

10/31/2014 2014 SFA

**Boulder District Watershed Restoration and Fuels Reduction**

<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Award Amount</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Per Acre Amount</b>
Longmont-Butt	37800	40	945
BCPOS	95000	225	422.2222222
BCSO	10500		
BO-DIST	100000	111	900.9009009
CSFS-Salary	36645		
CSFS-Fringe	8355		
CSFS-Indirect	11700		
	<u>300000</u>		

2045FA

**Boulder County Critical Communities Fuels Management**

<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Award Amount</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Per Acre Amount</b>
COBMPOS	79500	75	1060
Cal-Wood	16000	15	1066.666667
Lefthand FPD	14400	16	900
Fourmile FPD	46875	100	468.75
Boulder Mountain FPD	46260	51.4	900
BO-DIST	40265		
CSFS-Salary	36645		
CSFS-Fringe	8355		
CSFS-Indirect	11700		
	<hr/>		
	<b>300000</b>		

## 2014 CSFS WUI SFA Grant Concept Paper

### City of Longmont – Button Rock Dam Watershed Area

#### **General Project Information:**

Button Rock Dam Watershed area is located in Boulder County along the North Saint Vrain Creek. The Preserve encompassed two reservoirs, 2.5 miles of stream and approximately 2500 acres of forested land, owned by the City of Longmont. Lon/ Lat 40 12 46/105 22 18

#### **Budget Items:**

The funds will be used to reduce the timber canopy, improve forest health and reduce catastrophic wildfire potential in unmitigated and previously mitigated forest areas. The City of Longmont will provide matching funds from its' Water Utility budget.

#### **Project Description:**

This project will reduce timber fuel loads within the forested areas adjacent to the reservoir and creek.

#### **Planning Linkages:**

The proposed thinning area is listed as a high value forest within the SFAP. This area is also delineated within the Button Rock Forest Stewardship Plan, developed in 2003(CWPP), to improve forest health within the watershed. The Button Rock Preserve area is also identified within the regional Boulder County wildfire assessment as a high priority location for forest improvement.

#### **Proposed Project Activities:**

The City of Longmont will hire contractors to perform the thinning activities. The trees will be cut, with limbs lopped and scattered or chipped. Wood products will be removed from the site or stacked in open areas for decay.

#### **Landscape Attributes:**

The project areas are portions of the shoreline of the reservoirs and stream which have accessible terrain, leading to rocky outcrops and steep unmanageable slopes. The area to be thinned is overgrown with ladder fuel timber.

**Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:**

This project will compliment the proposed USFS St. Vrain Fuels Project on adjacent national forest and coincides with fuels mitigation on adjacent Boulder County Hall Ranch and Riverside Ranch Open Space areas. This project will address mitigation concerns within the landscape wide Saint Vrain Wildfire/Watershed Stakeholders Assessment process, and will meet standards of CSFS CWP2.

**Project Timeline:**

- March 2015: Identify area boundary and trees for removal.
- June - December 2015: Complete thinning mitigation efforts on 40-60 acre area.

**Project Sustainability:**

This project will provide a transition zone between the reservoir, private lands, USFS lands and Boulder County Open Space. This mitigation will help to slow down a wildland fire creeping towards the reservoir and creek. It will also create a healthier forest environment directly adjacent to the reservoir.

**2014 CSFS  
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) State Fire Assistance (SFA)  
Competitive Grant Concept Paper**

**Boulder County Parks and Open Space  
Hall Ranch Project Area 6 Units 1 & 2 Fuels Reduction and Forest Restoration Project**

**General Project Information and Current Landscape:**

Our project area is located at Hall Ranch, a large forested open space property that covers 3,700 acres west of the town of Lyons. Hall Ranch is a heavily used Boulder County open space property, and includes recreational trails for biking and hiking and provides important ecological habitat closure areas. Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) actively manages this forested property with forest treatments and prescribed fire. Our proposed project will build from previous treatments and expand the range of north-south treatments through Hall Ranch and adjacent open space Heil Valley Ranch (5,000+ acres) to the south. The approximate location of the project area is 40°13'12" N - 105°19'57" W (NAD83).

Hall Ranch was identified in the State Forest Assessment Project (SFAP) as an area that has a High to Very High ecological departure from historic structure and conditions and an area of concern due to fire exclusion. The site is dominated by ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) with several large meadow complexes throughout the property. The current forest structure is characteristic of fire and disturbance exclusion, based on unpublished Rocky Mountain Research Station data collected at Hall Ranch showing a mean fire return interval of 5-23 years prior to the last recorded fire in 1867. The property is bordered by the Arapaho Roosevelt National Forest, the Button Rock Preserve (primary water supply for the City of Longmont), and private land, with a population of 6,200 within 0.5-3 miles of our proposed project area.

**Project Description:**

Hall Ranch Project Area 6 Units 1 & 2 Fuels Reduction and Forest Restoration Project will build from restoration projects implemented at Hall since 2008. The intent of this proposed treatment is to enlarge the existing large open park system by removing ponderosa pine encroachment, taking areas of high to extreme fire risk (Lyons CWPP) to moderate/low danger. These treatments are part of the BCPOS Forestry-Fire five-year work plan, and are part of an integrated cycle of management including forest treatment and prescribed fire.

There are three phases of our proposed project: activity fuel reduction (pile burning) on two 10-acre units; 44-acres of ponderosa pine forest restoration; and assessing, planning and preparing the next 117-acre treatment unit.

**Budget Items:**

Grant				Match			
Operations- Field Operations Staff	\$15,000	/year * 1 year	\$15,000	Operations- Field Operations Staff	\$15,000	/year * 1 year	\$ 15,000
Planning and Operations- Project Manager Staffing	\$27,000	/year * 2 years	\$54,000	Planning and Operations- Project Manager Staffing	\$ 27,000	/year * 2 years	\$ 54,000
Planning and Operations- Field Staffing	\$13,000	/year * 2 years	\$26,000	Youth Corps	\$30,000	/year * 2 years	\$ 60,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 95,000</b>			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 129,000</b>

\*includes (2) new operational positions and extensions of existing seasonals

**Scope of Work:**

*Activity Fuel Reduction:* Burn piles over two 10-acre previously treated units.

*Assessing, planning and preparing a 44-acre and 117-acre (future) unit treatments:* Gather inventory data, assess and write fuel reduction and restoration prescription, prepare units for treatment.

*Ponderosa Pine Restoration:* Hand crews cutting over 44-acre unit to address high tree density and meadow encroachment, Youth Corps pile slash, BCPOS firewood sale to remove bole wood, volunteers pile slash and rehabilitate slash piles.

**Project Timeline:**

Fall/Winter 2014/2015: Burn piles (10-acres); Stand inventory, analysis, planning and site preparation on 44-acre unit

Spring-Fall 2015: Cutting, rehabilitate slash pile scars

Summer 2015: Youth Corps pile slash

Fall 2015: Firewood sale (est. 70-90 cords; revenue covers expense of sale)

Winter 2015/2016: Burn piles (10- acres); Stand inventory, analysis, planning and site preparation on 117- acre unit

Spring-Fall 2016: Cut first 10-acres of next unit, rehabilitate slash pile scars

Summer 2016: Youth Corps pile slash

Fall 2016: Firewood sale

**Planning Linkages:**

The forest treatments and prescribed fire treatments in our proposed project are supported and directed by numerous plans. The Boulder County Comprehensive Plan, BCPOS Forest Management Policy, BCPOS North Foothills Open Space (NFOS) Management Plan-1996 and the Forest Management Prescriptions and Recommendations for NFOS-1998 (written by the CSFS Boulder District) recommend treatments in this project area.

Hall Ranch has been identified in several planning documents as an area of high treatment priority. The Lyons CWPP Combined Wildfire Risk Map shows the project area as High to Extreme. The Boulder County CWPP ranks the Lyons-Button Rock Landscape Area, including Hall Ranch second highest in wildfire hazard and highest in values at risk for the county. The SFAP shows Hall Ranch ranking high in risk from harm, as well as an important working forest landscape and area of enhanced public benefits from trees and forests.

The use of prescribed fire was recommended by the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Roundtable (2006) *Recommendation #4: Increase the appropriate application of prescribed fire and wildland fire use as a management tool.* Furthermore, the Four Mile Canyon Fire Findings (RMRS-GTR-289) report cited incomplete fuel mitigation treatments and the lack of linked treatments as exacerbating fire behavior on the Four Mile Fire (2010). The preliminary findings of Colorado Governor John Hickenlooper's Task Force on Wildfire Insurance and Forest Health recommend allowing more controlled burns in high-risk areas to improve forest health and decrease the catastrophic impacts of wildfires. This proposed project includes

This proposed project area is also included in the "Plains to Peaks Landscape Resiliency Project" (P2P-LRP), a multi-agency, landscape level project that is currently in initial concept planning phase. This concept, a plains to mountains approach in Boulder County will take a broad view of all of the lands from the plains to the mountains, and what will be needed to create a healthy, resilient forest and a thriving wildland urban interface. This project will be collaborative and wide-reaching, and will incorporate recommendations of multiple plans and guidance from the many forest health and fire agencies who will be participating in this expansive project.

**Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:**

Our proposed project includes multiple partners and will connect and enhance prior and future

planned projects. To accomplish our proposed project, BCPOS will be collaborating with CSFS, Boulder County Sheriff's Office (BCSO), Boulder County Land Use, Boulder County Youth Corps and volunteers. Cross-boundary supporters include the City of Longmont, the Town of Lyons, and USFS.

The P2P-LRP Landscape Collaborative, which includes partners such as the United States Forest Service, Colorado Forest Restoration Institute, Rocky Mountain Tree Ring Research, the Nature Conservancy, Natural Resource Conservation Service, BCSO, Boulder County Land Use, and others, is still in the early stages of development. Our proposed project at Hall Ranch will help further this collaborative by continuing a landscape approach to Boulder County forest health. As we develop our forestry projects at locations such as Hall and Heil open space, our continued collaboration and expanding efforts to work towards these landscape-level forest health goals will be important to the success of the P2P-LRP Landscape Collaborative. We will continue in our outreach efforts to expand and grow this concept, including outreach to Lefthand Fire Protection District, Lyons Fire Protection District, CSFS, and the National Park Service.

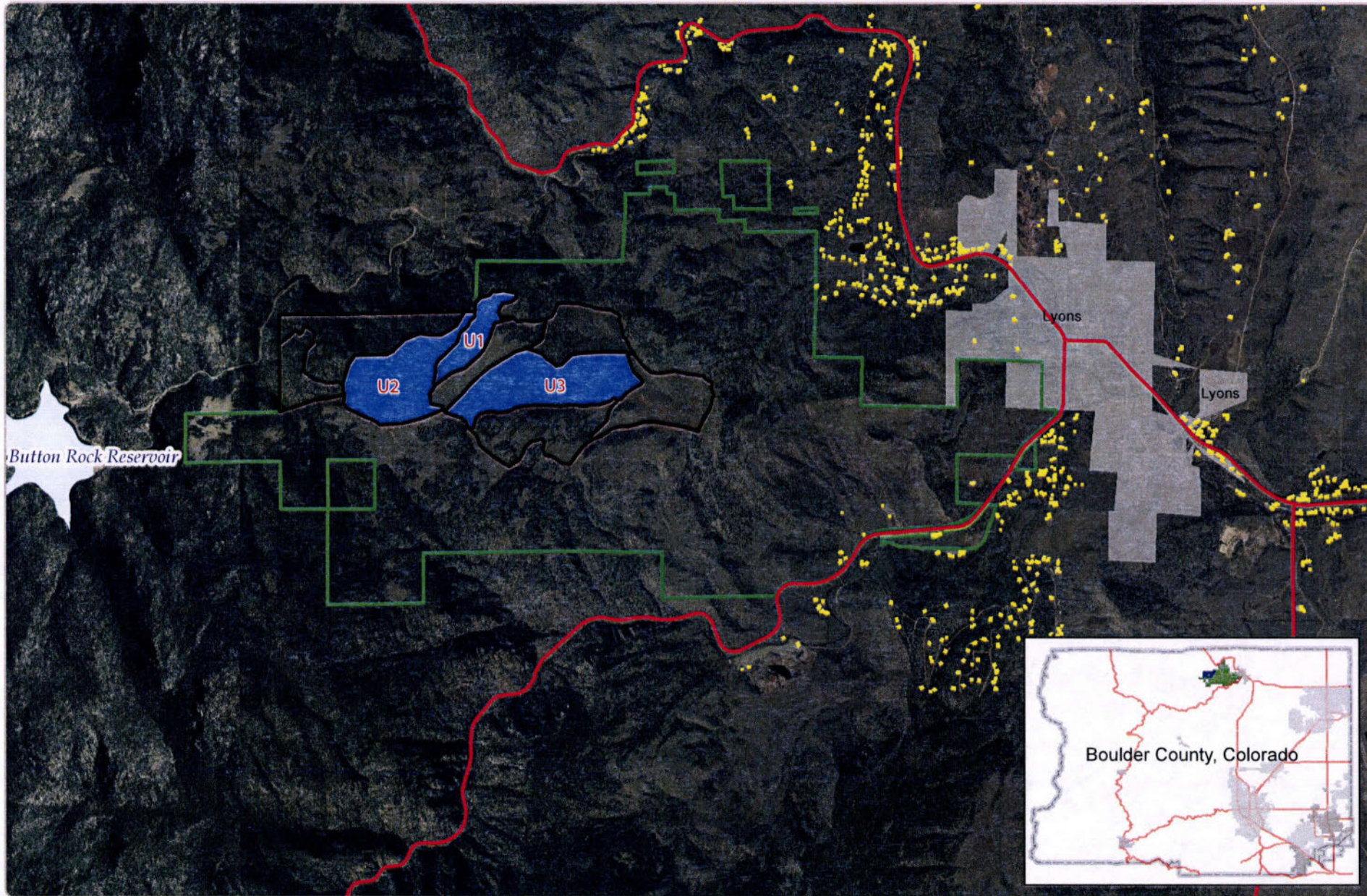
**Project Sustainability:**

This proposed project is part of priority, ongoing forest management of Hall Ranch. The initial treatment will begin the process of allowing natural disturbance regimes to return, will connect to other treatments and complement the treatment goals of the Lyons CWPP, the Boulder County CWPP, and the P2P-LRP concept. Baseline data will be collected prior to treatment and re-inventoried following treatment and every five years, up to the next disturbance. Impacts from pile burning will be mitigated in the spring following burning, as recommended by a BCPOS funded Rocky Mountain Research Station report, and impacts from the treatment will be monitored and mitigated as necessary. Ultimately, the project area will be part of a regular fire regime, which will help support maintenance of the overall forest treatment area at Hall, and the North Foothills Open Space complex of lands.

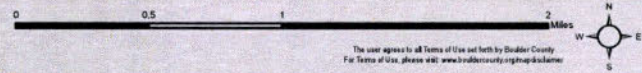
# 2014 WUI SFA Grant Concept Map: Hall Ranch Project Area 6 Units 1 & 2 Fuels Reduction & Forest Restoration Project



Parks & Open Space



2013 Treatment Unit Structures County Open Space FEDERAL/STATE HIGHWAY



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## Pfohl, Benjamin

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**From:** Owen Jr, Allen  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 24, 2013 10:44 AM  
**To:** Edwards, Rich  
**Cc:** Farmer, Dave (dfarmer@lamar.colostate.edu); Woods, Scott; Pfohl, Benjamin  
**Subject:** RE: My Reply with Concerns

Rich-  
Alphabetical Prioritization  
Funding Estimated based on an rough average of previous application requests or actual amount provided in Concept paper.

1. Boulder County POS-\$95,000
2. Boulder County SO-\$10,500
3. Boulder District-\$100,000
4. Boulder Mnt FPD-\$50,000
5. Buttonrock-\$35,000
6. Cal-Wood-\$15,000
7. City of Boulder-\$75,000
8. Four Mile FPD-\$75,000
9. Lefthand FPD-\$28,800
10. Rocky Mnt FPD-\$100,000

Allen Owen, CF #1947  
District Forester  
CSFS Boulder  
5625 Ute Hwy  
Longmont, CO 80503  
303-823-5774  
allen.owen@colostate.edu

"My mind is a raging torrent, flooded with rivulets of thought cascading into a waterfall of creative alternatives." -Hedley Lamarr

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**From:** Edwards, Rich  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 23, 2013 7:53 AM  
**To:** Owen Jr, Allen  
**Cc:** Farmer, Dave (dfarmer@lamar.colostate.edu); Woods, Scott  
**Subject:** RE: My Reply with Concerns

Allen,

Just send me whatever you think you can get me, I will work with that. Apologize for the incompleteness of my initial for information and request for information in our concept papers. This is a new process and will thus require some tweaking.

As I am assigned more programs to manage (now doing at least two people's jobs), the only thing I can guarantee is that the general quality of my management will decrease. If you have a complaint, in general, perhaps we need to take this

to an even higher level because I have just about reached my breaking point in what I can feasibly handle as one person (yes believe it or not, I am a person!).

Thank you for your input

Rich

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**From:** Owen Jr,Allen  
**Sent:** Monday, July 22, 2013 3:04 PM  
**To:** Edwards,Rich  
**Cc:** Woods,Scott; Farmer,David  
**Subject:** My Reply with Concerns

~~Morning~~ Afternoon Rich,

I've been grumbling (to myself) about your request since I received it as I was heading to WY for some quality time with Brown trout...

"This new methodology is designed to cut down on both District and State Office work load....rather than generating....sorting, bundling and prioritizing..."

I now know that this new "methodology", under its current form, will not work.

Question #1 & 3

The 10 Concept Papers I submitted are all just short of a "full proposal", i.e., grant application.

"Many private foundations have always required a concept paper be submitted for review prior to the submission of a full proposal. In recent years federal and state agencies have begun to encourage the use of concept papers as a way for applicants to obtain informal feedback on their ideas and projects prior to preparing a proposal. Some of these agencies now require a concept paper be submitted as part of the formal submission process.

The purpose of a concept paper, from the funding agency's point of view, is to help applicants develop more competitive proposals and to save time by eliminating proposals that are not likely to be funded. The applicant's purpose in developing a concept paper is to capture the interest of the funding agency and demonstrate that the idea they are proposing is worthy of further consideration." (Definition from Google)

Forest Management Division should have just sent out the grant applications with guidance, as in the past. It would have captured funding/match request and RANKING applications.

In order for me to answer Question #3, I will have to call each of the 7 (of 10) cooperators and ask this question. Makes me look I wasn't sure what I was asking for to begin with.

"Once we receive all of the concept papers, FMD staff will review the papers and RANK each one. If chosen, FMD staff will notify the districts for assistance in filling out a full detailed grant application." It would be at that time we could fill in the blanks.

#2 Lat Longs:  
BCPOS Fire Management Program  
40° 4.4776N  
105° 16.895W

BMFPD Fuel Breaks:  
40° 3.021N  
105° 18.249 W

CSFS BO District Fuels Reduction:

40° 12.440N

105° 13.005W

If I am jeopardizing my districts' cooperators chances of having the potential for funding by this response, let me know and I will review and rank each one, but they ALL merit consideration and each one ranks very highly in my opinion- there are no number 10's. Not knowing the cost/acre and how they intend to match would make it difficult, if not impossible, to provide a salient "ranking". They all met the "Competitive Grant Concept Papers Format Guidelines", which I provided them as guidelines(short of a few lat/longs).

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"My mind is a raging torrent, flooded with rivulets of thought cascading into a waterfall of creative alternatives." -Hedley Lamarr

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**From:** Edwards,Rich  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 18, 2013 4:17 PM  
**To:** Owen Jr,Allen  
**Subject:** RE: BO SFA Concept Papers.zip

Allen,

Several questions at your earliest convenience:

- 1). Could you please rank these 10 projects based on your district priorities?
- 2). I will need 3 approximate Lat & Long's for "BCPOS' Fire Management Program", "BMFPD Fuel Breaks", & "CSFS Boulder District Fuels Reduction". If it a general area, a central point estimate is fine.
- 3). I will need 7 approximate project-specific amounts for grant \$ requested & hard and/or soft match \$ provided for "BMFPD Fuel Breaks", "Cal-Wood Fire Mitigation Projects", "City of Boulder OSMP- Chapman Drive", "CSFS Boulder Fuel Reduction", "Four Mile FPD Fuel Mitigation", "City of Longmont Button Rock Dam", & "Eldorado Springs & Flagstaff D-Space"

Call or reply with any concerns and/or questions.

Thanks.

Richard M. Edwards, CF  
Assistant Staff Forester  
Forest Management Division  
Colorado State Forest Service  
5060 CSU Campus Delivery  
Fort Collins, CO 80523  
(970) 491-8036: Office  
(970) 491-7736: FAX  
(970) 213-8619: Mobile  
[Rich.Edwards@colostate.edu](mailto:Rich.Edwards@colostate.edu) : email

**From:** Owen Jr,Allen  
**Sent:** Monday, July 15, 2013 2:41 PM  
**To:** Edwards,Rich  
**Cc:** Woods,Scott; Farmer,David; Pfohl,Benjamin  
**Subject:** BO SFA Concept Papers.zip

Rich,  
Attached is a zipped folder containing 10, SFA WUI concept papers from the Boulder District for the 2014 grant cycle. A few applicants included a map/co-wrap so they are in the folder as well and are the only pdf's included. I renamed all the files so that they were a little easier to work with.

Please let me know if you are successful (or not) in unzipping the file.

Thanks

Allen O.

