

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

National Forest(s): Cibola

**1. Match and Leveraged Funds:
FY17 Matching Funds Documentation**

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CFLN15	\$36,132
CFLN17	\$502,879.91

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
WFHF0317	\$357,000

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	\$3,113.60
NFRG	\$70,476.00
NFRR	625,883.39
SPFH	\$68,849.50
WFHF	\$1,301,502

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.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
NFXN (New Mexico Game and Fish)	\$769,000.00

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)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
McKinley County Fire Department – CWPP Update	\$15,000
Forest Stewards Guild – FSYC (YCC) Crew	\$35,000
The North Face Explorer fund	\$500

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 <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY17	\$0

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).

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 insect and disease risk reduction	Non-federal land	\$17,000	Partner Funds	Forest Stewards Guild, Private Landowner, NM State Forestry
BRL Logging CFRP implementation grant	Cibola National Forest	\$30,788	Partner Funds	Collaborative Forest Restoration Program
BRL Logging CFRP utilization grant	Cibola National Forest/Grants, NM	\$120,000	Partner Funds	Collaborative Forest Restoration Program
BRL Logging CFRP utilization grant	Cibola National Forest/Grants, NM	\$120,000	Partner Funds	Collaborative Forest Restoration Program
Thinning on private land administered by the McKinley County Soil & Water Conservation District	Cibola/McKinley County	\$500,000	Partner funds	Natural Resources Conservation Service Environmental Quality Incentives Program

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

The Zuni Mountains Collaborative partners continued to leverage funding and outcomes as well as provide meaningful in-kind contributions. The Zuni Mountains Collaborative (ZuniMountainsCollaborative.org) supports partners to work towards an all-lands restoration approach.

An example of partner in-kind contribution are the mobilization of local youth conservation crews. One example is the Forest Stewards Youth Corps (FSYC) which has been working in the landscape during the summer season for 10 years. This year the 6 person crew accomplished many tasks in the landscape during their 9-week program including marking 15 acres of timber for treatment, repairing over 3 miles of fencing, installed interpretive signs, stabilized stream banks, and removed wildlife hazard fencing. Another partner in-kind contribution was the funding to update the McKinley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Awarded to McKinley County Fire with support from the Northwest NM Council of Governments and the Forest Stewards Guild, this plan will be completed in 2018 and support resilient landscapes and fire adapted communities across all-lands.

Significant leverage funded was generated in the landscape. On USFS-lands, the NM Game and Fish Department awarded substantial funding to the project expand the project footprint to meet landscape goals. Similarly but at a smaller scale, private landowners are complimenting investments on public lands with their own investments through cost-share programs like the Forest Health Initiative and EQIP with the NRCS. McKinley County SWCD and NM State Forestry works with many adjacent landowners to access EQIP funding. NM State Forestry and the Forest Stewards Guild work with landowners on the 70:30 Forest Health Initiative cost-share program.

BRL Logging and Mount Taylor Manufacturing have both been successful in retaining leveraged Forest Service funds through the Collaborative Forest Restoration Program to purchase harvesting and wood processing equipment. These investments have added capacity to the businesses ability to complete forest restoration work in the Zuni Mountains CFLR landscape.

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.

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 had been approximately 1,500 acres of prescribed burning completed. Since the award of the Zuni Mtn. CFLR we have awarded 13,718 acres of thinning that include removal of wood products in southwest ponderosa pine stands and conducted prescribed burning on 6,948 acres from FY12-FY17.

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 2 years while providing material to local fledgling wood product businesses. This will open up the larger project area for prescribed burning on approximately 2000-3000 acres annually. We have also started NEPA in the Puerco Project planning area on 105,802 acres in the 5th Code watershed adjacent to the Bluewater Project so that treatment and wood product removal opportunities are ready

after the remaining 3 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 approximately 4,000 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.

