in determining next steps.*
    Plans to address the effects of the Cejete Fire (including plans to plant about 300 acres of severely burned areas), were presented to collaborating partners, with general agreement.

Please include acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack and acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape, and costs.

- Include expenses in wildfire preparedness and suppression, where relevant.
  The Cajete Fire perimeter encloses 1373 acres, and cost approximately $4,215,000 to control. There were no wildfires managed for resource benefits within the SW Jemez project area in FY17. One natural ignition occurred under conditions that were not appropriate to the safety of the public, property and fire personnel, and it was suppressed.

- Include summary of BAER within the project landscape, where relevant.
  BAER activities were mainly limited to rehabilitation of roads and skid trails to minimize erosion, and cleaning out the underside of a previously silted-in bridge, successfully preventing post-fire flooding from overtopping it.

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.

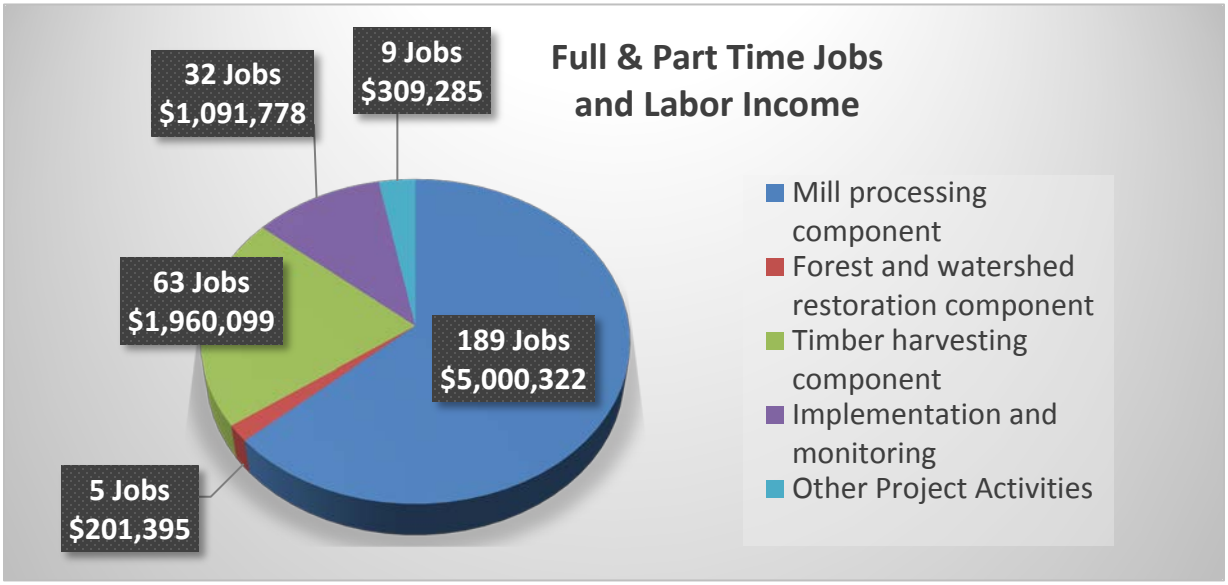
Total spending is the sum of commitments, obligations, expenditures and disbursements; therefore funds awarded under contract may not properly reflect jobs created. For example: The 2017 report shows total funds expended, which includes 28,371CCF of timber and task order work over 1,784 acres. However, until the actual work is conducted and timber harvested and processed, it will be difficult to accurately calculate jobs created.

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY17 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Mill processing component	91	189	4,106,875	5,000,322
Forest and watershed restoration component	3	4	101,315	149,312
Timber harvesting component	17	63	496,996	1,960,099
Implementation and monitoring	6	7	323,114	354,651
Other Project Activities	6	7	167,405	235,254
TOTALS:	**122**	**269**	**5,195,704**	**7,699,638**

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover <u>and matching funding</u>):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Mill processing component	91	189	4,106,875	5,000,322
Forest and watershed restoration component	4	5	135,761	201,395
Timber harvesting component	17	63	496,996	1,960,099
Implementation and monitoring	28	32	994,691	1,091,778
Other Project Activities	7	9	221,365	309,285
TOTALS:	**147**	**298**	**5,955,689**	**8,562,879**



Jobs and Income through direct employment plus the resulting impacts on the local economy.

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).