# State Fire Assistance Grant Application

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
State Submitting Project:	CO
State Priority Number:	1
Dollar Amount Requested:	\$300,000.00
Matching Share:	\$334,000.00

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

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

Project Information	
2	<b>Name of Project:</b> Boulder District Watershed Restoration and Fuels Reduction
	<b>Community Name:</b> CWPP WUI Communities Boulder and Gilpin County-Prioitized
	<b>County(ies):</b> Boulder and Gilpin
	<b>Congressional District:</b> 05
	<b>Latitude:</b> 40.2120 <b>Longitude:</b> 105.2891

Total Project Expense					
3	Budget Detail (Provide additional information in Block 4)	Grant Share (\$ Amount Requested)	Match		TOTAL
			Dollars	In-Kind	
	<b>Personnel / Labor:</b>	\$131,645.00	\$105,645.00	\$5,000.00	\$242,290.00
	<b>Fringe Benefits:</b>	\$8,355.00	\$8,355.00	\$0.00	\$16,710.00
	<b>Travel:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Equipment:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	<b>Supplies:</b>	\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00	\$0.00	\$21,000.00
	<b>Contractual:</b>	\$137,800.00	\$187,800.00	\$0.00	\$325,600.00
	<b>Construction:</b>		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Other:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Indirect Costs:</b>	\$11,700.00	\$11,700.00	\$0.00	\$23,400.00
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	\$300,000.00	\$324,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$634,000.00

<b>Budget Narrative</b>	
4	<p>Hard grant share dollars are requested and will be used as follows:            \$131,645 in personnel /labor (salary), and \$8355 in fringe benefits will be used by City of Longmont, Boulder County (Parks and Open Space/Boulder County Sheriff's Office) and CSFS personnel to implement project set-up, project management and grant administration on focused projects, including watershed restoration, fuels reduction and public education . \$10,500 in supplies will be used and includes signage material for an outreach &amp; educational Wildfire Fire awareness component for Boulder County. \$137,800 will be used in contractual service to local forestry contractors, in-house (Boulder County, City of Longmont) mitigation crews, to implement focused projects. \$11,700 will be used for CSFS indirect cost. Boulder County Youth Corp. will be utilized on project work including BCPOS lands and City of Longmont/Button Rock Preserve for \$60,000.</p>

<b>The Project</b>	
5	<p>The City of Longmont-Button Rock Preserve (BRP) is the City's primary drinking water source and includes 2500 forested acres (ponderosa pine (PP)) and 2 reservoirs west of Lyons. The project proposes treating 60 acres by reducing the basal area to approximately 50-60 sq ft, ladder fuel removal, slash management and improving forest health and reducing the wildfire risk. The project is includes accessible portions of the shoreline, which lead to steep rocky terrain. The Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) project includes the Hall Ranch, a 3700 acre property west of Lyons. This project area is adjacent to the BRP property. This proposed treatment is to enlarge the existing, open park by removing PP encroachment, taking areas of high to extreme fire risk to moderate/low danger. Three phases of the project include activity fuel reduction on 2, ten acre units, 44 acres of ponderosa pine forest restoration and planning-prepping the next 117 acre adjacent unit. The BCSO Fire Management Program project proposal includes development of a series of permanent educational kiosks to notify county residents and visitors of current fire ban status and fire danger ratings. By improving awareness conditions, the signs will reduce human caused wildfires, saving property, resources and life. This will strengthen the county's chances of reducing large, devastating fires. CSFS project proposal includes hazardous fuel reduction treatments on WUI developments in 2 counties. 275 prioritized acres of linked defensible space and fuel break thinning will be accomplished and across jurisdictional boundaries.</p>

<b>Relation to Forest Action Plan/CWPP</b>	
6	<p>All proposed projects in this application have been vetted through the State Forest Action Plan (SFAP). All proposed projects in this application have developed Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP). All proposed projects in this application have been vetted through Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (COWRAP). All proposed 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).</p> <p>BRP project:SFAP- Conserve (C) rating-medium high, Protect (P) rating-medium high, Enhance (E) Rating-high, COWRAP-WUI Risk/Wildfire Risk/ Wildfire Threat-Medium low;            BCPOS Hall Ranch project:SFAP- C-medium high, P-medium high, E-high; COWRAP- medium high;            BCSO Fire Management Program ( Boulder County CWPP, education and outreach): SFAP- C-medium high, P-medium high, E- low, COWRAP- medium low;            CSFS Hazardous Fuels Reduction project:SFAP- C- medium high, P-medium high, E-high. COWRAP- medium high</p>

<b>Proposed Activities</b>	
7	<p>Treatments identified in CWPPs will be implemented in Colorado's northern Front Range, targeting high priority landscapes. This is primarily a hazardous fuels reduction and watershed restoration project(s) that will treat a minimum of 516 acres but will incorporate planning, information and education efforts. Prescriptions focus on managing and retaining healthy PP &amp; Douglas-fir (DF) stands at densities that are resistant to catastrophic fire. Where appropriate, forest restoration techniques will be used. This type of management significantly reduces PP and DF 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 sq. ft./acre and contribute to ecosystem sustainability. In LPP stands, treatments remove 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. Heavy fuels are removed from all projects and forest products will be utilized wherever possible. Fuelbreaks 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. CSFS provides technical assistance and inspects practices throughout the life of the project. Funding will be provided to landowners to treat areas that represent the highest wildfire risk from life-safety and property on a 50/50 cost-share basis. Relatively low cost/acre treatments (\$750) result from economies of scale achieved by treating larger acerages in single projects.</p>

<b>Landscape</b>	
8	<p>Treatments are identified in CWPPs, will target high-priority landscapes and a critical watershed. Recent incidents such as the Black Forest Fire with its high loss of structures (500), underscores the need for fuels treatments to develop fire adapted communities and to protect life, property and watersheds and valuable infrastructure. Projects are primarily in the lower montane zone in PP and PP/DF mixed stands. (Fire Regime III, Condition Class III and Fuel Models 2, 9, 10). Defensible space and fuelbreak thinning conducted in Gilpin County's WUI are in the upper montane/subalpine zones dominated by lodgepole pine (LPP, Fire Regime IV, Condition Class II, FM 8 &amp; 10). Major forest health issues include dwarf mistletoe, bark beetles, western gall rust and subalpine fir decline, aging and overly dense stands. The BRP encompasses 3200 acres, 2 reservoirs and 2.5 miles of stream along the North St. Vrain Creek. This project will complement the USFS St. Vrain Fuels Reduction Project on adjacent national forest and coincides with fuels mitigation treatments on the adjacent Boulder County Hall Ranch Open Space area. BCPOS Hall Ranch encompasses 3700 acres, and a heavily used County Open Space property, which includes recreational trails for hiking, biking and equestrian use. This property has been identified as high to very high ecological departure from historic structure and conditions due to fire exclusion. This current forest structure is characteristic of fire and disturbance exclusion, with a mean fire return interval of 5-23 years, prior to the last recorded fire in 1867. BCSO Fire education program will strategically place large and small informational kiosks to increase public awareness of fire danger, restrictions, and emergency evacuation in the Hall/BRP area (and other heavily used trailheads throughout the county).</p>

<b>Project Collaboration</b>	
9	<p>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. Collaboration is key to the FRFTP. This multi-agency collaborative includes various resource managers, the sheriff's office and county commissioners from Boulder and Gilpin Counties, CSFS, CSU Extension, City of Longmont and RMRS scientist, among others. A combined planning approach has developed and identified a land base in need of treatment and a cadre of willing landowners. New projects are included in this proposal that have had the advantage of the planning and community involvement fostered by the FRFTP and CWPP. The roles of the project partners are: communities/private landowners-funding and project implementation; CSFS- personnel, technical assistance, contracting assistance, project implementation and oversight; Boulder County-personnel, equipment, project implementation and community education; City of Longmont/Water Provider-personnel, equipment, project implementation.</p>

<b>Project Timeline</b>	
10	<p>There is an existing and tested project delivery framework and process in place between the CSFS, Boulder and Gilpin Counties, and the City of Longmont. This framework and process has been refined over several years. The inclusion of these projects into that existing framework allows for ongoing and rapid implementation of the projects. July 31, 2014 or before: Finalize project area selection, project preparation (tree marking, timber inventory, prescribed fire unit preparation). August 31, 2014 or before: Project implementation begins. Projects may continue through field season 2015 as needed. Prescribed fire activities will typically occur the year following implementation. Upon project completion, inspections, final reporting and reimbursements will be completed.</p>

<b>Project Sustainability</b>	
11	<p>Organized municipalities, open space programs and state and county lands have continued maintenance cost, either addressed through developed forest stewardship plans, fire management plans and CWPPs. These cost are built into annual budget cycles. CWPPs provide a prioritized list of fuels management recommendations. Most sites within the project areas are dominated by PP, DF or a combination of the two. In these habitats, dependent upon the site, fuels reduction treatments are usually effective with minimal maintenance (primarily removal of regeneration) for 15-20 years. Where possible, prescribed fire is used within the first 1-3 years after PP restoration, primarily through pile burning and where feasible, broadcast burning. LPP sites are normally pre-commercially thinned between 15-25 years after harvest. During final project inspection and approval by CSFS, landowners receive encouragement and additional educational information about maintaining their properties and are provided with project specific requirements. Several communities within the project areas are members of the FireWise Communities USA recognition program. This program requires annual inspections and maintenance checks as part of their renewal process.</p>

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

# State Fire Assistance Grant Application

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
State Submitting Project:	BO
State Priority Number:	2
Dollar Amount Requested:	\$300,000.00
Matching Share:	\$300,000.00

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

Applicant Information																	
1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Applicant:</b></td> <td>CSFS Boulder District</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Contact Person:</b></td> <td>Allen Owen</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Address:</b></td> <td>5625 Ute Highway</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>City/Zip Code:</b></td> <td>Longmont, CO 80503</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Phone (Work/Cell):</b></td> <td>303-823-5774</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Email:</b></td> <td>allen.owen@colostate.edu</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Fax:</b></td> <td>303-823-5768</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Federal Tax ID\DUNS #:</b></td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Applicant:</b>	CSFS Boulder District	<b>Contact Person:</b>	Allen Owen	<b>Address:</b>	5625 Ute Highway	<b>City/Zip Code:</b>	Longmont, CO 80503	<b>Phone (Work/Cell):</b>	303-823-5774	<b>Email:</b>	allen.owen@colostate.edu	<b>Fax:</b>	303-823-5768	<b>Federal Tax ID\DUNS #:</b>	N/A
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Project Information																
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<b>Latitude:</b>	40.0818	<b>Longitude:</b> 105.3607														

Total Project Expense					
3	Budget Detail (Provide additional information in Block 4)	Grant Share (\$ Amount Requested)	Match		TOTAL
			Dollars	In-Kind	
	<b>Personnel / Labor:</b>	\$263,945.00	\$263,945.00	\$0.00	\$527,890.00
	<b>Fringe Benefits:</b>	\$8,355.00	\$8,355.00	\$0.00	\$16,710.00
	<b>Travel:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Equipment:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Supplies:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Contractual:</b>	\$16,000.00	\$0.00	\$16,000.00	\$32,000.00
	<b>Construction:</b>		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Other:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Indirect Costs:</b>	\$11,700.00	\$11,700.00	\$0.00	\$23,400.00
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	\$300,000.00	\$284,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$600,000.00

<b>Budget Narrative</b>	
4	<p>Hard grant share dollars are requested and will be used as follows:            All funds to be used for on-the-ground fuel reduction treatments within Boulder County Fire Protection Districts (FPDs) on city, nonprofit, and private lands. PERSONNEL/LABOR (P/L): <del>\$36,645</del> for Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) project manager's salaries; \$147,800 for FPD mitigation crew members wages; &amp; <del>\$79,500</del> for municipal mitigation crew members' wages. FRINGE BENEFITS: <del>\$8,355</del> for CSFS project manager's P/L fringe rate. CONTRACTUAL: <del>\$16,000</del> for nonprofit Non Governmental Organization's (NGO) mitigation crew payments. INDIRECT COSTS: <del>\$11,700</del> will be used to fund facilities and administrative costs for CSFS grant project implementation and management.</p>

<b>The Project</b>	
5	<p>All projects areas are within Boulder County, including lands within City of Boulder Mountain Parks and Open Space (COBMPOS) , private property within three adjacent Fire Protection Districts (FPD), and an adjacent environmental education (NGO) property under conservation easement. Most of the treatment areas will be implemented in high risk Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) communities within the Rocky Mountain eastern front range. Vegetation types are predominately montane ponderosa pine (PP) forest intermixed with grassland and mixed conifer/Douglas fir on northern aspects throughout. Understory vegetative plant communities consist of grasses, mountain mahogany, sumac and Utah serviceberry. Forests are mostly overstocked with significant ladder fuels and within fire-excluded landscapes. Some areas are experiencing significant dwarf mistletoe infestations exacerbating large fuels loading through increased tree mortality. Bark beetle populations, including mountain pine (MPB) and Ips beetle can be locally, quite high, also exacerbating fuel loads. Most of the lands are adjacent to publicly-owned (USFS, BLM) that are also in need of fuel and/or sanitation treatments. Recent wildfires within the project area include the 2011 Four Mile Canyon fire, in which 157 structures were lost, causing 216 million dollars in property damage, and underscores the demand for more fuel mitigation in order to protect life, property, watershed values, and critical infrastructure within this WUI.</p>

<b>Relation to Forest Action Plan/CWPP</b>	
6	<p>All proposed projects in this application have been vetted through the State Forest Action Plan (SFAP). All proposed projects in this application have developed Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP). All proposed projects in this application have been vetted through Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (COWRAP). All proposed 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).</p> <p>SFAP analysis-all project areas            Conserve (C) rating-high, medium high, medium low            Protect (P) rating-high, medium high            Enhance (E) Rating-high            COWRAP-WUI Risk-high            Wildfire Risk-high, medium high            Wildfire Threat-high, medium high, medium low</p>

<b>Proposed Activities</b>	
7	<p>All projects are hazardous fuels reduction treatments in the WUI and contribute to watershed protection and ecosystem resiliency. A minimum 207 acres will be treated. Prescriptions focus on managing and retaining healthy PP &amp; Douglas-fir (DF) stands at densities that are resistant to catastrophic fire. Where appropriate, forest restoration techniques will be used. This type of management significantly reduces PP and DF 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 sq. ft./acre and contribute to ecosystem sustainability. 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. Fuelbreaks 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. CSFS provides technical assistance and inspects practices throughout the life of the project. Funding will be provided to the City of Boulder, 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 (\$750) result from economies of scale achieved by treating larger acreages in single projects.</p>

<b>Landscape</b>	
8	<p>The landscape within the proposed project areas consist of complex land ownership patterns and include private, City, County, State, BLM (mining claims) and USFS-ARNF. Proposed treatments are identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), all in Boulder County in Colorado's northern Front Range. All projects are in the lower and mid-level montane zone (PP and PP/DF mixed stands (Fire Regime III, Condition Class III and Fuel Models 2, 9, 10)) and elevations ranging from 5200-8000 feet. Major forest health issues include dwarf mistletoe, bark beetle, age and overly dense, decadent stands with high basal areas and fuel loading. Cal-Wood Environmental Education center (501c3) is a 1000 acre stewardship property with a conservation easement-forest and fuel management projects are defined through their forest management plan and within the LHFPD and Boulder County CWPP. The FPD projects identified will treat private property through the creation of linked defensible space and fuelbreak thinning along access/emergency egress routes-most of which are in adjacent geographical areas and watersheds; Local fuels mitigation efforts have evolved from focusing on individual defensible spaces to the linked DS and fuels reduction within the Home Ignition Zone and education and outreach to homeowners as to how they can contribute to reducing the likelihood of home ignition through improvements in their respective HIZ. The COB project includes 75 acres adjacent to and Boulder Canyon, within the FMFPD/CWPP. Recent wildfire incidents such as the Black Forest Fire (similar landscape) with its high loss of structures (500), underscores the need for fuels treatments to develop fire adapted communities and to protect life, property and watersheds and valuable infrastructure.</p>

<b>Project Collaboration</b>	
9	<p>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. Collaboration is key to the FRFTP. Both groups have strong support for a landscape scale approach considering all ownerships and including both community protection and ecological restoration. A combined planning approach has developed and identified a land base in need of treatment and a cadre of willing landowners. 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.</p> <p>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; City of Boulder-hard and soft match, personnel, equipment, project implementation. Cal-Wood; hard and soft match, personnel, coordination.</p>

<b>Project Timeline</b>	
10	<p>There is an existing and tested project delivery framework and process in place between the CSFS and local partners and cooperators, This framework and process has been refined over several years. The inclusion of these projects into that existing framework allows for ongoing and rapid implementation of the projects. July 31, 2014 or before: Finalize specific project areas, project preparation (outreach to communities, tree marking, scheduling, contracting). August 31, 2014 or before: Project implementation begins in multiple project areas. Projects continue through field seasons 2015/16, as needed. Prescribed fire activities (pile burning) will typically occur the year following a specific treatment. Upon project completion, inspections, final reporting and reimbursements will be completed.</p>

<b>Project Sustainability</b>	
11	<p>Organized municipalities, open space programs and state and county lands have continued maintenance cost, either addressed through developed forest stewardship plans, fire management plans and CWPPs. These cost are built into annual budget cycles. CWPPs provide a prioritized list of fuels management recommendations to communities and are updated as needed. Most sites within the project areas are dominated by PP, DF or a combination of the two. In these habitats, dependent upon the site, fuels reduction treatments are usually effective with minimal maintenance for 15-20 years. Specific maintenance varies by project but may include follow up thinning (regeneration), broadcast and pile burning, insect/disease removal, mowing, noxious weed treatment and herbicide treatments. LPP sites are normally pre-commercially thinned between 15-25 years after harvest. During final project inspection and approval by CSFS, landowners receive encouragement and additional educational information about maintaining their properties and are provided with project specific requirements. Emphasis is place on surface fuel reduction and maintenance within the Home Ignition Zone. Several communities within the project areas are members of the FireWise Communities USA recognition program. This program requires annual inspections and maintenance checks as part of their renewal process.</p>

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

**2015 Colorado State Forest Service District  
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) State Fire Assistance (SFA)  
Competitive Grant Concept Papers Format Guidelines  
(Who, What, Where, When, & Why)**

16 May 2014

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?

rme

CSFS 2014 Western Wildland Urban Interface State Fire Assistance Grant  
**Colorado State Forest Service: Boulder District**

**General Project Information**

The intended project areas will be located on private lands throughout Boulder, Gilpin, and Larimer counties, or within the CSFS Boulder District. Approximately 400 acres of hazardous fuels reduction will be conducted to protect structures and property from wildfire, as well as to improve upon forest health conditions.

**Budget Items**

Any grant money received for this project will be matched with private landowner funds along with in-kind labor match. Grant funds will be used to reimburse CSFS approved completed acreage at a 50/50 cost-share ratio, not to exceed \$750.00 per an acre. CSFS Boulder District will charge \$48/hour for project layout, which will be an expense the landowner can use to show expenditure toward the grant.

**Project Description**

The CSFS Boulder District ranges in elevation from approximately 5,000 feet all the way up to tree line near the continental divide. Forest composition is generally ponderosa pine at lower elevations, which transitions into lodgepole pine at higher elevations, and finally transitioning into spruce-fir before tree line at the highest elevations. North facing slopes commonly have a strong Douglas-fir component. Drainages and low laying areas where moisture is more prevalent are commonly where groves of aspen can be found.

Throughout the last century, fire as a healthy ecosystem disturbance has been suppressed and, therefore, creating forested stand densities that are higher than what these ecosystems can support. Fuel loadings have increased, as well as the likelihood of catastrophic stand replacing fires. In the absence of healthy fires, other insect and disease agents have been able to gain strongholds in several areas throughout the district. These agents range from Mountain Pine Beetle, Spruce Beetle, Dwarf Mistletoe, etc.

The CSFS Boulder District also has a growing Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). These are areas where homes have been built in close proximity to forested lands, and are at high risk from wildfire. WUI homes exist throughout the entire district, ranging from one home per a square mile, up to several per a quarter square mile. Many homes within the WUI have values that exceed \$500,000.00.

**Planning Linkages**

Program funding will be used to link homeowner's associations (LOA) and fire protection districts (FPD) in efforts to reduce the hazardous fuel loadings in their jurisdictional areas. FPD's and LOA's will follow existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) in their efforts to prioritize needs for mitigation and forest health restoration. Another useful tool to help aid these stakeholder groups in identifying high risk areas will be the Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (CO-WRAP).

### **Proposed Project Activities**

Project areas will be predetermined by CSFS Boulder District Foresters prior to awarding funding to any given entity. Landowners will first contact CSFS Boulder District to convey interest in conducting hazardous fuels reduction thinning. Projects will either be defensible space thinning (individual or linking several), or shaded fuel break thinning. CSFS Boulder District will utilize CO WRAP to determine wildfire hazard ratings for each parcel of land. CSFS Boulder District will visit with each prospective landowner on site to determine if their intended project area is worthy of thinning, as well as the landowners intent to follow CSFS guidelines of approvable stewardship per CSFS FIRE-2012. If criteria have been met, CSFS Boulder District will continue by awarding funding and marking the project area as necessary. LOA's will follow the same procedures as individual landowners, although CSFS Boulder District will need to have direct communication with interested landowners the LOA will be supporting for project work.

