CFLR Project (Name/Number): Southwest Jemez Mountains/CFLR006

National Forest(s): Santa Fe NF

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY18 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
CFLN18	$2,259,552

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the FMMI CFLRP 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 2018
NFVW18	$181,163
NFWF18	$449,618
NFHF18	$827,043

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 2018
NFHF18	$885,468
NFTM18	$7,467
RIRI13	$14,780
CMRD18	$10,673
NFLM18	$1,076
RTRT18	$88,398[1]

[1] $77,500 in RTRT (CFRT0618) used for a planting contract within SW Jemez was shown as de-committed in FMMI. We have not been able to determine the reason for this. The net amount shown in gPAS is $10,828.

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the FMMI CFLRP 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 2018
N/A	

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 FMMI CFLRP 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)	Activity	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018	Type of Funds	Partner
Monitoring	**Climate Reference Network Station**	**$24,000**	**Partner Funds**	**NOAA**
Monitoring	**Air Quality Monitoring at Valle Grande HQ weather station.**	**$10,000**	**Partner Funds**	**DOE, Jemez Pueblo**
Monitoring	**Seismic monitoring of Jemez Mountains using the Los Alamos Seismic Network (LASN)**	**$330,000**	**Partner Funds**	**DOE/LANL**
Monitoring	**Forest insect pest inventory**	**$1,500**	**Partner Funds**	**UNM**
Monitoring	**Monitoring wildlife and habitats in the VCNP and Jemez Mountains.**	**$30,000**	**Partner Funds**	**Texas Tech University**
Monitoring	**Water Resources Course: Watershed assessment**	**$5,000**	**Partner Funds**	**UNM**
Monitoring	**Inventory of Fungi and Lichens**	**$50,000**	**Partner Funds**	**Volunteer**
Restoration	**Road Decommissioning**	$10,000	**Partner Funds**	**WildEarth Guardians**
Restoration	**Juniper Thinning**	$71,220	**Partner Funds**	**Pueblo of Jemez**
Restoration	**9 weeks of conservation projects (fire line, tree marking, trails, recreation, etc.) in the landscape**	**$35,000**	**Partner Funds (NM Youth Conservation Corps, Forest Stewards Guild, Taos Ski Valley Foundation, Santa Fe Community Foundation, etc.)**	**Forest Stewards Guild**

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project on NFS lands. 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 FY18)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY18	$26,018

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY18 were captured in previous reports (FY16 and FY15). 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 fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2018. Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Mechanical thinning and removal	**Cerro Seco Unit #5, 112 acres**	**$99,440**	**Partner Funds**	**NPS Lands Conservation Fund, and Valles Caldera National Preserve**
Conifer hand-thinning and piling	**South Mountain, South Unit, 970 acres**	**$935,216**	**Partner Funds**	**NPS Lands Conservation Fund, OWF, and Valles Caldera National Preserve**
Conifer hand-thinning (lop-and-scatter)	**Northwest Corner, Units #1 and #2, 420 acres**	**$139,230**	**Partner Funds**	**NPS Lands Conservation Fund, OWF, and Valles Caldera National Preserve**
Mechanical thinning and removal	**Northwest Corner, Units #1 and #2, 269 acres**	**$475,111**	**Partner Funds**	**NPS Lands Conservation Fund, OWF, and Valles Caldera National Preserve**
Conifer hand-thinning (lop-and-scatter)	**North Rim, Units A and B, 158 acres**	**$55,142**	**Partner Funds**	**NPS Lands Conservation Fund, OWF, and Valles Caldera National Preserve**

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Mechanical thinning and removal	**North Rim, Units A and B, 603 acres**	**$958,488**	**Partner Funds**	**NPS Lands Conservation Fund, OWF, and Valles Caldera National Preserve**
Conifer hand-thinning (Cut-and-pile)	**Cerro Seco Unit 9 (top & SW/SE slopes), 524 acres**	**$508,650**	**Partner Funds**	**NPS Lands Conservation Fund, OWF, and Valles Caldera National Preserve**
Conifer hand-thinning (Cut-and-pile)	**Cerro San Luis (south-facing slopes), 339 acres**	**$273,451**	**Partner Funds**	**NPS Lands Conservation Fund, OWF, and Valles Caldera National Preserve**

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

Overall, partner groups in the SW Jemez Mountains CFLRP contributed $3,895,228 in FY2018; much of the on-the-ground thinning work was from the National Park Service and DOI's Office of Wildland Fire for fuels management on the NPS Valles Caldera National Preserve. Additional funds came from collaborating groups in the SWJM CFLRP for various monitoring programs applicable to the Jemez Mountains.