In FY17 no wildfires started in areas of previous treatment within the CFLR boundary. However two wildfires did start in the Puerco Project portion of the CFLR. They both burned with light to moderate severity the acres for each fire were 1) 12.9 and 2) 4.2. Each area is planned to have thinning and prescribed fire treatments. Since there was little impact to the areas the Cibola plans to continue with the thinning and prescribed fire treatments in these areas. Overall suppression cost for combined for both fires were approximately \$5,500. Due to the fires size and intensity a BAER was not required.

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

The following is the expenditure breakdown:

- Total CFLN \$539,012 (\$502,880 CFLN17 & \$36,132) expended in the following:
\$277,074 Force account treatment unit preparation, agreement and contract administration, heritage and wildlife specialist support, \$24,937 in Tree marking paint, \$19,149 towards funding acres in the NWTF Stewardship Agreement for 21 acres of ponderosa pine harvesting, \$30,000 towards Participating Agreement with Pueblo of Zuni for two tribal members to do treatment unit prep, \$187,852 for Enterprise to conduct Mexican spotted owl and goshawk surveys
- Total NFRR \$625,883 expended in the following: \$50,000 Forest Stewards Guild to do ecological and socioeconomic monitoring and facilitate partnership meetings, \$387,621 towards funding acres in the NWTF Stewardship Agreement for 421 acres of ponderosa pine harvesting, \$30,000 towards Participating Agreement with Pueblo of Zuni for two tribal members to do treatment unit prep, \$115,000 for Enterprise to conduct Mexican spotted owl and goshawk surveys, \$43,262 Force account treatment unit preparation, agreement and contract administration, heritage and wildlife specialist support
- Total NFRG \$70,476 expended in the following: \$20,376 towards funding acres in the NWTF Stewardship Agreement for 22 acres of ponderosa pine harvesting to improve range vegetation and \$50,100 for Enterprise to conduct Mexican spotted owl and goshawk surveys
- Total NFXN \$769,000 from New Mexico Game and Fish Pittman/Robertson funds towards funding acres in the NWTF Stewardship Agreement for 836 acres of ponderosa pine harvesting

- Total SPFH \$66,849 from New Mexico Game and Fish Pittman/Robertson funds towards funding acres in the NWTF Stewardship Agreement for 73 acres of ponderosa pine harvesting
- Total WFHF- \$1,658,502 expended in the following: \$1,472,179 towards funding acres in the NWTF Stewardship Agreement for 1,600 acres of ponderosa pine harvesting, \$24,072 towards TEAMs Work Order for tree marking and \$186,323 in Force Account implementation and project preparation for Rx burn prep/implementation, treatment unit layout.
- 12,886 ccf of forest products were sold for commercial and personal use from the CFLR project. 7,256 ccf are shown in the gPAS report however the Forest tracked an additional 2,530 ccf that was sold but not identified in TIM properly

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)
Timber harvesting component	31	43	1,416,438	1,802,112
Forest and watershed restoration component	0.08	0.08	490	720
Mill processing component	20	63	633,690	1,564,075
Implementation and monitoring	6	7	260,118	287,947
Other Project Activities	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	58	113	2,310,735	3,654,854

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

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	31	43	1,416,438	1,802,112
Forest and watershed restoration component	14	17	150,750	249,404
Mill processing component	20	63	633,690	1,564,075
Implementation and monitoring	7	9	466,736	516,669
Other Project Activities	1	2	21,731	32,321
TOTALS:	74	133	2,689,345	4,164,581

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).

The Zuni Mountain CFLR remains the linchpin for restoration businesses in the landscape. Having a consistent supply of wood products and treatable acres has allowed local operators to leverage other sources of funding to make investments in equipment, and personnel. Socio-economic surveys conducted by the Forest Stewards Guild with the primary restoration businesses completing work in the CFLR landscape (Mount Taylor Manufacturing, BRL Logging, and WW logging) helped to paint a clearer picture of the role of the CFLR in their operations. For example, BRL logging has received two Collaborative Forest Restoration Program (CFRP) grants since 2015 totaling \$150,788 (one within the reporting period) that have been used to purchase equipment and hire additional personnel.