Project work will consist of removing suppressed, unhealthy trees, along with any insect and disease trees. Trees with poor health will also be targeted for removal in an effort to achieve adequate crown spacing in the residual stand. Additional trees will be targeted for removal that are of the co-dominant/dominant classes to achieve desired crown spacing.

Pure lodgepole pine stands will be thinned to reduce the densities by no more than 30%, so that windthrown trees may be reduced. This will be considered a "phase one" thinning, as an additional thinning (phase two) to achieve desired crown spacing will be necessary approximately five years down the line.

Where it is possible, smaller diameter trees will be left so that diversity may exist within the stand. Obtaining diversity in the species present on site will also be of a higher objective. All trees within the residual stand will be limbed up to a minimum of six feet, or up to 25% (whichever is of the lesser) in an effort to reduce fuel ladders to the forest canopy.

### **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 highly. 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**

Projects will incorporate collaboration primarily with CSFS Boulder District and private landowners. Collaboration for projects may also include FPD's, LOA's, non-for-profit groups, etc. CSFS Boulder may distribute a list of local contractors, but in no way will promote one over the other. Therefore, collaboration between stakeholder groups and contractors will be done without the intervention of CSFS Boulder District.

**Project Timeline**

Project planning and funding allocations will begin as soon as program funding becomes available. Proposed project funding will be awarded on a first-come first-serve basis, as CSFS Boulder District deems appropriate. Funding will continue to be allocated until depleted. All project work will be targeted for completion no later than Fall, 2015.

**Project Sustainability**

All funded project work will be required to be maintained for a minimum of ten years following completion. CSFS may determine, if necessary, the need for a second entry at a sooner time to expand upon intended hazardous fuels reduction (i.e. lodgepole pine forests).

# State Fire Assistance Grant Application

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
State Submitting Project:	CO
State Priority Number:	1
Dollar Amount Requested:	\$300,000.00
Matching Share:	\$334,000.00

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

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

Project Information	
2	<b>Name of Project:</b> Boulder District Watershed Restoration and Fuels Reduction
	<b>Community Name:</b> CWPP WUI Communities Boulder and Gilpin County-Prioitized
	<b>County(ies):</b> Boulder and Gilpin
	<b>Congressional District:</b> 05
	<b>Latitude:</b> 40.2120 <b>Longitude:</b> 105.2891

Total Project Expense					
3	Budget Detail (Provide additional information in Block 4)	Grant Share (\$ Amount Requested)	Match		TOTAL
			Dollars	In-Kind	
	<b>Personnel / Labor:</b>	\$131,645.00	\$105,645.00	\$5,000.00	\$242,290.00
	<b>Fringe Benefits:</b>	\$8,355.00	\$8,355.00	\$0.00	\$16,710.00
	<b>Travel:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Equipment:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	<b>Supplies:</b>	\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00	\$0.00	\$21,000.00
	<b>Contractual:</b>	\$137,800.00	\$187,800.00	\$0.00	\$325,600.00
	<b>Construction:</b>		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Other:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Indirect Costs:</b>	\$11,700.00	\$11,700.00	\$0.00	\$23,400.00
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	\$300,000.00	\$324,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$634,000.00

<b>Budget Narrative</b>	
4	<p>Hard grant share dollars are requested and will be used as follows:            \$131,645 in personnel /labor (salary), and \$8355 in fringe benefits will be used by City of Longmont, Boulder County (Parks and Open Space/Boulder County Sheriff's Office) and CSFS personnel to implement project set-up, project management and grant administration on focused projects, including watershed restoration, fuels reduction and public education . \$10,500 in supplies will be used and includes signage material for an outreach &amp; educational Wildfire Fire awareness component for Boulder County. \$137,800 will be used in contractual service to local forestry contractors, in-house (Boulder County, City of Longmont) mitigation crews, to implement focused projects. \$11,700 will be used for CSFS indirect cost. Boulder County Youth Corp. will be utilized on project work including BCPOS lands and City of Longmont/Button Rock Preserve for \$60,000.</p>

<b>The Project</b>	
5	<p>The City of Longmont-Button Rock Preserve (BRP) is the City's primary drinking water source and includes 2500 forested acres (ponderosa pine (PP)) and 2 reservoirs west of Lyons. The project proposes treating 60 acres by reducing the basal area to approximately 50-60 sq ft, ladder fuel removal, slash management and improving forest health and reducing the wildfire risk. The project is includes accessible portions of the shoreline, which lead to steep rocky terrain. The Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) project includes the Hall Ranch, a 3700 acre property west of Lyons. This project area is adjacent to the BRP property. This proposed treatment is to enlarge the existing, open park by removing PP encroachment, taking areas of high to extreme fire risk to moderate/low danger. Three phases of the project include activity fuel reduction on 2, ten acre units, 44 acres of ponderosa pine forest restoration and planning-prepping the next 117 acre adjacent unit. The BCSO Fire Management Program project proposal includes development of a series of permanent educational kiosks to notify county residents and visitors of current fire ban status and fire danger ratings. By improving awareness conditions, the signs will reduce human caused wildfires, saving property, resources and life. This will strengthen the county's chances of reducing large, devastating fires. CSFS project proposal includes hazardous fuel reduction treatments on WUI developments in 2 counties. 275 prioritized acres of linked defensible space and fuel break thinning will be accomplished and across jurisdictional boundaries.</p>

<b>Relation to Forest Action Plan/CWPP</b>	
6	<p>All proposed projects in this application have been vetted through the State Forest Action Plan (SFAP). All proposed projects in this application have developed Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP). All proposed projects in this application have been vetted through Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (COWRAP). All proposed 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).</p> <p>BRP project:SFAP- Conserve (C) rating-medium high, Protect (P) rating-medium high, Enhance (E) Rating-high, COWRAP-WUI Risk/Wildfire Risk/ Wildfire Threat-Medium low;            BCPOS Hall Ranch project:SFAP- C-medium high, P-medium high, E-high; COWRAP- medium high;            BCSO Fire Management Program ( Boulder County CWPP, education and outreach): SFAP- C-medium high, P-medium high, E- low, COWRAP- medium low;            CSFS Hazardous Fuels Reduction project:SFAP- C- medium high, P-medium high, E-high. COWRAP- medium high</p>

<b>Proposed Activities</b>	
7	<p>Treatments identified in CWPPs will be implemented in Colorado's northern Front Range, targeting high priority landscapes. This is primarily a hazardous fuels reduction and watershed restoration project(s) that will treat a minimum of 516 acres but will incorporate planning, information and education efforts. Prescriptions focus on managing and retaining healthy PP &amp; Douglas-fir (DF) stands at densities that are resistant to catastrophic fire. Where appropriate, forest restoration techniques will be used. This type of management significantly reduces PP and DF 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 sq. ft./acre and contribute to ecosystem sustainability. In LPP stands, treatments remove 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. Heavy fuels are removed from all projects and forest products will be utilized wherever possible. Fuelbreaks 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. CSFS provides technical assistance and inspects practices throughout the life of the project. Funding will be provided to landowners to treat areas that represent the highest wildfire risk from life-safety and property on a 50/50 cost-share basis. Relatively low cost/acre treatments (\$750) result from economies of scale achieved by treating larger acerages in single projects.</p>

<b>Landscape</b>	
8	<p>Treatments are identified in CWPPs, will target high-priority landscapes and a critical watershed. Recent incidents such as the Black Forest Fire with its high loss of structures (500), underscores the need for fuels treatments to develop fire adapted communities and to protect life, property and watersheds and valuable infrastructure. Projects are primarily in the lower montane zone in PP and PP/DF mixed stands. (Fire Regime III, Condition Class III and Fuel Models 2, 9, 10). Defensible space and fuelbreak thinning conducted in Gilpin County's WUI are in the upper montane/subalpine zones dominated by lodgepole pine (LPP, Fire Regime IV, Condition Class II, FM 8 &amp; 10). Major forest health issues include dwarf mistletoe, bark beetles, western gall rust and subalpine fir decline, aging and overly dense stands. The BRP encompasses 3200 acres, 2 reservoirs and 2.5 miles of stream along the North St. Vrain Creek. This project will complement the USFS St. Vrain Fuels Reduction Project on adjacent national forest and coincides with fuels mitigation treatments on the adjacent Boulder County Hall Ranch Open Space area. BCPOS Hall Ranch encompasses 3700 acres, and a heavily used County Open Space property, which includes recreational trails for hiking, biking and equestrian use. This property has been identified as high to very high ecological departure from historic structure and conditions due to fire exclusion. This current forest structure is characteristic of fire and disturbance exclusion, with a mean fire return interval of 5-23 years, prior to the last recorded fire in 1867. BCSO Fire education program will strategically place large and small informational kiosk to increase public awareness of fire danger, restrictions, and emergency evacuation in the Hall/BRP area (and other heavily used trailheads throughout the county).</p>

<b>Project Collaboration</b>	
9	<p>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. Collaboration is key to the FRFTP. This multi-agency collaborative includes various resource managers, the sheriff's office and county commissioners from Boulder and Gilpin Counties, CSFS, CSU Extension, City of Longmont and RMRS scientist, among others. A combined planning approach has developed and identified a land base in need of treatment and a cadre of willing landowners. New projects are included in this proposal that have had the advantage of the planning and community involvement fostered by the FRFTP and CWPP. The roles of the project partners are: communities/private landowners-funding and project implementation; CSFS- personnel, technical assistance, contracting assistance, project implementation and oversight; Boulder County-personnel, equipment, project implementation and community education; City of Longmont/Water Provider-personnel, equipment, project implementation.</p>

<b>Project Timeline</b>	
10	<p>There is an existing and tested project delivery framework and process in place between the CSFS, Boulder and Gilpin Counties, and the City of Longmont. This framework and process has been refined over several years. The inclusion of these projects into that existing framework allows for ongoing and rapid implementation of the projects. July 31, 2014 or before: Finalize project area selection, project preparation (tree marking, timber inventory, prescribed fire unit preparation). August 31, 2014 or before: Project implementation begins. Projects may continue through field season 2015 as needed. Prescribed fire activities will typically occur the year following implementation. Upon project completion, inspections, final reporting and reimbursements will be completed.</p>

<b>Project Sustainability</b>	
11	<p>Organized municipalities, open space programs and state and county lands have continued maintenance cost, either addressed through developed forest stewardship plans, fire management plans and CWPPs. These cost are built into annual budget cycles. CWPPs provide a prioritized list of fuels management recommendations. Most sites within the project areas are dominated by PP, DF or a combination of the two. In these habitats, dependent upon the site, fuels reduction treatments are usually effective with minimal maintenance (primarily removal of regeneration) for 15-20 years. Where possible, prescribed fire is used within the first 1-3 years after PP restoration, primarily through pile burning and where feasible, broadcast burning. LPP sites are normally pre-commercially thinned between 15-25 years after harvest. During final project inspection and approval by CSFS, landowners receive encouragement and additional educational information about maintaining their properties and are provided with project specific requirements. Several communities within the project areas are members of the FireWise Communities USA recognition program. This program requires annual inspections and maintenance checks as part of their renewal process.</p>

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

# State Fire Assistance Grant Application

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
State Submitting Project:	BO
State Priority Number:	2
Dollar Amount Requested:	\$300,000.00
Matching Share:	\$300,000.00

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

Applicant Information																	
1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Applicant:</b></td> <td>CSFS Boulder District</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Contact Person:</b></td> <td>Allen Owen</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Address:</b></td> <td>5625 Ute Highway</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>City/Zip Code:</b></td> <td>Longmont, CO 80503</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Phone (Work/Cell):</b></td> <td>303-823-5774</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Email:</b></td> <td>allen.owen@colostate.edu</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Fax:</b></td> <td>303-823-5768</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Federal Tax ID\DUNS #:</b></td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Applicant:</b>	CSFS Boulder District	<b>Contact Person:</b>	Allen Owen	<b>Address:</b>	5625 Ute Highway	<b>City/Zip Code:</b>	Longmont, CO 80503	<b>Phone (Work/Cell):</b>	303-823-5774	<b>Email:</b>	allen.owen@colostate.edu	<b>Fax:</b>	303-823-5768	<b>Federal Tax ID\DUNS #:</b>	N/A
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<b>Congressional District:</b>	05															
<b>Latitude:</b>	40.0818	<b>Longitude:</b> 105.3607														

Total Project Expense					
3	Budget Detail (Provide additional information in Block 4)	Grant Share (\$ Amount Requested)	Match		TOTAL
			Dollars	In-Kind	
	<b>Personnel / Labor:</b>	\$263,945.00	\$263,945.00	\$0.00	\$527,890.00
	<b>Fringe Benefits:</b>	\$8,355.00	\$8,355.00	\$0.00	\$16,710.00
	<b>Travel:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Equipment:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Supplies:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Contractual:</b>	\$16,000.00	\$0.00	\$16,000.00	\$32,000.00
	<b>Construction:</b>		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Other:</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>Indirect Costs:</b>	\$11,700.00	\$11,700.00	\$0.00	\$23,400.00
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	\$300,000.00	\$284,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$600,000.00

<b>Budget Narrative</b>	
4	<p>Hard grant share dollars are requested and will be used as follows:            All funds to be used for on-the-ground fuel reduction treatments within Boulder County Fire Protection Districts (FPDs) on city, nonprofit, and private lands. <b>PERSONNEL/LABOR (P/L):</b> \$36,645 for Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) project manager's salaries; \$147,800 for FPD mitigation crew members wages; &amp; \$79,500 for municipal mitigation crew members' wages. <b>FRINGE BENEFITS:</b> \$8355 for CSFS project manager's P/L fringe rate. <b>CONTRACTUAL:</b> \$16,000 for nonprofit Non Governmental Organization's (NGO) mitigation crew payments. <b>INDIRECT COSTS:</b> \$11,700 will be used to fund facilities and administrative costs for CSFS grant project implementation and management.</p>

<b>The Project</b>	
5	<p>All projects areas are within Boulder County, including lands within City of Boulder Mountain Parks and Open Space (COBMPOS) , private property within three adjacent Fire Protection Districts (FPD), and an adjacent environmental education (NGO) property under conservation easement. Most of the treatment areas will be implemented in high risk Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) communities within the Rocky Mountain eastern front range. Vegetation types are predominately montane ponderosa pine (PP) forest intermixed with grassland and mixed conifer/Douglas fir on northern aspects throughout. Understory vegetative plant communities consist of grasses, mountain mahogany, sumac and Utah serviceberry. Forests are mostly overstocked with significant ladder fuels and within fire-excluded landscapes. Some areas are experiencing significant dwarf mistletoe infestations exacerbating large fuels loading through increased tree mortality. Bark beetle populations, including mountain pine (MPB) and Ips beetle can be locally, quite high, also exacerbating fuel loads. Most of the lands are adjacent to publicly-owned (USFS, BLM) that are also in need of fuel and/or sanitation treatments. Recent wildfires within the project area include the 2011 Four Mile Canyon fire, in which 157 structures were lost, causing 216 million dollars in property damage, and underscores the demand for more fuel mitigation in order to protect life, property, watershed values, and critical infrastructure within this WUI.</p>

<b>Relation to Forest Action Plan/CWPP</b>	
6	<p>All proposed projects in this application have been vetted through the State Forest Action Plan (SFAP). All proposed projects in this application have developed Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP). All proposed projects in this application have been vetted through Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (COWRAP). All proposed 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).</p> <p>SFAP analysis-all project areas            Conserve (C) rating-high, medium high, medium low            Protect (P) rating-high, medium high            Enhance (E) Rating-high            COWRAP-WUI Risk-high            Wildfire Risk-high, medium high            Wildfire Threat-high, medium high, medium low</p>

<b>Proposed Activities</b>	
7	<p>All projects are hazardous fuels reduction treatments in the WUI and contribute to watershed protection and ecosystem resiliency. A minimum 207 acres will be treated. Prescriptions focus on managing and retaining healthy PP &amp; Douglas-fir (DF) stands at densities that are resistant to catastrophic fire. Where appropriate, forest restoration techniques will be used. This type of management significantly reduces PP and DF 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 sq. ft./acre and contribute to ecosystem sustainability. 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. Fuelbreaks 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. CSFS provides technical assistance and inspects practices throughout the life of the project. Funding will be provided to the City of Boulder, 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 (\$750) result from economies of scale achieved by treating larger acreages in single projects.</p>

<b>Landscape</b>	
8	<p>The landscape within the proposed project areas consist of complex land ownership patterns and include private, City, County, State, BLM (mining claims) and USFS-ARNF. Proposed treatments are identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), all in Boulder County in Colorado's northern Front Range. All projects are in the lower and mid-level montane zone (PP and PP/DF mixed stands (Fire Regime III, Condition Class III and Fuel Models 2, 9, 10)) and elevations ranging from 5200-8000 feet. Major forest health issues include dwarf mistletoe, bark beetle, age and overly dense, decadent stands with high basal areas and fuel loading. Cal-Wood Environmental Education center (501c3) is a 1000 acre stewardship property with a conservation easement-forest and fuel management projects are defined through their forest management plan and within the LHFPD and Boulder County CWPP. The FPD projects identified will treat private property through the creation of linked defensible space and fuelbreak thinning along access/emergency egress routes-most of which are in adjacent geographical areas and watersheds; Local fuels mitigation efforts have evolved from focusing on individual defensible spaces to the linked DS and fuels reduction within the Home Ignition Zone and education and outreach to homeowners as to how they can contribute to reducing the likelihood of home ignition through improvements in their respective HIZ. The COB project includes 75 acres adjacent to and Boulder Canyon, within the FMFPD/CWPP. Recent wildfire incidents such as the Black Forest Fire (similar landscape) with its high loss of structures (500), underscores the need for fuels treatments to develop fire adapted communities and to protect life, property and watersheds and valuable infrastructure.</p>

<b>Project Collaboration</b>	
9	<p>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. Collaboration is key to the FRFTP. Both groups have strong support for a landscape scale approach considering all ownerships and including both community protection and ecological restoration. A combined planning approach has developed and identified a land base in need of treatment and a cadre of willing landowners. 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.</p> <p>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; City of Boulder-hard and soft match, personnel, equipment, project implementation. Cal-Wood; hard and soft match, personnel, coordination.</p>

<b>Project Timeline</b>	
10	<p>There is an existing and tested project delivery framework and process in place between the CSFS and local partners and cooperators, This framework and process has been refined over several years. The inclusion of these projects into that existing framework allows for ongoing and rapid implementation of the projects. July 31, 2014 or before: Finalize specific project areas, project preparation (outreach to communities, tree marking, scheduling, contracting). August 31, 2014 or before: Project implementation begins in multiple project areas. Projects continue through field seasons 2015/16, as needed. Prescribed fire activities (pile burning) will typically occur the year following a specific treatment. Upon project completion, inspections, final reporting and reimbursements will be completed.</p>

<b>Project Sustainability</b>	
11	<p>Organized municipalities, open space programs and state and county lands have continued maintenance cost, either addressed through developed forest stewardship plans, fire management plans and CWPPs. These cost are built into annual budget cycles. CWPPs provide a prioritized list of fuels management recommendations to communities and are updated as needed. Most sites within the project areas are dominated by PP, DF or a combination of the two. In these habitats, dependent upon the site, fuels reduction treatments are usually effective with minimal maintenance for 15-20 years. Specific maintenance varies by project but may include follow up thinning (regeneration), broadcast and pile burning, insect/disease removal, mowing, noxious weed treatment and herbicide treatments. LPP sites are normally pre-commercially thinned between 15-25 years after harvest. During final project inspection and approval by CSFS, landowners receive encouragement and additional educational information about maintaining their properties and are provided with project specific requirements. Emphasis is place on surface fuel reduction and maintenance within the Home Ignition Zone. Several communities within the project areas are members of the FireWise Communities USA recognition program. This program requires annual inspections and maintenance checks as part of their renewal process.</p>

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

2014 Boulder District WUI/SFA Grant Program

Project Name	Bundle	Lat	Long	Grant \$ Requested	Hard Match \$ Provided	Soft Match \$ Provided	6th-level Watershed Name	Conserve Rating	Protect Rating	Enhance Rating
BCPOS Hall Ranch	1	40.2200	105.3325	\$95,000	\$0	\$129,000	Outlet North Saint Vrain Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High
District Fuels Reduction	1	40.2073	105.2168	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$0	Indian Mountain - Saint Vrain Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High
BCSO Fire Manangement Program	2	40.0746	105.2816	\$10,528	\$0	\$10,528	Boulder Reservoir	Medium High	High	Low
BMFPD Fuel Breaks	2	40.0504	105.3042	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	City of Boulder - Boulder Creek	High	High	High
City of Longmont Button Rock Dam	2	40.2128	105.3717	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0	Outlet North Saint Vrain Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High
Cal-Wood Fire Mitigation Projects	2	40.1140	105.3872	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	Little James Creek	Medium Low	Medium Low	High
City of Boulder OSMP-Chapman Drive	2	40.0020	105.3150	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0	Boulder Creek Canyon	Medium High	Medium High	High
Four Mile FPD Fuel Mitigation	2	40.0539	105.3781	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0	Fourmile Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High
LHFPD Olde Stage Community Fuels	2	40.0924	105.3013	\$14,400	\$14,400	\$0	Middle Left Hand Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High

**Sum Bundle 1 =** \$295,000  
**Sum Bundle 2 =** \$274,928

\$100,000      \$129,000  
 \$264,400      \$10,528

Boulder District CO-WRAP Analysis:

District	Project Name	District Priority	Lat	Long	Grant \$ Requested	Focused Proposal?	WUI Risk	Wildfire Risk	Wildfire Threat	Values Impacted
BO	BCPOS Hall Ranch	1	40.22	105.3325	\$95,000	1	20.3	23.7	34	1.3
BO	BCSO Fire Manangement Program	2	40.0746	105.2816	\$10,528.25	1	23.6	9.5	28.3	2.4
BO	District Fuels Reduction	3	40.2073	105.2168	\$100,000.00	0	17	13.5	21	1.6
BO	BMFPD Fuel Breaks	4	40.0504	105.3042	\$50,000.00	1	62	9.3	21.9	5.5
BO	City of Longmont Button Rock Dam	5	40.2128	105.3717	\$35,000.00	1	0	54.7	73.4	0
BO	Cal-Wood Fire Mitigation Projects	6	40.114	105.3872	\$15,000.00	1	17.1	39.5	55.6	2.2
BO	City of Boulder OSMP-Chapman Drive	7	40.002	105.315	\$75,000.00	1	58.2	3.3	4.9	5.3
BO	Four Mile FPD Fuel Mitigation	8	40.0539	105.3781	\$75,000.00	1	46	30.1	43.9	2.7
BO	LHFPD Olde Stage Community Fuels	9	40.0924	105.3013	\$14,400.00	1	28	30	37.5	0.4
BO	Eldorado Springs & Flagstaff D-Space	10	39.9867	105.3351	\$100,000.00	1	45.3	24.4	41.8	3

*Yellow - M High*  
*Green - medium Low*  
*Red - High*  
*Blue - Low*

SFAP Themes

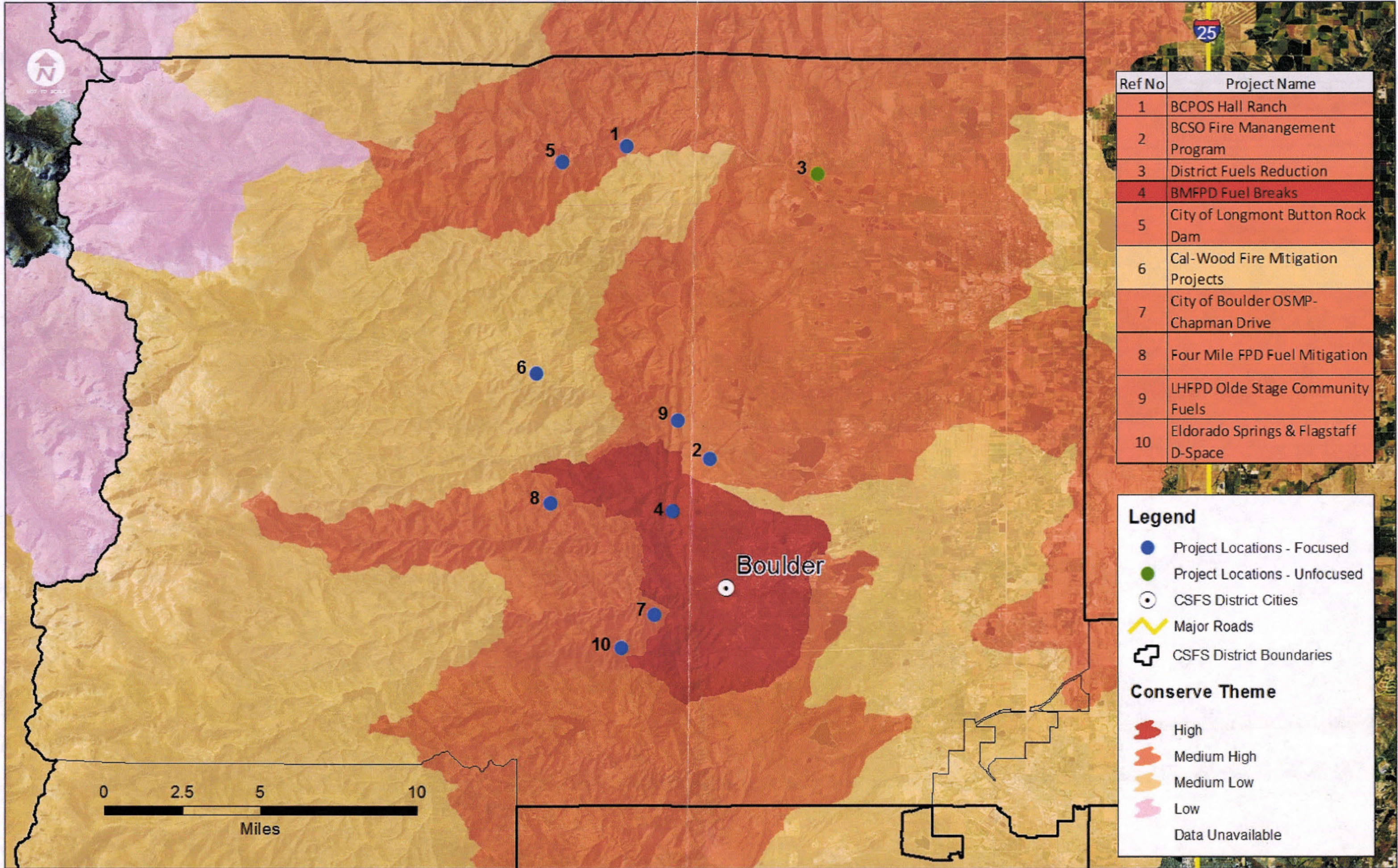
Conserve Protect Enhance

	Project Name	Bundle	Lat	Long	Grant \$ Requested	Hard Match \$ Provided	Soft Match \$ Provided	6th-level Watershed Name			
B01	BCPOS Hall Ranch	1	40.2200	105.3325	\$95,000	\$0	\$129,000	Outlet North Saint Vrain Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High
B02	BCSO Fire Manangement Program	2	40.0746	105.2816	\$10,528	\$0	\$10,528	Boulder Reservoir	Medium High	High	Low
B01	District Fuels Reduction	3	40.2073	105.2168	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	Indian Mountain - Saint Vrain Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High
B02	BMFPD Fuel Breaks	4	40.0504	105.3042	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	City of Boulder - Boulder Creek	High	High	High
"	City of Longmont Button Rock Dam	5	40.2128	105.3717	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0	Outlet North Saint Vrain Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High
"	Cal-Wood Fire Mitigation Projects	6	40.1140	105.3872	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	Little James Creek	Medium Low	Medium Low	High
"	City of Boulder OSMP-Chapman Drive	7	40.0020	105.3150	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0	Boulder Creek Canyon	Medium High	Medium High	High
"	Four Mile FPD Fuel Mitigation	8	40.0539	105.3781	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0	Fourmile Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High
"	LHFPD Olde Stage Community Fuels	9	40.0924	105.3013	\$14,400	\$14,400	\$0	Middle Left Hand Creek	Medium High	Medium High	High
Delete	<del>Eldorado Springs &amp; Flagstaff D Space</del>	<del>10</del>	<del>39.9867</del>	<del>105.3351</del>	<del>\$100,000</del>	<del>\$100,000</del>	<del>\$0</del>	<del>Boulder Creek Canyon</del>	<del>Medium High</del>	<del>Medium High</del>	<del>High</del>

Allen

131,645  
 8355  
 11,700  
 -----  
 151,700

# 2014 State Fire Assistance Grant - Boulder District Projects - Conserve Theme



Ref No	Project Name
1	BCPOS Hall Ranch
2	BCSO Fire Management Program
3	District Fuels Reduction
4	BMFPD Fuel Breaks
5	City of Longmont Button Rock Dam
6	Cal-Wood Fire Mitigation Projects
7	City of Boulder OSMP- Chapman Drive
8	Four Mile FPD Fuel Mitigation
9	LHFPD Olde Stage Community Fuels
10	Eldorado Springs & Flagstaff D-Space

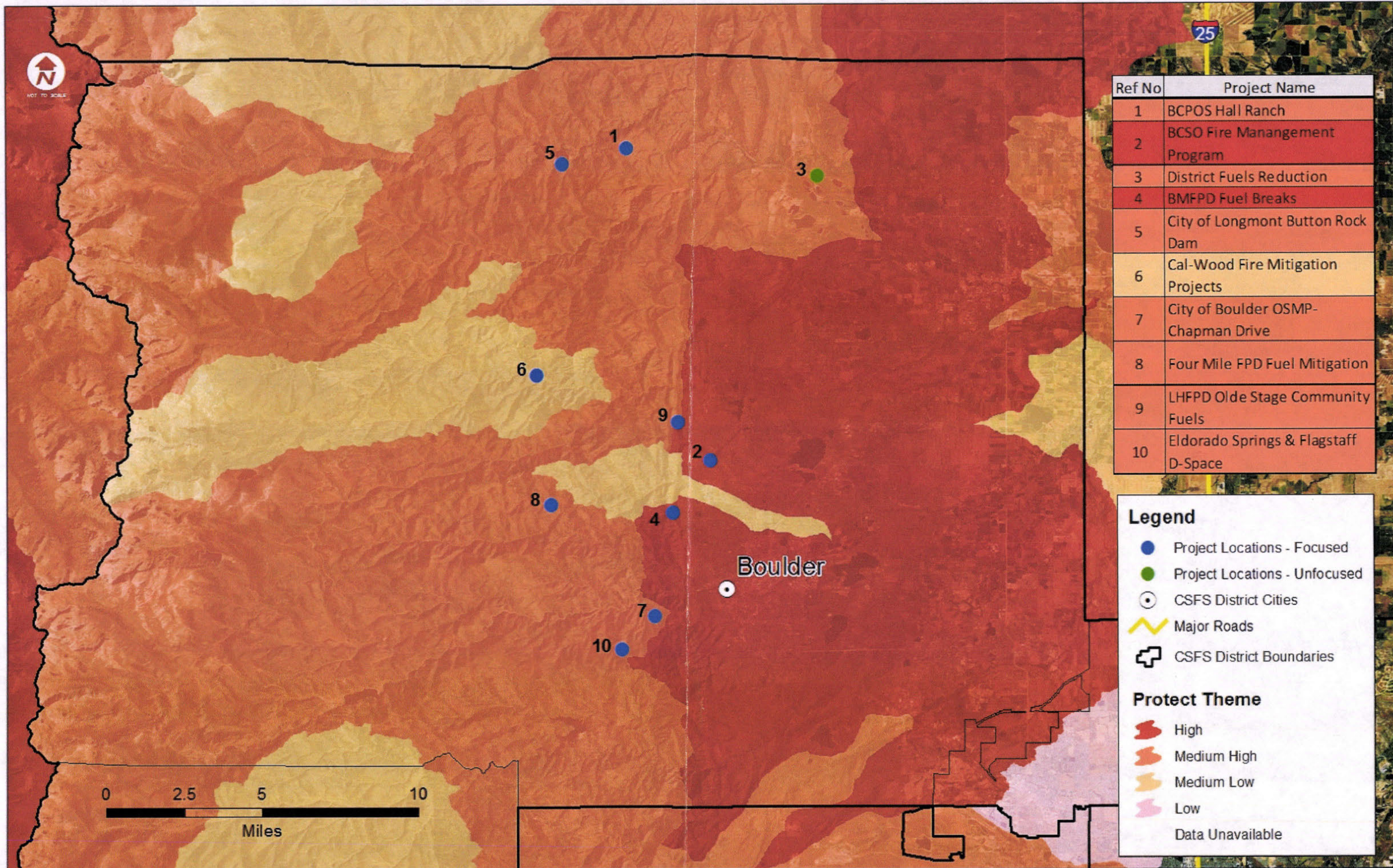
**Legend**

- Project Locations - Focused
- Project Locations - Unfocused
- CSFS District Cities
- ~ Major Roads
- CSFS District Boundaries

**Conserve Theme**

- High
- Medium High
- Medium Low
- Low
- Data Unavailable

# 2014 State Fire Assistance Grant - Boulder District Projects - Protect Theme



Ref No	Project Name
1	BCPOS Hall Ranch
2	BCSO Fire Management Program
3	District Fuels Reduction
4	BMFPD Fuel Breaks
5	City of Longmont Button Rock Dam
6	Cal-Wood Fire Mitigation Projects
7	City of Boulder OSMP- Chapman Drive
8	Four Mile FPD Fuel Mitigation
9	LHFPPD Olde Stage Community Fuels
10	Eldorado Springs & Flagstaff D-Space

**Legend**

- Project Locations - Focused
- Project Locations - Unfocused
- CSFS District Cities
- ▬ Major Roads
- ⊕ CSFS District Boundaries

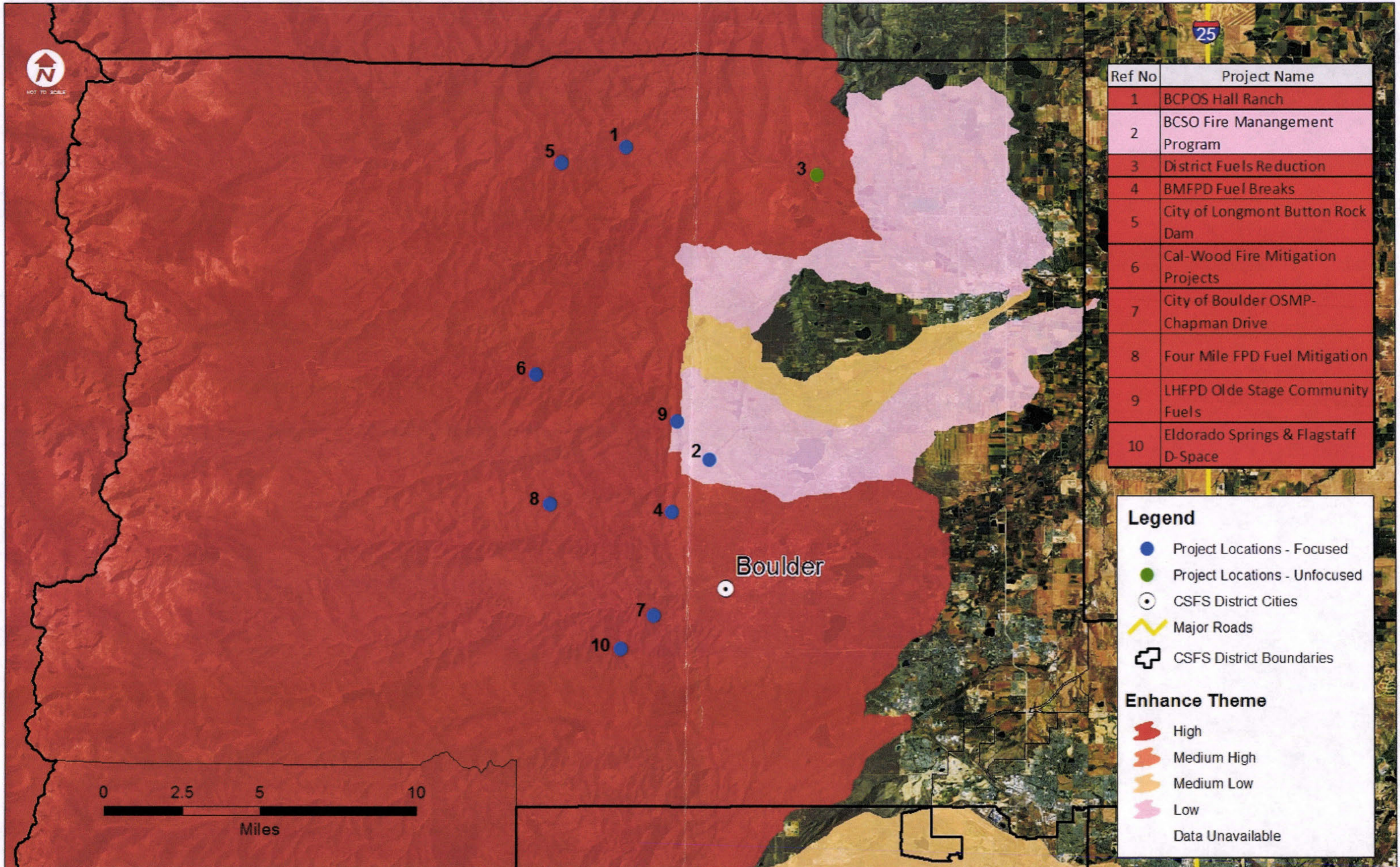
**Protect Theme**

- High
- Medium High
- Medium Low
- Low
- Data Unavailable

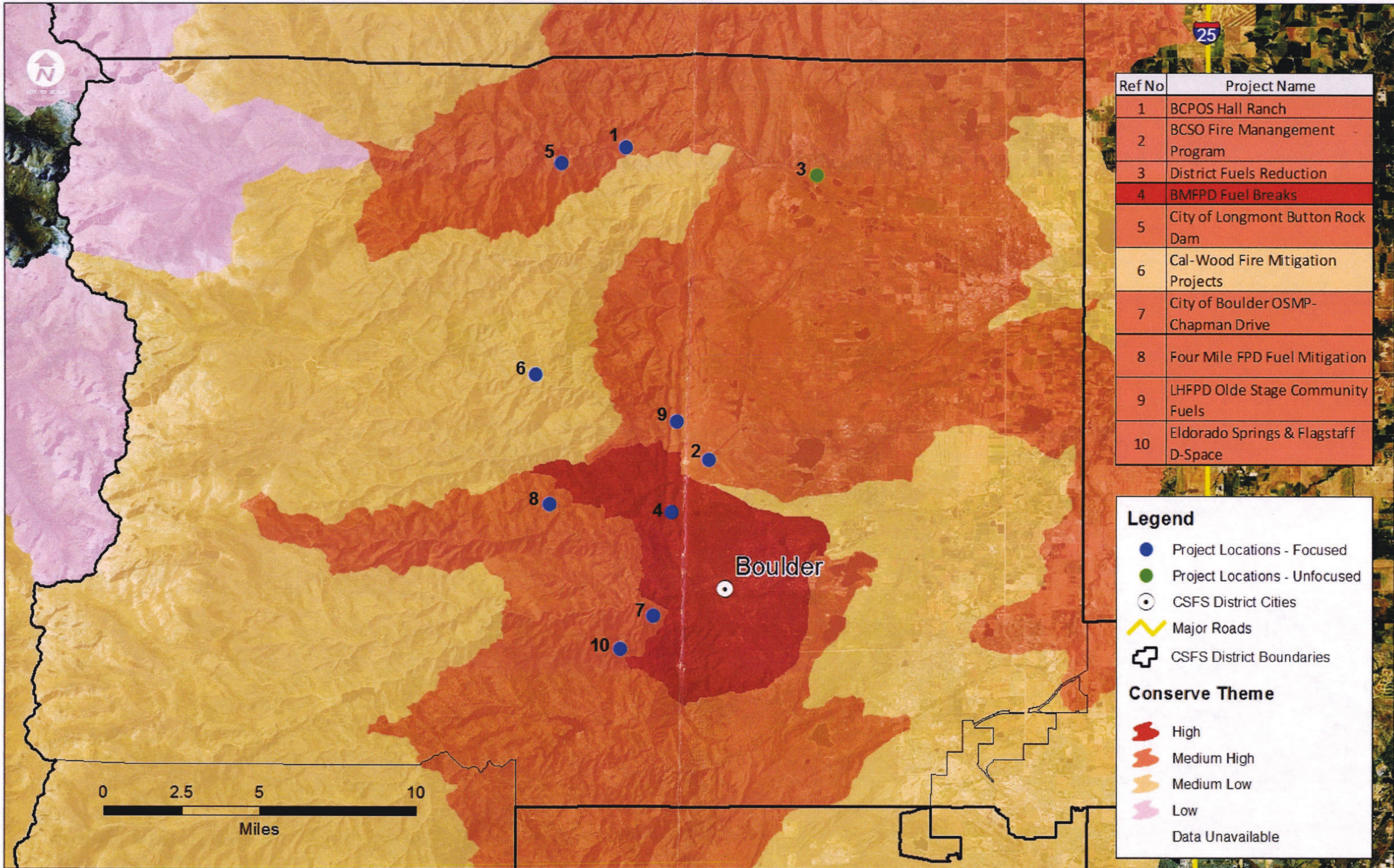


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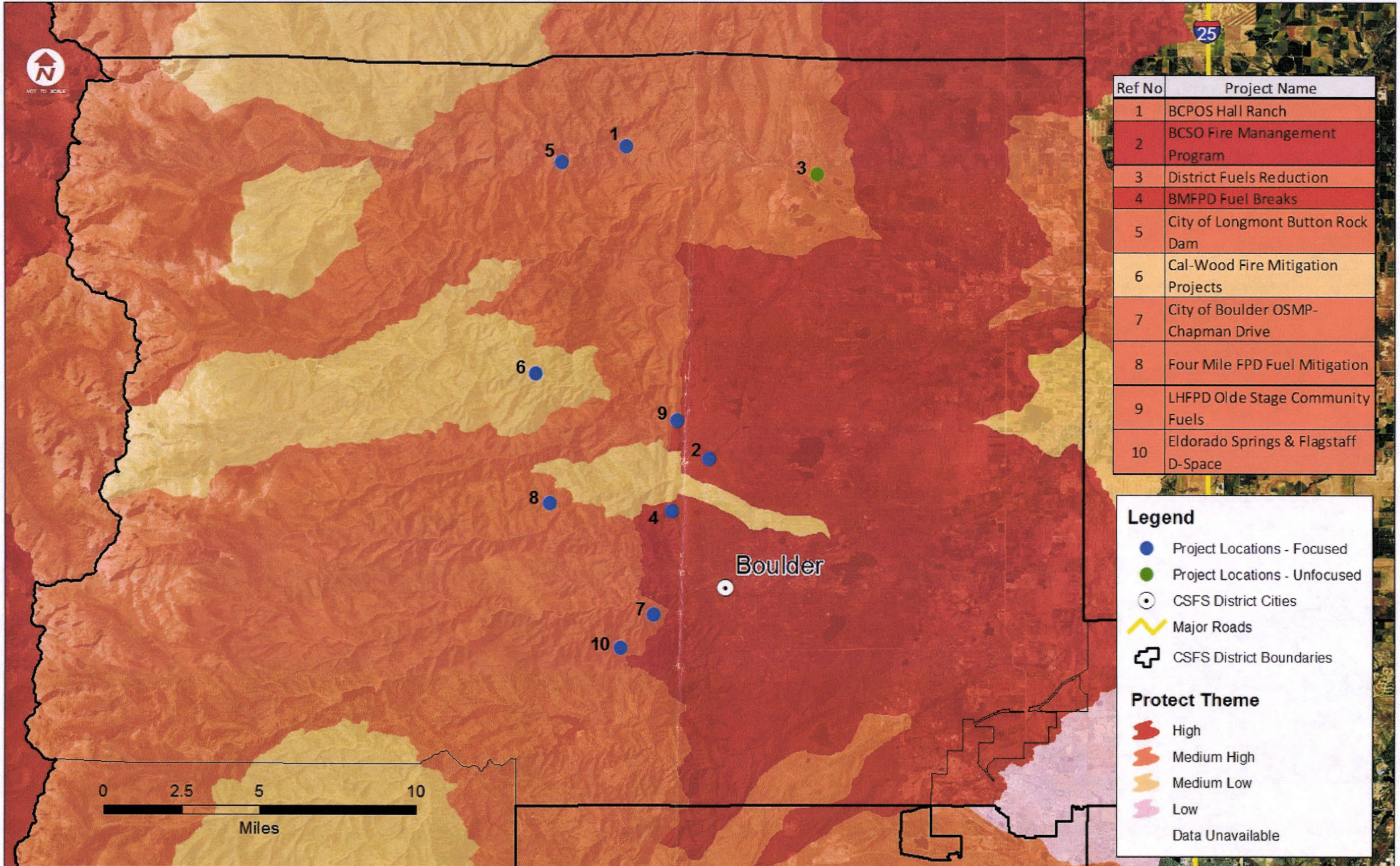
# 2014 State Fire Assistance Grant - Boulder District Projects - Enhance Theme



