

MEMORANDUM



Colorado State Forest Service
Forest Management Division
5060 Colorado State University

February 11, 2016

SUBJECT: 2016 WSFM WUI Competitive Grant Status

To: Alamosa, Boulder, Durango, Fort Collins, Golden, LaVeta, and Woodland Park Districts

From: Scott Woods and Rich Homann

Hello All,

You are receiving this memo because you or your staff or a cooperator on your district submitted a concept paper last fall that led to an application being submitted to compete for a WSFM WUI Grant.

The WSFM Grant Review Committee met last fall, reviewed 121 applications from the western states and pacific islands. 51 applications were recommended to receive funding. The recommendation from the WSFM went to the Council of Western State Foresters and then to the Washington Office of the USFS. There were some adjustments made in late January 2016 and the review and ranking list was made publically available several weeks ago.

CSFS did not fare well with last years grant submissions. This is disappointing to us on the review committee (Scott, Meg, Rich) as we're sure it is to you who submitted applications. We've had an AAR within the Forest Management Division which has resulted in changes for next year intended to increase the probability of success. Only one of the ten applications submitted was successful and it was in a special category where there wasn't as much competition. None of the district applications were successful. A summary table of the Colorado applications submitted is included as Table 1 below.

The entire application process was electronic this past year and we have a good document trail with comments from the reviewers on each application. The WUI grant review committee had 17 reviewers. Each reviewer scored and ranked about 40 applications. Each application was reviewed and scored by 6 separate reviewers. No reviewer scored applications from their state. There were 45 points possible (maximum score). The median score for each application determined its ranking. Awards were made to applications that received median scores of 42 or higher. All reviewers were required to enter comments in support of their scores in each of the scored sections of the application.

One of the sections we did not score well on was the narrative budget section (Section 4), the main reviewer comment was that the numbers did not match exactly with the budget matrix in Section 3, or numbers in the Planned Action and Collaboration Sections. Lesson learned!

Other sections had comments that offer insight into what the reviewer's were thinking. That will give us opportunity to improve our focus.

One immediate change our AAR group identified for next years round of applications is to: 1. Check with applicants on whether the 2016 projects that were unsuccessful are still viable projects; if yes, then; 2. Review

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and rewrite using the reviewer comments as a guide to improve the application for 2017 (due this coming fall) and re-submit. This should greatly improve our success rate.

The question to each of you is: Is/are the project(s) you submitted last fall (listed in Table 1 below) still viable? If yes, do you support the project be submitted for a WUI Competitive Grant for this year's WUI Grant period? Your effort in resubmitting will be to review the comments from the reviewers and propose changes in the application narrative aimed at increasing the application score. The checklist is pretty simple:

	Enter 'yes' or 'no' below
Is your project still viable?	
Do you want to re-submit?	
Send intent to re-submit to Scott Woods, cc Rich Homann	

The Grants, along with reviewers' comments are posted at: www.forestrygrants.org. Click on the blue CWSF/WUI button; then click on the blue CWSF/WUI FY2016 Proposals; then click on the proposal you want to look at. The screen will show the Proposal with the grant scores by section and by reviewer. Click on the section you want to look at and the reviewer's comments will show for that section. Screen shots with red arrows below show the flow (Figures 1 - 5).

3RD Highest IN CO.

Boulder / Grand County CRITICAL Communities Fuels 300K, 330, 86 39.50

Heil/Mall Project BC POS 3066

FY 2016 WSFM WUI Competitive Grant State Summary

State: Colorado

Grant Number (Priority)	Project Name	Project Type
1	Boulder County Rx Fire	fuels treatment and outreach
2	Aspen Park Protection	fuels treatment and outreach
3	Woodland Park WUI	fuels treatment and outreach
4	LaVeta Mitigation	fuels treatment and outreach
5	Rio Grande CWPP Treatment	CWPP and fuels treatment
6	Big Thompson Headwaters	fuels treatment and outreach
7	Boulder Critical Communities	fuels treatment and outreach
8	Upper South Platte	fuels treatment and outreach
9	FireWise of SW Colorado	fuels treatment and outreach
separate review	WWRA Calibration	Planning and Assessment

Table 1.

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Forestry Grants US



Figure 1

Forestry Grants US



Funding for this program is made possible through a grant from the USDA Forest Service. In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is

Figure 2

CWSF / WUI

Forestry Grants US Applicant Login Reviewer Login Admin Login

Grant Programs
Click on an item below to view the final proposals



CWSF/WUI FY2016 Proposals

Figure 3

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Browser address bar: <https://www.forestrygrants.org/cwsfWUI/public/proposals>

FY 2016
State Fire Assistance
WUI Grant Application
Sort by Average Score

State	Keyword	Grant Title	Funds Requested	Matching Funds	Review Score
AK	1 Susitna Homeowner	Susitna Homeowner Education and Fuels Reduction	\$155,000	\$155,000	38.16
AK	2 AFD Wildfire Mitig	AFD Wildfire Mitigation	\$300,000	\$300,000	36.33
AK	3 Kenai Peninsula WU	Kenai Peninsula WUI Safe Slash Sites	\$299,365	\$408,684	38.33
AK	4 FIRE in a Changing	"FIRE in a Changing Climate" Workshops and Firewise ...	\$84,800	\$104,526	41.00
AK	5 Copper River Basin	Copper River Basin Community/Landscape Wildfire Prot...	\$67,500	\$67,500	41.83
AZ	Avra Valley / Wildla	Avra Valley / Wildland Interface Defensible Space In...	\$262,500	\$262,500	25.50
AZ	AZ Apache	Apache County / Whiting Homestead Phase 1	\$18,436	\$18,680	33.33
AZ	AZ SantaFe	Santa Fe Springs / Firewise Fuel Mitigation Project	\$1,760	\$1,760	33.83
AZ	AZSF Pinetop / Blue	AZSF Pinetop / Blue Grass Ranch Project	\$111,283	\$111,283	38.16
AZ	AZSF Tucson / Saddle	AZSF Tucson / Saddlebrook Corridor	\$142,236	\$142,502	32.50
AZ	Flagstaff / Thin the	Flagstaff / Thin the Threat - Observatory Mesa Open ...	\$149,350	\$149,350	37.16
AZ	Gila Watershed / Upp	Gila Watershed / Upper Gila Riparian Wildfire Mitiga...	\$192,980	\$192,980	38.00
AZ	NAU / Implementing &	NAU / Implementing & Understanding Fire in the Wildl...	\$137,213	\$137,213	36.83
AZ	PAWUIC / Prescott Fu	PAWUIC / Prescott Fuels Mitigation Project	\$190,525	\$190,525	38.33
CA	Cambria SLU	Cambria Forest Hazardous Fuel Reduction	\$299,906	\$330,700	42.83
CA	Diamond LMU	Diamond Mountain Landscape Scale Fuel Fuel Break	\$300,000	\$300,000	42.16
CA	Lake Shastina SKU	Greater Lake Shastina Community Protection Project P...	\$180,851	\$182,497	40.50
CA	Lookout LMU	Lookout Landscape Scale Shaded Fuelbreak & WUI Trea...	\$300,000	\$300,000	41.50
CA	Magalia BTU	Paradise Ridge Shaded Fuel Breaks and Defensible Space	\$299,312	\$300,442	39.83
CA	Marin MRN	Marin County CWPP Implementation Jump Start	\$204,068	\$231,520	36.50
CA	Mariposa MMU	Wildland Fire Resiliency via Countywide Chipping Pro...	\$174,616	\$188,276	39.33
CA	Miramonte FKU	Community Fire Hazard Fuel Reduction Project	\$270,825	\$273,800	39.33
CA	Shingletown SHU	Shingletown Ridge Fuelbreak Phase Two	\$92,196	\$138,830	41.50
CA	Viejas MVU	Viejas Reservation Defensible Perimeter Project (VRDP)	\$126,246	\$126,393	31.83
CO	CO Aspen Park	Aspen Park Protection	\$300,000	\$307,064	38.83
CO	CO Big Thompson	Colorado-Big Thompson Fuels Reduction	\$210,236	\$212,620	41.50
CO	CO Boulder Community	Boulder/Gilpin County Critical Communities Fuels Man...	\$300,000	\$336,860	39.50
CO	CO Prescribed Fire	Heil and Hall Project, Boulder County Parks and Open...	\$63,524	\$90,166	30.66
CO	CO Rio Grande	Rio Grande CWPP Interface	\$300,000	\$300,000	38.50
CO	CO USPP	Last Resort Creek-North Fork South Platte	\$300,000	\$311,882	40.00
CO	Easement Mitigation	SW Colorado Conservation Easements Mitigation	\$300,000	\$365,675	39.33
CO	La Veta Mitigation	La Veta Mitigation	\$300,000	\$300,000	40.83
CO	Woodland Park WUI	Woodland Park WUI	\$300,000	\$304,460	39.16
GU	Building a WUI-Aware	Building a WUI-Awareness and Action Program on Guam	\$300,000	\$119,933	39.50

Figure 4



CWSF / WUI

Home User Login Reviewer Login Admin Login Search Proposals

Proposal :: CO / CO Big Thompson

Submitted on Aug 25, 2015

[Back to Proposals](#)

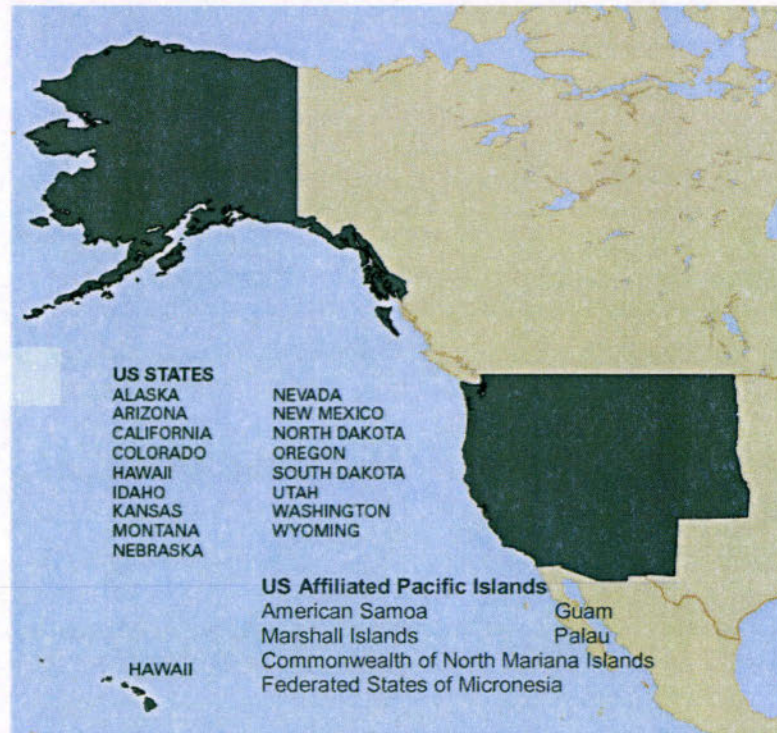
Grant Sections	Reviews						Average
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	
4. Budget Narrative	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
5. Project Area	3	5	5	5	5	5	4.67
6. Action Plan	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
7. Activities	10	9	10	7	8	10	9.00
8. Landscape	4	5	5	4	5	4	4.50
9. Collaboration	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
10. Timeline	5	5	4	5	5	4	4.67
11. Sustainability	4	5	3	3	3	4	3.67
Review Total Score:	41	44	42	39	41	42	41.50
Review Rank:	5	2	4	6	4	3	4.00

Figure 5

USED 2015 FOR 2016

2015 Western Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program¹ Criteria and Instructions to States

In the West, National Fire Plan Funds to mitigate risk from wildland fire within the Wildland Urban Interface, are available and awarded through a competitive process with emphasis on hazard fuel reduction, information and education, assessment and planning, and monitoring through community and landowner action. Funding is delivered through and managed by state forestry organizations. This portion of the National Fire Plan was developed to assist interface communities manage the unique hazards they find around them. In addition to the National Fire Plan, the National Wildland Fire Management Strategy brings forward the goals of Restoring Resilient Landscapes, Fire Adapted Communities, and Response to Wildland Fires; the Western Forestry Leadership Coalition strategies of Conserve, Protect, and Enhance are incorporated into individual states Forest Action Plans.



Reducing wildfire risk in the west will be strongly influenced by the ability to collaborate across ownership boundaries and implement projects on a landscape scale.

Grant Criteria: General

- The Project must be for a qualifying activity - if it is not the application will be considered ineligible.
- Meets the 50/50 match requirement²- if not the application will be considered ineligible.
- Each grant request is limited to a maximum of \$300,000.
- No state will receive more than 15% of the funds available in the west.

¹ Supported by National Fire Plan Funding through the State and Private Forestry Branch, USDA Forest Service. Administered through the Council of Western State Foresters, Wildfire Protection Committee (Western State Fire Managers)

² A 50/50 match. The allocated grant amount must be matched in full by the recipient using a **non-federal source**. Exception: Title III funds under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, PL 106-393 are not considered federal dollars and may be used as match. The matching share can be soft match (which includes training hours valued at an accepted rate, donated labor/equipment, etc) and/or hard match (which is actual dollars spent other than federal grant funds within the specified scope of work.) If the project is part of the consolidated payment grant, matching funds can be combined or met from any one or all program areas.

- Not less than 70% of the funding available will be allocated to hazardous fuel reduction projects.
- The application must be submitted by the state forestry organization.
- The grant request must be submitted on a current 2015 WUI Competitive Grant Application template. Any alterations to the template by an applicant will nullify the application.

Grant Criteria: Qualifying Project Types

1) Reduce Hazardous Fuels / Restore Fire-adapted Ecosystems:

Fuel reduction projects and vegetation treatments have been identified as a means of mitigating wildfire hazards. Recipients shall facilitate and implement mitigating fuel treatments in or adjacent to identified fire prone communities to reduce the threat of wildfire to communities. These are projects that remove or modify fuels in and/or adjacent to WUI development. Effective fuels mitigation treatments can be implemented across jurisdictional boundaries, on adjoining private lands, or within the respective communities. Projects of this type include fuel breaks, thinning, pruning, landscape modifications, etc. The overall purpose is to modify or break up the fuels in such a way as to lessen catastrophic fire and its threat to public and firefighter safety and damage to property. Another way to prevent future large, catastrophic wildfires from threatening communities is by carrying out appropriate treatments (such as prescribed burning or thinning) to restore and rehabilitate forest and grassland health in and adjacent to the WUI. Such treatments have reduced the severity of wildfires, and may have additional desirable outcomes, such as providing sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits. Project proposals must consider all elements required to implement treatments on the ground, which includes acquiring the necessary permits and consultations needed to complete plans and assessments.

Examples of projects that qualify (not all inclusive):

- Defensible space around homes and structures
- Shaded fuel breaks
- Fuels reduction beyond defensible space
- Removal of slash including piling and burning; mulching; grinding; etc.
- Prescribed fire
- Thinning
- Maintenance of **non-federally funded** fuels projects (explain in application narrative)
- Monitoring components of projects for effectiveness

2) Improve Prevention/Education in the Interface:

Recipients can provide leadership to coordinate, develop, and distribute wildland urban interface education programs in association with insurance companies, communities, local government agencies, and other partners. Informational and educational projects must target mitigation of risk and prevention of loss. Projects should lead to the use or establishment of one or more fire

program elements such as fire safety codes, implementation of Firewise safety practices, establishing local fire safe councils, and fuels treatments within fire prone communities.

Examples of projects that qualify (not all inclusive):

- Firewise or similar programs
- Living with Fire newspaper inserts
- Fire education components to Project Learning Tree
- Pamphlets, brochures, handouts

3) Planning:

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP's) are created by local communities and may address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, structure protection, or a combination of the above. The process of developing these plans can help a community clarify and refine its priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface. The Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) minimum requirements for a CWPP are: 1) Collaboration (must be developed with community members, local and state government representatives in collaboration with federal agencies and other interested stakeholders), 2) Prioritized Fuel Reduction (plan must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment), and 3) Treatment of Structural Ignitability (must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed in the plan). A copy of the CWPP Handbook can be found at www.stateforesters.org/node/850. Planning projects or components of projects may also include Forest Action Plan updates or accomplishments of the Cohesive Wildfire Strategy Goals.

Examples of projects that qualify (not all inclusive):

- Creation of/or update to CWPP/or equivalent document. Note: If applying for funds to update an existing CWPP be sure to address the following in your application:
 - Accomplishments: Explain what projects identified in the original CWPP have been completed.
 - Collaboration: Identify new partners and stake holders along with updated contact information.
 - Prioritized Fuel Reduction: Identify and prioritize new hazardous fuels reduction projects, the method of treatments to be employed, and how these projects address any changes to community objectives and values at risk.
 - Treatment of Structural Ignitability: Explain new or additional measures to be implemented to reduce home owner and/or community ignitability of structures.
- Priority projects listed in existing CWPPs covering the above criteria

4) Examples of Projects that DO NOT Qualify (not all inclusive):

- **Maintenance on previous federally funded fuels projects**
- Preparedness and suppression capacity building; such as purchase of fire department equipment (try VFA, DHS and FEMA grant programs)
- Small business start-up funding

- Research and development projects (try Economic Action Program)
- GIS and database systems
- Construction/Infrastructure (building remodel, bridges, road construction, water development)

Grant Scoring: “Note changes have occurred from 2013”

- All grants will be scored based on the following (**the highest possible score is 45**):
 - **Does the application clearly show how the budget will be spent by line item and are expenditures applicable and relevant to the goals and objectives of the project?**
Clearly defined and applicable = 5 Not defined/not applicable to project = 0
 - **Describe the Project- Does the application clearly describe the challenges and issues that articulate why the project is important?**
Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0
 - **Planning Linkages- Does the application clearly link or tie the project to an existing community plan, or is the project consistent with the state Forest Action Plan(s) (Enhancing, Protecting and or Conserving) or goals of the Cohesive Wildfire Strategy? The project must be linked to one of the planning elements. Does the project develop or refine an existing plan?**
Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0
 - **Project activities- Does the application clearly define what the project is and what the project proposes to do? Does the application clearly define how the project will be accomplished, including identifying measurable outcomes? (are the proposed activities clear and achievable, goals defined, outcomes measurable, # of acres treated, # of education/outreach programs, planning efforts clearly described etc.)**
Clearly defined = 10 Not defined = 0
 - **Landscape Attributes- Does the application clearly define the scale of the project including relationships with past, present, or future projects that, when combined, offer more benefits than when taken individually? Is landscape that the project influences clearly described?**
Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0
 - **Collaboration- Does the application clearly define collaborative elements including support from partners, agencies, landowners, communities? Are contributions of collaborators well described?**
Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0
 - **Project Timeline- Does the application clearly described the timeline to implement the project? Does the timeline include milestones, seasonal influences, ways to measure progress?**
Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

- **Project Sustainability- Does the application clearly define how or if the project will sustain itself after the grant period is over? Does the application describe plans or steps that will continue the project benefits beyond the life of the grant?**

Clearly defined = 5 Not defined = 0

Application Instructions:

The application is in adobe pdf format. It is fill in enabled in any form of Adobe Reader 5.0 or higher. If you do not have Adobe Reader, go to <http://get.adobe.com/reader/> and download the latest version.

- 1) All blocks are fill-in enabled and character locked. Applicants must fit all information into the allotted box space. Hold your mouse arrow over each block for further instructions. **Applications that have been modified for any reason will be considered ineligible by the review committee. Any attachments or additional documents that are not removed at the state level will not be considered by the review committee.**
- 2) **Applications must be submitted through the appropriate state agency (typically the State Forester). State agencies must fill in the provided summary sheet and submit with the applications for committee review.**
- 3) Application guidelines by box number: (All boxes must be filled in on the application. If a box does not apply to your project fill in that space with NA.)
 - **Box 1 & 2-** Applicant and project information.
 - **Box 3 -** The totals in these boxes will add automatically when all data is entered into the fields. It is recommended you check that all numbers add up correctly. If the total didn't add correctly go back and tab through each box and see if that fixes the addition. Match includes training hours valued at an accepted rate, donated labor/equipment, etc., and hard match is actual dollars spent other than federal grant funds within the specified scope of work.
 - **Box 4-** The budget narrative must give specific details for each grant expenditure item (not matching funds) in box 4 (i.e. personnel/labor, fringe benefits, travel, equipment, supplies, contractual, other, and indirect costs). Explain exactly how grant dollars will be spent and how these expenditures tie directly to the project goals and objectives.
 - **Box 5-** The description of project area and challenges- applicants must give an overview of the project area and point out the hazards and clearly show the need for work in this area. If applying for a fuels reduction project, describe the vegetation types. It is important to define the problems and challenges so when you get to box 7 you are clearly stating how the funding will be used to address the challenges in this box.
 - **Box 6-** Relationship to Forest Action Plans and CWPP's. This was a new box for 2014 and must clearly describe how the project fits into the broad goals of a forest action plan (Enhancing, Protecting and or Conserving) or CWPP goals and objectives. It is important to describe how the project meets the goals of one or both of these planning

documents. Relationships to the three goals within the Cohesive Wildfire Strategy could also be included in this section.

