

Douglas = Frankburg/Deer
 El Paso = CO Springs
 Teller = Wooded Park
 Larkspur = between Cripple
 Rock & CO Springs

Colorado State Forest Service ARRA Grant Proposals Selected (Not Confirmed as of 10/19/09)

RFP Type	Applicant	Amt Funded	Location of Organization	Location of Projects
CWPP - Development	Boulder County	\$102,700.00	Boulder	Boulder County
CWPP - Development	Coalition for the Upper South Platte	\$297,300.00	Lake George	Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park, Teller Counties
		\$400,000.00		
CWPP - Implementation	Town of Winter Park	\$159,172.00	Winter Park	Winter Park
CWPP - Implementation	Perry Park Metro Dist.	\$700,000.00	Larkspur	Larkspur
CWPP - Implementation	Anchor Point Group LLC	\$1,745,583.00	Boulder	Larimer, Grand, Boulder, Gilpin Counties
CWPP - Implementation	Coalition for the Upper South Platte	\$886,411.00	Lake George	Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park, Teller Counties
		\$3,491,166.00		
Forest Industry Retention & Assistance	Focused on the Forest	\$250,000.00	Walden	Walden
Forest Industry Retention & Assistance	Rocky Mountain Timber Products	\$500,000.00	Del Norte	Del Norte
Forest Industry Retention & Assistance	Delta Timber	\$500,000.00	Delta	Delta
Forest Industry Retention & Assistance	Intermountain Resources	\$500,000.00	Montrose	Montrose
		\$1,750,000.00		
Forest Rest. and Fuels Mitigation	Colorado Division of Wildlife	\$393,045.00	Durango	Durango
Forest Rest. and Fuels Mitigation	Colorado Youth Corps Association	\$647,400.00	Denver	Douglas, Park, Jackson, Routt, Eagle, Dolores Counties
Forest Rest. and Fuels Mitigation	City of Steamboat Springs	\$1,000,000.00	Steamboat Springs	Routt County/Steamboat Springs
Forest Rest. and Fuels Mitigation	El Paso County Sheriff's Office	\$428,950.00	Colorado Springs	El Paso County
Forest Rest. and Fuels Mitigation	MS Forest, LLC	\$1,000,000.00	Aguilar	North Lake Watershed/Trinidad
Forest Rest. and Fuels Mitigation	City & Cnty of Denver	\$275,000.00	Denver	Jefferson, Clear Creek Counties
		\$3,744,395.00		

Start End

Staff	Start	End	Notes
Bundy	Jan-10	Jul-11	x
Bundy	Combined with Implementation		x
Mehall	Apr-10	Dec-10	x
Bundy	Nov-09	Sep-11	x
Bundy	Nov-09	Sep-11	
Bundy	Nov-09	Sep-11	x
Mehall	Nov-09	Sep-11	x
Mehall	Nov-09	Apr-10	x
Mehall	Nov-09	Dec-10	x
Reader	Nov-09	Sep-11	x
Mehall	Nov-09	Sep-11	x
Mehall	Nov-09	Feb-11	?
Bundy	Dec-09	Sep-11	x
Reader	Dec-09	Jul-11	x
Bundy	Mar-10	Aug-11	x

Bob Bundy 6 projects 3 start immediately; 1 in Jan; 1 in Apr
 Tara Mehall 6 projects 4 start immediately; 1 in Dec; 1 in Mar; 1 in May
 Tim Reader 3 projects 1 starts immediately; 1 in Dec; 1 in Feb

#NAME?

4.44 mil for 7 projects

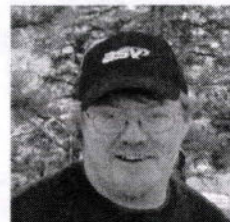
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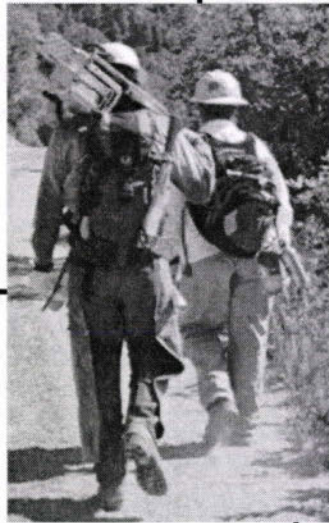
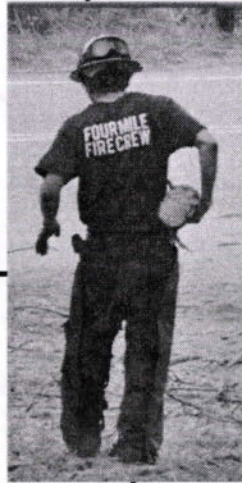
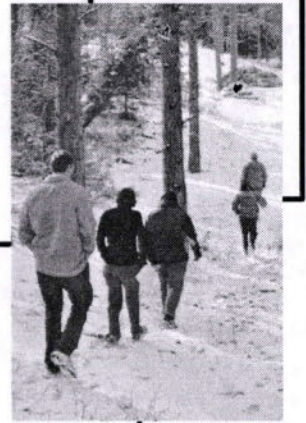
Colorado State Forest Service

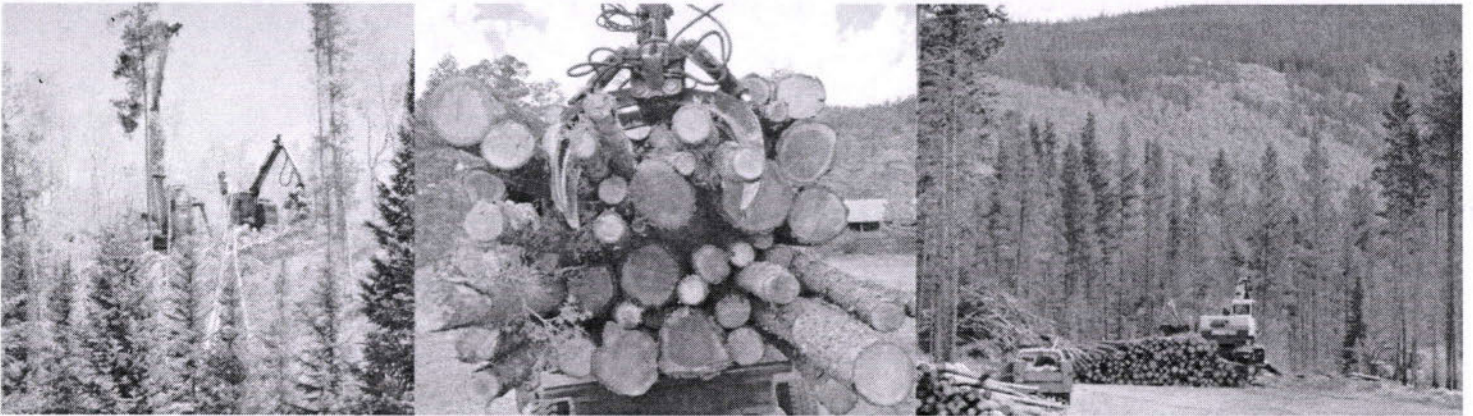
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Grants



Final Report
October 2011







QUICK FACTS

- 👤 623 People compensated through ARRA (worked at least 40 hours)
- 🌲 98 Fuels reduction/forest restoration projects (w/o IM)
- 🌲 8,190 Forested acres impacted (w/ IM)
- 🏠 17 New or revised Community Wildfire Protection Plans
- 🏠 25 Counties impacted by project and/or employment



Of the total funding provided to the USDA, \$1.15 billion was allocated to the U.S. Forest Service for project work in forest restoration, hazardous fuels reduction, construction and maintenance of facilities, trails and roads, green energy projects, and grants to states, tribes and private landowners.

Acknowledgements

The ARRA team extends its gratitude to the following for their special talents or role in the grant process:

Susan Ford, USFS, answered many questions during start-up and remained accessible throughout the grant period.

Terry Wong, USFS, ...

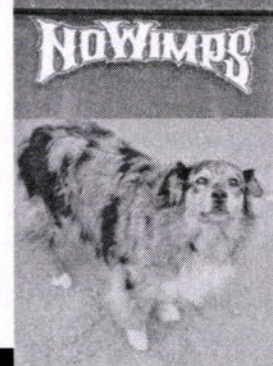
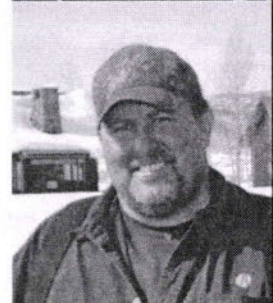
CSU Sponsored Programs...

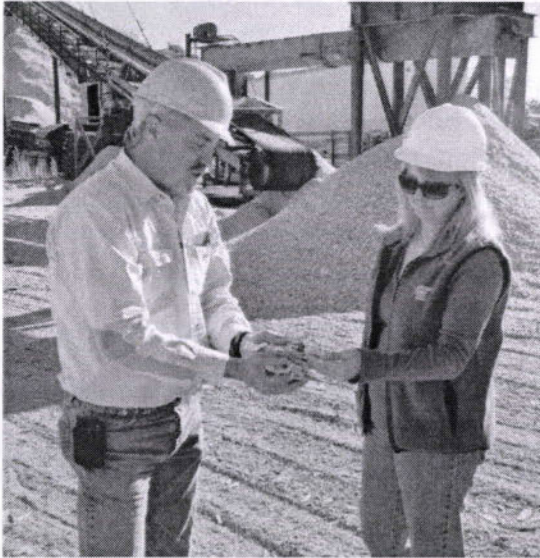
CSU Purchasing helped speed the reimbursement process for cash-strapped organizations

Katherine Timm reviewed and edited ARRA success stories and updates

Joe Duda and Rich Homann reviewed and approved each invoice from the sub-recipients

CSFS District personnel involved by request or because of interest





"I have learned a lot" is the binding sentiment of the Colorado State Forest Service and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) participants. The new grant program was bound to have some learning attached, and the learning was not limited to paper pushing. New crewmembers learned about forest ecology and chainsaw safety. People skills were honed. Contractors were taught safety tips for red flag days. Forest health tips were gleaned from foresters. Foresters discovered more about the wood products business. The bumps along the way offered learning opportunities and forged relationships.

The Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) received two ARRA grants from the U.S. Forest Service. One grant focused on the creation or retention of jobs to develop or implement Community Wildfire Protection Plans, the other grant focused on forest restoration and fuels mitigation jobs.

Jobs were created or retained by the 16 sub-recipients, businesses hired by sub-recipients, CSFS and Colorado State University. Job positions included community planner, mechanic, office manager, logger, marketer, heavy equipment operator, GIS technician, and more. Some new employees found their niche; others found the "romance" of an outdoor job a fleeting affair. Employee retention, even in tough economic times, is a challenge for physically-challenging jobs.

Many sub-recipients benefited from increased capacity that brought economies of scale. Larger project size equated to more interested contractors which created competition and lowered treatment costs. As one sub-recipient employee remarked, "The grant helped propel our organization to a place we've always wanted to be. We're not quite there, but so much closer."

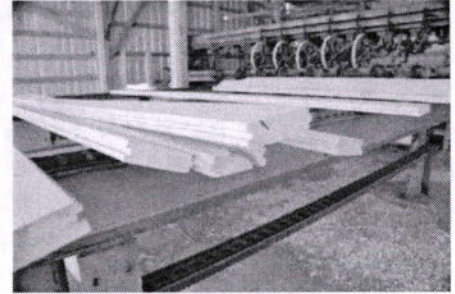
Repeatedly, ARRA funds played a vital role in livelihoods. The dollars were the catalyst for struggling businesses to survive, contractors who normally lay-off workers in the winter had the opportunity to retain them. Families and college student had a reliable source of income to pay bills.

So many stories could be told from business and personal standpoints. This final report offers a brief insight into the people affected by the grants and their accomplishments. Anything else??

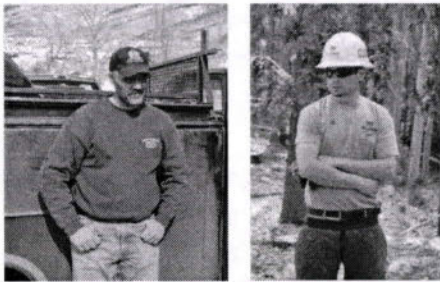
Sum up: "All work while"



"I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to everyone who gave us the opportunity to receive this grant. It made a huge difference at our sawmill. We were able to do so much in a short period of time."



February 2010, *"I moved to Del Norte because I kept hearing there may be work. I had no other leads and was living off savings. I've been on the job about three weeks and like it."*
August 2011, *"It's been great to have a steady job. When I began I was a fork-lift operator now I'm the mill supervisor and responsible for making sure orders are completed on time."*



"The grant created jobs at a critical time."

"My daughter is still in college because of this job."

"I am doing what I love, something I care about and I'm applying my college degree."



"The grant opened doors to build relationships. It was a good opportunity."

"When selected to received ARRA funds, we knew we had a future."

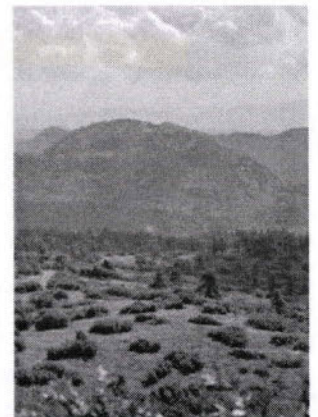
"We are extremely grateful and appreciative."

"It's hard to say what I don't like about the job."

It's very satisfying to watch the vision in your head materialize so quickly on the ground. The ARRA funds made it all possible."

From a landowner: "It looked like someone cleaned a very dirty house. I cannot say enough positive about their work."

"I'm pleased as punch!"





High-Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Grant

\$6.285 million



Grant Sub-recipients

City of Steamboat Springs

Colorado Division of Wildlife

Colorado Youth Corps Association

Delta Timber Company, Inc.

Denver Mountain Parks

El Paso County Sheriff's Office

Focused on the Forest, LLC

ForestWise, LLC

Intermountain Resource

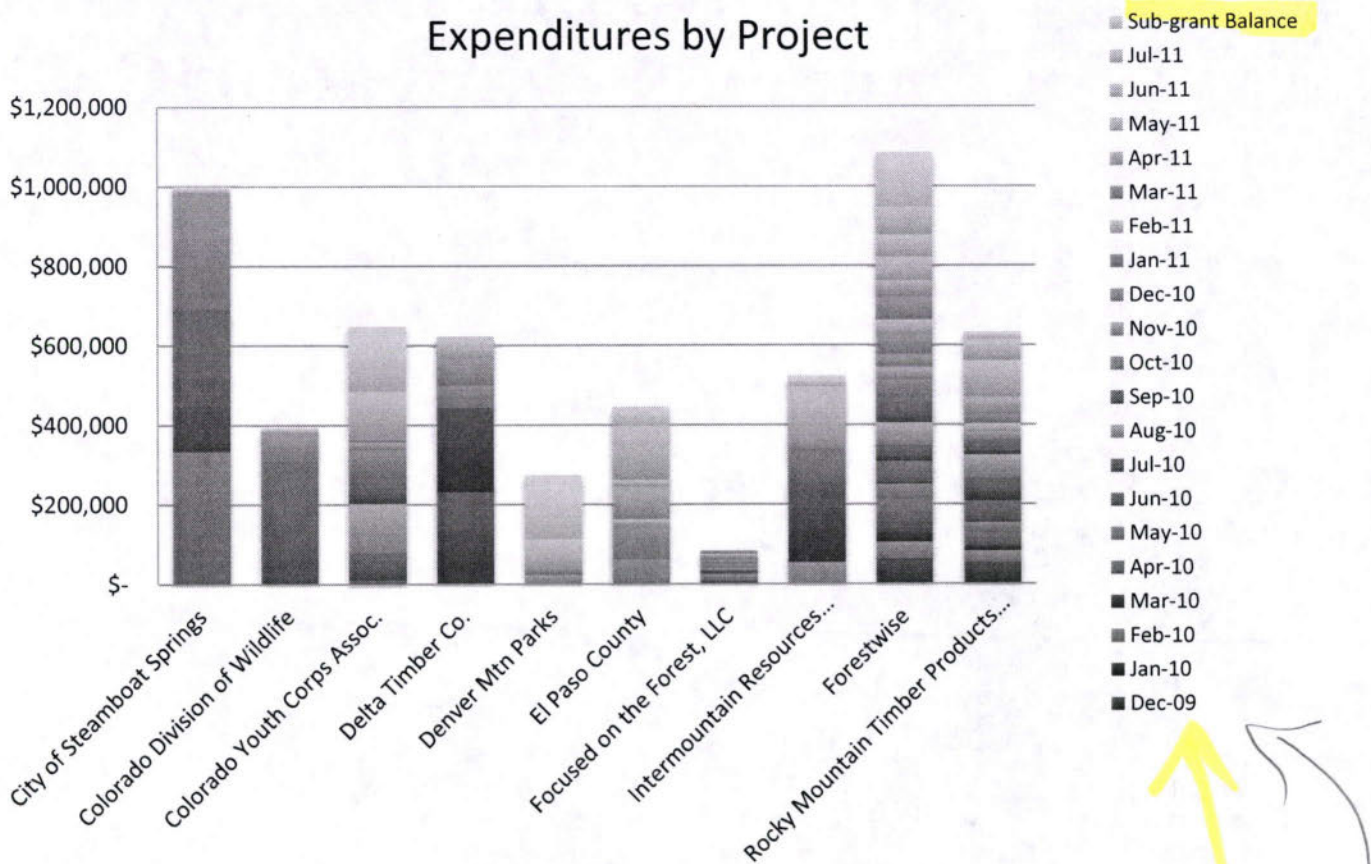
Rocky Mountain Timber Products, Inc.



The purpose of the grant was to create or retain jobs that helped implement high-priority forest restoration and fuels mitigation projects. A portion of the funds also created and retained jobs in Colorado's wood products industries.

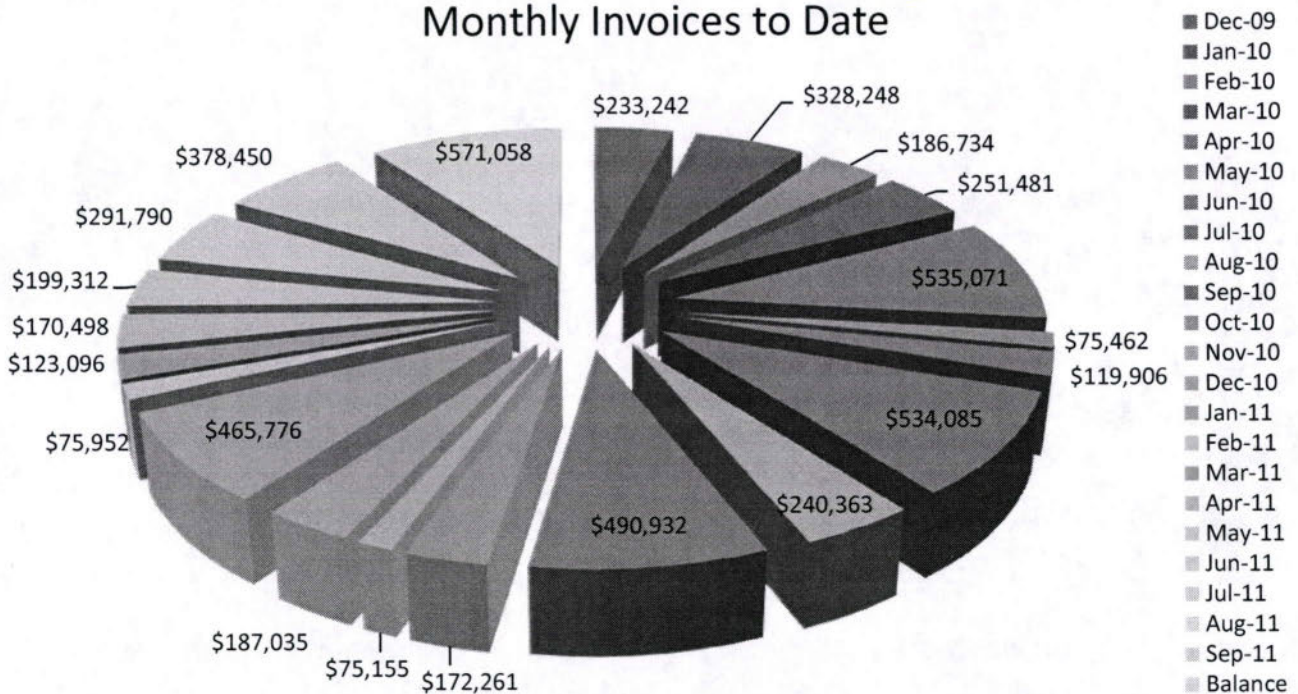
High-Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Sub-grants

Expenditures by Project



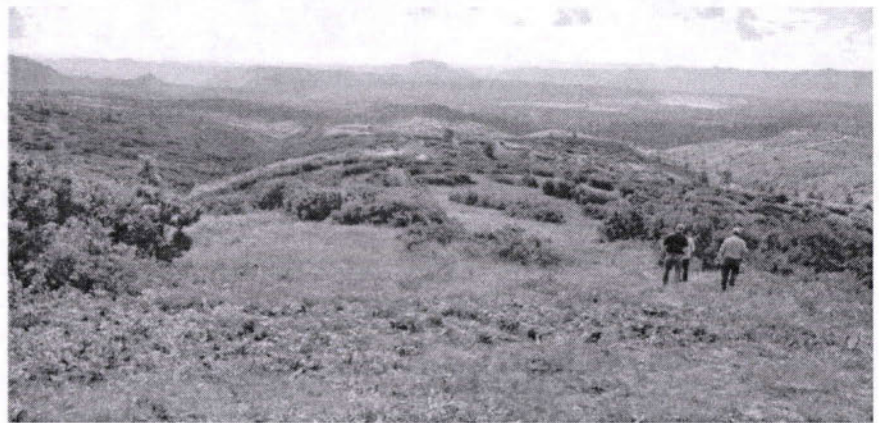
too much

Monthly Invoices to Date





\$393,045 sub-grant



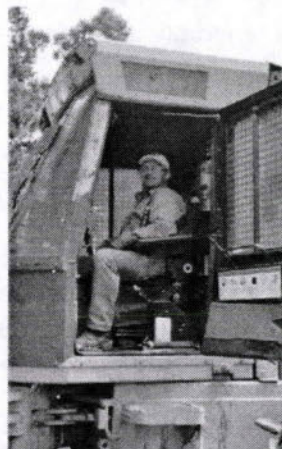
State wildlife areas provide a respite for all types of wildlife, particularly in areas where the human population expands into the wilds. In Durango, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, formerly the Colorado Division of Wildlife, cares for the 13,442 acre Perins Peak State Wildlife Area west of the city. In this part of Colorado, south-facing hillsides are often covered by shrub-sized Gambel oak. Oak offers many wildlife benefits, but when the oak is a continuous carpet rather than dispersed thickets, benefits dwindle due to poor mobility and visibility.

The district is acquainted with large projects, and to treat 1,400 acres of oak shrubland and plant nearly 30,000 seedlings was an achievable goal; however, the one season timeframe made it unique and exciting to watch.

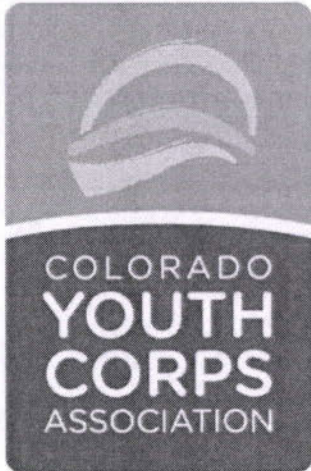
Oak patches were "mowed" by hydro-axes owned by Rue Logging, Inc. a South Fork business. The business not only improved wildlife habitat and fire behavior, the employees stayed in Durango on weekdays adding dollars to the local economy. The local consultant who worked with the South Fork business said, "It's always a pleasure to work with Rue because of their professionalism and desire to exceed the expectations." Adjacent landowners were also pleased with the results and enjoyed watching wildlife use the area.

Behind the hydro-axes came Ecosphere Environmental Services to locate planting sites for the ponderosa pine seedlings and Horizon Environmental Services that provided the planters. Each seedling was planted by hand. Both businesses are based in Durango.

In 2011, a local tree service contractor was hired to clear shrubs from a 10-foot wide strip, two-miles long that encompasses 93-acres. In the future, the strip will become the control line for a prescribed burn. The burn will create openings to improve wildlife habitat, return nutrients to the soil and make the wildlife area more resilient to natural fires.

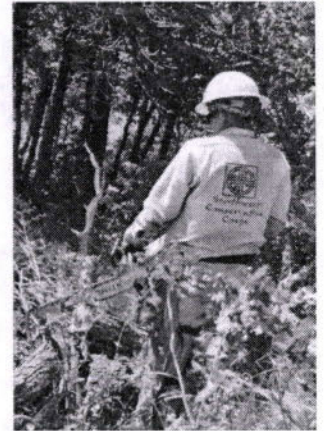


Full-time Equivalents	
0.00	Qtr 4 2009
0.00	Qtr 1 2010
0.00	Qtr 2 2010
6.04	Qtr 3 2010
0.05	Qtr 4 2010
0.00	Qtr 1 2011
0.16	Qtr 2 2011
0.06	Qtr 3 2011



\$647,400 sub-grant

The Colorado Youth Corps Association is a statewide coalition of 10 accredited youth conservation corps whose goal is to create productive and active citizens by offering participants environmental education, life skills and job-readiness training. Corpsmembers from five accredited youth corps reduced the amount of fuels in eight state parks. Corpsmembers ranged in age from 18 to 24 and came from a variety of states, including Colorado, to experience physically challenging outdoor work. Crews generally began the end of May and finished in August.



Mile High Youth Corps has two locations, Denver and Colorado Springs. The Denver crew worked in Golden Gate Canyon State Park west of Golden. The park utilized a crew in 2010 and 2011 to thin trees along a popular park trail. The Colorado Springs crew thinned oak and ponderosa pine near a future building site at Cheyenne Mountain State Park southwest of Colorado Springs.

Southwest Conservation Corps also has multiple locations. A crew from the Durango office camped out for several weeks in Lone Mesa State Park north of Dolores while thinning oak and other shrubs adjacent to a fire road.

Based in Grand Junction, the Western Colorado Conservation Corps saw crew spends a lot of time restoring riparian areas. The opportunity to work at Sylvan Lake State Park to cut dead lodgepole pine was a welcomed change.

Rocky Mountain Youth Corps crews cleaned up the small dead or leaning trees at Pearl Lake and Steamboat Lake. At the State Forest in Jackson County, Weld County Youth Conservation Corps and a Southwest Conservation Corps crew from the Salida office joined the effort of RMYC.

Full-time Equivalents

.04	Qtr 4 2009
.41	Qtr 1 2010
6.46	Qtr 2 2010
20.67	Qtr 3 2010
2.78	Qtr 4 2010
.03	Qtr 1 2011
15.56	Qtr 2 2011
7.79	Qtr 3 2011



More than 150 young adults worked on ARRA-funded state park projects during 2010 and 2011. Julian was an unemployed, young adult struggling to find housing when he became a corpsmember. The Corps structure has helped the young man see his potential. "I really liked the team setting and work experience," he said. "No one has ever done something like this for me in any job I have had before." All the young adult participants gained new skills from working as a group and a new natural resource perspective regardless of the career path they pursue.





\$622,330 sub-grant

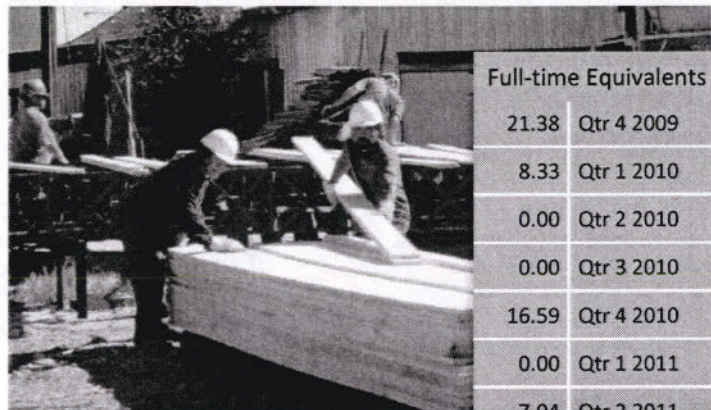
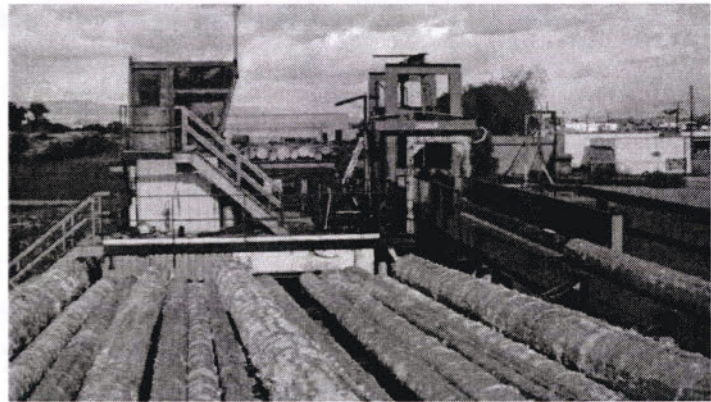
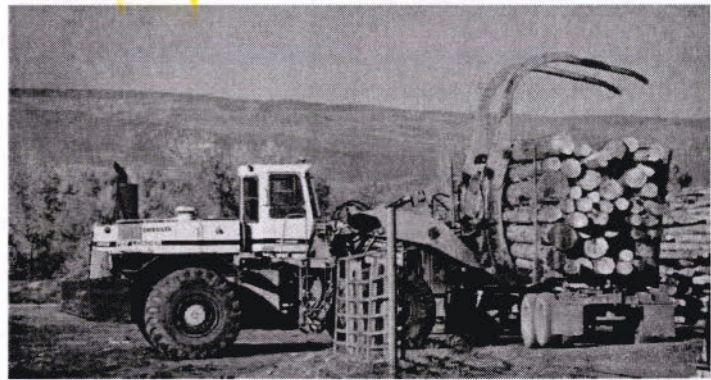
A 2010 Colorado newspaper editorial read, "Forestry is indeed an 'industry' but it shouldn't be." The writer's impression of the Colorado forest industry "reaping huge profits" is far from reality.

Delta Timber is one of the few Colorado mills weathering the current economic storm. The owners' savvy, improved mill efficiency and product diversification keep the business viable; but it hasn't been easy. An ARRA sub-grant played a key survival role the end of 2009 and beginning of 2010. After retooling the mill in late summer, 2009, the sub-grant provided the jump start needed to sustain the mill through the winter months. Instead of one crew responsible for all wood processing, the mill now has dedicated sawmill and planing crews.

In Autumn 2010, demand for aspen paneling, the signature product of Delta Timber, took an unexpected nose dive. At the time, the Colorado State Forest Service was reallocating ARRA administrative funds to sub-recipient projects. Delta Timber successfully competed for an additional \$72,330. Once again, it was just what the company needed.

Due in large part to the ARRA sub-grant, Delta Timber retained its workforce of 15 and hired 21 additional employees. This is what the Recovery Act was meant to do. As owner Eric Sorenson summed it up, "It was a blessing."

Today, despite the continued housing slump and weak lumber prices, Delta Timber has a work force of 41 employees. "We're still exploring ways to be more efficient at what we do," said Sorenson. Some luck, ingenuity and lots of hard work have kept the business open. "We're still here, and that's the main thing." The residents of Delta County could not agree more.