Juan Fox, Cibola National Forest (left) and happy Simpson, BRL Logging (center) with BRL’s newly purchased equipment in the back ground during a Washington Office CFLR visit in October

Enter your four (or more) most important indicators in the filled out is for an example: * means empty cell

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Project partnership composition	Collaboration amongst diverse partners within the CFLR landscape remains a cornerstone forest restoration work in the Zuni Mountains. Members of the Collaborative include state and federal land management agencies, County government, tribes, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, residents, recreation user groups, students, and non-government organizations.	*
% Locally retained contracts	100% of the jobs accounted through socio-economic monitoring efforts were for local contractors and employees based out of the Grants, NM area.	*

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Relationship building/collaborative work	Collaboration within the CFLR landscape has evolved to include the creation of a new collaborative group, the Mt. Taylor – Zuni Mountain Collaborative (MTZC). The experience and relationships developed with the creation of the Zuni Mountains Collaborative (ZMC) informed the creation of the MTZC. The MTZC was initially formed as a way for stakeholders to inform forest plan revision but has continued to meet regularly.	*
Job training opportunities/per capita normalize	The Forest Stewards Guild employed 5 youth the local area and provided them with job training in partnership with the Mt. Taylor ranger district. An additional 41 individuals were employed locally by restoration businesses completing project work within the CFLR landscape.	*

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape:

Collaboration in the Zuni Mountains landscape has continued to provide residents and partners with a mechanism for participating in the restoration process and a way to share information about implementation progress and monitoring updates. The Gallup Independent featured an article about the Spring all-hands meeting, which was well attended by local partners and other interested parties. The Mt. Taylor-Zuni Mountains Collaborative, which grew out of the Cibola National Forest Plan revision process and the Zuni Mountain Collaborative holds regular meetings to engage local stakeholders and ranger district staff in decision making on the forest.



Gallup Independent article about the Spring CFLR all-hands meeting

Youth engagement remains an integral component of forest restoration within the Zuni Mountain CFLR landscape. The FSYC crew based out of the Mt. Taylor ranger district has been providing youth from the local area with employment and job training opportunities every summer for more than a decade. FSYC crew members gain employment experience and job training while completing projects within the CFLR landscape. A grant awarded to the Forest Stewards Guild from the North Face Explorer fund in 2017 provided a \$500 educational award to a member of the Mt. Taylor FSYC crew.



A Mt. Taylor FSYC member Shares her goals for the summer (left).

The Mt. Taylor FSYC crew celebrates the completion of the program at the graduation ceremony (right).

In addition to FSYC, in FY 2017 Talking Talons Youth Leadership (TTYL) partnered with the Forest Stewards Guild to deliver an educational curriculum focused on fire ecology and the CFLR to 786 6th grade students in Gallup, Grants, Milan, and Zuni, NM. Students learned about the fire triangle and how restoration efforts in the Zuni Mountains adjacent to their communities are being restored to reduce wildfire risk. Students and staff at participating schools were appreciative and engaged in the activities. During one visit, students and staff exclaimed “we never get guest speakers out here!” and “This was the only good thing in my whole day!” The success of TTYL’s curriculum and outreach efforts was featured in the national Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network blog.

FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES
LEARNING NETWORK

ABOUT CONNECT BLOG RESOURCES JOIN/LOGIN

FEB 14, 2017

TALKING TALONS
YOUTH LEADERSHIP

TOPIC: Communications / Outreach, TYPE: Success Story / Lessons Learned

Teaching Fire with Fire: A Unique Approach to Community Outreach

BACK TO BLOG

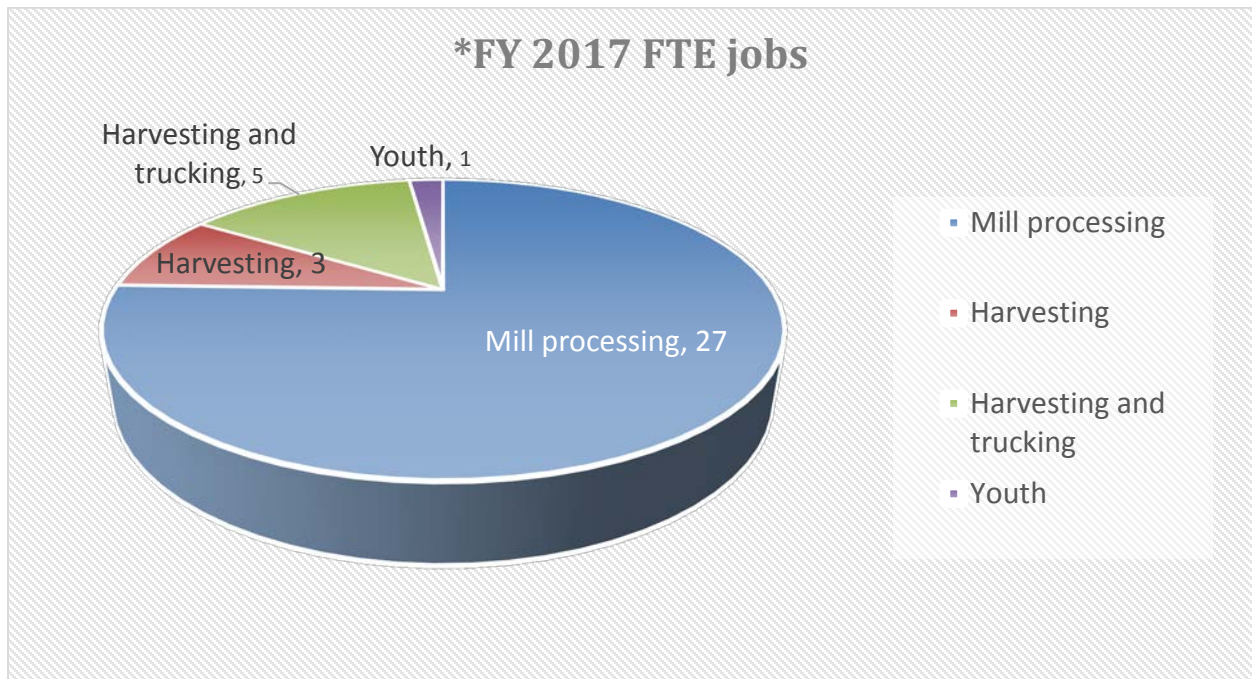
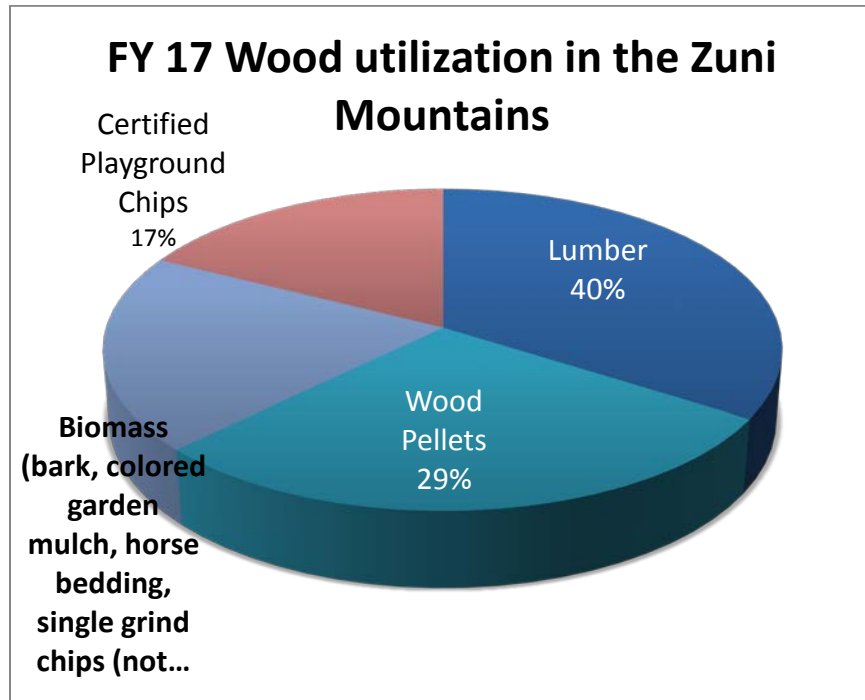
TYPE:

- All
- Best Practices
- Essay
- Interview
- Meeting / Event
- Research Synthesis
- Success Story / Lessons Learned

Talking Talons outreach in the Zunis featured in FAC Learning Network Blog

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).