The Santa Fe National Forest and the Valles Caldera National Preserve have established partnerships with the Forest Stewards Guild and the WildEarth Guardians youth programs to both advance conservation work in the CFLR landscape and train the next generation of land stewards. The Forest Stewards Youth Corps (FSYC) has been engaging youth in the Jemez Mountains for over 20 years. FSYC participants add capacity to the Jemez Ranger District staff by completing conservation projects within the SW Jemez CFLR landscape. This year the 6 person crew accomplished many tasks in the landscape during their 9-week program including trail maintenance, fence repair, hazardous fuels reduction projects.

Forest Stewards Youth Corps participants

The WildEarth Guardians Youth Conservation Corps program employed 14 youth on conservation projects within the CFLR landscape. In addition to managing the monitoring, the Valles Caldera National Preserve (VCNP) was extremely successful in securing additional youth conservation workforces from the Rocky Mountain Youth Corps and the Student Conservation Association.

The VCNP also invested in local New Mexican fire workers by contracting with New Mexico State Forestry for fire management services.

In addition, VCNP partnered with the research and academic community, and was able to establish important working relationships with researchers that will improve the use of best available science in collaborative work. These institutions include: University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, Northern Arizona University, and the University of Nevada.

Because the VCNP sits high in the watershed and is a longstanding and important partner to local communities, they were able to leverage non-CFLRP investments to treat more than 3,300 acres this year.

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***.

FY2018 Overview

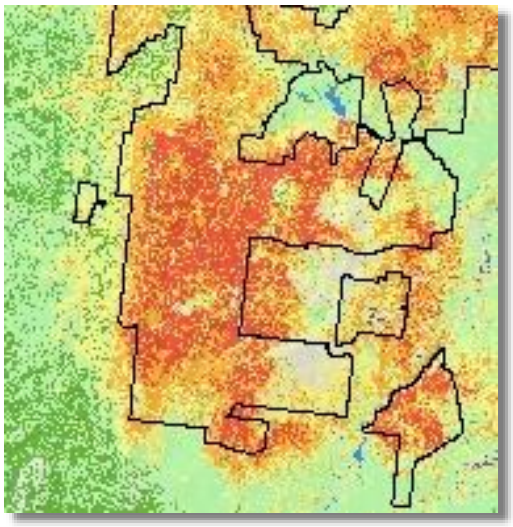
FY18 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	**Acres**
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	2,161
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	3,716
Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	0
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition	5,877
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	2,101

Please provide a narrative overview of treatments completed in FY18, including data on whether your project has expanded the pace and/or scale of treatments over time, and if so, how you've accomplished that – what were the key enabling factors?

Fuels treatments more than doubled between FY17 and FY18, from 2,440 to 5,877 acres. Ample hazardous fuels funding in FY18 funded a substantial (1,370 acre) IDIQ Cut and Pile task order. For the first time we used the use of the existing stewardship contract to conduct fuels treatments in the form of mastication (644 acres), simultaneously with mechanical thinning, increasing the contractor's capacity. An exceptionally dry winter allowed an early spring (March) broadcast burn, an unusual window of opportunity.

- **How was this area prioritized for treatment?**
  Areas prioritized for treatment by location and topographic position in relation to residential areas, and to position newly treated areas to previously treated areas, creating a continuous landscape of fire resistant forest structure and density.

- **Please tell us whether these treatments were in "high" or "very high" wildfire hazard area**
  The attached snip from the WHP map shows that the treated areas, in the center of the map, were in the high to very high risk range. All treated areas were to the west and southwest (upwind) of residential areas.

