

Did CFLRP maintain or increase the number and/or diversity of wood products that can be processed locally?



Marked trees on the Carson National Forest (left) and a timber processing mill in the Rio Chama area of interest(right).

Intended monitoring:

Record the number of mills, size of mills, and types of mills in the project landscape collected through the Timber Products Output (TPO) survey, a US Forest Service database.

Record the volume of wood to various sawmills in the project landscape with data collected through surveys and US Forest Service performance measure (BIO NRG).

Record the volume of product and number of types of product generated using surveys and US Forest Service performance measure (BIO NRG).

Completed monitoring:

Mill metrics are currently being analyzed by the University of Montana (manages TPO) for the CFLRP area of interest. Wood processor surveys were conducted with large processing facilities to collect local data.

Interviews and wood processor surveys were conducted across the CFLR landscape. The BIO NRG (wood processed for fuel wood) agency performance measure was calculated from available data utilizing the Timber Information Manager (TIM) database.

Wood processor surveys, focused on the largest four sawmills in the Rio Chama area of interest, captured the volume and types of wood products generated. The BIO NRG (wood processed for fuel wood) agency performance measure was calculated from available data utilizing the Timber Information Manager (TIM) database.



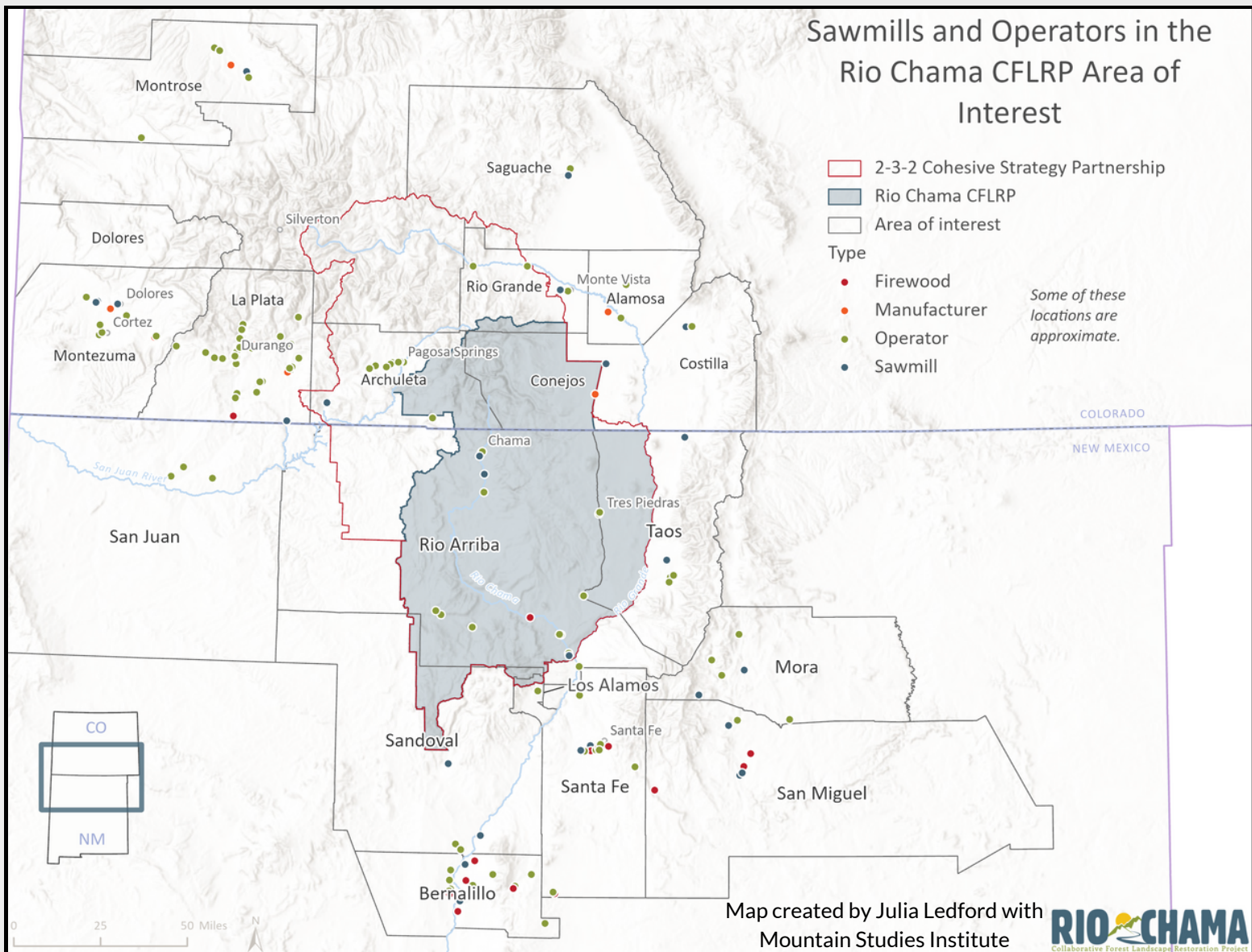
Overview of results:

*MCF stands for 1,000 cubic feet

State wood utilization data for CFLRP area of interest: collected through key informant interviews, wood processor surveys, and Forest Service databases.