Full-time Equivalents	
21.38	Qtr 4 2009
8.33	Qtr 1 2010
0.00	Qtr 2 2010
0.00	Qtr 3 2010
16.59	Qtr 4 2010
0.00	Qtr 1 2011
7.04	Qtr 2 2011



\$275,000 sub-grant

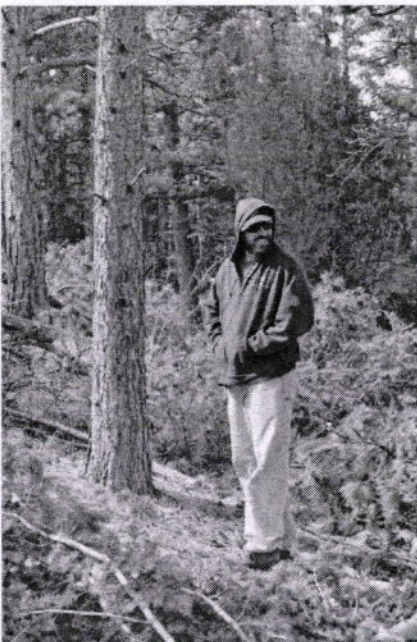
Denver Mountain Parks is part of the City and County of Denver Department of Parks and Recreation. The collection of 46 mountain parks, totaling 14,141 acres, are located in four counties west of Denver proper. First proposed by Mr. John Brisben Walker in September 1910, a 1913 brochure touted the developing park system as "...one of the most gorgeous and rugged playgrounds in the world, to be connected with high class roads, easy of grade and therefore easy for the lightest automobile to negotiate."

Although recreation remains an important aspect of the park system, other values have become important with time: the now historic park buildings, water quality, wildlife habitat, and forest health. In the 1990s, DMP assessed forest conditions. Based on the assessment and park values, several years of forest restoration projects were recommended. Implementation followed with the help of forestry professionals.

The ARRA sub-grant allowed Denver Mountain Parks to fund its own forester position. The forester set up three tree thinning projects in three parks bordering subdivisions and worked with the contractor to make sure the work met contract specifications.

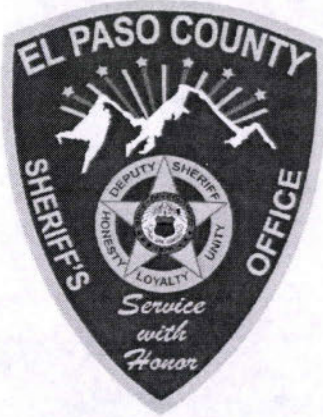
Swingle Lawn, Tree and Landscape Care, the Denver-based contractor awarded the contract, has been in the tree service business since 1947. Recently, the company expanded from the urban setting into the native forest setting. October 2010 through June 2011, the average crew of three thinned trees and chipped tree branches. The last project area had the most trees to cut, so additional employees joined the work force to meet the contract deadline. Swingle completed the field work mid-September 2011. The crew thinned over 200 acres of mountain park land.

Recently, Denver Mountain Parks successfully applied for forest management grants that will help retain the new forester position and continue to improve forest health, wildlife habitat and protect water quality while providing recreational opportunities for both residents and visitors alike.



Full-time Equivalents	
0.00	Qtr 4 2009
0.00	Qtr 1 2010
0.00	Qtr 2 2010
0.62	Qtr 3 2010
2.26	Qtr 4 2010
3.53	Qtr 1 2011
5.12	Qtr 2 2011
3.62	Qtr 3 2011

Photo



\$445,967 sub-grant

Full-time Equivalents	
3.64	Qtr 3 2010
4.00	Qtr 3 2010
8.95	Qtr 1 2011
1.39	Qtr 2 2011
2.14	Qtr 3 2011

The El Paso County Sheriff's Office sub-grant reduced the amount of live and dead vegetation along auxiliary roads in the Southwest Highway 115 Fire Protection District. In April 2010, the county requested bids for the 145-acre project. On June 1, 2010, Knotty Pines, Inc., a local fuels mitigation business, was selected to implement the project. The county issued a second request for bids to choose a private company to represent the county as project manager. In mid-June 2010, the contract was awarded to Kiva Dog Enterprises, LLC.

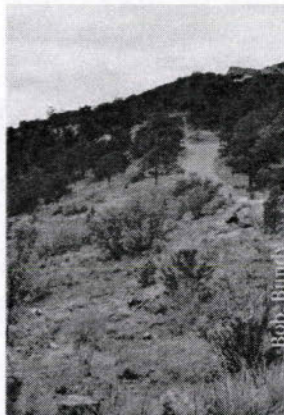
Project outreach began in July 2010. Despite the evacuation of many area residents for a 9,600-acre wildfire in 2008, Knotty Pines and Kiva Dog discovered fuels reduction can still be a hard sell. The team of three contacted property owners on the roads slated for treatment. Some property owners were eager to participate, a few were adamantly opposed and some said yes – with conditions.

The objective was to create 200-foot wide, treated road corridors. Depending on participation and topography, the road may run through the middle of the corridor, or on the edge. Where landowners granted permission, vegetation was thinned to provide residents safer emergency passage. In addition to the road corridors, the team was able to thin a band of vegetation stretching across two drainages between two main auxiliary roads.

The work horses of the project were the employees of Tall Timbers and Anderson Tree Service. Both tree service businesses, located in Colorado Springs, provide services to city lot owners and rural property owners. Gambel oak thickets and small trees were thinned and most of the wood chipped.

Thanks to the ARRA sub-grant, Tall Timbers Tree and Shrub Service was able to retain an additional seven employees normally laid-off during the winter; and Anderson Tree and Stump Removal kept its five employees busy.

After completion of the roadway project, the county focused its efforts on county regional parks. The county hired a fire department volunteer to administer fuels reduction projects in county parks north of Colorado Springs. An 11-member Americorps crew based in Colorado Springs performed the work until mid-summer. A three-person crew of volunteer firefighters and the project administrator continued working on the projects until September 2011.





Full-time Equivalents	
1.21	Qtr 1 2010
1.54	Qtr 2 2010
1.15	Qtr 3 2010
1.67	Qtr 4 2010
0.93	Qtr 1 2011

\$84,005 sub-grant

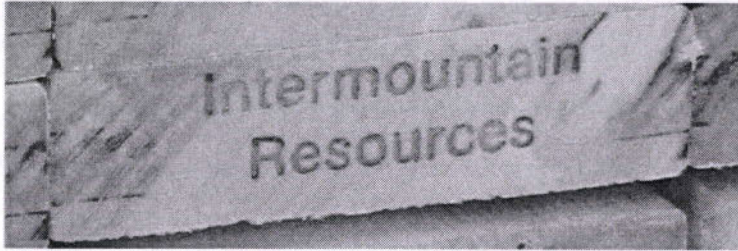
Standing lodgepole pine killed by mountain pine beetle dominant the forest in Jackson County. As tree needles gray and fall off, the trees will also inevitably fall. Focused on the Forest, LLC, is one of many businesses cutting and removing dead lodgepole pine to reduce the amount of wood available to the next wildfire.

Focused on the Forest not only cuts trees, it turns the trees into a product. Small diameter lodgepole pine is popular fencing material, larger pine trees are used at property entrances or milled for building projects constructed by the business. Landowners that hire Focused on the Forest can witness the transformation of trees into buck and rail fence or an outbuilding.

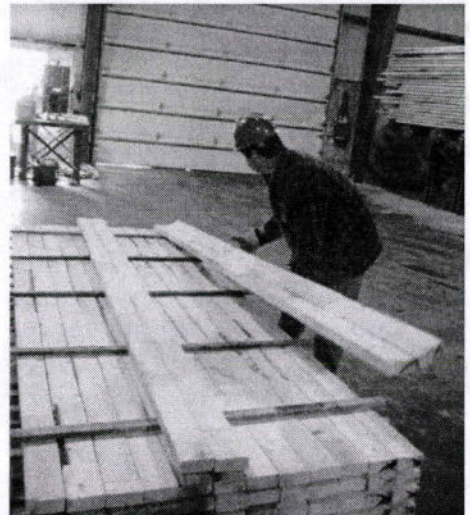
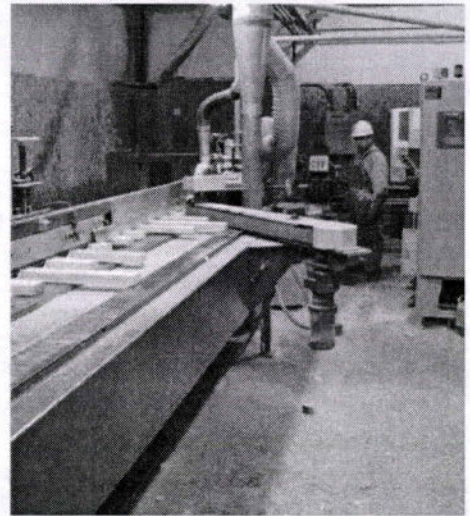
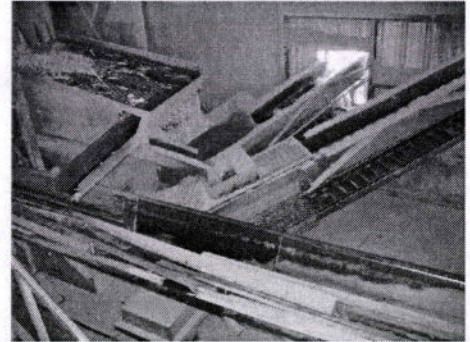
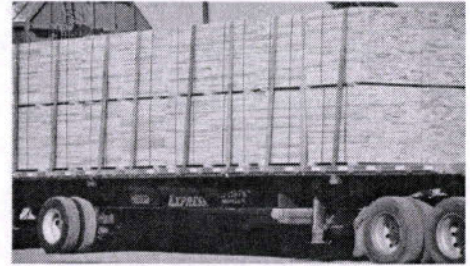
While the quantity of raw material has spiked, the demand for wood products remains weak. Hard times forces creativity and resourcefulness. Focused on the Forest was down to bare bones, the two owners were so busy meeting their contractual obligations, no time was left to pursue marketing ideas. The ARRA sub-grant allowed the business to hire a sawyer who could also help build fence or outbuildings. The business also hired a part-time management assistant. A doubled work force allowed the owners to start tackling the list of To Dos.

The sub-grant brought opportunities, and restrictions. It was determined the funds could not be used on federal land. Focused on the Forest has two federal tree cutting contracts. With the majority of their logging work on federal land, the business could not utilize the grant as well as it intended. By mutual agreement, Focused on the Forest submitted its last reimbursement invoice March 2011. Focused on the Forest was able to research several business options, work on a business plan, clear trees from many private parcels and utilize the cut wood for building projects.





\$522,330 sub-grant



Seven years ago, the yard at Intermountain Resources was filled with charred logs from the 138,000-acre Hayman Fire. Currently, 90 percent of the logs in the yard are dead lodgepole pine. A mountain pine beetle epidemic has left over one million acres of mature lodgepole pine dead on lands adjacent to and north of Interstate 70.

Intermountain is the only remaining sawmill in Colorado that has the capacity to process a relatively large quantity of wood in a short period of time. Computerization speeds the milling process and maximizes use of each log.

The grant was initially awarded to Intermountain Resources, but in May 2010, the sawmill was placed in receivership. The receiver, Cordes & Company, a Denver-based firm, could have liquidated the business but to their credit, began rebuilding business relations while the mill continued to produce building materials. Cordes & Company applied for and was awarded the unspent ARRA funds to help the mill get back on track. Nine production positions eliminated prior to the receivership were reinstated in October 2010. An additional three positions were added before year end. In addition to sawmill workers, the sub-grant helped the mill secure a source of wood while solutions were sought for future wood contracts.

Environmentally, Intermountain is the natural resource managers' tool that can make the largest positive impact on forest health issues in the shortest amount of time. From an economical standpoint, Intermountain not only is a significant employer in Montrose County, the business sub-contracts with independent loggers and truckers across the state. Most live in rural counties.

The production of finger-jointed lumber, initially brought on line in 2009, is back on the product list. Short pieces of wood that previously were chipped or ground, are assembled into premium pieces of lumber that command a higher retail price than conventional lumber because it will not twist or warp. It is just one way the sawmill hopes to pull its way into the future.

Full-time Equivalents	
6.07	Qtr 4 2009
32.65	Qtr 1 2010
0.00	Qtr 2 2010
0.00	Qtr 3 2010
2.98	Qtr 4 2010
3.13	Qtr 1 2011
0.00	Qtr 2 2011
0.00	Qtr 3 2011



ForestWise, LLC

\$1,043,000 sub-grant



"It was just the best!" said Kassie Carley referring to the phone call she received in November, 2009 announcing the selection of their project for grant funding. The business had weathered difficult times before, but the downturn that began in 2008 proved unrelenting. Carley thought the business her step-father and mother had worked very hard to build had no choice but to close. Suddenly there was hope. In addition to the four family members, five sub-contractors returned and three new sub-contractors were hired to work with the logging firm.

Carley was elated, not only did the business have another chance, this was the first grant proposal she had written, and it had been chosen. ForestWise operates in rural Las Animas County, where natural gas pads dot the landscape, and private landowners still own large parcels of land, remnants of the Spanish land grants. The purpose of the project was to protect Trinidad's municipal water source by reducing the amount of fuel available to wildfire in the Purgatoire River watershed.



The sub-grant gave the cash-strapped business breathing room, but challenges still lay ahead. Participating landowners did not want trees cut during hunting season, two landowners decided not to participate when opportunity was at their doors. ForestWise remained diligent and found additional participants.

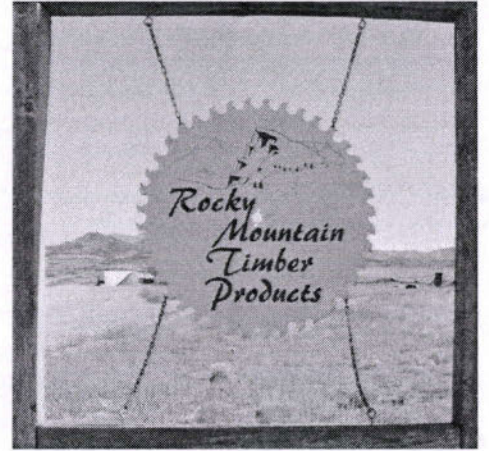
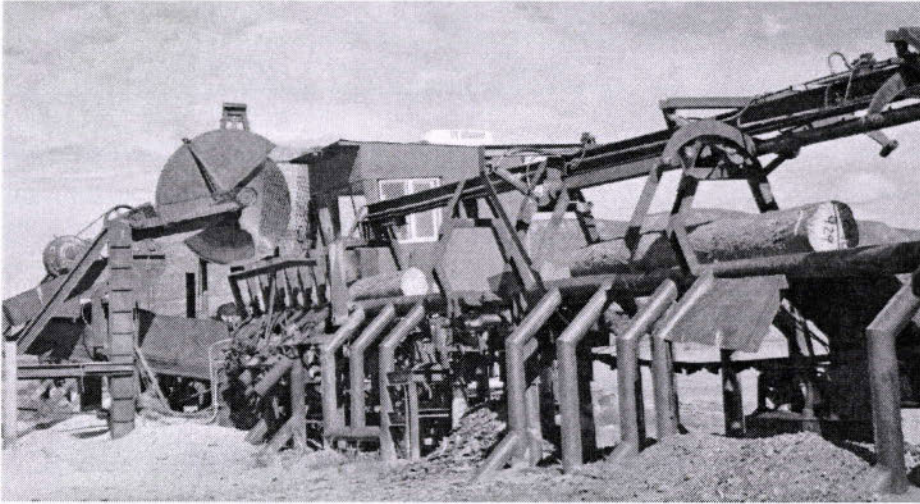
As acres were thinned, Carley, with a degree in marketing, used her skills to find markets for the cut trees. Crooked and straight, live or dead, the trees found new life as lumber, firewood, and shavings. She continues to pursue new leads and product development.

At the beginning of September, Carley's mother, Mary Canda said, "Cash-flow has greatly improved; we will be able to retain our workforce. The grant requirements made us more efficient, and a better business on the paper side of the operations." The unexpected grant benefit gives ForestWise additional traction as they gain momentum and forge ahead.



Full-time Equivalents	
3.67	Qtr 4 2009
13.44	Qtr 1 2010
14.55	Qtr 2 2010
15.09	Qtr 3 2010
11.68	Qtr 4 2010
13.13	Qtr 1 2011
14.43	Qtr 2 2011
12.04	Qtr 3 2011





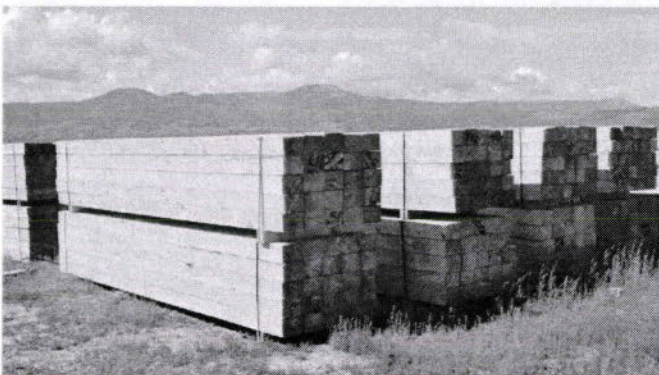
\$632,330 sub-grant

West of the potato and barley fields in central San Luis Valley, a small sawmill survives despite economic hardship in Rio Grande County. The owners, Richard and Cassandra Doyon weren't too sure what they'd gotten themselves into when the business was awarded ARRA funds, but they knew the financial tightrope they'd been walking was becoming thinner and harder to balance.

The funds were immediately put to use to retain three employees and hire an additional three new employees. The sub-grant would sustain the sawmill through the winter, a typically slow business time. After the spring thaw, loggers returned to the forest, and the saws at the mill continued to whirl. During summer 2010, newly arrived logs were immediately **sawn** to meet orders. Although product prices were below average, employment at the mill was up to eight people or more. A different tone resonated in Cassandra's correspondence with the CSFS program manager in October 2010, "You can clearly see what this opportunity has allowed us to already accomplish in a short amount of time," she wrote, "the lumber market is still down but with the grant money and our increased production we are making things work very well."

When the funds were completely spent in August 2011, the sawmill had 11 full-time employees. Two of the original new hires still worked for the Doyons. One started out operating the fork lift and is now the mill supervisor, the other began his employment stacking boards and now operates the edger. Both are thankful to have a job and steady work.

Nothing is certain in the Colorado wood industry even when the housing market is good. Logs may or may not be available due to a long winter or wet summer, a spike in fuel prices can collapse the small profit margin. The ARRA grant cushioned the risk of re-opening the mill, and made the venture successful. As autumn drops into the valley, the mill is building its log inventory for the winter so it can continue to fill wood product orders. It's a noisy place, and that's just the way it should be.



Full-time Equivalents	
.90	Qtr 4 2009
5.64	Qtr 1 2010
9.36	Qtr 2 2010
13.78	Qtr 3 2010
3.06	Qtr 4 2010
10.10	Qtr 1 2011
12.37	Qtr 2 2011
6.68	Qtr 3 2011



City of Steamboat Springs

\$1,000,000 sub-grant

“We would do it again, said Anne Small Steamboat Springs purchasing and risk manager, “if we thought it would benefit the community.” It sounds like a no-brainer, but Small was the main contact for #landowners whose “yard” was cleared of standing dead trees with large logging equipment. The work also required the closure of popular recreation trails. It was not an easy project to facilitate.

With a blanket of snow on the ground, work began December 2009. The project team composed of Small, the fire chief, city parks and recreation manager, two consulting foresters, the contractor, Rogue Resources, and CSFS project manager met weekly to keep the project on track and the workforce in the field.

Ten months later, as leaves dropped and the first snowflakes fell the last trees were cut and the logging contractor closed temporary roads, made sure permanent roads drained water properly, and hauled away logs. Little did everyone know that winter’s snowfall would prove to be the largest on record. Because of the saturated soils, the last bit of close-out work would be completed in August 2011. Sitting around a table with the end of the project in reach, team members looked around appreciatively. Each had played a particular role based on their set of skills and experience that made the project a success.

“We could be the ARRA poster child, said Small, “the grant did exactly what it was suppose to.” In 2009, Routt County loggers were facing desperate times and the ARRA grant was the life buoy for the Steamboat Springs contractor. Not only was Rogue able to retain the employees it had, it was able to hire additional workers who were facing their own personal crises. By summer 2011, the business had cleared the financial hump and found new projects that would sustain the company and employees into the future.

Full-time Equivalents	
.07	Qtr 4 2009
13.48	Qtr 1 2010
14.78	Qtr 2 2010
12.43	Qtr 3 2010
1.54	Qtr 4 2010
0.00	Qtr 1 2011
0.01	Qtr 2 2011
0.50	Qtr 3 2011





Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development and Implementation Grant

\$4.465 million



Grant Sub-recipients

Anchor Point Group, LLC

Boulder County

Coalition for the Upper South Platte

Perry Park Metropolitan District

Poudre Fire Authority

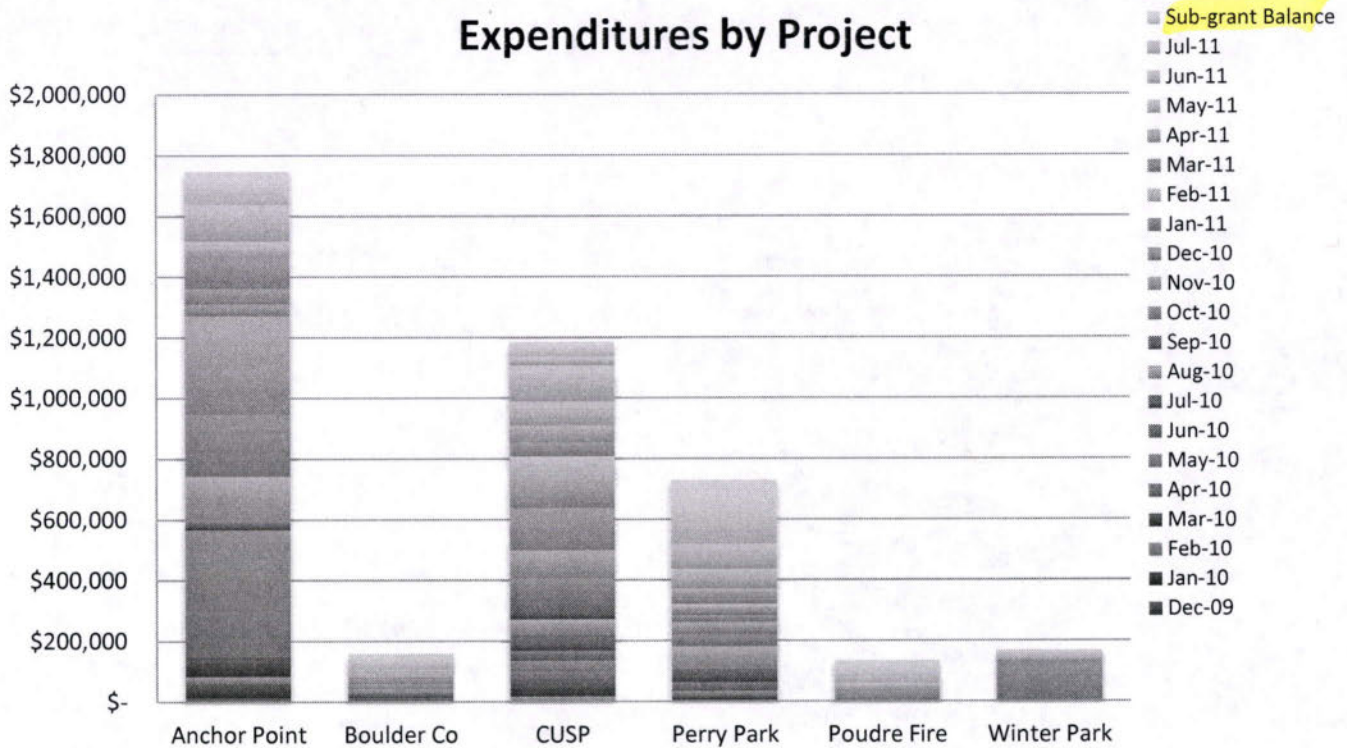
Town of Winter Park



The purpose of the grant was to create or retain jobs that helped develop and implement Community Wildfire Protection Plans

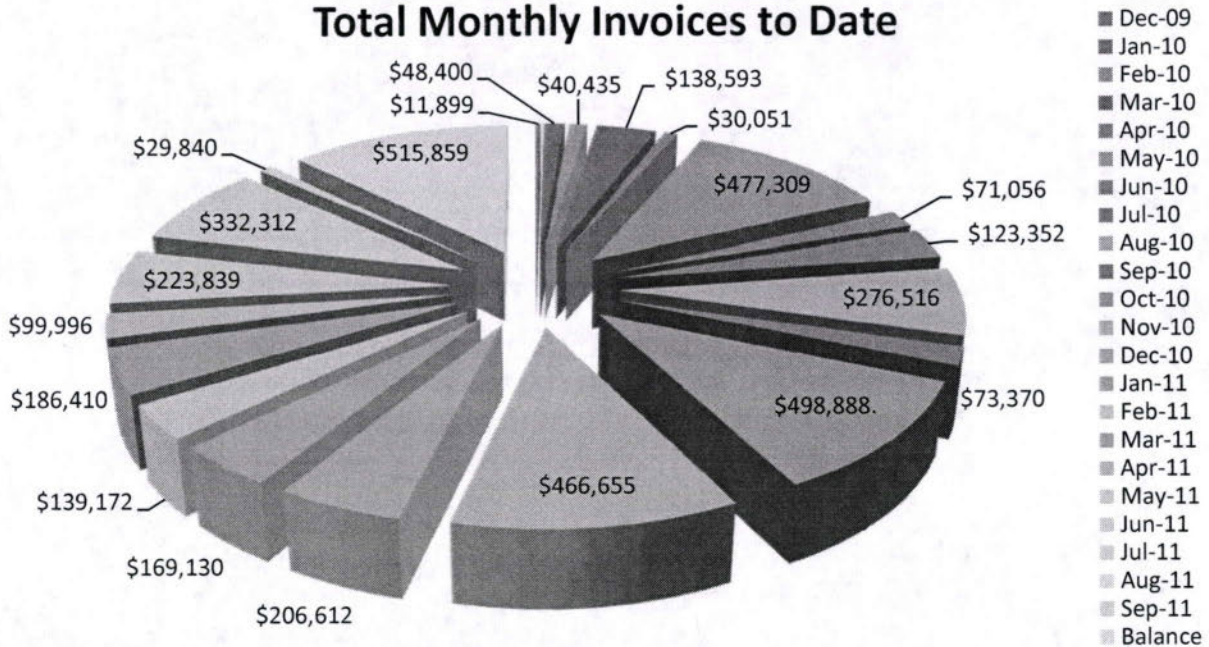
Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development and Implementation Sub-grants

Expenditures by Project



Unnecessary *bar/line*

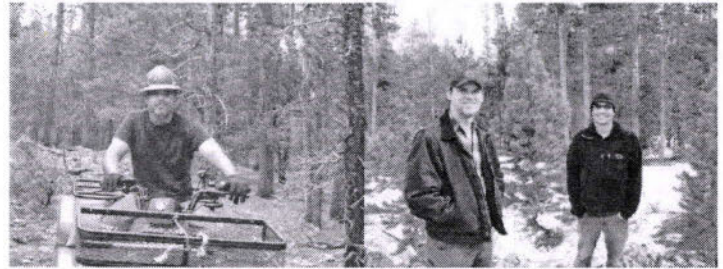
Total Monthly Invoices to Date





FIRE MANAGEMENT

\$1,745,583 sub-grant



Anchor Point Group, LLC, is a wildfire management consulting firm based in Boulder that specializes in services related to wildland-urban interface issues. The company was named after the fire suppression term “anchor point,” which describes a location where a fire crew can safely begin to work a wildfire. Since 1999, Anchor Point has applied state-of-the-art fire science to wildfire mitigation, forestry, planning, municipal codes and insurance issues.

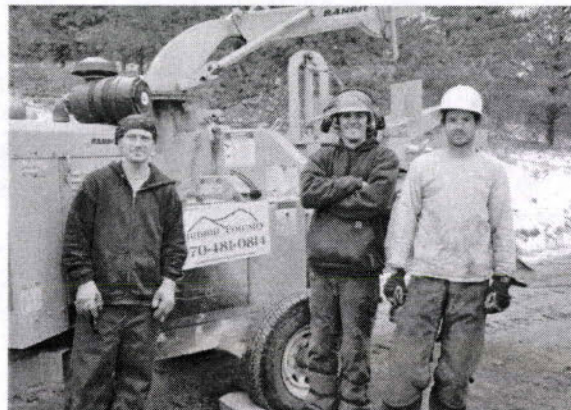
Modeling how a wildfire might burn and where tree thinning may most effectively change wildfire behavior is common practice for Anchor Point, but implementation of a fire mitigation project was something new. The firm identified projects that protected people, communities and infrastructure; and hired three full-time employees to contact the landowners, set up the projects on the ground, bid-out the work and administer the contracts. Working relationships were developed with more than 80 landowners in four counties. Although very time consuming, building individual, community, media and fire department relationships was crucial to success.

Anchor Point utilized seven logging/tree service businesses, two fire department mitigation crews and one county mitigation crew to implement 21 projects. A diversity of contractors not only spread out the funds, Anchor Point learned the value of the different types of contractors. Each was best suited to particular types of jobs. Only one project would not come to fruition because landowners critical to the project did not want to participate. Meanwhile, wildfires that required resident evacuations came within one mile of four completed projects.

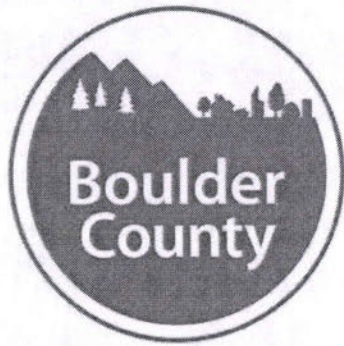
2360ac

With grant funds, Anchor Point added new expertise to the firm. Opportunities just out of reach in the past are now possible with more employees. As an example, Anchor Point was recently awarded two forestry-related contracts that will help sustain the created positions. Although most of the contracted work was short-lived, several businesses acquired new contracts based on the work completed for Anchor Point.

photos

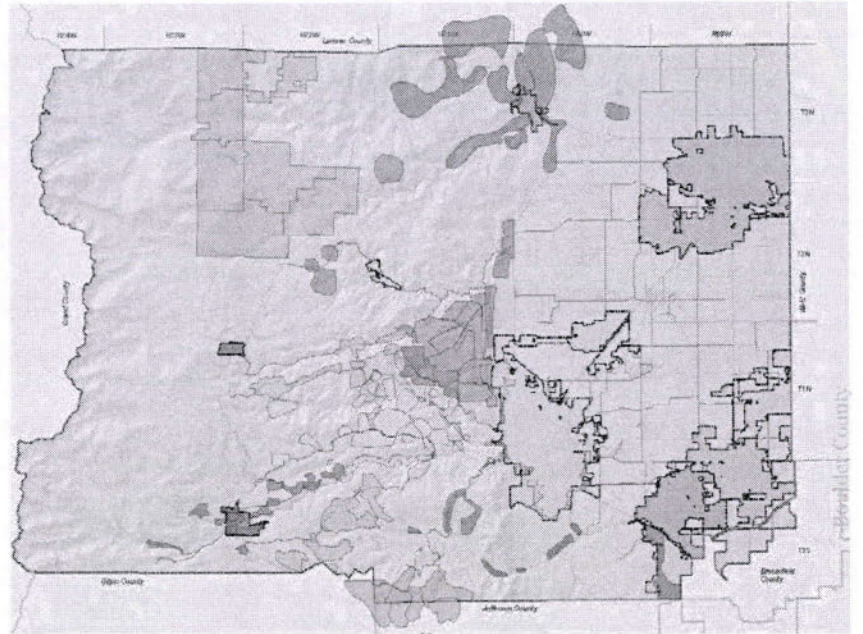


Full-time Equivalents	
2.56	Qtr 4 2009
4.72	Qtr 1 2010
5.51	Qtr 2 2010
18.88	Qtr 3 2010
15.29	Qtr 4 2010
6.48	Qtr 1 2011
8.75	Qtr 2 2011
.99	Qtr 3 2011



\$157,700 sub-grant

Writing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan is a daunting task. A successful plan has buy-in from residents willing to participate. The community, as a whole, needs to understand the current fire circumstances and someone with fire knowledge must spread the project options on the table with pros and cons so residents can prioritize projects and determine an efficient means to accomplish the agreed upon work. Thirteen CWPPs already exist in Boulder County, most are associated with one of the fire protection districts, illustrated in various colors on the county map above.