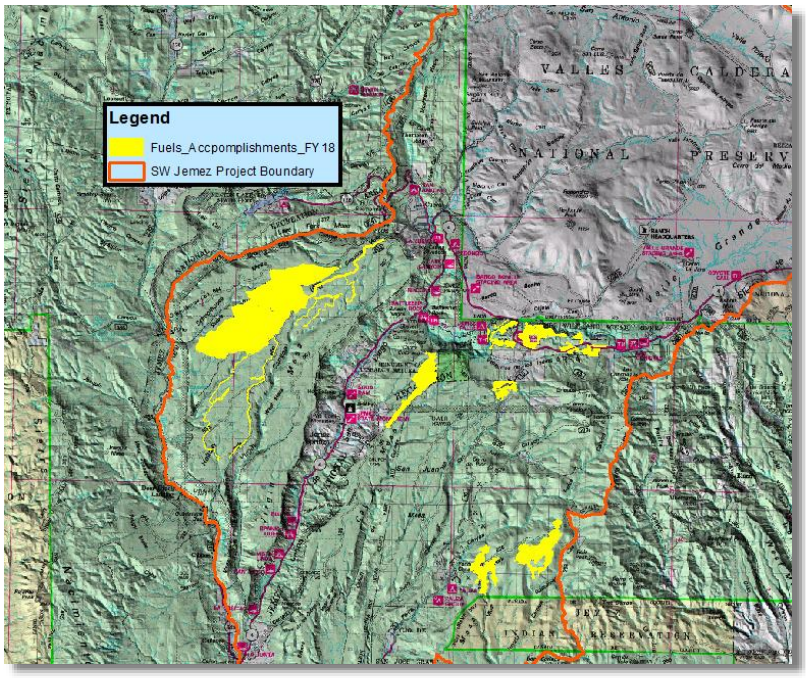


- **What have you learned** about the interaction between treatment prioritization, scale, and cost reduction? What didn't work? Please provide data and further context here.
  As mentioned above, we prioritized areas for treatment in relation to residential areas, and to position newly treated areas to previously treated areas, creating a continuous landscape of fire resistant forest structure and density. Over time, the amount of treatments is increasing the scale and continuity of acreage treated and increasing the probability of those treatments interacting with a wildfire.

Please provide visuals if available

Pre- and post- photopoints of the Vallecitos Cut and Pile contract, data collected by NPS, Valles Caldera NP

Map of fuels treatment footprint FY 2018



Expenditures

Category	**$**
FY2018 Wildfire Preparedness[1]	$281,749
FY2018 Wildfire Suppression[2]	$0
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	N/A
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	$1,042,174
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	$1,040,874

How may the treatments that were implemented contribute to reducing fire costs?
All of the completed treatments have great potential to reduce fire costs over time. The amount of acreage treated has amplified over time increasing the likelihood for reduced fire cost as a result of treatment/wildfire interactions.

Have there been any assessments or reports conducted within your CFLRP landscape that provide information on cost reduction, cost avoidance, and/or other cost related data as it relates to fuels treatment and fires?
The Cajete FTEM report mentioned below is the only such assessment.

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

No wildfires occurred within the CFLRP footprint in 2018. The most recent FTEM was presented in the FY2017 Annual Report in response to the Cajete Fire

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.

