

Project Title: Restoration Planning in American Park

Contact Person: Peggy Ohler and Brian Velarde, Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District (CSWCD), P.O. Box 250, Cuba, NM 87013; 575-2893950 pegohler@yahoo.com

Watershed(s): Rio de las Vacas and Piñas Negras, Jemez Mountains

This revised proposal addresses the Review Panel's comments and prioritizes specific project activities that will aid in completing the NEPA process for the American Park project area. The text highlighted in blue, indicates where the RGWF Panel's comments are addressed.

Narrative

The proposed treatments will be carried out on lands within the Santa Fe National Forest's Cuba Ranger District. A revised letter of commitment from the Cuba District Ranger **that addresses the RGWF Panel's comments** is attached.

Because there are many headwaters and important watersheds found within the project area's boundaries, a collaborative effort must be made to start the NEPA processes that will guide the implementation of restoration in the American Park project's water-storing uplands and the water-conveying low lands. The project area's forest type is mostly ponderosa pine with smaller inclusions of mixed conifer and white fir in the upper elevations along the wilderness boundary. **A preliminary analysis of recently completed Common Stand Exams (CSE) on about 16,000 acres of the project area shows widespread overstocking in these forests with a high potential for catastrophic wildfires.**

Goals of the Projects (listed in order of priority)

The goals of the project (listed in order of priority) include: 1) complete cultural resource surveys and compliance reporting for the remaining 4,000 acres of the 20,280 acre project area; in order to complete NEPA compliances. Phase I of this proposal will enable a fully cleared Categorical Exclusion/Environmental Assessment, and signed Decision Notice (DN). 2) The second phase of this proposal is to complete cultural resource surveys on 3,000 acres of the 21,109 acre project area, referred to as Phase 2 - Rio de las Vacas tract and complete 300 CSE stand exams and vegetation inventories. 3) Phase 3 begins the implementation for the 20,280 acre project area with the following tasks, listed in order of priority: 1) Procure cut, skid and deck service contracts to address the stand structure across 2,285 acres that are at most risk to catastrophic wildfire. 2) Procure a series of cut and pile service contracts to prepare several prescribed fire burn units for implementation. Treatments will be across 930 acres and will include burn unit perimeter treatments and point structure protections.

1a. Is the project part of a larger landscapes > 50,000 acres effort? Briefly describe the strategy goals, the acres, location, and planning status. Please explain how your project fits into the overall strategy for the larger landscape.

The project area of 41,389 acres, is part of a larger (178,000 acre) landscape that encompasses more than 137,000 acres of strategically located, NEPA cleared, forest lands. This landscape includes the Southwest Jemez Mountains CFLRP EIS area (110,000 acres in NEPA review status), the Chaparral NEPA project (24,417 acres, signed DN, now in implementation), the Eureka Mesa WUI CE project (775 acres,

signed DN, now in implementation) and the Cordovas project (2,154 acres, signed DN, now in implementation).

The landscape of interest for this proposal includes the non-wilderness designated acres of the Rio de las Vacas watershed. The proposal is designed to connect NEPA cleared projects extending from the river's confluence with the Rio Guadalupe in the south, to the headwaters located in the San Pedro Parks Wilderness. The main areas of focus in this proposal are the Chaparral and American Park areas or Phase 1 (American Park) and Phase 2 (Rio de las Vacas). The Chaparral NEPA project is nearing completion of the vegetation management portion of restoration. The project has supplied wood to local companies on the far west side of the Santa Fe National Forest and has generated revenue for restoration activities and jobs through timber sales and personal fuelwood use. The restoration activities within the Chaparral NEPA project area also have created a need for additional raw wood products that will continue as clearances are correctly timed throughout the restoration of the Rio de las Vacas watershed.

Phase 1 of American Park will be ready for implementation at or near the completion of restoration activities in the Chaparral NEPA project. A timed approach to completing NEPA clearances in a specific geographical area will make wood products more consistently available and will allow markets to be built and sustained. Outlets for wood as a result of restoration activities is a key piece to a landscape restoration and the phased approach of this proposal ensures that NEPA-cleared areas are available for management over a lengthy period of time (see Map 1, project overview map).