# 2014 State Fire Assistance Grant - Boulder District Projects - Conserve Theme



# 2014 State Fire Assistance Grant - Boulder District Projects - Protect Theme



Ref No	Project Name
1	BCPOS Hall Ranch
2	BCSO Fire Management Program
3	District Fuels Reduction
4	BMFPD Fuel Breaks
5	City of Longmont Button Rock Dam
6	Cal-Wood Fire Mitigation Projects
7	City of Boulder OSMP- Chapman Drive
8	Four Mile FPD Fuel Mitigation
9	LHFPD Olde Stage Community Fuels
10	Eldorado Springs & Flagstaff D-Space

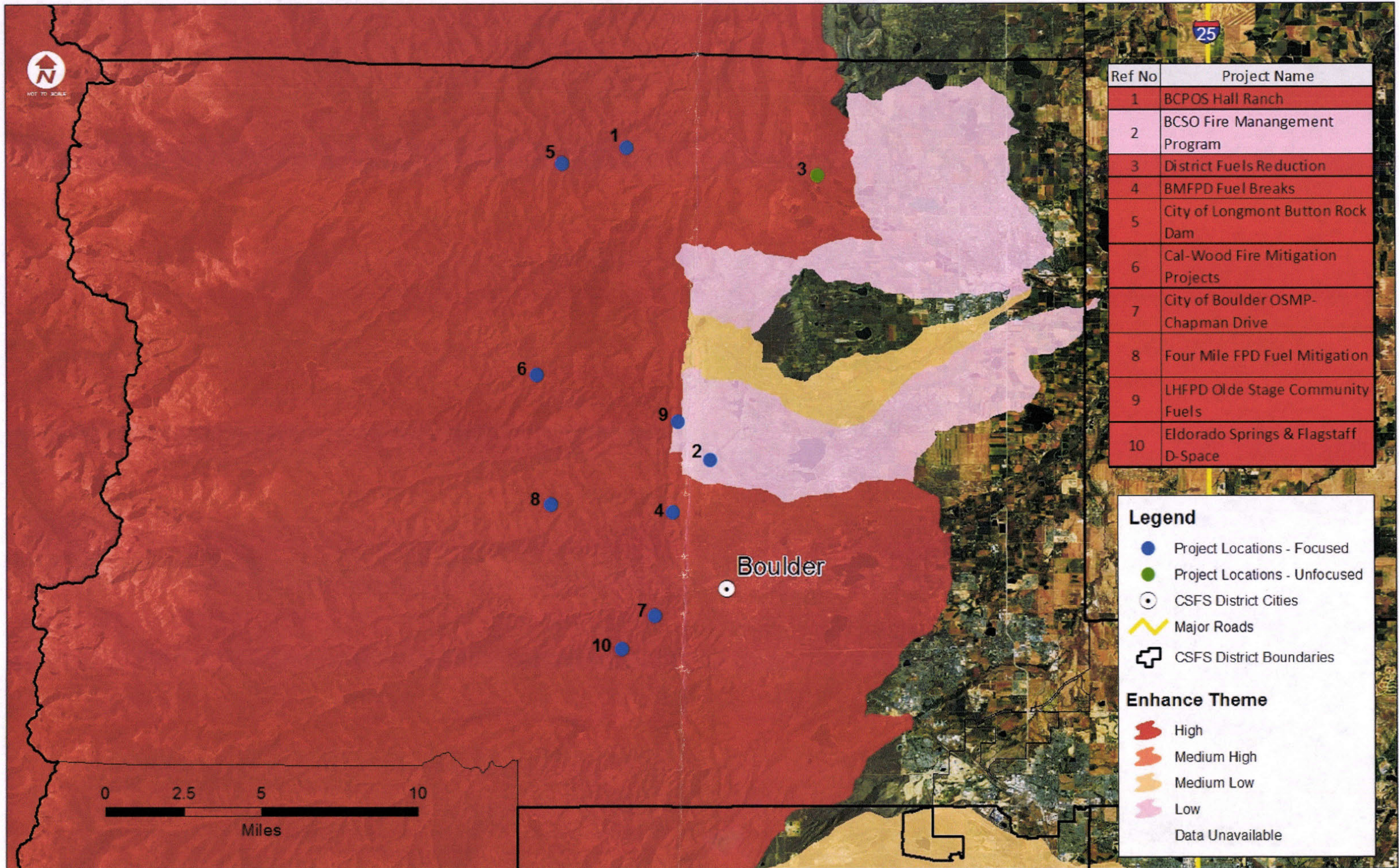
**Legend**

- Project Locations - Focused
- Project Locations - Unfocused
- CSFS District Cities
- ~ Major Roads
- + CSFS District Boundaries

**Protect Theme**

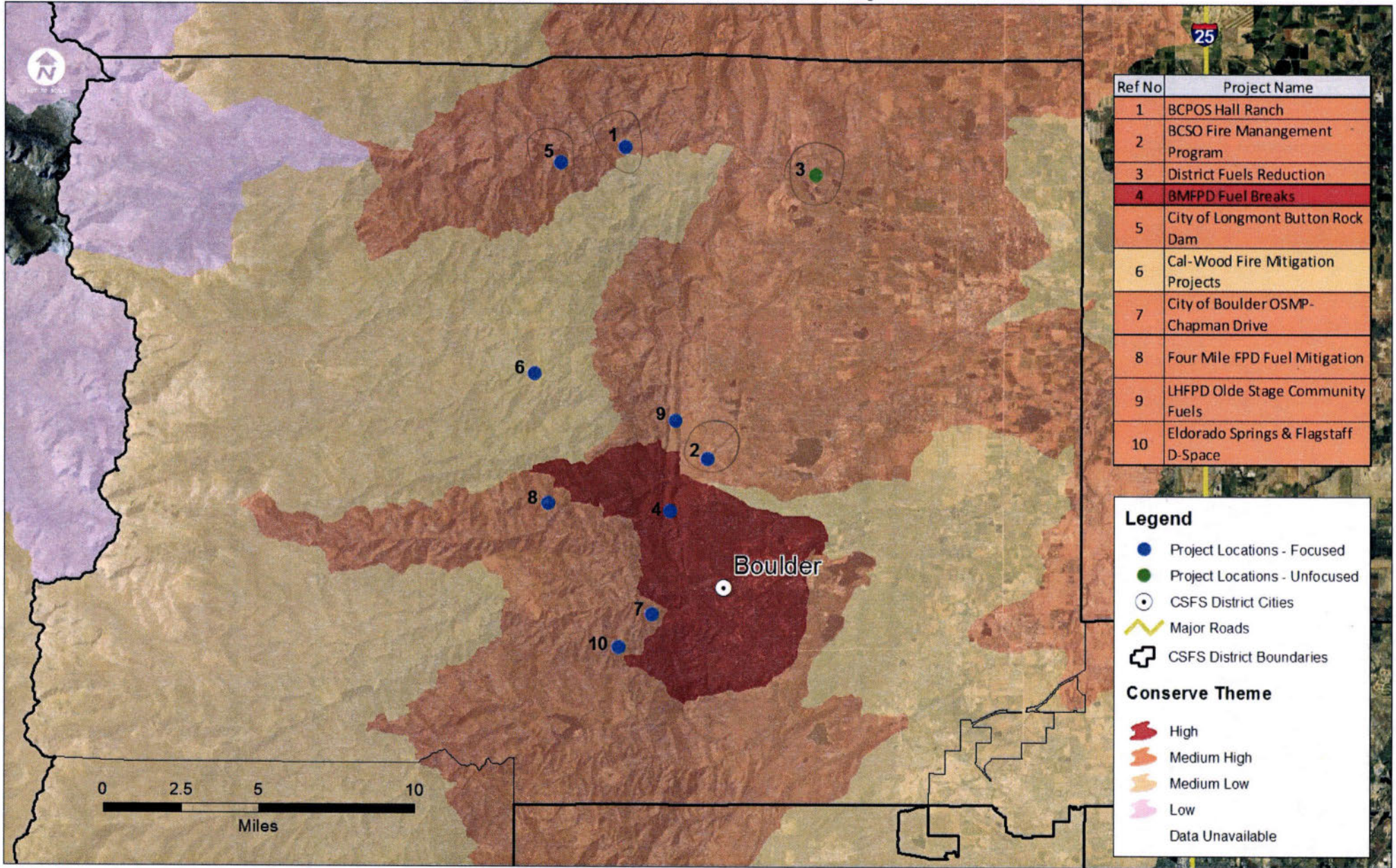
- High
- Medium High
- Medium Low
- Low
- Data Unavailable

# 2014 State Fire Assistance Grant - Boulder District Projects - Enhance Theme

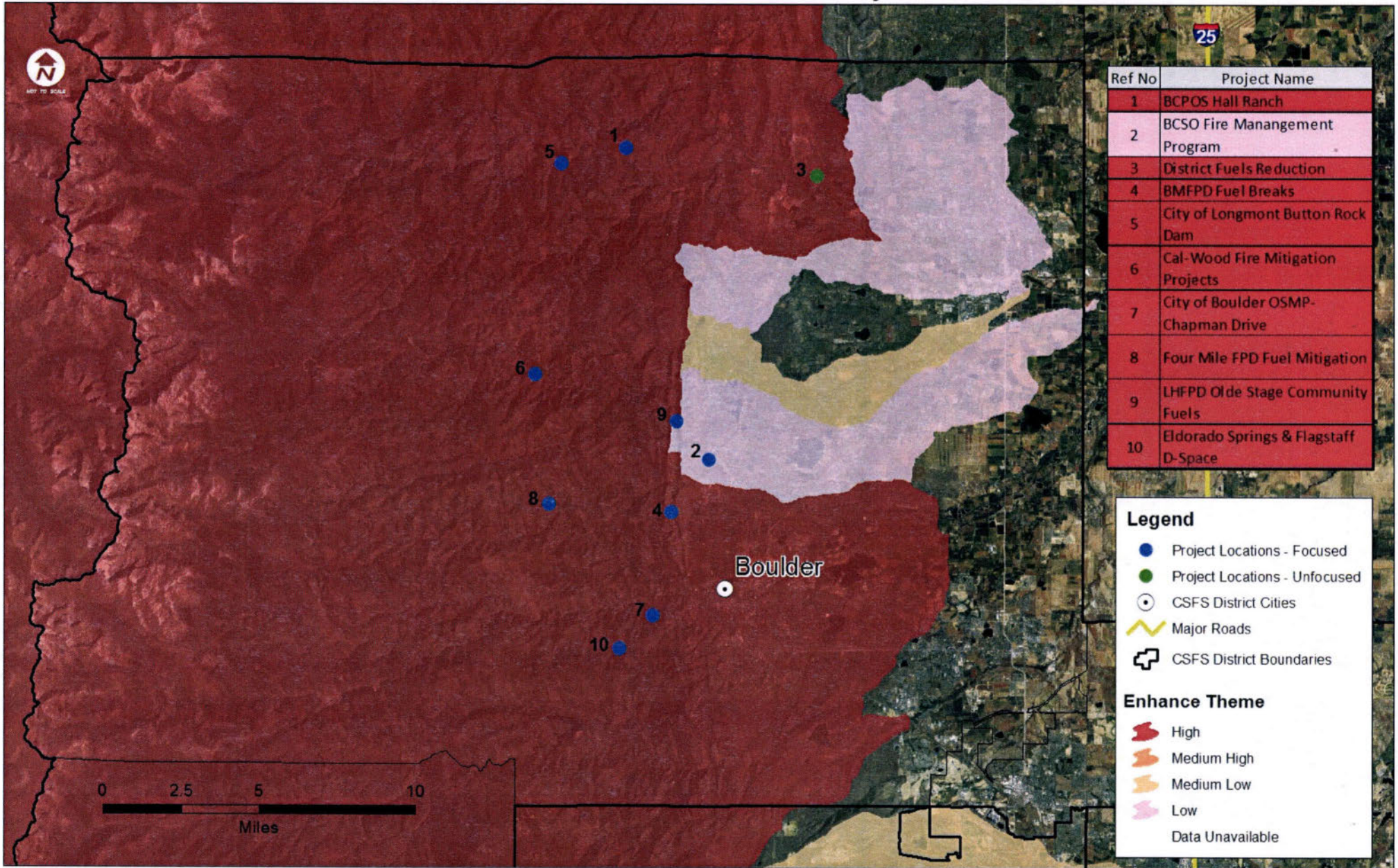


$40^{\circ}12'43.24''\text{N} \cong 40.2120^{\circ}$   
 $105^{\circ}17'20.88''\text{W} \cong 105.2894^{\circ}$

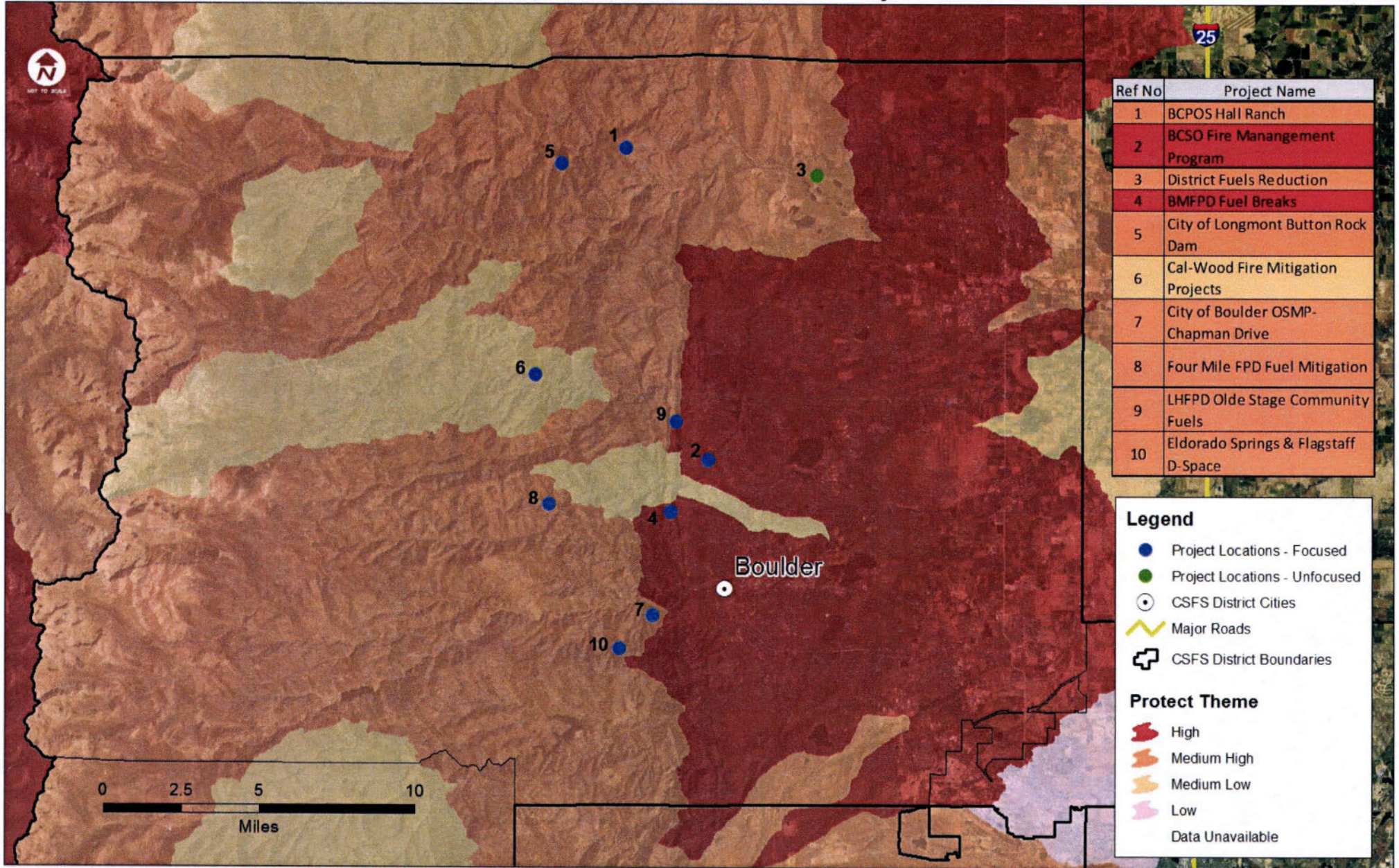
### 2014 State Fire Assistance Grant - Boulder District Projects - Conserve Theme



## 2014 State Fire Assistance Grant - Boulder District Projects - Enhance Theme



## 2014 State Fire Assistance Grant - Boulder District Projects - Protect Theme



**Example of a Pass Through Grant Personnel/Labor, Fringe, Indirect, & Contractual Calculations:**

RM Edwards; CSFS Assistant Staff Forester  
Forest Management Division  
9 Aug 2013

1. Assume \$300,000 for a total grant bundle amount.
2. In a pass through grant, use 15% for CSFS Staffing (i.e. consists of two components: Personnel/Labor and Fringe Benefits).
3. Calculate Staffing:  
 $\$300,000 (0.15) = \$45,000$
4. Calculate the current Personnel/Labor component (check with SO Accounting for current Fringe Benefit rate). Current rate is 22.8%: 1.236  
 $\$45,000 / 1.228 = \underline{\$36,645}$
6. Break Staffing into Personnel/Labor and Fringe Benefits components:  
Use the formula: Fringe Benefits = Staffing – Personnel/Labor in order to back-calculate:  
 $\$45,000 - \$36,645 = \underline{\$8,355}$
7. These component figures (underlined & bolded) are entered into the “Personnel/Labor” and “Fringe Benefits” boxes (both in the “Grant Share” and “Dollars” (i.e. hard match) columns) on the grant application form. *Note:* This may be in addition to cooperator grant share requested and/or any hard dollar and/or in-kind match.
8. Calculate Indirect (CSU = 26%) on the staffing:  
 $\$45,000 (0.26) = \underline{\$11,700}$
9. Enter this figure into the “Indirect Costs” box (as above in both “Grant Share” and “Dollars” columns) on the grant application form.
10. Calculate the amount of bundle remaining for Contractual:  
Use the formula: Contractual = Total Grant bundle amount – (Staffing + Indirect Costs)  
 $\$300,000 - (\$45,000 + \$11,700) = \underline{\$243,300}$
11. Enter this figure into the “Contractual” box in the “Grant Share” box. This figure would have to be matched 50/50 on most federal grants either through hard or in-kind dollars (depends on applicant and/or cooperators).

# COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE

## CO-WRAP: Q&A



MARCH 13, 2013

- **What is CO-WRAP, and what is its primary use?**

CO-WRAP is an acronym for the Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal. The Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) created CO-WRAP as an online mapping tool that will help decision makers, community leaders, professional planners and interested citizens determine wildfire risk and where forest management actions can achieve the greatest impact to reduce that risk.

- **Why was CO-WRAP created?**

The CO-WRAP tool was created to inform the public, community leaders, decision makers and professional planners about wildfire risks so that they can take actions to reduce these risks.