Boulder County hired a community planner to develop a county-wide CWPP. His expertise was not fire; he knew how to bring people together for a common purpose. Under his leadership, a core team and work groups were formed. A voluntary public advisory team of 16 ^{identified "commenters" in FD's spread by color} pored over suggestions made by 85 county residents, researched the common themes and presented 13 recommendations to the core team and county commissioners.

The county-wide CWPP was written in layperson terms and supplemented not only with maps and tables, but video footage produced by five Colorado University student interns. Comments from county commissioners at a September 2011 public hearing echoed the sentiment of others. "This is an exciting plan in many ways. It's strategic and incremental." Another commissioner said, "It is a blueprint for moving forward."

Boulder County hopes to retain the planner to direct the implementation of the CWPP. Bob did I say this right?

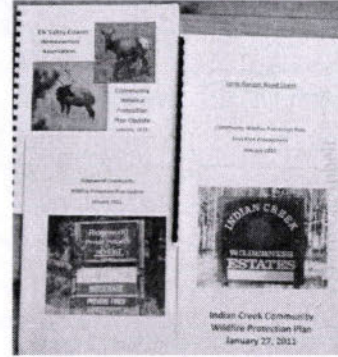
The history of wildfire in Boulder County teaches us that:

1. Wildfires take place at all times of year
2. The number, size and property damage associated with wildfires are increasing
3. Our most catastrophic fires have been human caused
4. Unhealthy forests lead to higher severity fires
5. The frequency of wildfire depends on where you live
6. Wildfires are also a risk to residents of the plains
7. High winds are a leading concern
8. Firefighters cannot defend and save every house
9. Fragmented land ownership, the mixture of public and private lands, makes interagency cooperation and partnerships necessary
10. History repeats itself

Excerpt from Boulder County CWPP



Full-time Equivalents	
0.00	Qtr 4 2009
.31	Qtr 1 2010
.75	Qtr 2 2010
1.02	Qtr 3 2010
1.00	Qtr 4 2010
1.79	Qtr 1 2011
1.41	Qtr 2 2011
1.87	Qtr 3 2011



\$1,183,711 sub-grant

The Coalition for the Upper South Platte (CUSP) has taken giant leaps forward in their efforts to protect the Upper South Platte watershed from the potential impacts of wildfire. The sub-grant allowed the non-profit organization to build capacity and work on a larger scale by partially or fully funding 15 employees that included two new full-time positions, GIS technicians, a monitoring coordinator, program manager, office support and a field crew.

The CUSP field crew, that averaged five members, implemented the well-established Neighborhood Fuels Reduction Program. The crew, with chipper in tow, provided an economical means for individual landowners to cleanup cut branches and tree tops after making their homes more defensible against wildfire. With grant funding, the crew worked year-round.

CUSP has years of experience implementing single landowner, handful of landowners projects, however with the new forester on staff, CUSP undertook more complex projects. Project size and total number of treated acres increased. Contractors were needed to perform the fuels mitigation work which allowed CUSP to achieve their objectives in multiple locations simultaneously. Five private businesses, one county mitigation crew and the CUSP crew thinned 740 acres with ARRA funds. The organization expanded its reach from Park and Teller counties into El Paso, Douglas and Jefferson counties. Forging into a different realm included a learning curve and challenges, but it also provided a taste of the organization's potential.

approximately 710-740

While contractors and field crew worked in the forest, another group of people focused on Community Wildfire Protection Plans. CUSP was the only grant sub-recipient to both write and implement CWPPs. The goal to produce 12 new or updated CWPPs was exceeded by three. The CUSP employee hired for the task completed 11 plans. CUSP funded two Jefferson Conservation District employees that produced an additional four plans.



Full-time Equivalents	
1.80	Qtr 4 2009
8.57	Qtr 1 2010
9.95	Qtr 2 2010
14.95	Qtr 3 2010
15.13	Qtr 4 2010
13.21	Qtr 1 2011
14.06	Qtr 2 2011
4.09	Qtr 3 2011



Perry Park Metropolitan District encompasses the 3,840-acre Perry Park Ranch that sits at the base of the Rampart Range west of Larkspur, Colo. The Pike National Forest is a backdoor neighbor. Approximately half the 1,300 residential lots have homes and other structures. Only one dedicated road provides access to the community.

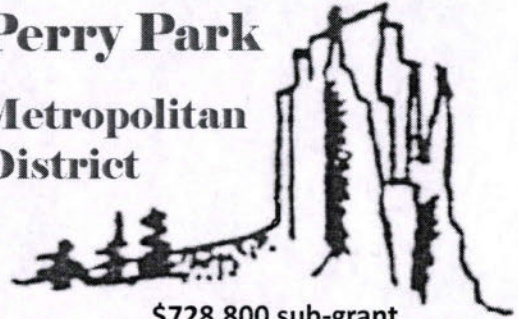
In 2002, Perry Park became one of the first communities nationwide to receive Firewise Communities/USA designation. In December 2004, the Metro District Board received approval for a CWPP that outlined the strategy to protect Perry Park Ranch and its residents from the impacts of wildfire.

The Metro District partners with other entities to provide fire and forest education to Perry Park landowners. One of those partners, Larkspur Fire Department, had hopes to build an 11-person fire mitigation/initial attack crew. That hope became reality with the ARRA sub-grant. A Larkspur fireman with a background in wildland fire became the crewboss and 10 crewmembers were hired for six-month appointments. The crew worked on a shaded fuelbreak in tough terrain. As fall became winter, four crewmembers remained to continue cutting and to burn piled branches when there was adequate snow cover.

Spring returned and so did some of the crewmembers. Others had found fire-related work with different organizations and some realized chainsaw work was not part of their future. New recruits joined the crew. With one season of experience under the crew leader's belt, the second season was more productive.

While saw work continued in hard to reach areas, equipment thinned more accessible areas. Two contractors, Seedmaster and Shadow Creek, provided the equipment and operators. Some of the cut trees became firewood, the remainder were mulched. Between the efforts of the mitigation crew and the equipment operators, a shaded fuelbreak, extending over a mile, was completed on Perry Park and the adjacent ranch property. Certainly a highlight, but only a portion of the overall accomplishments. Fire mitigation work in the subdivision now complements work completed by the Pike National Forest. Thinned common areas act as hubs for property owners to "attach" their own mitigation work. Acres treated using grant funding totaled 488. It was a big step in right direction as residents learn to live with prescribed and natural fire.

Perry Park Metropolitan District



\$728,800 sub-grant



Full-time Equivalents	
.07	Qtr 4 2009
1.04	Qtr 1 2010
8.15	Qtr 2 2010
8.10	Qtr 3 2010
5.69	Qtr 4 2010
3.88	Qtr 1 2011
9.44	Qtr 2 2011
12.53	Qtr 3 2011

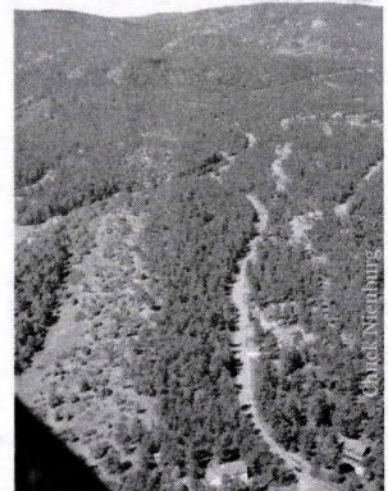
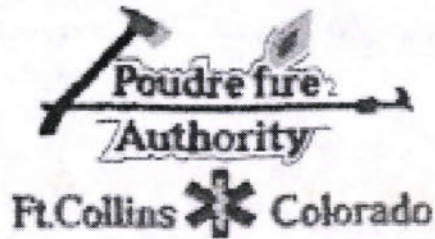


Photo: Firewise



\$135,000 sub-grant

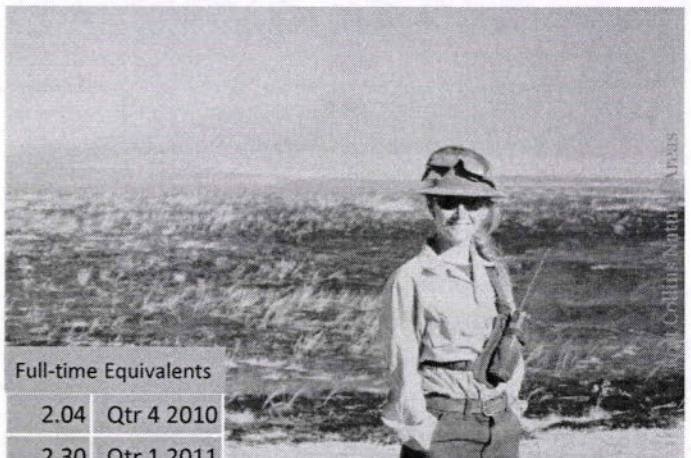
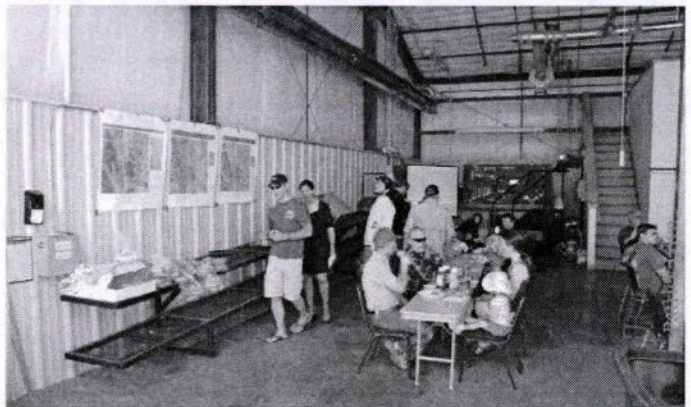
Poudre Fire Authority (PFA) has fire jurisdiction on 235 square miles of land around Fort Collins. Within the area, Fort Collins Natural Areas manages 8,000 acres of open space. PFA needed to update its 2006 CWPP and Fort Collins wanted to reinstate its prescribed burn program in the natural areas. Both entities progressed in their community wildfire protection efforts thanks to the ARRA grant.

The funds awarded to PFA in June 2010 allowed the fire department to dedicate a current employee to the revision of the CWPP plan and hire a new firefighter to cover normal operations. To update the CWPP, wildland urban interface areas were identified and the various concentrations of burnable material mapped. PFA also updated the ignition and response data on individual homes. Revisions to the CWPP were reviewed by CSFS and the final plan awaits official signatures.

The sub-grant breathed new life into the Ft Collins prescribed burn program. For two to three years, Fort Collins missed all burning opportunities because no burn plans were written. The city created two part-time, term positions to work on the backlog of plans that needed to be written. Both new employees had prior experience with Fort Collins Natural Areas and wildland fire. They teamed on the plans, one wrote the plan while the other provided the supporting GIS information.

Although one Fort Collins employee did not complete the term, the team completed XX burn plans and made the implementation of X burns possible.

The CWPP writer will go back to his former duties and Fort Collins hopes to find additional funding to maintain a viable prescribe fire program.



Full-time Equivalents	
2.04	Qtr 4 2010
2.30	Qtr 1 2011
1.86	Qtr 2 2011
.98	Qtr 3 2011

COURTESY OF PFA



\$168,305 sub-grant

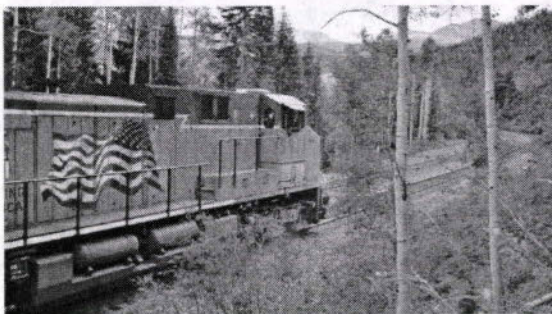
Winter Park attracts ski enthusiasts and recreationists of all kinds to its mountain setting in the Fraser Valley. The backdrop of green trees has changed. A mountain pine beetle epidemic spread through the forest first killing the unhealthiest lodgepole pine but **with tight living quarters and stressful conditions in many places**, additional lodgepole succumbed to the growing beetle population. The native landscape of Winter Park was transformed. The spruce and aspen were unaffected by the pine beetle, but most large lodgepole pine trees were dead.



In 2007 as the beetle epidemic was beginning to wane, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed for the Upper Fraser Valley to identify areas with heavy concentrations of live or dead vegetation that would put homes and public infrastructure in jeopardy during a wildfire. The plan identified four high-priority projects in Winter Park; one of those projects was the 3.1-mile strip of railroad easement that runs north and south through town. Although a CWPP is geared toward reducing potential fire-related hazards, mountain pine beetle-killed lodgepole pine, void of needles, would soon start falling, posing an additional public safety issue. The project would address both issues.



In May 2010, the town reviewed project bid proposals and selected Willow Creek Logging, a local business. The 12-member crew removed all the dead trees within 100-feet of the railroad track. Local trucking firms assisted in wood removal. Nineteen jobs and four small businesses were positively affected by the project.



Fall 2011, Winter Park implemented a 29-acre CWPP project that would help protect a water tunnel siphon and other infrastructure important to the town. Another local business, Dan Hahn Logging completed the work in two short weeks.

The town manager and public works director are proud of what was accomplished. Residents, railroad and businesses came together to improve the community and provide work opportunities.



Full-time Equivalents	
0.00	Qtr 4 2009
0.00	Qtr 1 2010
2.53	Qtr 2 2010
4.14	Qtr 3 2010
0.00	Qtr 4 2010
0.00	Qtr 1 2011
0.00	Qtr 2 2011
.68	Qtr 3 2011



The Colorado State Forest Service created five new positions related to the ARRA grants. Announcements were internally circulated for a program manager, administrative assistant, two project managers and an outreach coordinator. Four positions were filled by current CSFS employees and the fifth by a Colorado State University employee. Three additional employees were hired to fill-in behind those that accepted an ARRA position. When one of the project managers accepted a position with another organization, CSFS asked three employees to oversee one or more projects and a former employee was hired seasonally to fill in the gaps.



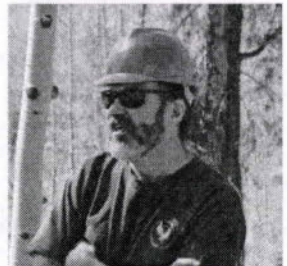
Promptly, the program manager, respective project manager and outreach coordinator held "kick-off" meetings with each sub-recipient to start building relationships, explain the reporting requirements, set expectations and answer questions. Project managers and the program manager kept in touch with sub-recipients throughout the grant period. Meanwhile, the outreach coordinator publicized grant accomplishments.



Behind the scene, CSU Office of Sponsored Programs submitted quarterly jobs figures to the state and was responsible for grant disbursements. [More?](#)

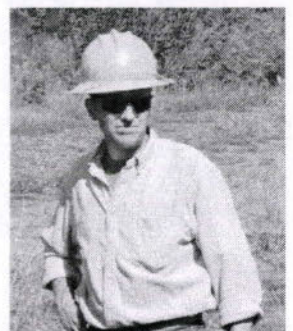
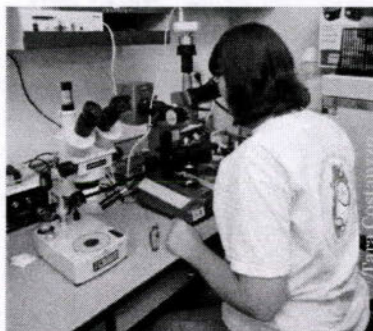
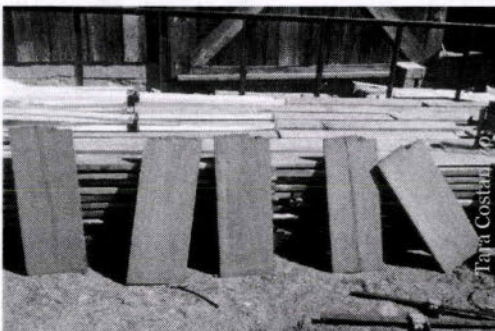


After all loose ends were tied, and final reporting requirements met, most individuals returned to their previous positions, the administrative assistant accepted another university position.



Half way through the grants, it became apparent that some restoration grant funds would not be utilized as originally budgeted. CSFS received permission from the USFS to conduct a research project to determine if the disease killing black walnut trees in urban areas can be killed in a drying kiln while retaining the integrity of the wood. A CSU post-graduate student conducted the research and found.....no results yet.


? on CUSP PFA Noh...




The Ripple Effect

I'm working with Susan Winter an economist with the USFS to get the info for this page.







Colorado State Forest Service
ARRA Program Closeout




October 20, 2011
Terrie Craven, Program Manager

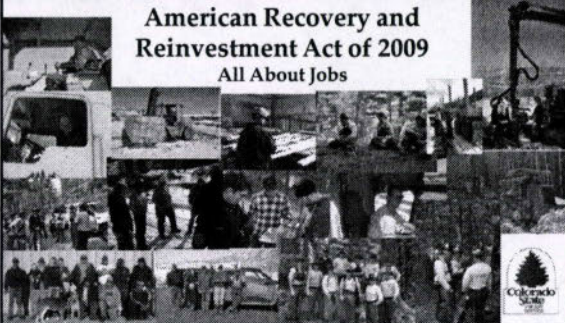




"The learning organization embraces the idea that people will learn if encouraged to face challenges, experiment, fail, and reflect on their experiences." (Lussier and Achua, 2009)



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
All About Jobs





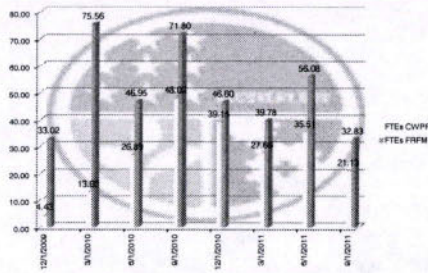
ARRA Grants awarded to CSFS by the U.S. Forest Service

- *Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development and Implementation*
 - \$4.465 million
 - Six sub-awards
- *High-Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation*
 - \$6.285 million (\$35,000 added June 2010)
 - Ten sub-awards






Accomplishments - FTEs






Accomplishments - NFPORS (preliminary numbers)

- ✓ Acres treated w/ARRA funding = 5,512
- ✓ Acres leveraged = 2,308
- ✓ Communities directly or indirectly affected = 132
- ✓ Estimated volume utilized
 - ✓ 3,233 cords
 - ✓ 1,020 cubic yards




Lessons Learned—Pre-Award

- ❖ No matter how much you advertise, some won't hear about the opportunity—be prepared for their calls
- ❖ For multiple RFPs, create a template for SMEs to use with standard language and standard scoring criteria
- ❖ Involve OSP early in the review
- ❖ Decide who will manage and involve them early
- ❖ Develop a process for accepting proposals
- ❖ Do not accept proposals that do not meet the minimum criteria
 - ❖ NO exceptions!
- ❖ For hand-delivered proposals, have clear signs and adequate staff
- ❖ Identify risks and look for ways to mitigate
- ❖ Things always change—be ready to adjust!





RFP's - template, scoring



Lessons Learned—Pre-Award (continued)


- ❖ Place reference material on the CSFS web site to assist with proposal development
- ❖ Develop list of FAQs and update frequently during proposal stage
- ❖ If you contact subs prior to official release, know that word will get out—good news travels fast!
- ❖ Develop a plan for release of RFPs and for award announcement
- ❖ Direct questions to the Outreach Division Supervisor for response
- ❖ Read legislation—it helps with RFP development and program management
- ❖ When proposal deadline is reached, post a list of all proposals received on CSFS web site






Lessons Learned—Selection


- ❖ If no match is required, do not allow it to be mentioned in proposals
- ❖ Determine how selections will be made before releasing RFPs
- ❖ If multiple selection committees, one person to coordinate
- ❖ Send unofficial letters to selected subs—official notification from OSP
- ❖ Send letters to organizations not chosen—provide info on other potential funding sources
- ❖ Have list of selected projects ready to post on CSFS web site along with press release when announcement is made






Lessons Learned – Budget


- ❖ Over-estimate in the budget stage (pre-award) and monitor and adjust quickly to award excess dollars
- ❖ Create a budget matrix for items that are allowable (and not)
 - ❖ Involve CSFS CFO and OSP
- ❖ Develop budget vs. actual tracking sheet for grant and for each sub-award
- ❖ If staff will be doing non-grant work, have them track time on CSFS timesheet and adjust monthly via PPDA






Lessons Learned – Invoicing


- ❖ Develop invoice approval process before first invoice is received
- ❖ Develop invoice tracking process to track invoices through to final payment
- ❖ Small companies and non-profits will need to be paid quickly—put a RUSH on these invoices
- ❖ Subs can invoice for expenses as of start date on OSP agreement—not signature date





Lessons Learned – Staffing

- ❖ Decide what structure to use
 - ❖ Program manager
 - ❖ Project managers
 - ❖ Outreach
- ❖ Decide where program will be housed
 - ❖ *Office space*
 - ❖ *Equipment—computers, cell phones, furniture, copier, fax, etc.*
 - ❖ *Vehicles*
- ❖ If using existing staff, will they use existing space or work from home?
- ❖ If new positions, work with hiring manager to create job descriptions and PDQs
- ❖ Schedule regular meetings for team





Lessons Learned—Post-Award

- ❖ Have kick-off meetings with each sub as early as possible to discuss expectations, reporting, roles, etc.
- ❖ You will receive calls from those not selected—be ready with resources for other grant opportunities or people who can help improve their proposals
- ❖ Provide Cost Accounting Standards for grant team and subs ASAP
- ❖ Review award letter to be sure you understand provisions and have systems in place to meet requirements
- ❖ Take advantage of training specific to your grant (webinars, etc.)
- ❖ Make sure team knows to keep appropriate information confidential





Lessons Learned—Reporting

- ❖ Expect requests for information/updates from Governor's Office, federal sponsor, CSU
- ❖ Make it easy for your subs to report
 - ❖ Develop spreadsheets
 - ❖ Provide list of deadlines
 - ❖ Send reminders and/or make phone calls
- ❖ Be flexible and adjust to changes in requirements
- ❖ Create tracking methods to gather information throughout the reporting period to compare to what the subs submit for verification
- ❖ Create closeout procedures early and inform subs about what is expected before final payment will be received





Lessons Learned—Impact on Districts

- ❖ Keep districts informed! Some districts will be very involved; some will be less involved
 - ❖ Use conference calls, e-mail, etc.
 - ❖ Give periodic updates
 - ❖ Make sure project managers know to keep DF informed





OIG Audit Observations

- ❖ Documented processes not consistently followed
 - ❖ Sole source justification
- ❖ E-Verify required in Colorado—we didn't require subs to use it and some had never heard of it (I-9's were incomplete at one sub)
- ❖ They wanted to see special (extra) processes and controls for ARRA at every level
- ❖ "Advance" payments—reimbursing subs for payments to vendors not yet made
- ❖ They are still determining the treatment of program income related to for-profit companies
- ❖ There were reporting errors/inconsistencies
 - ❖ Recovery.gov reports did not reflect vendors >\$25,000
 - ❖ FTEs were incorrect



Advance payments

Recovery.gov broke



Closeout Meeting Comments

- ❖ Increased capacity
- ❖ Varying levels of involvement by districts
- ❖ Appreciated the communication—especially liked the kick-off meetings
- ❖ CSFS was very flexible, responsive, and caring (didn't just award money and walk away)
- ❖ Opened doors to new partners and cooperators
- ❖ Even with free money, it was still hard to get landowners to participate
- ❖ Some for-profit companies were saved from liquidation
- ❖ Jobs were created or saved
- ❖ Business processes were improved—budgeting, bookkeeping
- ❖ Unanticipated issues with hunting season
- ❖ When asked if they would participate in ARRA again, all said they would





"If you hang people who try to do something that doesn't quite work, you'll get people who don't do anything." Fred Smith, FedEx

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Database Tracking Sheet

Minimum Standards

Participants:

- Local Government
- Local Fire Authority
- CSFS
- Federal Land Management Agencies
- Community/stakeholders (non-government)

Components:

- WUI definition
- Preparedness to respond to wildfire
- Risk analysis
- Fuels treatment priorities & methods
- Structural ignitability
- Implementation plan

Tracking Items

Name of Community	
Size of Community (acres and/or # homes)	
CSFS District	
County	
Planning Status (completed, revised, in progress)	
Implementation Status	
Land ownerships covered by plan	
Key CWPP Contact	
Contractor/consultants used	

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date Completed: _____

ARRA FTE Calculation Spreadsheet

Q1 2010 (January 1 - March 31, 2010)

SAMPLE ORGANIZATION

Job Title (Initials of Employee)	Hours Paid	Hours in Qtr	FTE	Created/Retained	Start Date
SAMPLE EMPLOYEE (JD)	184.00	520.00	0.35	C	12/1/2009
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
		520.00	0.00		
Total FTEs for Quarter			0.00		

In this example, new employee was hired 12/1/09, is paid from ARRA funds, and is paid for holidays.

Assumptions:

- The year is based on 2080 work hours (520 per quarter).
- Count all hours for which employees are paid.
- If employees are Paid for PTO (holidays, sick, vacation, personal, etc.), those hours should be included in Hours Paid.
- All employees listed are paid with ARRA funding.



Colorado State Forest Service: Community Assistance Information for CSFS/NFPORS Reporting



Please answer the following questions and submit to your Project Manager monthly.

Subrecipient Name: _____

Month: _____

1. List all prevention/education programs conducted or implemented in the last month (e.g., schools, civic, open houses, mass mailings, teacher packets, CWPP community meetings, etc.).

Meeting/Program/Mailer/ Packet Title	Amount Spent	# of Attendees/ Mailers/Packets	List Communities Represented	Number of Hours

2. List ALL hazardous fuels reduction or mitigation projects conducted on nonfederal lands.

Project/Unit Name	Amount Spent	Communities <u>Directly</u> Affected	Communities <u>Indirectly</u> Affected and How

3. List acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels. Include only those project/acres directly related to ARRA funding.

Project/Unit Name	Number of Acres	Type of Treatment**	Slash Processing Method (pile/burn, chip, lop/scatter)	Project Start Date	Project End Date

4. List acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels that were leveraged through ARRA funding.

Project/Unit Name	Number of Acres	Type of Treatment**	Slash Processing Method (pile/burn, chip, lop/scatter)	Describe How Project is Related to ARRA	Organization Performing Treatment

5. List acres treated by mechanical means with by-products utilized.					
Project/Unit Name	Number of Acres Treated	Mechanical (M)* or Hand (H) Treatment	Type of Treatment**	How By-Products Utilized (firewood, post/pole, mulch, lumber, Christmas trees, etc.)	Estimated Volume Utilized (cords, tons, cubic yards, board feet, # trees, etc.)
6. List communities assisted with ARRA funding not previously accounted for.					
Community Name	How Assisted by ARRA Funding				
7. List all media contacts in the last month, and attach articles/photos/stories/web sites.					
Media Name	Media Type (newspaper, newsletter, radio, TV, etc.)	Date of Contact	Initiated By		

*According to the SAF Dictionary of Forestry, the definition of mechanical harvesting is "cutting with mechanized equipment such as a carrier-mounted shear or a feller-buncher instead of by hand with a power saw." Mechanized operations refers to the method that the trees are actually cut and not to the removal method. It does not matter how they are delimbed and moved to the landing after they are cut.

** Types of Treatment include: Thinning, Shaded Fuel Break, Salvage, Harvest-Clearcutting, Harvest-Selection Cut, Fuels Reduction in Defensible Space.

INVOICE SUPPORT STANDARDS
Prepared by Doug Leavell, Director
Office of Sponsored Programs
Colorado State University
February 11, 2010

→ OMB Circular A-133 requires the University to monitor sub-recipients of Federal funds using the same standards that the Federal government applies to CSU as the prime recipient. Sub-recipient monitoring is particularly difficult for small organizations that do not have sophisticated administrative systems in place to assure compliance with complicated Federal accounting and administrative rules.

In order to satisfy sub-recipient monitoring requirements, which independent CPA firms audit annually, CSU must document its review of cost and programmatic issues. To that end we require the principal investigator to review each invoice and indicate his or her approval that the subrecipient met program goals commensurate with the amount charged. In addition to this programmatic review the Office of Sponsored Programs (OSP) requests financial statements and a description of the administrative controls followed by an organization. Based on our assessment of this information OSP also requires one or more (for your organization all) of the following support documents with each invoice:

Organizations without an approved effort reporting system must provide the following documentation with each invoice requesting personnel cost reimbursement:

1. Payroll support from the organizations accounting system supporting the amounts paid to individuals
2. Time cards or similar documentation describing and supporting the time spent and salary allocated to the project (please insure that the documentation is complete and in sufficient detail to determine allocability)

For travel reimbursements the organization must provide copies of approved expense reimbursement forms in sufficient detail to verify the reasonableness of the charges claimed. For example, where reimbursement is for mileage the expense report should document the starting and ending points of the trip, the mileage, the reimbursement rate and the purpose of the trip as it relates to the project.

For single expenditures of \$500 or greater the organization must submit an invoice from the vendor containing a description of the article purchased, the amount paid and a description of the benefit to the project. Unless the organization has a stated travel policy (with a copy provided to CSU prior to billing) CSU will use the CSU travel policy standards for travel expense reimbursement.

Indirect, Facilities and Administrative or G&A costs must be supported by a negotiated rate agreement with the organization's cognizant Federal agency unless other arrangements are agreed as part of the subcontract.

The organization must ensure that all supporting documentation accompanies the invoice, is legible, meets the requirements as stated above and ties to the amounts claimed on the face of the invoice. CSU cannot process payment for any invoice until the invoice and supporting documentation meets these minimum standards.

CSU must be able to demonstrate to the independent auditors that all funds provided to sub-recipients are in accordance with Federal government standards and sound business practice. CSU appreciates your cooperation in this process.

★ (clearly) budget items (not this month) (journal entry)

★ talk to Duda
→ signature? → necessary

★ Okey CUSP pay to Ralph not Carol
ask Ralph to CC me on his okay

Bob Bundy

From: Craven, Terrie [Terrie.Craven@colostate.edu]
Sent: Monday, January 04, 2010 10:13 AM
To: Reader, Timothy; Mehall, Tara; Bundy, Robert (EID); Hardgrave, Kathryn (EID); Bilyeu, Annie
Subject: agenda for conference call

★ ~~NI~~ ~~NI~~ ~~I~~

District pay for vehicle equip (cheers/ete)
 ★ - make list for her budget for vehicles, supplies office through Annie

All,

Happy New Year!!!

Following is an agenda for today's conference call at 2:00. The call-in number is 970.491.1207. Feel free to add items to the agenda if I missed anything.

- Performance Measures Document
 - o Cost-share
 - o Program income
 - o Industry projects
 - o CSFS standards

- Required for all
 specific measurements (No real standards)
 crossy line into contracts
 w/ specs for heights, roads, fire, signage, State Law

if/timing "during" more clarification

- Change Requests
 - o Documentation
 - o SME signature

any changes - submit in writing
 subject matter expert (Rich is PI, so probably him)
 keep informed Joe/Ralph review it

- Keeping District Informed
- Invoices

- o Documentation
- o E-mail to SME/copy Terrie
- o Audit

make sure Carol would gets it
 - send Rich/Ralph

ask me if they think its change, if I don't know - talk to Terrie SME

- Reporting
 - o FTEs
 - o NFPORS

- Budget
- Signs - Ensel input - (less open space) (bigger text) (consistent phrases)
- Schedule of Due Dates - I have photos returns to FTE notes to 22nd of Jan
- PCard Reallocation
- Regular Meetings
- Supplies

Terrie Craven
 ARRA Program Manager
 Colorado State Forest Service
 5060 Campus Delivery
 Fort Collins, CO 80523
 970.491.8466
terrie.craven@colostate.edu

★ Timesheets
 - if district work send email if no ASAP

1/4/10 report

- name ARRA Program 1/4 report
- clearly juts "this quarter" or "by quarter"
- Highlights based on NEPORS?