- **Box 7-** The Proposed Activities in this section must clearly explain exactly how the grant dollars will be spent on this project and outline what will be accomplished. Unlike the overview, this will provide the specific details of the project using measurable units where applicable.
 - **Box 8-** Describe the landscape this project influences. Show how the project has or will have impact outside the immediate project area. For example, a project in a community may compliment a Forest Service project on their land where they are creating a fuel break around your community defensible space project. Give specifics on how this project will tie into the larger picture of community protection or education. For information/education and/or planning projects explain how your project compliments or enhances those by other agencies or groups and/or ties into a greater goal. Explain the: who, what, when, where, why, and how of the Projects anticipated impacts.
 - **Box 9-** Describe the contributions each partner will make to the project by stating the collaborating partners name and what they will be contributing to the project such as manpower, equipment, matching funds, etc. This should include the partners listed in Box 3 (matching share) but may also include federal and other partners that are contributing but are not eligible to use as match
 - **Box 10-** The Project Timeline must include such things as: begin/end dates, milestones, quarterly accomplishments, etc.
 - **Box 11-** Sustainability must clearly describe the who, what, when, where and why of how this project will remain effective and be sustained over time. The four main points to be included for fuels projects are:
 - 1) Environmental Factors: describe the maintenance requirements unique to this project based on site characteristics i.e., present and future vegetation occupying the site, growth rates, natural fire return intervals or any other environmental factor that affects the continued maintenance of this project.
 - 2) Education: describe how key players have been trained and educated to maintain the project and explain their understanding of the needs and expectations of the project's maintenance. If this is an information/education project make sure to explain how it will be delivered, the audience you are targeting, and specific deliverables.
 - 3) Commitment: describe the commitment by the individual/community to maintain this project into the future, i.e. state laws, CWPP terms, signed landowner agreements or other documents or agreements that hold the sub-grantee accountable for project maintenance over time. If this is an information/education project, make sure you explain the commitment to carry this program forward and update as necessary.
 - 4) Monitoring: describe who will be responsible for monitoring the project, what qualifications they have if they are not obvious (i.e. State Forestry personnel, Fire Safe Council member, Fire Department personnel, etc.), and at what intervals they will be checking (i.e. yearly, quarterly, etc); clearly describe timelines, and milestones.
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Application Due Dates:

On August 29th 2014 application must be submitted by the State Forestry Agency to Diane Denenberg at ddenenberg@wflcweb.org by 1700 MDT.

The standard *2015 WUI Competitive Grant Application* must be used. The application must be submitted electronically to the appropriate state agency by their posted deadline.

Each state will set its own internal deadlines for its cooperators, partners, and client's applications so that they may be reviewed and prioritized at the state level before submission to Council of Western State Foresters. Please pay close attention to the deadline for your application that has been set by your representative state.

General Project Information:

All work on this project will be performed by BMFPD's Emergency Response/Mitigation Team. All funds will be used to mitigate emergency evacuation routes and isolate unmitigated areas in BMFPD's district. If BMFPD receives the funding from this grant it will be used to offset the costs of mitigating acres to the property owners, thus allowing BMFPD to increase the total amount of acres mitigated in the district. All of the proposed mitigation work will be performed on private land. Average acreage sizes in Pine Brook Hills and Boulder Heights is approximately 2 acres. The average acreage size in Carriage Hills is 35 acres. The proposed project will help protect Pine Brook, Left Hand Canyon, and Olde Stage Water Districts, which serve approximately 638 homes and over 1200 customers.

Budget Items:

Boulder Mountain Fire's mitigation rates are charged on an hourly basis. BMFPD's 2015 rates are: \$76 per hour per sawyer, \$112 per hour for a brush chipper/haul truck, and \$35 per hour for each chip crew member, and \$44 per hour for each slash pile burning crew member. BMFPD supplement's the mitigation program from the general operations budget annually at a rate of \$80,000 per year, to decrease the hourly rates and increase the amount of mitigated areas in the district every year. The BMFPD mitigation coordinator will obtain the matching funds from property owners and home owner associations, set up the mitigation project areas, mark the project boundaries, mark the trees for removal, provide a written estimate for property owners, invoice the property owners and grant, and collect and deposit the invoiced funds. The mitigation coordinators contribution is paid for by BMFPD and provided at no cost to the property owners and grant funds. BMFPD is requesting \$20,000.00 to complete 22.7 acres of mitigation to Colorado State Forest Service Guidelines.

The Project Description:

BMFPD completed many informal scientific analyses of our district prior to contracting a nationally-known fire management consultant to perform a rigorous scientific study and publish the results (August 2004) in a report titled "Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Community Vulnerability Analysis and Landscape Fuels Modifications". The methodology for this analysis used a Wildfire Hazard Rating (WHR) to rank areas of BMFPD's district based on the results of modeled environmental factors such as fuels and topography, along with the field experience and knowledge of wildland fire experts. The WHR survey and fuel model ground truthing were accomplished by field surveyors with WUI experience. Based on these rankings key egress and ingress routes for resident evacuation and fire equipment emergency access were identified and a list of 12 recommendations for fuel treatments were identified. In April of 2006 BMFPD completed a CWPP which expanded on the results of the 2004 report.

Planning Linkages:

Participants include the BMFPD, CSFS, private landowners, Home Owners Associations (HOAs), and the Boulder County Land Use Department. The CSFS and BMFPD will hold public meetings with the affected

landowners to provide information on project plans and educate landowners on the rationale behind specific details of the project. The majority of the project setup with landowner coordination will be done by BMFPD's full time Emergency Response/Mitigation Coordinator. The BMFPD crew will be paid through landowner/HOA funds and reimbursed through a CSFS sub award. BMFPD subsidizes one third of the Mitigation Service's annual budget through money collected by property taxes. BMFPD's Emergency Response/Mitigation Services has worked, and will work with, with mitigation crews from neighboring districts and private contractors on projects of opportunity that fall along district boundary lines with the grant funds provided.

Proposed Project Activities:

The requested funds for this project will be sufficient to create 22.7 or more acres of shaded fuel breaks with an approximate width of 300 feet. The priority mitigation acreage outlined in this grant will cover the highest fuels treatment risks for the communities mentioned. Fuels treatment will need to occur within the communities for multiple years to mitigate all potential fire hazards. The most cost effective techniques will be utilized and includes lopping and scattering of slash and contouring the logs greater than 6 inch diameter when outside the range of winches and BMFPD's trailer mounted chipper. Where feasible the wood will be cut into fire wood for utilization by the property owners in the winter. The firewood also be made available to community residents for pick up, thus removing the fuel from the forest at no cost and reusing the fuel to heat homes.

Landscape Attributes:

The mitigation projects listed above encompasses three water drainages; The Left Hand Creek, Four Mile Canyon Creek, and Two Mile Canyon Creek. These drainages supply water to The Left Hand Water District, Pine Brook Hills Water District, City of Boulder, as well as Boulder County in general. The landscape along BMFPD district roads is heavily wooded with evergreens and is in the wildland urban interface. The majority of defensible spaces in the district have been mitigated successfully but this has left areas along property lines and outside the Zone 1 Defensible Space areas mostly untreated and require extensive mitigation to reduce the threat of uncontrollable fire along evacuation routes and driveways. BMFPD's plan is to utilize the funds provided by this grant to take advantage of areas already cleared for defensible space and connect them together, to create continuous mitigated acreage along major evacuation routes. By tying together, existing mitigated acreage the effective area of the fuel breaks installed is increased substantially. The central location of the fuel breaks proposed in this year's application will help connect past mitigation efforts and make the existing and proposed fuel breaks more continuous and comprehensive across the district and beyond district boundaries.

Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:

Participants include the BMFPD, CSFS, private landowners, Home Owners Associations (HOAs), and the Boulder County Land Use Department. BMFPD will hold public meetings with the affected landowners to provide information on project plans and educate landowners on the rationale behind specific details of the project. The majority of the project setup with landowner coordination will be done by BMFPD's full time Emergency Response/Mitigation Coordinator. BMFPD's Emergency Response/Mitigation Services

has worked with mitigation crews from neighboring districts and private contractors on projects of opportunity that fall along district boundary lines.

Project Timeline:

Upon grant award, the BMFPD Mitigation Coordinator will work with a CSFS representative to organize community meetings, mark project areas, and finalize permissions. Tree cutting will commence in the fall of 2016 following the finalization of project setup, matching fund collection, contract negotiation, and obtaining of landowner permissions. Project cutting will continue for two years from the date of award. BMFPD will assign 4 seasonal staff to complete work on the proposed mitigation projects for two 6 month periods during the spring summer and fall of 2016 and 2017. BMFPD will take advantage of breaks in the winter weather and dedicate 2 of it's full time employees to mitigate fuel breaks when possible in the off winter months.

Project Sustainability:

BMFPD has a mitigation crew of 8 with 1 full time, 6 seasonal employees, and 1 part time employee as well as a full time mitigation coordinator that are dedicated to maintaining the fuel breaks in the community and monitoring for insects and disease. BMFPD relies on funding from the local home owners associations grant funding, tax revenue, and individual resident payments. BMFPD Mitigation Services has sucessfully maintained hundreds of acres of fuel breaks installed over the the last 16 years.

March 9, 2016

Chief John Benson
Boulder Mountain FPD
1905 Linden Drive
Boulder, CO 80304

Dear Chief Benson,

In May of 2015, you applied for the 2016 Colorado State Fire Assistance (SFA) Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Competitive Grant to mitigate wildfire risk through assessment, planning, education, fuel hazard reduction and/or monitoring. I thank you for your patience in waiting for the results of the grant process.

A total of 121 applications from the western states and pacific islands were received. 51 applications were recommended to receive funding. Of the 10 applications submitted through the Colorado State Forest Service, only one was successful and it was in a special category where there wasn't as much competition. None of the district applications were successful.

Unfortunately, your application for the Lefthand Linked Defensible Space Project was not recommended for funding by the Council of Western State Foresters.

Based on the summarized reviewer comments we received back, future applications may have a better chance for limited grant funds if they clearly express the following:

- How the project will mitigate risk to communities in addition to individual homes, and how the project ties into other efforts in the area (landscape scale);
- Project narrative defines clear plan for maintenance and sustainability of the project. How the accomplishments will be documented and how the project is a cooperative, community based effort.

Many projects were not funded this year simply because there was not enough grant funding available and those applying are becoming more competitive.

Thank you for the time and effort you have put towards applying for the 2016 SFA Grant.

Sincerely,

Allen Owen
CSFS- Boulder District Forester
5626 Ute Hwy
Longmont, CO 80503
303-823-5774

March 9, 2016

Angie Busby
Cal-Wood Education Center
P.O. Box 347
Jamestown, CO 80455

Dear Angie,

In May of 2015, you applied for the 2016 Colorado State Fire Assistance (SFA) Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Competitive Grant to mitigate wildfire risk through assessment, planning, education, fuel hazard reduction and/or monitoring. I thank you for your patience in waiting for the results of the grant process.

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Sincerely,

Allen Owen
CSFS- Boulder District Forester
5626 Ute Hwy
Longmont, CO 80503
303-823-5774

March 9, 2016

Zach Littlefield
Four Mile FPD
1740 Fourmile Canyon Drive
Boulder, CO 80302

Dear Zach,

In May of 2015, you applied for the 2016 Colorado State Fire Assistance (SFA) Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Competitive Grant to mitigate wildfire risk through assessment, planning, education, fuel hazard reduction and/or monitoring. I thank you for your patience in waiting for the results of the grant process.

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Unfortunately, your application for the **Lefthand Linked Defensible Space Project** was not recommended for funding by the Council of Western State Foresters.

Based on the summarized reviewer comments we received back, future applications may have a better chance for limited grant funds if they clearly express the following:

- How the project will mitigate risk to communities in addition to individual homes, and how the project ties into other efforts in the area (landscape scale);
- Project narrative defines clear plan for maintenance and sustainability of the project. How the accomplishments will be documented and how the project is a cooperative, community based effort.

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Sincerely,

Allen Owen
CSFS- Boulder District Forester
5626 Ute Hwy
Longmont, CO 80503
303-823-5774

March 9, 2016

Chris O'Brien
Lefthand Fire Protection District
900 Lefthand Canyon Dr.
Boulder, CO 80302

Dear Mr. O'Brien,

In May of 2015, you applied for the 2016 Colorado State Fire Assistance (SFA) Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Competitive Grant to mitigate wildfire risk through assessment, planning, education, fuel hazard reduction and/or monitoring. I thank you for your patience in waiting for the results of the grant process.

A total of 121 applications from the western states and pacific islands were received. 51 applications were recommended to receive funding. Of the 10 applications submitted through the Colorado State Forest Service, only one was successful and it was in a special category where there wasn't as much competition. None of the district applications were successful.

Unfortunately, your application for the Lefthand Linked Defensible Space Project was not recommended for funding by the Council of Western State Foresters.

Based on the summarized reviewer comments we received back, future applications may have a better chance for limited grant funds if they clearly express the following:

- How the project will mitigate risk to communities in addition to individual homes, and how the project ties into other efforts in the area (landscape scale);
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Sincerely,

Allen Owen
CSFS- Boulder District Forester
5626 Ute Hwy
Longmont, CO 80503
303-823-5774

Sent 3/9/16

March 9, 2016

Jay C. Stalnacker
Boulder County Sheriff's Office
3116 Longhorn Rd
Boulder, CO 80302

Dear Mr. Stalnacker,

In May of 2015, you applied for the 2016 Colorado State Fire Assistance (SFA) Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Competitive Grant to mitigate wildfire risk through assessment, planning, education, fuel hazard reduction and/or monitoring. I thank you for your patience in waiting for the results of the grant process.

A total of 121 applications from the western states and pacific islands were received. 51 applications were recommended to receive funding. Of the 10 applications submitted through the Colorado State Forest Service, only one was successful and it was in a special category where there wasn't as much competition. None of the district applications were successful.

Unfortunately, your application for the Heil and Hall Project was not recommended for funding by the Council of Western State Foresters.

The Grants, along with reviewers' comments are posted at: www.forestrygrants.org. Click on the blue CWSF/WUI button; then click on the blue CWSF/WUI FY2016 Proposals; then click on the proposal you want to look at. The screen will show the Proposal with the grant scores by section and by reviewer. Click on the section you want to look at and the reviewer's comments will show for that section.

It is my intention that we resubmit the application for the 2017 round of grant funding, rewriting using the reviewer comments as a guide to improve the application for 2017 (due this coming fall). Please let me know if you believe that the project is still viable and if you would like to resubmit it for the 2017 round.

Thank you for the time and effort you have put towards applying for the 2016 SFA Grant.

Sincerely,

Allen Owen
CSFS- Boulder District Forester
5626 Ute Hwy
Longmont, CO 80503
303-823-5774

MEMORANDUM

Date: 8 April 2015
To: District Foresters; Area Foresters
From: Susan Matthews, Forest Management Division
Subject: 2016 WUI SFA Competitive Grant Process

We are currently preparing for the 2016 Western State Fire Manager's Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) State Fire Assistance (SFA) round of competitive grants. As you all know, for the past two years we have been using a concept paper application process (see enclosed SFA WUI Competitive Grant Application Process diagram). This methodology is designed to cut down on both District and State Office Forest Management Division (FMD) work load, while generating highly competitive, effective, focused, and successful grant proposals.

Rather than generating 60-100 individual applications; sorting, bundling, and prioritizing; we ask initially for concise, specific, and well defined concept papers from districts interested in applying for funds (both pass through and non-pass through funding). I have enclosed "Competitive Grant Concept Paper Format Guidelines" along with this memo that will help you develop these concept papers. Please address each category in the concept paper format answering the questions to the best of your ability in a succinct manner (i.e. more is not necessarily better). Each prospective project should be submitted on a separate concept paper.

Note also that concept paper categories loosely follow the most current WUI/SFA grant application format. For your reference, I have enclosed the 2015 Western Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program Criteria and Instructions to States. The general idea is that concept papers, if selected as a viable project, could be used in the final application as standard framework for a fully developed grant application.

We will need to have these concept papers back to the State Office by close of business on Monday 15 June 2015. Please contact Rich Homann (970-491-8500) with any questions you have. Please send your concept papers directly to Rich at: Richard.Homann@Colostate.edu . Once we receive all of the concept papers, FMD staff will review the papers and rank each one. If chosen, FMD will notify the district for assistance in filling out a fully detailed grant application. Successful applications will then be prioritized and reviewed by the CSFS Leadership Team for the final application submission package to the Western Forestry Leadership Coalition.

Thank you.

/SJM/

Cc: Mike Lester
Joe Duda
Scott Woods
Pete Blume
Rich Homann
Kim Mueller

Enclosures:

SFA WUI Competitive Grant Application Process diagram
Competitive Grant Concept Paper Format Guidelines
2015 Western Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program Criteria and Instructions to States

**FFY 2016 Colorado State Forest Service District
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) State Fire Assistance (SFA)
Competitive Grant Concept Papers Format Guidelines
(Who, What, Where, When, & Why)**

13 April 2015

This competitive process is for funding in the Federal Fiscal Year 2016 which begins October 1, 2015.

General Project Information:

This should include a project and/or community name, which county(ies) the project lies in, and a general physical latitude and longitude.

Budget Items:

What are you going to use the money for and how will it be matched? Should include rough budget numbers including grant \$ required; soft and/or hard \$ that could be contributed.

The Project Description:

What problem are you solving and what issue(s) are you addressing (community, resource, watersheds, etc.)?

Planning Linkages:

What is the relationship of the project to the State Forest Action Plan (SFAP), Community Wildfire Protection Plan(s) (CWPP(s)), and other overall strategies and plans (including the amount of collaboration)?

Proposed Project Activities:

What is the proposed scope of work? How will you get the project done (how, what, and why)? This should include an estimate on number of acres treated and types of treatments.

Landscape Attributes:

What does the landscape look like? Describe the landscape that the project covers. Also, what is the current condition of the landscape and how does it tie into the scope of the project?

Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:

Who are the partners that are going to make this project work and what will each of them bring to the table? Are there multiple partners? Is it going to connect/enhance prior and future planned projects? Are there cross-boundary supporters?

Project Timeline:

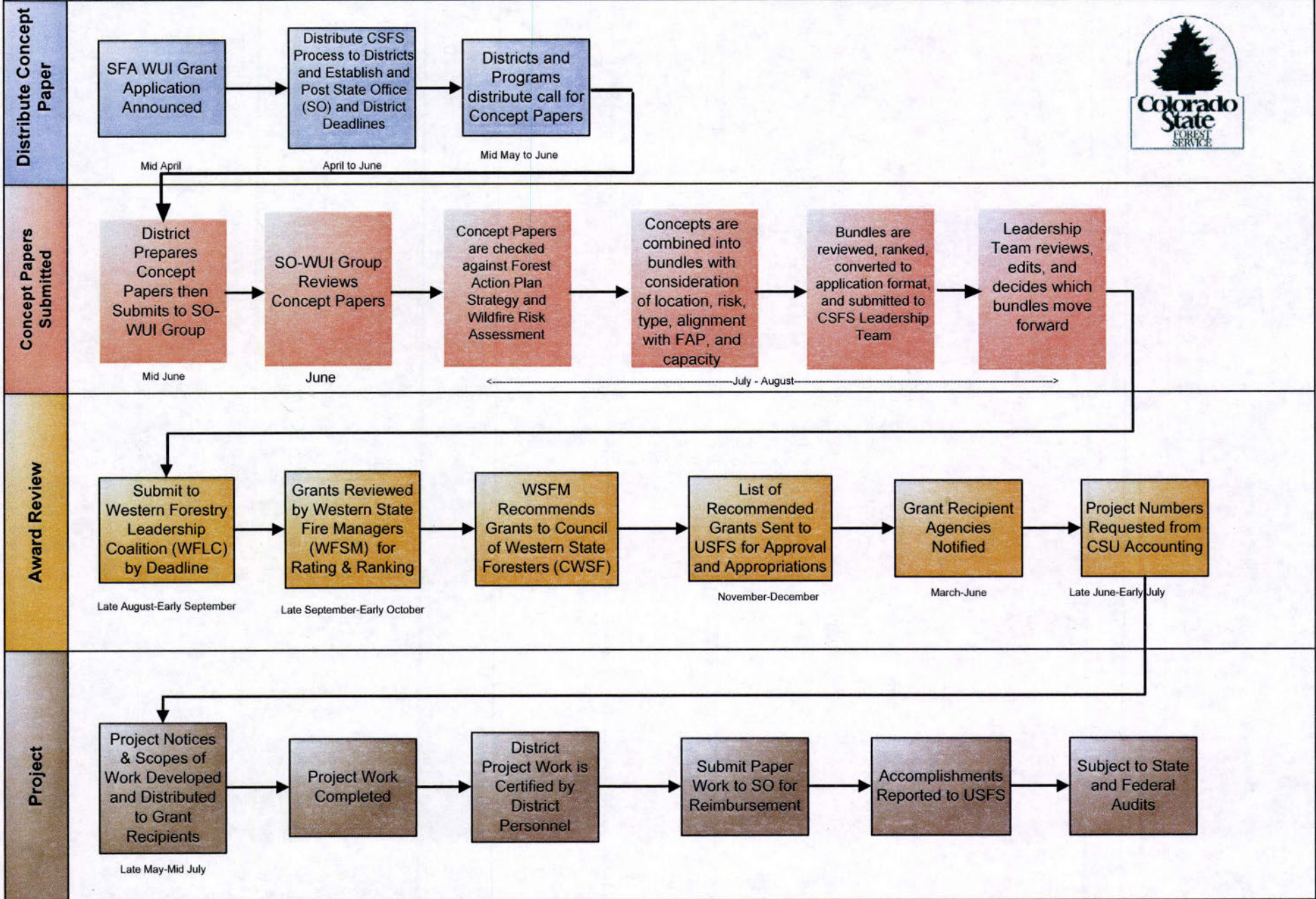
Describe the time related to project activities. How and when will the project be completed?

Project Sustainability:

What difference will the project make and how will you maintain it successfully (depending on fuel type)? Sustainability should be related to the SFAP, CWPPs, and vegetative type. How is project going to maintain viability over time?

rlh

Colorado SFA WUI COMPETATIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROCESS



2016 CSFS WUI SFA Grant Concept Paper: Cal-Wood Education Center

General Project Information:

Project Name: Cal-Wood Education Centers Fire Mitigation Projects

Local Community: Jamestown/Balarat Education Center

County: Boulder Lat/Long: 40.114/-105.3872

Budget Items:

Grant money will be used to pay for labor to cut trees and treat the slash in three project sites; a total of 10 acres. We will match the money through in-kind donations through our volunteer program as well as Cal-Wood labor costs in implementing this project, cutting trees, preparing and taking care of slash treatment as well as volunteer management.