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
% Locally retained contracts	Of 10 contracts awarded in FY2017, 6 were to firms or organizations located in the local area (Sandoval, Rio Arriba, and Bernalillo Counties) Monetarily, of $3,281,281 awarded, $2,090,705, or 64% was to local firms. (Monetary information is contained in the Santa Fe NF WorkPlans listed in the next column) Jobs provided in the local area totaled **298** with a monetary value of $**8,562,879** Employment figures for contracts awarded to outside firms are not available. These contracts were less labor intensive and not product based, so while monetarily significant, would be expected to provide a relatively lower total income.	• CFLR additional Needs • CFLR006 JemezFY17 2 Project Preparation • CFLR006 Jemez FY17- 3. Project Implementation • CFLR006 Jemez FY17. 3 Implementation: Fire and Fuels • CFLN Fuels Reduction on Arch Sites SW Jemez
Project partnership composition	Several significant aspects of the SW Jemez Mountain CFLRP are conducted and supported by our collaborators: The extensive monitoring program is largely conducted by the Valles Caldera National Preserve. Forest Guild compiles the economic impacts of the project, used throughout this report. WildEarth Guardians will conduct decommissioning and erosion control on roads, as well as stream, riparian, and meadow restoration beginning next field season. A non-funded agreement with the Jemez Pueblo to conduct juniper thinning and fuels treatment activities was executed, with work to begin in FY2018	The Monitoring Program and it's monetary and employment impacts are described in Sections 1 a., 1b., 3, and 5 of this report

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Preserving cultural heritage of sites/resources	The SW Jemez Mountains CFLRP has placed a high priority on treating cultural resources to protect them from fire damage, either wild or prescribed fire. 194 sites were treated in FY2017, by thinning and removing vegetation that would expose them to damage from fire. These sites are generally Native American field houses, the remnants of which are rocks that can explode under intense heat. A contract to treat approximately 1200 sites over 3 years was awarded in FY2017. Work was largely conducted after September 30th, so accomplish- ments will increase in FY2018	NA
Tribal Connections	The SW Jemez Project area is the ancestral home of the local Pueblo of Jemez, located just south of the project area. There are an estimated 3000 cultural sites within the project area. Consequently, there is a great interest and desire of the people of the Pueblo to be involved in the project. The Tribal Archaeologist is consulted concerning ground-disturbing activities, and as mentioned above, the Pueblo Forestry Crew is conducting restoration and fuels management activities on Forest Service lands	NA

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape:

One unique aspect of the relationship between the Pueblo of Jemez and the SW Jemez Mountains CFLRP is that a single contractor conducting harvest and service work through the Integrated Resource Service Contract (IRSC) processes all the material removed from the project area at a mill located within the Pueblo, employing mostly Tribal members. In some cases, this material harvested as part of restoration activities returns to the project area in the form of materials such as fence posts and rails, reducing the environmental and financial costs of transportation, and keeping dollars within the local economy.

In addition, a non-funded Participating Agreement was executed between the Forest Service and the Pueblo of Jemez to conduct fuels treatments on Forest Service lands adjacent to Pueblo lands, and to conduct juniper thinning in the Jemez River riparian zone within the SW Jemez CFLRP boundary. RTRL funds did not become available to the Pueblo in FY17; work will begin in FY18.

With the emphasis on fuels treatment within the project area, the District conducts and participates in community Firesafe meetings, sharing information on our restoration and fuels management activities, and actions that landowners with inholdings can take to prevent damage from wildfire.

Collaborative partners provided a variety of opportunity for youth and students to engage in project work within the SW Jemez CFLR landscape. For example, a sample of the accomplishments two Forest Stewards Youth Corps (FSYC) working in the landscape completed includes:

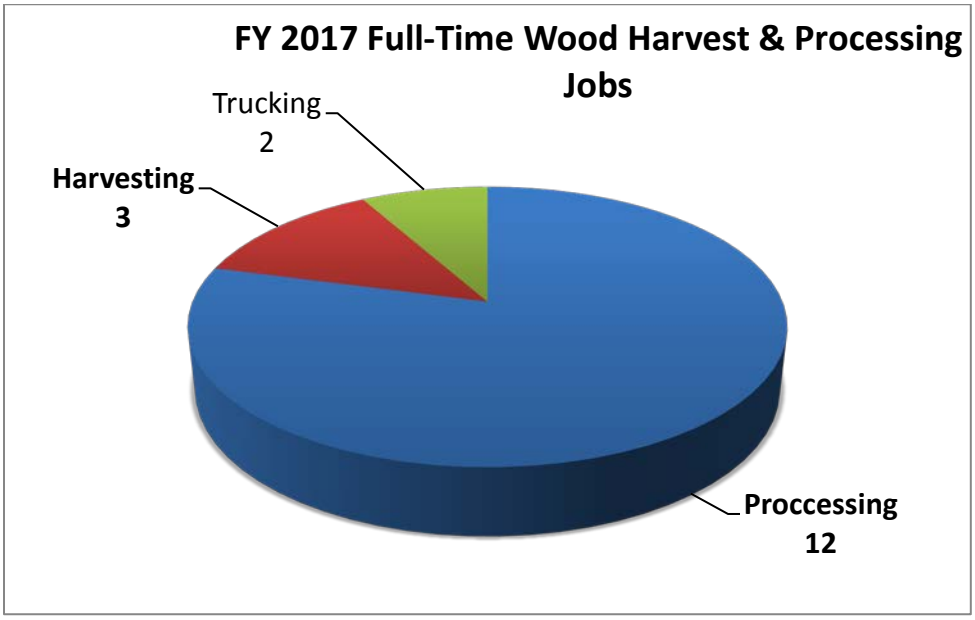
- Built 1.25 miles of fire line to prepare approximately 50 acres for the reintroduction of fire.
- Repaired 3.75 miles of fence to protect native plants and sensitive areas from grazing
- Protected Jemez Mountain Salamander habitat by installing fencing around spring and damming spring to increase surface water.
- Monitored 240 habitat sites of the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse
- Restored 6.25 acres of archeological sites.

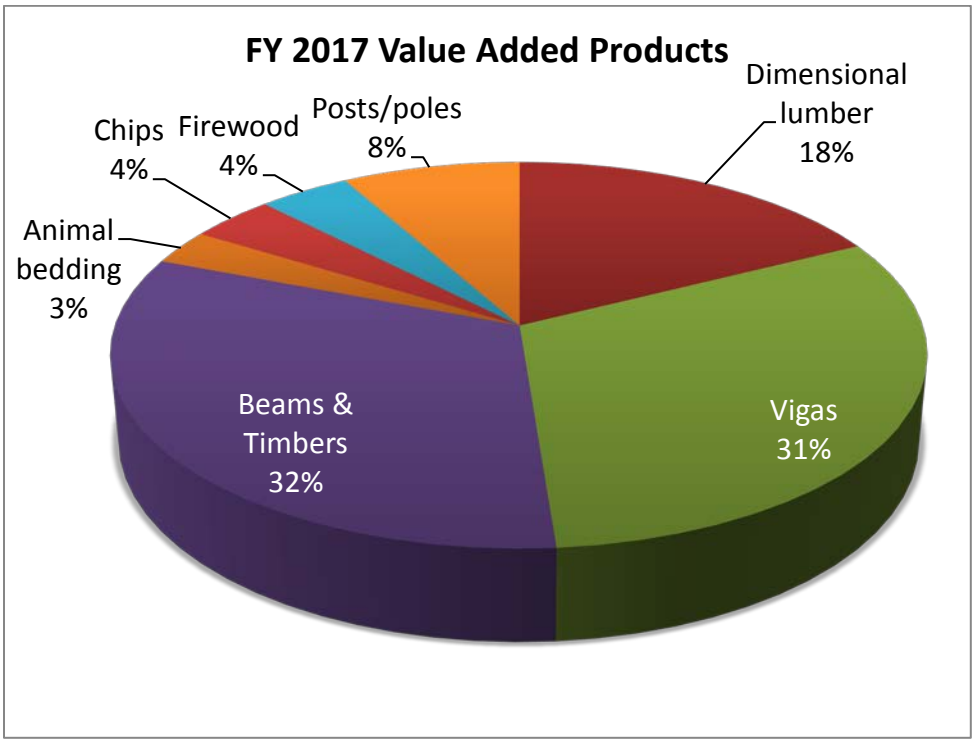
The FSYC, WildEarth Guardians (WEG), and Rocky Mountain Youth Corps (RMYC), provided employment and job training for 29 local youth. The FSYC, which is a program of the Forest Stewards Guild, fielded two six person crews in the CFLR Landscape and completed work plans created by district staff that added capacity to accomplish restoration and recreation management goals. The WEG managed an eight-person Youth Conservation Corps Crew (YCC), which worked in the Valles Caldera National Preserve. The nine person RMYC crew worked for five days in the Valles Caldera. In addition to youth, students from Northern Arizona University, New Mexico State University, Texas Tech University, University of New Mexico participated in ecological monitoring and research.