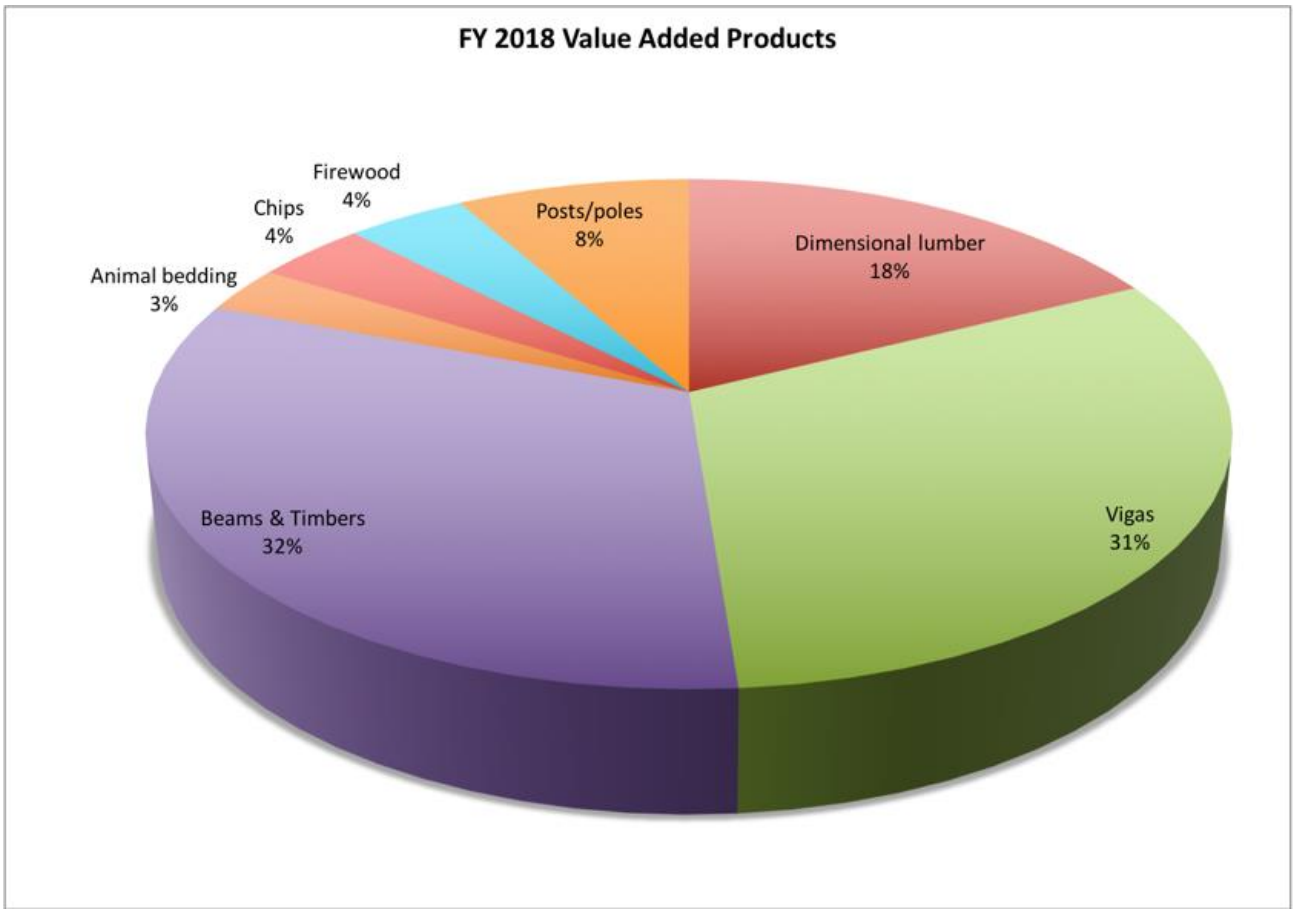
FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	1	2	43,444	64,536
Forest and watershed restoration component	9	11	142,870	209,746
Mill processing component	4	21	154,275	851,597
Implementation and monitoring	9	11	374,756	461,450
Other Project Activities	0	0	4,508	7,825
TOTALS:	**24**	**46**	**719,852**	**1,595,154**