	SFA GRANT SHARE	CAL-WOO IN-KIND	PROJECT TOTAL
Personnel/Labor	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$20,000
Operating	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$400.00
Equipment	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$600.00
In-Direct Costs	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$500.00
Total Costs	\$10,750	\$10,750	\$21,500

The Project Description:

All three project sites will be managed and thinned to meet shaded fuel break guidelines. Project 1 is located to the north of old CR 87 (which is closed to traffic). This project is between two extensive shaded fuel breaks. This area is located in a draw that feeds from National Forest Service Property and this area is often used by the public for shooting practice. Project 2 is located between the historical homestead on site and our lower pond area on a north facing slope. This area was hit by bud worm in the 90s and has great aspen pockets that need work as well. Project 3 is located on Columbine Road. Both sides of the road will be thinned. Cal-Wood has installed a new campsite area at the end of this road. A safe entrance/exit for people using the site as well as emergency personnel during emergencies/fires is now a priority in this area. Cal-Wood has had two lightning strike fires to the south east of this campsite in the past. We are hoping that by creating these three shaded fuel breaks that we have a safe ingress and egress in case of a wildfire, have a place for fire fighters to help attack a fire on our property, have a safe campsite and camping experience for our guests, and improve forest health by decreasing forest density as well as encouraging aspen growth. All thinning work will focus on increasing crown separation to reduce the potential for crown fires.

Planning Linkages:

This project concept is identified in the SFAP in all three categories (conserve working forests lands, protect forests from harm, and enhance public benefits from trees and forests). Left-Hand Fire's CWPP has stated 5 objectives for Cal-Wood Education Center to work on and/or complete. These two projects meet 4 of these 5 standards they have set for us. Cal-Wood also has a Forestry Management Plan and these three projects are in the project scope goals. Cal-Wood will work with our local State Forest Service Office on project planning and recommendations for treatment.

Proposed Project Activities:

Trees will be marked, limbed, and bucked into firewood size lengths. Firewood lengths are 16" long and a diameter no less than 4 inches. We take as much of the small-diameter trees as we can and use them as firewood pieces. Cal-Wood in-kind donations through our volunteer program will be spent on building and slash piles (in areas we cannot chip), chipping practices, as well as hauling out firewood to our firewood processing site. Cal-Wood will be marking trees, falling trees, bucking/limbing, and burning slash piles for the three project sites. Project 1 will consist of thinning 2 acres that is rectangular-shaped in size and is in a gully-like formation with significant slope. This area will be hit aggressively due to the nature of fire running up this area. Project 2 will consist of thinning a strip down both sides of Cal-Wood's Hillside and Lower Pond trails. This project is 2 acres in size and is on a north facing slope so aggressiveness to tree falling selection will be decreased compared to the other two sites. The focus of this area will be forest health by decreasing fuel loads and standing dead, thinning to create a buffer along our main watershed as well as aspen health. Project 3 consists of thinning 6 acres on both sides of Columbine Road and is rectangular in size. This will be an extensive shaded fuel break since the public will be in this area during our camping season and we have had past wildfires in this area and firefighter access will be needed.

Landscape Attributes:

Project 1: Dense Douglas fir and ponderosa pine regeneration mixed in with a severe mistletoe population in most of the older generation of ponderosas. Ponderosas are even age; about 80 years. This area is moving mistletoe into new areas on property. The working terrains are areas of moderate slope mixed in with steep slopes along a gully. This site has easy road access to the trees that need to be removed. This project ties into a shaded fuel break that we have completed on both sides of county Road 87 as well as A-frame road on Cal-Wood property.

Project 2: Dense Douglas fir regeneration with very few ponderosa pines mixed in on a north slope. Multiple ladder fuel trees, standing dead trees and dog hair forest pockets are present. Project site has a moderate slope and no road access. This project will tie into future shaded fuel break projects. This area has never been managed due to its location and access. Budworm hit this area hard in the late 80s/early 90s and it desperately needs a cleanup of dead material as well as managing the regeneration after this attack.

Project 3: This site consists of even age Ponderosas (around 40-60 years) and a very large amount of regeneration of Douglas Firs. The Douglas fir regenerations are in dog-hair clumps and are extensive in their size. The working terrain has a very low slope to it and an ideal working area. This project site has a great road access throughout the entire site with 2 two-tracks that feed off of the main road and run toward Balarat Education Center. This area was thinned in the late 80s/early 90s and work is desperately needed to thin this area out again.

Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:

Cal-Wood will utilize the CO Forest Service in project planning and follow-up. Left-hand Fire Protection District will also walk the site with the Natural Resource Manager so they know where the three new shaded fuel breaks are located in the event of a wildfire. Project 1 will connect two existing shaded fuel breaks that are about 40 acres in size. Work has never been done in this site in the past. Project 2 will be a completely new

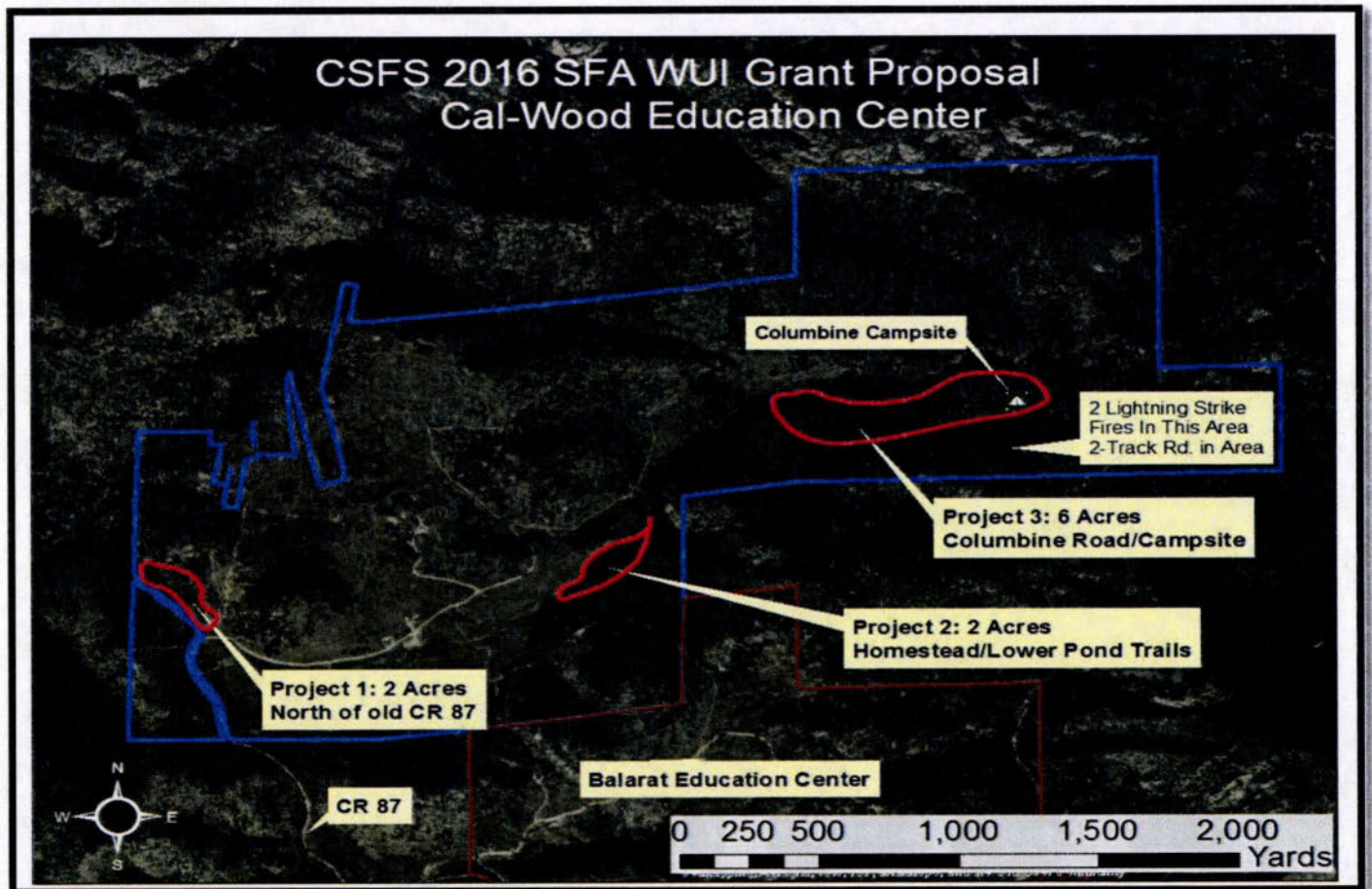
work site. Work has been done above this project site but not below or along the drainage. Project 3 future projects are planned to continue the shaded fuel breaks down a two-track that runs off of Columbine Road. All in all, these three project sites are the beginnings of future Cal-Wood projects within the next 3 years. There are no cross-boundary supporters.

Project Timeline:

We would start marking trees in May of the year that the grant was approved. Trees will start being cut in June. All cutting will be completed by the end of November of that year. All slash will be piled by November so that they can be burned the following winter. Firewood pieces will be hauled out and split the following June. Project completion will be a year after beginning date.

Project Sustainability:

This project will overall enhance the health of the forest through fire mitigation, mistletoe management, and watershed management. The forest and surrounding watershed will benefit from fuel load reduction, North Slope thinning practices, and overall quality of the forest; especially along the roads, trails, and past disease retiled areas. Cal-Wood will be responsible for managing this forest site once a year to ensure that the forest stands stays thinned out, manage any hazardous trees/downfall near roads and trails, and to manage any new diseases. Future fuel reduction projects near these three shaded fuel breaks are in the Cal-Wood Forest Management Plan as funds become available.



Four Mile FPD

General Project Information:

Location - N40 degrees 3'14" by W105 degrees 22'41", Boulder County.

We propose to create defensible spaces (d-space) for a total of 25 homes (totaling approximately 37.5 acres) and perform hazardous fuels reduction projects on an additional 75 acres within the **Four Mile, Sunshine, Gold Hill and** parts of the **Sugarloaf and Boulder Rural Fire Protection Districts**. This brings the total acreage for the proposed projects to 112.5.

The Four Mile FPD has created a highly trained Fire Crew that has performed extensive wildfire mitigation treatment throughout these districts in the past; including highly successful implementation of previous SFA grant awards. As a not-for-profit group, the Four Mile Fire Crew delivers remarkable value to land owners who choose to engage our services for fuel reduction and wildfire mitigation services.

Budget Items:

25 homes x 2625 = 65,625

A cost estimate of **\$2,625 per defensible space** (d-space) reflects the average amount of work required to treat an average parcel, which was determined to be **1.5 acres**. Actual cost per project will be dependent on site specific conditions including parcel size, access and project complexity.

Each \$2625 d-space will be funded by **\$875/acre in grant funding**, **\$500/acre in land owner contributions** and **\$375 per acre from the Four Mile FPD**. When working outside the Four Mile FPD we would ask for the FPD contribution to be made by whoever's jurisdiction we're working in. If the FPD isn't able to make the contribution then the landowner would be responsible for the full grant match amount.

25 x 875 = 21,875

Estimates for the hazardous fuels reduction projects are based on similar historical averages for the Fire Crew working in these areas. The average cost of hazardous fuels reduction work is **\$1750/acre**. The cost breakdown for hazardous fuels reduction will be **\$875/acre provided by grant funding** and **\$875/acre provided by landowner contributions**. In turn, the Fire department will contribute in-kind services to engage landowners, create specific and general mitigation plans that will maximize the cost efficiency of these projects, in addition to a variety of additional administrative functions that will be required for project implementation, including payroll, invoicing and logistical planning. There are no expenditures in the project for administration, outreach, or grant preparation.

75 x 875
65,625
+ 21,875
87,500

Project Description:

The primary objective of overall project work will be to achieve a reduction in fire danger throughout the aforementioned fire protection districts (and adjacent districts), and to increase the number of survivable homes in the event of fire.

Extreme fire behavior and limited resources can often mean that safe access by firefighters is not always possible in certain areas. This reality of wildfire events underlines the importance of effectively mitigated homes, which can stand alone as survivable structures during wildfires.

Furthermore, the scope of benefit and overall effectiveness of wildfire mitigation work has an exponential relationship to the amount of work being performed; as such, the benefits of d-space and hazardous fuels reduction will not be limited to the homes and areas that are directly treated for wildfire mitigation. For example, treating a home for a defensible space will provide an ancillary benefit to an untreated home directly uphill from the defensible space.

We also expect some project work to involve the felling of burned timber from the Four Mile Canyon Wildfire (2010). The removal of these snags will help the forest to return to a healthier state, protect infrastructure and promote life safety.

Planned Linkages:

The areas identified and targeted for this wildfire mitigation project were selected through collaborative efforts of the Four Mile FPD, homeowners and other stakeholders in the district. As a result of recent disasters, wildfire awareness in the district is elevated and communities are engaging as groups and individual landowners to become involved in mitigating against future fire events.

There is also an increased awareness and understanding that mitigation in one fire district can greatly affect adjacent ones. Adjacent fire districts will indirectly benefit from mitigation efforts in the districts identified for this project work. Every effort will be made to try and link 'high risk' mitigation areas as identified in both Four Mile and Sunshine FPD's Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP).

These projects will be tied into a preexisting plan to create safe egresses along major district access roads, and render a greater percentage of the structures in our district accessible and defensible during wildfire events. It will also build on previous successful mitigation projects—including our previous SFA projects—linking D-spaces in adjacent neighborhoods, like the Canyonside subdivision down to Boulder Canyon.

Furthermore, as has been evidenced by the historic flooding in 2013 and other smaller flood events, wildfire and flash flooding are linked, and so, mitigating against fire danger provides a correlative mitigating effect against future flooding. The Fire Crew has performed extensive flood prevention work throughout the fire district. Although they are separate activities, the Fire Department and the community view wildfire mitigation and flood prevention projects as part of a comprehensive strategy to prevent disasters and build resilience in our communities.

In addition to the primary life-safety and property preservation benefits of this project, wildfire mitigation will serve widespread ecological objectives, including wildlife protection and watershed preservation.

Finally, aesthetic improvement will be a significant, if less salient objective of project work.

Proposed Project Activities:

The Four Mile Fire Protection District proposes wildfire mitigation work covering 112.5 acres, including 25 d-spaces around homes (averaging 1.5 acres per d-space), and approximately 75 acres of hazardous fuels reduction work.

For d-space project work, a heavy emphasis will be placed on treating the 'Home Ignition Zone' through aggressive surface fuel reduction and tree density reduction. In the aftermath the Fourmile Canyon Wildfire, which burned over 6,000 acres, evidence suggests that d-spaces played an important role in the survivability of many homes.

The Salina neighborhood has a higher density of homes, and lends itself to leveraging linked D-spaces to create larger areas of reduced hazard. Many subdivisions with the Four Mile FPD still contains stands of densely packed ponderosa pine and juniper forests on steep slopes where heavy fuel loads can threaten structures above. All treatment areas will receive a combination of D-space creation around structures and fuels reduction on adjacent property. All funds in this project will be spent in pursuit of this goal.

Strategies employed will be tailored specifically depending on whether the project site is populated by burned or unburned timber, or a combination of both. Trees will be marked, cut, and bucked to similar lengths, depending on diameter and left piled near the stump. No buck piles or slash piles will be created with five feet of a retained tree to reduce the chances of an Ips Beetle infestation jumping from slash/bucks to a live, retained tree. All stumps will cut low to the ground, and where appropriate, contour falling of trees will be used on a limited basis to mitigate soil erosion, and soil migration, particularly in the burned area. Slash will be piled for chipping near roads, broadcast to one inch deep over green areas, and deeper (~two inches) over the burned areas. Where impractical, slash piles will be either be built into piles for controlled burning, or lopped and scattered.

For those areas identified for project work that are within the Fourmile Canyon Wildfire burn scar, treatment will target hazard trees for removal and the proactive felling of dense, burned areas of trees that lie in close proximity to roadways, driveways, houses and values at risk.

Landscape Attributes:

The proposed project area, encompassing the three identified fire districts, ranges in elevation from 5500-9500 feet. The species within the elevation range include dense stands of Ponderosa Pine, Rocky Mountain Juniper, Douglas Fir and Lodgepole Pine. Consistent with all areas and aspects is slope. The three districts are all very steep, underscoring the need for mitigation treatment. Access in many areas is extremely limited.

Forest growth is also extremely dense throughout the unburned and untreated areas of these districts, further amplifying the risk for extreme fire behavior.

Project Cooperation/Interagency Collaboration:

It is in the best interest of the five fire districts to work together towards a common goal of fire prevention and hazard mitigation. Four Mile FPD hopes for more comprehensive interagency project collaboration with the City of Boulder Mountain Parks and Open Space, the Boulder County Parks and Open Space and the Rocky Mountain Fire Department.

Each mitigation project will benefit an adjacent district and if ground mitigation resources are coupled with interagency funding, the long term benefits for every agency, and the residents who reside within or proximate to those agencies, are significantly enhanced.

Project Timeline:

Our current round of grant funding expires September 1st, 2016. We anticipate that our current grant funding will be used up by spring, 2016. Depending on when the 2016 SFA award is made, this may leave us with a void in available grant funding. Our hope is to begin to use the 2016 SFA funding as soon as it's available, hopefully by spring of 2016, and exhaust it prior to the end of its period of performance.

Project Sustainability:

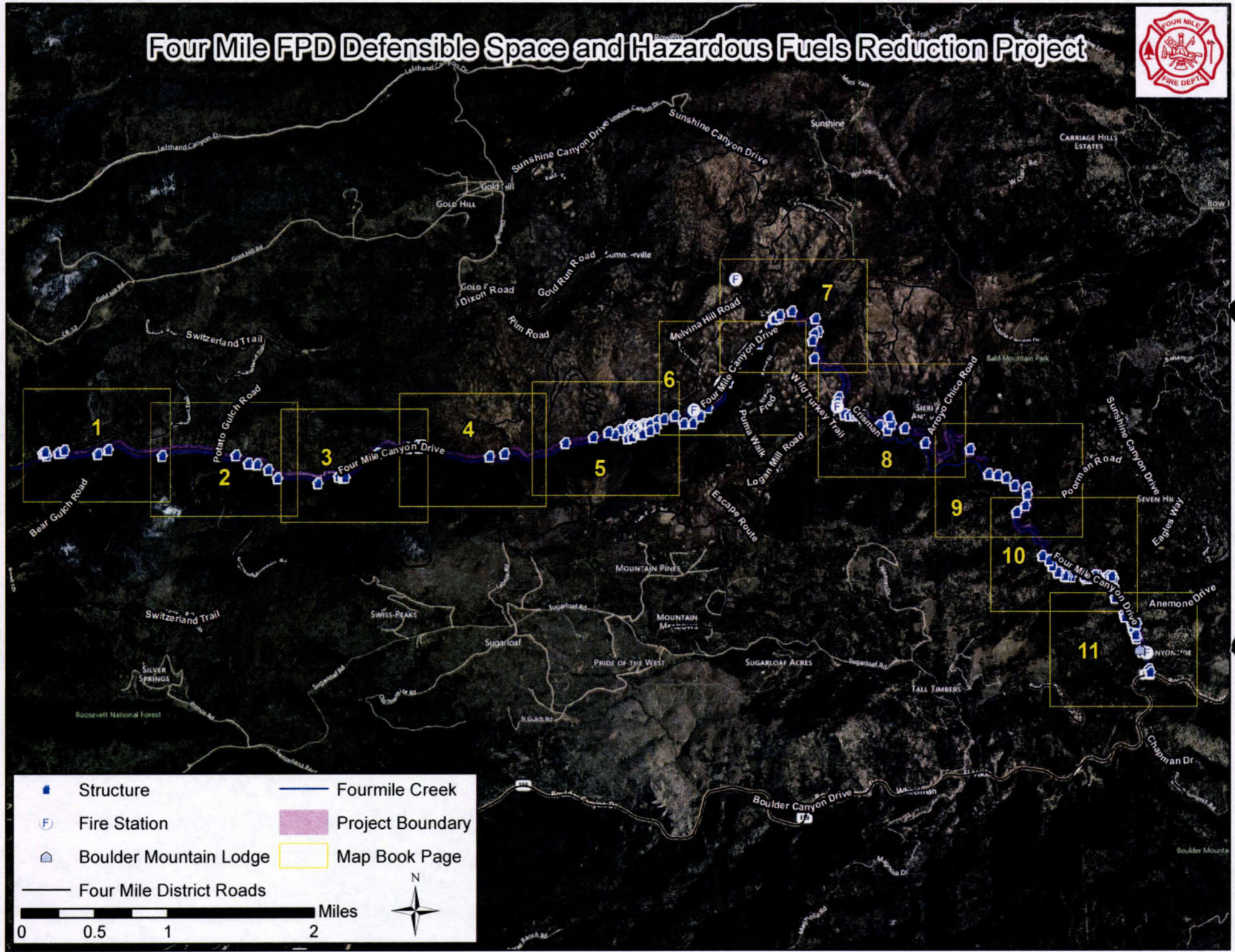
The long-term benefits from a properly mitigated forest are seen in overall forest health in addition to resistance to catastrophic fire. This resistance to fire is the primary benefit of project work, and this benefit is seen in terms of life-safety and property preservation. Forest regeneration occurs over decades and centuries rather than years, so the sustainability of the hazardous fuels reduction component of the proposed project will endure for many years to come, without further mitigation treatment. * It's regular maintenance *

A certain element of ensuring the long-term viability of defensible space treatment will depend on the education and participation of homeowners.

As part of the regular landowner engagement that is integral to these projects (and which Four Mile FPD will be providing outside of grant funding), homeowners will be instructed on proper techniques to ensure the continued functionality of d-spaces. These will include basic, but critical measures, such as weed-whacking, clearing rain gutters from pine needles and employing safe practices when placing and storing firewood and other combustible materials.

This landowner education and engagement is an essential component of project work that is taken seriously by the Four Mile Fire Crew.