Phase 2 of this proposal involves laying the ground work for the NEPA process including the required stand exams and cultural clearances. These two requirements of the USFS NEPA process do not have a shelf life and must be completed for each specific NEPA Proposed Action. As Phase 1 of American Park nears completion of restoration activities, the Phase 2 (Rio de las Vacas) area would with additional funding, be analyzed for implementation; thus ensuring that the larger landscape or geographical area has consistent restoration activities generating raw wood products for markets.

Once the NEPA process has been completed for the Phase 1 area; Phase 3, which is essentially the implementation or restoration process within that area, would begin. This phase is designed to generate and sustain wood markets as well as stimulate interest in the area for future projects. The restoration process begins with the issuance of a series of cut, skid and deck service contracts to remove excess trees and move stands back to uneven age classes and fire resilience. Implementation would move in a west to east fashion, starting around communities and State Highway 126. Decking the wood makes USFS accountability more efficient and makes the wood more readily available to the local wood markets. The decking process also pre-sorts the wood into size classes, making it more economically viable as a raw wood product. Guidance for restoration activities in this area will be based on the document *Composition and Structure in Southwestern Frequent-Fire Forests: A Science-Based Framework for Improving Ecosystem Resiliency* (Reynolds et al. 2013)¹. Phase 3 will target the southern

portion or “Ponderosa Pine Belt” of the project area and restoration treatments will be based on stand data and geographic locations that are most at risk for wildfire. Funding this third phase of the proposal is important as it will also ensure the implementation of the restoration work and the flow of raw wood products (see Map 4 Phase 3 implementation map).

Often times, the NEPA process loses momentum because of a lack of funds. Funding this phase will preserve the integrity of previous project work and this proposal’s investments in the watershed. Also contained in this third phase of the project will be cut and pile service contracts across 930 acres to prepare prescribed units. These treatments and burn plans have been designed by the Cuba Ranger District’s fire staff to facilitate prescribe burns that meet specific desired conditions. Fire is a key component in most of the ecosystems contained within the project area. Funding this phase prepares burn units to be burned on a regular schedule to maintain desired conditions and preserve the integrity of the restoration investment.

The Santa Fe National Forest (SFNF) has identified the American Park project area (Rio de las Vacas Watershed) as a priority in their 5 year forest restoration plan and has made it a priority to link all of these treatments together and form treated buffers around protected landscapes such as the 41,132 acre, San Pedro Park Wilderness, which shares a northeast boundary with the American Park project area.

The Girl Scouts New Mexico (GNM) Rancho del Chaparral summer camp (RDC) also holds a large private parcel adjacent to the project boundary and is a dedicated forest steward. Under the current Chaparral NEPA, the GNM, New Mexico State Forestry (NMSF) and the Cuba Ranger District have taken important steps towards reducing fuel loads using prescribed fire and mechanical treatments on RDC lands and on adjacent federal lands. Implementation of future American Park restoration projects will strengthen these previous efforts and will improve contingency lines for the use of prescribed fire as a maintenance tool in the Chaparral NEPA area.

2a. What can you contribute as cash or in-kind match or leverage through other sources of funding (how much, from whom).

Sources of in-kind matches for this project are described in the attached table.

3a. Please describe the scientific rationale for your proposed activity or prescription. For example, is the project designed to be in compliance with the New Mexico Forest Restoration Principles.

The rationale for this planning proposal is based on the need to reduce fuels within the ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests within the project area and to design these restorative treatments in a way that allows for the gradual re-introduction of more heterogeneous stand structures (Evans et al. 2011)¹²

¹ R.T. Reynolds, A.J. Sanchez Meador, J.A. Youtz, T. Nicolet, M.S. Matonis, P.L. Jackson, D.G. DeLorenzo, and A.D. Graves 2013. Restoring composition and structure in Southwestern frequent-fire forests: A science-based framework for improving ecosystem resiliency. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-310. Fort Collins, CO.

and natural fire regimes within these forest systems.