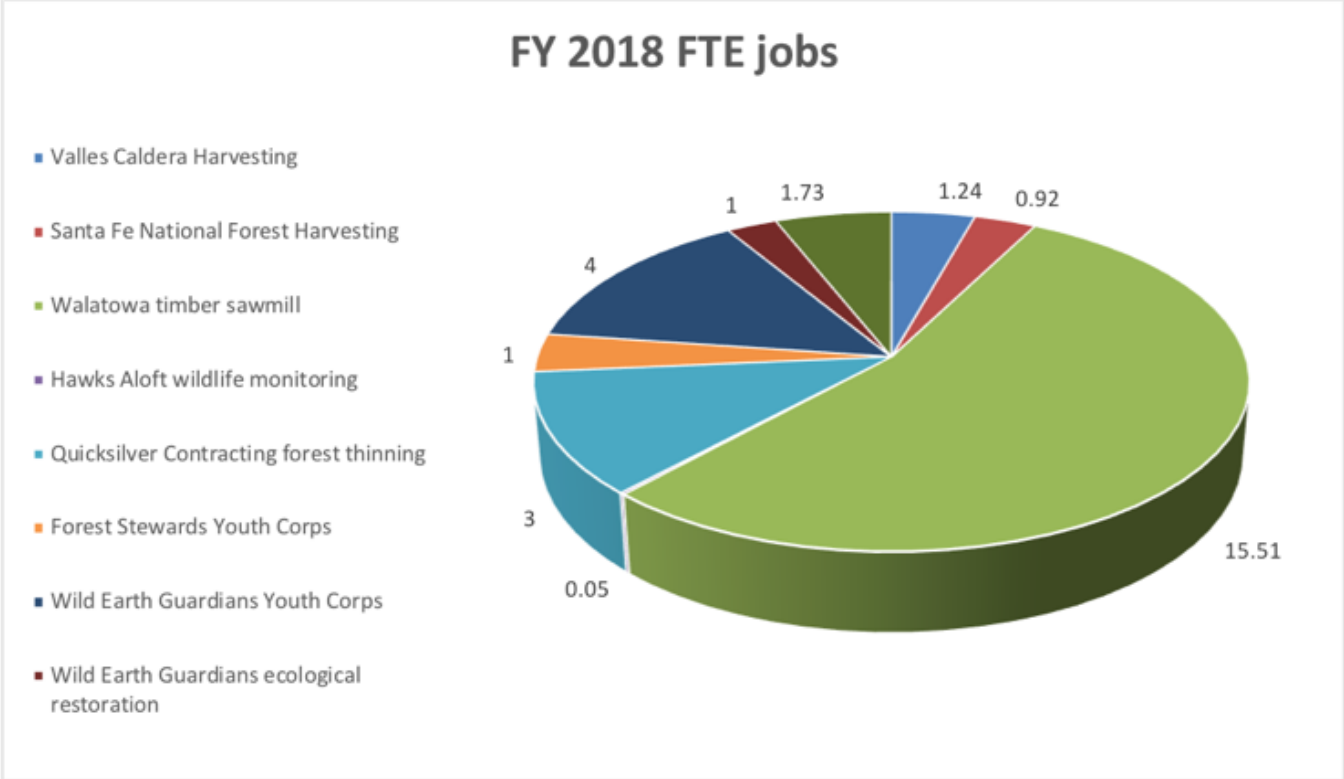
FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	1	2	46,675	69,336
Forest and watershed restoration component	14	16	193,424	290,107
Mill processing component	4	24	172,729	947,940
Implementation and monitoring	34	42	1,269,018	1,562,586
Other Project Activities	0	0	4,843	8,407
TOTALS:	**54**	**84**	**1,686,689**	**2,878,376**

The wood products industry in the SW Jemez CFLR landscape continues to produce a diverse suite of products generated from forest restoration activities. Utilizing as much material as possible and making use of small diameter timber is integral to accomplishing project objectives. The graph below display the product breakdown for material harvested in FY18 by Walatowa Timber Industries, which is a joint venture between TC Company and Jemez Pueblo. Walatowa Timber supported about 17 FTE through harvesting and mill operations. This includes work completed within the Santa Fe National Forest and the Valles Caldera National Preserve. It is important to acknowledge that it is only by leveraging multiple contracts and funding sources that the jobs supported by Walatowa industries are possible.



Several jobs were also supported in the landscape from leveraged sources through ecological monitoring contracts and grants and youth programs. The Forest Stewards Youth Corps and Wild Earth Guardians both fielded crews in FY18 to accomplish conservation projects. Ecological monitoring conducted by non-profit and university partners also provide jobs for project partners. The graph below displays leveraged and direct FTE for FY18 work in the landscape.



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?**

Indicator	**Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges**	**Links to reports or other published materials (if available)**
Volunteer/outreach participation	34 beaver dam analogs (structures that functionally mimic beaver dams) were installed on the Rio Cebolla, to build up incised stream-beds and expand the riparian zone. Volunteers from Trout Unlimited and New Mexico Trout provided labor for this project in October 2017 and May 2018.	See photos below
Media citations	Article in High Country News highlighting restoration and fuels management in the project area. Two of SW Jemez's collaborators were interviewed for this article	Link to Article
Tribal Connections	The Pueblo of Jemez Forestry Crew conducted riparian restoration efforts, in the form of juniper removal along 3.8 miles of the Jemez River. In addition, they conducted fuels management activities on about 10 acres of Forest Service land adjacent to the Pueblo's land within the project area. This work was funded through an RTRL Grant from the Bureau of Indian Affairs	See photos below