★ Sex Harass

★ → Relay important info to Kathryn
 ★ Pictures to Kathryn

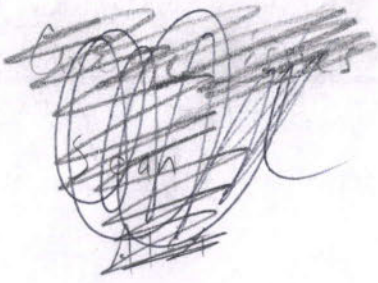
1-2

★ Hurby
 Considered to be forester State Employee (state Parks)
 Talk to Duda
 send document to Terrie

★ - Double check Agreements for each Do I have?

★ 2nd week about April - Fern webcast

★ - In kind requirements/or dig invoice Documentation



(cubicle 6x6)

CCI

Pcard website

CCI #

Karen

2 desks

2 chairs

2 file cabinets

monitors / nic cpu

//

1900 to now
 Fire
 Comm collab
 BY
 Product
 After
 Util



- 11-3-09
- * don't start copies of RFPs with anyone!
 - media - all calls to Katherine H. (collegian)
 - % rate for each of two grants - track that way
 - Retention = one job that's funded even partially (reasonable if can be justified) that isn't laid off - case by case
 - vacations flexible
 - Calendar - share outlook calendar
 - end of month invoices to check on
 - reporting early at month following quarters (Jan/April/July/Oct)
 - Kick-off - agreements need to be signed
 - Terrie wants to be at first meeting - start week of 9th or 16th
 - Support - whatever we need from Terrie/Annie (traveler)
 - Supplies - order through Annie (reallocator?), or at SO
 - Phones - calling card - or charge to grant from district bill
 - * Phil - HTC phone/I phone? - email everyone
 - * Transition - time sheet (only for non-ARRA time) - fax or scan - ASAP after end of month
 - Office space - for now stay - but if pulled too much - let her know - budget for space? - an office in FTC house
 - * Travel Ops - estimate visits monthly and send in, ask Valerie about admin
 - * Vehicle - 5 year lease, can charge grant district vehicle use, trade - form coming
 - Laptop - Phil has - will contact - ask about docking station
 - Webbset - layers statewide - Nick or Fern
 - GPS, camera, printer - contractor should provide GPS, can get rest, replace district supplies
 - Gas - receipts?
 - * Internet - district, wifi, high speed broadband from sprint - talk to Phil
 - home internet - reimbursement (Barb)
 - Reporting - invoices monthly to OSP, kick off mtg - tell to send to me (Mick forest rest, Ralph okay payment, -Lure)
 - o template will come: NFPORS (monthly) ? ARRA (quarterly)
 - fill out form for project review for contractor (can make it up) - should have some standardization
 - * Expectations - will set up expectations CWPP checklists
 - review contracts
 - Sound - no extensions
 - Fire - local/Rx, looks at on case-by-case, refreshes
 - Budget - will not affect, either it would be cut or not, no one laid off yet.
 - savings only to program

Single-Day Travel Voucher (# 118651)

Name: Robert (Bob) Bundy Employee #: 17066

Purpose and justification of trip: ARRA kick-off meeting in Denver

Travel on 11/30/09 (date) from home (work), other (specify) _____

Destination(s) Denver

NOTE: No Per Diem allowed for single day trips, no matter the time.

Other expenses: (parking, mileage at \$0.50/mile, supplies, etc. (You may need receipts.))

Date	Description of expense	Total
11/30	Parking fee	\$12.00 ✓

TOTALS:

Other Expenses: 12.00

Total: \$12.00 ✓ *VM*

Account Numbers

Account #	Amount
5367010	12.00

Robert Bundy
 date: 12/1/09

Traveler's Signature I certify the statements herein are true and just in all respects; that payment of the amounts claimed has not and will not be reimbursed to me from any other sources; that travel performed for which reimbursement is claimed was performed by me on State business and that no claims are included for expense of a personal or political nature or for any other expense not authorized by the State of Colorado Fiscal Rules; and that I actually incurred or paid the operating expenses of the motor vehicle for which reimbursement is claimed.

Colorado

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Implementation

Project Category: Wildland Fire Management

Date of Announcement: May 5, 2009

Estimated Funding: \$ 4,487,000

Project Summary: These are programs of work that will be carried out on State and Private Lands. Specific projects have not yet been selected.

State(s): Colorado

County(s): El Paso County

High priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation

Project Category: Wildland Fire Management

Date of Announcement: May 5, 2009

Estimated Funding: \$ 6,281,000

Project Summary: These are programs of work that will be carried out on State and Private Lands. Specific projects have not yet been selected.

State(s): Colorado

County(s): Gilpin County

Veterans Jobs Project

Project Category: Wildland Fire Management

Date of Announcement: May 5, 2009

Estimated Funding: \$ 500,000

Project Summary: The Forest Service will be putting returning armed forces veterans to work reducing wildland fire potential in and around communities in southwest Colorado. Several locations on the San Juan National Forest will benefit from the work that veteran hand crews will perform. The backdrops to these projects are forested areas adjacent to communities. Veterans will be trained as sawyers and will use chainsaws to cut down dense stands of trees to reduce wildland fire potential for homeowners. A Veterans Green Jobs (VGJ) partnership, in cooperation with the Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC) is designed to support military veterans to become leaders in the emerging green jobs industries. About 350 veterans have already applied to accomplish natural resource conservation and energy audit certification courses through this effort. The intent of ARRA is to create jobs and stimulate the economy. On the San Juan National Forest, many acres of non-mechanical healthy forest treatments will provide employment for veterans in need of jobs and civilian life reintegration and contribute to the improvement of forest health conditions.

Partners: Southwest Conservation Corps; Veterans Green Jobs

State(s): Colorado

County(s): Dolores County

Boundary Identification for Fuels Reduction

Project Category: Wildland Fire Management

Date of Announcement: May 5, 2009

Estimated Funding: \$ 200,000

Project Summary: With work focused on the Pike National Forest, the U.S. Forest Service will be able to accelerate the rate at which it moves closer to meeting the goal of reducing wildland fire risk in the wildland urban interface (WUI) along the Front Range of Colorado. This project will identify National Forest System (NFS) boundaries in support of high priority hazardous fuel reduction projects. It is vital to properly identify NFS lands so that fuel treatments are planned and executed efficiently. The boundary lines also allow adjacent private landowners to complete accurate fuel reduction treatments. This boundary work may also create an opportunity to secure right-of-way easements across private land for removal of woody material from NFS lands and for improved public access. The survey work will be completed through contracts.

Partners: Coalition for the Upper South Platte;Colorado State Forest Service;Woodland Park Healthy Forest Initiative;Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership;FRFTP Round Table

State(s): Colorado

County(s): Teller County

Girl Scout/Long John/Ridgewood Stewardship

Project Category: Wildland Fire Management

Date of Announcement: May 5, 2009

Estimated Funding: \$ 820,000

Project Summary: Records of historic pine forest conditions east of the Continental Divide in Colorado indicate less dense tree stands than currently exist once dotted the landscape. This project's emphasis is removing trees in dense pine timber stands to emulate historic stand conditions. The Forest Service and its partners have the opportunity to treat both National Forest System and adjacent private land to reduce catastrophic wildfire risk and hazard and improve overall forest health around communities and subdivisions in Teller County, Colorado. Within the context of the larger landscape, this coordination of activities will also reduce fire risk and hazard for two critical watersheds that provide water for the Colorado Springs and Denver Metropolitan areas. An additional benefit is making woody biomass available to be mixed with coal as feedstock for a nearby coal power plant. This opportunity reduces transportation costs needed to move the biomass outside of the local area.

Partners: Coalition for the Upper South Platte;Colorado State Forest Service;City of Woodland Park Colorado;Woodland Park Healthy Forest Initiative;Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership;FRFTP Roundtable

State(s): Colorado

County(s): Teller County

Rocky Mountain Region Bark Beetle and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Projects

Project Category: Wildland Fire Management

Date of Announcement: March 9, 2009

Estimated Funding: \$ 5,000,000

Project Summary: Several hazardous fuels projects will be completed on three national forests in Colorado. These include using contractors to remove beetle-killed trees along roads on the Routt National Forest in Routt, Jackson and Grand Counties, to clear dead trees that pose public safety risks as well as clear roads of dead trees to enable firefighter access and provide fuel breaks in the event of wildfire. The Rocky Mountain Region has forged a participating agreement with the Colorado Youth Corps Association (CYCA). This provides the framework for the region and its elements to work with the ten accredited Colorado Youth Corp organizations throughout the state in association with projects developed through ARRA. One of those entities, Rocky Mountain Youth Corps, will work directly with the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest to clear bark-beetle killed trees from campgrounds, picnic areas, trails and trailheads. Several other projects, part of the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership,

will remove hazardous fuels on the Arapaho-Roosevelt and Pike-San Isabel National Forests to reduce fire danger in wildland/urban interface in many Front Range counties.

Partners: Colorado Youth Corps Association

State(s): Colorado

County(s):

Fort Collins Lab Improvements

Project Category: Capital Improvement and Maintenance

Date of Announcement: March 9, 2009

Estimated Funding: \$ 1,543,000

Project Summary: The project will provide functional laboratory space that is energy efficient and more flexible to meet the changing research and technology requirements of Station scientists. The laboratory improvements include the use of solar energy as a source of clean and renewable energy.

State(s): Colorado

County(s): Larimer County

Campground Facilities Replacements and Reconstruction

Project Category: Capital Improvement and Maintenance

Date of Announcement: March 9, 2009

Estimated Funding: \$ 616,000

Project Summary: The Pike-San Isabel National Forest, in southern Colorado, is responding to the number one complaint received from forest visitors by replacing 20 restroom facilities at numerous campgrounds and picnic areas located throughout the forest. Some of the facilities are 50 years old, and in some cases create safety and health concerns. The upgrades are a welcome and much-needed improvement and will result in greater public satisfaction with forest facilities.

State(s): Colorado

County(s): Chaffee County

flexible - lease (can possibly get out of or split time)

American Reinvestment and Recover Act (ARRA) Program Manager

Development History:

- Currently (5/19/2009), we believe CSFS will be awarded \$10.8 million in ARRA funds.
- The ARRA grant will be a Consolidated Payment Grant (CPG) style grant, similar to federal grants we already receive. However, it will be more complicated and will have frequent reporting requirements yet to be determined. It is not intended as an avenue to build capacity within CSFS
- We must move quickly to have this position filled for when CSFS receives the grant award letter from the USFS. The letter is expected to arrive about June 1, 2009
- The ARRA Program Manager position is open to all CSFS Employees as a potential professional development opportunity. If there is no internal interest, the position will be filled through a temporary contract.

contract
sub-award
frank
check
consult from
far
with standards

How will this position be organized?

- This position would be appointed by and report directly to the State Forester
- The Program Manager Position, while a temporary position, will be equivalent to an Staff Forester.
- The position duration is unknown but expected to be between 24 and 36 months.
- The position will be based in Fort Collins
- The State Forester has committed to provide some support to backfill for the work unit of the appointed individual. The type of support would be negotiated between Jeff and the selected individual. The individual would return to their original position following the completion of the ARRA projects

\$?

many grants out
only I know
details
couple weeks
of notes

Criteria for a successful candidate include the following:

- Prior experience with CSU contracting, business administration, and accounting
- Strong organizational skills and excellent reporting/tracking abilities
- Prior project management experience
- Available to transfer to Fort Collins for the duration of the assignment

9-103

Key Responsibilities/Duties:

- The position will assist in developing program standards to be followed by sub-grantees, contractors, etc.
- The focus of ARRA is the creation of jobs. However, other targets such as acres treated are expected and will need to be documented and reported.
- CSFS may contract/hire some support for the ARRA Program Manager (accountant, case managers) – however, this may be limited by the ARRA grant and will depend on the reporting and oversight requirements stated in the grant narrative
- Considerable documentation and frequent reporting will be required as will 'spot checks' for quality control
- All sub-awards, contracts, etc. will be competitive and transparent.
- Minimize workload impacts to CSFS.

- use standards

- pass through
stewardship style
with consultants

- what I do now

- FD/agency sub-awards contracts
- get list of major partners/consultants/contractors

Yet to be determined based upon interest and appointed individual:

- Salary – commensurate with experience and dependent on individual's current salary
- Housing – may be provided
- Office space/computer/set up etc. will be provided on the Fort Collins Foothills
Campus – exact location to be determined
- Travel will be required

at least
Dist. Foothills

- help a lot

- great

- maybe - at least weekly

Bob Bundy

From: owner-csfs-l@colostate.edu on behalf of Jahnke, Jeff [Jeff.Jahnke@colostate.edu]
Sent: Monday, June 01, 2009 1:01 PM
To: All Colorado State Forest Service
Subject: An Opportunity
Attachments: ARRA Program Mgr announcement.doc

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) presents both opportunities and challenges to CSFS. To the best of our knowledge, CSFS will oversee two projects. The High-priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation project will focus on projects with significant emphasis in areas identified by the Front Range Roundtable. The Community Wildfire Protection Plan Implementation project will help communities implement their CWPPs, thereby reducing hazardous fuels, protecting communities, and developing jobs. Funding for both these projects will total approximately \$10,800,000.

A Program Manager is needed to oversee the development and implementation of the ARRA projects. While it would be easy to select an individual from outside the organization, it also creates an excellent opportunity for a CSFS employee to expand their experience base.

I have decided to open this position as a detail to CSFS employees first. The attached description is rough but outlines some of the duties and responsibilities of the Program Manager. Individuals interested in this position should contact Ann Randall by June 15th.

Flexibility with office time
Ideas - procedures
\$ - range avg ~~staff~~ staff needed
living housing - mostly living up there
backfill
Travel okay
Mentor
Intern assignment
10 people



Colorado State Forest Service: Community Assistance Information for CSFS/NFPORS Reporting



Please answer the following questions and submit to your Project Manager monthly.

Subrecipient Name: _____

Month: _____

1. List all prevention/education programs conducted or implemented in the last month (e.g., schools, civic, open houses, mass mailings, teacher packets, CWPP community meetings, etc.).

Meeting/Program/Mailer/ Packet Title	Amount Spent	# of Attendees/ Mails/Packets	List Communities Represented	Number of Hours

2. List ALL hazardous fuels reduction or mitigation projects conducted on nonfederal lands.

Project/Unit Name	Amount Spent	Communities <u>Directly</u> Affected	Communities <u>Indirectly</u> Affected and How

3. List acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels. Include only those project/acres directly related to ARRA funding.

Project/Unit Name	Number of Acres	Type of Treatment**	Slash Processing Method (pile/burn, chip, lop/scatter)	Project Start Date	Project End Date

4. List acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels that were leveraged through ARRA funding.

Project/Unit Name	Number of Acres	Type of Treatment**	Slash Processing Method (pile/burn, chip, lop/scatter)	Describe How Project is Related to ARRA	Organization Performing Treatment

5. List acres treated by mechanical means with by-products utilized.

Project/Unit Name	Number of Acres Treated	Mechanical (M)* or Hand (H) Treatment	Type of Treatment**	How By-Products Utilized (firewood, post/pole, mulch, lumber, Christmas trees, etc.)	Estimated Volume Utilized (cords, tons, cubic yards, board feet, # trees, etc.)

6. List communities assisted with ARRA funding not previously accounted for.

Community Name	How Assisted by ARRA Funding

7. List all media contacts in the last month, and attach articles/photos/stories/web sites.

Media Name	Media Type (newspaper, newsletter, radio, TV, etc.)	Date of Contact	Initiated By

*According to the SAF Dictionary of Forestry, the definition of mechanical harvesting is "cutting with mechanized equipment such as a carrier-mounted shear or a feller-buncher instead of by hand with a power saw." Mechanized operations refers to the method that the trees are actually cut and not to the removal method. It does not matter how they are delimbed and moved to the landing after they are cut.

** Types of Treatment include: Thinning, Shaded Fuel Break, Salvage, Harvest-Clearcutting, Harvest-Selection Cut, Fuels Reduction in Defensible Space.

Colorado State Forest Service: Community Assistance

	Number		Cost		Communities Assisted		QUESTIONS/COMMENTS
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
Community Mitigation and Hazardous Fuels							
Total # of prevention or education programs conducted or implemented (e.g. schools, civic, open houses, mass mailings, teacher packets) / Total \$ expended / Total # of communities directly assisted	2	0	\$11,000	\$0	28	0	Should we count CWPP community meetings? I'd like to track # of attendees as well as communities represented. Need to define communities (as stated in the CWPP?). What about mailers to announce meetings?
Total # of Haz Fuels Reduction or Mitigation projects conducted on nonfederal lands / Total \$ expended / Total # of communities directly or indirectly assisted	14	0	\$10,000	\$0	27	0	This would include CWPP Implementation and High-Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation. Need to list communities directly or indirectly assisted so we can support the numbers in an audit.
Total # of acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels (direct ARRA grant only)	5,000	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Would like acres by project, then aggregate for report.
# of acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels (leveraged through ARRA funding)	2,000	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Need to count projects/acres on adjacent land that otherwise would not have been treated. Need to identify projects.
Total # of acres treated by mechanical means with by-products utilized	2,000	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Identify method of treatment for acres. Define "utilized" and describe how by-products are utilized.
Total # of communities assisted not previously accounted for with ARRA funds	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	0	Need to identify communities tracked in this category and how they are assisted. Not sure how this is different from Line 11 (# of communities "indirectly assisted")

clearly

answers/clarifications suggestions on definitions

separate LO/ED work in addition

Employment Demand-used business

*Firewood
Post/Pole
Chippy/mulch
Lumber
other
estimate vs average?
Xmas trees*

upper end average cost per acre

comms assisted indirectly delivery distance

*Yes CWPP mtgs + attendees (govt & private agencies people)
ex. Boulder's CWPP have 10 communities in one fire district - each comm is based on regional group of homes with or without a HOA or any gov't incorporation
Mailers may be a by product as well as signs website details*

* Carol - what is basis of 1.5x wage multiplier
Powerpoint

* Phil - server fire share VPN

Invoice documentation almost there

Performance invoice

indirect cost justification

Doug looks to rate related aspects of invoice, not programmatic details

Can't "front" any money, must be on reimbursement

- Approach USFS - to get a fixed price contract (change from reimbursement)
↳ transferred risk to CSU, but won't get agreement directly with feds
Susan Ford is then up

Circular A-21 (Fixed Price Contracts)

Vendors	vs.	sub-recipients
commercially avail services		reimburse sub-reward
free market		gov't

CUSP - get payroll register, purchases
approved purchasing system, bids

get all info from Doug's letter, then ask for just
raise equip to \$5,000

When contracting - show vendor report debit exp, credit payable

Copy of checks payment to subs

Indirect = security officer, doesn't influence utilization
Program income

Allowable
Reasonable
Allocable:
- related to
project

Hello All,

In continuing our efforts to effectively address and implement the ARRA Program we are seeking to fill several internal Project Manager positions to assist with the oversight/management of the various regional projects we are in the process of identifying.

As with the ARRA Program Manager, we believe these positions offer a valuable professional development opportunity for current CSFS employees. Please review the attached position description and details below. If you are interested in being considered for this special assignment, please submit a brief note (email) to Terrie Craven by August 31st.

Details:

- * We are seeking internal, CSFS candidates first, however if there are not enough interested and qualified candidates to fill all the positions from within, we will conduct an external/competitive search
- * Project Managers will report to Terrie Craven for the duration of the special assignment
- * For successful candidates currently earning less than \$40,000, there would be an increase in pay for the duration of the assignment. Salaries would return to previous levels when the assignment is complete (including any annual adjustments that occur during the assignment)
- * For successful candidates currently earning \$40,000 or more, there would be no change in current salaries
- * All successful candidates would be guaranteed their current positions at the close of the special assignment and current duties would be supported by a special assignment forester (2-year appointment)
- * Locations for projects are yet to be determined, however attempts will be made to have Project Managers work in an office other than their current office. Project managers will be expected to travel significantly and may often work from hotels, local district offices, the State Office, and or their vehicle
- * A vehicle will be provided for Project Managers as needed

Terrie 970-491-~~6303~~
8466

Terrie.Craven@colo....

25280



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

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

File Reference: 2009-SAII

Position Title: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Project Managers (2-5)

Location: Various project areas across the state of Colorado

Hiring Range: \$40,000

Closing Date: Applications will be considered until the position is filled; however, applicants should submit applications by 4:30 pm on Monday, August 31, 2009 for full consideration.

Minimum Qualifications: A bachelor's degree in a natural resource management/forestry curriculum from a Society of American Foresters' (SAF) accredited forestry school *and* four years of experience in forestry with increasing program management and supervisory responsibility is required.

Successful applicants must have a valid Colorado driver's license or ability to acquire one upon employment; have the ability to safely operate 4-wheel drive vehicles, forestry machinery and tools; and work in a variety of weather conditions.

Employment Status: Appointment will be as a full-time, Colorado State University Administrative Professional. The ARRA Projects are time limited and this position is expected to be a two-year appointment.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 has awarded two grants to CSFS: 1) The High-Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Project and, 2) The Community Wildfire Protection Plan Implementation Project. The primary focus of the ARRA is to create and retain jobs to help boost the national economy. In addition to creating and retaining jobs, these two grants will help CSFS to further its mission in the state of Colorado.

Roles and Responsibilities: Under the general supervision of the ARRA Program Manager, the ARRA Project Managers will be responsible for managing one or more sub-grants and sharing technical expertise to support Sub-Recipients in providing these

programs to the citizens of Colorado. Projects will be divided among Project Managers (PMs) within Colorado State Forest Service's ARRA Program which consists of the two grants identified above. The ARRA Project Managers are expected to be knowledgeable in program areas including, but not limited to: private lands management; state lands management; insect and disease detection and control; wood marketing and utilization; interface hazard mitigation; logger education; best management practices; and rural development. PMs are expected to be proactive in his/her professional development and aware of significant changes, practices, science, technology, etc. in related areas, and to effectively share new knowledge and information throughout the agency and across agency boundaries. The ARRA Project Managers may serve as the CSFS representative on collaborative groups and will work closely with Sub-Recipients of ARRA grants to proactively monitor each project, verify work completed as compared to project goals and timelines (e.g., percent completion, acres treated, other milestones), assist Sub-Recipients with reporting requirements and audits, and assure compliance with ARRA statutory requirements.

Daily activities include: grant administration; budget administration; assisting the Sub-Recipients with ARRA projects; looking for opportunities to collaborate with other agencies and/or within CSFS to maximize the effectiveness of each project; assisting with outreach; serving as the CSFS representative as an advocate for forest management and change consistent with our mission and strategic priorities; responding to requests for project information and status; and assisting the ARRA Coordinator and Outreach Assistants with other special projects as they arise.

ARRA Project Managers must be available to participate in activities and programs that occur during evenings or weekends. Additionally, in order to conserve time and/or money, work and travel time is often arranged to produce long days and overnight and/or weekend travel. Compliance with rigid ARRA reporting deadlines will require fast turnaround time for project verification/compliance and may demand significant time commitments outside the normal work week.

Qualities and Skills Sought: Applicant must demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to successfully fulfill the roles and responsibilities outlined above and effectively accomplish the work described in this announcement. Of special interest are the applicant's knowledge and experience in the following areas:

- Self-direction, innovation, and enthusiasm towards the job
- Professional written and oral presentation of ideas and information, one-on-one and to groups
- Forest management harvesting; thinning, fuels operations; timber sale planning, design, layout, and administration
- Preparing contracts for forest management work and administration of contracts
- Wood utilization and marketing
- Conflict management and resolution
- Training, outreach, and education
- Effective and innovative utilization of technology – computer software, forest management tools and software, etc.
- Ability to manage multiple projects, effectively establish priorities, and respond to rigid deadlines

- Intra- and interagency cooperation and team participation
- Participation and leadership in professional natural resource organizations
- Finance and grant administration
- Follow through and completion of assignments/accountability to commitments
- Continuing education and lifelong learning
- Ability to provide assistance to a broad range of internal and external customers encompassing a relatively wide geographic region

Proposal Cover Sheet
Proposal to the Colorado State Forest Service
For American Recovery & Reinvestment Act Funds
September 30, 2009
REVISED – 10-23-09

Organization Name: Colorado Youth Corps Association

Point of Contact: Jennifer Freeman, Executive Director

Address: 225 East 16th Avenue, Suite 475, Denver, CO 80203

County: Applicant is a statewide organization based in Denver but this proposal is for multiple counties - El Paso, Gilpin, Jefferson, Park, Jackson, Routt, Eagle & Dolores

Phone: 303-863-0602

DUNS Number: 136191710

Name of Grant: High-Priority Forest Restoration & Fuels Mitigation Project

Dollars Requested: \$647,400

*Terrie,
Reviewed this adjusted
project proposal -
Reduction in accomplishment - both
jobs and acres - is in line with
the reduction in award.
Rich
10/23/09*

2.0 - Work Plan

Program Summary - This application details a statewide multi-jurisdictional program in which youth conservation corps will hire and field crews of young adults (ages 18-25) to conduct forest restoration, beetle-kill, and fire mitigation work on "landscape level" forestlands. These lands include nine State Parks that meet the criteria as identified in the request for proposal and their co-managed and adjacent lands including State Wildlife Areas, State Land Board, private, and municipal properties.

This program will protect 31 mountain or wildland/urban interface communities in nine counties and result in treatment of approximately 271 acres varying from low to high-density forest. The goal of all of the project work is to remove and/or rearrange wildland fuels, including trees killed by insect attack and disease, to restore ecosystems. The work will protect roads, homes, trails, campgrounds, and watersheds from potential fire.

Long-term benefits of this work include protecting communities, facilities, wildlife, hunters, and recreation users as well as retaining evacuation routes and safe access to trails.

Colorado State Parks will provide technical expertise, coordination, and the majority of the work projects for youth corps. Other agency and private partners will provide work projects on lands adjacent to these targeted Parks. Youth corps will conduct 74 weeks of work primarily on projects requiring full chainsaw crews with approximately 90% of the work occurring on Parks land and 10% occurring on lands adjacent to the Parks. Fire Ready, Inc. will provide risk management assessment/recommendation services, technical expertise, and corps-to-career/post-corps placement education for crewleaders and corpsmembers. The Colorado Youth Corps Association will provide statewide grant management and coordination.

The Colorado Youth Corps Association (CYCA) is a statewide coalition of 10 youth conservation corps that employ and train youth and young adults on land, water, and energy conservation projects. Youth corps are a proven strategy for engaging young people in service to their communities and stewardship of their environment while cultivating in them valuable skills to meet the challenges of the 21st century. For more information about youth corps, please go to www.cyca.org.

Participating Youth Corps

This project involves 11 meaningful partners (see list in Section 4.0) and seven youth corps. See region map of accredited youth corps in attachments section.

Participating youth corps:

1. Colorado Legends & Legacies Youth Corps
2. Mile High Youth Corps
3. Rocky Mountain Youth Corps
4. Southwest Conservation Corps – Four Corners
5. Southwest Conservation Corps – Los Valles
6. Weld County Youth Conservation Corps
7. Western Colorado Conservation Corps

Youth corps will conduct projects in three areas of the state – 1) Northwest/west, 2) Front Range, and 3) Southwest. Several participating corps do not have projects in their regions. These corps will travel to the Northwest to support work projects in the Rocky Mountain Youth Corps' region. See the attached map that details the locations of the State Park projects. Rocky Mountain Youth Corps will coordinate the activities of all corps operating in their region.

Jobs Created or Retained

This program will directly create 12.25 jobs and directly retain 6 jobs (FTE basis) for a total of 90 individuals employed (18.25 FTE) in both seasonal and full-time positions. See the grid, below, for detailed job creation information.

Collectively, youth corps will serve 1,800 young people in 2009, a fifty percent increase from 2008. Even with these additional positions, youth corps had nine applicants for every one slot in 2009. In prior years, corps received between one and four applicants for every slot. The overwhelming interest in youth corps jobs provides a real-life example of the disproportionate effect of unemployment on the young – and their interest in participating in meaningful work that makes a difference in their communities and their lives. Colorado's unemployment rate in July 2009 was 7.8%. For 16-24 year olds in the U.S., the rate was 18.5%. Even more startling, the unemployment rate for black youth was 31.2% and 21.7% for Hispanic youth¹. With so many young people willing and able to work - and work hard - youth corps are poised to create even more jobs in 2010 and 2011.

For forest restoration work, youth corps hire 18-25 year olds, the same age young people that are attracted to entry level state and Federal agency fire-related positions. Youth corps help increase the pipeline to these agencies of trained and experienced workers by offering a "pre-apprenticeship" opportunity to those planning a natural resources career. See attached letters of support from two youth corps alums, Brad Ziemer and Jonathan Mann, who are now natural resource professionals. As Ryan Borchers, the Founder and CEO of Fire Ready, Inc. attests in his letter of support (attached), he has found "high quality employees who are graduates from corps programs."

In addition to creating jobs for young people, this program will provide eligible corpsmembers with an AmeriCorps Education Award of between \$1,000 - \$5,350. AmeriCorps Education Awards are for use at college or trade school. These Awards are provided to youth corps by the Colorado Youth Corps Association through a grant from the Governor's Commission on Community Service (see attached letter of support). Typically, 80% of corps participants over 18 years of age are eligible and choose to access these Awards.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2009

Reducing Unemployment in Colorado

Youth corps will target their recruitment for crewleaders, corpsmembers, and other corps staff in the 16 counties and MSA's (Micropolitan Statistical Areas) that have unemployment rates above the August 2009 statewide average of 7.1%². Dolores County has the highest unemployment rate in the state at 13.4%. The Southwest Conservation Corps will work particularly hard to hire these residents as well as those in Saguache County (9.4% unemployment).

Northwest/West Region Recruitment Targets

- Grand Junction MSA (Mesa) – 8.5% unemployment
- Montrose MSA - 7.4% unemployment

Front Range Recruitment Targets

- Adams – 8.4% unemployment
- Arapahoe – 7.2% unemployment
- Canon City MSA (Fremont) – 8.2% unemployment
- Colorado Springs MSA (El Paso) - 7.6% unemployment
- Crowley – 8.1% unemployment
- Denver – 8% unemployment
- Denver-Aurora MSA – 7.4% unemployment
- Greeley MSA (Weld) – 8% unemployment
- Pueblo MSA – 8% unemployment

Southwest Region Recruitment Targets

- Costilla – 8.9% unemployment
- ***Dolores - 13.4% unemployment***
- Huerfano – 8.2% unemployment
- Las Animas – 7.9% unemployment
- ***Saguache - 9.4% unemployment***

² Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information, August 2009

SUMMARY OF JOBS CREATED - DIRECT

Job Title	Number of people hired	Avg. length of time	Status	Total FTE
Corpsmember (18-25 year olds)	68	16-weeks on avg.	Full-time, seasonal	10.25
Crewleaders	9	16-weeks on avg.	Full-time, Seasonal	1.6
Project Coordinator (Field)	1	2 years	20% time	.40
TOTALS	78 people			12.25 FTE

SUMMARY OF JOBS RETAINED - DIRECT

Job Title	Number of people retained	Avg. length of time	Status	Total FTE
Executive Director (CYCA)	1	2 years	10% time	.20
Admin Assistant (CYCA)	1	2 years	10% time	.20
Field Coordinator (RMYC)	1	2 years	40% time	.80
Field Coordinator (SCC)	1	2 years	5% time	.10
Field Coordinator (WCYCC)	1	2 years	5% time	.10
Field Coordinator (WCCC)	1	2 years	5% time	.10
President (Fire Ready, Inc.)	1	2 years	5% time	.10
Project Coord (MHYC)	1	2 years	33% time	.66
Program Mgr (MHYC)	1	2 years	33% time	.66
Senior Crew Supervisor (MHYC)	1	2 years	50% time	1
Finance Coord (MHYC)	1	2 years	25% time	.50
Equipment Vendor	1	N/A	N/A	.15
TOTALS	12 people			6 FTE

Purchasing Commitment

Youth corps are committed to supporting locally-owned businesses in their communities, and as much as possible, will purchase/rent necessary gear and equipment from local vendors. CYCA and youth corps also commit to buying American-made products, if possible. See letters of support from local vendors.