Image 1 FSYC crew members clear slash from archeological sites

Image 2 An FSYC crew member shares his goals for the summer

In addition to modeling jobs using TREAT, the Forest Stewards Guild conducts interviews with project partners and sawmill operators. Walatowa Timber Industries, and T.C. Company, the saw mill and restoration contractors working to remove and process material from the CFLR landscape are providing 17 jobs and $572,050 in wages to the local economy. Walatowa Timber Industries and T.C. Company also created a diverse amount of wood products from materials harvested in the CFLR landscape helping to offset the costs of restoration. These materials are sold to other local businesses such as Old Wood LLC to make furnishings, wood floors and other products.





Finally, a Service-first Agreement with a Bureau of Land Management roads crew out of Bernalillo County was executed to decommission 10 miles of road, and improve the access road enough to bring equipment in to this area. The work was completed ahead of schedule, under budget, with excellent results, and with more flexibility and less required oversight than a traditional contract. Based on these results, we will be modifying this agreement to expand the scope to future decommissioning and road improvement and erosion control activities.

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).

The monitoring program for the Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP project is coordinated through the Valles Caldera National Preserve's Science and Resource Stewardship Division (VALL) and the Santa Fe National Forest (SFNF). VALL organizes the annual meeting. In addition our collaborators include:

Jemez Pueblo
Bandelier National Monument (National Park Service
US Geological Survey's Jemez Mountain Field Station
USGS Fish & Wildlife Coop Unit at New Mexico State University
Hawks Aloft
USDA Systematic Entomology Laboratory/Smithsonian Institution (SEL/SI)
Wild Earth Guardians
Forest Guild

New Mexico Environment Department
Los Amigos de Valles Caldera
Trout Unlimited
New Mexico Trout
Albuquerque Wildlife Federation
New Mexico Wildlife Federation
New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
US Fish & Wildlife Service
Desert Research Institute (DRI)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
University of New Mexico
New Mexico Tech
Highlands University
Texas Tech University
Northern Arizona University
University of Arizona

The first major monitoring category involves forest restoration through thinning operations and prescribed fire. Prescriptions have been developed to create different age classes, in Ponderosa pine, and mixed conifer forest, and create groups of trees, and openings around the stands. We are Monitoring of the effect of these treatments on vegetation, large mammals, birds, and insects, soil moisture, fuel load, with control and treatment areas established and sampled before and after treatments. Soil moisture is important because of the endangered salamander, which lives underground and needs most soil in order to breathe. Studies are examining moisture and different depths and aspects, near down logs. There is no clear pattern so far. Studies are also looking for the optimal canopy cover which allows snow to reach the ground and accumulate, while still providing shade to slow evaporation. It appears to be around 50-60% canopy cover.

Results of vegetation monitoring indicate steady increases in grasses and herbaceous wildflower species. Large mammals (elk, deer, bear and cougar) are using restored areas; elk in particular are using burned forested sites that have new herbaceous vegetation. Bird communities show little response to thinning thus far. Insect assemblages in post-burned forests are showing changes in species, moving from those that inhabit forest-floor litter to meadow-grassland species The Nature Conservancy is developing a new method to monitor forest density and spatial arrangement, using a tablet computer with air photos on it. We hope to apply this method

The second ecological monitoring effort has been in riparian areas. Some were restored by planting woody shrubs and trees in exclosures; this was done by WildEarth Guardians. Many shrubs were lost during post-fire flooding, but were re-planted, and are doing well.

Also, junipers are being removed from riparian areas along Jemez Creek. This is being monitored with photopoints. They show a surprising increase in the amount of desirable shrubs, in addition to grass and forbs.

Another project in riparian areas/wet meadows involves the New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse, listed as endangered in 2015. Exclosures were built to project its habitat, and vegetation transects were installed to monitor the effects of the exclosures. Grasses, rushes, and sedges are much taller and denser inside the exclosures due to prevention of grazing by elk and cattle. Also, we have a partnership with NAU to monitor the mouse itself, using track plates and live traps. The work is done by mammology students, under the supervision of a professor. This work has been going on for two years, and has yielded information on population density, and revealed much new information about habitat preferences of the mouse. It shows that mice use upland, forested habitats in addition to meadows, which was a surprise.