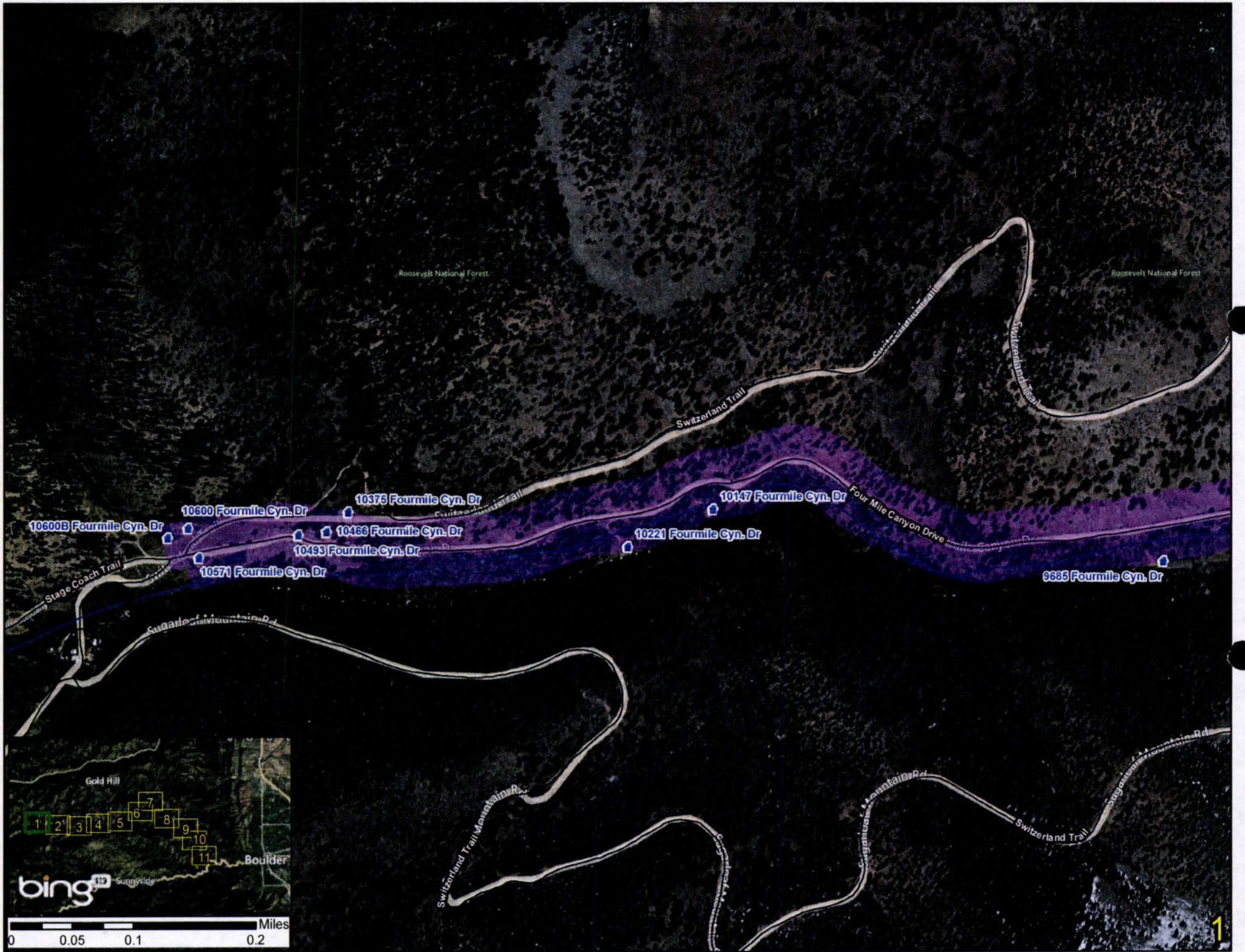
Four Mile FPD Defensible Space and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project



	Structure		Fourmile Creek
	Fire Station		Project Boundary
	Boulder Mountain Lodge		Map Book Page
	Four Mile District Roads		

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N



Roosevelt National Forest

Roosevelt National Forest

10600B Fourmile Cyn. Dr

10600 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

10375 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

10147 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

10466 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

10221 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

10493 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

10571 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

9685 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

Gold Hill

Boulder

bing

Sunnyside

Miles

0 0.05 0.1 0.2

1



Roosevelt National Forest

Roosevelt National Forest

Swissland Trail

Potato Gulch Road

9685 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

9220 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

Four Mile Canyon Drive

9141 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

9083 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

8971 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

8887 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

Canyon Mountain Rd

Canyon Mountain Rd

Swissland Trail

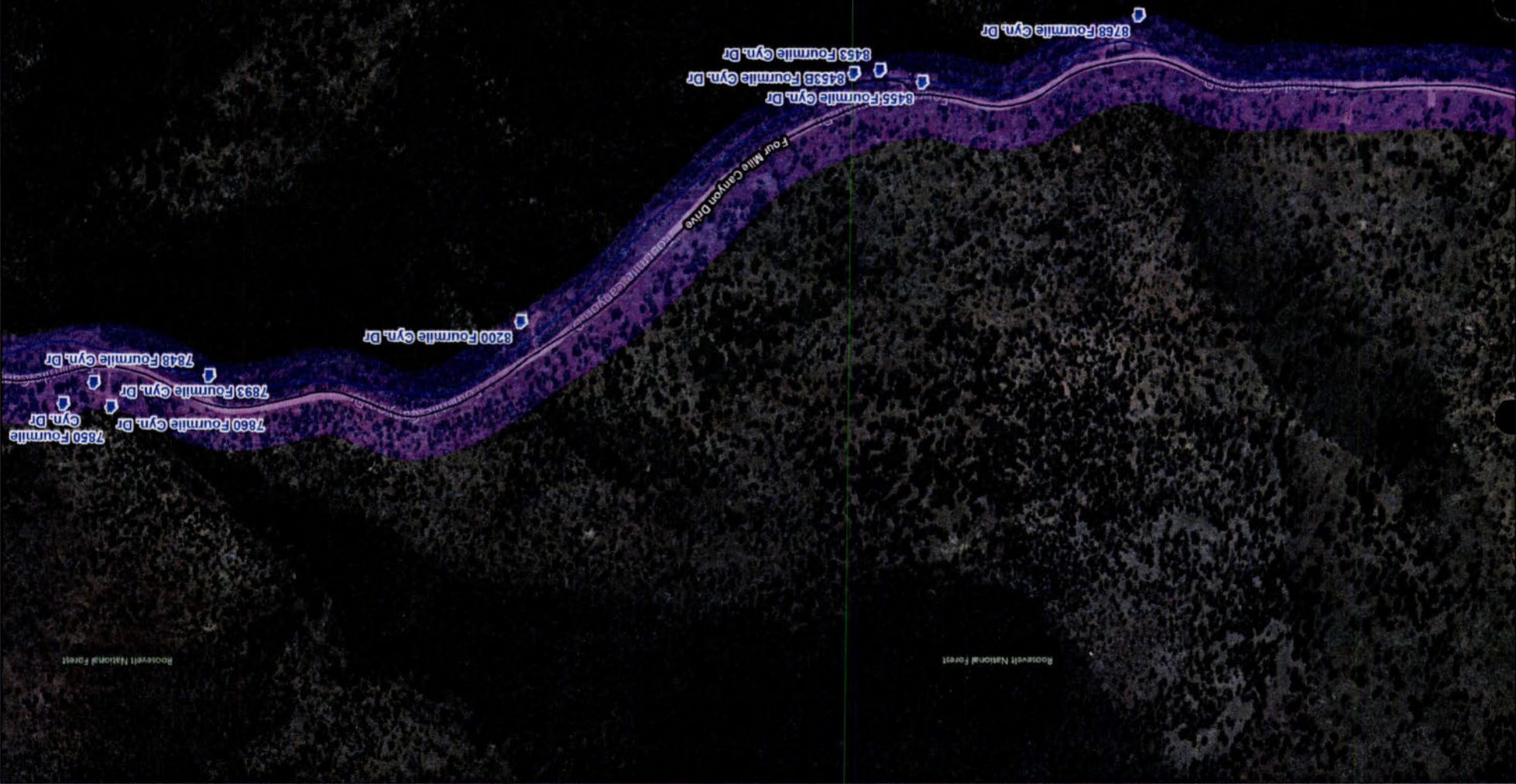
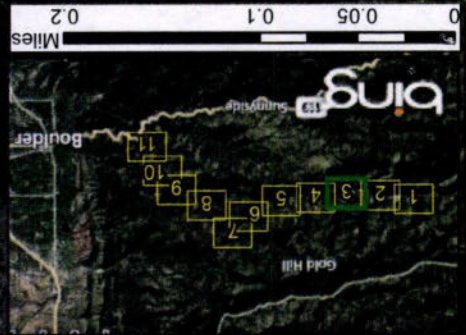
Gold Hill

Boulder

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Miles

0 0.05 0.1 0.2





Roosevelt National Forest

Roosevelt National Forest

Emerson Gulch Road

7860 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

7850 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

7833 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

7848 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

7336 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

7210 Fourmile Cyn. Dr

Four Mile Canyon Drive

Gold Hill

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

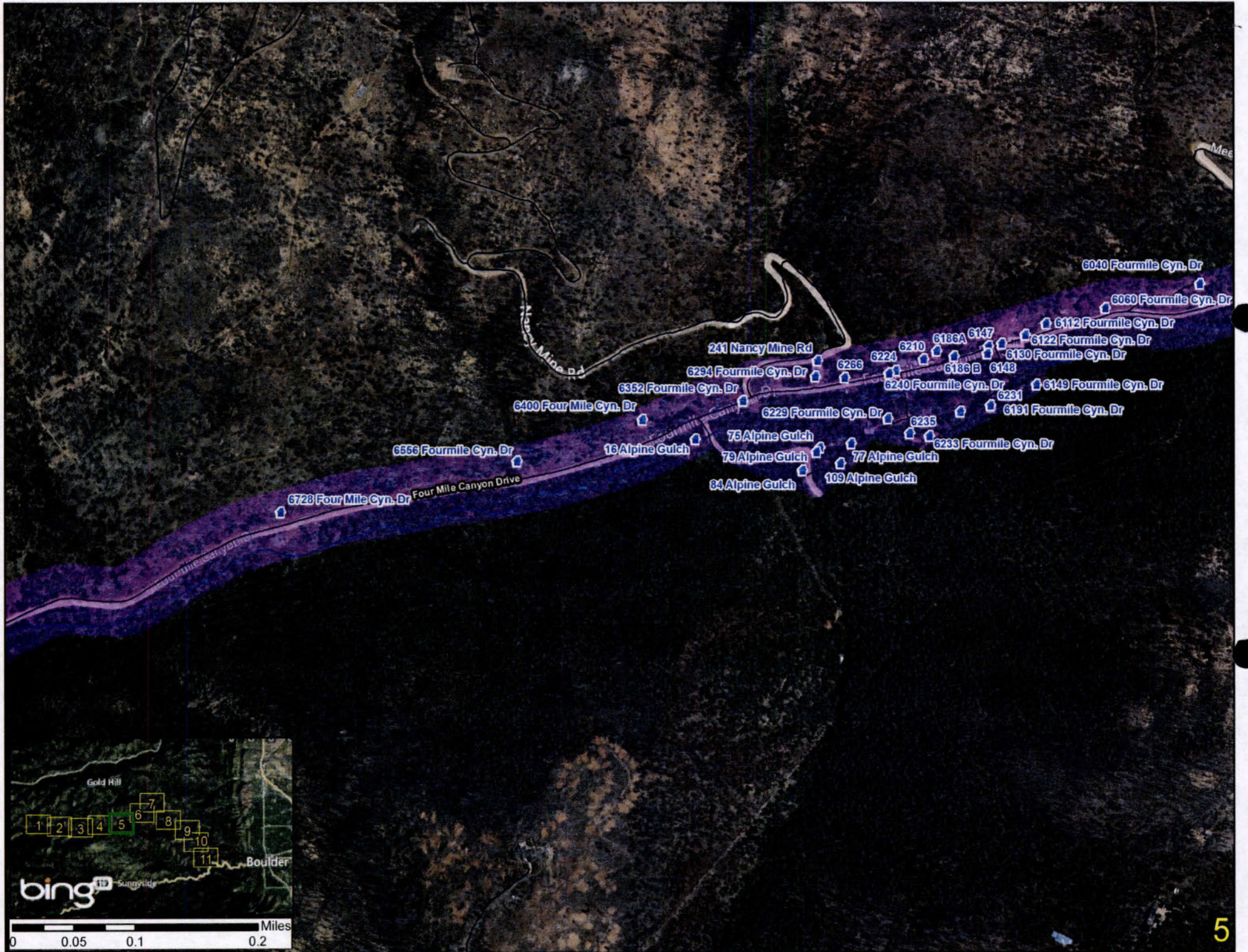
Boulder

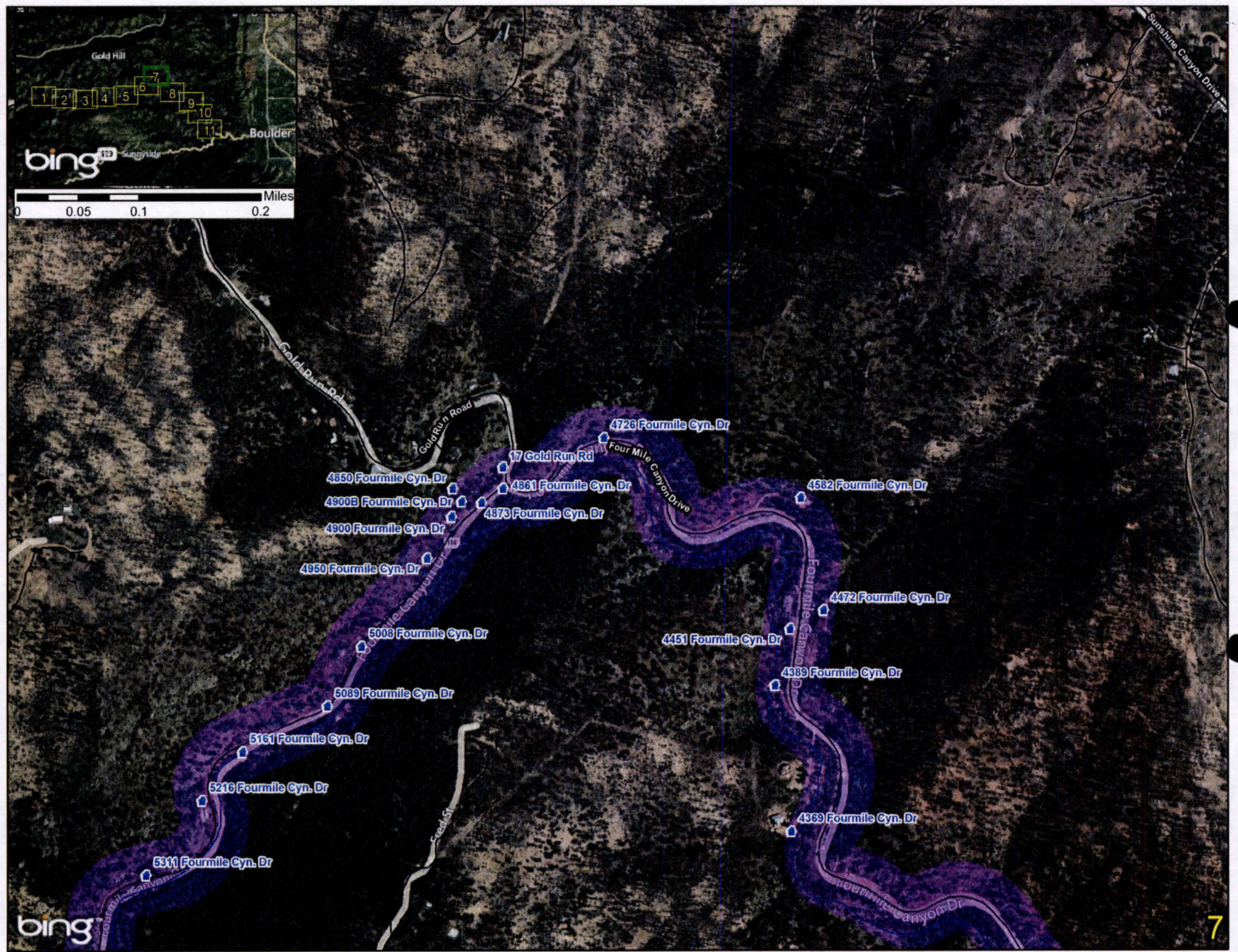
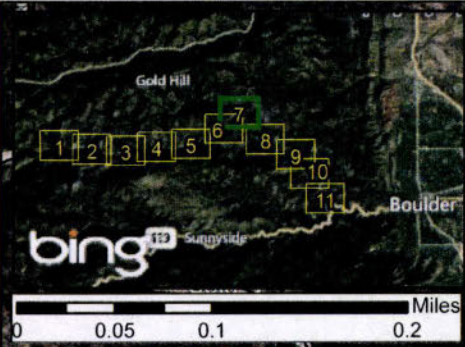
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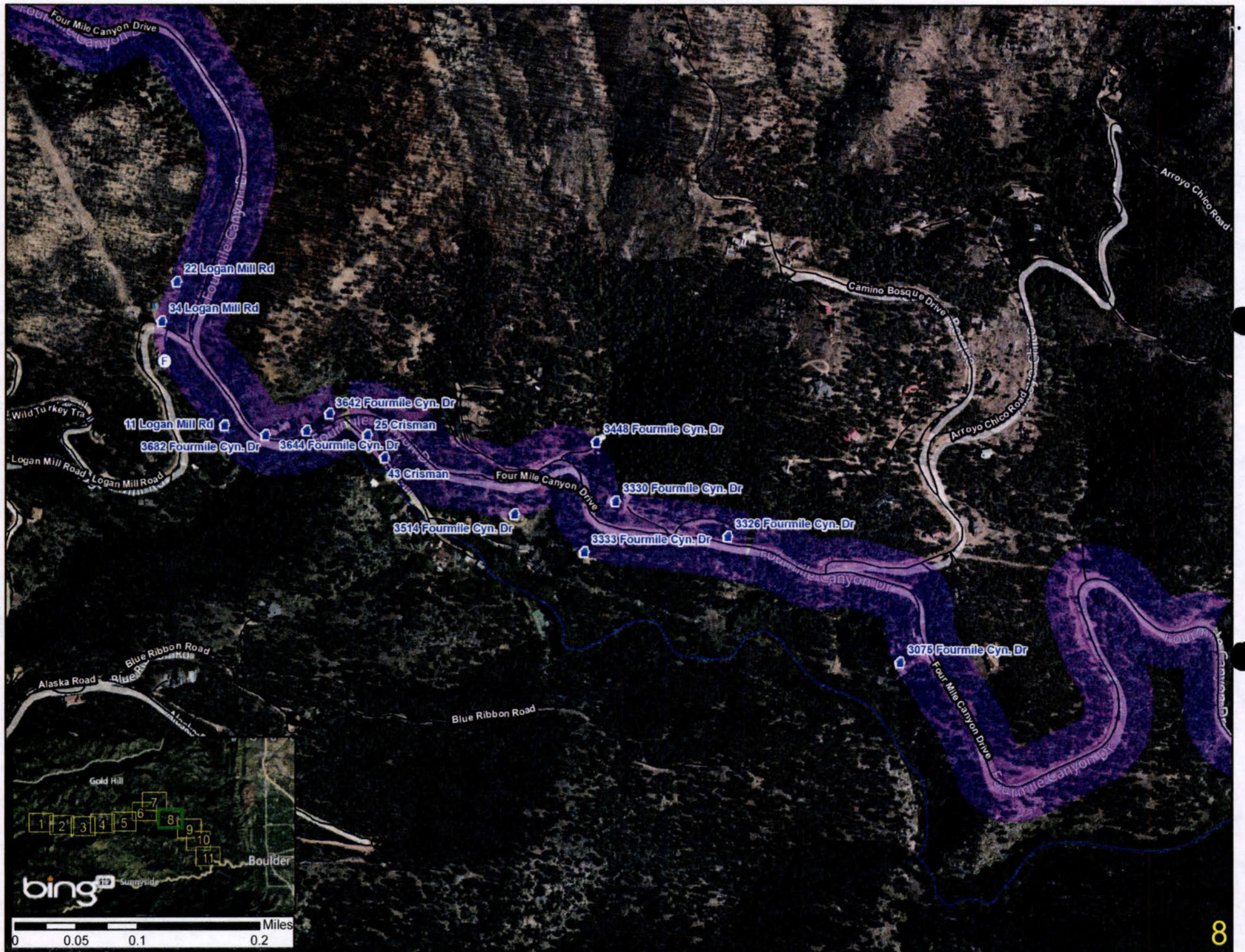
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Miles

