CFLR Project (Name/Number): Zuni Mountains

National Forest(s): Cibola NF

Please review the "CFLR Annual Report Instructions" document before filling out template below. Responses to the prompts in this annual report should be typed directly into the template. Example information is included in red below. Please delete red text before submitting the final version.

Please note that responses to the CLFRP scenario planning template are due along with the report. Please reach out to lindasysbuchanan@fs.fed.us with any questions. Reports are due to the Washington Office (via the Regional Forester through a submission to Acting USFS Deputy Chief for National Forest System Christopher B. French, cc'ing Lindsay Buchanan and Jessica Robertson) no later than December 7, 2018 for review.

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY18 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
CFLN17	$514,333*
CFLN18	$485,257*

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.

*Total of $1,001,986 reported in database of record

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
WFHF18	$363,164

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
CMRD18	$4,499.94
NFHF18	$1,286,705.55
SRS2	$77,489.22
NFTM	$647,795**
NFVW	$579,883**
NFWF	$383,747**

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.

**NFTM, NFVW, NFWF erroneously reported in database of record

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
NFXN	$178,500

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)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
Forest Stewards Guild 2018 CFRP for Rx Fire Training	$90,000
National Wild Turkey Federation Stewardship Agreement	$335,022
Forest Stewards Guild Zuni CFLR Monitoring Agreement	$10,000

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	$13,512

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. 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
Forest Stewards Youth Corps – Mt. Taylor Summer Crew	**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**
Forest Health Initiative – Private Lands Forest Conservation Treatments	**22 acres of private lands in CFLR landscape**	**$24,749**	**Partner Funds (NM State Forestry, Forest Stewards Guild, Private Landowner)**	**Forest Health Initiative and Private Funds**
Forest Stewards Guild CFRP: Building capacity for prescribed fire in the Zuni Mountains	**11,600 acres within the CFLR landscape on National Forest System Lands and on NM State Trust Lands**	**$360,000**	**Region 3 Forest Service funds awarded to partner**	**Forest Service Region 3**

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

The private land treatments are reducing fuels and improving forest health within the landscape. The Collaborative Forest Restoration Program (CFRP) grant that was awarded to the Forest Stewards Guild is a 3-year initiative to increase capacity for prescribed fire in the CFLR landscape by increasing the workforce and their capacity, taking an All-Lands approach to prescribed fire, and increasing regional capacity by conducing Prescribed Fire Training Exchanges (TREX) in the landscape. The CFRP also includes funding for a 10-person fire and fuels crew to help prepare and implement prescribed fire operations within the CFLR landscape. The CFRP will build on the mechanical restoration work that has been accomplished since the beginning of the CFLRP by reducing fuel loads and continuing to move the landscape towards a more wildfire resilient state.

The Mt. Taylor CFRP fire and fuels crew at work in the Zuni mountains

The Forest Stewards Youth Corps (FSYC) has been engaging youth in McKinley and Cibola Counties for over 20 years. FSYC participants add capacity to the Mt. Taylor Ranger District staff by completing conservation projects within the Zuni CFLR landscape. This year the 6-person crew accomplished many tasks in the landscape during their 9-week program including repairing over 2 miles of fencing, conducting archeological surveys, rangeland health surveys and performing trail maintenance.

Members of the Mt. Taylor Forest Stewards Youth Corps Crew

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 15,590 acres of thinning that include removal of wood products in southwest ponderosa pine stands and conducted prescribed burning on 8,391 acres from FY12-FY18.

The FY19 goal within the Bluewater EIS will be to continue complete all harvesting. All acres are currently funded and at the current production rate all acres that were approved for mechanical harvest will be complete by September 2019. This will open up the larger project area for prescribed burning on approximately 2000-3000 acres annually. AT that rate the entire project will have been prescribed burned within the next 5-6 years.

The Puerco Landscape Restoration Project decision will signed in February 2019. This project is within the Zuni Mtn CFLR and is 105,802 acres in the 5th Code watershed adjacent to the Bluewater Project. We will continue to fund acres for mechanical harvest via the 2017 National Wild Turkey Federation and Cibola Stewardship Agreement. This will continue to provide work for local logging companies and wood the local sawmill for 7-10 years based on available funding. 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.