Detailed fuels monitoring is being conducted by Bandelier N. P., in the Monument Canyon Research Natural Area. It shows that prescribed fire has reduced fuel load from 50 to 13 tons/acre. Litter and duff depth was reduced from 2" to .5". Burn severity was quite variable, but the majority of the area (40%) was moderately burned; 34% was lightly burned. Tree seedling density was extremely high before the fire, and was greatly reduced. (9691 tpa before, 129 after) The number of trees in all size classes was also reduced, except for > 24", which stayed the same.

The Forest Guild has been doing socio-economic monitoring since the project began, and is starting to have enough data to show some trends. They are looking at costs of treatments, how much wood is removed from the forest, how the wood is used, local economic impacts, job creation, and partner perceptions of the project. Treatment costs vary greatly from year to year – there is no trend. The number of jobs at the mill has doubled, and the number of non –mill, restoration jobs has almost tripled. The amount of wood removed from the forest has risen from about 1,000 ccf in the first year of the project, to about 19,000 ccf.

This is a hyperlink to the Section 13- Monitoring and Adaptive Management Proposal , further titled "Southwest Jemez Mountains Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy Proposal for Funding"

6. FY 2017 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	N/A	N/A
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1,468	CFLN0615 - $120,527 CFLN0617 - $841,319 CFHF0617 - $195,832 ***Total Contract ($1,157,679)***
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	9	CFLN0617 - $9,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	131	CFLN0617 - $50,000 **(*Contract*)**[1]

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	N/A	N/A
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	731	CFLN0617 - $50,000 **(*Contract*)**[1]
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,481	NFRR1017 - $34,836 **(*Contract*)**
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	3.0	CFLN0616 - $1,475 **(*Contract*)**
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	14.3	CFLN0616 - $7,029 **(*Contract*)**
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	9.8	CFLN0617 - $50,000 **(*Contract*)**[1, 2]
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	11.3	CFLN0617 - $100,000 **(*Contract*)**[1, 2]
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	N/A	N/A
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	N/A	N/A
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	120	CFLM0613 - $57,490 SPFH1016 - $1,000 ***Total Contract ($58,490)***[4]
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	1,334[3]	CFLM0613 - $57,490 SPFH1016 - $1,000 ***Total Contract ($58,490)***[4]
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	28,371	CFLN0615 - $120,527 CFLN0617 - $841,319 CFHF0617 - $332,066 BD096916 - $110,000 ***Total Contracts ($1,403,912)***
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	11,388	CFLN0615 - $120,527 CFLN0617 - $841,319 CFHF0617 - $332,066 BD096916 - $110,000

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
			Total Contracts ($1,403,912)
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	N/A	N/A
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	2,440	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS *(note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)*	Acres	2,440	N/A
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished *(note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)*	Acres	1904	CFHF0617 - $79,808

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

[1] Based on estimated proportion of work on road improvement vs. road decommissioning through BLM Service First Agreement, not yet billed
[2] Not reported in INFRA, due to confusion over reporting system roads (INFRA) vs. non-system roads (WIT) until after the Sept 30 deadline for INFRA data entries.
[3] Estimate based on CCF/ac X acres harvested, not entered in TIM.
[4] Cost estimate based on proportion of the Task Order harvested.

7. **FY 2017 accomplishment narrative** –

Thinning Treatments

Since the signing of the SW Jemez Mountains CFLRP Record of Decision in December 2015, and preparation of the Stewardship Contract and on-the-ground layout and appraisal, we have treated the first 120 acres under this IRSC in FY17. Several groups have visited the area to see the results, including staff from the Regional Office, Washington Office, collaborative partners, and Senator Udall's staff. While some of the treated area was badly infested with dwarf mistletoe, and was necessarily cut very heavily, the reaction has been generally positive overall, with a few complaints, most recognizing the need for the mistletoe treatments. We plan to install some interpretive signs in the area to educate visitor concerning our treatments in the context of landscape-level restoration.

Representative residual density, Pino West Task Order

Mistletoe treatment area, Pino West Task Order

Archaeological Site Treatment

An important and somewhat unique activity of the SW Jemez Mountains CFLRP is thinning and removing vegetation from cultural sites (primarily Pueblo Indian ruins) to prevent damage from excessive heat from prescribed or wild fire. Approximately 850 sites within the project area have been treated to date, along with a contract awarded in FY17 to treat another 1200 sites over the next three years. Sites are assessed and prioritized for treatment as to vulnerability and value of historic or prehistoric information provided by the site. The following photos show before, during, and after conditions on a cultural site.