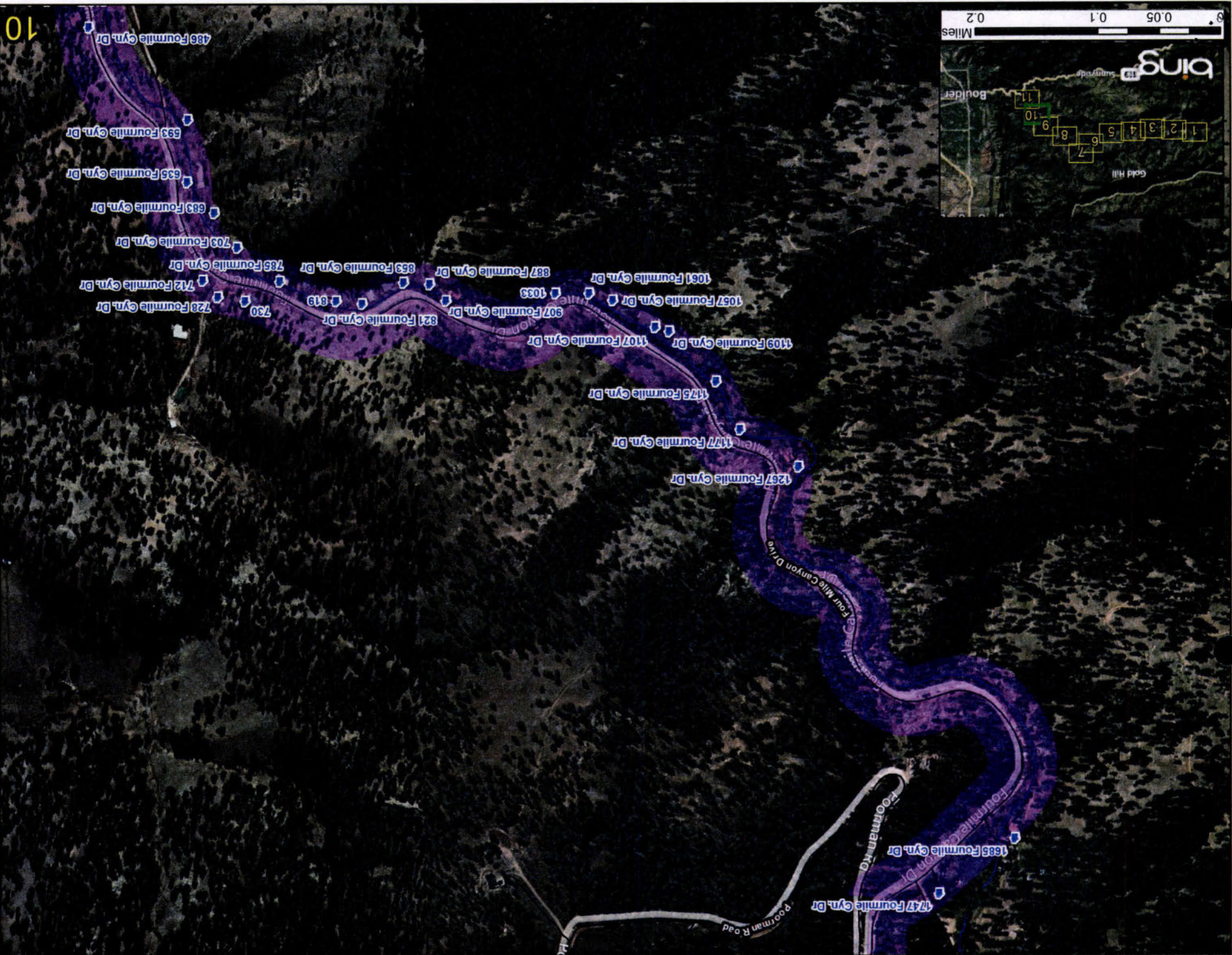
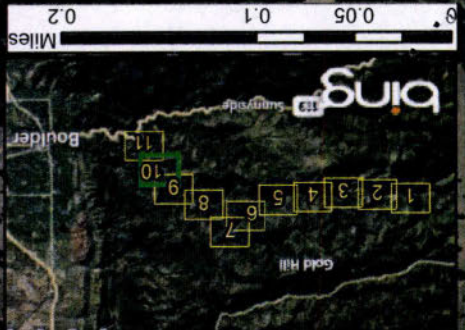
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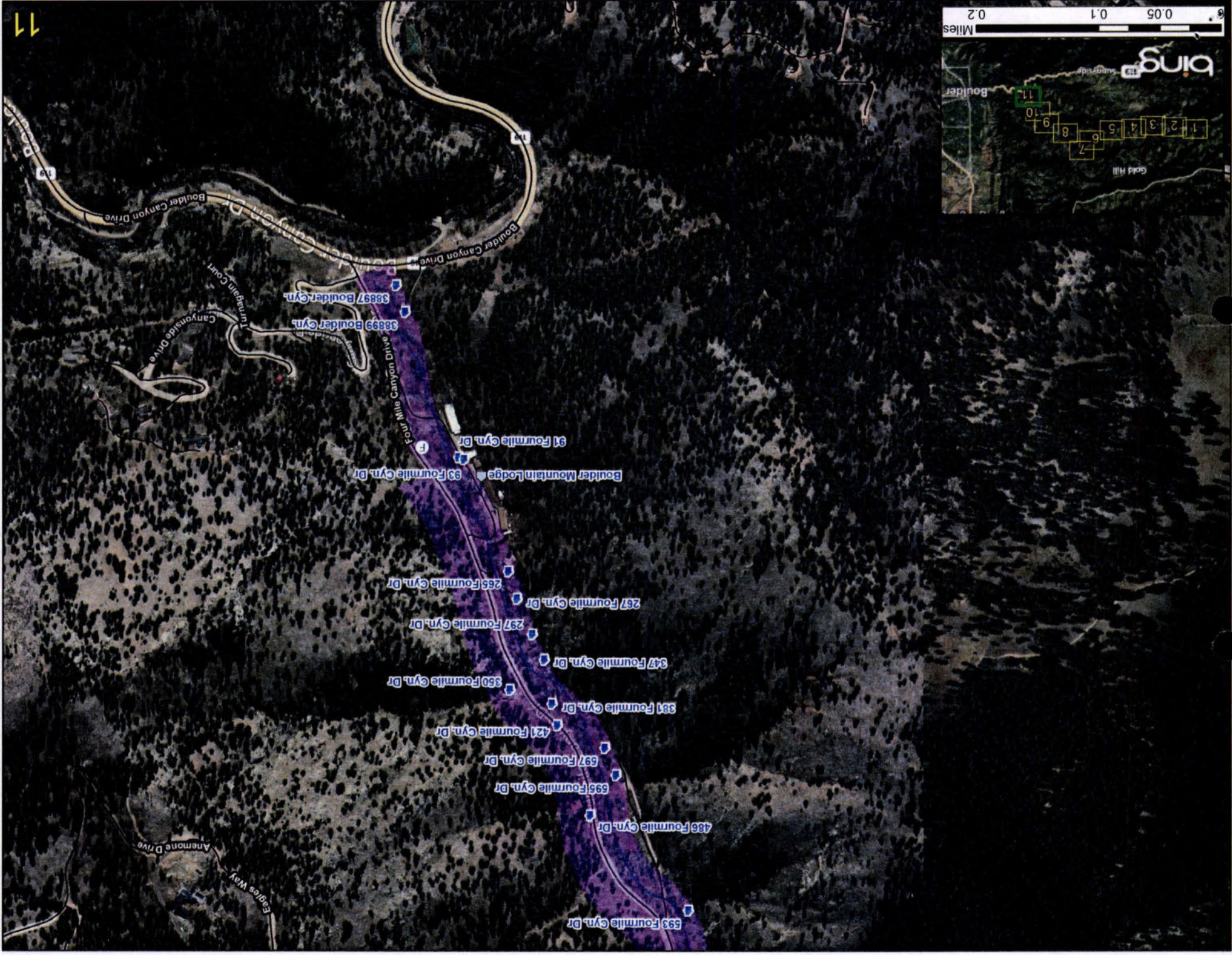
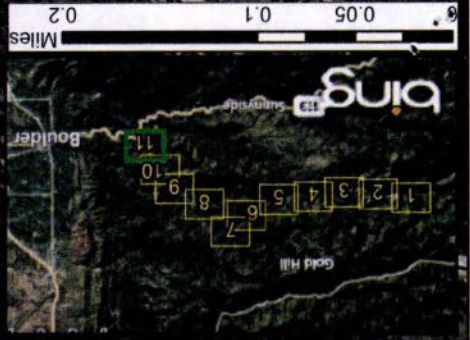












11

593 Fourmile cyn. Dr

486 Fourmile cyn. Dr

595 Fourmile cyn. Dr

597 Fourmile cyn. Dr

421 Fourmile cyn. Dr

381 Fourmile cyn. Dr

350 Fourmile cyn. Dr

347 Fourmile cyn. Dr

297 Fourmile cyn. Dr

267 Fourmile cyn. Dr

265 Fourmile cyn. Dr

Boulder Mountain Lodge

33 Fourmile cyn. Dr

91 Fourmile cyn. Dr

38899 Boulder cyn.

38897 Boulder cyn.

Anemone Drive

Eagles Way

Anemone Drive

Canyonside Drive

Turagain Court

Boulder Canyon Drive

Boulder Canyon Drive

Boulder Canyon Drive

**FFY 2016 Colorado State Forest Service District
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) State Fire Assistance (SFA)
Competitive Grant Concept Papers Format Guidelines
(Who, What, Where, When, & Why)**

13 April 2015

This competitive process is for funding in the Federal Fiscal Year 2016 which begins October 1, 2015.

General Project Information:

This should include a project and/or community name, which county(ies) the project lies in, and a general physical latitude and longitude.

Lefthand FPD, would like to propose a project that builds on our existing success with our communities. The project will be the Lefthand Linked Defensible Space Project. The goal is to continue to link defensible spaces within the 4 Firewise communities we have developed including North Foothills Ranch, Mountain Ridge, Lake of the Pines, and Olde Stage, and work on creating/linking more defensible space in the communities of Crestview, Nugget Hill/Glendale, Matoon's Highlands, Sky Ranch, and Bar-K ranch. This would cover all of the primary communities within the Lefthand FPD located in central Boulder County, lat/long -105.299616/40.131361 .

Budget Items:

What are you going to use the money for and how will it be matched? Should include rough budget numbers including grant \$ required; soft and/or hard \$ that could be contributed.

We plan to use the money to focus on defensible space. Defensible space accomplishes a series of positive benefits: protection of life/property from immediate danger during wildfire, improved firefighter safety, preservation of property and reduction of loss claims, linked defensible space creates a fuel break which can protect the community at large, and reduction of post fire debris which preserves watershed health and water quality. We are requesting \$25,000 with a hard match of \$25,000 from the property owners, with a goal of treating 25-40 individual properties depending on complexity and density, at an average total cost (grant/match) range between \$1500-\$2200/ac.

The Project Description:

What problem are you solving and what issue(s) are you addressing (community, resource, watersheds, etc.)?

We intend to build on the same linked defensible space model we have successfully applied in the Lake of the Pines and North Foothills ranch subdivisions, and encourage the development of more Firewise recognized communities. Our efforts in the Matoon's Highlands, Sky Ranch, Bar-K Ranch and Nugget Hill subdivisions will not only help to protect the communities but also encourage the health of the watershed by removing hazardous over and understory and reduce the overall risk of property destruction and watershed damage as a result of wildland fire. Through overstory reduction we encourage meadow development which is beneficial to the watershed and reduces fire risk. By linking defensible spaces we can create fuel breaks that benefit the community and enhance firefighter safety. In completing the linked spaces in our existing Firewise communities we can complete defensible space treatments communitywide.

Planning Linkages:

What is the relationship of the project to the State Forest Action Plan (SFAP), Community Wildfire Protection Plan(s) (CWPP(s)), and other overall strategies and plans (including the amount of collaboration)?

All of the aforementioned communities are classified as High Hazard (between 70 and 112 points) by NFPA 1144 standards for wildland fire assessment. They have all been identified in the Lefthand FPD CWPP as priorities. The Lefthand FPD mitigation standards are derived from the CSFS FIRE 2012-1 SFAP and Firewise standards, and our standing goal is to reduce certain species to 30-60 Basal square feet per acre, and promote watershed health in the headwater zones found in the Lefthand FPD. We work collaboratively with the CSFS Boulder District office, they assist us with site planning and marking, as well as site review upon completion of projects. We also work with the USFS as neighbors in mitigation and as cooperators during wildfire events on public and private property. We are members of the Boulder County Wildfire Partners, we provide mitigation services to homeowners in our district who are in the Wildfire Partner Program, last year we had 4 Wildfire Partner projects.

Proposed Project Activities:

What is the proposed scope of work? How will you get the project done (how, what, and why)? This should include an estimate on number of acres treated and types of treatments.

These will be primarily defensible space treatments which require sensitive area treatment techniques, including hand treatment, occasional climbing, limbing, material/biomass removal, broadcast chipping and bole wood removal, to be sold locally as firewood through a middle school scholarship program. We utilize a 3-5 person crew of trained sawyers. This allows us to work closely around homes without damaging them or landscaped property. Our prescription is based on the CSFS FIRE 2012-1 guideline and Firewise standards: we work to select and promote the healthiest trees by removing trees that are not appropriate for aspect and elevation, beetle and mistletoe affected trees, and reducing stand densities to promote overall stand health. We also work to promote multigenerational stands by selecting the healthiest trees of different ages to arrive at manageable densities between 30-60 basal square feet per acre. We intend to treat between 25-40 acres depending on density, complexity, slope, scale and scope. Typically we reduce biomass through a combination of chipping and pile burning, and the boles are either left for burning by the homeowner as firewood, or are donated to a middle school for use in a local firewood program, and the proceeds are used for a student scholarship program.

Landscape Attributes:

What does the landscape look like? Describe the landscape that the project covers. Also, what is the current condition of the landscape and how does it tie into the scope of the project?

These landscapes range from plains/open grass at 5500' ASL to mixed conifer on slopes from 0-100% at 8500' ASL. In most cases, the homes are sited on relatively flat ground usually to 30' which defines Zone 1. In some cases the homes are built on hillsides with fall-away property requiring extended downslope mitigation. In these cases lop and scatter techniques are most efficient, coupled with burning. We extract as much material as possible, however given certain slope models extrication is not the most economical. Nugget Hill is one such area in our project that would require a more considered approach due to slope.

Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:

Who are the partners that are going to make this project work and what will each of them bring to the table? Are there multiple partners? Is it going to connect/enhance prior and future planned projects? Are there cross-boundary supporters?

We plan to partner with the Boulder District Office of the CSFS for assistance with project marking and homeowner education. We welcome the participation of the CSFS at the various Firewise Community Meetings, as well as during community meetings where we introduce the possibility of developing additional Firewise Communities within the district. In the Sky Ranch/Matoom's Highlands/Bar-K area we will be aligning with the USFS in their fuels reduction projects and working with their crews where the projects are adjacent. We plan to use Colorado State Youth Corps for certain projects to assist with materials movement and disposal. We will partner with the communities to continue the Firewise Program, both in existing and in the creation of new Firewise Communities. We are a partner agency with Boulder County's Wildfire Partners and provide mitigation as recommended within the Lefthand FPD. In this way we can build for the future, constantly improving the existing efforts and developing safe communities by mitigating for wildland fire

Project Timeline: Describe the time related to project activities. How and when will the project be completed?

We expect project completion by October of 2017.

Project Sustainability:

What difference will the project make and how will you maintain it successfully (depending on fuel type)? Sustainability should be related to the SFAP, CWPPs, and vegetative type. How is project going to maintain viability over time?

This project will improve homeowner and firefighter safety, protect property as well as continue the ongoing projects of creating Firewise Communities and linking defensible spaces within the Lefthand FPD. This is in keeping with the Lefthand FPD CWPP which was reviewed this year and updated. This also complies with the SFAP and CSFS FIRE 2012-1 guidelines for developing and maintaining healthy forests. Through the development of active communities we ensure a greater success rate for maintenance and continued interest in mitigation on private property. We have found success in demonstrating models of good mitigation among neighbors as a useful tool for encouraging new mitigation efforts on previously untreated properties. Likewise, the Lefthand FPD values mitigation and encourages effort through the mitigation crew managed by the fire department. Given the fuel models commonly found within the district, we have found that a 5-10 re-entry cycle typically manages regenerative growth well.



CWSF / WUI

Home Applicant Login Reviewer Login Admin Login Search Applications

Application :: CO / CO Prescribed Fire

Submitted on Aug 25, 2015

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Grant Sections	Reviews						Average
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	
4. Budget Narrative	4	3	4	2	5	2	3.33
5. Project Area	5	4	5	4	3	4	4.17
6. Action Plan	3	4	5	4	3	2	3.50
7. Activities	10	7	7	7	9	5	7.50
8. Landscape	3	1	2	2	2	0	1.67
9. Collaboration	5	5	5	4	5	2	4.33
10. Timeline	4	3	4	4	3	2	3.33
11. Sustainability	3	2	3	2	5	2	2.83
Review Total Score:	37	29	35	29	35	19	30.67
Review Rank:	8	10	10	15	9	18	11.67

FY 2016 State Fire Assistance WUI Grant Application	File Name			
	State:	CO	Keyword:	CO Prescribed Fire
	Region:		Priority:	
	Administration Information			
	Funds Requested:		\$63,524	
	Match:		\$90,166	
	Score:	Ranking:	Project Funding:	
30.66	111	\$153,690		

Applicant Information [CO]				
1	Applicant:	Colorado State Forest Service - Boulder District		
	Contact Person:	Allen Owen		
	Address:	5625 Ute Highway		
	City:	Longmont	State:	CO
			ZIP Code:	80503
	Phone (work/cell):	303-823-5774	Fax:	303-823-5768
	Email:	Allen.Owen@Colostate.edu		
	Federal Tax ID:	84-6000545	DUNS#:	78-597-9618

Project Information				
2	Name of the Project:	Heil and Hall Project, Boulder County Parks and Open Space		
	Community Name(s):	Heil and Hall Project		
	Counties:	Boulder County		
	Congressional District:	02		
	Latitude start:	0.0000	end:	40.5200
	Longitude start:	-105.2100	end:	0.0000

Applicant Budget [CO]			
Leverage ¹			
Grant	Match	Non-Match	TOTAL

	Grant	Match	Non-Match	Source	TOTAL	
	Funds Requested	Applicant	Non-Federal Contributors	Applicant, Non-Federal, and/or Federal	3rd Party Contributor/s	Total Project Cost
Personnel / Labor:	\$10,300	\$10,300	\$30,000			\$50,600
Fringe Benefits:	\$2,616	\$2,616				\$5,232
Travel:						
Equipment:			\$46,500			\$46,500
Supplies:	\$750		\$750			\$1,500
Contractual:	\$46,500					\$46,500
Construction:						
Other:						
Indirect Costs³:	\$3,358					\$3,358
TOTAL:	\$63,524	\$12,916	\$77,250			\$153,690

¹ Leverage includes all three categories: match, non-match, and source. Funds qualifying as "match" must meet the same program requirements as grant funds (e.g., program authorities, non-federal sources). Other "non-match" leveraged funds do not need to meet the same standards (e.g., may include funds for construction, funds from other federal partners). Partnership with other USFS programs outside of State & Private Forestry, as well as other federal and state programs is encouraged.

² If any part of your match requirement is being covered through a consolidated payment grant (i.e. state spending of non-federal funds on activities that meet S&PF program authorities but are not tied to this proposal), please place it here.

³ Indirect costs must be tied to an established rate. Waived indirect costs are an acceptable source of match.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Budget Narrative

Grant funds for the Heil Project will be used for:

Project	Cost	Expenditure	Purpose
Fire Management Plan	\$ 2,000.00	Personnel	Technical review
Public Meetings	\$ 2000.00	Personnel and Space	Public Outreach
Fire Management Plan	\$ 750.00	Software/printing	Edit and printed copies
Implementation	\$ 8,274.00	Personnel	Field Operations
Post Rx Fire Support	\$ 18,000.00	Personnel	Mop-up and Monitoring
Escape Rx Fire Response		Aircraft	Escape fire suppression/
Detection and monitoring Open Burning Permitting	\$ 9,000.00 \$ 17,500.00	Personnel	Permit review and inspection
Grant Administration Fiscal	\$ 6000.00	Personnel	Inspection, Certification,

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Area Description and Challenges

5

Description of the Project Area: The Heil and Hall Project area is within Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) land. (BCPOS) manages public landholding that are intermixed with private, state, federal and municipal ownerships on the east facing Colorado Front Range. Vegetation types are predominately montane ponderosa pine forest intermixed with grasslands and mixed conifer/Douglas fir on northern aspects throughout. Understory vegetative plant communities consist of grasses, mountain mahogany, sumac, and serviceberry. The forest type evolved as dependent on periodic fires to remain healthy and resilient.

Challenges: 1. Forest landscapes are overstocked with significant ladder fuels where fire has been excluded. Landscapes are experiencing significant insect and disease issues, exacerbating large fuel loading through increased tree mortality. Lands are adjacent to publicly owned and private lands that are also in need of fuel and sanitation treatments. Complex landownership patterns exist with numerous subdivisions and population densities. 2. Public perception of the role of fire in the environment is mixed. 3. Public perception of the use of prescribed fire is mixed. 4. State government support of use of fire as a management tool has been limited in recent years.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Relation to Forest Action Plan | CWPP

6

The Boulder County, Lefthand Fire Protection District and Lyons Fire Protection District CWPP all identify and include management directions for areas within the County as priority areas that would benefit significantly from prescribed fire based on watershed, wildland-urban interface and habitat values. The Colorado State Forest Service and The North Foothills Open Space Management Plan (NFOSMP) also identify and include management directions also support the use of prescribed fire to achieve management objectives. The project area is rated as high to very high for all three FAP themes: Conserve, Enhance and Protect.

10 Points. 3800 Characters including spaces.

Proposed Activities

7

Fire Management Plan: Review and edit the Fire Management Plan developed to prevent, prepare for, use and suppress fire on the Boulder County Parks and Open Space land. Include public outreach and collect public input to increase awareness and support of Prescribed Fire use.

Implement Prescribe Fire on Heil PA7 Rx for 227 acres; Hall PA7U3 Rx for 142 acres; Heil PA1 Rx for 356 acres; and Heil PA2 Rx for 475 acres. Specific project treatment objectives include:

1. Apply and allow fire to spread in a mosaic pattern with an arbitrary gradient from heavily burned to unburned over at least 50% of the unit.
2. Reduce living mature ponderosa pine by up to 40% (~60 trees per acre) within four years of fire application. Low to moderate fire intensity will be utilized to reduce the ground fuel loadings with some interior pockets of higher fire intensity to provide for this reduction.
3. Reduced activity fuels (slash) by up to 50%. Current fuel loading of 2 - 4 T/acre should be lowered to 1 - 1.75 T/acre.

Post Prescribed Fire Monitoring and Mop-up: Personnel will be utilized to provide 24-hour patrol during prescribed fire projects to help with monitoring and mop up until the fire is declared out. Mandatory per Colorado State Revised Statute 30-15-401.