Multi-party monitoring of ecological and socio-economic indicators continued in 2017. The Forest Stewards Guild continues to lead the multi-party monitoring efforts for ecological and socio-economic indicators for the Zuni Mountain CFLR. Baseline water quality monitoring in habitat areas for the Zuni Bluehead Sucker, a federally listed endangered species, is ongoing. In 2017, the Guild continued the partnership with the Great Old Broads for Wilderness to conduct water quality monitoring. In 2017, the Guild also partnered with University of New Mexico PhD student Angela Gregory to perform data quality control and analysis on the Collaborative Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) located within the CFLR landscape and to see if any hydrologic correlations can be made between the weather and water quality data being collected. Angela concluded that because the RAWS and water quality devices have been collecting data for a limited time, it is still too early to draw conclusions from the data. However, the data being collected will help support Angela's doctoral research related to snow pack, forest restoration treatments, and water resources. The results of monitoring data were shared with collaborative members at the Spring all-hands meeting.



** Jobs tracked by partner surveys conducted by Forest Stewards Guild*

6. FY 2017 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) (Contract Costs)
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1,392 mechanical 1,900 Rx burn	1,280,640 186,323
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,044	2,800,480
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	248	15,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	9,785 ¹	\$130,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	2618	Part of \$130,000 above
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	1,392 mechanical 1,900 Rx burn	1,280,640 186,323
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished (<i>note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records</i>)	Acres	1,900	186,323

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

7. FY 2017 accomplishment narrative – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

A key achievement in FY17 was the award of an additional 3,043 acres under the NWTF Stewardship agreement for harvest and removal of ponderosa pine which has enabled the local sawmill to have an additional 1 and a half year of material to harvest. Another reason why these new funded acres are significant is due to the fact that New Mexico Game and Fish provided \$769,000 to fund 836 acres of the 3,043. In addition to this, removal of timber occurred on approximately 2,000 acres of FY16's awarded acres via the NWTF Stewardship Agreement. The increased production rate is due to two logging companies now working on the project. Each company has worked out inefficiencies and production has increased substantially.

Another key achievement has been the continued effort in the proposed action of the Puerco Project which has incorporated a wider range of restoration activities. A key lesson learned from implementing the Bluewater Decision were the limitations for only thinning and prescribed burning that prohibited accomplishing entire suite of activities needed to accomplish restoration at a landscape scale.

Through the collaboration and partnerships established via the CFLR, the Puerco Project's (approx. 115,000 acres) proposed action only received 5 comments. None were controversial or of significant concern. Therefore the Forest was able to move forward with a No Action and the Proposed Action Alternatives.

¹ Agency database of record (gPAS) reflects total of 7,254.76 ccf but does not fully capture FY17 accomplishment.

8.

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2017	1,967 acres of mechanical harvest 570 acres of Rx burn
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2017)	128 acres Aspen enhancement, 5,798 acres ponderosa pine thinning, 5,500 acres Rx burning and 1,260 acres of Wildlife Habitat Improvement via road decommissioning

The Cibola used GIS data and tabular tracking information to determine the current footprint for both FY17 and the cumulative

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2017 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.** Due to turnover and Detail opportunities we lost institutional knowledge on reporting therefore certain databases did not properly show that accomplishments occurred in the CFLR project.

10. **Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments:** * means blank cell

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount (\$)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	*	500	175,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	*	0	*
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	*	0	*
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	*	4,000	2,000,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	*	0	*
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	*	25	75,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	*	10	20,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	*	12,000	480,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	*	40,000	Rolled into cost of volume sold (ccf)
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	*

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount (\$)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	*	4,000	1,000,000

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.

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):

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 it was 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.