Figure 1 pre treatment

Figure 2 in progress

Figure 3 post treatment

San Antonio Stock Well Replacement

The Santa Fe National Forest (SFNF) partnered with Trout Unlimited to replace a non-functioning well in San Antonio Meadow within the SW Jemez Mountains CFLRP in August of 2017. The objective was to restore a source of water pumped to stock tanks on the mesas above San Antonio Meadow, in order to provide water to cattle, making it easier to keep them in the uplands and away from the riparian area,. The SFNF provided funding, and Trout Unlimited managed the project and hired a contractor to drill the well. The SFNF Wildlife Biologist and Range Specialist monitored the project to ensure that the provisions on a US Fish and Wildlife Biological Opinion on impacts to New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse were adhered to.

Figure 4 Completed well project in San Antonio Meadow

Prescribed Burning

Two prescribed broadcast burns were conducted within the SW Jemez Mountains CFLRP. The North Virgin Burn of approximately 1,300 acres was conducted in the fall of 2016, and the South Virgin Burn, 604 acres, was carried out in April of 2017. Both achieved the desired effects on the ground, and employed the assistance of partners, including the Jemez (Pueblo) Eagles Fire Crew, inmate crews provided by the State of New Mexico, and crews from surrounding Forest Service Districts and Forests. These treated areas are immediately west of populated areas in San Diego Canyon, including Jemez Springs.

Photos of the Virgin South prescribed burn (April 2017), showing low-intensity burn (left), and consumption of a “dog-hair” clump of small ponderosa pine, creating an opening (right).

Invasive Species Treatment

On June 16th, 2017, a Youth Conservation Corp crew from the Jemez Pueblo cut Russian olive, an invasive tree species, from the riparian zone of the Jemez River. In addition to reducing completion to native willows and cottonwoods, this provided an educational opportunity for these teenagers to learn about invasive species and riparian habitats.

Figure 5 YCC crew cutting Russian olive along the Jemez River.

8. **The WO will use spatial data provided in the databases of record close to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification**.

- **If the estimate is consistent and accurate**, please confirm that below and skip this question.
- **If the gPAS spatial information does NOT appear accurate**, describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project below (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2017	5,966 **(gPAS estimate appears accurate)**
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2017)	30,600

If you did not use the EDW estimate, please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2017 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).

- Some debate is underway among specialists as to the adequacy of slash treatment within portions of the treated acres, i.e. excessive residual slash causing a hazard to leave trees upon planned broadcast burning. Potential adjustments to the individual task orders and/or Silvicultural prescriptions are being discussed with the Contracting Officer.

- The planned purchase of fencing materials to prevent resource damage within one of the task order areas did not occur due to the combination of workload and procurement deadlines. These materials will be purchased early in FY18.

- Stream restoration efforts have been behind projected targets due to the need to obtain Biological Opinions for work within New Mexico meadow jumping mouse Critical Habitat, which was not listed at the outset of the SW Jemez Mountains CFLRP. This is confounded by the inability to fill a vacant Wildlife Biologist position.

- Lack of capacity in Contracting limited our ability to complete several projects this past fiscal year. It is unrealistic to expect that all needs can be anticipated before the field season begins. Increasing staffing in the Contracting shop, with more service-oriented staff, would enable us to be more flexible in accomplishing restoration on the ground.

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	0	0	$0
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	150	150	$30,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	6	6	$105,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	2,200	2,200	$1,210,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	59	10[1]	$200,000

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	3	3	$33,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	2	2	$22,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	27,000	28,597	$823,800
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	44,000	41,000	$823,800
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	$0
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	6,480	8,942[2]	$4,023,900

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2019 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

[1]The Record of Decision limits road decommissioning to 100 miles
[2] Updated estimate is based on the potential response to a 38% increase in fuels treatment target.

11. **Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2018/19 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):
See footnotes to table in #10

12. **Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years**. 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 roads crew and Assistant District Manager for Operations for the Bureau of Land Management, Albuquerque District Office has partnered with us, through a Service First Agreement, to conduct road improvement and road decommissioning.

13. **Did you project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2017** (both In-Kind contributions and through agreements)? (No more than one page):

Nothing in FY17

14. **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. You are welcome to include links or to copy/paste.

Link to PBS segment on the SW Jemez Mountains CFLRP, August 11, 2017. Segment runs from 14:35 – 20:12 minutes: http://portal.knme.org/video/3003722348/

Link to Albuquerque Journal article on San Antonio Well project and other cooperative efforts between the San Diego Cattleman's Association and Trout Unlimited: https://www.abqjournal.com/1096990/an-unusual-alliance.html

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)):_____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): _____

(OPTIONAL) Reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): _____