Training Information

Corpsmembers receive training in S-212 Chainsaw Training and S-130/190 Introduction to Wildland Firefighting. Youth corps either conduct in-house training or engage a third-party training provider.

Example of In-House Training

Southwest Conservation Corps conducts its own 40-hour saw training modeled on the Forest Service S-212 curriculum and the CREC (Coconino Rural Environment Corps) curriculum. The training includes both a classroom and a field-base component. Key sections of the training include:

- Safety
- Situational Awareness
- Chainsaw Tasks and Techniques
- Maintenance
- Cutting

A "B" Certified trainer teaches the class and certifies each completer based upon classroom and field competence.

Example of Third-Party Training – Colorado Firecamp

Corpsmembers receive a Missoula Technology and Development Center (MTDC) certification at the end of the training. The training lasts for three full days and consists of one day in the classroom, one day of field training and demonstration, and one day of additional practice and testing. The training covers; saw maintenance, proper personal protective equipment (PPE) use and maintenance, proper starting technique, stance and position while operating saws, proper cutting technique and tree size-up, emergency procedures, limbing and bucking, and reading compression. The instructor thoroughly reviews a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) and the importance of having a JHA for every worksite.

Example of Third Party Training – Colorado Mountain College

The Rocky Mountain Youth Corps' training is provided by the Colorado Mountain College (CMC) Natural Resources Management Department which offers an exact equivalent of the S-212 National Wildfire Coordinating group (NWCG) "Wild Land Fire Chain Saw" course (Fire Science Wildland-FSW-143 state course code for CMC). This course utilizes the NFES 2000 workbook and the NFES 2644 glossary. The NWCG has a requirement of 32 contact hours and CMC exceeds this requirement by providing 45 contact hours. During the field exercises, CMC provides techniques above what the NWCG course covers including hands on skills with a higher degree of complexity, such as; hang ups and hazard tree falling (demonstrated and/or some actual falling if the situation permits - under close supervision) along with simplified techniques during fire line operations. The instructor, Dirk Monroe, a "C" certified sawyer and trainer, has an accumulation of over 7,000 hours of professional sawyering experience.

Other Crew Training

Corpsmembers and crewleaders also receive first aid/CPR, defensive driving, and natural hazards training.

Organizational Risk Management Assessments

Fire Ready, Inc., a private business partner, will provide risk management assessments for each participating youth corps. This assessment will involve three-day office and field visits at each corps and result in a final report documenting recommendations for risk management improvements. Additionally, Fire Ready will provide career advice and opportunities for jobs for youth corps graduates.

A. Location of Treatments – A majority of projects have been selected for inclusion in this proposal. The State Park projects were chosen because they best fit the criteria as detailed in the request for proposal. Exact treatment details will be developed collaboratively with State Park staff and the relevant State Foresters (or other professional foresters if appropriate).

Locations and project details for projects on State Parks will be recorded for future reference in both spreadsheet format and spatial data format (ESRI shapefiles). This information will remain available upon request.

Please see comprehensive spreadsheet in the attachments section with details on treatments for each of the State Parks projects. The process for determining projects and treatments adjacent to Parks is detailed in section 2.D., below.

B. Permits – Forestry work performed by hand along roads and trails often requires very little in the way of permitting. On State Parks, all major forestry areas have been cleared for threatened and endangered species and these projects will be consistent with those clearances. Notification processes with the Colorado Historical Society will be followed on state lands. There will be no need for any storm water, wetlands or related permits as these projects will not cause any impacts to wetland or riparian areas. The youth corps will obtain written access agreements for State Parks. For private, municipal, or other state lands, written permission from a landowner will be obtained.

C. Detailed Operating Schedule

Youth corps operate on a “weeks of work” model. For this program, youth corps will field fully chainsaw-trained crews for a minimum of 300 hours of labor per week. However, many corps field large crews and may dedicate as many as 360 hours of labor on some projects and in some seasons.

For calculation purposes, CYCA has anticipated an average of 330 hours of labor per week for 74 weeks of work totaling 24,420 hours.

The grids below outline a tentative project schedule and distribution of work by region. All project dates are dependent on weather, landowner needs related to scheduling, equipment availability and any other factors that may influence the schedule. The Detailed Project List (see attachments) identifies the approximate number of weeks a corps will dedicate to each Park and the approximate number of acres they will treat. CYCA will work with youth corps field coordinators, State Parks headquarters, State Park managers, and other landowners to develop a detailed operating schedule and exact acreage goals based on treatment type, density, slope, disposal, and equipment.

WEEKS OF WORK BY FIELD SEASON

Region	Summer 2010	Fall 2010	Summer 2011	Fall 2011	TOTAL Weeks
Northwest/West	25 wks	overflow as needed/ weather permitting	22 wks	overflow as needed/ weather permitting	47
Front Range	13 wks	overflow as needed/ weather permitting	10 wks	overflow as needed/ weather permitting	23
Southwest	None	4 wks	None	None	4
TOTAL WEEKS	38 Weeks	4 Weeks	32 Weeks	0 Weeks	74

WEEKS OF WORK BY REGION

Regions	Parks Weeks	Adjacent Property Weeks	TOTAL WEEKS
Northwest/West Region	42	5	47
Front Range	19	4	23
Southwest	3	1	4
TOTAL WEEKS	64 Weeks	10 Weeks	74 Weeks

For "Weeks by Park", see attached Detailed State Parks Project List in the attachments section.

Youth corps provide self-contained crews for projects, including transportation, chainsaw equipment, supervision, and camping gear and food (if necessary). Northwest/west region corps will have access to one chipper owned by Rocky Mountain Youth Corps and another owned by Western Colorado Conservation Corps. Front Range region youth corps will have access to a chipper owned by Mile High Youth Corps.

D. List of Properties – CYCA and Colorado State Parks have identified nine State Parks in three regions that meet the criteria in this request for proposals. Approximately 90% of the work proposed will be conducted in these Parks, with the remainder of the work being conducted on adjacent private, state, and municipal lands. Please see the State Parks map (in attachments section).

Northwest/West

- State Forest State Park - work on adjacent lands may include State Land Board property
- Steamboat Lake State Park - work on adjacent lands may include land owned by the Division of Wildlife, State Land Board, and the Fetcher family
- Sylvan Lake State Park

Front Range

- Cheyenne Mountain State Park - work on adjacent lands may include private land
- Golden Gate Canyon State Park - work on adjacent lands may include land owned by Mt. Thomas/The Clinton Family and Ralston State Wildlife Area
- Staunton State Park - work on adjacent lands may include State Land Board property

Southwest

- Lone Mesa State Park - work on adjacent lands may include State Land Board property

Youth Corps Assignments

Rocky Mountain Youth Corps, Western Colorado Conservation Corps, Weld County Youth Conservation Corps, and Southwest Conservation Corps – Los Valles Projects will conduct projects in the Northwest/west region. Rocky Mountain Youth Corps will serve as the coordinating agency for fieldwork in this region.

The Mile High Youth Corps and the Colorado Legends and Legacies Youth Corps will conduct projects in the Front Range. These two youth corps recently merged, and will be operating under the same management in 2010. The Mile High Youth Corps headquarters will serve as the coordinating agency for fieldwork in this region.

Southwest Conservation Corps – Four Corners will conduct projects in the Southwest region.

Process for Determining Additional Projects – While projects at State Parks have been identified for inclusion in this proposal, additional projects on properties adjacent to the primary projects will be chosen if this proposal is funded. Approximately 10% of the work will be conducted on these adjacent lands. Project criteria include (not necessarily in order of priority):

- Are identified in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan as a priority and complement (but do not duplicate) projects funded through the Colorado State Forest Service's CWPP Implementation Project/American Recovery & Reinvestment Act request for proposal category
- Are contiguous with other state, private, or municipal lands that need protection
- Are owned by a person/family/agency with a high degree of interest in forest restoration and that are eager to coordinate with the youth corps, State Forest Service, State Parks and other staff
- Offer geographic diversity to the proposal as a whole, assuring that all regions are served
- Are in a Wildland Urban Interface
- Have a treatment plan in place
- Are at risk of wildfire
- Are near developed roads and trails
- Are near homes and/or public buildings
- Are near a critical watershed
- Have heavy tree mortality caused by insect attack and disease
- Are appropriate for youth corps hand crews

To date, several landowners and agencies in the northwest and Front Range have expressed interest in participating in this proposal. Below is a list of these properties:

Northwest

- State Land Board – property adjacent to State Forest State Park
- Division of Wildlife – property adjacent to Steamboat Lake State Park
- Fetcher family – reforestation on property adjacent to Steamboat Lake State Park

Front Range

- Mt. Thomas/The Clinton Family - property adjacent to Golden Gate Canyon State Park
- Division of Wildlife, Ralston State Wildlife Area - property adjacent to Golden Gate Canyon State Park
- State Land Board - property adjacent to Staunton State Park

Southwest

- State Land Board - property adjacent to Lone Mesa State Park

CYCA will collect the following information to assist in making a determination as to the best fit based on the criteria in the State Forest Service request for proposal:

- Name of property and landowner
- Name of associated State Park
- Location of property – county and maps
- Egress/ingress – If private land, permission must be granted for access
- Agencies/contacts for coordination of technical aspects of project
- Number of communities directly protected
- Name of relevant Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Purpose of project (fuels, beetle kill, recreation safety, etc.)
- Long-term benefit of the project
- Number of acres to be treated
- Treatment type
- Equipment needed to complete project (for example - chippers, load hauling trucks, ATVs)
- Treatment standards (defensible space, shaded fuelbreaks, restoration of ponderosa pine, for example). Describe:
 - How material treated will be designated
 - What will be done with treated material
 - How slash will be treated to reduce insect and fire risk
 - Erosion control measures
- Water considerations – must follow Best Management Practices for Water Quality
- Opportunities for commercial forest products, biomass, community benefit (firewood, construction, biomass, etc.)
- Landowner contribution to project – funding, chippers, trucks, free camping for crews, staff technical assistance, etc

A panel, consisting of one staff member each from the CWPP planning team, State Forest Service (if interested and available), State Parks, and the Colorado Youth Corps Association will review proposals and determine which projects will be completed. Once the panel makes project determinations, CYCA will display the information at www.cyca.org.

Project Coordination

Colorado State Parks and youth corps will closely coordinate all work with the State Forester assigned to each area, the landowner, and any individual or agency associated with the relevant CWPPs for each Park or property. Colorado State Parks staff has worked closely with State Foresters to develop a majority of these projects and this coordination and assistance will continue. Youth corps will take

direction from the identified technical expert on each project. Additionally, for projects adjacent to or near federal lands, youth corps and State Parks will assure coordination with these agencies.

E. Description of Stands Prior to Treatment

Because the identified projects are in multiple regions of the state, the type of stands before treatment varies. Forest type includes ponderosa/gambel oak woodland, lodgepole, mixed conifer, and aspen. Density varies from low to high. For details of each stand prior to treatment, please see the attached spreadsheet titled Detailed State Parks Project List.

F. Description of the Stand Treatments

Treatment for each Park is consistent with approved management plans and will result in long-term benefits such as protecting communities, facilities, wildlife, hunters, and recreation users, retaining evacuation routes, and retaining safe access to trails. If this proposal is funded, Colorado State Park Stewardship and Natural Areas staff will work with the State Forest Service and other forestry professionals to develop much more detailed treatment plans.

All projects identified in this application on forested State Trust land are consistent with the "Colorado State Trust Land Work Plan" and are currently listed in the 2009 Plan or will be proposed by Colorado State Parks for inclusion in future plans.

Crews at Golden Gate Canyon State Park and Colorado State Forest State Park will use 12" chippers (Vermeer BC1000xl Brush Chipper or equivalent) owned by Mile High Youth Corps and Rocky Mountain Youth Corps.

#1 Rationale for Treatments

Treatment plans were chosen based on a number of factors including insect and disease treatment, fire mitigation, CWPP or other management plans. All chosen projects are in a CWPP, WUI or other management plan.

#2 Residual Stands and Slash

The condition of residual stands after treatment will vary. Some trees along roadsides or trails will be cleared completely while other treatments call for removal of only some trees, generally those that are dead or disease infected.

Slash treatment varies by project but include:

- Lop/scatter
- Chip
- Chip and lop/scatter
- Chip/pile for burning
- Buck for firewood
- Deck logs and chip or pile slash

Please see the attached spreadsheet titled Detailed State Parks Project List for more information about treatments for each project.

3.0 - Grant Request

CYCA is requesting \$647,400 for this project. In total, 87% of the funds will be dedicated to direct job creation and 13% percent will be dedicated to job retention.

Most of the funds will be dedicated to hiring youth corps crews (74 weeks at 300 labor hours per week, minimum). The remainder of the funds are dedicated to heavy equipment use and rental, risk management assessment/recommendations and career education (Fire Ready, Inc.), project management and coordination, and approximately 3% for general and administrative.

Please see the Comprehensive Program Budget in the attachments section.

Leveraged Resources

CYCA and youth corps will leverage at least \$81,242 in cash and in-kind match from a variety of sources. Additionally, other partners listed in this proposal including youth corps, local vendors, State Parks staff, and landowners will contribute to the program. Contributions include staff time, use of equipment, camping space, equipment/gear discounts, and technical assistance. Most significantly, State Parks will provide staff time, at the individual Park level and from the Stewardship and Natural Areas Program, in the form of technical expertise and communication/coordination between youth corps, Parks staff, State Forest Service staff, and adjacent landowners.

4.0 – Partnerships

This proposal involves multiple partners including non-profit community organizations, private business, private landowners, local governments, state agencies, and federal agencies. Below is a list of the partners and their contribution to the partnership:

1. Colorado Division of Wildlife - properties (co-managed and stand alone)
2. Colorado Firecamp – technical training
3. Colorado Legends and Legacies Youth Corps - jobs for young adults, targeted recruitment in high unemployment counties
4. Colorado Mountain College – technical training
5. Colorado State Forest Service District Foresters – coordination with and technical assistance for landowners and state agencies per CWPPs
6. Colorado State Land Board – properties (co-managed and stand alone)
7. Colorado State Parks - technical oversight and coordination, properties (co-managed and stand alone), camping for crews as needed, some equipment as needed & available
8. Colorado Youth Corps Association – project management, oversight, reporting, and accountability
9. Fire Ready, Inc. – risk management assessments/recommendations (protocols and practices), field visits, corps-to-career advice for corpsmembers and crewleaders
10. Governor's Commission on Community Service – AmeriCorps Education Awards for corpsmembers
11. Mile High Youth Corps – jobs for young adults, targeted recruitment in high unemployment counties, one chipper
12. Private Landowners – Fetcher Family, Mt. Thomas/The Clinton Family - properties
13. Rocky Mountain Youth Corps – jobs for young adults, two chippers, multi-corps project coordination
14. Southwest Conservation Corps – Four Corners – jobs for young adults, targeted recruitment in high unemployment counties
15. Southwest Conservation Corps – Los Valles – jobs for young adults, targeted recruitment in high unemployment counties
16. United States Forest Service – coordination of forest restoration activities on contiguous properties

17. Weld County Youth Conservation Corps (a division of the Weld County Workforce Center) – jobs for young adults, targeted recruitment in high unemployment counties
18. Western Colorado Conservation Corps – jobs for young adults, targeted recruitment in high unemployment counties

5.0 Additional Information

5.1 Sub-Recipient Will Provide

CYCA, youth corps, and their project partners will provide all necessary equipment, manpower, materials, permits, and permissions necessary to accomplish the work as outlined in this proposal.

5.2 Project Timeframe

Youth corps will complete all projects, including the treatment of slash, by September 30, 2011.

Note – The anticipated schedule for these projects is described in the Work Plan (section 2.C.). However, weather and other factors (including but not limited to: time of site readiness, acts of God, unforeseeable incidences, and “freak accidents” out of the control of either party) may require timing changes. All parties will decide collectively how to mitigate the costs of such factors so that parties are impacted equally.

6.0 Applicant Qualifications and Informational Requirements

6.1 References

Colorado Youth Corps Association Reference #1

Project Sponsor Organization:	Colorado State Parks
Project Sponsor Contact:	Dean Winstanley, Director
Project location:	Statewide
Phone number:	(303) 866-3203 x4314
Email address:	dean.winstanley@state.co.us
Description of Work:	Youth corps project contract management – approx. \$350,000 annually.
Dates Work Provided:	2000-present

Colorado Youth Corps Association Reference #2

Project Sponsor Organization:	Governors Commission on Community Service
Project Sponsor Contact:	Toya Nelson, Director
Project location:	Statewide
Phone number:	303-866-2524
Email address:	toya.nelson@state.co.us
Description of Work:	Multi-site grant management for national service/AmeriCorps programs
Dates Work Provided:	1998-present

Colorado Youth Corps Association Reference #3

Project Sponsor Organization: Bureau of Land Management
Project Sponsor Contact: Jack Placchi, Travel Management & Trails Coordinator
Project location: Statewide
Phone number: (303) 239-3832
Email address: jack_placchi@blm.gov
Description of Work: Work project coordination for multiple BLM Assistance Agreements throughout the state – from \$15,000 - \$250,000
Dates Work Provided: 2005-present

Fire Ready, Inc. Reference #1

Organization: Colorado State Parks, Mancos & Lone Mesa State Parks
Contact: Scot Elder, Park Manager
Project Location: Montezuma County, Colorado
Phone Number: 970-533-7065 or 970-882-2213
Email address: scot.elder@co.state.us
Description of Work: Mr. Borchers conducted trainings with Fire Ready crews on the Mancos State Park, accomplishing both on-the-ground training experience for crews and necessary tree work for the State Park.
Dates Work Provided: Field seasons 2002-2004

Fire Ready, Inc. Reference #2

Organization: Veteran Green Corps (VGC)
Contact: Jason Lawrence, VGC specialist for Southwest Conservation Corps
Project Location: Rio Grande & San Juan National Forests, Colorado
Phone Number: 303-827-1019
Email address: jason@sccorps.org
Description of Work: Mr. Borchers provided personnel support, technical assistance on the ground for trail maintenance and fire fuels reduction efficiency.
Dates Work Provided: Summer field season, 2009

Fire Ready, Inc. Reference #3

Organization: Private Clients
Contact: Scott & Becky Williams
Project Location: Hinsdale County, Colorado
Phone Number: 970-944-3474
Email address: rebscott@wildblue.net
Description of Work: Mr. Borchers consulted with clients about forest management on their private property and performed contract for tree removal, pruning, and tree climbing.
Dates Work Provided: Fall 2008 & Spring 2009

Mile High Youth Corps/Colorado Legends & Legacies Youth Corps (merged in 2009)

Reference #1

Project Sponsor Organization: Colorado State Parks
Project Sponsor Contact: Phil Headrick
Project location: Golden Gate Canyon State Park
Phone number: 303-582-5260
Email address: phil.headrick@state.co.us
Description of the work performed: Beetle Kill removal and thinning at campgrounds while bucking to firewood and chipping slash.
Dates Work Provided: 10/22/07 – 11/1/07; 10/20/08 – 10/23/08

Mile High Youth Corps/Colorado Legends & Legacies Youth Corps Reference #2

Project Sponsor Organization: Douglas County Open Space
Project Sponsor Contact: Scott McEldowney
Project location: Dawson Butte Ranch Open Space
Phone number: 303.356.0690
Email address: smceldow@douglas.co.us
Description of the work performed: Forest fuels clean-up. The crew was involved in clearing storm damage from trail corridor with chainsaw crew while chipping and dispersing.
Dates Work Provided: 6/30/08 – 7/10/08

Mile High Youth Corps/Colorado Legends & Legacies Youth Corps Reference #3

Project Sponsor Organization: Colorado State Parks
Project Sponsor Contact: Scott Roush
Project location: Staunton State Park
Phone number: 303.816.0912
Email address: scott.roush@state.co.us
Description of the work performed: The chainsaw crew cut down dead trees from fire treatment. Cleaned up project site, maintained open areas for fuel mitigation and clean up of leftover fuels.
Dates Work Provided: 7/21/08 – 7/31/08

Rocky Mountain Youth Corps Reference #1

Project Sponsor Organization: USFS, Hahns Peak/Bears Ears District
Project Sponsor Contact: Kent Foster
Project location: Throughout the Hahns Peak/Bears Ears District of the Medicine Bow Routt National Forest
Phone number: (970)-870-2142
Email address: kfoster@fs.fed.us
Description Work: Felling of beetle infested trees throughout campgrounds, trailheads and dispersed campsites. Trees were felled, limbed and bucked. Slash was piled and bucked logs were stacked for removal.
Dates Work Provided: Throughout 2008 and 2009

Rocky Mountain Youth Corps Reference #2

Project Sponsor Organization: Eagle County, Colorado
Project Sponsor Contact: Eric Lovgren
Project location: Vail Valley & Red Cliff
Phone number: (970) 328-8742
Email address: eric.lovgren@eaglecounty.us
Description of work: Hazardous tree felling, limbing and bucking, buck & rail fence construction, slash piling and log stacking throughout historic cemetery. Slash piling extensively through Vail fire break.
Dates Work Provided: July/August 2008 & July 2009

Rocky Mountain Youth Corps Reference #3

Project Sponsor Organization: Herman Gulch Homeowners Association, Inc.
Project Sponsor Contact: Robert Potter
Project location: Herman Gulch, Clear Creek County, CO
Phone number: (303)776-7553
Email address: bobcats@comcast.net
Description of work: Hazardous tree felling, bucking and limbing around privately owned cabins. Slash piling and log stacking of previously cut trees.
Dates Work Provided: July/August 2009

Southwest Conservation Corps (Four Corners & Los Valles) - Reference #1

Project Sponsor Organization: USFS, San Juan National Forest
Project Sponsor Contact: Craig Goodell
Project location: Falls Creek
Phone number: 970-385-1207
Email address: Craig_Goodell@blm.gov
Description of the work performed: Hand thinning in a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area on steep slopes and on area where a hydro-mower could not reach. Mostly felling, bucking, limbing, and piling of ponderosa pine.
Dates Work Provided: Fall-Spring 2006/2007

Southwest Conservation Corps (Four Corners & Los Valles) - Reference #2

Project Sponsor Organization: City of Durango, CO
Project Sponsor Contact: Kevin Hall
Project location: Dalla Mountain Park
Phone number: 970-375-7315
Email address: hallks@ci.durango.co.us
Description of the work performed: Hand thinning in a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area on steep slopes. Mostly felling bucking, limbing, and piling or chipping of pinion and juniper.
Dates Work Provided: Fall 2007, Fall 2008, Fall 2009

Southwest Conservation Corps (Four Corners & Los Valles - Reference #3)

Project Sponsor Organization: USFS, Cibola National Forest, NM
Project Sponsor Contact: Tyler Albers
Project location: Mountain Aire Burn area, NM
Phone number: 505-346-3847
Email address: talbers@fs.fed.us
Description of the work performed: Removal of small diameter hazard trees along trails in the Mountain Aire area.
Dates Work Provided: Summer 2009

Weld County Youth Conservation Corps – Reference #1

Project Sponsor Organization: Bijou Irrigation System
Project Sponsor Contact: Denice Wagner
Project location: Empire Reservoir, Empire Irrigation Canal, & Bijou Irrigation Canal
Phone number: 970-867-2222
Email address: office@bijouirrigation.com
Description of the work performed: The removal and chemical treatment of Russian Olive and Salt Cedar trees, located along Bijou Irrigation District Canals and Reservoirs
Dates Work Provided: 08/17/09 – 08/28/09

Weld County Youth Conservation Corps – Reference #2

Project Sponsor Organization: City of Evans, CO
Project Sponsor Contact: Andy McRoberts
Project location: Riverside Park & Open Space
Phone number: 970-475-1130
Email address: amcroberts@ci.evans.co.us
Description of the work performed: Remove/thin heavy growth elm trees as marked. Limb and buck for chipping.
Dates Work Provided: 06/22/09 – 06/26/09

Weld County Youth Conservation Corps – Reference #3

Project Sponsor Organization: Poudre River Trail Corridor Inc.
Project Sponsor Contact: Mike Giroux
Project location: Poudre River Trail- "Kodak" section, Windsor, CO
Phone number: 970-371-3917
Email address: mike.giroux@greeleygov.com
Description of the work performed: Buck, stack, and haul "dead & down" Elm trees where the path of the 2008 tornado crossed the Poudre River Trail
Dates Work Provided: 07/06/09 – 07/24/09

Western Colorado Conservation Corps – Reference #1

Project Sponsor Organization: Tamarisk Coalition
Project Sponsor Contact: Stacy Kolegas
Project location: Western Colorado
Phone number: 970-256-7400
Email address: skolegas@tamariskcoalition.org
Description of the work performed: Tamarisk Removal, Invasive species Removal, Deforestation
Dates Work Provided: 2000 - present

Western Colorado Conservation Corps – Reference #2

Project Sponsor Organization: Grand Junction BLM, McInnis Canyons NCA
Project Sponsor Contact: Troy Schnurr
Project location: McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (NCA),
BLM
Phone number: 970-244-3032
Email address: troy_schnurr@blm.gov
Description of the work performed: Deforestation, Invasive Species Removal, Fire Fuels Reduction
Dates Work Provided: 2006 - Present

Western Colorado Conservation Corps – Reference #3

Project Sponsor Organization: Colorado Division of Wildlife
Project Sponsor Contact: Ty Smith
Project location: Pinon Mesa
Phone number: 970-250-4506
Email address: tv.smith@state.co.us
Description of the work performed: Fuels Reduction, Deforestation
Dates Work Provided: 2006- present

6.2 Resumes/Company Profile and Experience

Colorado Youth Corps Association

Company Profile – The Colorado Youth Corps Association is a 501 (c) 3 tax-exempt non-profit (see IRS tax-exempt letter in attachments section) that creates opportunities for young people to participate in high-quality youth corps statewide. There are currently 10 accredited youth corps in the state that serve 1,800 young people annually. Among other things, CYCA raises resources for youth corps, assures quality through annual youth corps accreditation, oversees AmeriCorps and other National Service programs for youth corps, offers technological and data management solutions for youth corps, fosters high quality educational opportunities for youth corps staff and their participants, and provides professional networking opportunities for youth corps staff. CYCA's mission is to develop and maintain statewide capacity of a network of locally operating youth conservation corps programs that work to preserve and enhance the environment.

For twelve years, CYCA has been managing complex multi-site grants on behalf of youth corps. CYCA's grant and contract management experience includes:

- Managing between \$700,000 and \$1 million in fee-for service project dollars annually from Colorado State Parks, Colorado Division of Wildlife, the United States Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management (multiple fund streams – Great Outdoors Colorado, federal Recreational Trail Project, Lottery, federal, and state).

- Recently managed a \$500,000 USFS beetle kill project in the Routt-Medicine Bow National Forest that involved three youth corps, 53 weeks of work, with projects on five USFS Ranger Districts which created 55 new jobs for young adults (ARRA funds).
- Managing a 500+ person AmeriCorps Education Award program valued at close to \$600,000 (federal funds passed through to the State)
- Managing a 40-person AmeriCorps VISTA program valued at \$638,000 (federal funds)
- Managing a \$200,000 Colorado Works program to recruit and enroll low-income youth and young adults (federal funds passed through to the State).

CYCA has received an unqualified financial audit every year since its first audit in 2002.

Key Personnel – Jennifer Freeman, CYCA’s Executive Director, has been with the organization since 2000, eight years as the Associate Director and most recently as the Executive Director. She has B.S. in Psychology and a M.S. in Management and Organizational Behavior from Benedictine University in Illinois. She also holds a graduate certificate in Nonprofit Management from Louisiana State University-Shreveport. A former crewleader on high-altitude trail construction projects, Jennifer has worked at all levels within youth corps in the past 15 years.

Colorado State Parks

Agency Profile – Colorado State Parks has been planning and coordinating forestry work since 2002 in a close partnership with Colorado State Forest Service. Since 2002, extensive planning has been conducted in cooperation with the CSFS and other forestry professionals. All State Parks along the Front Range has written and comprehensive forestry plans, and some have extensive fire modeling. We have conducted biological and cultural clearance work for all our major project areas. We also have a draft 10 year plan for all forestry work on Parks’ lands.

Since 2002, over 5,000 acres of projects have been planned and cleared environmentally and archeological aspects and forestry projects have been implemented on over 3,000 acres at 12 parks. These projects have been focused mainly on improving safety for visitors and staff in the event of wildfire, but also toward protecting watersheds from catastrophic fire impacts, as well as improving forest health. Current forestry projects in beetle impacted areas are of a huge scale and are necessary for wildfire hazard reduction and public safety as there are now extensive numbers of dead trees near campgrounds and trails. Over 550 acres of prescribed burning has also been jointly planned and conducted at 3 parks between State Parks and State Forest Service to improve vegetative health and encourage native regrowth, as well as break down slash and reduce flashy fuel-load. This scale of work could only be possible with a strong partnership, and the hard work of both the CSFS and Colorado State Parks staff is commendable.

Major forestry projects are coordinated out of the Denver office, by Matt Schulz, Forest Management Coordinator, and Rob Billerbeck, Stewardship and Natural Areas Manager. Park staff at State Forest, Cheyenne Mountain, Steamboat, Golden Gate, Staunton, Sylvan, Roxborough and Lone Mesa have been doing hazard tree removal, pile burning, small forestry projects, chipping and first response on fire for several years and all have staff that are red-carded. With this team, Colorado State Parks is very ready for additional forestry projects and has the experience and the capacity for this work.

Key Personnel

- Rob Billerbeck, Stewardship and Natural Areas Manager – Mr. Billerbeck has a Masters in Conservation Biology from the University of Maryland and has been overseeing forestry project planning for seven years. He helped to create the State Parks Forest Management Program. In 2002, he was instrumental in creating the initial positive working partnership with the Colorado State Forest Service and securing the initial funding for the program. Since 2002, he has grown the program by securing a full time coordinator, completing clearances and providing assistance to CSFS to secure a \$2.5 million FEMA grant, and developing a systematic approach to the planning and completion of forest management projects. He also manages the other biological programs in State Parks and has expertise in biological planning and clearances, invasive species management, rare plant and animal protection, and geographic information systems.
- Matt Schulz, Forest Management Coordinator – Mr. Schulz has a Bachelors in Park Management from Colorado State University and has been planning, coordinating, monitoring and completing quality checks on forestry projects for four years. He has overseen the planning and completion of 40 separate fuels migration and forest health projects on over 3,000 acres on State Parks and has worked closely with CSFS district and statewide staff in planning these projects. He has been instrumental in securing and managing grant funding for the program and has most recently developed a 10-year plan to help identify priorities and guide the forest management program. He also has expertise in geographic information systems and threatened & endangered species.

Fire Ready, Inc.

Agency Profile - Fire Ready began as a wildfire mitigation service contracting business in Durango in 2001 providing low impact wildfire mitigation and forestry services mainly to private land owners on small acreages (more information about Fire Ready is available online at www.fireready.com). Fire Ready services include forestry consulting, technical tree climbing and felling, chipping and certified pesticide application. Mr. Borchers started as a foreman and project manager for Fire Ready and provided consulting and contracting services for several hundred private landowners, the City of Durango, Mesa Verde National Park, Durango Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad, Mancos State Park, Fort Lewis College, and many others. Fire Ready has grown to twelve branch offices around the state of Colorado with approximately 70 employees.