The document titled, *Restoring Composition and Structure in Southwestern Frequent-Fire Forests: A Science-Based Framework for Improving Ecosystem Resiliency* (Reynolds et al. 2013) will be used to guide the treatment of the ponderosa pine forests of the project area. The project area also contains mixed conifer and spruce fir forests that first developed under infrequent, low- to moderate-severity wildfire regimes before the 1800s and were then maintained with the advent of fire suppression (Stephens and Fule 2005)³. Again, a preliminary analysis of these data by the Cuba Ranger District's Fire Management Officer suggests 90% of the project area falls into Condition Class 3. This means there is a significant departure from the natural regime of ecosystem components, vegetation, fuel characteristics, fire behavior and other associated factors. It also means that the risk of losing key ecosystem components to a wildfire is high. Moreover, the most common fire behavior fuel models (FM) in the project area are FM 9 and FM 10. Fuels associated with FM 9 consist of long needle litter and dead and down materials and average 6-8 tons per acre in the project area. Fuels associated with FM 10 consist of mixed conifer stands and average 10-12 tons per acre. Certainly, treatment prescriptions of these areas will require a more nuanced approach (Evans et al. 2011) to achieve the goals of greater heterogeneity in stand structure, lower fuel loads, and lower canopy cover.

1b. Describe the engagement of the local community and agency cooperators, provide specific examples of engagement.

The NEPA planning in the American Park project will bring together partners from a wide range of backgrounds, ages, interests, occupations, and local communities. Several of the local Chapter Houses of the Navajo Nation will receive funding to cover the expenses of tribal crew members traveling to/from the project site and participating in training, data collection, and monitoring events.

More specifically, tribal crew members will receive training in the use of forest inventory tools, methods and general ecology. The Navajo Nation has expressed interest in developing a crew that could bid on future USFS contracts for providing these services and this is the start of the process. The Alamo Band of the Navajo Nation which has established a specialized contract crew for hire will utilize their certified biological survey and forest inventory crews to assist with data collection and clearances. The project will also provide valuable training and educational outreach events for 30 Girls Scout participants.

Both Sandoval and Rio Arriba counties (which are encompassed by this project) have developed Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and both have identified the project area as a Wildland Land Urban Interface (WUI) containing at-risk communities. The area contains two large rural subdivisions and strings of clustered neighborhoods along several major roads. A letter of support from the Deer Lake Subdivision describing the need for fuels reduction in the area and supporting the

² Evans, A.M., R. G. Everett, S. L. Stephens, and J. A. Youtz. 2011. Comprehensive Fuels Treatment Practices Guide for Mixed Conifer Forests: California, Central and Southern Rockies, and the Southwest. Forest Guild and the U.S. Forest Service May 2011.

³ Stephens, S.L., Fule, P.Z., 2005. Western pine forests with continuing frequent fire regimes: possible reference sites for management. J. For. 103, 357-362.

proposed project is attached to this proposal. Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District funds totaling \$30,000 and additional funds obtained from a New Mexico State Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department Wildland Urban Interface Hazardous Fuels (WUI/HAZ) grant totaling more than \$150,000, have been invested to address hazardous fuels on private lands within the project area. The private landowners who received the grant, also contributed \$70,000 total private match to the grant.

In addition, a number of other governmental entities and community-based organizations including the Cuba Ranger District, the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the New Mexico State Forestry Division (NMSF), the Cuba Soil and Water and Conservation District (CSWCD), the Deer Lake Community Association (DLC), the Girl Scouts of New Mexico Trails (GNM), and several private landowners have completed or participated in restoration work in the project area.

The NRCS has had a long relationship with many of the landowners and permittees within and adjacent to the project area and has written conservation plans to address resource concerns related to stream restoration, off-site livestock watering systems, low plant productivity, and wildfire hazard. Both the USFS and NRCS have come together with the State Association of Conservation Districts in order to begin the process of establishing Cooperative Conservation Plans that will make private and federal lands eligible for Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) funds.

2b. How does your project contribute to reducing wildfire risk in a large landscape show the strategic location and your assumptions about why it would be effective.