New Mexico			Colorado		
Product	MCF	Percentage of harvest	Product	MCF	Percentage of harvest
Bioenergy/fuelwood	27,045	46%	Bioenergy/fuelwood	9,464	37%
Composite panel	992	2%	Composite panel	590	2%
Miscellaneous	4,620	8%	Miscellaneous	1,830	7%
Poles, posts, pilings	959	2%	Poles, posts, pilings	1,439	6%
Pulpwood	1,738	3%	Pulpwood	79	>1%
Saw logs	22,736	39%	Saw logs	12,254	48%
TOTALS	58,091	100%	TOTALS	25,657	100%

MCF stands for 1000 cubic feet, approximately the size of a regular school bus.



The list of wood processing firms was acquired from state forestry departments, local knowledge, and key informant interviews.

*MCF stands for 1,000 cubic feet

*CCF stands for 100 cubic feet

County wood utilization data for the CFLRP area of interest: collected through key informant interviews, wood processor surveys, and Forest Service databases.

New Mexico Counties			Colorado Counties		
County	MCF	Percentage of harvest	County	MCF	Percentage of harvest
Los Alamos	571	1%	Alamosa	802	3%
Mora	10,757	19%	Archuleta	2,578	10%
Rio Arriba	22,895	39%	Costilla	6,794	26%
San Juan	2,963	5%	Hinsdale	4,222	16%
San Miguel	6,893	12%	La Plata	2,694	11%
Sandoval	8,859	15%	Mineral	2,937	11%
Santa Fe	2,398	4%	Ouray	548	2%
Taos	2,755	5%	Rio Grande	3,290	13%
TOTALS	58,091	100%	San Juan	377	2%
			San Miguel	1,415	6%
			TOTALS	25,657	100%

Timber product metrics, including BIO-NRG measure (data from Forest Service Activity Tracker (FACTS)):

Timber & Biomass Volume Table⁶

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD (from FACTS)	CCF	47,921
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG (from FACTS)	Green tons	95,470

Notes from the field:

The area of interest (AOI) counties were determined in 2022 by a socioeconomic sub-group of the 2-3-2 Monitoring Committee. Lists of wood processing firms were acquired from state forestry departments, local knowledge, and key informant interviews. Wood processing surveys were conducted by Guild staff via email and phone and targeted the four largest wood processors within the AOI. Sawmill data is analyzed and shared in aggregate to protect proprietary and sensitive information.

Work is currently being done by the University of Montana to analyze timber flow within the Rio Chama CFLRP. This data is a coarse representation of the local environment, as it analyzes metrics by county, and calculates measures based on nationwide assumptions. In order to gain a better local understanding the wood products environment, the Guild utilized local wood processor surveys.

Fuel wood (bioenergy) data was measured through US Forest Service databases (FACTS, TIM) and includes wood sourced from national forest contracts.

Table summarizes adaptive management (AM) watch-outs as defined in Edition 1 of the 232 Partnership Multiparty Monitoring plan. AM watch-outs were determined by the 232 Partnership at the February 2023 meeting in Taos, NM. Yellow boxes indicate the watch-out was met, or not measured, and should be considered for collaborative discussion.

AM Watch-out	Commentary
Decrease in number of mills.	Baseline data only - no comparative data.
Decrease in variety of mills.	Baseline data only - no comparative data.
Decrease in variety of wood products.	Baseline data only - no comparative data.
No adaptive management watch-out identified related to volume of biomass utilized.	The total amount of biomass utilized from the AOI was 83,748 MCF.

Monitoring Committee Recommendations and Takeaways

- Find out which wood processors are missing from data and what the current landscape coverage is from survey efforts.
- Data needs to explicitly define the source and level of uncertainty.
- Measure and increase survey coverage and survey response rate.
- Increase the level of byproduct utilization and investment.

Rio Chama CFLRP monitoring efforts and collaborative discussions are ongoing. Please direct comments and questions to cody@forestguild.org