Indicator	**Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges**	**Links to reports or other published materials (if available)**
Project partnership composition	WildEarth Guardians, using CFRP funding as well as contributed funding, decommissioned 10 miles of road, planted 20,000 willows as well as 700 trees of various species in the riparian zone of San Antonio Creek, and conducted storm-proofing on Forest Road 144 and 376, to reduce sedimentation in San Antonio Creek	See photos below

Volunteers constructing beaver dam analogs on the Rio Cebolla, October 2017; and a functioning structure

Pueblo of Jemez crew clearing juniper to promote riparian and herbaceous vegetation along the Jemez River

WildEarth Guardians planting willows along San Antonio Creek, Sediment catchment installed between FR 376 and San Antonio Creek May 2018

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, describe the multiparty monitoring process.

The monitoring program for the Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP project is coordinated through the Valles Caldera National Preserve's Science and the Santa Fe National Forest (SFNF). The SWJM CFLRP Collaborative consists of over 30 organizations, agencies, universities and tribes, and is directly involved with the monitoring via agreements and contracts. The Collaborative hosts an annual "all hands" meeting of collaborators to evaluate the project's accomplishments, past and future. In addition to the VALL and SFNF, 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)\
WildEarth Guardians
Forest Stewards 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
University of Arizona.

Our monitoring observations fall under 3 categories: The first is forest biomass (fuel) reduction through thinning operations and prescribed fire. Prescriptions have been developed to remove most white fir, and leave different age classes of aspen, Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine, as well as large logs that provide habitat for the endangered Jemez Mountains Salamander. Monitoring for responses of vegetation, soils, large mammals, birds, and pest/beneficial insects to thinning and burning operations is underway, with control and treatment areas established and sampled before and after treatments. 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 appear to show little response to thinning thus far, although large areas that were located within managed burns in 2015 are showing more pronounced changes. Insect assemblages in post-burned forests are showing changes in species, moving from those that inhabit forest-floor litter to meadow-grassland species (concomitant with increasing herbaceous vegetation after fire).

The second ecological monitoring effort has been in riparian areas that were restored with woody shrubs and trees by our collaborators with WildEarth Guardians. Survival of plants was initially high during the drought of 2011, but subsequent replanting efforts in 2012-2018 have high survivorship.

The third major monitoring effort dealt with the Las Conchas wildfire (summer, 2011), which burned ~30,000 acres of the project area, and the Thompson Ridge wildfire in 2013 that burned ~25,000 acres on the Valles Caldera National Preserve. Monitoring sites were established in burned and unburned grasslands, forests and streams, including many from before the fire. Monitoring results indicate that grassland vegetation recovered in <8 weeks for total cover, litter and bare ground, but that individual species exhibited significant increases/decreases in cover and height. Grassland pest insects (grasshoppers) were significantly reduced post-fire, but have recovered through 2015; some other species of pest/beneficial grassland insects did not decline in burned sites. Grassland birds generally were less abundant, with fewer species in burned grasslands 1 year after the fire; some species (crows, sparrows) increased after the fire. Prairie dog populations in grasslands did not decline following the fire. Forest understory vegetation and forest-floor litter were significantly reduced by the fire, with concomitant increases in bare ground; however, by the end of 2015, herbaceous ground cover nearly 100% in Ponderosa pine forests and mixed-conifer stands that had suffered high-severity burns in 2011. Aspen sprouts were up to 12 m tall by September 2018 in some areas, but had been heavily browsed by elk and cattle in other areas. Forest birds remained abundant in both burned and unburned stands of Ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer. Small mammals were generally unaffected by fire in the short term, as they sheltered underground during the fire; tree squirrels were killed by the fire; by 2014, meadow mice (voles) had become common as the vegetation developed into a montane meadow. Most forest invertebrates exhibited little impact from the fire, and were recovering quickly through 2015; moths were the exception, with significantly reduced species numbers and abundances. Flash floods in streams caused reductions of trout by 95%; however, native non-game fish survived in good populations. Fish populations were nearly recovered by fall 2016. Ammonia concentrations likely caused the fish kills (streamwater ammonia was 2-3 times above the concentration needed for killing trout).