The attached maps paint a picture of how important this area is to the Jemez Mountain's landscape. The proposed project area will serve as a link to several other landscape level treatments in the Jemez Mountains. Treatment of the proposed project area would also reduce the chances of a wildfire entering the San Pedro Parks Wilderness as the project area borders the southeast corner of the wilderness. Given the limitations to using conventional restoration treatment methods on lands designated as wilderness; fuels reduction projects that focus on areas bordering the wilderness boundary are now essential to protecting the integrity of the San Pedro Parks Wilderness from widespread wildfire.

The project area also encompasses two very busy USFS campgrounds -- both located on major drainages with a high potential of rapid spread of a wildfire. Fuels reduction in these and other areas containing high population densities will reduce the threat of a wildfire by treating the fuels around these potential ignition sources. The recent improvement of State Highway 126 will also increase traffic and visitation to the general area with a high potential for a surge in human-caused fire starts. In fact, much of the project area borders the new highway. Implementing restoration treatments along the paved highway would create a substantial fuel break there.

3b. Will there be access for removal of forest products (How/How Much) Do you have the authority to remove products? If you have identified a market for the products. Please describe how they will be utilized.

The focus of the NEPA-process and preferred alternative will entail mechanically removing undesirable trees in order to meet a desired condition. A preliminary analysis of forest stand exam data indicates

slopes in the majority of the project area are below 40%, and will meet the threshold of the SFNF's forest plan guidance on mechanically harvestable ground. **Additional slope suitability and other analyses will be incorporated into the NEPA planning process for the project. Steep slope inclusion will be based upon site-specific characteristics and the mechanical operation guidance within the Santa Fe National Forest's Forest Plan. These analyses will provide the SFNF and Cuba Ranger District's silviculturists with information for designing treatments that are appropriate to the terrain, slope, and equipment capabilities of local service contractors.** The consistent markets are either based out of Albuquerque, New Mexico or other destinations. The project area also borders State Highway 126 which is a paved two-lane highway that connects to US 550, a paved four-lane highway that connects to Interstate 25. The proposal includes several letters from local business that rely upon federal lands for a supply of raw wood products.

4b. Why is this project urgent? What is at risk? - Are there community, municipal, or agricultural water sources or water infrastructure investments at risk. - Are there communities or concentrations of homes at risk from wildfire, post fire flooding or disruptions to water supplies?

The American Park area is truly a land of many domestic, agricultural, and recreational uses that all depend upon natural resources. The project area also contains two large subdivisions and several clusters of populated areas along the main roads. The area's federal lands also contain a number of grazing allotments that rely upon the forage, water and pasture qualities of the land. A wildfire in this area would have a ripple effect to the communities and agribusinesses that rely upon these resources.

The San Pedro Parks Wilderness is one of New Mexico's wettest places with an annual precipitation of 35 inches. The wilderness is the headwaters for fifteen perennial streams which are tributaries to the Rio Chama and Jemez watersheds (Santa Fe National Forest 2004). These streams supply water to approximately ten communities across the region. Several EPA 319 Water Quality funded projects have occurred within the project area resulting in fenced areas and development of off-site water for livestock to improve water quality in the watersheds and to protect sensitive vegetation.

Recently the Federal Highway Administration and the New Mexico Department of Transportation completed the final paving work and water control structure improvements to State Highway 126 which borders the southern half of the project area. Improvements include new bridges, fish passage arches and a network of underground storm sewer piping. However, a wildfire in the project area or in the adjacent San Pedro Parks Wilderness has the potential to destroy the wilderness and compromise the considerable investments made in this highway, stream resources and protective structures with large post-wildfire debris flows.

Funding from the EPA 319 Water Quality grants targeted the headwaters of several small creeks that feed into the Rio de Las Vacas and Piñas Negras. The projects also produced heritage resource surveys that now cover 25% of the proposed project area. Information from these completed surveys will be utilized to augment the cultural resource surveys that have been funded in the recently-awarded American Park Collaborative Forest Restoration Project (CFRP) and two of this project's priorities; including 4,000 acres of cultural resources surveys and NEPA clearance in Phase I, and 3,000 acres of

cultural resources surveys in Phase II.