Key Personnel – Ryan Borchers is the founder and CEO of Fire Ready, Inc. Mr. Borchers began a career in public land management doing trail work for the Bureau of Land Management outside of Salem, Oregon. He went to Oregon State University for two years of Forestry Management study. He worked as a wilderness ranger for four seasons at the Three Sisters Wilderness, Willamette National Forest (Oregon), and the Rio Grande & San Juan Public Lands (Colorado). He served on the San Juan Interagency Fire Crew for two years as a lead sawyer and as a red-carded wildland firefighter for a total of nine years. Mr. Borchers served as the trails foreman on the Dolores Ranger District of the San Juan National Forest for two years. Mr. Borchers currently leads trainings for all Fire Ready office owners and their key employees in operational safety, tree climbing, hazard and technical tree removal, and business management. He provides consulting to Southwest Conservation Corps, most recently in the development of Veteran Green Corps (VGC) in partnership with Veteran Green Jobs (VGJ). Mr. Borchers received a Q.S. (qualified supervisor) credential from Colorado Plant Industry Division for certified pesticide application. Mr. Borchers is also Wilderness First Responder (WFR) and serves on Hinsdale County backcountry search & rescue.

Mile High Youth Corps

Agency Profile - Mile High Youth Corps (MHYC) is a team based service program for young adults who are committed to making a difference in their communities and themselves. Year-round, four days a week, Corpsmembers participate in conservation, construction and neighborhood improvement projects benefiting communities within the Denver metro area and the foothills region. The corps has sixteen years of experience putting youth to work on land conservation projects for city, state and federal agencies. In 2009, crews earned an average satisfaction rate of 4.5 out of 5 from project sponsors, and 100% of them state that they want to use MHYC again in the future. MHYC Crewleaders are well-trained professionals. Crews come prepared and ready to complete high quality work.

Key Personnel

- Michael Allen is responsible for managing MHYC's land conservation projects. He develops contracts with local, state, and federal government public land agencies as well as nonprofit organizations and associations to assist in managing their natural and recreational resources. Michael has over eight years of experience working in youth development and resource management programs. Michael also assists with general operations at MHYC, managing the vehicle fleet, technical training, tools and other assets. Prior to joining MHYC, he coordinated projects along the Continental Divide Trail for the Continental Divide Trail Alliance, worked as an Outdoor Educator, and served as an expedition guide. He earned a BS from Indiana University in Recreation and Resource Management and a certificate in Underwater Resource Management.
- Casey Metz is responsible for the training and daily management of the summer Crewleaders and MHYC's AmeriCorps Leadership and Conservation Corpsmembers. This includes implementing Corpsmember development and education, while ensuring safety and high-quality project work. Casey has four seasons of trail construction experience, having served as a Corpsmember, Crewleader, and Field Coordinator at Rocky Mountain Youth Corps. He also helped initiate RMYC's home energy audit program in 2008. Casey earned a B.A. in Creative Writing from Oberlin College.

Rocky Mountain Youth Corps

Agency Profile - Rocky Mountain Youth Corps (RMYC) has been providing crews of 18-25 years old that include chainsaw certified members since 1999. Starting in 2008, RMYC began providing full sawyer crews (all members are chainsaw certified). These crews have primarily been working on mitigating the mountain pine beetle epidemic. RMYC crews have performed over 100 crew weeks of such work since 2008. Most of the projects were performed on National Forests and private homeowner's association land. Most of the projects entailed felling trees no larger than 12" diameter; delimiting and bucking; piling unusable slash; cutting usable firewood and stacking for public use. RMYC crews have performed such work on the following lands:

- US Forest Service - Medicine-Bow Routt & White River National Forests
- Private Land Owners - Storm Mountain Ranch, Routt County; Summit Estates Homeowners Association, Summit County; Swan River Ranch Owners Association; and Herman Gulch Cabin Owners, Clear Creek County
- Colorado State Parks - Yampa River, Steamboat Lake, and Pearl Lake
- Others - Eagle County; Colorado Mountain College, Timberline Campus, Lake County; Straight Creek Restoration Plan, Summit County

Key Personnel

- Brandon Warren, Project Manager - Mr. Warren has been the Project Manager at RMYC since 2007, and has been with the organization since 2002. Mr. Warren served as the overall project manager of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding received and managed by the Colorado Youth Corps Association in 2009 (\$500,000 total) that included 52 crew-weeks of work on the Region 2 Forest Service. Mr. Warren spent two seasons working on fuels reduction projects as a class A sawyer and has coordinated and managed over 150 separate conservation projects for RMYC.
- Scott Segerstrom, Special Projects Coordinator - Mr. Segerstrom worked as an RMYC crewleader for three seasons (2002-2006). More recently, he was a wilderness ranger for the Pinedale Ranger District of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, Wyoming, where he patrolled the 428,000 acre Jim Bridger Wilderness conducting environmental surveys, search-and-rescue, and resource rehabilitation. Mr. Segerstrom is certified as a Type I Wildland Firefighter Squad Boss qualified to serve in the Incident Command System, and is also certified as an unrestricted B Sawyer on chainsaw and cross-cut. His is cleared to fall C trees under supervision from a C Sawyer, and is certified as a Level II Forest Protection Officer enforcing federal law compliance on national forest land.

Southwest Conservation Corps – Four Corners and Los Valles

Agency Profile - The Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC), formed as a non-profit in Durango in 1998, is currently in its 12th season of operation in Colorado. In 2005, the agency started a satellite office serving the San Luis and Upper Arkansas Valleys, which is known as the SCC-Los Valles. SCC's original Durango office is SCC-Four Corners. SCC has been operating Wildfire Protection crews of fully certified sawyers since 2002.

SCC has a long history of relevant past projects:

- In 2007, SCC treated 47.7 acres, built 22 slash piles and removed 1,244 trees.
- In 2005, SCC bucked and slash piled 1,300 trees and treated 20 acres.
- On a recent (August 2009) project, a SCC "Sustainable Forestry Team" crew treated five acres in a week and built 18 six foot by six foot slash piles. On another recent project (June 2009), an SCC wildfire crew treated five acres in a week and built 57 log piles five foot by 20 feet by six feet.
- Specific examples from 2006-2007:
 - San Juan National Forest, CO - Florida Mesa – 2 weeks – 10 acres thinned of Ponderosa Pine, Materials limbed and bucked, 30 slash piles about 8 feet high. Sponsor rating: Outstanding. "The crew followed good safety habits and had skill and experience to do the job safely." – Beth Vance, San Juan National Forest, Columbine Ranger District
 - UT BLM - Peters Canyon – 2 weeks – 59 acres thinned of pinion and juniper. Materials limbed and bucked, slash piled. Sponsor rating: Outstanding.
 - Montezuma County Fairgrounds, CO – 2 weeks – 25 acres thinned of beetle kill pinion, Materials limbed and bucked, stacked for firewood and slash piled. Sponsor rating: Outstanding. "The crew was very self-motivated and did a very good job of completing the job as discussed (very good job)" – Darryl Buffington, Montezuma County
 - NRCS Cortez, CO and private landowner – 2 weeks – 42 acres thinned and ½ mile fire break created. Materials stacked in dense areas and scattered in low density areas. Sponsor rating: Outstanding. "Great crew. Hope to use them again." – Private land owner

Key Personnel

- Kevin Heiner, Program Director. Kevin, a class B sawyer, has been with SCC since Spring 2008 and previously owned a fire mitigation company in Steamboat Springs from April 2003-April 2006. Kevin also served in the US Air Force on a firefighting unit from December 1996 to December 2000. He has over eight years of experience with fire mitigation work and has been professionally operating a chainsaw for over 11 years.
- Nick Cheney, Program Director. Nick has been with SCC since January 2009 and has experience as a kayak guide, job skills trainer, conservation corps crewleader, and trail crewleader. He has done fuels reduction work in Yellowstone National Park, the Tenderfoot Experimental Forest, and the Gallatin National Forest in Montana.

Weld County Youth Conservation Corps

Agency Profile - The Weld County Youth Conservation Corps (WCYCC) has been in operation since the summer of 1993 through the support of the Weld County Board of Commissioners. In May of 2009, WCYCC hired, trained and began operating a chainsaw crew. Over the past four months, WCYCC has maintained a steady flow of chainsaw related projects, with the most common scope of work being the removal and chemical treatment of Russian olive and tamarisk.

Key Personnel –

- **Erik Warrington, Program Manager** - Erik has worked for a non-profit organization as an acting program manager serving youth and young adults from July of 2001 through May of 2005. Taking a hiatus from working with youth, Erik was a commercial fisherman for 1 1/2 years in Alaska. He started with WCYCC in December of 2006 as a youth corps crewleader. In August of 2008, he led WCYCC's AmeriCorps program. In December of 2008, Erik accepted an official role as program manager for the WCYCC.
- **Holly Nelson, Field Coordinator** - Holly served as a youth corps crewleader for one year prior to accepting the field coordinator position with WCYCC. Holly brings a variety of experience with her to include 8 years general and fence construction, operation of heavy equipment and 3 years of herbicide application experience. Additionally, Holly also taught for 3 years and coached high school sports for 5 years prior to joining WCYCC. In October 2009, Holly will acquire her "A-level" feller certification from Colorado Mountain College.
- **Sean McCaffrey, Crewleader** - Sean has been with WCYCC since May 2009. He is currently "A-level" feller certified through the Colorado Mountain College; in October 2009 he will obtain his "B-level" feller certification from Colorado Mountain College. Prior to joining WCYCC, Sean gained 4 years of experience in landscaping to include saw work, sprinkler installation and water conservation. He is a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) for youth in Weld County and is an assistant coach for the UNC Baseball Team.

Western Colorado Conservation Corps

Agency Profile – The Western Colorado Conservation Corps was started in 1999 under the parent organization Mesa Youth Services Inc. which was started in 1977. For over a decade, the corps has been fielding chainsaw crews, primarily for invasive species removal and forest restoration/fuels reduction projects in western Colorado. WCCC has completed an average of 20 – 25 weeks of chainsaw work per year for the last 10 years.

Key Personnel

Rusty Lloyd, Director

- BS Park Resource Management, Kansas State University
- 4 years with the USFS and BLM working as a wildland firefighter and Forestry Technician
- 5 years as Director for WCCC

Sarah Reed, Assistant Director

- BA Sociology, Mesa State College
- 2 years as a Wildland Firefighter for BLM
- 10 years as Assistant Director of WCCC

Eric Myers, Education Coordinator

- BS History University of Wyoming
- 2 years for USFS Wildland Firefighter/Forestry Technician
- 3 years as Education Coordinator for WCCC

Eric Hughes, Field Coordinator

- AA Communications, Colorado Mountain College
- 1 year Crewleader for WCCC
- 1 year Field Coordinator for WCCC

6.3 Method of Providing Services

The Work Plan and Timeframe for this project are detailed in above sections. CYCA will be responsible for timely and accurate reporting, responding to periodic audits, and project closeout. Currently, CYCA manages multiple private, state, and federal fund sources including American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds and provides transparency, accountability, and timely reporting to grantors. CYCA will perform its reporting duties in the same high-quality manner with this State Forest Service grant as with other fund sources.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- A. Detailed Parks Project List – Revised project list provided
- B. Comprehensive Program Budget – revised budget provided
- C. Region map – Accredited Youth Corps
- D. Statewide map of projects – Revised map provided
- E. Letters of Support (new letters of support listed in red):
 - a. Brownell Bailey, Director, State Board of Land Commissioners
 - b. Gilbert Becenti for Thomas Malecek, District Ranger/Field Office Manager, Divide Ranger District, United States Forest Service
 - c. Ryan Borchers, Founder & CEO, Fire Ready, Inc.
 - d. Jan Bumguardner, Four Corners Saws
 - e. **Marge Eardley, President, Hahn's Peak Area Historical Society**
 - f. Kent Foster, Recreation Program Manager, Hahn's Peak/Bears Ears Ranger District, Routt-Medicine Bow National Forests, United States Forest Service
 - g. **Booker T. Graves, Director, and Roger W. Smith, Chair, Colorado Workforce Development Council**
 - h. Robert Leaverton, Forest Supervisor, United States Forest Service, Pike and San Isabel National Forests
 - i. Jonathan Mann, youth corps alum and current United State Forest Service firefighter
 - j. Kent Maxwell, President & Training Coordinator, Colorado Firecamp
 - k. Andrew McRoberts, Director of Parks and Recreation, City of Evans
 - l. Toya Nelson, Executive Director, Governor's Commission on Community Service
 - m. **James Pavlik, Owner, Precision Sharpening and Repair**
 - n. Mary Peterson, Forest Supervisor, Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests, United States Forest Service
 - o. **Tom Remington, Director, Colorado Division of Wildlife**
 - p. Ronda Smith, Supply Manager, Bobcat of the Rockies
 - q. Pam Wilson, Neighborhood Ambassador Program Director, Firewise Council of Southwest Colorado
 - r. Dean Winstanley, Director, Colorado State Parks
 - s. Brad Ziemer, youth corps alum, currently Natural Resources Technician, Coalition for the Upper South Platte
- F. CYCA 501 (c) 3 IRS tax-exempt letter
- G. Executive Summary – OMNI Research and Training Study of Colorado Youth Corps
- H. "A new vision for America's forests", by Secretary of Agriculture, Tom Vilsack, Denver Post Guest Commentary, Sunday, September 13, 2009

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM BUDGET

Colorado Youth Corps Association Application to the Colorado State Forest Service - September, 2009

REVISED - 10-23-09

Item	Calculation	Grant Request	Match Cash & In-Kind	Match Source
Personnel				
Grant Management-CYCA	.40 FTE	\$ 24,000	\$ 2,400	Colorado Youth Corps Association
Corps Project Coordinator-RMYC	\$300 per week for NW/W region wks	\$ 14,100	\$ 1,410	Rocky Mountain Youth Corps
Risk Mgmt Assessment	Fire Ready-\$2,200 per visit @ 4 visits	\$ 8,800		
Supplies				
Chipper	Chipper use - wks at \$687/wk	\$ 48,278	\$ 13,496	Youth corps and vendor discounts
Other				
Youth Corps Crews	74 weeks of work @ \$7,200/wk	\$ 532,800	\$ 63,936	Youth corps, Gov. Commission on Community Service
General & Administrative				
CYCA G & A	3% Administrative oversight	\$ 19,422	\$ -	
	TOTAL	\$ 647,400	\$ 81,242	



Colorado State Parks



Northwest/West Region

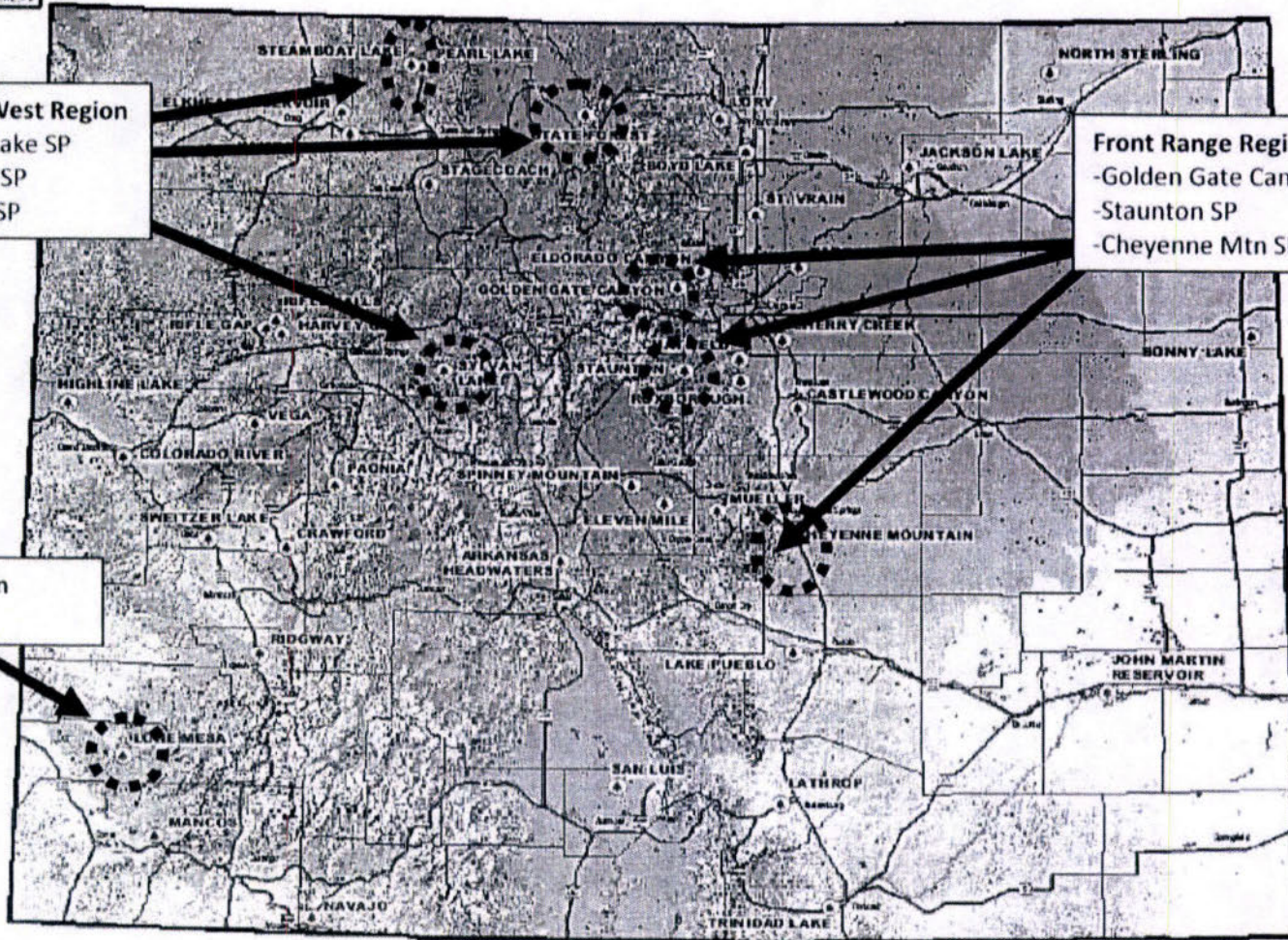
- Steamboat Lake SP
- State Forest SP
- Sylvan Lake SP

Front Range Region

- Golden Gate Canyon SP
- Staunton SP
- Cheyenne Mtn SP

Southwest Region

- Lone Mesa SP



**REVISED
PROJECT MAP
AS OF 10-23-09**

* Parks that are Under Development - Not Open to the Public

Map Scale - 1:2,700,000

cc: Jennifer Freeman

STATE OF COLORADO

Bill Ritter, Jr., Governor
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Thomas E. Remington, Director
6060 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80216
Telephone: (303) 297-1192
wildlife.state.co.us



*For Wildlife
For People*

October 5, 2009

Terrie Craven, CSFS ARRA Program Manager
Colorado State Forest Service
3843 West LaPorte Ave.
5060 Campus Delivery
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060

Dear Ms. Craven

I am writing to urge that you consider the Colorado Youth Corps Association's (CYCA) proposal to the Colorado State Forest Service in the "High Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Project" category.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) has collaborated with CYCA and its member youth corps for the past 10 years. Annually, youth corps perform approximately 35 weeks of work, totaling more than 11,000 hours, at 15 State Wildlife Areas and Hatcheries on a fee-for-service basis. In recent years, much of this work has involved chainsaw crews conducting tamarisk and Russian olive mitigation. The project they are proposing to you will help the DOW to protect habitat and prevent fires.

Youth corps create jobs for young adults, who have twice the unemployment rate of adults, while simultaneously developing good workers and good citizens. These young people work on properties co-managed with, or adjacent to, State Parks properties.

CYCA has the capacity and experience to manage a project of this scope in a high-quality manner and they have proven that they are accountable for state funds.

Please call me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (303) 297-1192 x7201 or tom.remington@state.co.us.

Sincerely,

Tom Remington
Director

HAHN'S PEAK AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P O BOX 803
CLARK, CO 80428

October 15, 2009

Terrie Craven, CSFS ARRA Program Manager
Colorado State Forest Service
3843 West LaPorte Ave.
5060 Campus Delivery
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060

Dear Ms. Craven

I am submitting this letter in support of the Colorado Youth Corps Association's (CYCA) proposal to the Colorado State Forest Service in the "High Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Project" category.

The project they are proposing in partnership with Colorado State Parks and other state, municipal, and private landowners, is important for creating jobs for young adults while simultaneously protecting forestland and communities at risk of forest fire.

I represent Hahn's Peak Area Historical Society located near Steamboat Lake State Park and we have been working collaboratively with Routt County on a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

We have been unable to provide labor to protect this property from beetle kill and forest fire danger to the extent that we know is necessary. This project will allow us to reach our goals more quickly.

The Hahn's Peak Area Historical Society has a very positive relationship with Steamboat Lake State Park. The mission statement of the society provides that we work to discover, collect and protect material which illustrates the history of the area. Our historic schoolhouse, on the National Register of Historic Places, the Wither cabin and our museum are in very close proximity to the state park land. A project to assist with any and all fire mitigation and prevention is wholeheartedly supported by the Hahn's Peak Area Historical Society.

I look forward to working with youth conservation corps on this project, as well as technical experts with Colorado State Parks and the Colorado State Forest Service. Youth corps have a record and reputation for completing high-quality conservation work important to Colorado while developing good workers and good citizens. I hope that you will fund their request.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (303) 887-4341 or maeardley@msn.com.

Sincerely,

Marge Eardley
President, Hahn's Peak Area Historical Society

Precision Sharpening and Repair
1675 13th Street
Steamboat Springs, Co. 80487
970 879-2003

October 5, 2009

Terrie Craven, CSFS ARRA Program Manager
Colorado State Forest Service
3843 West LaPorte Ave.
5060 Campus Delivery
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060

Dear Ms. Craven

I am pleased to submit this letter in support of the Colorado Youth Corps Association's (CYCA) proposal to the Colorado State Forest Service in the "High Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Project" category.

The project they are proposing in partnership with Colorado State Parks and other state, municipal, and private landowners, is important for creating jobs for young adults while simultaneously protecting forestland and communities at risk of forest fire.

Precision Repair has worked with the Rocky Mountain Youth Corps (RMYC) for 10 years.

The additional sales and revenue received by RMYC has done the following for our business:

Through out the years we have provided service and equipment to the crews in the field. Our company gives priority service to the youth corp because we know there are crews in the field and time is very important. We feel that this organization provided a much needed service and will do whatever it takes to fill their needs.

Also, because of the government stimulus to the youth corp and their service with us, we were able to expand our business to include 2 additional employees.

RMYC and CYCA have a record and reputation for completing high-quality conservation work important to Colorado while developing good workers and good citizens. I urge you to consider favorably their request.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 970 879-2003

Sincerely,

James Pavlik (owner)



CDLE

COLORADO WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
633 17th St, 9th Floor, Denver CO 80202



Bill Ritter, Jr.
Governor

Don Mares
Executive Director - CDLE

Roger W. Smith
Chair - CWDC

Booker T. Graves
Director - CWDC

September 22, 2009

Terrie Craven, CSFS ARRA Program Manager
Colorado State Forest Service
3843 West LaPorte Ave
5060 Campus Delivery
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060

Dear Ms. Craven

We are writing to encourage your support of the Colorado Youth Corps Association's (CYCA) application to the Colorado State Forest Service. They are applying for the *High Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Project* funds through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

The Department of Labor & Employment is supportive of the use of youth conservation corps that hire unemployed youth and young adults for land, water, and energy conservation projects. The youth corps "earn and learn" model, with an emphasis on education, training, and workplace readiness, is one that is proven to foster success in participants. We particularly like that corps participants are accomplishing critical conservation projects while learning valuable life skills.

Many of the Workforce Centers in the state work collaboratively with youth corps on a regular basis to assure that unemployed youth know about jobs with the corps and have the support services they need to reduce barriers to employment. We hope to help youth corps hire even more unemployed young adults, especially those from economically depressed counties, through this funding stream and expand on our already strong community partnerships.

Please contact us if you have any questions (303-318-8235 or booker.graves@state.co.us).

Thank you,

Booker T. Graves
Director, Workforce Development Council

Roger W. Smith
Chair, Workforce Development Council

DETAILED PARKS PROJECT LIST

Colorado Youth Corps Association Application to the Colorado State Forest Service - September, 2009
 REVISED - 10-23-09

Region	Property	Managing Partners	County	WUI	Proximity to homes	Communities Protected	CWPP	Project Type	Est. Acres	Est. Stems/ Acre or Density	Forest Type	Pre-treatment conditions	Treatment Standards and Post-treatment conditions	Treatment Type (slash)	Purpose	Product of Biomass potential	Long Term Benefits	Prior Work in Park	Est. hrs of work
FR	Cheyenne Mtn SP	Colo Spgs Open Space	El Paso	yes	Within 2 miles, hundreds to thousands of homes	2	SW Hwy 115 FPD CWPP	Homestead C	9	3000/ac	Ponderosa / Gambel Oak Woodland	Contiguous oak understory with sparse Ponderosa overstory. Area is fairly steep and is quite rocky. Near existing trail corridors (likely ignition source) and treated area (late 2009 - early 2010 Seedmasters contract - admin by Dave Root).	Flagged Boundary. This area will see a thinning from below to remove 75% of the oakbrush and shrubs underneath the ponderosa pine. Some (25%) patches of healthy oakbrush will be retained in clumps if they are not found underneath (15 feet from tree crown) the conifer overstory. 90 % of the ponderosa and Douglas-fir 4" DBH or less will be removed. Work will be completed by hand crews. Gambel oak stumps will be sprayed with Garlon immediately following cutting. Treatment follows existing management plans and CWPP.	chip and Log/Scatter	fuels mitigation	None	Protect facilities/ visitors and neighboring communities from wildfire	3 years of mitigation projects (120 acres) have been completed at this park, and this project area is directly adjacent to an area treated in fall 2009.	9
FR	Gibson Gate Canyon SP	SLB/Parks Trust	Gibson & Jefferson	yes	Within 2 miles, hundreds of homes	30	Gibson Gateway CWPP	Trail and Campground	31	Variable	Lodgepole	The pine beetle epidemic started impacting lodgepole forests at Gibson Gate last year. The treatment is an attempt to reduce the beetle and density of lodgepole forests around trail and backcountry camp areas. See variable last before projections indicate that pine beetle will devastate these forests.	All lodgepole > 8" dbh within 75' of trails and backcountry campsites will be killed by hand. This treatment will reduce the dead, dying and potentially hazardous fuels near these likely ignition sources. Treatment will provide a significant break in the continuity of hazardous fuels. Treatment is in accordance with existing management plans and CWPP.	A combination of chip and log/scatter will be necessary due to the amount of material that will be produced. Products returned to the Gibson County Soil and Water Conservation District (Gibson Gateway) will be evaluated.	pine beetle	Possible firewood or biomass	Protects facilities/ visitors and neighboring communities from wildfire, retains safe access to trails for the public.	5 years of mitigation projects (400 acres) have been completed at this park, and this project area is directly adjacent to an area treated in 2006.	15
FR	Stanton SP	SLB/Parks Trust	Jefferson & Park	yes	Within 2 miles, hundreds to thousands of homes	10	Eik Creek CWPP	Removal of hazard trees along road, trees killed from Rx fire, dwarf mistletoe	10	Low	Ponderosa Woodland	Variable, but most areas have a significant amount of dead or diseased trees resulting from prescribed fire or dwarf mistletoe activity.	All dead or infected trees within target areas will be felled by hand. This treatment will reduce hazardous fuels in these areas as well as restoring these areas to conditions that would have historically been present.	chip or firewood	fuels mitigation / forest health / safety	firewood	Protect facilities/ visitors and neighboring communities from wildfire	5 years of mitigation projects (1,000 acres) have been completed at this park, and this project area is directly adjacent to areas previously.	1
NW	Stokes SP and SP	SLB	La Plata	no	Within 2 miles, hundreds of homes	3	Todd CWPP	Access road	21	High	Lodgepole	The pine beetle epidemic has devastated lodgepole forests and has left thousands of acres at the State Forest at increased risk for wildfire. Lodgepole stands near roads are both threatening emergency access/egress and providing potentially hazardous fuels near likely ignition sources.	All lodgepole > 8" dbh within 150' of roads will be killed by hand. This treatment will reduce the dead, dying and potentially hazardous fuels near these likely ignition sources. Treatment will provide a significant break in the continuity of hazardous fuels. Treatment is in accordance with existing management plans and CWPP.	chop logs, chip or pile slash	pine beetle	potential firewood	Protects facilities/ visitors and neighboring communities from wildfire, retains safe access to trails.	State Park managed areas at the Colorado State Forest have been actively managed for pine beetle for the past 5 years. Past work has focused on campgrounds, future work will focus on other high use areas including trails.	28
NW	Lois State Forest SP	SLB	Jackson	no	Within 2 miles, hundreds of homes	1	Gould CWPP	Trails	93	Variable	Lodgepole	The pine beetle epidemic has devastated lodgepole forests and has left thousands of acres at the State Forest at increased risk for wildfire. Lodgepole stands near trails are both threatening emergency access/egress and providing potentially hazardous fuels near likely ignition sources.	All lodgepole > 8" dbh within 75' of trails and backcountry campsites will be felled by hand. This treatment will reduce the dead, dying and potentially hazardous fuels near these likely ignition sources. Treatment will provide a significant break in the continuity of hazardous fuels. Treatment is in accordance with existing management plans and CWPP.	chip and log/scatter	pine beetle	May be some potential at trailheads for firewood.	Protects facilities/ visitors and neighboring communities from wildfire, retains safe access to trails for the public.	State Park managed areas at the Colorado State Forest have been actively managed for pine beetle for the past 5 years. Past work has focused on campgrounds, future work will focus on other high use areas including trails.	18
NW	Shoshone Lake SP	DEW	Huerfano	no	Within 2 miles, 10-100 homes	5	Burth West FPD CWPP	Trail and other priority areas	58	High	Lodgepole	The pine beetle epidemic has devastated lodgepole forests and has left thousands of acres near Shoshone at increased risk for wildfire. Lodgepole stands near trails are both threatening emergency access/egress and providing potentially hazardous fuels near likely ignition sources.	All lodgepole > 8" dbh within 75' of trails will be killed by hand. This treatment will reduce the dead, dying and potentially hazardous fuels near these likely ignition sources. Treatment will provide a significant break in the continuity of hazardous fuels. Treatment is in accordance with existing management plans and CWPP.	chip	pine beetle	None	Protects facilities/ visitors and neighboring communities from wildfire, retains safe access to trails for the public.	State Park managed areas at the Colorado State Forest have been actively managed for pine beetle for the past 5 years. Past work has focused on campgrounds, future work will focus on other high use areas including trails.	2

Region	Property	Managing Partners	County	WUI	Proximity to homes	Communities Protected	CWPP	Project Type	Est. Acres	Est. Items/Acre or Density	Forest Type	Pri-treatment conditions	Treatment Standards and Post-treatment conditions	Treatment Type (slash)	Purpose	Product or Biomass potential	Long Term Benefits	Prior Work in Park	Est. wks of work	
W	Sylvan Lake Sp	None	Eagle	yes	Within 2 miles: 10-100 homes	1	N/A	Beetle kill along roads and W. Brush Creek Trail	3	100/ac	Lodgepole	The pine beetle epidemic has devastated lodgepole forests and has left thousands of acres near Sylvan at increased risk for wildfire. Lodgepole trees near roads and trails are both threatening emergency access/egress and providing potentially hazardous fuels near likely ignition sources.	All lodgepole > 8" dbh within 150' of roads, trails, and high use areas will be felled by hand. This treatment will reduce the dead, dying and potentially hazardous fuels near these likely ignition sources.	Lop/Scatter or chip	pine beetle	None	Protect road evacuation and access, reduce fuels around high use areas.	No large scale previous forestry work has been completed on the park.	2	
SW	Lone Mesa Sp	SLB/Parks Trust	Dolores	no	Within 2 miles, hundreds of homes	3	Dolores County CWPP	Access road safety (gambel oak and hazard trees removed)	24	Medium	Gambel Oak Woodland and Aspen Forest	This area contains two separate vegetation types. The aspen forest is mature and includes a high number of large trees that have started to die-off. Dead trees near the roadside puts wildlife response and firefighters at risk. The gambel oak woodland is at a lower elevation on the same road. The dense stands of oak make for extremely hazardous fuel conditions. The oak is fairly contiguous and needs to be removed from the road side to improve the safety of this route.	Hand felling and removal of the majority of gambel oak within 50 feet of the fire access road and removal of all standing dead aspen within falling distance of the fire access road. While access to these areas is good, the steepness requires hand treatment.	FD	wildfire response access/egress	Populace aspen products 10-15%	Protects access for wildfire response to top of Lone Mesa, reduce hazardous fuels along access road	Youth Corps projects would represent the final entry into this forest. Several hundred acres and years of projects have been planned through the 2006 forest management plan. A 700-acre mechanical fuels mitigation project is scheduled for 2010-2011.	3	
Total						271														64

Key:
Region
FR Front Range
NW Northwest
W West
SW Southwest

Managing Partners
SLB State Land Board
DOW Division of Wildlife

Region	Approx. Parks	Approx. Adjacent	Total
Totals:	Weeks	Weeks	
FR	19	4	23
NW/W	42	5	47
SW	3	1	4
	64	10	74



*Lodgepole Pine
Management Guidelines
for Land Managers in the
Wildland-Urban Interface*

**Colorado
State**
FOREST
SERVICE

*Colorado State Forest Service
Colorado State University
5060 Campus Delivery
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U.S. Forest Service*

*Bob Woodmansee,
Colorado State University (retired)*

Lodgepole Pine Management Guidelines for Land Managers in the Wildland-Urban Interface

As a consequence of the current mountain pine beetle epidemic, many landowners and land managers are concerned about how to actively manage lodgepole pine stands to:

- 1) *treat the dead standing trees killed by the insects,*
- 2) *protect homes and communities from wildfire, and*
- 3) *ensure that the future forest is better structured to prevent widespread mortality from insect epidemics and wildfire.*

To start the process of defining management guidelines, we referred to the work of a group of forestry research scientists who met in early 2008 to discuss current knowledge about lodgepole pine ecology and potential fire behavior in stands affected by the mountain pine beetle (MPB). The scientists came to consensus on the following points, which are more fully described in *The Status of Our Scientific Understanding of Lodgepole Pine and Mountain Pine Beetles – A Focus on Forest Ecology and Fire Behavior*. (Kaufmann, et al, 2009)

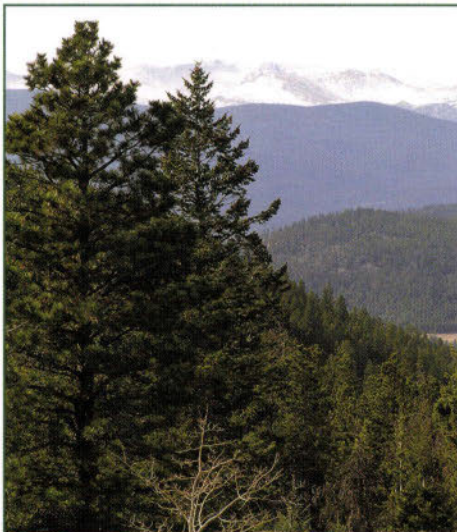
■ ***The ongoing mountain pine beetle epidemic is heavily impacting lodgepole pine forests.*** From British Columbia to Colorado, forests are experiencing high mortality of lodgepole pine trees from attack by mountain pine beetles. An insect epidemic with multiple outbreaks at this scale has not been observed during the last century of scientific study, though several smaller outbreaks have occurred. This mortality is changing forest structure and composition, and modifying fuels in ways that will affect fire behavior for decades.