FY2018 Overview

FY18 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	**Acres**
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	1443
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	2000
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	0
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	3443

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?

- **How was this area prioritized for treatment?** What kinds of information, input, and/or analyses were used to prioritize? Please provide a summary or links to any quantitative analyses completed. The entire CFLR project area was already identified as an area of "high risk" needing treatment, however, areas within the project area have been prioritized to encourage the development of a forest products industry and limiting costs to both the government and contractors.

- **Please tell us whether these treatments were in "high or very high wildfire hazard area** from the "wildfire hazard potential map")High Wildfire Hazard area
  - Were the treatments in **proximity to a highly valued resource** like a community, a WUI area, communications site, campground, etc.? Yes- Redondo Campground and Bluewater Village

- **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. It is fairly evident that scale significantly impacts implementation costs in regards to prescribed fire. The district has increased the planned implementation footprint over the past few years and planned to implement over 4,000 acres in the CFLR project area in FY18. This approach has proved to be beneficial by reducing the number of days needed to meet the prescription window and also limiting the duration of smoke impacts to neighboring communities. Treatment prioritization did improve important this year as there were some complications with a prescribed fire and product removal occurring in neighboring units. Not only was there the direct threat of the prescribed fire escaping and moving into these units, but there was also added risk in transporting the product through the smoky areas.

Please provide visuals if available, including maps of the landscape and hazardous fuels treatments completed, before and after photos, and/or graphics from fire regime restoration analysis completed locally. You may copy and paste these below or provide a link to a website with these visuals.

Expenditures

Category	**$**
FY2018 Wildfire Preparedness[1]	$287,000
FY2018 Wildfire Suppression[2]	$8,500,000
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	$32,000
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	$885,567
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	$300,000

How may the treatments that were implemented contribute to reducing fire costs? If you have seen a reduction in fire suppression costs over time, please include that here. ? 3 treatments for a total of 4,038 acres have contributed to reducing fire costs in FY18.