Monitoring during implementation: Multi-Mission Aircraft will be utilized during main ignition and post fire activities for monitoring and recognizance to maintain situational awareness for escape fire planning. A helicopter will provide recognizance during main ignition, provide resources available for initial attack and be an on call resource staged within the area.

Open Burn Permitting: Provide an individual to review burn permit applications, arrange site inspections of the applicants piles and update the website per Colorado State Revised Statute 30-15-401 and Boulder County Ordinance 2012-2.

Outreach: Boulder County Sheriffs Office will provide outreach including notifications prior to the Rx Burn, day of burn, and post burn. Progress reports will keep the public informed. Final report of the results of the burn will be made available to show benefits of using fire as a tool.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Landscape

8

Boulder County is located in the foothills of north central Colorado and encompasses 742 square miles of terrain including prairie, montane, sub-alpine, and alpine life zones. The eastern half of the county consists of mostly grassland and agricultural tracts; Central County is a variable mix of sagebrush, Ponderosa Pine, mixed conifers, open meadows, and riparian vegetation. The western county line is formed by the Continental Divide. Boulders County has some of the densest wildland/urban interface in the country and a long history of destructive wildfires.

Boulder County would benefit greatly with the reintroduction of fire to an ecosystem that has had all fire suppressed for the last 150 years. Based on a Historic Range of Variability study conducted on the property by Dr. Peter Brown, the project area had a fire return interval of 8-15 years. Thus, the ecosystem has missed out on 10-19 fire cycles. The cessation of fire, coupled with decrease in other management actions like grazing have led to the accumulation of dense, suppressed stands of ponderosa pine and higher than normal fuel loadings throughout the property.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Collaboration

9

Multiple partners, locally and state wide, will and have been major contributors to the program providing project areas, staffing and technical skills. With the collaboration of agencies collectively we have been able to continue to shape our relationships to meet similar goals and objectives. This list provides the agencies involved within the development;

Boulder County Parks and Open Space, Boulder County Sheriffs Office, and Boulder County Land Use will contribute \$37,250 match in personnel, equipment and oversight for the project.

The City of Boulder and Rocky Mountain Fire will contribute \$15,000 match in personnel and equipment

The National Park Service and the United States Forest Service will provide leveraged personnel and equipment in support of the project work.

The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation will participate with leveraged funding and scientific support

The Nature Conservancy, Lefthand Fire Protection District, and Lyons Fire Protection District will contribute \$25,000 match in personnel and equipment for the project.

The Colorado State Forest Service will contribute \$12,916 match for administration of the grant.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Timeline

1
0

The Heil project will commence when the funds are awarded.

Fire Management Plan Review- January 2016-February 2017
Milestone: Draft Plan and Public meetings.

Open Burning- January 2016-January 2018
Milestones: Units completed, acres treated.

Post Prescribed Fire Monitoring and Mop-up- January 2016-March 2018
Milestones: Report of accomplishment published.

Project completed September 2018
Milestone: accomplishments and deliverables accepted; reimbursements complete; grant report completed.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Sustainability

This project allows the prescribed fire program to build our partnerships with other associated agencies providing a healthier ecosystem while limiting the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires, large scale insect disease infestations and providing public education and trust. Reintroducing prescribe fire will allow the forest within the Front Range to regain its natural state of health while minimizing financial impacts to local governments as well as the community. Based on a Historic Range of Variability study conducted on the property by Dr. Peter Brown, the project area had a fire return interval of 8-15 years.

Commitment to sustainability include:

- 1** 1. Reintroduce fire as a disturbance mechanism to an area that is dependent on this natural process for long term sustainability.
- 1** 2. Reduce the density of forest stands to a density and structure range that decreases the occurrence and impact from uncharacteristic wildfires and large scale insect and disease infestations.
3. Maintain a mosaic of stand density, size and age for vegetation types, particularly coniferous forests and woodlands, and foothill shrub lands.
4. Restore natural meadow systems by reducing invasion of conifers.
5. Retain and perpetuate old-growth forests and woodlands.
6. Provide scientific research for environmental, ecological and wildlife benefits of prescribed fire.
7. Provide public interest and knowledge to the benefits of prescribed fire.

Each project plan is written with a 5-year lifespan to enable reentry within five-years of the initial work being implemented.

Forestry Grants US



Proposal :: CO / CO Prescribed Fire

[Back to Proposal](#)

FY 2016 State Fire Assistance WUI Grant Application	File Name	
	State: CO	Keyword: CO Prescribed Fire
	Administration Information	
	Funds Requested:	\$63,524
	Match:	\$90,166
Score:	Ranking:	Project Funding: \$153,690

1	Applicant Information [CO]				
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	Contact Person:	Allen Owen			
	Address:	5625 Ute Highway			
	City:	Longmont	State:	CO	
	Phone (work/cell):	303-823-5774	Fax:	303-823-5768	
	Email:	Allen.Owen@Colostate.edu		ZIP Code:	80503
	Federal Tax ID:	84-6000545	DUNS#:	78-597-9618	

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	Congressional District:	02	
	Latitude start:	0.0000	end:
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Applicant Budget [CO]						
	Grant Funds Requested	Leverage ¹			Source 3 rd Party Contributor/s	TOTAL Total Project Cost
		Match Applicant	Non-Federal Contributors	Non-Match Applicant, Non-Federal, and/or Federal		
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The National Park Service and the United States Forest Service will provide leveraged personnel and equipment in support of the project work.

The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation will participate with leveraged funding and scientific support

The Nature Conservancy, Lefthand Fire Protection District, and Lyons Fire Protection District will contribute \$25,000 match in personnel and equipment for the project.

The Colorado State Forest Service will contribute \$12,916 match for administration of the grant.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Timeline

10

The Heil project will commence when the funds are awarded.

Fire Management Plan Review- January 2016-February 2017
Milestone: Draft Plan and Public meetings.

Open Burning- January 2016-January 2018
Milestones: Units completed, acres treated.

Post Prescribed Fire Monitoring and Mop-up- January 2016-March 2018
Milestones: Report of accomplishment published.

Project completed September 2018
Milestone: accomplishments and deliverables accepted; reimbursements complete; grant report completed.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Sustainability

This project allows the prescribed fire program to build our partnerships with other associated agencies providing a healthier ecosystem while limiting the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires, large scale insect disease infestations and providing public education and trust. Reintroducing prescribe fire will allow the forest within the Front Range to regain its natural state of health while minimizing financial impacts to local governments as well as the community. Based on a Historic Range of Variability study conducted on the property by Dr. Peter Brown, the project area had a fire return interval of 8-15 years.

Commitment to sustainability include:

- 1 1. Reintroduce fire as a disturbance mechanism to an area that is dependent on this natural process for long term sustainability.
- 1 2. Reduce the density of forest stands to a density and structure range that decreases the occurrence and impact from uncharacteristic wildfires and large scale insect and disease infestations.
3. Maintain a mosaic of stand density, size and age for vegetation types, particularly coniferous forests and woodlands, and foothill shrub lands.
4. Restore natural meadow systems by reducing invasion of conifers.
5. Retain and perpetuate old-growth forests and woodlands.
6. Provide scientific research for environmental, ecological and wildlife benefits of prescribed fire.
7. Provide public interest and knowledge to the benefits of prescribed fire.

Each project plan is written with a 5-year lifespan to enable reentry within five-years of the initial work being implemented.

State Fire Assistance Grant Application

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
State Submitting Project:	
State Priority Number:	
Dollar Amount Requested:	\$47,250.00
Matching Share:	\$47,250.00

*For guidance on filling in each box in this application, refer to the *Criteria and Instructions*

Applicant Information																	
1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Applicant:</td> <td>Boulder County Sheriff's Office</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contact Person:</td> <td>Jay C. Stalnacker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address:</td> <td>3116 Longhorn Road</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City/Zip Code:</td> <td>Boulder Colorado 80302</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phone (Work/Cell):</td> <td>303-441-1481 /303-519-8103</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email:</td> <td>jstalnacker@bouldercounty.org</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fax:</td> <td>303-441-1490</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal Tax ID\DUNS #:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Applicant:	Boulder County Sheriff's Office	Contact Person:	Jay C. Stalnacker	Address:	3116 Longhorn Road	City/Zip Code:	Boulder Colorado 80302	Phone (Work/Cell):	303-441-1481 /303-519-8103	Email:	jstalnacker@bouldercounty.org	Fax:	303-441-1490	Federal Tax ID\DUNS #:	
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Project Information																
2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of Project:</td> <td colspan="2">Boulder County Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Name:</td> <td colspan="2">Boulder County</td> </tr> <tr> <td>County(ies):</td> <td colspan="2">Boulder County</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Congressional District:</td> <td colspan="2">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latitude:</td> <td>40 5 21 07</td> <td>Longitude: 105 21 20.12</td> </tr> </table>	Name of Project:	Boulder County Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Support		Community Name:	Boulder County		County(ies):	Boulder County		Congressional District:	2		Latitude:	40 5 21 07	Longitude: 105 21 20.12
Name of Project:	Boulder County Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Support															
Community Name:	Boulder County															
County(ies):	Boulder County															
Congressional District:	2															
Latitude:	40 5 21 07	Longitude: 105 21 20.12														

Total Project Expense					
3	Budget Detail (Provide additional information in Block 4)	Grant Share (\$ Amount Requested)	Match		TOTAL
			Dollars	In-Kind	
	Personnel / Labor:	\$37,500.00		\$37,500.00	\$75,000.00
	Fringe Benefits:				\$0.00
	Travel:				\$0.00
	Equipment:				\$0.00
	Supplies:	\$750.00	\$750.00		\$1,500.00
	Contractual:	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00		\$18,000.00
	Construction:				\$0.00
	Other:				\$0.00
	Indirect Costs:				\$0.00
	TOTAL:	\$47,250.00	\$9,750.00	\$37,500.00	\$94,500.00

Budget Narrative				
	Project	Expenditure	Purpose	Cost
4	Fire Management Plan	Personnel	Technical review	\$ 2,000.00
	Fire Management Plan	Software/printing	Edit and printed copies	\$ 750.00
	Post Rx Fire Support	Personnel	Mop-up and Monitoring	\$ 18,000.00
	Escape Rx Fire Response	Aircraft	Escape fire suppression/ Detection and monitoring	\$ 9,000.00
	Open Burning Permitting	Personnel	Permit review and inspection	\$ 17,500.00
				\$ 47,250

63,524
116,774

Project Area Description and Challenges	
5	<p>Boulder County Sheriff's Fire Management Program along with Boulder County Open Space has developed a prescribed fire program. This program, through an approved process, the county implements prescribed fire to be utilized as an effective management tool to reduce the density of forest stands to decreases the occurrence and impact from uncharacteristic wildfires and large scale insect and disease infestations within the Front Range communities of Colorado.</p> <p>Four Projects are being proposed in support of this effort.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boulder County Fire Management Plan-review and update FMP 2. Post Prescribed Fire support- Staffing for post fire monitoring and mop-up 3. Escaped Fire response- Utilize DFPC MMA and Helicopters for Escaped Prescribed Fire response 4. Open Burning Permitting- Provide personnel for review and inspection of open burn permittee applications within Boulder County per CRS 30-15-401 and BC Ordinance 2102-2

Relation to Forest Action Plan CWPP	
6	<p>The Boulder County, Lefthand Fire Protection District and Lyons Fire Protection District's CWPP, The Colorado State Forest Service and The North Foothills Open Space Management Plan (NFOSMP) identify and include management directions for areas within the County as priority areas that would benefit significantly from prescribed fire based on watershed, wildland-urban interface and habitat values. The project area is rated as high to very high for all three FAP themes: Conserve, Enhance and Protect.</p>

Proposed Activities	
7	<p>Fire Management Plan –</p> <p>Edit the Fire Management Plan developed to prevent, prepare for, use and suppress fire on the Boulder County Parks and Open Space land. The time frame for review and re issuance, every five years, will elapse in 2016.</p> <p>Post Prescribed Fire Monitoring and Mop-up –</p> <p>Personnel will be utilized to provide 24-hour patrol during prescribed fire projects to help with monitoring and mop up until the fire is declared out. Mandatory per Colorado State Revised Statute 30-15-401</p> <p>Escape Fire Response –</p> <p>The Multi Mission Aircraft will be utilized during main ignition and post fire activities for monitoring and recognizance to maintain situational awareness for escape fire planning. The Helicopter will provide recognizance during main ignition, provide resources available for initial attack and be an on call resource staged within the area.</p> <p>Open Burn Permitting –</p> <p>Provide an individual to review burn permit applications, arrange site inspections of the applicant's piles and update the website per Colorado State Revised Statute 30-15-401 and Boulder County Ordinance 2012-2.</p>

Landscape	
8	<p>Boulder County is located in the foothills of north central Colorado and encompasses 742 square miles of terrain including prairie, montane, sub-alpine, and alpine life zones. The eastern half of the county consists of mostly grassland and agricultural tracts; Central County is a variable mix of sagebrush, Ponderosa Pine, mixed conifers, open meadows, and riparian vegetation. The western county line is formed by the Continental Divide. Boulder's County has some of the densest wildland/urban interface in the country and a long history of destructive wildfires.</p> <p>Boulder County would benefit greatly with the reintroduction of fire to an ecosystem that has had all fire suppressed for the last 150 years. Based on a Historic Range of Variability study conducted on the property by Dr. Peter Brown, the project area had a fire return interval of 8-15 years. Thus, the ecosystem has missed out on 10-19 fire cycles. The cessation of fire, coupled with other management actions like grazing have led to the accumulation of dense, suppressed stands of ponderosa pine and higher than normal fuel loadings throughout the property.</p>

Project Collaboration	
9	<p>Multiple partners, locally and state wide, will and have been major contributors to the program providing project areas, staffing and technical skills. With the collaboration of agencies collectively we have been able to continue to shape our relationships to meet similar goals and objectives. This list provides the agencies involved within the development; Boulder County Parks and Open Space, Boulder County Sheriff's Office, Boulder County Land Use, The Nature Conservancy, Lefthand Fire Protection District, Lyons Fire Protection, Nederland Fire Protection District, Goldhill Fire Protection District, Indian Peaks Fire Protection District, Rocky Mountain Fire Authority, Four Mile Fire Protection District, The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Division of Fire Prevention and Control and the United States Forest Service.</p>

Project Timeline	
10	<p>Fire Management Plan- January 2016-February 2017</p> <p>Post Prescribed Fire Monitoring and Mop-up- January 2016-March 2017</p> <p>Open Burning- January 2016-January 2017</p>

Project Sustainability	
11	<p>This project would allow the program to continue to build our partnerships with other associated agencies providing a healthier ecosystem while limiting the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires, large scale insect disease infestations and providing public education and trust. Continuing to reintroduce prescribe fire over years to come will allow the forest within the Front Range to regain its natural state of health minimizing financial impacts to local governments as well as the community.</p>

ALL INFORMATION MUST FIT INTO THE BOXES PROVIDED. ATTACHMENTS AND/OR MODIFICATIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Competitive Grant Concept Paper

Boulder County Sheriff's Office
May 29, 2015

General Project Information:

Prescribed fire planning and implementation support project in Boulder County.

Latitude / Longitude

40° 5' 21.07" N

105° 21' 20.12" W

Project Descriptions

- Rewrite and reedit the Fire Management Plan
- Support post prescribed fire monitoring and mop up personnel
- Support escape fire planning resources
- Support County Open Burn Permitting system

Budget Items:

Grant funds will be distributed through the projects listed below.

Fire Management Plan			
Resource	Contribute	Grant	Total Cost
Technical Support	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,000.00
Software / Printing	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$1,500.00
		2750*	\$5,500.00

Support Post Prescribed Fire					
Resource	Cost	Days	Contribute	Grant	Total Cost
Personnel	\$4,000.00	9	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$36,000.00
				18,000	

Support Escape Fire Planning					
Resource	Cost	hours	Contribute	Grant	Total Cost
DFPC Multi Mission Aircraft	\$1500.00/hr.	6	\$4500.00	\$4500.00	\$9,000.00
DFPC Helicopter	\$1500.00/hr.	4	\$4500.00	\$4500.00	\$9,000.00
				9,000	\$18,000.00

Support Open Burn Permitting			
Resource	Contribute	Grant	Total Cost
Personnel	\$17,500.00	\$17,500.00	\$35,000.00

Total Funds: \$47,250.00 - Grant

94,500

More info.

6000

Competitive Grant Concept Paper

Boulder County Sheriff's Office
May 29, 2015

Project Description:

Boulder County Sheriff's Fire Management Program along with Boulder County Open Space has developed a prescribed fire program. This program, ^{through} ~~through~~ ^{with} an approved process, the county implements prescribed fire to be utilized as an effective management tool to reduce the density of forest stands to decrease the occurrence and impact from uncharacteristic wildfires and large scale insect and disease infestations within the Front Range communities of Colorado.

Fire Management Plan -

- Rewrite and reedit the Fire Management Plan developed to prevent, prepare for, use and suppress fire on the Boulder County Parks and Open Space land. The time frame for review and reissuance, every five years, will elapse in 2016.

Support Post Prescribed Fire -

- Support staffing and personnel for the list of projects below to be implemented in the 2016 – 2017 year.
 - Heil PA7 Rx – 227 Acres
 - Hall PA7U3 Rx – 142 Acres
 - Heil PA1 Rx – 356 Acres
 - Heil PA2 Rx – 475 Acres

Support Escape Fire Planning –

- Utilize The Department of Fire Prevention and Control's Multi Mission Aircraft which provides services in early detection and persistent surveillance of wildfires, monitoring post burn, and to provide aerial support during escape fire planning with Electro-Optical/ Infrared (EO/IR) Sensor technology.
- Utilize The Department of Fire Prevention and Control's Helicopter which would provide aerial services, recognition and initial attack resources.

Support Open Burn Permitting –

- Provide personnel to provide review and site inspection for the permit process per Colorado State Revised Statute 30-15-401 and Boulder County Ordinance 2012-2.

Planning Linkages:

The Boulder County, Lefthand Fire Protection District and Lyons Fore Protection District's CWPP, The Colorado State Forest Service and The North Foothills Open Space Management Plan (NFOSMP) identify and include management directions for areas within the County as priority areas that would benefit significantly from prescribed fire based on watershed, wildland-urban interface and habitat values.

Proposed Project Activities:

Fire Management Plan –

Competitive Grant Concept Paper

Boulder County Sheriff's Office
May 29, 2015

Rewrite and reedit the Fire Management Plan developed to prevent, prepare for, use and suppress fire on the Boulder County Parks and Open Space land. The time frame for review and reissuance, every five years, will elapse in 2016.

Support Post Prescribed Fire –

Personnel will be utilized to provide 24-hour patrol during prescribed fire projects to help with monitoring and mop up until the fire is declared out. Mandatory per Colorado State Revised Statute 30-15-401

Support Escape Fire Planning –

The Multi Mission Aircraft will be utilized during main ignition and post fire activities for monitoring and recognizance to maintain situational awareness for escape fire planning. The Helicopter will provide recognizance during main ignition, provide resources available for initial attack and be an on call resource staged within the area.

Support Open Burn Permitting –

Provide an individual to review burn permit applications, arrange site inspections of the applicant's piles and update the website per Colorado State Revised Statute 30-15-401 and Boulder County Ordinance 2012-2.

} Separate??

Landscape Attributes:

Boulder County is located in the foothills of north central Colorado and encompasses 742 square miles of terrain including prairie, montane, sub-alpine, and alpine life zones. The eastern half of the county consists of mostly grassland and agricultural tracts; Central County is a variable mix of sagebrush, Ponderosa Pine, mixed conifers, open meadows, and riparian vegetation. The western county line is formed by the Continental Divide. Boulder's County has some of the densest wildland/urban interface in the country and a long history of destructive wildfires.

Boulder County would benefit greatly with the reintroduction of fire to an ecosystem that has had all fire suppressed for the last 150 years. Based on a Historic Range of Variability study conducted on the property by Dr. Peter Brown, the project area had a fire return interval of 8-15 years. Thus, the ecosystem has missed out on 10-19 fire cycles. The cessation of fire, coupled with other management actions like grazing have led to the accumulation of dense, suppressed stands of ponderosa pine and higher than normal fuel loadings throughout the property.

Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:

Multiple partners, locally and state wide, will and have been major contributors to the program providing project areas, staffing and technical skills. With the collaboration of agencies collectively we have been able to continue to shape our relationships to meet similar goals and objectives. This list provides the agencies involved within the development; Boulder County Parks and Open Space, Boulder County Sheriff's Office, Boulder County Land Use, The Nature Conservancy, Lefthand Fire Protection District, Lyons Fire Protection, Nederland Fire Protection District, Gold hill Fire Protection District, Indian Peaks Fire Protection District, Rocky Mountain Fire Authority, Four Mile Fire Protection District, The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Division of Fire Prevention and Control and the United States Forest Service.

Competitive Grant Concept Paper

Boulder County Sheriff's Office
May 29, 2015

Project Timeline:

The Fire Management Program will utilize a prearranged timeline to provide for sufficient time for the planning, review and implementation of prescribed fire activities, the Fire Management Plan edit and open burn permitting. Below is the projected timeline for these projects for 2016 – 2017.

Fire Management Plan –

- January-March 2016 technical specialist review and edit
- March-June 2016 Fire Management review and edit
- June-September 2016 cooperator review and edit
- September- December 2016 Agency Administrator review and edit
- January- February 2017 final edit and approval

Support Post Prescribed Fire and Support Escape Fire Planning –

- January 2016 Project Request Form submitted for review
- February 2016 Implementation window assigned, planning as well as Type 2 Burn Plan is developed.
- March 2016 Type 2 Burn Plan distributed for review and signatures.
- March 2016 Implementation of project
- July 2016 Project Request Form submitted for review
- August 2016 Implementation window assigned, planning as well as Type 2 Burn Plan is developed.
- September 2016 Type 2 Burn Plan distributed for review and signatures.
- September 2016 Project Implementation
- January 2017 Project Request Form submitted for review
- February 2017 Implementation window assigned, planning as well as Type 2 Burn Plan is developed.
- March 2017 Type 2 Burn Plan distributed for review and signatures.
- March 2017 Implementation of project

Support Open Burn Permitting –

- January 2016 recruit and hire 12-month term position
- February 2016 training
- March 2016 Begin approval and inspections
- April-December 2016 maintain program
- January 2017 request dedicated funding for position through Boulder County

Project Sustainability:

This project would allow the program to continue to build our partnerships with other associated agencies providing a healthier ecosystem while limiting the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires, large scale insect disease infestations and providing public education and trust. Continuing to reintroduce prescribe fire over years to come will allow the forest within the Front Range to regain its natural state of health minimizing financial impacts to local governments, as well as the community.