5b. What are the risks to and opportunities for economic development? Describe how your project will address them. Please provide details on the following elements:

Negative risks to economic development are non-existent within this grant proposal. The opportunities for gain are huge with the potential for strong, positive, economic stimulus throughout the area. This project represents the first collaboration between three local partners from private, federal and non-governmental organizations.

In addition, the development of a working relationship between the Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District and the USFS Cuba Ranger District will provide future sustainable funding opportunities for the Conservation District. The Forest Service also is encouraging its Districts to work with a variety of partners and increase their accomplishments through fund leveraging. Ultimately, the end products are more restored acres across the landscape and more jobs created with the use of contracted services. The Conservation District, as result of this proposal, will be used to bridge future relationships between private consultants, private land ownerships, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the USFS. Efforts will continue to invite the participation of industry representatives in planning meetings in order to gain multiple perspectives and continue to further discussions on operational capabilities, and scoping alternatives.

Are there recreation, tourism and/or cultural heritage areas with significant economic value at risk? Please describe.

The Clear Creek and Rio de las Vacas USFS campgrounds are contained within the project area. The stands of trees within and adjacent to the campgrounds are overstocked. During the summer months and hunting seasons both campgrounds are continuously occupied. The main trail head used for access into the San Pedro Parks Wilderness (San Gregorio Trail Head) is also located just outside the project boundary.

The San Pedro Parks Wilderness provides recreational enthusiasts with some of New Mexico's finest high elevation trout fishing and backpacking opportunities on over 100 miles of trails including the famed Continental Divide Trail, which is used by over 150,000 recreational enthusiasts each year (Continental Divide Trail Coalition 2015)⁴. Hunting, fishing, biking, and cross country skiing are also very popular in project area. In 2013, 3,464 people spent over 5.4 million dollars on hunting and 23,836 people spent over 8.3 million dollars on fishing in Sandoval County alone. (NMDGF, Economics of Fishing and Hunting, 2013)⁵. The revenues generated from the area's recreational opportunities and developments are hard to measure, but are very important to the Village of Cuba and other nearby rural communities such as La Jara and Regina that are surrounded by public lands.

⁴ Continental Divide Trail Coalition, 2015. <http://www.continentaldividetrail.org/>

⁵ *Hunting, and Trapping in New Mexico in 2013: A statewide and county-level analysis*. NMDGF, Santa Fe.

5) Will your project supply wood to existing wood processing businesses or is there potential for new wood using industry.

Although the proposed project is designed to complete the NEPA planning process and produce an Environmental Assessment and signed Decision Notice, implementation of the Proposed Action will have the potential to revitalize the once-thriving timber industry in Cuba, New Mexico. Implementation of the Proposed Action will also promote restoration of federal lands, while providing wood to local communities, wood product industries, three Navajo Nation Chapters, while protecting nearby communities from wildfire. **Moreover, the revised letter of commitment from the Cuba District's Ranger clearly outlines the Santa Fe National Forest and Cuba Ranger District's commitments of personnel to this project; both in terms of writing prescriptions, marking trees, administering free use permits and developing service contracts with local businesses for project implementation and product utilization.** Several letters from several businesses who rely upon these federal lands for wood supplies and support this project are attached this proposal.

6. Is there a workforce available? Please describe the nature of the workforce, including existing skill level and numbers.

Most of the work in this planning project will be carried out by local contractors who will conduct specialized surveys for NEPA clearances and write the associated NEPA planning documents. All contractors have reviewed the project area, have provided budgets for their work, and have submitted detailed letters of commitment with qualifications. The managers for this project will be Peggy Ohler and Brian Velarde, both clerks for the Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District. Both clerks manage the business aspects and accounting for the District and will serve as the fiscal agents and District representatives at this project's meetings. The cultural resources contractor and other technical specialists will be under the supervision of Sustainable Ecosystems LLC's Bruce Bauer and Dr. Robyn Tierney. Bruce has extensive experience in project management and is the owner of Sustainable Ecosystems LLC. Dr. Tierney has experience in NEPA and will bring many years of field project management and technical writing experience to this project. Lone Mountain Archeological Services will complete all archaeological surveys and reporting and have considerable familiarity with the area. These service contracted implementation items are procured by the USFS on a regular basis

Are you willing/able to provide a portion of the product removed during restoration as free or low cost fire wood to local communities? Please estimate the percent of volume removed you are willing to offer?