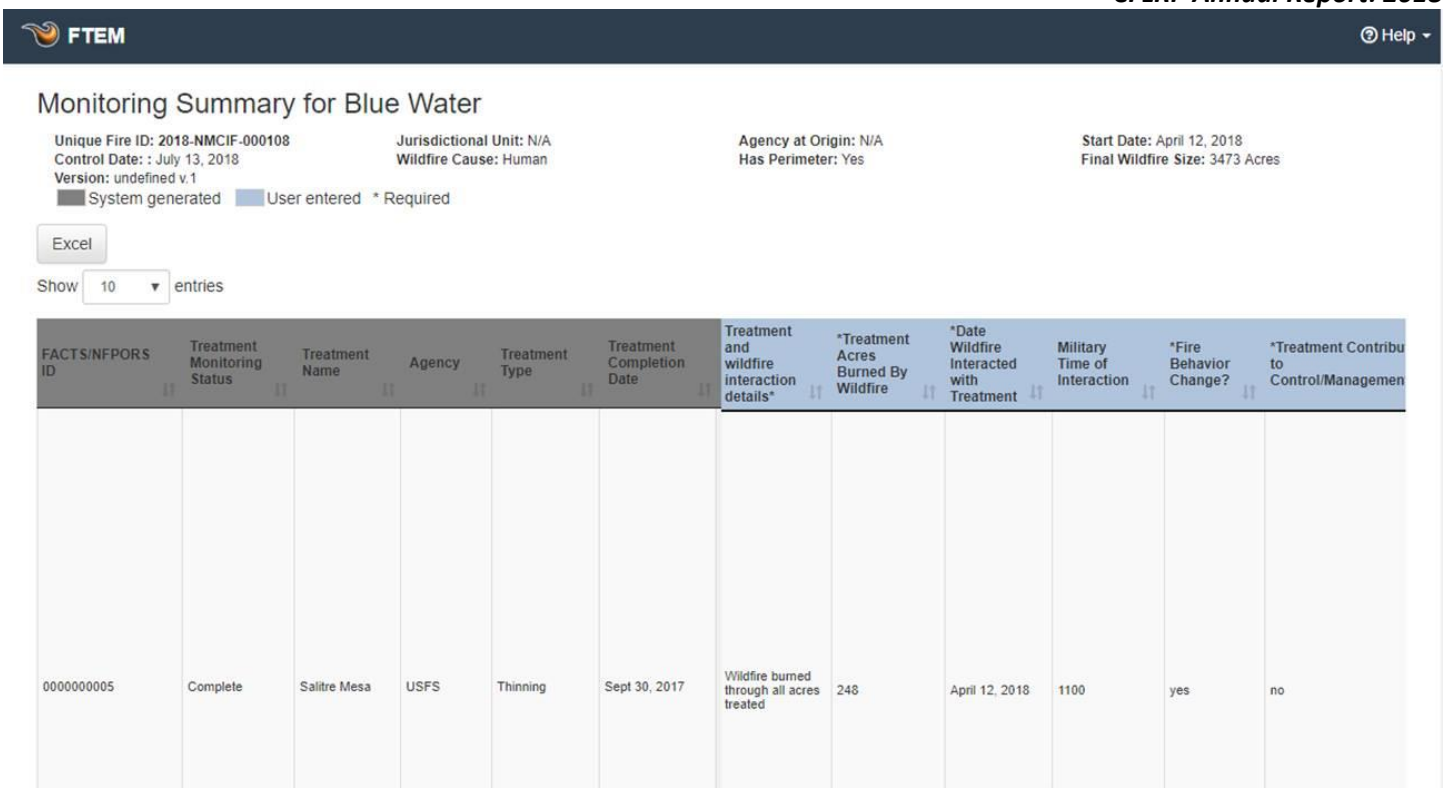
Have there been any assessments or reports conducted within your CFLRP landscape that provide information on cost reduction, cost avoidance, and/or other cost related data as it relates to fuels treatment and fires? If so, please summarize or provide links here: No

When a wildfire interacts with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary:
If additional assessments have been completed since the FY2017 CFLRP annual report on fires within the CFLRP area, please note that and provide responses to the questions below.

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 copy/paste that entry here and respond to the following supplemental questions. Note that the intent of these questions is to understand progress as well as identify challenges and what didn't work as expected to promote learning and adaptation.**

[1] Include base salaries, training, and resource costs borne by the unit(s) that sponsors the CFLRP project. If costs are directly applicable to the project landscape, describe full costs. If costs are borne at the unit level(s), describe what proportions of the costs apply to the project landscape. This may be as simple as Total Costs X (Landscape Acres/Unit Acres).

[2] Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape. Describe acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack. Describe acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape. Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.



FTEM Help

Monitoring Summary for Blue Water

Unique Fire ID: 2018-NMCIF-000108 **Jurisdictional Unit:** N/A **Agency at Origin:** N/A **Start Date:** April 12, 2018
Control Date: : July 13, 2018 **Wildfire Cause:** Human **Has Perimeter:** Yes **Final Wildfire Size:** 3473 Acres
Version: undefined v.1
System generated User entered * Required

Excel

Show 10 entries

FACTS/NFPORS ID	Treatment Monitoring Status	Treatment Name	Agency	Treatment Type	Treatment Completion Date	Treatment and wildfire interaction details*	*Treatment Acres Burned By Wildfire	*Date Wildfire Interacted with Treatment	Military Time of Interaction	*Fire Behavior Change?	*Treatment Contribu to Control/Managemen
0000000005	Complete	Salitre Mesa	USFS	Thinning	Sept 30, 2017	Wildfire burned through all acres treated	248	April 12, 2018	1100	yes	no