By fall 2016, trout populations had recovered, and native fish species had declined back to pre-flood levels and have remained so through 2018. Aquatic invertebrate assemblages survived the floods, and although reduced somewhat in species diversity and abundance, were found to be largely intact in 2016 through 2018. Water quality continues to suffer from high turbidity during and after spring snowmelt and summer thunderstorms in 2018.

Below 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”
Link to Proposal

6. FY 2018 Agency performance measure accomplishments:

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	373 (512 reported in gPAS, 139 ac incorrectly tagged for CFLR)	CFRT0618 - $88,398
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2,956	CFLN0618 - $1,244,674 CFNF0618 - $1,002,871
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acres	24	Force Account
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	144	WFHF1016 - $40,000 Partner In-kind - $81,220
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	N/A	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	13.9	Partner In-kind - $79,709
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	4,167	CFLN0618 - $211,892 CFNF0618 - $465,958
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	5,178	Force Account
Miles of high clearance system roads reconstructed RD-HC-RCNSTR	Miles	14	CFLN0617 - $97,065
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	N/A	
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	17.6	CFLN0617 - $35,165 CFLN0618 - $117,103 WFHF1016 - $40,000 Partner In-kind - $10,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	N/A	
Road Storage *While this isn't tracked in the USFS Agency database, please provide road storage miles completed if this work is in support of your CFLRP restoration strategy for tracking at the program level.*	Miles	N/A	
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	N/A	
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	N/A	
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	N/A	

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	11.85	CFLN0617 - $248,000
Acres covered by stewardship contracts/agreements STWD-CNTRCT-AGR-AC	Acres	1,605	CFLN0618 - $648,518
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	1,651 (0 in gPAS)	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	14,365	CFLN0618 - $473,813
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	11,127	
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	
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	5,877	CFLN0618 - $1,068,789 CFNF0618 - $1,009,699
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	5,877	
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished[1]	Acres	3,482	
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	

[1] The Cebollita broadcast burn (1,532) was inadvertently not coded for fuels treatment in FACTS, so does not show in the gPAS accomplishment under this performance measure.

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

7**. FY 2018 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

2018 was a productive year for SW Jemez, with accomplishments encompassing a number of resources. In addition to those described in item 4 above (riparian work and road decommissioning conducted by our partners) we would like to highlight some additional accomplishments:

- **Thinning operations** continued in the Pino West Task Order area, as well as expanding to the East Fork Task Order. The latter was moved forward to capture volume from trees killed in the 2017 Cajete Fire, before decay affected merchantability. East Fork is also located along State Highway 4, affording access to continue operations through the winter.

Thinning operations in the Pino West (left) and East Fork (right) Task Order areas.

- **Archeological site protection** continued in 2018 as well, completing vegetation thinning on almost 400 sites to protect them from damage due to wild- or prescribed fire.

Pre- and post- treatment pictures of a cultural field house site

Washington Office Site Visit - October 2-6, 2017, the SW Jemez Project, in addition to Zuni Mountains and 4FRI, hosted a review from the Washington Office, including 8 WO staff and a number of partners. Successes, challenges, and

strategies for moving forward were discussed, along with field visits to view treatments on the ground. This interaction benefits similar projects, CFLR and otherwise, nationwide.

Walatowa Timber Industries (WTI), LLC, is a joint venture that started in 2012 between the Jemez Community Development Corporation—which supports economic development within the traditional community of Jemez Pueblo, a federally recognized tribe—and TC Company, a local logging and milling business. This partnership supports better integration of tribes and tribal interests into the ***Southwest Jemez Mountains*** *wood products supply chain, expands support, and provides employment opportunities.*

[Excerpted from the draft CFLR 2016-2018 Project Site Visits Report]