The local Torreon and Ojo Encino chapters depend upon the forests of the Cuba Ranger District for administrative free use firewood and ceremonial materials; all of which require NEPA clearance for harvest. Establishing NEPA-cleared areas across larger portions of the district and pro-active planning as proposed here, will ensure that a sustainable supply of these materials is made available to fulfill this commitment. In addition, the District has issued free use permits when dealing with an abundance of fuelwood and when it is in the best interest of the government to dispose of the property.

7. Is your project in areas used for traditional and community wood supply? Are you willing/able to provide a portion of the product removed during restoration as free or low-cost firewood to local

communities? Please estimate the percent of the volume removed you are willing to offer.

Again, local communities surrounding the project area utilize the federal lands around them for a constant supply of fuelwood. When the project moves to the implementation phase, fuelwood units will be made available to the local public through the USFS permitting process. The local tribes have also developed a relationship with the Cuba Ranger District to administratively provide for the free use of ceremonially- related wood products and as many of these materials are found within the project area, establishment of more NEPA-cleared areas across the district, will ensure that a sustainable supply of these materials is made available to fulfill this commitment.

Budget Narrative

Cultural Resources/Heritage: Completing cultural resource surveys and associated reporting are the main priority for Phase 1 and 2 of this proposal. Surveys and reporting will be performed by Lone Mountain Archeological Services on applicable acres within the 2 project areas.

Stand Exams: Stand exam data were recently collected by SFNF staff for over 16,000 acres of the project area. Approximately 300 plots within the proposed Phase 2 project area are needed to complete this data collection and evaluation effort. Sustainable Ecosystems, LLC in partnership with the Girl Scouts of America, and the Torreon, Ojo Encino, and Alamo Chapters, will complete these stand exams and will process the data to Forest Service standards so that the current fuel loads, crown densities, and canopy covers can be evaluated for wildfire risk, and more specific treatment prescriptions which are based on current forest conditions and local forest contractor's capacities can be designed. The stand exams will be designed in tandem by Sustainable Ecosystems and the USFS Cuba Ranger District Pre-Sales Forester to ensure future use as reconnaissance plots for cruise design.

Meetings/Monitoring: The multiparty monitoring meetings are an important component of this project and will be used to help guide the project's collaborators in addressing the project's priorities and accomplishing specific project objectives. Twelve multi-party (See for partner letters) monitoring events will take place on a quarterly basis throughout this three-year long project.

Outreach/Education: Community and educational outreach is central to the success of this project and will help encourage and stimulate future collaborations and involvement from many organizations. Five community outreach events (2 meetings at CSWCD, 1 community hike, 2 meetings at Deer Lake) and a total of eight educational events (consisting of three events with the Torreon, Ojo Encino, and Alamo Navajo Chapters, three events with the Girl Scouts and the Quivira Coalition, and two events at Highlands University) are planned as part of this project.

Implementation: The service contracts described for phase 3 will be implemented through the procurement process used by the Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District. This process involves an advertisement of a Request for Proposal (RFP) for a specific service. Applications are then evaluated and the contract is awarded to the best qualified contractor.

Request from RGWF- Priority One. Complete cultural resource surveys and report on the remaining 4,000 acres in Phase 1 of the American Park Project area for inclusion in final NEPA document and Decision Notice.