- *Please describe if/how partners or community members engaged in the planning or implementation of the relevant fuels treatment.* Since the project in FY18 was implementing some of the last areas for mechanical harvest the decision was made with our industry partners to focus on areas close to the mill. In FY19 they will move progressively farther from the mill due to transitioning into the Puerco project.
- *Did treatments include coordinated efforts on other federal, tribal, state, private, etc. lands within or adjacent to the CFLR landscape? No, this project was funded through the Collaborative Forest Restoration Project (CRFP) and was awarded to a collaborator to implement the project on National Forest Lands.*
- *What resource values were you and your partners concerned with protecting or enhancing? Did the treatments help to address these value concerns? The purpose of this project was to mitigate uncharacteristic wildfire and minimize the threat to the community of Bluewater Village to the north.*
- *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. The treatment did satisfy its intent, even more so then anticipated considering that the first phase of the process (thinning) had been completed and the resulting activity fuels had not been addressed. It is possible that topographical alignment in combination with the extreme winds (>50 mph) was the main factor in the resulting severity.*
- *What is your key takeaway from this event – what would you have done differently? What elements will you continue to apply in the future? Despite the treatment successfully mitigating higher levels of severity, a key takeaway is finding a balance between treating activity fuels resulting from mechanical treatments in a timely manner and allowing the appropriate amount of time for those fuels to cure in order to attain the desired effects (consumption).*
- *What <u>didn't</u> work as expected, and why? What was learned? Considering the extreme fire behavior the impact the treatment was able to have in mitigating the fire severity in that area, far exceeded expectations. The soil burn severity was higher than desired in areas where activity fuel loadings were heavier, which may be important to limit moving forward, especially if leaving fuels on site to cure.*
- *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. This cost estimate is not available. The acres impacted were 248 acres. Treatments in this area had*

occurred over multiple years through multiple funding sources and various contracts and agreements. It would be difficult to breakdown these sources to determine what exactly was applied to this 248 acres.

When a wildfire occurs within the CFLR landscape on an area <u>planned</u> for treatment:

- Please include:
  - *Acres impacted and severity of impact- 100 acres (moderate and high severity)*
  - *Brief description of the planned treatment for the area – Harvest Treatments*
  - *Summary of next steps – will the project implement treatments elsewhere? Will they complete an assessment? Because the area was a timber sale that was already awarded additional acres were identified to supplement those acres that burned in the wildfire. The new area (acres) are also part of the CFLR but were yet to be awarded.*
  - *Description of collaborative involvement in determining next steps. Collaborative involvement was minimal since these acres had already been awarded to the contractor and therefore just the agency and contractor came to an agreement on these replacement acres.*

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
- Include summary of BAER requests and authorized levels within the project landscape, where relevant

60 acres contained during initial attack, 9,950 acres not contained during initial attack, 0 resource benefit acres, 1 BAER team request for Diener Canyon 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 CFLN $1,001,986 ($514,333 CFLN17 & $487,653) expended in the following:
  $11,819 Force account treatment unit preparation, $990,137 towards funding 1,076 acres in the NWTF Stewardship
- Total SRS2 $77,490 expended on a road maintenance contract to prepare the west side of the Bluewater project for harvest
- Total NFXN $178,500 from New Mexico Game and Fish Pittman/Robertson funds towards funding acres in the NWTF Stewardship Agreement for 194 acres of ponderosa pine harvesting
- Total WFHF- $1,169,414 expended towards funding 1,271 acres in the NWTF Stewardship Agreement
- Additional funds were expended such as CMRD, NFTM, NFHF, NFVW, etc. for prep, admin, monitoring and Rx burning
- 8,040 ccf of forest products were sold for commercial and personal use from the CFLR project.

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

Copy/paste the totals from TREAT spreadsheet provided for each project from USFS EMC Economics Team:

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	**26**	**30**	1,163,839	1,834,247
Forest and watershed restoration component	**7**	**8**	57,850	80,706
Mill processing component	**34**	**81**	1,114,967	2,753,248
Implementation and monitoring	**1**	**1**	8,512	9,869
Other Project Activities	**0**	**0**	0	0
TOTALS:				

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

Copy/paste the totals from TREAT spreadsheet provided for each project from USFS EMC Economics Team:

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	**26**	**30**	**1,163,839**	**1,834,247**
Forest and watershed restoration component	**19**	**21**	**151,484**	**210,511**
Mill processing component	**14**	**51**	**433,030**	**1,215,672**
Implementation and monitoring	**3**	**3**	**105,718**	**122,568**
Other Project Activities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTALS:				

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 restoration work being accomplished through the CFLR remains the foundation for many other benefits to local businesses and communities in and around the CFLR landscape. Several Collaborative Forest Restoration Program (CFRP) grants have been awarded to local businesses and other collaborative partners to build on the success of the CFLR. In FY 2018, the Forest Stewards Guild was awarded a CFRP grant that will focus primarily on prescribed fire implementation in the CFLR landscape and training for local tribes and agencies. Without the success of the CFLR to mechanically thin forests within the CFLR landscape, the return of fire, whether it be prescribed or wild, would not be prioritized as it currently is. In addition to the ecological benefits of returning fire to the Zuni Mountains, there are also training and employment opportunities that are being created because of the groundwork of mechanical thinning and building collaborative relationships.

Forest restoration is also supporting increased recreational opportunities in the CFLR landscape. The Zuni Mountains are home to several mountain bike races that support the tourism industry in Cibola and McKinley Counties. In addition to existing races such as the “Zuni Mountain 100” and “24 hours in the enchanted forest” a new race, the “Quartz Crusher” was held in 2018. Forest restoration projects like the CFLR and CFRPs are important to protect the growing tourism industry in the area and recreational opportunities for local residents.

Enter your four (or more) most important indicators in the table below: The table that is currently filled out is for an example:

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.	
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.	

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

- **What parties (who) are involved in monitoring, and how?**

The Forest Stewards Guild continues to lead ecological and socio-economic monitoring in the CFLR landscape. The Great Old Broads for Wilderness remain a steadfast monitoring partner. In 2018, members of the New Mexico Native Plant Society joined the collaborative and participated in water quality monitoring efforts. In 2018, members from both organizations joined Guild staff for 4 days of field work in Agua Remora and Tampico draw. Each site contains habitat for the federally endangered Zuni Bluehead Sucker. Collaborative partners also helped with maintenance of the Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) maintained by the collaborative. The collaborative has been collecting seasonal stream data (level, temperature, and electrical conductivity) since 2013. The RAWS has been in operation since 2014. Data has been used to support the research of two University of New Mexico PhD students. Links to their reports can be found here and here. Please note that the reports were not published/completed within this fiscal year.

Long-term vegetation monitoring also continued in 2018. To track long-term forest treatment effects, permanent stand exam plots were installed in the project area in 2016. Post-treatment and post-disturbance (Diener Canyon wildfire) monitoring was collected from the permanent plots in 2018.

- **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.**

Due to the short time scale of the water quality data being collected, analysis is limited. Water quality data is being collected in the Puerco project area, which has not yet received forest restoration treatments. The data being collected will be used to create a baseline so that change over time can be monitored. The vegetation data that was collected this year will greatly assist in adaptive management and inform all aspects of the project. Since the data was collected at the end of the federal fiscal year, it is still in process and we don't have results yet with which to share.

- **What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process?** (Please limit answer to one page. Include a link to your monitoring plan if it is available).

Until there is a much larger data set of water quality data, conclusions will be limited. Challenges with vandalism and theft of devices has reduced the amount of data collected. However, as the data set grows, when treatments begin west of the continental divide in the Puerco project area, the baseline data collected thus far will be helpful for tracking any changes in water quality related to forest restoration treatments. The agency vegetation monitoring systems work extremely well for collecting data to provide a "snap-shot" of current conditions. They systems are however more challenging to use in highly dynamic ecosystems when re-reading long-term permanent plots, particularly when there have been many prescribed and wildfires in the landscape. These challenges were able to be overcome but highlighted weakness that the common stand exam system has with long-term permanent plots. The Cibola National Forest, Forest Stewards Guild, and Jefferson Natural Resources worked hard to address and overcome these challenges.