■ ***Not all lodgepole pine forests are the same.*** Some forests are composed of pure lodgepole pine that was established following large fires that occurred decades or even centuries ago. Others are mixed with



Pockets of mountain pine beetle begin to spread through an unmanaged forest.

subalpine species such as Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen at higher elevations, or with mixed conifer species such as ponderosa



Lodgepole pine often is found mixed with other species at the upper and lower elevational limits of its range.

pine, Douglas-fir, and aspen at lower elevations. The ecology and fire behavior of each type of forest is unique. Lodgepole pine trees in all three types are vulnerable to attack by mountain pine beetles.

■ ***Forests are living systems that are subject to constant change.*** Many natural agents, including mountain pine beetles, fire, and wind, are normal and will change forests over time. Some changes are so gradual that we barely notice them, while others are relatively sudden and extensive. The forests that presently are losing many trees to insect attack will not look the same in our lifetimes, but healthy and vigorous forests will eventually return in most locations.

■ **Lodgepole pine will continue to persist in the southern Rocky Mountains.** The composition of our forests already is changing where mountain pine beetles cause high lodgepole pine mortality. However, this event will not cause the extinction or disappearance of lodgepole pine. And forests that are dominated by or include lodgepole pine will persist in the southern Rockies, though they may look different from those of the past due to changing climate. Future forests will continue to provide valuable ecological services, and aesthetic and recreational benefits.

■ **Active vegetation management is unlikely to stop the spread of the current mountain pine beetle outbreak.** Mountain pine beetles are so numerous and spreading so rapidly into new areas that they may simply overwhelm any of our efforts where trees have not yet been attacked, and no management can mitigate the mortality already occurring. *However, judicious vegetation management between outbreak cycles may help mitigate future bark beetle-caused tree mortality in local areas.*

■ **Large, intense fires with extreme fire behavior are characteristic of lodgepole pine forests, though they are infrequent.** Very dry and windy conditions can lead to large, intense fires in lodgepole pine forests. Such fires are a natural way to renew lodgepole pine and are largely responsible for extensive pure lodgepole pine forests.

■ **Fires are more likely to occur in forests with large-scale mountain pine beetle kill.** *Large, intense fires that produce extreme fire behavior are again possible.* Considerable uncertainty exists about fire behavior following a mountain



A rapidly building beetle population begins to overtake an area before all regeneration targets can be completed.

pine beetle epidemic on this scale. In pure lodgepole pine forests, crown fires are possible before and after an epidemic while needles are still on trees. Intense surface fires are possible after most dead trees have fallen to the ground. The probabilities of such fires are uncertain, and more research is needed to determine in what ways and how long the fuels and fire environment are altered by the beetles. Nevertheless, protecting communities and other values at risk is imperative.



The 2007 Y Fire in Grand County occurred in MPB-impacted stands of lodgepole pine (photo courtesy of Paul Mintier).

■ **Mountain pine beetle outbreaks are not likely to increase soil erosion.** Neither soil disturbance nor reduced ground cover occurs as a result of mountain pine beetle kill in lodgepole pine. In fact, understory plants actually may grow more vigorously as a result of increased light and the higher available soil moisture and nutrients. Where tree mortality is high, annual stream flow may increase and the timing of water delivery may change due to reduced canopy interception of precipitation, and reduced water uptake by the trees.

■ **Climate changes most likely will contribute to substantial forest changes in the decades ahead.** Given the climate changes in the last several decades and projected changes for coming decades, large fires and other natural disturbances are anticipated in many ecosystems in Colorado and southern Wyoming. These large disturbances and other changes in growing conditions likely will contribute to the restructuring of many forest landscapes.

Using the previous points as a platform, a group of state, federal, and

non-governmental foresters gathered in April 2008 to develop guidelines for the management of Colorado's future forests. The objective is to promote the development of forests that are sustainable and resilient to future disturbances. The group agreed that such forests need to be diverse in age, size, and density with a variety of forest overstory and understory species.

These guidelines acknowledge that there is a difference in the management objectives of wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas within and adjacent to communities and areas outside of the WUI. Separate guidelines have been developed for these two areas. Due to the interest and concern generated by the current MPB epidemic, the management recommendations presented in this document apply to stands within the WUI prior to, during, and after a mountain pine beetle attack.

Wildland-Urban Interface Definition and Discussion

The WUI is defined as any area where human-made improvements are built close to, or within, natural terrain and flammable vegetation, and where a significant potential for wildland fire exists. The WUI is composed of both "interface" and "intermix" communities. Interface communities are defined as areas in which housing and other developments are adjacent to or within close proximity of continuous flammable vegetation. Intermix communities are areas in which housing and vegetation intermingle. In intermix communities, wildland vegetation generally is contiguous to many of the structures.

During the past few decades, population growth in the interface

has increased dramatically. Homes, businesses, and subdivisions are being built on forested lands that historically and regularly have experienced fires. Wildfires in Colorado are a natural part of our ecosystems and often help restore and maintain healthy forests. In order to preserve human life and property, firefighters have worked hard to suppress and control fires; however, this may have had negative effects on some ecosystem functions.

unrecognized by the public—are contributing factors in these fires.

Recently, lodgepole pine forests in Colorado have been subject to or threatened by a mountain pine beetle epidemic that is unprecedented in Colorado's recorded history. Where expansive areas of trees have been killed by mountain pine beetles, future fires could be more intense and larger than fires that occurred before the outbreak, and extreme fire behavior is



Fire hazards to communities are complicated and change over time when mountain pine beetles are added to the equation.

Large, intense fires, though infrequent, are characteristic of Colorado's lodgepole pine forests, especially when conditions are hot, dry, and windy. Such fires provide a natural means for lodgepole pine renewal, and are largely responsible for extensive pure lodgepole pine forests.

Many recent wildfires in Colorado have been unusually large and destructive. Drought, high winds, and other factors have contributed to the severity of these fires. Landscape-level conditions characterized by homogeneous forests with older age classes and high densities—characteristics that often are

possible. Conditions for these intense fires will last longer throughout the summer months when dry needles are present on dead trees. After these needles are gone, and especially after tree boles begin to fall, the stands also will be more open to the drying effects of sun and wind. While more research is needed to understand in what ways and how long the fuels and fire environment are altered by beetles, protection of communities and other values at risk is imperative. What is understood and agreed upon is that if weather and fuel moisture conditions are conducive for ignition and fire spread, MPB-impacted forests can burn when (see following page):



During the current epidemic, beetles have killed most trees over a number of years as shown by the mix of grey, red, and green trees.

- Trees still have green, red, brown, or grey needles. This time period may last for 2-3 years following beetle attacks. Stands may be attacked over time and, thus, may remain in this hazardous condition for many years, as long as beetles are active. Fire behavior in these areas likely will be intense, crown fires are likely to occur, and fires can spread quickly.
- As the needles fall off the trees, fire hazard is actually lower for a period of time, as the stand will not sustain a crown fire under these conditions.
- At some point, probably beginning within five years after death, the likelihood increases that the trees will rot or blow over. This can begin to create a situation where high levels of heavy fuels (logs and large branches) accumulate. These fuels will likely be in contact with increased amounts of lighter, flashy fuels (e.g. grasses and forbs), including any seedling trees that have grown as a result of the increased sunlight and moisture available in the dead stands. Due to the openness of these areas, trees will be subject to the drying effects of sun and wind, which means fires can be

intense, long, difficult to suppress, and may cause severe soil damage.

It is important that land managers, architects, city and county planners, and property owners work together to address the complicated issues of wildfire hazard reduction and building within the wildland-urban interface. Buildings and surrounding properties should be adapted so that when fires burn firefighters can safely do their jobs to protect human-made structures and infrastructure elements. Forests in these close-in WUI areas should be managed in such a way that they are more resistant to rapid fire spread and the effects and impacts of fire.

Paul Summerfelt, fuel management officer for the city of Flagstaff, Ariz., prefers a broader definition of this concept, based on community values. Summerfelt said, "...we look at the interface, and where we want to work is miles outside our community. This is because while the flames may not threaten us directly in town, all those other things will be affected." This view is shared by many in Colorado's fire services.

Buffer Distances for the WUI

It is equally important to manage the lands immediately adjacent to and around the communities themselves. Much discussion has occurred about how far from communities into surrounding wildland fuels these buffers should penetrate. The Healthy Forests Restoration Act uses default distances of ½ mile to 1½ miles for forest fuels and grasslands, if a community has not defined its WUI area. Some experts suggest only a ¼-mile buffer, while others say site-level treatments around structures is all that is necessary. Obviously, a wide variety of specific local conditions and a collaborative planning process should determine the minimum distance for any individual community.

Whatever buffer distance an individual community selects, the most effective and important treatments are those implemented immediately around individual structures. Similarly, the most important treatments are those implemented in and immediately around a community. In both cases, treatments close to structures and the community are high priorities. As one moves outward from the structures and community, the intensity of treatments can decrease to better blend with the surrounding forest.

The WUI area identified in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) should be sufficient to reduce wildland fire risk to all community values that, in addition to structures, should include utility systems, water supplies, and important forested landscapes and views.

This suggested buffer is comprised of two zones. The first is the community interior buffer that encompasses the area from the edge of any development outward. Treatment methods and standards are similar

to those utilized immediately around houses, structures, and the community itself. Treatments typically will be classified as site level, but gradually will transition to stand level as the outer edge of the interior buffer is approached.

The second zone, the community exterior buffer, encompasses the area from the outer perimeter of the interior buffer outward. Treatments typically will occur at stand levels, but gradually will transition to landscape level as the outer edge of the exterior buffer is approached.

A Community's Sense of Place

While operationally sound from the standpoint of fire behavior, structure protection, and fuels management, the implementation of site-level treatments around structures and within the minimum interface area as described above does not address an individual community's "sense of place." Based on past experience, experts agree that during large fire events, homes and structures with adequate defensible space can avoid direct impacts of wildfire. However, much of the surrounding vegetation may be burned and killed. When combined with degraded aesthetics and the typical post-fire impacts of flooding, erosion, sediment deposition, debris flows, and more, loss of vegetation can be devastating to communities.

As land managers, we usually are not well trained or equipped in the social aspects of working with communities. For the most part, we admittedly are uncomfortable in the role of defining a community's sense of place. However, we strongly encourage communities to carefully consider their sense of place — the values they share that make their community a true home — when defining their interface area.



Land managers and local residents must work hard to come to consensus on the community's sense of place, and management techniques and treatments.

Management Guidelines for Lodgepole Pine within the WUI

Lodgepole pine management in the WUI typically involves a combination of fuels management and forest health objectives. Management in this area is markedly different than that for lodgepole pine forests located away from houses, communities, and other developments. Normally, it is best to develop fuels management and hazard mitigation strategies that are informed and guided by the ecology of the tree species. Often, this is effective and accomplished relatively easily, for example, when managing ponderosa pine. This species is relatively easy to thin and manage in an open stand structure. Unfortunately, this is *not* the case with lodgepole pine. Such treatments tend to fly in the face of lodgepole pine ecology and ecosystem function. This is not to say that effective treatments cannot be designed and implemented, but that lodgepole pine fuels-management needs often supersede ecological concerns when working within the community's WUI.

Land managers recommend the implementation of intensive management strategies in lodgepole pine stands and, in some cases, even individual trees when working within the WUI. Individual trees around structures and the forest should be managed from the seedling stage through maturity to achieve desired outcomes regarding forest health and wildfire hazard reduction. To keep stand density low,* trees should be thinned on a periodic and regular basis.

**(Thinning lodgepole pine to achieve low densities can best be accomplished by beginning when trees are small saplings, and maintaining those densities through time as the trees mature. Extensive thinning of dense pole-sized and larger lodgepole pine often results in windthrow of the remaining trees. To reduce windthrow risk, tree removal in these larger size-classes should be limited to 25 percent of the existing basal area. Initial thinning to achieve this level often does not effectively reduce the Crowning Index. Clearcut fuelbreaks or Finney's "SPOTS" [Strategic Placement Of Treatments] may be the only effective treatment in mature lodgepole pine forests.)*



Intensive management over time is necessary to better maintain forest cover during periodic insect and disease outbreaks or other disturbances.

It is important to recognize that the most effective way to achieve the greatest increase in the safety of homes is to ensure that structures are built with materials that are fire resistant or noncombustible, *and* to thin, prune, and otherwise modify the forest and fuels immediately adjacent to and surrounding structures. Treatments generally should occur around and close to structures and communities first, and then move outward. However, it is understood that a community's CWPP specifically defines treatment areas, treatments to be applied, and their relative priority.

A common misconception when treating forests to reduce wildfire hazards in the WUI is that it will create a landscape that is largely deforested. This need not be the case, but given the ecology and special management needs of lodgepole pine within the WUI, careful planning, implementation, monitoring, and maintenance is imperative.

See pages 7-8 for general characterizations about such management.

Tree and Forest Characterizations in the WUI

The Defensible Space and Community "Interior Buffer"

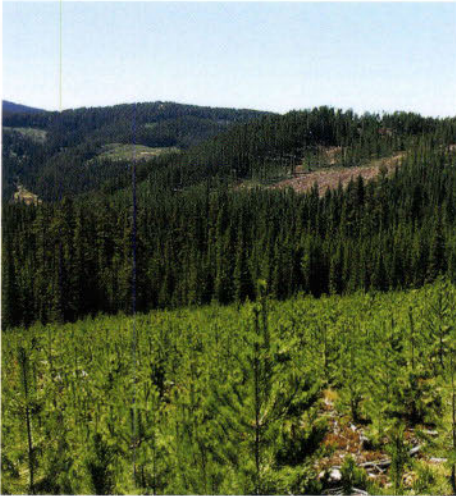
- **Age Diversity** – Seek to maintain or create a variety of age classes within the various trees present on the site.
- **Size Diversity** – Seek to maintain or create a variety of size classes within the various trees present on the site.
- **Species Diversity** – Manage for a variety of native coniferous and deciduous tree species. Where they will grow, plant and/or retain native deciduous trees such as aspen, willow, maple, and narrowleaf cottonwood.
- **Low Densities** – Manage stands and individual trees to achieve a low per-acre tree density, thus reducing

the ability of fire to spread from tree to tree (crowning). Minimize group and single-tree torching. Use management techniques such as thinning, group selection, and patch cuts to break up crown density.

- **Fuels** – Significantly reduce and maintain fuel loadings at low levels. Prune residual trees to remove ladder fuels and raise canopy base-height levels. Remove cut and/or downed fuels from the area, and chip or burn to reduce slash size.
- **Maintenance** – Annually inspect and maintain defensible space around structures. Inspect vegetation treatments within the inner buffer every five years to identify and schedule specific maintenance needs and additional treatments. Annually review and update the CWPP to reflect current conditions, and maintenance and treatment needs.

The Community "Exterior Buffer"

- **Age Diversity** – Seek to maintain or create a variety of age classes within the various trees present on the site.
- **Size Diversity** – Seek to maintain or create a variety of size classes within the various trees present on the site.
- **Species Diversity** – Manage for a variety of native coniferous and deciduous tree species. Where they will grow, plant and/or retain native deciduous trees such as aspen, willow, maple, and narrowleaf cottonwood.
- **Low Densities** – Manage stands to achieve low to moderate tree density per acre, thus reducing the ability of fire to spread from tree to tree (crowning). Use management techniques such as thinning, group selection, patch cuts and small clearcuts to break up crown density.



Areas around communities also must be managed to protect life, property, and community infrastructure.

- **Fuels** – Significantly reduce and maintain fuel loads at low to low-moderate levels. Prune residual trees in strategic areas to reduce ladder fuels and raise tree canopy base heights. Remove the majority of downed fuels from the area, and chip or burn to reduce slash size.

- **Maintenance** – Inspect vegetation treatments within the outer buffer every five years to identify and schedule specific maintenance needs and additional treatments.

- **Aesthetics** – To better blend with the surrounding forest, reduce treatment intensity when approaching the outer perimeter of the buffer zone.

Table 1
Lodgepole Pine Management Characterizations in the Wildland-Urban Interface

Increasing Elevation →

<i>WUI LOCATION</i>	<i>TREATMENT LEVEL</i>	<i>MIXED CONIFER</i>	<i>PURE LODGEPOLE PINE</i>	<i>SUBALPINE MIXED SPECIES</i>
In and immediately around housing, structures, and communities	Site level	Low densities Age diversity Size diversity Species diversity Low fuel-load levels	Low densities Age diversity Size diversity Species diversity Low fuel-load levels	Low densities Age diversity Size diversity Species diversity Low fuel-load levels
Community interior buffer	Site level gradually transitioning to stand level	Low densities Age diversity Size diversity Species diversity Low fuel-load levels	Low densities Age diversity Size diversity Species diversity Low fuel-load levels	Low densities Age diversity Size diversity Species diversity Low fuel-load levels
Community exterior buffer	Stand level gradually transitioning to landscape level	Low to moderate densities Age diversity Size diversity Species diversity Low to moderate fuel-load levels	Low to moderate densities Age diversity Size diversity Species diversity Low to moderate fuel-load levels	Low to moderate densities Age diversity Size diversity Species diversity Low to moderate fuel-load levels

Table 2
Acceptable Slash and Fuels Management Methods for
Lodgepole Pine within the Wildland-Urban Interface

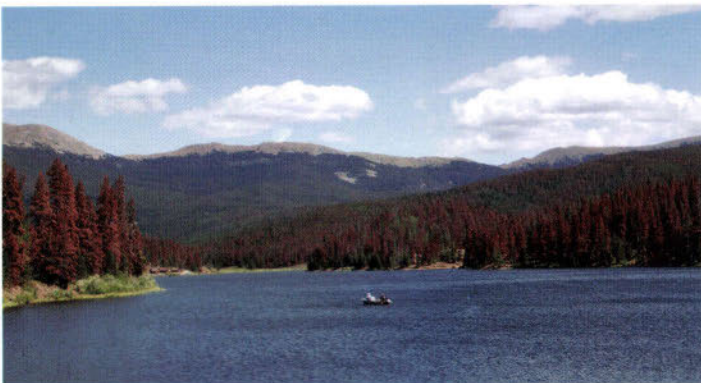
Acceptable Methods of Large Diameter Material and Slash Treatment						
WUI LOCATION	DESIRED FUEL-LOAD LEVELS	LOP AND SCATTER	PILE AND BURN	CHIPPING	MASTICATION	REMOVAL VIA SALVAGE OR COMMERCIAL SALE
In and immediately around housing, structures, and communities	Low	Rarely; less than 12" deep	Yes, with caution	Yes (chip cover should be discontinuous and < 2" deep)	Yes, with caution (chip/chunk cover should be discontinuous; limit depth)	Encouraged and if possible
Community interior buffer	Low	Discontinuous and less than 12" deep	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Community exterior buffer	Low to moderate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Management Guidelines for Colorado Lodgepole Pine Forests

Considerations in Mountain Pine Beetle-impacted Stands in the WUI

Discussion

Much of Colorado's lodgepole pine forests are at risk from attack by mountain pine beetle. Extensive areas in Grand, Summit, Jackson, and other counties have been under



MPB -impacted lodgepole pine stands near Michigan Reservoir.

attack by this insect for several years. In such areas, nearly all of the larger diameter, more mature trees already have been attacked and killed. Even some small lodgepole pine trees and other tree species have been attacked in the beetles' effort to find a brood site and food source.

This epidemic has crested the Continental Divide, and significant numbers of dead and newly infested trees now are found in areas of Park, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Boulder, and Larimer counties. While lodgepole pine trees east of the divide tend to be of smaller diameter and height compared to those west of the divide, the current infestation appears to be following the pattern of the epidemic to the west. Most trees of susceptible size are being attacked and killed.

The lower elevation eastern lodgepole stands tend to be patchier and mixed with ponderosa pine, limber pine, Douglas-fir, and some aspen. Mountain pine beetles are moving into ponderosa and limber pines in these mixed stands. What remains unknown is whether this current epidemic will continue in force once it reaches stands composed primarily of ponderosa pine. The last MPB epidemic in Front Range ponderosa pine broke out during the 1970s and continued into the mid-1980s in some

areas. During that infestation, MPB moved readily from ponderosa to lodgepole pine in mixed stands; however, in most cases, the infestation did not continue to spread when the beetles reached pure lodgepole pine stands. Today, most Front Range ponderosa pine stands once again are dense, consist of susceptible age and size classes, and could support an epidemic.

This situation is of grave concern to forest landowners due to the high direct costs of preventive spraying, felling, and removal of infested trees. Also of concern are decreasing property values and poor aesthetics. Many landowners bought their land for what they perceived to be healthy, green forests. Consequently, forest management objectives should focus on forest health. And in the WUI, we also must consider wildfire hazard mitigation. Lodgepole pine management recommendations within the WUI must skillfully design and artfully apply treatments that blend these two management needs.

If followed and maintained over time, wildfire hazard reduction guidelines for the WUI will make lodgepole pine stands more resilient to future MPB attacks. Treatments should result in low-density stands that include trees of diverse species, ages, and sizes, and stands also should have minimal hazardous fuels. These stands should be intensively managed from seedling stage to old growth to improve forest health and reduce wildfire hazard. Stands should be thinned on a regular basis. Whether treating trees prior to MPB attack, during the epidemic, or when dealing with the aftermath of the epidemic, the following elements should remain constant:

- Avoid developing pure lodgepole stands when possible.
- Design cuttings to break up continuous stands across the landscape.
- Create a landscape with different age classes.

Thinning Lodgepole Pine

Older lodgepole pine stands generally do not respond well to selective thinning. Unlike other species, they tend not to make good use of the increased moisture, sunlight, and soil nutrients available after thinning. To achieve such results, the stands must be heavily thinned. Unfortunately, selective thinning of lodgepole opens the stand to severe windthrow and stem breakage. To ensure a positive response to thinning throughout the life of the stand, trees must be thinned early in their lives and no later than 20 to 30 years after germination. This investment must be maintained through periodic follow-up thinnings.

It is important to understand this ecological limitation when thinning lodgepole and, as noted in the previous section, the need to reduce hazardous fuels often supersedes ecology when working in the WUI. Such thinning of lodgepole in and around homes, other developments, and entire communities should have a positive impact when beetles do attack.

For example, Denver Water actively managed its forest stands in Grand County for many years prior to the current beetle epidemic. Stands were thinned in many areas and dwarf mistletoe-infected stands were clearcut and regenerated, as were some larger, older stands. This treatment strategy resulted in stands of trees that are too small and/or vigorous for the beetles to successfully attack. Larger trees in thinned stands responded to thinning in varying degrees, making them more resistant to beetle attacks. These were some of the very last stands in the area to succumb to the beetle. Stand life was marginally extended as a result of the thinning. If the epidemic had been less intense, it is likely that many of these trees might have survived. In addition, these managed stands existed for many years in the absence of wildfire hazards due to improved understory vegetation. Further benefits included wildlife habitat, aesthetics, and other values.



During the most recent MPB epidemic, some areas have experienced nearly 100-percent mortality of larger trees.

Management Guidelines:

A. Consider the following lodgepole pine thinning guidelines for use in the WUI prior to MPB attack:

1. Understand the limitations for thinning, but begin to actively manage stands as soon as possible in their life cycle, even if the trees are older than 30 years.
2. Thin existing mature stands to achieve density levels required for wildfire hazard mitigation and MPB resistance. This is difficult to accomplish in one entry due to windthrow and stem breakage, so plan on multiple entries. Remove no more than 25 percent of the stand's basal area during each cut, and carefully monitor stands to ensure proper timing of the necessary re-entries.
3. Follow guidelines to maximize resistance to MPB. Generally, maintain average stem diameters of < 8 inches and stand densities of < 80 square feet of basal area per acre. This requires more frequent use of silvicultural actions designed to regenerate lodgepole. To do so, incorporate small clearcuts or patch cuts when possible. This will achieve age and size diversity.
4. In stands of mixed species, retain species other than lodgepole pine. Use caution during treatments to avoid damaging the desired residual trees.
5. Avoid developing multi-storied stands. If this situation begins to develop:
 - a. Remove the emerging understory to reduce ladder fuels, or
 - b. Remove the overstory early enough to avoid damaging the developing understory, or
 - c. Combine a and b above to achieve greater diversity across the landscape.
6. If an entire stand is infected with dwarf mistletoe, remove the most severely infected trees during each thinning entry. Retain alternate coniferous species and aspen. Create small openings and begin planting alternate species within the openings.
7. If only portions of the stand are infected with dwarf mistletoe, clearcut or patch cut infected areas.
8. Maintain aspen or encourage its development by taking the following actions:
 - a. Remove conifers from within aspen stands or pockets of aspen.
 - b. Remove conifers from around the edge of aspen pockets, particularly on the south and west sides. Remove conifers that are up to 1.5 times the height of nearby aspen trees to accommodate peripheral aspen sprouting.



Within the WUI, thinning of lodgepole pine should be carefully undertaken at any age to protect homes and other enhancements, and to improve forest health.



If lodgepole pine can be harvested prior to or soon after attack by beetles, it may be usable for many different forest products.



A strong forest industry is essential to help offset the cost of treatments necessary to develop and maintain the diverse forest structure desired in the wildland-urban interface.

- c. If aspen stands or pockets are decadent, consider clearcutting or patch-cutting to encourage re-sprouting. Cut aspen during the dormant season to maximize sprouting.
9. To keep fuel accumulations at a minimum, remove trees that have been severely damaged by lightning, windthrow, and insect and disease infestations as soon as possible.
10. Remove larger woody material from the forest and use proper slash-disposal techniques such as piling and burning, chipping, or low-depth, discontinuous lop and scatter. This reduces fuel loading and helps prevent significant buildup of ips beetles that might attack and weaken or kill remaining trees (refer to Table 2).



In lodgepole pine forests, it often is possible and desirable to convert to, and maintain some areas as, aspens stands.

B. Consider these additional lodgepole pine guidelines for use in the WUI during significant MPB attacks:

1. Thinning will not guarantee lodgepole pine survival during a large-scale MPB epidemic, but increased vigor from thinning can help trees survive localized, low-intensity MPB outbreaks.
2. Retaining large areas of standing dead timber within the WUI is not desirable. Instead, focus on removing dead and newly infested trees.
 - a. Conduct sanitation cutting after beetle flight in the fall, and complete by early spring. If possible, avoid cutting during or shortly before beetle flight.
 - b. During cutting, protect and favor species other than lodgepole pine.
 - c. Reduce fuel loads by removing logs and woody debris (refer to Table 2) through:
 - i. Commercial utilization
 - ii. Mastication
 - iii. Chipping
 - iv. Piling and burning
 - v. *At the very minimum*, lop-and-scatter thoroughly to a discontinuous, low depth of 12" or less. The intent is to break up material and facilitate contact with the soil to aid decomposition of woody material.
3. Evaluate the situation honestly and recognize that it may be better to cut all susceptible trees rather than attempt to save a few, scattered live trees. Such specimens likely will be attacked within a year or two, or will blow over or break as a result of wind or snow.



In the WUI and surrounding areas, lodgepole pine should be intensively managed beginning at an early age; see photo of a regenerated stand, above. Doing so will help prevent the development of overly dense, stagnated stands of trees, as shown in the photo below.



4. Consider preventive spraying of high-value trees immediately around structures. Commit to spraying a few high-value trees for several years rather than spray many trees for only a couple of years.

a. Remove larger, mature trees, and spray the smaller pole-sized trees. (It often is difficult to reach the tops of large trees with preventive spray. Beetles can and will attack tree tops above the spray line.)

b. Don't create small "green islands," as they likely will blow over.

c. See Appendix A for *Spraying Trees To Protect Against Mountain Pine Beetle: Common Questions For Landowners To Consider*.

d. Lessons learned from the current epidemic:

i. Landowners want to save their biggest trees, but beetles still hit the tops of those same trees. Although the trees are sprayed, the spray may not reach the top of the crown.

ii. Remove the biggest trees; save those on which the entire bole and crown can be covered with spray.

iii. Spraying only buys time unless you are committed to spraying throughout the entire epidemic, which may last several years.

iv. Consider the pros and cons of the various preventive sprays available.

v. Identify the trees you want to spray; don't rely totally on a contractor for tree selection. Mark the trees that *you* want to treat. Monitor and follow-up after treatment.

vi. If spraying is not done by a licensed, trained applicator, it is likely to be ineffective and could cause unintended damage (see Appendix A).

5. Under-plant in existing openings or cut patches and then plant. Don't create ladder fuels.

6. Understand the financial situation:

a. The window of opportunity for forest products utilization is limited due to checking and rotting of standing dead trees.

b. Remove green trees while they still have value. After the trees are dead, you will pay to remove them.

c. It is expensive to cut and remove trees. If you do this each year, you are piling expense upon expense. Consider implementing a complete cut at one time to avoid additional annual expense.

d. Even where a market for sawlogs exists, removing only infested trees will result in a net cost for the landowner.