BUDGET CATEGORIES		Comments
a. Personnel		
c. Travel		
d. Equipment		
e. Supplies		
f. Contractual	\$ 132,000.00	Cultural Resource surveys and reporting (\$110,000) -- Lone Mountain Archeology will provide a non-federal in-kind match worth \$1,800 (\$600 each year for participation in an archeological learning event) for the project's 3-year duration. This match will be provided by helping educate and work with the Girl Scouts of New Mexico at three training events (1 each year) and has been determined to roughly be worth \$600 each event. Complete GIS mapping for treatment mitigation, NEPA documentation, analysis, and project record (\$22,000) -- Sustainable Ecosystems LLC will provide a non-federal in-kind match worth \$8,300 each year for the project's 3-year duration. the match will consist of two staff members helping with and attending all quarterly monitoring meetings (12), hosting and assisting in annual training events (3) for the Girl Scouts of America; and assisting in training events (3) for the Alamo, Torreon, and Ojo Encino Navajo Chapters.
g. Construction		
h. Other	\$ 19,800.00	Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District grant administration (\$19,800) -- The District will commit 1 employee to participate in 12 multi-party meetings (1 each quarter for three consecutive years) at a total cost \$4800 (assuming \$400 per meeting including travel, preparation, and correspondence with the project team) as an in-kind, non-federal match.
k. TOTALS (sum of a-h)	\$ 151,800	
BUDGET CATEGORIES		Comments

Request From RGWF- Priority Two. Conduct 300 stand exams and one cultural resource survey in Phase 2 of the American Park Project area (Rio de las Vacas) .

a. Personnel		
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c. Travel		
d. Equipment		
e. Supplies		
f. Contractual	\$ 200,000	Cultural Resource surveys and reporting (\$90,000) -- Lone Mountain Archeology will provide a non-federal in-kind match worth \$1,800 (\$600 each year for participation in an archeological learning event) of the project's 3-year duration. This match will be provided by helping educate and work with the Girl Scouts of New Mexico at three training events (1 each year) and has been determined to roughly be worth \$600 each event. Complete 300 stand exams, data analysis, and reporting for Phase 2 of project. (\$110,000) -- Sustainable Ecosystems LLC will provide a non-federal in-kind match worth \$8,300 each year for a total of \$24,800 over the project's 3-year duration. The match will consist of two staff members helping with and attending all quarterly monitoring meetings (12), hosting and assisting in annual training events (3) for the Girl Scouts of America; and assisting in training events (3) for the Alamo, Torreon, and Ojo Encino Navajo Chapters.
g. Construction		
h. Other	\$ 30,000	Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District grant administration (\$30,000) -- The District will commit 1 employee to participate in 12 multi-party meetings (1 each quarter for three consecutive years) at a total cost of \$4800 (assuming \$400 per meeting including travel, preparation, and correspondence with the project team) as an in-kind, non-federal match.
k. TOTALS (sum of a-h)	\$ 230,000.00	
Request From RGWF- this should be for the 3rd highest priority activity in your proposal		
BUDGET CATEGORIES		Comments
a. Personnel		Layout, Admin
c. Travel		
d. Equipment		

e. Supplies	\$ 4,000	Flagging, Invenotry Supplies
f. Contractual	\$ 2,603,250	\$1,713,750 cut/skid/deck service contracts 2,285 acres @ \$650/acre, \$418,500 Cut/pile fuels mitigation on 930 acres @ \$450 acre (campground,private bound, rx burn prep) , \$28,000 (\$8.70/acre) Layout and service contract field administration
g. Construction		
h. Other	\$ 391,087	Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District grant administration \$121/acre
k. TOTALS (sum of a-h)	\$ 2,998,337.00	
Match-dollars you will expend while spending RGWF monies		
BUDGET CATEGORIES		Comments
a. Personnel		
c. Travel		
d. Equipment		
e. Supplies		
f. Contractual		
g. Construction		
h. Other		
k. TOTALS (sum of a-h)	0	
Leverage- dollars already expended in the landscape identified in your proposal, within the last 5 years, you can estimate		
BUDGET CATEGORIES		
a. Personnel	\$ 182,000	CFRP
c. Travel	\$ 6,000	CFRP
d. Equipment		
e. Supplies	\$ 1,200	CFRP
f. Contractual	\$ 260,000	CFRP

g. Construction		
h. Other		
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	\$ 449,200	CFRP
In kind contributions		
BUDGET CATEGORIES		
a. Personnel		
c. Travel		
d. Equipment		
e. Supplies		
f. Contractual		
g. Construction		
h. Other	\$ 15,810	Lone Mountain \$1800, NM Forest Industry \$4,800, Quivira \$4,410, \$4,800 CSWCD
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	\$ 15,810	