- **Please provide a link to your most up-to-date multi-party monitoring plan and any available monitoring results from FY18.**

Vegetation monitoring data from stand exams are stored at the Cibola National Forest. In FY19, the Forest Stewards Guild will conduct additional analysis of the data and develop a technical and general audience report regarding changes to the forest. Water quality data is stored by the Forest Stewards Guild. Due to the size of the data set from a single season (over 25,000 data points) it is not feasible to share results here. Summary documents of our monitoring efforts are all posted on Zuni Mountains Collaborative Website.

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		
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	1,872	1,722,240
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	1,872	Integrated target from award of acres for Veg Improved

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	10	$4,600
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	22	$14,000
Acres of forestlands treated using stewardship agreements STWD-CNTRCT-AGR-AC	Acres	977	$898,840
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	14,116	Volume was generated from acres funded through the NWTF Stewardship Agreement at $920/acre
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	1,468	Volume was generated from acres funded through the NWTF Stewardship Agreement at $920/acre
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	1,872	Integrated target from award of acres for Veg Improved

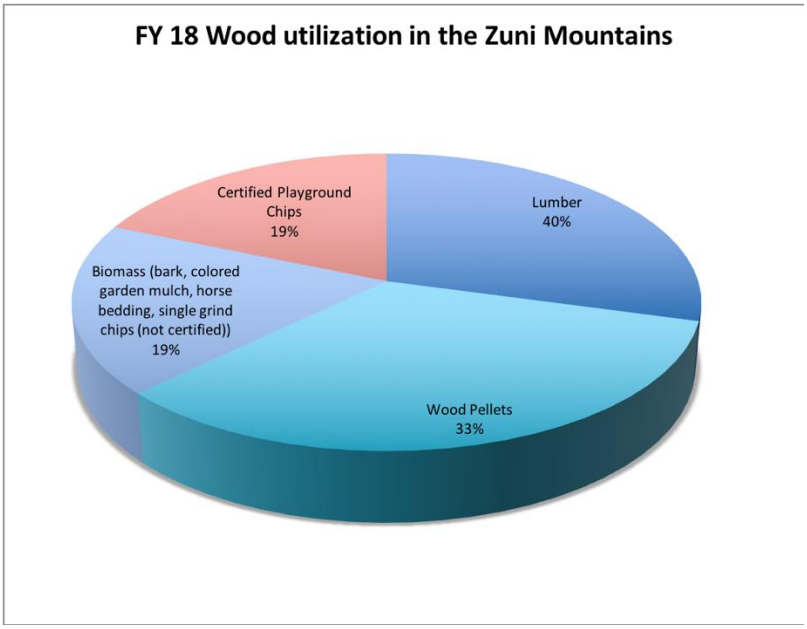
Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

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.)