- **Who is CO-WRAP intended for?**

CO-WRAP is intended for two audiences: the general public and decision makers/professional planners, who may include land managers, county planners, community leaders, forestry contractors, fire mitigation professionals and county commissioners. The public viewer provides a simple-to-use tool that allows users to explore wildfire risk and generate maps for specific locations, while the professional viewer provides access to data, tools and detailed risk summary reports for use in wildfire protection and forest stewardship plans.

- **Where does the information in CO-WRAP come from? Does it use recent information?**

CO-WRAP uses the best-available data. It utilizes historic and current datasets, applies scientific methods and modeling, and makes the data available in a format useful to decision makers and private citizens.

- **Is the information provided by CO-WRAP, including wildfire risk, applicable to my own individual homesite?**

The data presented in CO-WRAP are of a broad spatial nature, with a level of detail based on 30-by-30-meter pixels. To put that in context, the smallest area that can be assigned a value using CO-WRAP is an area approximately the size of a quarter-acre lot. Due to this level of detail, CO-WRAP should be used only as the first step toward assessing the wildfire risk for a single property, and an expert should be contacted to assess the property itself. You can locate a forester at your local CSFS district office at [www.csfs.colostate.edu](http://www.csfs.colostate.edu).

- **Does CO-WRAP determine exactly where wildfire mitigation/forest management work needs to be completed to protect communities from wildfire?**

CO-WRAP provides a starting point for exploring wildfire risks, but site planning based on CO-WRAP reports should involve interaction with local fire departments, forestry professionals and fuels mitigation specialists who may conduct field surveys and obtain more detailed data to support preparedness planning activities.

- **How often are the data in CO-WRAP updated?**

CO-WRAP uses the best available datasets for each of its map layers. No data are updated automatically or more frequently than once per year. CO-WRAP is not an appropriate tool for determining real-time wildfire or ignition risks for a specific date or season.

- **Is there anything CO-WRAP should not be used for?**

The data presented in CO-WRAP are of a broad spatial nature, with a level of detail based on 30-by-30-meter pixels. Thus CO-WRAP is not intended for homesite-level assessments without the additional input of an expert. Also, CO-WRAP should not be used for "real-time" wildfire risk assessments based on the specific day or time of year a user is logging in.

- **Does CO-WRAP work all over Colorado, or only in some parts of the state?**

CO-WRAP is applicable throughout the entire state, in all vegetation types.

- **Do I need an account/password to use CO-WRAP?**

No password or special access code is required to use the public viewer on CO-WRAP. To use the professional viewer, however, permission must be granted by the CSFS CO-WRAP administrator, per the instructions on the website.

- **What's the best first step in learning how to use CO-WRAP?**

The CSFS strongly recommends all new users take a short tutorial when first accessing the web portal. This can be done by clicking "Getting Started" on the top of the left navigation bar, and then clicking "Take a Tour."

- **When I use the "What's Your Risk?" tool to click on the map, what does this mean?**

This feature examines potential wildfire intensity for a selected point on the map. When determining this risk for a specific location, CO-WRAP takes into account not only conditions at the exact location being selected, but to some degree also includes the surrounding area up to a half-mile away from the chosen point. Thus a home in an urban subdivision may rank as high risk if bordering dense wildland forests, while a home in close proximity to heavy brush may display only a moderate risk if the larger surrounding area is mostly low-risk agricultural or urbanized land.

- **I'm accessing CO-WRAP using Internet Explorer and keep encountering problems. What do you recommend?**

CO-WRAP works best when accessed using the web browsers Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox. Try accessing the site through these browsers instead.

- **CO-WRAP indicates that my mountain community has a low wildfire risk. Does that mean I don't need to worry?**

Every community in Colorado within or adjacent to any area with wildland fuels (i.e., forests, grasslands, shrublands) has some level of risk from wildfire. Although a community may have a low risk rating compared to higher-risk areas in the state, it does not mean wildfire risk should be ignored. You can contact a professional forester to better understand your local wildfire risk, and learn more about what you can do to reduce that risk.

- **When I click on the different map themes, how do I know what the colors mean?**

Below "Explore Map Themes" on the left navigation bar, click the option to "Show Legend." A legend for the current map layer you are viewing will appear in the upper right corner of the screen.

- **Are there explanations for the different map themes in the public viewer? How do I know what "Values at Risk" and "Fire Intensity Scale" mean?**

Under "Explore Map Themes" in the left navigation bar, a brief description of the active map layer appears in a brown box under "Active Layer Description."

- **How do I access CO-WRAP? And who can I talk to for more information about the wildfire risk on my own property?**

To access the CO-WRAP website, go to [www.ColoradoWildfireRisk.com](http://www.ColoradoWildfireRisk.com). More information about protecting homes and communities from wildfire is available at Colorado State Forest Service district offices or the CSFS website: <http://csfs.colostate.edu>.

- **Where can I learn more about how to best use CO-WRAP?**

Technical questions and professional viewer requests should be directed to [CSFS\\_CO-WRAP@mail.colostate.edu](mailto:CSFS_CO-WRAP@mail.colostate.edu).

## Owen Jr,Allen

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**To:** Edwards,Rich  
**Cc:** Farmer, Dave (dfarmer@lamar.colostate.edu); Woods,Scott; 'Pfohl,Benjamin'  
**Subject:** RE: My Reply with Concerns

Rich-  
Alphabetical Prioritization  
Funding Estimated based on an rough average of previous application requests or actual amount provided in Concept paper.

1. Boulder County POS-\$95,000
2. Boulder County SO-\$10,500
3. Boulder District-\$100,000
4. Boulder Mnt FPD-\$50,000
5. Buttonrock-\$35,000
6. Cal-Wood-\$15,000
- 7.City of Boulder-\$75,000
- 8 .Four Mile FPD-\$75,000
9. Lefthand FPD-\$28,800
10. Rocky Mnt FPD-\$100,000

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5625 Ute Hwy  
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allen.owen@colostate.edu

"My mind is a raging torrent, flooded with rivulets of thought cascading into a waterfall of creative alternatives." -Hedley Lamarr

---

**From:** Edwards,Rich  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 23, 2013 7:53 AM  
**To:** Owen Jr,Allen  
**Cc:** Farmer, Dave (dfarmer@lamar.colostate.edu); Woods,Scott  
**Subject:** RE: My Reply with Concerns

Allen,

Just send me whatever you think you can get me, I will work with that. Apologize for the incompleteness of my initial for information and request for information in our concept papers. This is a new process and will thus require some tweaking.

As I am assigned more programs to manage (now doing at least two people's jobs), the only thing I can guarantee is that the general quality of my management will decrease. If you have a complaint, in general, perhaps we need to take this to an even higher level because I have just about reached my breaking point in what I can feasibly handle as one person (yes believe it or not, I am a person!).

Thank you for your input

Rich

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**From:** Owen Jr,Allen  
**Sent:** Monday, July 22, 2013 3:04 PM  
**To:** Edwards,Rich  
**Cc:** Woods,Scott; Farmer,David  
**Subject:** My Reply with Concerns

Morning Afternoon Rich,

I've been grumbling (to myself) about your request since I received it as I was heading to WY for some quality time with Brown trout...

"This new methodology is designed to cut down on both District and State Office work load....rather than generating....sorting, bundling and prioritizing..."

I now know that this new "methodology", under its current form, will not work.

Question #1 & 3

The 10 Concept Papers I submitted are all just short of a "full proposal", i.e., grant application.

"Many private foundations have always required a concept paper be submitted for review prior to the submission of a full proposal. In recent years federal and state agencies have begun to encourage the use of concept papers as a way for applicants to obtain informal feedback on their ideas and projects prior to preparing a proposal. Some of these agencies now require a concept paper be submitted as part of the formal submission process.

The purpose of a concept paper, from the funding agency's point of view, is to help applicants develop more competitive proposals and to save time by eliminating proposals that are not likely to be funded. The applicant's purpose in developing a concept paper is to capture the interest of the funding agency and demonstrate that the idea they are proposing is worthy of further consideration." (Definition from Google)

Forest Management Division should have just sent out the grant applications with guidance, as in the past. It would have captured funding/match request and RANKING applications.

In order for me to answer Question #3, I will have to call each of the 7 (of 10) cooperators and ask this question. Makes me look I wasn't sure what I was asking for to begin with.

"Once we receive all of the concept papers, FMD staff will review the papers and RANK each one. If chosen, FMD staff will notify the districts for assistance in filling out a full detailed grant application." It would be at that time we could fill in the blanks.

#2 Lat Longs:

BCPOS Fire Management Program

40° 4.4776N

105° 16.895W

BMFPD Fuel Breaks:

40° 3.021N

105° 18.249 W

CSFS BO District Fuels Reduction:

40° 12.440N

105° 13.005W

If I am jeopardizing my districts' cooperators chances of having the potential for funding by this response, let me know and I will review and rank each one, but they ALL merit consideration and each one ranks very highly in my opinion- there are no number 10's. Not knowing the cost/acre and how they intend to match would make it difficult, if not impossible, to provide a salient "ranking". They all met the "Competitive Grant Concept Papers Format Guidelines", which I provided them as guidelines(short of a few lat/longs).

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[allen.owen@colostate.edu](mailto:allen.owen@colostate.edu)

"My mind is a raging torrent, flooded with rivulets of thought cascading into a waterfall of creative alternatives." -Hedley Lamarr

---

**From:** Edwards,Rich  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 18, 2013 4:17 PM  
**To:** Owen Jr,Allen  
**Subject:** RE: BO SFA Concept Papers.zip

Allen,

Several questions at your earliest convenience:

- 1). Could you please rank these 10 projects based on your district priorities?
- 2). I will need 3 approximate Lat & Long's for "BCPOS' Fire Management Program", "BMFPD Fuel Breaks", & "CSFS Boulder District Fuels Reduction". If it a general area, a central point estimate is fine.
- 3). I will need 7 approximate project-specific amounts for grant \$ requested & hard and/or soft match \$ provided for "BMFPD Fuel Breaks", "Cal-Wood Fire Mitigation Projects", "City of Boulder OSMP- Chapman Drive", "CSFS Boulder Fuel Reduction", "Four Mile FPD Fuel Mitigation", "City of Longmont Button Rock Dam", & "Eldorado Springs & Flagstaff D-Space"

Call or reply with any concerns and/or questions.

Thanks.

Richard M. Edwards, CF  
Assistant Staff Forester  
Forest Management Division  
Colorado State Forest Service  
5060 CSU Campus Delivery  
Fort Collins, CO 80523  
(970) 491-8036: Office  
(970) 491-7736: FAX  
(970) 213-8619: Mobile  
[Rich.Edwards@colostate.edu](mailto:Rich.Edwards@colostate.edu) : email

Under CO Open Records Act, all messages sent to or by me from this account may be subject to public disclosure

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**From:** Owen Jr,Allen  
**Sent:** Monday, July 15, 2013 2:41 PM

**To:** Edwards,Rich  
**Cc:** Woods,Scott; Farmer,David; Pfohl,Benjamin  
**Subject:** BO SFA Concept Papers.zip

Rich,  
Attached is a zipped folder containing 10, SFA WUI concept papers from the Boulder District for the 2014 grant cycle. A few applicants included a map/co-wrap so they are in the folder as well and are the only pdf's included. I renamed all the files so that they were a little easier to work with.

Please let me know if you are successful (or not) in unzipping the file.

Thanks

Allen O.



Colorado State University  
5060 Campus Delivery  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5060  
(970) 491-6303  
FAX: (970) 491-7736

### MEMORANDUM

Date: 14 June 2013  
To: District Foresters; Area Foresters  
From: Rich Edwards; Assistant Staff Forester  
Subject: 2014 WUI SFA Competitive Grant Process

We are currently preparing for the 2014 Western Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) State Fire Assistance (SFA) round of competitive grants. Rich Homann, Scott Woods, and I have listened to you and your district staff's comments regarding the past WUI SFA application process and we are preparing for this year's grants with a new approach. This new 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 with your cooperators.

Rather than generating 60-100 individual applications; sorting, bundling, and prioritizing; we would like to ask initially for concise, specific, and well defined concept papers from district's interested in applying for funds (both pass through and non-pass through funding). I have attached some format guidelines for the concept papers along with this memo that will help you put together these documents. 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.

***We will need to have these concept papers back to the state office by close of business on Monday 15 July 2013.*** 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 full detailed SFA 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.

rme

cc: File  
Joe Duda  
Katherine Schaubert  
Rich Homann  
Scott Woods

**2014 Colorado State Forest Service District  
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) State Fire Assistance (SFA)  
Competitive Grant Concept Papers Format Guidelines  
(Who, What, Where, When, & Why)**

14 June 2013

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?

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?).

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?

rme

## Wildland Urban Interface State Fire Assistance Grant Project Concept Form

### General Project Information:

Project Name: Cal-Wood Fire Mitigation Projects

County: Boulder

Lat/Long: 40.114/-105.3872

### Budget Items:

Grant money will be used to pay for a contractor to cut and treat the slash in two project sites. The total acreage for both project sites will be 15 acres. We will match the money through in kind donations through our volunteer program. Cal-Wood will also mark trees to be cut and work with the contractor throughout the entire process.

### The Project Description:

Both project sites will be managed and thinned out to meet shaded fuel break guidelines. Project 1 is located at the main gate and is the last section to be tied into a bigger shaded fuel break. Project 2 is located on an old two track road that has access to Balarat Education Center once it has been thinned. We are hoping that by creating these two shaded fuel breaks that we a: have a safe exit route in case of a wildfire and b: have a place for fire fighters to help attack a fire on our property.

### 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 two projects fit into the project scope goals.

### 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 will be spent on building and burning slash piles (in areas we cannot chip) as well as hauling out firewood. Cal-Wood will be marking trees and boundaries of the two project sites. Project 1 will consist of thinning 8 acres that is square shaped in size. Project 2 will consist of thinning a 80 foot wide shaded fuel break around several two track roads.

### Landscape Attributes:

Project 1: Moderately dense Douglas fir forest with ponderosa mixed in along with pine beetle infestation. Ponderosas are even age. The western end has a severe mistletoe problem in the ponderosas present. The working terrains are some areas of flat terrain mixed in with moderate slope. 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. This piece of property was recently bought and we are not sure of the management history, but it looks like it has been thinned in the 1980s.

Project 2: Dense Douglas fir forest with very few ponderosa pines mixed in on a north slope. Multiple ladder fuel trees and dog hair forest pockets are present. Project site has a moderate slope and has road access. This project will tie into future shaded fuel break projects and eventually tie into Balarat Education Center's two track road. A few pieces of this project has been thinned in the 1980's but the bulk of it has never been managed due to its location and access.

### Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:

Cal-Wood may utilize the CO Forest Service in project planning and in marking trees. If we do, then money in the grant will be allotted for that. Left-hand Fire Protection District will also walk the site with the Natural Resource Manager so they know where the two new shaded fuel breaks are located in the event of a wildfire. This is one of the last projects to tie all of our road systems into a shaded fuel break. Shaded fuel breaks have been completed to each of these project sites and by cutting these two sites, it will fill in the missing links. There are no cross-boundary supporters.

### Project Timeline:

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

### Project Sustainability:

This project will overall enhance the health of the forest through fire mitigation and watershed management. The forest and surrounding watershed will benefit from fuel load reduction and overall quality of the forest; especially along the road edges. Cal-Wood will be responsible for managing this forest site once a year to ensure that the forest stands stays thinned out and to manage any new diseases.

**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 2013 rates are: \$63 per hour per sawyer, \$95 per hour for a brush chipper/haul truck, and \$35 per hour for each chip crew member, and \$35 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 \$60,000 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.

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

**Proposed Project Activities:**

The requested funds for this project will be sufficient to create 51.4 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 our trailer mounted chipper. Where feasible the wood cut into fire wood for utilization by the property owners in the winter. The firewood will then 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. The BMFPD crew will be paid through landowner/HOA funds and reimbursed through grant funding. 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 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 2013 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 2014 and 2015. 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 wither months.

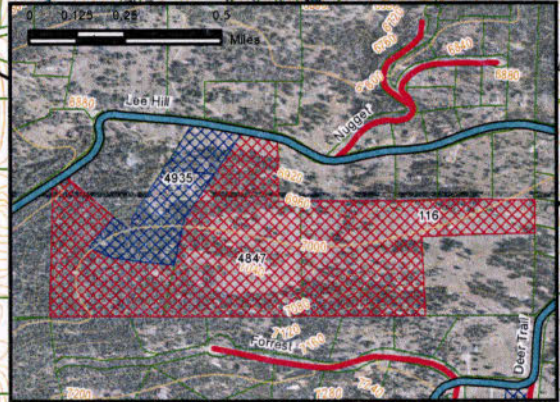
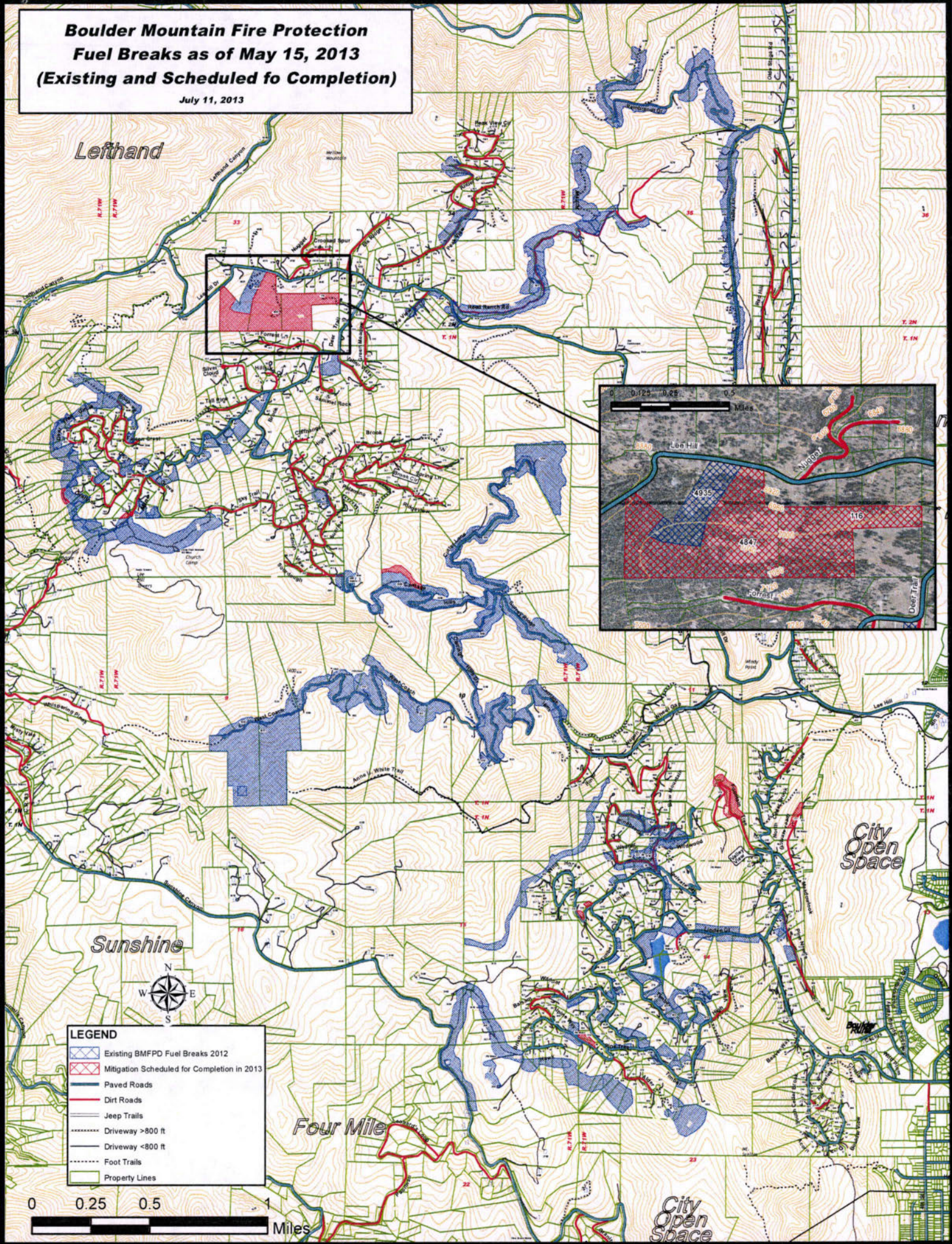
**Project Sustainability:**

BMFPD has a mitigation crew of 8 with 2 full time, 3 seasonal and 3 part time employees as well as a full time mitigation coordinator that are dedicated to maintaining the fuel breaks in the community and monitoring for insect and disease. BMFPD relies on funding from the local home owners associations and a chipping grant from the county to fund the project maintenance. BMFPD Mitigation Services has maintained hundreds of acres of fuel breaks installed over the the last 15 years.

**Boulder Mountain Fire Protection  
Fuel Breaks as of May 15, 2013  
(Existing and Scheduled for Completion)**

July 11, 2013

*Lefthand*



*Sunshine*



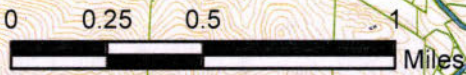
**LEGEND**

- Existing BMFPD Fuel Breaks 2012
- Mitigation Scheduled for Completion in 2013
- Paved Roads
- Dirt Roads
- Jeep Trails
- Driveway >800 ft
- Driveway <800 ft
- Foot Trails
- Property Lines

*Four Mile*

*City Open Space*

*City Open Space*



## Eldorado Springs & Flagstaff Defensible Space Fuel Breaks Town of Eldorado Springs, Pine Needle and Flagstaff Communities

Latitude: 39 degrees 59.19.92, Longitude: 105 degrees 20.10.55

### Budget Items:

Personnel / Labor costs: Seven personnel will be involved in the project. One planner and a crew of six workers. Crew is made up of 2 full-time and 4 seasonal (7-9 month) workers. For budget year 2013 the daily crew cost is \$1490.00.