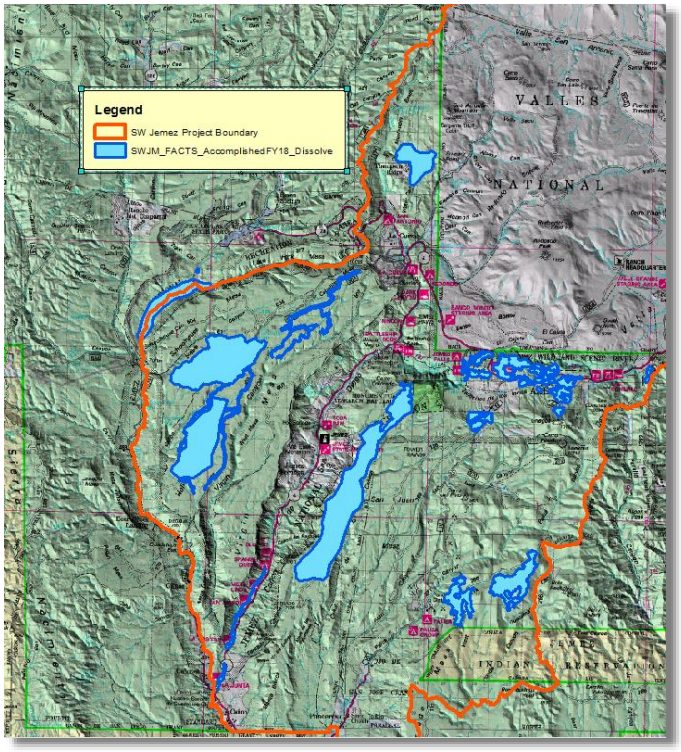
8. **The WO (EDW) will use spatial data provided in the databases of record to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification**.

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 2018	10,592 acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 - 2018)	41,192 acres

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?

The estimate from the WO EDW analysis was 4,127 acres. This appeared to be low based on the tabular acreage data, so a similar exercise was conducted by GIS Staff on the Forest, crosschecking the EDW spreadsheet with our detailed spreadsheet, and the numbers match up, so they must be using the same activities. We are not sure why their footprint number is lower. Attached below is a map of the accomplishment footprint dissolved.



9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2018 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.**

- Invasive species treatments have been limited in previous years due to the lack of a NEPA decision concerning the use of herbicides. A Supplemental Record of Decision was signed in June of 2018, and it was planned to have an agreement with the NM Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department to provide an Inmate Work Crew to conduct control efforts, but lack of capacity in the Forest Service Grants and Agreement shop prevented a number of Agreements from being executed, including this one. We will attempt to get this program running in 2019.

- Timber Volume Sold in 2018 came in way lower than predicted (14,365 CCF vs 24,000 CCF predicted). Task Orders awarded in the first two years of the Stewardship Contract appear to be the ones with the highest volume, and subsequent Task Order areas are yielding less merchantable volume. These areas are equally in need of treatment, but tend to have smaller trees, and a modification requested by the contractor converted trees less than 9" in diameter to service work rather than merchantable timber, further reducing volume yield.

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	
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	60	60	$55,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	5	5	$25,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	5,342	4,500	$1,078,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	10	10	$80,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	12	12	$18,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	35.5	15	$22,500
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	14,936	13,500	$1,602,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	52,000	11,000	Based on harvest of volume previously awarded
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	0	0	
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	6,366	5,000	$524,000

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 2019 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan**:

The projected performance measures in the Revised Expected Outcomes for SW Jemez were prepared by personnel who have taken different positions, and a search of files did not come up with a justification for the targets proposed. Planned accomplishments for FY19 are based on what we have accomplished in previous years and can reasonably expect to continue. Of particular note is Green Tons for Bioenergy, which is auto-generated in TIM. The origin of the target is unknown, but may be based on the volume awarded vs. the volume harvested. If harvest production under the Stewardship Agreement increases, it is likely that this performance measure will increase accordingly.

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 list of Collaborators was the same in 2018, but with the addition of the Native Plant Society of New Mexico, who's representative Sue Small has been attending quarterly meetings, and providing valuable input. An effort commensurate with the Scenario Planning Process is underway to expand participation in the Collaborative, with outreach toward more wildlife- and recreation-oriented organizations.

13. **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.

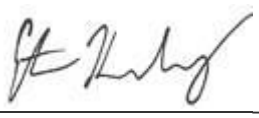
High Country News Article

(Also covered in item 4 above)

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)):_____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): _____

Draft reviewed by Collaborative Representative:  Eytan Krasilovsky, Southwest Director, The Forest Stewards Guild