Competitive Grant Concept Paper

Boulder County Sheriff's Office

May 29, 2015

With this award we will have completed the first 5-year edit of the CSFS funded Boulder County Fire Management Plan that ensures its usefulness and currency for effective application well into the future.

We will have also continued to rebuild public trust with prescribed fire implementation along the Colorado Front Range and set the stage for future projects by building landscape scale anchors for both reentry of these projects and future projects to come. In addition, this effort will strengthen our partnerships and demonstrate our capabilities for additional funding and grant opportunities.

Lastly, by receiving this award we will be able to further develop the open burning permitting system and demonstrate the need and effectiveness to eventually work towards a sustainable full time position within the BC Fire management Program.

Contact information:

Jay C. Stalnacker
Fire management Officer
Boulder County
303-519-8103
jstalnacker@bouldercounty.org
3116 Longhorn road
Boulder, CO. 80302



CWSF / WUI

Home Applicant Login Reviewer Login Admin Login Search Applications

Application :: CO / CO Boulder Community

Submitted on Aug 25, 2015

[Back to Applications](#)

Grant Sections	Reviews						Average
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	
4. Budget Narrative	5	5	5	5	3	5	4.67
5. Project Area	4	4	5	4	5	5	4.50
6. Action Plan	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
7. Activities	9	10	10	6	10	10	9.17
8. Landscape	4	1	5	4	3	4	3.50
9. Collaboration	5	3	5	5	5	5	4.67
10. Timeline	4	4	5	5	4	5	4.50
11. Sustainability	3	2	4	3	4	5	3.50
Review Total Score:	39	34	44	37	39	44	39.50
Review Rank:	6	10	2	8	7	2	5.83

FY 2016 State Fire Assistance WUI Grant Application	File Name			
	State:	CO	Keyword:	CO Boulder Community
	Region:		Priority:	
	Administration Information			
	Funds Requested:		\$300,000	
	Match:		\$336,860	
	Score:	Ranking:	Project Funding:	
39.50	71	\$636,860		

Applicant Information [CO]				
1	Applicant:	Colorado State Forest Service - Boulder District		
	Contact Person:	Allen Owen		
	Address:	5625 Ute Highway		
	City:	Longmont	State:	CO
			ZIP Code:	80503
	Phone (work/cell):	303-823-5774	Fax:	303-823-5768
	Email:	Allen.Owen@Colostate.edu		
	Federal Tax ID:	84-6000545	DUNS#:	78-597-9618

Project Information				
2	Name of the Project:	Boulder/Gilpin County Critical Communities Fuels Management Project		
	Community Name(s):	Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand & Boulder Mountain Communities		
	Counties:	Boulder & Gilpin		
	Congressional District:	02		
	Latitude start:	0.0000	end:	40.2100
	Longitude start:	0.0000	end:	105.2900

Applicant Budget [CO]				
Leverage ¹				
Grant	Match	Non-Match	Source	TOTAL

	Grant	Match	Non-Match	Source	TOTAL	
	Funds Requested	Applicant	Non-Federal Contributors	Applicant, Non-Federal, and/or Federal	3 rd Party Contributor/s	Total Project Cost
Personnel / Labor:	\$36,172	\$36,172	\$20,750			\$93,094
Fringe Benefits:	\$9,188	\$9,188				\$18,376
Travel:						
Equipment:			\$20,000			\$20,000
Supplies:	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,500			\$12,500
Contractual:	\$139,248		\$243,250			\$382,498
Construction:						
Other:	\$100,000					\$100,000
Indirect Costs ³ :	\$10,392					\$10,392
TOTAL:	\$300,000	\$50,360	\$286,500			\$636,860

¹ Leverage includes all three categories: match, non-match, and source. Funds qualifying as "match" must meet the same program requirements as grant funds (e.g., program authorities, non-federal sources). Other "non-match" leveraged funds do not need to meet the same standards (e.g., may include funds for construction, funds from other federal partners). Partnership with other USFS programs outside of State & Private Forestry, as well as other federal and state programs is encouraged.

² If any part of your match requirement is being covered through a consolidated payment grant (i.e. state spending of non-federal funds on activities that meet S&PF program authorities but are not tied to this proposal), please place it here.

³ Indirect costs must be tied to an established rate. Waived indirect costs are an acceptable source of match.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Budget Narrative

All grant funds will be used for on-the-ground fuels reduction treatments within Boulder County Fire Protection Districts (FPDs) on private and non-profit (501C3) lands, and private properties in Gilpin County.

PERSONNEL/LABOR: \$45,360 for Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) project manager's salary and fringe benefits over the life of the project. The Project Manager provides outreach and awareness, technical assistance for project implementation, certification of work done, and review/submission of invoices for reimbursement.

SUPPLIES: \$5000 for fuel and supplies for the length of the project.

CONTRACTUAL: Pass through of \$139,248 for FPD mitigation crew members wages and equipment. FPD crews provide mitigation implementation services to private, non-profit, and county lands. Pass through funds of \$100,000 provide cost share incentives for landowners doing their own mitigation.

INDIRECT COST: \$10,392 is the negotiated rate and will be used to fund facilities and administrative fiscal and legal support costs for CSFS grant project implementation and management

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Area Description and Challenges

Remove FMFPD+LHFD
ADD COBMPDS

Description: Treatment areas in the Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand, and Boulder Mountain Communities are located in high risk Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) communities within the northern Colorado Front Range. All project areas are within Boulder and Gilpin Counties and include private properties within five adjacent FPDs. Over 8100 homes are located in the foothills and mountains west of Boulder. These forests include critical watersheds that provide drinking water and irrigation to many Front Range communities, farms and ranches.

Vegetation types are predominately montane ponderosa pine forest intermixed with grasslands and

5 mixed conifer/Douglas-fir on northern slopes throughout. Lodgepole pine dominates forest cover type at elevations above 9000 ft., and includes most of Gilpin County and western Boulder County. Understory vegetative plant communities consist of grasses, mountain mahogany, sumac, and serviceberry.

Challenges: Forests landscapes are overstocked with significant ladder fuels where fire has been excluded. Landscapes are experiencing significant insect and disease issues, exacerbating large fuel loading through increased tree mortality. Lands are adjacent to publicly owned (USFS, BLM, City and County Open Space) lands that are also in need of fuel and sanitation treatments. Complex landownership patterns exist with numerous subdivisions and population densities.

The goal of this project to implement forestry practices that improve forest health and watershed function while decreasing the wildfire risk in these WUI communities.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Relation to Forest Action Plan | CWPP

Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand, and Boulder Mountain Communities Projects align with the Colorado State Forest Action Plan (SFAP) and CWPPs. The project areas have been identified in the SFAP and have ratings of medium-high in the Conserve and Protect category and High in the Enhance category.

6 Projects are identified in active Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs). Prioritized fuels treatment projects are described in each communities' respective CWPPs and link to the umbrella Boulder and Gilpin County CWPPs. Projects include linked defensible space, community fuel break design and installation and improving emergency access through vegetative management. They support the overall goals of protecting people and high value watersheds.

The projects have been analyzed through the Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (COWRAP). Communities and forests are within the medium/high for wildfire risk areas in COWRAP.

All projects meet the intent of the Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes and Creating Fire Adapted Communities goals in the National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy.

10 Points. 3800 Characters including spaces.

Proposed Activities

Grant dollars will be spent on hazardous fuels reduction treatments in the Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand, and Boulder Mountain Communities WUI and will benefit watershed protection and ecosystem resiliency. A total of 320 acres will be treated. Grant funds will support three local fire protection district mitigation crews that will treat 205 acres on private lands. Grant funds will support CSFS Boulder District administration of a landowner WUI cost-share incentive project in Boulder and Gilpin Counties that will reduce fuel loading on 115 acres. Project work supported by grant funds includes: public outreach, assessment, planning, field prep, treatment implementation, field inspections, certifying treatments, invoicing, and reimbursement for accomplishments.

320 Ac

7 Prescriptions focus on managing and retaining healthy ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir stands at densities that are resistant catastrophic fire. Forest restoration management techniques will be applied that significantly reduces ponderosa and Douglas-fir stand densities, increases openings, decreases horizontal and vertical fuel continuity and arrangement and addresses ladder fuels and crown spacing. Canopies are raised by thinning from below and pruning residual trees which result in a more resilient and sustainable stand condition and characteristic.

Post-treatment basal area ranges from 40-80 ft²/acre and contribute to ecosystem resiliency.

Fuels reduction treatment in lodgepole pine stands includes removal of standing dead, diseased or bark beetle infested and excess small diameter or suppressed trees. Treatments combine clear-cuts, patch cuts, "linked" openings and thinning in young pole-sized stands, using caution not to remove more than 30%+/- of the stands basal area in the first entry.

Slash generated from treatments will be chipped, removed, or burned. Merchantable forest products utilized include firewood, post and poles, small saw logs and animal bedding.

Fuel breaks and defensible space treatments will be installed in accordance with CSFS standards ("Creating Wildfire Defensible Space Zones, Quick Guide Fire 2012-1" and "Fuel Breaks for Forested Subdivisions") and are accomplished by thinning, mastication and prescribed burning.

Boulder County Parks and Open Space will utilize their horizontal grinder to treat slash generated by cutting activities in select communities and also provide local slash collection and sort yards:

Gilpin County also manages a similar trash collection facility for local use.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Landscape

This project influences steep mountainous landscapes that are predominately montane ponderosa pine forest intermixed with grasslands (FM2) and mixed conifer/Douglas-fir on north aspects (FM9). Lodgepole pine occurs in pure stands at elevations above 8500' and includes most of Gilpin County and western Boulder County. Forest are overstocked with significant ladder fuels and within fire excluded landscapes.

A complex landownership pattern exists in the project areas. Most private property lands are adjacent to publicly owned land including USFS, BLM, City of Boulder Mountain Parks and Open Space and Boulder County Parks and Open Space.

Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand, and Boulder Mountain Communities Projects are designed to flow across landscapes and ownerships. Landscape level treatments are the best way to reduce the hazards associated with wildfire. Planning and prioritizing projects is done in a collaborative environment with consideration to the greatest positive impact to improving the larger landscape; protecting significant number of WUI communities; benefiting multiple landowners and leveraging adjacent resources.

These projects protect both local communities and also tie into the larger picture of protecting critical watersheds that provide drinking water and irrigation to many Front Range communities.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Collaboration

CSFS will match \$50,360 of state funds toward the grant for grant administration and field operations.

Homeowners contribute \$98,875 in match based on a cost share rate averaging \$875/ac. implement linked Defensible Space and Zone 3 fuels reduction work near or adjacent to private properties on 115 ac., including private property in Gilpin County.

Boulder Mountain FPD (BMFPD) commits \$20K of hard dollar match toward the grant, treating 33 ac. and utilizing the BMFPD Mitigation Crew in the Pine Brook Hills, Lefthand Canyon and Old Stage Water District communities;

Four Mile FPD (FMFPD) and homeowners commit \$87.5K hard dollar match with SFA, treating 120 ac. within Four Mile, Sunshine, Gold Hill communities and parts of the Boulder Rural FPD, utilizing FMFPD Mitigation Crew;

Lefthand FPD (LHFPD) commits \$25K to treat 40 ac. in 4 Firewise communities using LHFPD Mitigation Crew;

Cal-Wood will treat 10 ac. using in-house staff/volunteers for \$10.75K as match against grant funds.

All projects are identified in CWPPs. Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) will provide in-kind chipper time and staff. Colorado Youth Corp will be used on LHFPD projects near adjacent USFS treatments. SFA grant compliments nationally recognized Boulder County (BOCO) Wildfire Partners Program, annually treating 500 homes for fuels reduction and improved Home Ignition Zone (HIZ), a program funded by the State's Wildfire Risk Reduction Grant (WRRG) at \$750K, and matched by FEMA HMGP funds.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Timeline

Timeline: Project implementation will start when grant monies become available and accounts are established through CSU. Grant funds will be spent within three years of grant award.

Milestone: July-August 2016: grant funding awarded: Accomplishments are: 1. set-up grant procedures/budgets/accounts; 2. begin field work; 3. set-up meetings with cooperators and landowners. Accomplishments are reported in quarterly report.

10 Milestone: September-December 2016. Accomplishments are: 1. hold public/stakeholder meetings; 2. set project details and expectations; 3. begin field set-up for initial projects. Accomplishment reported in quarterly report.

Milestone: January-December 2017: Accomplishments are: 1. Project(s) implemented; 2. continued field work; 3. reporting and administrative tasks. Accomplishment reported in quarterly report and in annual USFS SF-PPR report.

January-September 2018: Accomplishments are: 1. projects completed; 2. final accounting and reporting.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Sustainability

This project will build upon the momentum of past successful fuels mitigation projects within the Boulder and Gilpin County WUI. CSFS outreach, information and education provides current, scientific foundational research and materials regarding wildfire hazard mitigation targeting the citizens of Colorado, including a robust website and social media. Five Firewise USA communities engage their citizens with education and community mitigation projects.

11 Research in the Rocky Mountain Area shows that: [Fickle climatic conditions and intermittent occurrence of good seed crops may require many years to establish stocked forest of natural seedlings]; according to; (Shepperd, RMRS 2006, Long-Term Seedfall, and Establishment, Survival and Growth of Natural and Planted Ponderosa Pine in the Colorado Front Range). Because of these conditions, managing tree growth/recruitment in mitigated areas requires little follow-up, perhaps for a decade or more. However, continued fuels management in the grass and brush components within the Home Ignition Zone is a key message. This message is delivered by a strong collaborative partnerships with local fire protection districts, County and City governments, Parks and Open Space, Land Use, CSU Extension Service, the USFS, all carry the wildfire risks and fuel reduction hazards message.

Sites within the project areas are dominated by LPP, PP, DF or a combination of the three. In these habitats (dependent upon the site), fuels reduction treatments are usually effective with minimal maintenance (primarily removal of regeneration) for 15-20 years.



CWSF / WUI

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Proposal :: CO / CO Boulder Community

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FY 2016 State Fire Assistance WUI Grant Application	File Name	
	State: CO	Keyword: CO Boulder Community
	Administration Information	
	Funds Requested:	\$300,000
	Match:	\$336,860
Score:	Ranking:	Project Funding: \$636,860

1	Applicant Information [CO]			
	Applicant	Colorado State Forest Service - Boulder District		
	Contact Person:	Allen Owen		
	Address:	5625 Ute Highway		
	City:	Longmont	State:	CO
			ZIP Code:	80503
	Phone (work/cell):	303-823-5774	Fax:	303-823-5768
	Email:	Allen.Owen@Colostate.edu		
Federal Tax ID:	84-6000545	DUNS#:	78-597-9618	

2	Project Information			
	Name of the Project:	Boulder/Gilpin County Critical Communities Fuels Management Project		
	Community Name:	Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand & Boulder Mountain Communities		
	Counties:	Boulder & Gilpin		
	Congressional District:	02		
	Latitude start:	0.0000	end:	40.2100
	Longitude start:	0.0000	end:	105.2900

Applicant Budget [CO]						
	Grant	Leverage¹			Source	TOTAL
		Match	Non-Match			
	Funds Requested	Applicant	Non-Federal Contributors	Applicant, Non-Federal, and/or Federal	3rd Party Contributor/s	Total Project Cost
Personnel / Labor:	\$36,172	\$36,172	\$20,750			\$93,094
Fringe Benefits:	\$9,188	\$9,188				\$18,376
Travel:						
Equipment:			\$20,000			\$20,000
Supplies:	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,500			\$12,500
Contractual:	\$139,248		\$243,250			\$382,498
Construction:						
Other:	\$100,000					\$100,000
Indirect Costs³:	\$10,392					\$10,392
TOTAL:	\$300,000	\$50,360	\$286,500			\$636,860

¹ Leverage includes all three categories: match, non-match, and source. Funds qualifying as "match" must meet the same program requirements as grant funds (e.g., program authorities, non-federal sources). Other "non-match" leveraged funds do not need to meet the same standards (e.g., may include funds for construction, funds from other federal partners). Partnership with other USFS programs outside of State & Private Forestry, as well as other federal and state programs is encouraged.

² If any part of your match requirement is being covered through a consolidated payment grant (i.e. state spending of non-federal funds on activities that meet S&PF program authorities but are not tied to this proposal), please place it here.

³ Indirect costs must be tied to an established rate. Waived indirect costs are an acceptable source of match.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Budget Narrative	
4	<p>All grant funds will be used for on-the-ground fuels reduction treatments within Boulder County Fire Protection Districts (FPDs) on private and non-profit (501C3) lands, and private properties in Gilpin County.</p> <p>PERSONNEL/LABOR: \$45,360 for Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) project manager's salary and fringe benefits over the life of the project. The Project Manager provides outreach and awareness, technical assistance for project implementation, certification of work done, and review/submission of invoices for reimbursement.</p> <p>SUPPLIES: \$5000 for fuel and supplies for the length of the project.</p> <p>CONTRACTUAL: Pass through of \$139,248 for FPD mitigation crew members wages and equipment. FPD crews provide mitigation implementation services to private, non-profit, and county lands. Pass through funds of \$100,000 provide cost share incentives for landowners doing their own mitigation.</p> <p>INDIRECT COST: \$10,392 is the negotiated rate and will be used to fund facilities and administrative fiscal and legal support costs for CSFS grant project implementation and management</p>

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Area Description and Challenges

Description: Treatment areas in the Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand, and Boulder Mountain Communities are located in high risk Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) communities within the northern Colorado Front Range. All project areas are within Boulder and Gilpin Counties and include private properties within five adjacent FPDs. Over 8100 homes are located in the foothills and mountains west of Boulder. These forests include critical watersheds that provide drinking water and irrigation to many Front Range communities, farms and ranches.

5 Vegetation types are predominately montane ponderosa pine forest intermixed with grasslands and mixed conifer/Douglas-fir on northern aspects throughout. Lodgepole pine dominates the forest cover type at elevations above 9000 ft., and includes most of Gilpin County and western Boulder County. Understory vegetative plant communities consist of grasses, mountain mahogany, sumac, and serviceberry.

Challenges: Forests landscapes are overstocked with significant ladder fuels where fire has been excluded. Landscapes are experiencing significant insect and disease issues, exacerbating large fuel loading through increased tree mortality. Lands are adjacent to publicly owned (USFS, BLM, City and County Open Space) lands that are also in need of fuel and sanitation treatments. Complex landownership patterns exist with numerous subdivisions and population densities.

The goal of this project to implement forestry practices that improve forest health and watershed function while decreasing the wildfire risk in these WUI communities.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Relation to Forest Action Plan | CWPP

Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand, and Boulder Mountain Communities Projects align with the Colorado State Forest Action Plan (SFAP) and CWPPs. The project areas have been identified in the SFAP and have ratings of medium-high in the Conserve and Protect category and High in the Enhance category.

6 Projects are identified in active Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs). Prioritized fuels treatment projects are described in each communities' respective CWPPs and link to the umbrella Boulder and Gilpin County CWPPs. Projects include linked defensible space, community fuel break design and installation and improving emergency access through vegetative management. They support the overall goals of protecting people and high value watersheds.

The projects have been analyzed through the Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (COWRAP). Communities and forests are within the medium/high for wildfire risk areas in COWRAP.

All projects meet the intent of the Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes and Creating Fire Adapted Communities goals in the National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy.

10 Points. 3800 Characters including spaces.

Proposed Activities

Grant dollars will be spent on hazardous fuels reduction treatments in the Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand, and Boulder Mountain Communities WUI and will benefit watershed protection and ecosystem resiliency. A total of 320 acres will be treated. Grant funds will support three local fire protection district mitigation crews that will treat 205 acres on private lands. Grant funds will support CSFS Boulder District administration of a landowner WUI cost-share incentive project in Boulder and Gilpin Counties that will reduce fuel loading on 115 acres. Project work supported by grant funds includes: public outreach, assessment, planning, field prep, treatment implementation, field inspections, certifying treatments, invoicing, and reimbursement for accomplishments.

Prescriptions focus on managing and retaining healthy ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir stands at densities that are resistant catastrophic fire. Forest restoration management techniques will be applied that significantly reduces ponderosa and Douglas-fir stand densities, increases openings, decreases horizontal and vertical fuel continuity and arrangement and addresses ladder fuels and crown spacing. Canopies are raised by thinning from below and pruning residual trees which result in a more resilient and sustainable stand condition and characteristic.

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Post-treatment basal area ranges from 40-80 ft²/acre and contribute to ecosystem resiliency.

Fuels reduction treatment in lodgepole pine stands includes removal of standing dead, diseased or bark beetle infested and excess small diameter or suppressed trees. Treatments combine clear-cuts, patch cuts, "linked" openings and thinning in young pole-sized stands, using caution not to remove more than 30%+/- of the stands basal area in the first entry.

Slash generated from treatments will be chipped, removed, or burned. Merchantable forest products utilized include firewood, post and poles, small saw logs and animal bedding.

Fuel breaks and defensible space treatments will be installed in accordance with CSFS standards ("Creating Wildfire Defensible Space Zones, Quick Guide Fire 2012-1" and "Fuel Breaks for Forested Subdivisions") and are accomplished by thinning, mastication and prescribed burning.

Boulder County Parks and Open Space will utilize their horizontal grinder to treat slash generated by cutting activities in select communities and also provide local slash collection and sort yards; Gilpin County also manages a similar slash collection facility for local use.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Landscape

This project influences steep mountainous landscapes that are predominately montane ponderosa pine forest intermixed with grasslands (FM2) and mixed conifer/Douglas-fir on north aspects (FM9). Lodgepole pine occurs in pure stands at elevations above 8500' and includes most of Gilpin County and western Boulder County. Forest are overstocked with significant ladder fuels and within fire excluded landscapes.