Travel costs: Crew quarters are located 12 miles away from the work sites. Vehicle fuel will be the primary cost.

Supplies costs: Chainsaw up-keep, chain, saw accessories, chipper up-keep, new or re-sharpened blades, block and tackle/ yarding set-ups and select safety gear. Saw gas, 2-cycle oil, bar oil and diesel fuel for the chipper are all costs associated with this category.

### The Project Description:

#### Taken from the Rocky Mountain Fire District CWPP:

Town of Eldorado Springs Aqueduct Fuel Break (Priority Level High). The fuel break will run along the aqueduct on the south side of town from Eldorado State Park to Boulder OSMP Lindsey Project. 30 homes are directly affected by this project. Fuel models 2,5,9,&10.

Flagstaff Road Treatment (Priority level High). This road treatment will begin at the Boulder OSMP Flagstaff Road treatment and end at Boulder County OS Walker Ranch. 42 homes are directly affected by this project. Fuel models 2,9&10.

Pika Road Treatment (Priority Level High). Extending from Flagstaff Road to Bison Drive. 11 homes are directly affected by this project. Fuel models 2 & 9.

Existing and new homesite defensible space will be incorporated and extended to help create these fuel breaks. All fuel breaks interconnect to existing treatments performed by other agencies.

### Planning Linkages:

This community has a wildfire protection plan that follows the Healthy Forest Restoration Act CWPP guidelines. These projects are directly identified within that plan and the plan was updated in 2010.

This project is also identified in the Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy.

### Proposed Project Activities:

Planning will entail; access issues, marking trees and determining slash removal options. Work performed will include enhancing defensible space by limbing and thinning vegetation in D-space zones 1 & 2. Zone 3 work will connect home sites together to create landscape fuel breaks.

The projects will utilize a crew of Rocky Mountain Fire District employees. Mechanical limbing and thinning utilizing chainsaws will be the primary means of vegetation removal. Weed whackers with a brush blade will be used to remove the brush component. Slash will be removed from the area by crew personnel. Slash will then be chipped utilizing a chipper owned by Rocky Mountain Fire District. Chipped debris will be scattered or removed from the area.

The Eldorado Springs D-space fuel break will be an approximate length of 2500 feet along the aqueduct located on the south side of the Town of Eldorado Springs. Project width will vary depending on exact location of structures and vegetation density. This project lies on steep slopes and access is difficult in areas due to the proximity of the aqueduct. Slash removal will be time consuming and labor intensive.

The Pika Road treatment will be approximately 3200 feet in length. Project width will vary depending on exact location of structures and vegetation density.

The Flagstaff Road treatment will be approximately 2.5 miles in length. Project width will vary depending on exact location of structures and vegetation density.

Many homesites have had mitigation work in the past 20 years. Some will only require maintenance.

### Landscape Attributes:

All D-space fuel breaks will serve as tactical control lines in the event of a wildfire. All are situated in areas of which a high level of success can be achieved.

In addition the Flagstaff Road project will serve to secure an escape route from the area for the public, both residents and visitors. This route is a high priority written in the CWPP.

Eldorado Springs; The South Boulder Creek watershed in this area will benefit from this project. In addition 70% of the project utilizes the Denver Water Board aquaduct as a boundary. The slope above this aquaduct is steep and a high intensity fire would loosen the associated soils. This project will help to protect this aquaduct from harmful water run-off. In general reducing the vegetation close to the aqueduct will keep the debris from potentially clogging up the water way. The potential loss of electrical power could be averted by this project. Power loss would affect the State Park, Town and private water bottling facility.

Flagstaff community proposed fuel break will help to serve as a firefighting control line in the event a wildfire moves from the open space lands located to the west and down to Boulder Canyon towards the north and fire movement up canyon from the north. Additionally this project would help to protect the watershed located above Boulder Canyon. And the area located around Kossler Lake will be better protected. Powerlines located in the area will also benefit from this project.

**Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:**

The project areas are bordered by Eldorado State Park, Boulder County and Boulder City Open Space Parks. On-going conversations are occurring to have work time and equipment dedicated to the projects from those agencies. In-kind labor trades have been discussed, but are not a factor in determining project completion.

**Project Timeline:**

Eldorado Springs; 5 work days to meet with landowners, mark trees and evaluate access into each area.

15 work days dedicated to creating home defensible space in zones 1 & 2.

35 work days to have unit 1&2 of the defensible space extension (fuel break) project limbed, thinned, slash removed, chipping and area clean-up. Project completion.

Pika Road; 20 work days to plan, limb, thin, chip and complete home D-space. Project Complete.

Flagstaff Road; 5 work days to meet with landowners, mark trees and evaluate access into each area.

30 work days dedicated to creating home defensible space in zones 1 & 2.

20 work days to connect defensible space thru vacant lands. Project limbed, thinned, slash removed, chipping and area clean-up. Project completion.

**Project Sustainability:**

The Rocky Mountain Fire District will provide the needed future maintenance. Annually mitigation projects are evaluated and a priority system established.

Anchor Point Group and the CSFS will be consulted to assist, as needed to more accurately figure the re-entry intervals. RMFD routinely budgets for wildland mitigation funds annually. These funds are directly spent on maintaining past projects.

CSFS 2014 Western Wildland Urban Interface State Fire Assistance Grant  
**Colorado State Forest Service: Boulder District**

**General Project Information**

The intended project areas will be located on private lands throughout Boulder, Gilpin, and Larimer counties, or within the CSFS Boulder District. Approximately 400 acres of hazardous fuels reduction will be conducted to protect structures and property from wildfire, as well as to improve upon forest health conditions.

**Budget Items**

Any grant money received for this project will be matched with private landowner funds along with in-kind labor match. Grant funds will be used to reimburse CSFS approved completed acreage at a 50/50 cost-share ratio, not to exceed \$750.00 per an acre. CSFS Boulder District will charge \$48/hour for project layout, which will be an expense the landowner can use to show expenditure toward the grant.

**Project Description**

The CSFS Boulder District ranges in elevation from approximately 5,000 feet all the way up to tree line near the continental divide. Forest composition is generally ponderosa pine at lower elevations, which transitions into lodgepole pine at higher elevations, and finally transitioning into spruce-fir before tree line at the highest elevations. North facing slopes commonly have a strong Douglas-fir component. Drainages and low laying areas where moisture is more prevalent are commonly where groves of aspen can be found.

Throughout the last century, fire as a healthy ecosystem disturbance has been suppressed and, therefore, creating forested stand densities that are higher than what these ecosystems can support. Fuel loadings have increased, as well as the likelihood of catastrophic stand replacing fires. In the absence of healthy fires, other insect and disease agents have been able to gain strongholds in several areas throughout the district. These agents range from Mountain Pine Beetle, Spruce Beetle, Dwarf Mistletoe, etc.

The CSFS Boulder District also has a growing Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). These are areas where homes have been built in close proximity to forested lands, and are at high risk from wildfire. WUI homes exist throughout the entire district, ranging from one home per a square mile, up to several per a quarter square mile. Many homes within the WUI have values that exceed \$500,000.00.

**Planning Linkages**

Program funding will be used to link homeowner's associations (LOA) and fire protection districts (FPD) in efforts to reduce the hazardous fuel loadings in their jurisdictional areas. FPD's and LOA's will follow existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) in their efforts to prioritize needs for mitigation and forest health restoration. Another useful tool to help aid these stakeholder groups in identifying high risk areas will be the Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (CO-WRAP).

### **Proposed Project Activities**

Project areas will be predetermined by CSFS Boulder District Foresters prior to awarding funding to any given entity. Landowners will first contact CSFS Boulder District to convey interest in conducting hazardous fuels reduction thinning. Projects will either be defensible space thinning (individual or linking several), or shaded fuel break thinning. CSFS Boulder District will utilize CO WRAP to determine wildfire hazard ratings for each parcel of land. CSFS Boulder District will visit with each prospective landowner on site to determine if their intended project area is worthy of thinning, as well as the landowners intent to follow CSFS guidelines of approvable stewardship per CSFS FIRE-2012. If criteria have been met, CSFS Boulder District will continue by awarding funding and marking the project area as necessary. LOA's will follow the same procedures as individual landowners, although CSFS Boulder District will need to have direct communication with interested landowners the LOA will be supporting for project work.

Project work will consist of removing suppressed, unhealthy trees, along with any insect and disease trees. Trees with poor health will also be targeted for removal in an effort to achieve adequate crown spacing in the residual stand. Additional trees will be targeted for removal that are of the co-dominant/dominant classes to achieve desired crown spacing.

Pure lodgepole pine stands will be thinned to reduce the densities by no more than 30%, so that windthrown trees may be reduced. This will be considered a "phase one" thinning, as an additional thinning (phase two) to achieve desired crown spacing will be necessary approximately five years down the line.

Where it is possible, smaller diameter trees will be left so that diversity may exist within the stand. Obtaining diversity in the species present on site will also be of a higher objective. All trees within the residual stand will be limbed up to a minimum of six feet, or up to 25% (whichever is of the lesser) in an effort to reduce fuel ladders to the forest canopy.

### **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 highly. 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**

Projects will incorporate collaboration primarily with CSFS Boulder District and private landowners. Collaboration for projects may also include FPD's, LOA's, non-for-profit groups, etc. CSFS Boulder may distribute a list of local contractors, but in no way will promote one over the other. Therefore, collaboration between stakeholder groups and contractors will be done without the intervention of CSFS Boulder District.

**Project Timeline**

Project planning and funding allocations will begin as soon as program funding becomes available. Proposed project funding will be awarded on a first-come first-serve basis, as CSFS Boulder District deems appropriate. Funding will continue to be allocated until depleted. All project work will be targeted for completion no later than Fall, 2015.

**Project Sustainability**

All funded project work will be required to be maintained for a minimum of ten years following completion. CSFS may determine, if necessary, the need for a second entry at a sooner time to expand upon intended hazardous fuels reduction (i.e. lodgepole pine forests).

## 2014 CSFS District WUI SFA Competitive Grant Concept Paper

**Boulder County Sheriff's Office  
Fire Management Program  
3116 Longhorn Road  
Boulder, CO 80302**

**Contact Info:  
Jay Stalnacker, FMO  
jstalnacker@bouldercounty.org  
(303)519-8103**

### General Project Information:

The Boulder County Sheriff's Office (BCSO) Fire Management Program would like to propose a grant request for a series of permanent wildfire education kiosks, weather-proof sign cases with fire ban signs, and small "hiking trail" fire ban signs. These signs will be strategically placed throughout Boulder County to educate and increase awareness of the residents and visitors about fire danger and safety.

### Budget Items:

Type	Cost (ea)	Quantity	Sub-Total
Sign, Fire Ban 24" X 24" (Hiking Trail)	\$119.50	25	\$2,987.50
Sign, Fire Ban 24" X 36" (Large)	\$178.00	18	\$3,204.00
Sign, Fire Danger 48" X 32"	\$455.00	3	\$1,365.00
Weatherproof Sign Case (Large)	\$300.00	15	\$4,500.00
Wildfire Education Kiosk	\$3,000	3	\$9,000.00

**TOTAL: \$21,056.50** (reflects all costs for sign/kiosk material & labor)

**Grant: \$10,528.25      BCSO: \$10,528.25      (50/50 match)**

- Kiosk plans will be provided by Boulder County Facilities Department.
- Sign case and kiosk materials will be sourced through Boulder County
- Construction and installation of all the signs will be completed by the Fire Management Staff.  
labor

### The Project Description:

The consistent three-tiered series of educational and informative signs will notify Boulder County residents and visitors of current fire ban status, fire danger rating, and other important fire safety information. By improving awareness of conditions, the signs will reduce human-caused wildfires, saving property, resources, and most importantly preserving life. Eight out of the last ten large fires in Boulder County were human-caused. By providing permanent educational signage for the public to view, we are strengthening the county's chances of reducing large, devastating fires in our area.

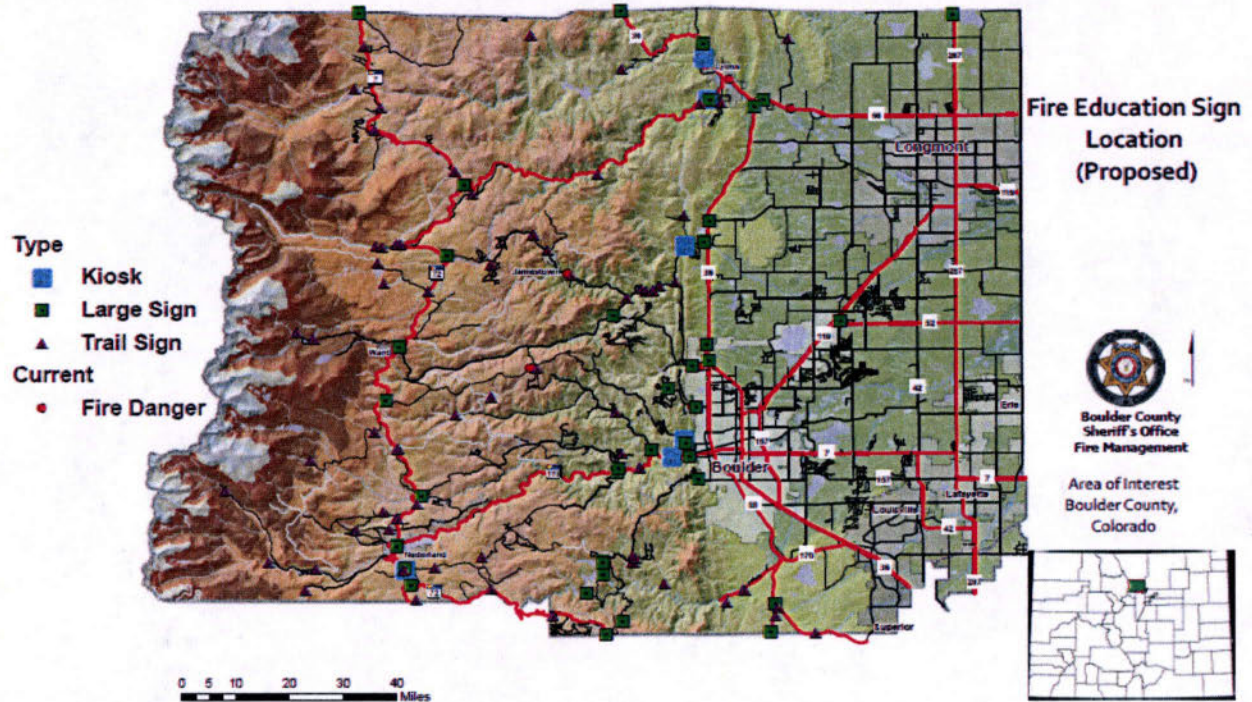
### Planning Linkages:

The project will work hand-in-hand with the Colorado State Forest Action Plan (CSFAP) and all Boulder County CWPPs with its main focus on protecting the forest from harm. By increasing the awareness of fire danger and safety, threat of wildfire in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and outside the WUI will likely decrease. Reducing the number of significant large fires will protect forest watershed health, as

well as, lessen air quality issues associated with large fires. A specific strategy found in the CSFAP, under the theme: "Protect Forest from Harm," is to reduce the risk of and impacts from catastrophic events, and the threats to forest health and productivity in urban forests. The signs and kiosks we are proposing will be an excellent tactic for tackling this strategy.

**Proposed Project Activities:**

With the cooperation of the Boulder County Facilities Department, the BCSO Fire Management Program will construct and install the signs/kiosks in the following proposed locations. These specific locations were chosen based on the fire danger sensitivity and heavy human activity.



The signs/kiosks will consist of:

1) *Wildfire Education Kiosks*

- . Give current fire danger rating
- . Show and explain current burning restrictions
- . Provide meeting points during briefings or emergency evacuations
- . Provide information about the Open Burn Permitting System
- . Provide educational outlets for current and past fires
- . Information on fire and flooding preparedness
- . Located at the base of major canyon entrances

2) *Arterial Road Sign Cases*

- . Weather-proof and durable
- . Permanent, known locations for fire ban signs
- . Easy to read from the road
- . Located on heavily traveled roads, at county lines, and recreational area entrances

### 3) *Subdivision/Hiking Trail Signs*

- . Personal information points in high foot traffic areas and low speed areas
- . Provide detail for restrictions/allowances at that point
- . Additional fire ban signs

#### **Landscape Attributes:**

Boulder County consists of a variety of terrain influences and fuels. With almost two thirds of the county consisting of foothills and mountain landscape, the chance of a large fire increases significantly. Forests throughout the county are considered unhealthy and susceptible to fire, with many years of drought behind us and in the making.

The project will directly impact the safety of the 300,000 residents and homes located throughout the Boulder County's 791 square miles. There are roughly 8,000 homes in the foothills and mountains, with numerous small towns that are found in the larger canyons. A substantial portion of Boulder County lies within the "Red Zone" which depicts interface areas of high wildfire risk in Colorado, according to the CSFAP.

#### **Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration:**

The BCSO Fire Management continues to collaborate with the US Forest Service, Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control, and the 23 local fire protection districts/departments in Boulder County. Our collaborators share the same perspective of protecting our forests from harm. These entities provide us with valuable information that helps us make decisions on implementing fire bans, providing guidelines for fire safety, as well as disseminating information to the public.

#### **Project Timeline:**

This will be a six to twelve month project. Milestones will include completion of construction of signs, followed by the installation of the signs.

#### **Project Sustainability:**

Permanent signs (kiosks/cases), as well as temporary signs (fire ban signs), will improve the knowledge and awareness of the fire ban status, fire danger rating, and other important fire safety information. The residents and visitors of Boulder County will be more competent and prepared when faced with choices about the use of fire or when facing a fire event. Continuing education of the public will correlate with the CSFAP and CWPPs of protecting forests from harm. In addition to protecting the forests, numerous lives, homes, and resources will be saved.

The BCSO Fire Management Program will maintain the signs and kiosks, as well as conduct a yearly review to ensure they are up-to-date with current information.

CSFS 2014 Western Wildland Urban Interface State Fire Assistance Grant  
**City of Boulder OSMP- Chapman Drive Project**

**General Project Information**

The Chapman Dr project area is located on City of Boulder OSMP lands between Flagstaff Rd and Boulder Canyon and covers roughly 75 acres. The project is in close proximity to the City of Boulder as well as communities in the upper Flagstaff Rd and Bison Dr areas. The treatment area follows Chapman Dr which is a dirt road/trail that runs north-south from the 3.5 mile mark of Flagstaff Rd to approximately the 38 mile mark of Hwy 119 (near the Red Lion Inn). Lat/Long- 105.315, 40.002 (WGS84)

**Budget Items**

Any grant money received for this project will be matched with OSMP funds earmarked for seasonal forest crew staffing. OSMP does all of its forest management work with "in-house" crews that are funded with OSMP operating budget dollars. These crews are managed by OSMP permanent staff and utilize city equipment that has been purchased specifically for forest management projects. Grant funds will be used to partially fund crew staffing for the duration of this project. Matching funds will come from a combination of hard match funds, in-kind match from work done related to project layout and oversight, and OSMP equipment usage.

**Project Description**

The Chapman Drive thinning project is designed to address a number of forest health and fire mitigation goals. The treatment is located across a mix of forest types including south facing, low elevation ponderosa pine and some pockets of north facing mixed conifer and Douglas-fir dominated stands. A large percentage of the treatment area is ponderosa pine that had historically open stand structures but has become dominated by sapling and pole size regeneration due to historic fire suppression. Restoring more natural and historic forest conditions will be a major part of this project. Creating healthier forest conditions with a lower risk of high intensity crown fires will also improve habitat conditions for the local wildlife and vegetation and could decrease the potential impacts of a large scale wildfire to the surrounding Boulder Creek watershed.

In addition to restoration related targets, fire management and public safety is also a key focus of the Chapman Dr project. The road itself has been identified as an important emergency access and egress route in the event of a wildfire. In the event that portions of Flagstaff Rd or Boulder Canyon are blocked off, Chapman Drive can provide an emergency route out of these areas. Project work will focus on creating shaded fuel breaks along portions of the road and decreasing heavy fuels in key areas between switchbacks and blind corners. This work will also build on other large projects that have been done in the area over the past 5 years. These projects include fuel breaks along the Flagstaff summit, Flagstaff road corridor, and Bison Dr. The Chapman project would add to and directly tie into these large landscape level treatments.

### **Planning Linkages**

The Chapman Dr treatment area falls into the high or very high category for all the value criteria outlined in the Colorado Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and in the highest category on the aggregate map. The project is also identified in both the Boulder County and Rocky Mountain Fire CWPP's as a high priority project, primarily for the project's value as a landscape scale fuel break and an emergency egress route. In the CSFS Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal the treatment area is within the "high" category on the Fire Intensity Scale.

### **Proposed Project Activities**

This project will include a number of different treatment techniques. The total project area is approximately 75 acres and will include shaded fuel breaks, some areas of thin from below, and some small areas of larger tree removal (no trees greater than 12" dbh will be removed in this project). A combination of chipping and pile burning will be used to treat the slash and larger diameter wood will be removed from the site and given away as firewood. All of the work planned for this project will be completed by OSMP staff using City equipment.