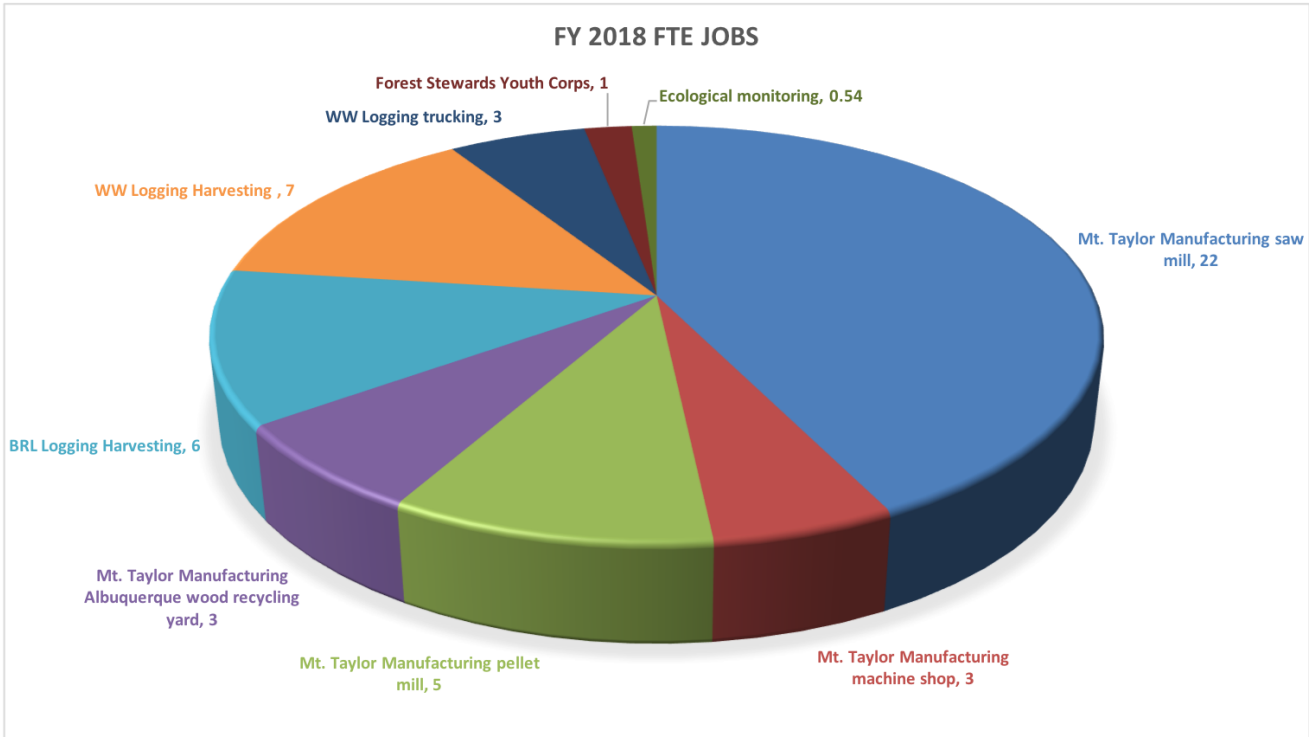
A key achievement in FY18 was the award of an additional 1,872 acres under the NWTF Stewardship agreement for harvest and removal of ponderosa pine which has enabled the local sawmill to have an additional year of material to harvest. Another reason why these new funded acres are significant is due to the fact that New Mexico Game and Fish provided $178,500 to fund 194 acres of the 1,872. In addition to this, removal of timber occurred on approximately 2,000 acres of FY17'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.

Mount Taylor Manufacturing, the sawmill processing all material harvested within the Zuni CFLR landscape, continues to produce a diverse array of products. The graph below shows the product breakdown for FY 18.



In support of the jobs modeled by TREAT, the Forest Stewards Guild also conducts interviews with project partners to track labor hours worked by project partners within the landscape supporting project work. 50 FTE were documented by partners contributing to work in the landscape. The graph below displays the distribution of FTE, the majority of which came from sawmill operations.



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 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 2018	1,872 acres of mechanical harvest
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2018)	128 acres Aspen enhancement, 8,342 acres ponderosa pine thinning, 5,500 acres Rx burning and 1,260 acres of Wildlife Habitat Improvement via road decommissioning

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 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 2018 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 – No change

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** (no more than 1 page): If do want to compare lifetime goals to date, link here.

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

In FY19 the Forest is continuing to scale up prescribed fire in the landscape with the addition of the Collaborative Forest Restoration Program (CFRP) funded prescribed fire crew. This crew will add capacity to prepare for and implement prescribed fire by adding 8-10 people for 8-week periods. In addition to the crew, the CFRP is adding cross-jurisdictional burning to the landscape and bringing the TREX program (Prescribed Fire Training Exchange) to the landscape with one TREX each year for three years. The summer Forest Stewards Youth Corps crew of 16-18 year old's will continue in FY19 and they will work on a suite of conservation projects.

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.

In 2018, the New Mexico Native Plant Society joined the collaborative. Three members of the organization joined Forest Stewards Guild staff and members of the Great Old Broads for Wilderness on two water quality monitoring field trips. Guild staff also presented on the history of land use in the Zuni Mountains and the CFLR at one of the Society's monthly meetings. Aside from these additions, the prior members of the collaborative continue to support the project.

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.

Several resources and reports related to work in the Zuni Mountains are posted on the resources page of the collaborative's website.

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)):_____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): _____

Draft reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): _____