A complex landownership pattern exists in the project areas. Most private property lands are adjacent to publicly owned land including USFS, BLM, City of Boulder Mountain Parks and Open Space and Boulder County Parks and Open Space.

8

Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand, and Boulder Mountain Communities Projects are designed to flow across landscapes and ownerships. Landscape level treatments are the best way to reduce the hazards associated with wildfire. Planning and prioritizing projects is done in a collaborative environment with consideration to the greatest positive impact to improving the larger landscape; protecting significant number of WUI communities; benefiting multiple landowners and leveraging adjacent resources.

These projects protect both local communities and also tie into the larger picture of protecting critical watersheds that provide drinking water and irrigation to many Front Range communities.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Collaboration

CSFS will match \$50,360 of state funds toward the grant for grant administration and field operations.

Homeowners contribute \$98,875 in match based on a cost share rate averaging \$875/ac. implement linked Defensible Space and Zone 3 fuels reduction work near or adjacent to private properties on 115 ac., including private property in Gilpin County.

Boulder Mountain FPD (BMFPD) commits \$20K of hard dollar match toward the grant, treating 33 ac. and utilizing the BMFPD Mitigation Crew in the Pine Brook Hills, Lefthand Canyon and Old Stage Water District communities;

9 Four Mile FPD (FMFPD) and homeowners commit \$87.5K hard dollar match with SFA, treating 120 ac. within Four Mile, Sunshine, Gold Hill communities and parts of the Boulder Rural FPD, utilizing FMFPD Mitigation Crew;

Lefthand FPD (LHFPD) commits \$25K to treat 40 ac. in 4 Firewise communities using LHFPD Mitigation Crew;

Cal-Wood will treat 10 ac. using in-house staff/volunteers for \$10.75K as match against grant funds.

All projects are identified in CWPPs. Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) will provide in-kind chipper time and staff. Colorado Youth Corp will be used on LHFPD projects near adjacent USFS treatments. SFA grant compliments nationally recognized Boulder County (BOCO) Wildfire Partners Program, annually treating 500 homes for fuels reduction and improved Home Ignition Zone (HIZ), a program funded by the State's Wildfire Risk Reduction Grant (WRRG) at \$750K, and matched by FEMA HMGP funds.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Timeline

Timeline: Project implementation will start when grant monies become available and accounts are established through CSU. Grant funds will be spent within three years of grant award.

Milestone: July-August 2016: grant funding awarded: Accomplishments are: 1. set-up grant procedures/budgets/accounts; 2. begin field work; 3. set-up meetings with cooperators and landowners. Accomplishments are reported in quarterly report.

1
0 Milestone: September-December 2016: Accomplishments are: 1. hold public/stakeholder meetings; 2. set project details and expectations; 3. begin field set-up for initial projects. Accomplishment reported in quarterly report.

Milestone: January-December 2017: Accomplishments are: 1. Project(s) implemented; 2. continued fieldwork; 3. reporting and administrative tasks. Accomplishment reported in quarterly report and in annual USFS SF-PPR report.

January-September 2018: Accomplishments are: 1. projects completed; 2: final accounting and reporting.

5 Points. 1700 Characters including spaces.

Project Sustainability

This project will build upon the momentum of past successful fuels mitigation projects within the Boulder and Gilpin County WUI. CSFS outreach, information and education provides current, scientific foundational research and materials regarding wildfire hazard mitigation targeting the citizens of Colorado, including a robust website and social media. Five Firewise USA communities engage their citizens with education and community mitigation projects.

1
1
Research in the Rocky Mountain Area shows that: [Fickle climatic conditions and intermittent occurrence of good seed crops may require many years to establish stocked forest of natural seedlings]; according to; (Shepperd, RMRS 2006, Long-Term Seedfall, and Establishment, Survival and Growth of Natural and Planted Ponderosa Pine in the Colorado Front Range). Because of these conditions, managing tree growth/recruitment in mitigated areas requires little follow-up, perhaps for a decade or more. However, continued fuels management in the grass and brush components within the Home Ignition Zone is a key message. This message is delivered by a strong collaborative partnerships with local fire protection districts, County and City governments, Parks and Open Space, Land Use, CSU Extension Service, the USFS, all carry the wildfire risks and fuel reduction hazards message.

Sites within the project areas are dominated by LPP, PP, DF or a combination of the three. In these habitats (dependent upon the site), fuels reduction treatments are usually effective with minimal maintenance (primarily removal of regeneration) for 15-20 years.

Forestry Grants US

State Fire Assistance Grant Application

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
State Submitting Project:	
State Priority Number:	
Dollar Amount Requested:	\$276,737.00
Matching Share:	\$319,987.00

*For guidance on filling in each box in this application, refer to the *Criteria and Instructions*

Applicant Information	
1	Applicant: Colorado State Forest Service-Boulder District
	Contact Person: Allen Owen
	Address: 5625 Ute Highway
	City/Zip Code: Longmont, CO 80503
	Phone (Work/Cell): 303-823-5774
	Email: Allen.Owen@colostate.edu
	Fax: 303-823-5768
	Federal Tax ID\DUNS #: N/A

Project Information	
2	Name of Project: Boulder/Gilpin County Critical Communities Fuels Management Project
	Community Name: Cal-Wood, Four-Mile, Lefthand & Boulder Mountain Communities
	County(ies): Boulder & Gilpin
	Congressional District: 02
	Latitude: 40.2120N
	Longitude: 105.2891W

Total Project Expense					
3	Budget Detail (Provide additional information in Block 4)	Grant Share (\$ Amount Requested)	Match		TOTAL
			Dollars	In-Kind	
	Personnel / Labor:	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$20,750.00	\$56,750.00
	Fringe Benefits:	\$4,608.00	\$4,608.00		\$9,216.00
	Travel:	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
	Equipment:	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
	Supplies:	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$12,500.00
	Contractual:	\$243,250.00	\$243,250.00		\$486,500.00
	Construction:				\$0.00
	Other:				\$0.00
	Indirect Costs:	\$5,879.00	\$5,879.00		\$11,758.00
	TOTAL:	\$276,737.00	\$276,737.00	\$43,250.00	\$596,724.00

Budget Narrative	
4	<p>Hard grant share dollars will be matched 1:1 and will be used as follows: All funds to be used for on-the-ground fuels reduction treatments within Boulder County FPDs on private and non-profit (501C3) lands. PERSONNEL/LABOR (P/L):\$22,608 for Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) project manager's salary and fringe benefits; \$143,250 for FPD mitigation crew members wages and equipment; INDIRECT COST:\$5879 will be used to fund facilities and administrative cost for CSFS grant project implementation and management. IN-KIND: includes the use and staffing of Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) chipper/grinder to treat slash, the use of Colorado Youth Corps on portions of identified project and personnel/volunteers on conservation easement property . DIRECT FUELS TREATMENT FUNDING: \$100,000, cost-share reimbursements for private landowners at established rates to treat 115 acres for properties outside of those with established mitigation crews and is directed towards local forestry contractors and economy. SUPPLIES: \$5000</p>

Project Area Description and Challenges	
5	<p>All project areas are within Boulder and Gilpin Counties, and include private properties within five adjacent FPDs, and an environmental/youth educational property under conservation easement. Over 8100 homes are located in the foothills and mountains west of Boulder. Treatment areas will be implemented in these high risk Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) communities within the northern Colorado Front Range. Vegetation types are predominately montane ponderosa pine forest intermixed with grasslands and mixed conifer/Douglas-fir on northern aspects throughout. Lodgepole pine dominates the forest cover type at elevations above 9000 ft., and includes most of Gilpin County and western Boulder County. Understory vegetative plant communities consist of grasses, mountain mahogany, sumac, and serviceberry. Forests are mostly overstocked with significant ladder fuels and within fire excluded landscapes. Some landscapes are experiencing significant insect and disease issues, exacerbating large fuel loading through increased tree mortality. Most of the lands are adjacent to publicly owned (USFS, BLM, City and County Open Space) lands that are also in need of fuel and sanitation treatments. Complex landownership patterns exist with numerous subdivisions and population. These forests include critical watersheds that provide drinking water and irrigation to many front range communities and farmers. It is the goal of this project to implement forestry practices that improve forest health and watershed function while decreasing the wildfire risk in these WUI communities.</p>

Relation to Forest Action Plan CWPP	
6	<p>All proposed projects have been vetted through the Colorado State Forest Action Plan (SFAP), have developed active Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) and analyzed through the Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal(COWRAP). All projects meet the intent of 2 of the 3 goals in the National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy (Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes and Creating Fire Adapted Communities). Proposed project areas have been identified in the SFAP as either medium-high (Conserve and Protect) to High (enhance). The majority of these communities and forest have been rated as medium/high for wildfire risk in COWRAP. Prioritized fuels treatment projects as described in in each communities' respective CWPPs and link to the broader Boulder and Gilpin County CWPPs and included linked defensible space, community fuel break design and installation and improving emergency access through vegetative management.</p>

Proposed Activities	
7	<p>All projects are hazardous fuels reduction treatments in the WUI and contribute to watershed protection and ecosystem resiliency. A total of 320 acres will be treated, 205 acres of private properties within and implemented by three local fire protection district mitigation crews spanning five districts and a local, non-profit environmental education property within Boulder County. An additional 115 acres will be treated for fuels reduction on private properties through a CSFS Boulder District WUI cost-share incentive program in Boulder and Gilpin Counties. Fuels prescriptions focus on managing and retaining healthy ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir stands at densities that are resistant catastrophic fire. Where appropriate, forest restoration management techniques will be applied. This type of management significantly reduces ponderosa and Douglas-fir stand densities, increases openings, decreases horizontal and vertical fuel continuity and arrangement and addresses ladder fuels and crown spacing. Canopies are raised by thinning from below and pruning residual trees which result in a more resilient and sustainable stand condition and characteristic. Post-treatment basal area ranges from 40-80 ft²/acre and contribute to ecosystem resiliency. When addressing fuels reduction in lodgepole pine stands, treatment include removal of standing dead, diseased or bark beetle infested and excess small diameter/suppressed trees. Treatments combine clear-cuts, patch cuts, "linked" openings and thinning in young pole-sized stands, using caution not to remove more than 30%+/- of the stands basal area in the first entry. Slash generated from treatments, including existing larger diameter surface fuels, will either be chipped or removed from all projects with slash pile construction and burning occurring on the landscape where the use of prescribed fire can be appropriately applied. Merchantable forest products will be utilized whenever possible and include firewood, post and poles, small saw logs and animal bedding. Fuel breaks and defensible space treatments will be installed in accordance with CSFS standards ("Creating Wildfire Defensible Space Zones, Quick Guide Fire 2012-1" and "Fuelbreaks for Forested Subdivisions") and are accomplished by thinning, mastication and prescribed burning. BCPOS will utilize their horizontal grinder to treat slash generated by cutting activities in select communities and also provide local slash collection and sort yards; Gilpin County also manages a similar slash collection facility for local use.</p>

Landscape	
8	<p>Vegetation types are predominately montane ponderosa pine forest intermixed with grasslands (FM2) and mixed conifer/Douglas-fir on north aspects (FM9). Lodgepole pine occur in pure stands at elevations above 8500' and includes most of Gilpin County and western Boulder County. Forest are overstocked with significant ladder fuels and within fire excluded landscapes. Areas are experiencing significant dwarf mistletoe infestation, bark beetle populations, and a recent Tussock Moth outbreak, all exacerbating large fuel loading through increased tree mortality. A complex landownership pattern is evident in the project(s) areas where most of the private property lands are adjacent to publicly owned land including USFS, BLM, City of Boulder Mountain Parks and Open Space and Boulder County Parks and Open Space. Small mining claims are interspersed throughout. These forest include critical watersheds that provide drinking water and irrigation to many Front Range communities. Proposed project areas that aim to treat larger acreages are prioritized for funding. Proposed projects that benefit multiple landowners (i.e. ,community shaded fuels breaks and linked defensible space) will be prioritized. Landscape level treatments are the best way to reduce the hazards associated with wildfire, and therefore, projects that have the greatest impact to improving the larger landscape and help protect a significant number of WUI communities will be given priority. Elevations range from 5280 feet to 9500 in project areas and are accessed by steep mountain canyons; these canyons and local communities, such as Lyons and Jamestown, suffered major flood damaged in 2013. Wildfires in Boulder County, such as the 2010 Four Mile Canyon Fire destroyed 159 homes with cost totaling 220 million</p>

Project Collaboration	
9	<p>This grant funding would result in a continuation of a very successful cooperative fuels treatment effort that has developed locally over the last 15 years. The CSFS works with Boulder County, USFS, City of Boulder, fire districts, homeowner groups and local forest health initiative groups on an ongoing basis to develop plans and implement CWPP projects. There are 14 local fire district level CWPPs and two over-arching county-wide CWPPs that cover the entire project area. The priority projects were planned through a collaborative CWPP process and compliment cross-boundary federal, county, city and state land managing agency planned projects. Each year, over 2500 acres are treated between all partners. As a response to recent large wildfires in Colorado, cooperators have coordinated fuels treatment plans to focus on cross-boundary landscape scale projects. The existing partners have developed an infrastructure to implement fuels treatment projects using state, county, city and fire district mitigation crews and local forestry contractors. This grant will compliment Boulder County's Wildfire Partners Program, which annually targets 500 homes for fuels reduction and improving a home's ignition zone vulnerability.</p>

Project Timeline	
10	<p>Many CWPP identified projects are already planned within communities with landowner involvement. Project implementation will start when grant monies become available and accounts are established through CSU. Grant funds will be spent within two years of grant award. July-August 2016: grant funding awarded, set-up grant procedures/budgets/accounts, begin field work, set-up meetings with cooperators, landowners. September-December 2016: Hold public/stakeholder meetings to set project details and expectations and begin field set-up for initial projects. January-December 2017: Project(s) implementation, continued fieldwork, reporting and administrative task; January-September 2018, projects completed, final accounting and reporting.</p>

Project Sustainability	
11	<p>This project will build upon the momentum of recent successful fuels mitigation projects within the Boulder and Gilpin County WUI. CSFS outreach, information and education provides current, scientific foundational research and materials regarding wildfire hazard mitigation targeting the citizens of Colorado, including a robust website and social media. Strong cooperative partnerships with Boulder County government, Parks and Open Space, Land Use, their outreach and education staff, local CSU Extension Service, the USFS Boulder Ranger District, the City of Boulder Parks and forestry staff all carry the wildfire risks and fuel reduction hazards message to the public on an on-going basis. Locally, five Firewise USA communities engage citizens with education and community chipping days; A nationally recognized (local) mitigation group, Saws and Slaws, provide "free" defensible space mitigation services to private landowners, followed by a pot-luck lunch! Administratively, detailed record-keeping is completed by all cooperators involved in mitigation; cost information, detailed maps, before and after photos, quarterly reporting, maintaining contractors list, press releases, communication strategy- all provide a robust overview of county-wide mitigation efforts. Continued HIZ maintenance following mitigation projects is a key message (gutters, grasses, firewood, etc). The CSFS Boulder District, our partners and cooperators are committed to keeping these collaborative fuel reduction initiative moving forward while improving citizen and firefighter safety and ecosystem function.</p>

ALL INFORMATION MUST FIT INTO THE BOXES PROVIDED. ATTACHMENTS AND/OR MODIFICATIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE.

FFY2016 Colorado State Forest Service: Boulder District

Western Wildland Urban Interface State Fire Assistance Grant

General Project Information

The *Boulder County Critical Communities Fuels Management Project* area will be located on approximately 180 acres of private properties within and implemented by three local fire protection district mitigation crews and a local, non-profit environmental education property within Boulder County. An additional 100 acres will be treated for fuels reduction on private properties through a Boulder District WUI cost-share incentive program and will include private property, not only in Boulder County, but also Gilpin County. Hazardous fuels reduction projects will be conducted to protect properties and watersheds from wildfire, as well as to improve upon forest health conditions. The approximate coordinates of this project are 40.2120° N and 105.2891° W.

Budget Items

SFA grant funding received for multiple, proposed projects for the CSFS Boulder District will be matched with non-federal, hard dollar, private landowner funds, local fire protection district's (FPD) mitigation funding sources (including payroll and equipment), along with in-kind labor and equipment. Funding request of \$300,000 will be matched 1:1, against \$300,000 hard dollar, *plus in-kind match* to directly treat approximately 280 acres, with an average per acre total cost of less than \$2000. A portion of the funding will be used for CSFS personnel salary, fringe and CSU indirect rate for grant program management and oversight, assistance in project set-up, inspections and payment processing.

Project Description

All project areas are within Boulder and Gilpin Counties, and include private properties within three adjacent FPDs, and an adjacent environmental (NGO) property under conservation easement. Fuel reduction projects on private properties outside of those within the respective fire protection district treatment areas include linked defensible space and fuel break acres as identified in local CWPP's and leveraging funding for other larger landscape scale mitigation projects on city and county lands. Most of the treatment areas will be implemented in high risk Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) communities within the northern Colorado Front Range. Vegetation types are predominately montane ponderosa pine forest intermixed with grasslands and mixed conifer/Douglas-fir on northern aspects throughout. Lodgepole pine dominates the forest cover type at elevations above 9000 ft., and includes most of Gilpin County and western Boulder County. Understory vegetative plant communities consist of grasses, mountain mahogany, sumac, and serviceberry. Forests are mostly overstocked with significant ladder fuels and within fire excluded landscapes. Some areas are experiencing significant dwarf mistletoe infestations and bark beetle populations, exacerbating large fuel loading through increased tree mortality. Most of the lands are adjacent to publicly owned (USFS, BLM, City and County Open Space) lands that are also in need of fuel and sanitation treatments. These forests include critical watersheds that provide drinking water and irrigation to many Front Range communities and farmers. It is the goal of this project to implement projects that improve forest health and watershed function and decrease fire danger in these WUI communities.

Planning Linkages

All proposed projects in this concept paper have been vetted through the State Forest Action Plan (SFAP), have developed Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), and been vetted through the Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (COWRAP). All projects in this paper meet the intent of 2 of the 3 goals in the National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy (Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes and Creating Fire Adapted Communities). All proposed project areas have been identified in the State Forest Action Plan as either medium-high (Conserve and Protect) to high (Enhance). The majority of these communities and forests have been rated as medium/high for wildfire risk in CO-WRAP.

Proposed Project Activities

All projects are hazardous fuels reduction treatments in the WUI and contribute to watershed protection and ecosystem resiliency. Approximately 280 acres will be treated. Prescriptions focus on managing and retaining healthy ponderosa pine & Douglas-fir stands at densities that are resistant to catastrophic fire. Where appropriate, forest restoration techniques will be used. This type of management significantly reduces ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir stand densities, increases openings, decreases horizontal and vertical fuel continuity and arrangement and addresses ladder fuels and crown spacing. Canopies are raised by thinning from below and pruning residual trees which result in a more resilient and sustainable stand condition and characteristics. Post-treatment basal areas range from 40 to 80 ft²/acre and contribute to ecosystem resiliency. When addressing fuels reduction in lodgepole pine (LPP) stands, treatments include removal of standing dead, disease or bark-beetle-infested and excess trees. Treatments combine clear-cuts, patch cuts, "linked" openings, and thinning in young pole-sized stands, using caution to not remove more than 30% of the stand's basal area in the first entry. Slash generated from treatments, including existing larger diameter surface fuels, will be either chipped or removed from all projects and forest products will be utilized wherever possible. Fuel breaks and defensible space treatments will be installed in accordance with CSFS standards ("Creating Wildfire Defensible Space Zones, Quick Guide Fire 2012-1" and "Fuel Breaks for Forested Subdivisions") and are accomplished by thinning, mastication and prescribed burning. CSFS provides technical assistance and inspects practices throughout the life of the project. Funding will be provided to Cal-Wood Environmental Education Center, Four Mile, Lefthand, and Boulder Mountain FPDs, to treat private lands (prioritized) that represent the highest wildfire risk from life-safety and property on a 50/50 cost-share basis. Relatively low cost/acre treatments result from economies of scale achieved by treating larger acreages in single projects.

Landscape Attributes

Proposed project areas that aim to treat larger acreages will be prioritized for funding. Also, proposed projects that benefit several landowners (i.e. community shaded fuel breaks) will be prioritized. Landscape level treatments are the best way to reducing the hazards associated with wildfire, and therefore, projects that have the greatest impact to improving the larger landscape will be given priority.

Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration

The project area is part of the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership (FRFTP) and the Front Range Roundtable, which are major long-term initiatives that increase fuels treatment and protect communities and resources across all ownerships along Colorado's Front Range. Both groups have strong support for a landscape scale approach considering all ownerships and including both community protection and ecological restoration. New projects are included in this proposal that have had the advantage of the planning and community involvement fostered by the FRFTP, CWPP and strong local collaborative partnerships, such as Boulder County's Wildfire Partners program. The roles of the project partners include: FPDs- hard dollar and soft match funding, project coordination and implementation through local mitigation crews; CSFS- personnel, technical assistance, contracting assistance, project design, layout and administrative oversight, in particular through the District's WUI Cost-share incentive program; Cal-Wood; hard and soft match, personnel, and coordination.

Project Timeline

There is an existing and tested project delivery framework and process in place between the CSFS and local partners and cooperators. General project planning has been completed and funding allocations will begin as soon as program funding becomes available and appropriate accounts have been developed by CSFS/CSU in 2016. Upon project completion, inspections, final reporting and reimbursements will be completed. It is anticipated that projects funded through the 2016 SFA competitive grant process will be completed by 2019.

Project Sustainability

This project will build upon the momentum of recent successful fuels mitigation projects within these fire protection districts, an NGO and private property landowners. The CSFS Boulder District and cooperators are committed to keeping these county-wide, collaborative fuel reduction initiative moving forward while improving citizen and firefighter safety and ecosystem function.