### **Landscape Attributes**

The Chapman Dr treatment area is located on the northwest side of Flagstaff Mountain directly south of Boulder Creek. The proposed treatment is part of a large mosaic of ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forest. The area is surrounded by City of Boulder OSMP land but is in close proximity to the City of Boulder, neighborhoods in the upper Flagstaff and Bison Dr areas, Boulder water supplies such as Betasso water treatment plant and Kossler reservoir, and a number of surrounding private properties. Much of the landscape is heavily forested and dominated by steep slopes that, in the event of a wildfire, would burn very intensely. The Chapman Dr thinning would add some heterogeneity to the landscape and tie into other forest treatments in the area.

### **Project Cooperator/Interagency Collaboration**

All of the work for this project will be completed by OSMP staff with some collaboration with the City fire department. OSMP works closely with City Fire on many forest projects and the Fire department provides staff for project implementation. Fire staff is not fully dedicated to this project but they will provide a number of work days. City employees and equipment will be used for all cutting, skidding, chipping, and hauling.

There is also potential to work with the local fire protection district, Rocky Mountain Fire, in this area. City staff has begun discussing future projects in the Bison Dr area with RMF that will span both city lands and adjacent private lands. This project is highlighted in the RMF CWPP and will also tie into the thinning projects RMF has implemented and is planning to implement along upper Flagstaff Rd.

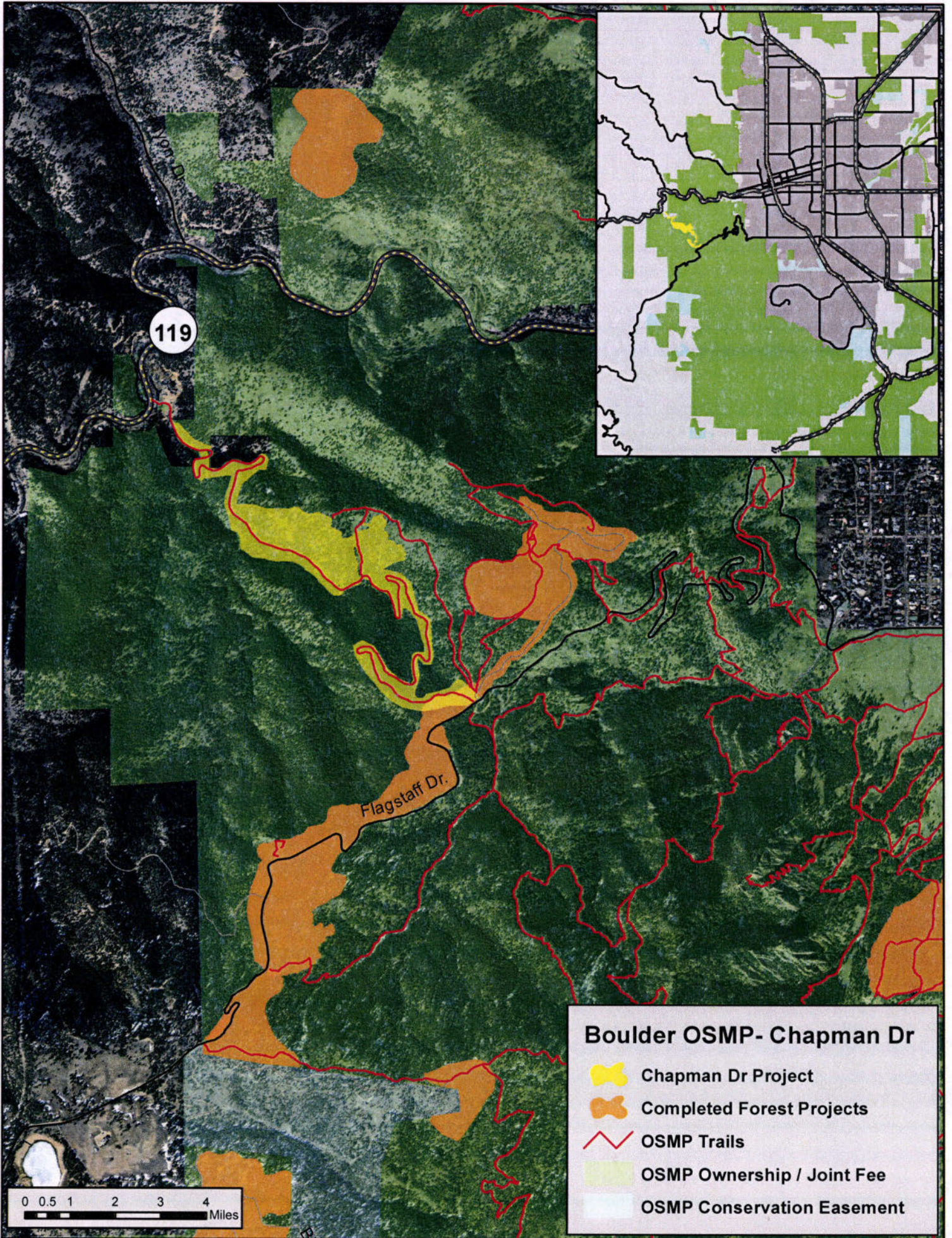
### **Project Timeline**

This project would be planned for the 2014 and 2015 field seasons. Depending on when grant funds were made available project planning and layout would likely start in June-July of 2014. This phase

would include all prescription writing, boundary layout, and marking. Cutting, piling, chipping and hauling would follow in Late July and would be completed by the end of 2014 or in early 2015.

**Project Sustainability**

The target for this project will be a 40% decrease in basal area from approximately 85 sq. ft/acre to about 50 sq. ft/acre. Long-term maintenance of this project will include monitoring and overstory inventories conducted by the OSMP forest ecologist. An inventory following the thinning project will measure the success of the treatment and, in some cases, additional thinning may be added to maintain desired conditions. Forested areas will be monitored on a ten year cycle to track changes in forest conditions and the effectiveness of previous treatments. All on-going forest work will be included in long-term OSMP workplans.



### General Project Information:

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

We propose to create defensible space for a total of 25 homes in the Four Mile FPD and complete fuels reduction projects on an additional 50 acres within the Four Mile/Sunshine and Gold Hill FPD's. The Four Mile FPD has created a highly trained Fire Crew that has mitigated areas in the Four Mile and adjacent fire districts of Gold Hill, Sunshine and Sugarloaf FPD's. As a not-for-profit group, it delivers remarkable value to land owners who choose to engage their services for fuel reduction.

### Budget Items:

Cost estimates of \$1750 for creating defensible space have been derived from past experience of the Fire Crew and reflect the average cost for an average parcel with average fuels reduction needs. Each \$1750 d-space is funded by \$875 in grant funding, \$500/acre in land owner contributions and \$375 per acre from the Four Mile FPD. Similar per-acre estimates for additional fuels reduction on adjacent parcels to connect mitigated areas are based on similar historical experience by the Fire Crew working directly in this district. Each \$1375, non d-space acre, will be funded by \$500/acre in grant funding and \$875/acre in land owner contributions. In turn, the Fire department will engage landowners to help contribute a portion of the cost, to further stretch the mitigation dollars where possible. There are no expenditures in the project for administration, outreach, or grant preparation.

### Project Description:

The impact of this project is expected to change the look and feel of the forest that surrounds the homes in the Four Mile FPD. We anticipate a reduction in the fire danger and to increase the number of survivable homes in the event of fire. Since so many of our neighborhoods are down slope of one another and have a significant effect on the hazard imposed on up-slope residents, the benefits of D-space and fuels reduction will not be limited to these two neighborhoods. For example, creating a safer Salina area directly impacts homes that are up hill in the Sunshine Fire district. In addition we expect a positive result in the limited areas that have been burned, helping the forest to return to a healthier state. This project ties into a larger plan that creates safe egress along major district access roads, and makes more of the structures in our district accessible to defend in a fire. It also builds on previous successful efforts towards linking D-spaces in adjacent neighborhoods, like Wall Street and the lower Four Mile Canyon.

### Planned Linkages:

The area targeted for this fuels mitigation project is the direct result of the collaboration between the Four Mile FPD and stake holders in the district where hazards have been identified. The Post-fire awareness in the district has been raised and communities are coming forward as groups and individual land owners to become involved in reducing the hazards for future fires. There is also awareness that mitigation in one fire district can greatly affect adjacent ones. Our adjacent fire districts of Sunshine and Gold Hill will directly benefit from mitigation efforts in Four mile, as both of these districts have areas

that are directly above areas that are proposed for mitigation in this effort. Every attempt will be made to try and link 'high risk' mitigation areas, identified in both Four Mile's and Sunshine FPD's CWPP's.

#### Proposed Project Activities:

The creation of defensible space (or D-space) is a primary objective for the scope of the project. A HEAVY emphasis will be placed on treating the 'Home Ignition Zone' through aggressive surface fuel reduction and tree density reduction. In the aftermath of the September 2010 Fourmile Canyon Fire that burned over 6,000 acres, evidence suggests that defensible space played an important role in the survivability of many homes. Extreme fire behavior and limited resources can often mean that safe access to some areas by firefighters is not always possible, increasing the importance of effectively mitigated homes that can stand alone. Dollar for dollar, the creation of D-space in our district returns the highest value on mitigation efforts to reduce hazards. The entire Four Mile FPD is targeted with this proposal. Within the proposed treatment areas are areas that were burned during the 2010 Fourmile Canyon Fire. While the surface fuels with the area have been somewhat 'treated', we will continue to treat acres that have been burned. Treatments within the burned areas will be to 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. 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 for burned and unburned areas. 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 1inch deep over green areas, and deeper (~2 inches) over the burned areas. Where impractical, slash piles will be either burned or lopped and scattered.

#### Landscape Attributes:

The entire three district area ranges in elevations 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 and access is limited to non-existent.

#### Project Cooperation/Interagency Collaboration:

It is in the best interest of the three FPD's to work together towards a common goal. What we would like to see more of is an increase in 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/resident are enhanced.

#### Project Timeline:

Our current round of grant funding expires June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014. We anticipate that our current grant funding will be used up by fall, 2013. This leaves us with a void in available grant funding for about a year. Our hope is to begin to use the 2014 SFA funding as soon as it's available, hopefully early 2014, and exhaust it prior to the end of its period of performance.

#### Project Sustainability:

The long term benefits from a properly mitigated forest will include a healthier forest ecosystem that will be more resistant to catastrophic fire. Mitigation of trees affected by beetle kill will be given a priority in the fuels reduction program, resulting in a positive effect on the influx of the beetle infestation. Defensible space around structures will protect the property and provide greater safety to responding firefighters for decades to come. Ultimately it will be up to collective home owners in the community to provide the long term sustainability for maintaining D-space over time. The key players are the experienced Four Mile Fire Crew that have been well trained in providing safe fuels reduction and work in conjunction with the Colorado State Forest Service Forest Management Division, to ensure our green tree mitigation and defensible space work aligns with the most current standards. Our role is to educate, encourage, and provide them access to affordable mitigation with our Four Mile Fire Crew. A critical component of the process is to meet with the homeowner after the mitigation and educate them on what is necessary for them to maintain the d-space in the coming years, including maintenance of surface fuels like: weed whacking, keeping combustibles away from structures, as well as cleaning debris from gutters and from under decks. With a combined community effort we can create appropriate, quality D- spaces and link them to other adjacent fuels reduction projects to reduce the wildfire hazards to our vulnerable urban interface community.

# 2014 Western Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program<sup>1</sup>

## 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.

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### Grant Criteria: General

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- The Project must be for a qualifying activity - if it is not the application will be considered ineligible.
- Meets the 50/50 match requirement<sup>2</sup>- 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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)

<sup>2</sup>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 2014 WUI Competitive Grant Application template. Any alterations to the template by an applicant will nullify the application.

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## **Grant Criteria: Qualifying Project Types**

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### **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](http://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)

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## **Grant Scoring: “Note changes have occurred from 2013”**

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- 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, is the project consistent with the state Forest Action Plan(s) (Enhancing, Protecting and or Conserving) or goals of the Cohesive Wildfire Strategy? 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 describe the timeline to implement the project? Does the timeline include milestones, seasonal influences, and 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

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## **Application Instructions:**

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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 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 3 (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 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 is 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 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 its 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:**

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The standard *2014 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. Please pay close attention to the deadline for your application that has been set by your representative state.**

# National Cohesive Wildland Fire Mgmt Strategy

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Addressing wildfire is not simply a fire management, fire operations, or wildland-urban interface problem — it is a larger, more complex land management and societal issue. The vision for the next century is to:

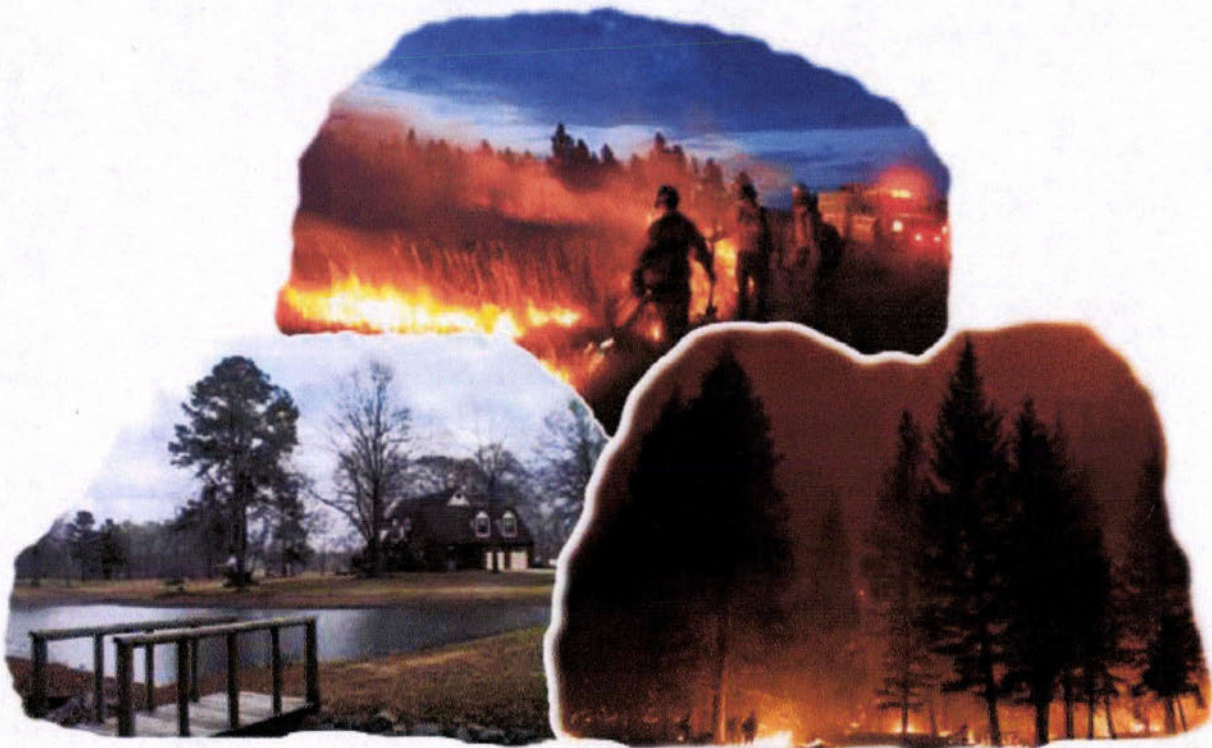
*Safely and effectively extinguish fire, when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a Nation, live with wildland fire.*

Three primary factors have been identified as presenting the greatest challenges and the greatest opportunities for making a positive difference in addressing the wildland fire problems to achieve this vision. They are:

- **Restoring and maintaining resilient landscapes.** The strategy must recognize the current lack of ecosystem health and variability of this issue from geographic area to geographic area. Because landscape conditions and needs vary depending on local climate and fuel conditions, among other elements, the strategy will address landscapes on a regional and sub-regional scale.
- **Creating fire-adapted communities.** The strategy will offer options and opportunities to engage communities and work with them to become more resistant to wildfire threats.
- **Responding to Wildfires.** This element considers the full spectrum of fire management activities and recognizes the differences in missions among local, state, tribal and Federal agencies. The strategy offers collaboratively developed methodologies to move forward.

### Three Primary Factors

Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes, Creating Fire-Adapted Communities and Responding to Wildfires



The Cohesive Strategy is defined by three phases. This phased approach allows stakeholders to both systematically and thoroughly develop a dynamic approach to planning for, responding to, and recovering from a wildland fire incident. The three phases include:

- **Phase I: National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy**
- **Phase II: Development of Regional Strategies and Assessments**
- **Phase III: National Trade-Off Analysis and Execution**

A cohesive strategy must commit to this shared national vision for present and future wildland fire and land management activities in the United States. It must build on the foundation of other efforts to establish direction for wildland fire management in America — the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Policy and Program Review; the documents that comprised the National Fire Plan; *A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: A 10-Year Strategy*; both editions of the Quadrennial Fire Review; *Mutual Expectations for Preparedness and Suppression in the Interface*; *A Call to Action*; and *Wildland Fire Protection and Response in the United States, The Responsibilities, Authorities, and Roles of Federal, State, Local and Tribal Governments*.

The past two decades have seen a rapid escalation of severe fire behavior, home and property losses, higher costs, increased threats to communities and worsening conditions on the land. These trends call for a broad-based, collaborative and cohesive response to better address the mounting challenges. Congress, the fire community, and the public have recognized a need for a new strategy, a new path forward and perhaps, a new way of thinking about wildland fire, recognizing a one-size-fits-all approach does not work across the Nation.

The challenges of fire management are formidable and growing more complex. The Nation has diverse landscapes, demographics, and social values; and because of this, a national strategy must address these differences. It will take a united, comprehensive effort to successfully address these issues.

The key to a cohesive strategy is its inclusiveness. A national strategy must be just that — one that has applicability and relevance across the board from the small, rural fire department in Maine, to a large city in California, to a state forestry department in North Carolina or a tribal community in the Midwest, as well as to the Federal agencies. Simply including all stakeholders is not enough. A strategy, shaped by a shared vision, requires building new relationships among those stakeholders. Skepticism and issues of trust must be recognized and overcome; all voices must be acknowledged and heard.

The Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act of 2009 (the FLAME Act) was signed by the President in November 2009. The Act states, in part, "Not later than one year after the date of the enactment, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report that contains a cohesive wildfire management strategy." The FLAME Act directs that a cohesive strategy be developed addressing seven specific topic areas ranging from how best to allocate fire budgets at the Federal level to assessing risk to communities, and prioritizing hazardous fuels project funds. The FLAME Act is the catalyst for bringing fire leadership at all levels together and prompting a new approach to how wildland fire is managed. This new approach will guide the development of a national cohesive strategy that paves the way for developing a national wildland fire management policy.

## 2014 WUI SFA Competative Grant Process

Owen Jr,Allen

**Sent:** Monday, July 01, 2013 3:16 PM

**To:** CHRIS O'BRIEN [cjobrien\_42@msn.com]; Chris Jennings [jennings@timberlinefire.com]; Bridgette McCarthy (bmccarthy@co.boulder.co.us); Chief@lyonsfire.org; John Benson [chief@bouldermountainfire.org]; Wanner, Chris [WannerC@bouldercolorado.gov]; Bret@bouldermountainlodge.com; Zach Littlefield [zachslittlefield@yahoo.com]; Quinn Macleod [qmacleod@rockymountainfire.org]; Dennis.Fisher@ci.longmont.co.us; rickdirr@nfpd.org; Ryan Roberts [Ashift@nfpd.org]; Randy Lee [randyl@nederlandco.org]; Angie Busby [angie@calwood.org]; Steve Lynn [mitigation@bouldermountainfire.org]; Stalnacker, Jay [jstalnacker@bouldercounty.org]; Russell Leadingham [rleadingham@lefthandfire.org]; Tom Lambrecht [tlambrecht@gmail.com]; Shonle,Irene; Gail Watson (gwatson@co.gilpin.co.us)

**Cc:** Pfohl,Benjamin; Baer,Bryan; Edwards,Rich; Woods,Scott; Farmer,David

**Importance:** High

**Attachments:**2014\_SFA\_WUI\_Competitive G~1.pdf (180 KB)

CSFS is currently preparing for the 2014 Western Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) State Fire Assistance round of competitive grants.

Although the 2013 SFA WUI awards have not been announced, the DNR-Wild Fire Risk Reduction grant application period closes July 17<sup>th</sup> and CSFS just made the HB-1032 Watershed Restoration Grant awards last week-now is the time to plan for your mitigation projects and associated funding for late 2014 through 2016/17. I know of 6 projects that were not funded by the most recent round of the HB1032 grant-this may be another opportunity to fund your project.

We are preparing for this year's grant with a new approach. This new methodology is designed to reduce CSFS workload while generating highly competitive, effective, focused and successful grant proposals. Rather than generating 60-100 individual applications; sorting, bundling and prioritizing; we would like to ask initially for concise, specific and well defined *concept papers* from those of you interested in applying for funds. I have attached some format guidelines for the concept paper; 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.

I will need to have these concept papers back to the State office by Monday, July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Please have them to me electronically by COB **Friday July 12<sup>th</sup>**. That's right-2 weeks. Once the CSFS Forest Management Division receives all the concept papers, staff will review the papers and rank each one. If chosen, the FMD will notify the district for assistance in filling out a full detailed SFA grant application. Successful applications will then be prioritized and reviewed by CSFS Leadership Team for the final application submission package to the Western Forestry Leadership Coalition.

Thanks very much.

Allen Owen, CF #1947  
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