So if we were to maintain an annual output of 2,000-3,000 acres/year at the increased price of \$960/acre instead of the original estimate of \$300/acre then the total harvesting project cost increases from \$1,920,000 to \$2,880,000. 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 increased bid cost. The only option the Cibola has is to pursue additional funds either Nationally, Regionally or with partners such as New Mexico Game and Fish

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.

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

12. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years. No new collaborators in FY17

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): Used Pittman Robertson funds for the second year in a row

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 blog post about visit from Indonesian foresters to the Zuni Mountains. [Visit from Indonesian foresters](#)

FOREST DEFENDER

Collaboration aims to improve Zuni Mountain woodlands



By Kyle Chancellor
Staff writer
city@gallupindependent.com
Twitter: @KyleChanCity

GALLUP — The future of collaboration in the restoration of the Zuni Mountains and progress from the past couple years was discussed at the Zuni Mountain Collaborative meeting Tuesday at the Octavia Fellin Public Library.

Led by Matt Piccarello, of the Forest Stewards Guild, the collaborative is made up of businesses, federal, state and tribal agencies and nongovernmental organizations. All of these organizations are stakeholders in the Zuni Mountains and are collaborating to improve the health of the forest, the socio-economic situation of the businesses and the communities in and around the forest, and to bring education about what these organizations are doing.

The first presenter of the meeting was Talking Talons, a nonprofit organization based

Cable Hoovee/Independent

Shawn Martin, from the U.S. Forest Service, makes a presentation at the Zuni Mountain Landscape Collaborative meeting at the Octavia Fellin Public Library in Gallup Tuesday.

See Zuni Mountains, Page 5



11 Matt Piccarillo listens to comments from the audience during the Zuni Mountain Landscape Collaborative meeting at the Cortez Public Library in Gallup Tuesday. *Chris Hooten/ForestWatch.org*

Zuni Mountain

Continued from Page 1

out of Cedar Crest. The organization wants the state providing more financial support for residents. Piccarillo said Governor Goyens talked about an ongoing effort to bring that money to Gallup. He said that over the past few months, Talking Tables has reached 512 students in the Gallup area with programs on fire awareness and smoke-detection, or the study of the age of trees by studying growth rings.

Up next was Shana Martin, with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and Forest Protector for the Zuni National Forest.

Martin explained the progress being made in treatments

that have been underway in the Zuni. The majority of these treatments take the form of thinning stands of trees to create a better canopy, as well as clearing the lower floor of build-up of flammable materials, creating natural diversity of trees and shrubs, and restoring a natural balance of tree ages.

Trees that are cut are then used by Inland Timber Industries, LLC to create wood products, or are left in the field to be collected by people individuals who have purchased a permit.

Martin showed a map that outlined about 10,000 acres of forest that have either been treated, are in the process of being treated or are planned to be treated. So far, Martin said, about 2,400 acres have

been done while the rest is being done while the work on Buxton and the land is working towards.

Later on in the meeting, Piccarillo showed the audience a new participatory mapping system created by the New Mexico Forest Watchdog (New Mexico Institute of Highways University in Las Vegas, New Mexico).

The online program allows people to upload a number of different types of data accumulated by the Institute to view, plot and manage locations from across the state. It also allows users to upload their own data, such as surveyed data points or locations of cultural sites, so they can plan their own projects.

Piccarillo also recommended

all the attendees see the newly designed and implemented Zuni Mountain Collaborative website as a directory and information center to more easily see the collaborative.

Piccarillo also showed the audience the money that has been spent through the National Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program in the Zuni Mountains over the past five years.

Since 2012, the federal program has spent \$2,000,000 in the Zuni, while the United States Treasury Service has matched those funds in a total of \$4,000,000. That's money that's been accounted for in the \$2,000,000 making for a total of \$4,000,000.

Chris Hooten/ForestWatch.org



12 Attendees refer to a presentation during the Zuni Mountain Landscape Collaborative meeting at the Cortez Public Library in Gallup Tuesday. *Chris Hooten/ForestWatch.org*

Grants City Council

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator): _____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): _____

Reviewed by (collaborative representative): _____