Lop and scatter slash with care and under limited circumstances within the wildland-urban interface.



Chipping is an effective method of slash disposal, but it is very labor-intensive and expensive.

e. Nails, bolts, hooks, and other metal objects often are driven into trees along roadsides. These objects pose a major safety threat to loggers and to those who process wood at sawmills. The presence of metal in trees also limits opportunities for financial recovery generated from the wood.

C. Consider these additional lodgepole pine guidelines for use in the WUI after significant MPB attacks:

1. Some areas have lost so many trees that they are at the clean-up and recovery stage.
2. It is not advisable to retain large areas of standing dead timber within the WUI. When the majority of the forest is dead, it is time to focus efforts on the future forest.
3. Conduct a survey:
 - a. Which trees have survived? Are they likely to remain standing, or are they vulnerable to windthrow? Will they pose a threat to roads, trails, or structures if they break or blow over? Are they diseased, of poor health or form, or damaged?
 - b. Is regeneration occurring? Seedlings or saplings? Where? How many?
4. Triage the project area to prioritize treatments:
 - a. Remove hazard trees that are an immediate threat to people, structures, roads, utility lines, or other critical improvements or infrastructure. **Note:** *When identifying hazard trees, consider those that are within at least 1.5 times tree height of potential targets. This distance is recommended to provide an additional safety margin, and to avoid accumulation of broken tree tops and branches on or adjacent to improvements if the tree(s) fell. Actual distance for treatments in proximity to improvements should be determined through a collaborative process, and should be based on local conditions and experience.*
 - b. Remove hazard trees that are a threat to recreationists on trails.
 - c. Remove trees from any remaining lower-priority areas.
 - d. Conduct slash treatments to reduce fuel loading (refer to Table 2):
 - i. Remove as much material as possible; commercial utilization may be an option.
 - ii. Mastication
 - iii. Chipping
 - iv. Piling and burning



Careful burning of slash piles during periods of adequate snow cover or moisture is an effective method of disposal.



Where markets for timber do not exist or trees are too small, equipment can grind, mulch, or masticate trees to accomplish desired treatments.



Grinding and mulching slash, called mastication, is an effective way to treat debris after thinning or other harvest methods. Avoid excessive depth or accumulation of chips and chunks.

- v. *At the very minimum*, thoroughly lop and scatter to a discontinuous, low depth of 12" or less. The intent is to break up material and facilitate contact with the soil to aid decomposition of woody biomass.
5. Re-seed to establish ground cover on skid trails, landings, and other areas.
6. Carefully plan your new forest while considering desired forest structure; species, numbers, sizes, ages, and condition of any remaining trees; and any trees you will plant. Your design should incorporate the management guidelines shown in Table 1. *(This action step applies to individual homesites and properties up to and including a community's identified WUI area.)*
7. Early on, determine the desired areas for fuelbreaks based on values to be protected, topography, and dominant wind patterns. Capitalize on areas that have little or no regeneration, or that have aspen or grasslands, and maintain these areas for future wildfire protection. Maintenance of these grasslands and low-density timbered stands can be accomplished through periodic maintenance treatments using mastication equipment, prescribed fire, or other treatment methods.



Even areas of lodgepole pine that have been thinned can burn intensely during warm, dry, and windy conditions.

Appendices



**SPRAYING TREES TO PROTECT AGAINST MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE
COMMON QUESTIONS FOR LANDOWNERS TO CONSIDER**

Prepared by:

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Ingrid Aguayo, Forest Entomologist, Colorado State Forest Service**

Due to the current mountain pine beetle (MPB) epidemic in Colorado, landowners are concerned about protecting their trees. Aggressively searching out, removing, and destroying the brood in infested trees is the best way to slow the spread of MPB; however, it may not protect specific trees. Spraying trees to prevent attack is the most effective way to protect a small number of high-value trees from mountain pine beetle. Research indicates that other methods, including tree injections and pheromones, are either ineffective or less effective than spraying, especially when beetle populations are high. The following will provide additional information for landowners who are considering treatments to address MBP infestations.

How many trees should be sprayed?

Spraying is not recommended on a large scale for ecological and financial reasons. Selecting 5 to 10 high-value trees to spray is more realistic.

What trees should be sprayed?

A high-value tree is one that is important to you for a variety of reasons – perhaps it acts as a visual screen, shades a deck, or has emotional or aesthetic value. A high-value tree may not always be the biggest tree on your property. Large trees usually are more vulnerable to attack, while trees under 3 inches in diameter should be safe from attack. Only pine trees – lodgepole, limber, ponderosa and bristlecone – are susceptible to MPB, although some Engelmann and blue spruce were killed on the Western Slope when the infestation was at high levels. Before spraying, make sure the tree in question has not already been attacked by pine beetle. It also is important to remember that lodgepole pine trees are shallow-rooted, which means that surviving or protected trees may blow over if too many adjacent trees are removed because they are infested with beetles. Defending a small patch of trees may be the best option to provide protection from the wind.

How do I identify pine trees?

An easy way to identify pine trees is to look for needles that are attached in small bundles of 2-5. Needles on other tree species are attached singly.

When should I spray?

The best time to spray is close, but prior to, beetle flight in July. Spraying in May or June will yield the best results, and the chemicals are usually effective for at least one year. Be sure to call a licensed applicator in advance so you can reserve time on his/her schedule.

How many years will I need to spray?

You will need to spray every year for as long as the pine beetle epidemic lasts, which could be 10 years or more.

Who can spray?

Commercial licensed applicators are highly recommended. They have the necessary high-pressure equipment and personal protective gear, and are held to high public and environmental safety standards by the State of Colorado. If you choose to apply spray yourself, YOU MUST follow the label exactly, dispose of any leftover spray, and rinse with water according to directions. Only use insecticides that are labeled to protect trees from bark beetle attack. These insecticide formulations have additives that bind the active ingredient to the bark. If you hire someone to spray, that person must be a licensed applicator. To verify qualifications, ask to see her/his license and request references. It also is advisable to get a commitment to spray before the beetles fly in July.

In addition, make sure that the applicator:

- Sprays from ground level to the point where the tree tapers to less than 4 inches. It may not be possible to effectively spray a really tall tree.
- Sprays around the entire circumference of the tree and does not miss areas with large branches or forks, otherwise the unsprayed “windows” are open to attack.
- Does not spray trees if there is a chance it may rain within two hours after application. Once the insecticide dries on the tree bark, it will be resistant to wash-off.
- Uses a chemical that is specifically labeled for mountain pine beetle; it needs to have the right additives to bind the active ingredient to the bark.

How much does spraying cost?

Cost depends on the number of trees sprayed. It may be more economical to coordinate with your neighbors to increase the number of trees sprayed in a single visit, as this will bring down the cost.

How do I find a Commercial Licensed Applicator?

Look for “tree service” in the phone book or on the web, and ask if they are qualified to apply sprays that prevent mountain pine beetle, or talk to neighbors who may have had their trees sprayed.

What chemicals are used for preventive spraying?

Carbaryl (Sevin SL and XLR, and others) and Permethrin (Astro, Dagnet and others) and bifenthrin (Onyx) are registered for use in the prevention of pine beetle infestations. Only use insecticide formulations that are labeled to protect trees from bark beetle attacks. These formulations include additives that bind the active ingredient to the bark. The pH of the water mixed with the insecticide should be slightly acidic to near neutral. Do not use alkaline water with carbaryl without first neutralizing the pH. It seems that carbaryl is not stable under alkaline conditions.

Toxicity/ecological effects of the chemicals (for more detailed information: <http://npic.orst.edu/>)

Carbaryl (Sevin SL, XLR, or 4L)

- Carbaryl is a wide-spectrum carbamate that is used to control more than 100 species of insects.
- Acute toxicity: moderate to very toxic.
- The EPA considers carbaryl “likely to be carcinogenic in humans” due to increased tumor production in mice.
- Breakdown in soil: half-life of 7-14 days in sandy loam soils and 14-28 days in clay loam soils. It is not a high-leaching compound, but it is prone to runoff.
- Breakdown in water: half-life of about 10 days at neutral pH, but can vary depending on acidity in water; in river water, exposed to natural and artificial light, it degrades completely within 2 weeks.
- Fate in humans and animals: rapidly broken down, excreted in urine and feces at a rate of approximately 75 percent with initial exposure.
- Effects on birds: practically non-toxic to wild bird species.
- Effects on aquatic organisms: moderately toxic to highly toxic to aquatic species such as rainbow trout.
- Effects on other insects: lethal to many non-target species, including bees and other beneficial insects.

Permethrin (Astro or Dragnet)

- Permethrin is a broad spectrum synthetic pyrethroid insecticide.
- Acute toxicity: moderate to practically non-toxic via the oral route. Via the dermal route, slightly toxic
- Breakdown in soil: half-life of 30-38 days. Permethrin is tightly bound by soils, so little to no leaching occurs in groundwater.
- Breakdown in water: half-life of less than 2.5 days. Permethrin degrades rapidly in water, although it can persist in sediments.
- Fate in humans and animals: efficiently metabolized by mammalian livers. Quickly excreted with no significant persistence in body tissues.
- Effects on birds: practically non-toxic to birds.
- Effects on aquatic organisms: aquatic ecosystems are very vulnerable to the impact of permethrin.
- Effects on other organisms: permethrin is extremely toxic to bees and other beneficial insects if present during application, or within 24 hours thereafter.

Bifenthrin (Onyx)

- Bifenthrin is a member of the pyrethroid chemical class..
- Acute toxicity: moderately toxic to mammals when ingested.
- Breakdown in soil: bifenthrin does not move in soils with large amounts of organic matter, clay or silt, and has low mobility in sandy soils that are low in organic matter. Its half-life in soil is 7 days to 8 months depending on the soil type and the amount of air in the soil.
- Breakdown in water: relatively insoluble in water, so there are no concerns about groundwater contamination through leaching.
- Effects on birds: moderately toxic to many species of birds and is slightly more toxic than permethrin.
- Effects on aquatic organisms: aquatic ecosystems are very vulnerable to the impacts of bifenthrin.
- Effects on other organisms: bifenthrin is extremely toxic to bees and other beneficial insects if present during application, or within 24 hours thereafter.

On-line versions of the labels for these pesticides can be found: <http://oaspub.epa.gov/pestlabl/ppls.home>

I heard that carbaryl was found in the Blue River after preventative spraying occurred. Will spraying contaminate our groundwater?

Carbaryl was found in water, but not in the Blue River. It was detected in the surface water from the waste water treatment stream, which suggests misapplication or improper disposal of the pesticide. Again, it is imperative to apply all insecticide mix and rinse water to trees according to label directions. Do not wash equipment or dispose of left-over insecticide mix or rinse water into a waster water system. Do not draw water from a water source (pond or creek) into a mixing tank. Maintain a separate water supply and delivery system to prevent contaminating fresh water with mixed insecticide.

Because carbaryl is not a high-leaching compound, but is more prone to runoff, it is more likely to be found in surface water than in groundwater (wells). So far, it has been found in the surface water once, and again, it is probably due to improper disposal. None of the Colorado State University well-sampling programs have detected carbaryl in groundwater in Colorado.

For more information about preventive spraying, contact Colorado State Forest Service entomologist, at 970-491-6303.

For more information about health effects that could be related to the use of these pesticides, please contact the Colorado Cooperative Program for Environmental Health Assessments (CCPEHA) of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) toll free at 1 (888) 569-1831, extension 2617.

Table 3

*Reference Documents for Lodgepole Pine Management
in the
Wildland-Urban Interface*

WUI LOCATION	EXISTING REFERENCE DOCUMENTS
In and immediately around Housing, Structures, and Communities	<p>CSFS Fact Sheets: 6.302; 6.303; 6.305; 6.306</p> <p>CSFS Publications: “FireWise Construction: Design & Materials” “Colorado, Are You FireWise?” (Notebook) “Colorado Landowner Guide to Thinning”</p>
Community “Interior Buffer”	<p>CSFS Fact Sheets: 6.302; 6.303; 6.305; 6.306</p> <p>CSFS Publications: “FireWise Construction: Design & Materials” “Colorado, Are You FireWise?” (Notebook) “Colorado Landowner Guide to Thinning” “Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions”</p>
Community “Exterior Buffer”	<p>CSFS Publications: “Colorado, Are You FireWise?” (Notebook) “Colorado Landowner Guide to Thinning” “Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions”</p>



*Colorado State Forest Service
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Colorado State Forest Service

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Grants



Summary of Projects

November 2, 2009

Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) received a \$6.25 million grant to create or retain jobs that help implement high-priority forest restoration and fuels mitigation projects. A portion of the funds also will create and retain jobs in Colorado's wood products industries. The CSFS also received a second grant for \$4.465 million to help fund jobs affiliated with developing and implementing Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

Interested organizations competed for the grants by writing project proposals, per guidelines and requirements set forth in Requests for Proposals. Interdisciplinary review panels evaluated the project proposals and selected the following to receive Recovery Act funding.

High-Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Grant

Rocky Mountain Timber Products, Inc.

Contact: Cassandra Doyon, Co-Owner, 719.657.2846

Award amount: \$500,000

County affected: Rio Grande

Rocky Mountain Timber Products plans to create 14 new jobs for 22 months. The funding will allow them to restart their business and retain customers that have already made commitments to purchase their product. They also will be in a better position to capitalize on opportunities that will increase their business capacity and allow them to serve markets well beyond the grant period.

Colorado Division of Wildlife

Award amount: \$393,045

Contact: Trevor Balzer, District Wildlife Manager, 970.375.6756

County affected: La Plata

The Colorado Division of Wildlife will create eight jobs for the duration of the grant period and will reduce fuels on 1,339 acres in the Perin's Peak State Wildlife Area located in Durango's wildland-urban interface. In addition, they will plant 30,000 ponderosa pine seedlings to jump-start the reforestation of 10 acres damaged by wildfire. The work in the wildlife area will complement projects being implemented on federal lands.

Colorado Youth Corps Association

Contact: Jennifer Freeman, Executive Director, 303.863.0602

Award amount: \$647,400

Counties affected: El Paso, Gilpin, Jefferson, Park, Jackson, Routt, Eagle and Dolores

The Corps will create 12 16-week jobs for young adults and retain six 2-year jobs. The 271-acre project involves landscape-level forest restoration, and beetle-kill and fire mitigation work on forestlands. These lands include nine state parks, state wildlife areas, State Land Board property, and private and municipal properties. Treatments will help protect 31 mountain or wildland-urban interface communities.

Denver Mountain Parks

Contact: Jerry Tripp-Addison, Mountain Parks Superintendent, 303.697.4545

Award amount: \$275,000

Counties affected: Denver and Clear Creek

The project will create one new job for 18 months and six jobs for 14 months. The project involves treatment of hazardous fuels, and wildlife habitat and forest health improvement on 200 acres. As a result of the treatments, Denver Mountain Park lands will be more resilient to fire and insect outbreaks. Combined with work planned on federal, state and private lands, the projects will help protect the communities of Evergreen, Lookout Mountain and Genesee from wildfires.

El Paso County Sheriff's Office

Contact: Kathy Russell, Emergency Preparedness Planner, 719.575.8418

Award amount: \$428,950

County affected: El Paso

The El Paso County Office of Emergency Management will retain four full-time and one half-time positions for two or more years. In partnership with the Southwestern Highway 115 Fire Protection District, the El Paso County Office of Emergency Management will reduce fuel loads on approximately 145 acres that create bottlenecks or block emergency evacuation routes. Project funds will help jump-start neighborhood-based mitigation efforts and provide the momentum to continue the work after the project ends.

Focused on the Forest, LLC

Contact: Jenifer Morrissey, Co-Owner, 970-723-4316

Award amount: \$250,000

County affected: Jackson

Focused on the Forest, LLC will use project funds to create three new jobs, which they hope to retain after the grant ends. They also will use grant funds as a catalyst to expand the company's ability to utilize forest products. Expanding the business will strengthen the demand for wood in the area, which will make treatment on forest acres more economical.

Intermountain Resources, LLC

Contact: Nancy Fishering, Director of Communications and Policy Analyst, 970.249.1767

Award amount: \$500,000

County affected: Montrose

Intermountain Resources, LLC, will create 11 new jobs and rehire six long-term employees. As the last large sawmill in Colorado, Intermountain Resources is vital to large forest management projects in a multi-state area that must be completed in a short timeframe. The vast majority of dead trees removed from the Hayman Fire were transported to Intermountain Resources to be made into wood products. As a result, the wood was salvaged and utilized, and the amount of blowdown and concentration of fuels was significantly reduced.

M S Forest, LLC

Contact: Kassie Carley, Marketing and Public Relations, 719.941.4378

Award amount: \$1,000,000

County affected: Las Animas

This project will allow M S Forest, LLC, to hire four new employees for the duration of the grant period and retain nine other jobs. The goal of the project is to treat 750 acres to help protect the North Lake Watershed, Trinidad's primary source of drinking water. The watershed also provides water for the communities of Stonewall, Weston, Valdez, Segundo and Cokedale. Project benefits include fuels reduction on private and state land, including campgrounds, ranches and residences.

Delta Timber Company

Contact: Eric Sorenson, President/CEO, 970.874.0849

Award amount: \$500,000

County affected: Delta

The receipt of ARRA grant money will allow Delta Timber Company to diversify their lumber product line, increase overall production, increase their overall sawmill and planing production, and acquire timber contracts for adequate volumes and quality of spruce or lodgepole timber. They expect to use the grant money to pay as many as 20 positions for 2 ½ months and then retain those positions beyond the grant period. Some of these employees are being rehired after being previously laid off.

City of Steamboat Springs

Contact: Ron Lindroth, Fire Chief, 970.879.3717

Award amount: \$1,000,000

County affected: Routt

The Steamboat Springs project will implement a variety of forest fuels mitigation treatments in order to substantially reduce hazardous forest fuels in high risk (red zone) wildland-urban interface areas on private and municipally owned lands in the Steamboat Springs area. They expect to create or retain multiple positions over the course of the grant period that will result in 17 full-time equivalent positions.

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development and Implementation Grant**Anchor Point Group, LLC**

Contact: Chris White, Principal, 303.665.3473

Award amount: \$1,745,583

Counties affected: Boulder, Gilpin, Grand and Larimer

The Anchor Point Group, LLC, project will facilitate the implementation of high-priority fuels reduction projects in Gilpin, Boulder, Larimer and Grand counties, as detailed in their respective Community Wildfire Protection Plans. The Anchor Point Group anticipates the creation of five jobs internally for 22 months. In addition, as many as 46 jobs will be created and retained to perform project work for a shorter time during the grant period. Anchor Point Group expects to sustain these and other internal positions beyond the grant period.

Boulder County

Contact: Barb Halpin, Public Information Officer, 303.441.1622

Award amount: \$102,700

County affected: Boulder

Boulder County will create a ¾-time position for 18 months and a seasonal or temporary position to assist with data collection for the development of a countywide Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The plan will identify fire hazards and risk to help protect communities within Boulder County.

Coalition for the Upper South Platte

Contact: Carol Ekarius, Executive Director, 719.748.0033

Award amount: \$1,183,711

Counties affected: Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Teller

The Coalition for the Upper South Platte (CUSP) expects to create or retain at least 15 jobs that will be hired by CUSP or local cooperators and businesses over the next two years. The new positions will focus on creating or updating at least 12 Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and implementing at least 600 acres of CWPP treatments across a five-county area that includes Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Teller counties.

Perry Park Metropolitan District

Contact: Keith Worley, Project Forester and Wildfire Mitigation Specialist, 303.681.2492

Award amount: \$700,000

County affected: Douglas

The Perry Park Metropolitan District expects to create or retain 18 jobs for 2 years to perform hazardous fuels mitigation on at least 346 acres within the district's defined wildland-urban interface through implementation of the Perry Park Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Town of Winter Park

Contact: Drew Nelson, Town Manager, 970.726.8081

Award amount: \$159,172

County affected: Grand

The Winter Park Railroad Easement Thinning Project will focus on thinning fuels along the railroad easement where it runs through the Town of Winter Park. The Town of Winter Park anticipates the creation or retention of eight jobs for a period of 6 months to complete this project.



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NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 2, 2009

Contact: Kathryn Hardgrave

719.539.2579

kathryn.hardgrave@colostate.edu

Colorado State Forest Service Announces Recipients of Economic Stimulus Funds

Note to editors: Attached to this news release is a brief description of the projects that competed successfully for Recovery Act funds. For information about a specific project, please contact the person listed under each project.

FORT COLLINS, Colo. — The Colorado State Forest Service is awarding much-needed economic stimulus funds to 15 organizations and businesses that will create or retain 216 forestry-related jobs in Colorado.

The funds were made available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The U.S. Forest Service received \$1.15 billion for forest project work nationwide and has funneled the funding to states through a competitive grant process.

The Colorado State Forest Service, an outreach agency of the Warner College of Natural Resources at Colorado State University, received two U.S. Forest Service grants to distribute on a competitive basis through Requests for Proposals. A \$6.25 million grant will create or retain jobs focused on implementing high-priority forest restoration and fuels mitigation projects, and strengthening Colorado's wood products industries. A second grant for \$4.465 million will help fund jobs affiliated with developing and implementing Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

The Colorado State Forest Service received 52 proposals totaling more than \$32 million. Applicants included not-for-profit organizations, local government, private industry, forestry consultants and state agencies. Forty of the proposals requested a total of more than \$22.2 million to implement forest restoration, fuels mitigation and wood products projects. The remaining 12 proposals, totaling more than \$10.1 million, were for Community Wildfire Protection Plan development and implementation.

Twenty Colorado counties – Boulder, Clear Creek, Delta, Denver, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, El Paso, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Montrose, Park, Rio Grande, Routt and Teller – will receive direct benefits from stimulus funds through jobs creation and retention. In addition, neighboring counties will experience indirect benefits, as the vitality of mills impacts raw wood suppliers and companies that purchase finished product in multiple counties and sometimes in multiple states.

-more-

“We are excited to be able to provide funding that will help stimulate local economies while addressing critical forestry-related needs in Colorado,” said Jeff Jahnke, state forester and director of the Colorado State Forest Service. “These Recovery Act funds will allow the retention of current personnel and create new jobs that will implement forest restoration and wildfire mitigation projects. The funds also will help communities with efforts to develop and implement Community Wildfire Protection Plans, which ultimately will help them compete for other grant funds in the future.”

“We were pleased with the number and variety of quality proposals received, which is a testament to the commitment the applicants have not only to current and future employees, but to their desire to improve forest health and protect communities,” said Terrie Craven, ARRA program coordinator for the Colorado State Forest Service.

For more information about the Colorado State Forest Service ARRA grants, visit www.colostate.edu and click on CSFS Recovery Act information under quick links.

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NEWS

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FORT COLLINS, Colo. — The Colorado State Forest Service is awarding much-needed economic stimulus funds to 15 organizations and businesses that will create or retain more than 200 forestry-related jobs in Colorado between now and Sept. 30, 2011. Some of the jobs will last the entire grant period; others will be seasonal positions that perform on-the-ground work, which can be affected by the weather. Many positions funded by ARRA grants are expected to be sustained beyond the grant period.

The funds were made available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The U.S. Forest Service received \$1.15 billion for forest project work nationwide and has funneled the funding to states through a competitive grant process.

The Colorado State Forest Service, an outreach agency of the Warner College of Natural Resources at Colorado State University, received two U.S. Forest Service grants to distribute on a competitive basis through Requests for Proposals. A \$6.25 million grant will create or retain jobs focused on implementing high-priority forest restoration and fuels mitigation projects, and strengthening Colorado's wood products industries. A second grant for \$4.465 million will help fund jobs affiliated with developing and implementing Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

The Colorado State Forest Service received 52 proposals totaling more than \$32 million. Interested organizations competed for the grants by writing project proposals, per guidelines and requirements set forth in Requests for Proposals. Interdisciplinary review panels evaluated the project proposals and selected the 15 organizations to receive Recovery Act funding.

Applicants included not-for-profit organizations, local government, private industry, forestry consultants and state agencies. Forty of the proposals requested a total of more than \$22.2 million to implement forest restoration, fuels mitigation and wood products projects. The remaining 12 proposals, totaling more than \$10.1 million, were for Community Wildfire Protection Plan development and implementation.

-more-

Twenty Colorado counties – Boulder, Clear Creek, Delta, Denver, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, El Paso, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Montrose, Park, Rio Grande, Routt and Teller – will receive direct benefits from stimulus funds through jobs creation and retention. In addition, neighboring counties will experience indirect benefits, as the vitality of mills impacts raw wood suppliers and companies that purchase finished product in multiple counties and sometimes in multiple states.

“We are excited to be able to provide funding that will help stimulate local economies while addressing critical forestry-related needs in Colorado,” said Jeff Jahnke, state forester and director of the Colorado State Forest Service. “These Recovery Act funds will allow the retention of current personnel and create new jobs that will implement forest restoration and wildfire mitigation projects. The funds also will help communities with efforts to develop and implement Community Wildfire Protection Plans, which ultimately will help them compete for other grant funds in the future.”

“We were pleased with the number and variety of quality proposals received, which is a testament to the commitment the applicants have not only to current and future employees, but to their desire to improve forest health and protect communities,” said Terrie Craven, ARRA program manager for the Colorado State Forest Service.

For more information about the Colorado State Forest Service ARRA grants, visit www.colostate.edu and click on CSFS Recovery Act information under quick links.

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COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT GRANTS

(INTERNAL USE)



TALKING POINTS

AUGUST 31, 2009

Following are talking points that will help CSFS employees respond to general CSFS Recovery Act funding questions from the public. You are not expected to answer all questions.

Please direct people to the CSFS Recovery Act web page (see link below) for more detailed information. Resources on the web page include the Requests for Proposals (RFPs), reference materials, links to other Recovery Act websites, and the Frequently Asked Questions you also received with these talking points.

CSFS RECOVERY ACT INFORMATION RESOURCES

- A dedicated Recovery Act web page has been established on the Colorado State Forest Service website where detailed information can be found at <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>.
- Additional questions about CSFS Recovery Act funding and projects should be directed to Terrie Craven, ARRA Program Manager, at terrie.craven@colostate.edu or 970.491.8466.
- For press release or media information, contact Katherine Timm, Outreach Division Supervisor, katherine.timm@colostate.edu or 970.491.6303.

GENERAL AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT INFORMATION

- The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (initially known as the Federal Stimulus Law), and also called ARRA, or the Recovery Act, was signed into law by President Obama on February 17, 2009.
- The primary purpose of Recovery Act funding is to create and retain jobs in the United States.
- A job *created* means a new position created and filled or an existing unfilled position that is filled as a result of the Recovery Act; a job *retained* means an existing position that would not continue to exist were it not for Recovery Act funding.
- The Recovery Act provided the U.S. Department of Agriculture with nearly \$28 billion in funding.
- Of the total funding provided to the USDA, \$1.15 billion was allocated to the U.S. Forest Service for project work in forest restoration, hazardous fuels reduction, construction and maintenance of facilities, trails and roads, green energy projects, and grants to states, tribes and private landowners.

- States applied for Recovery Act funds on a competitive basis. The U.S. Forest Service passes Recovery Act funds to states.

CSFS EMPLOYEE PROJECT INVOLVEMENT

(For more details, see the CSFS District Role document)

- CSFS staff will only provide public information and will not write or assist in writing any part of an applicant's grant proposal or provide opinions.
- CSFS employees cannot assist in project implementation.
- The CSFS will not provide any equipment, manpower, materials, or permissions except for permission to work on State Trust Lands. Sub-recipients must provide all necessary equipment, manpower, materials, permits, and permissions necessary to accomplish the work as outlined in the Applicant's proposal.

CSFS RECOVERY ACT FUNDING

- The Colorado State Forest Service received more than \$10.7 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) funds to create and retain forestry-related jobs affiliated with projects in Colorado.
- One grant in the amount of \$6.25 million will fund jobs affiliated with high-priority forest restoration and fuels mitigation projects; a portion of the funds also will create and retain jobs in Colorado's wood products industries.
- A second grant in the amount of \$4.465 million will help fund jobs affiliated with developing and implementing Community Wildfire Protection Plans.
- On August 31, the CSFS is releasing four Requests for Proposals for projects that will create or retain jobs to accomplish:
 - *High Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation* – projects will focus on mitigating wildland fire hazards through the removal or rearrangement of wildland fuels; they also will concentrate on restoring fire-adapted ecosystems to their normal range of variability so that when wildland fire does occur in such ecosystems, they will not cause catastrophic damage.
 - *Forest Industry Retention and Assistance* – jobs in the forest industry and wood products manufacturing business sector will help facilitate forest restoration and fuels mitigation.
 - *Implementation of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs)* – implementing CWPPs will reduce fire hazards and help protect communities that have approved CWPPs in place.
 - *Development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans* – developing CWPPs will provide a mechanism for communities to strategically reduce fire hazards and help protect communities.

RECOVERY ACT PROJECT PERIOD TIMELINES

- September 30, 2009, 5 p.m. MDT, is the deadline to receive proposals at the CSFS State Office.
- Projects will be selected and announced no later than October 23, 2009.
- All CSFS Recovery Act projects must be completed by September 30, 2011.

BASIC CSFS RECOVERY ACT FUNDING TERMS

- CSFS Recovery Act funding activities must create and/or retain jobs in the state of Colorado.
- Projects must be located within Colorado; landownership eligibility includes state, county, local government, or private lands.
- Recovery Act funding cannot be used for work on federal land.
- Recovery Act projects do not require matching funds or a cost share from sub-recipients.
- All projects that meet the requirements detailed in the RFPs will be considered for funding; however, the focus area is Front Range counties (Boulder, Clear Creek, Douglas, Gilpin, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Teller, and Park) as well as Grand County.
- Project locations in defined wildland-urban interface areas and/or included in a CWPP will receive priority.
- Lands do not need to be adjacent to each other; although we prefer treating large blocks of land, especially in the wildland-urban interface.
- A project does not require a maximum or minimum acreage be treated.
- Projects on an individual's property will be considered if the project is of sufficient size to create jobs, and payments are made directly through Recovery Act funds.
- Tree planting for restoration is an appropriate proposal feature. However, ordering and growing trees takes time, and all projects must be completed by September 30, 2011.
- Although creating and retaining jobs is the primary goal of the Recovery Act, acres must still be reported because other expectations of CSFS Recovery Act funding include treating acres to reduce hazardous fuels and protect communities.
- Equipment may not be purchased with Recovery Act funds unless prior approval by the CSFS and the USDA Forest Service is received, and an amendment to the grant award is issued. Equipment is defined as an item of property that has an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more and an expected service life of more than one year.
- New and re-start businesses are eligible to apply for Recovery Act funding through CSFS; however, work must be completed by September 30, 2011.
- Any domestic non-profit or for-profit entity in the United States is eligible to apply for Recovery Act funding through CSFS grants.
- Projects already under contract are not eligible for this grant; however, lands that surround areas already under contract are eligible, provided they meet the requirements detailed in the RFPs.

- Foreign-owned organizations are not eligible for Recovery Act funds unless the applicant organization is located in the U.S. (the 50 states, territories, and possessions of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the District of Columbia). The work must be performed in the state of Colorado by U.S. citizens and/or foreign nationals.
- Each RFP has its own review criteria and scoring system. For more information, see individual RFPs posted on the CSFS Recovery Act web page at <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>.
- The CSFS must meet stringent quarterly Recovery Act reporting requirements therefore, sub-recipients must report to CSFS monthly.

Colorado State Forest Service



REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Implementation Project

**SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE
AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT
ACT OF 2009**

AUGUST 31, 2009

Article 21. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY:

Discrimination - The Contractor agrees to comply with the letter and spirit of the Colorado Anti-discrimination Act of 1957 as amended, and the applicable law respecting discrimination and unfair employment practices, (Reference 24-34-301, C.R.S. 1973, as amended, and the Governor's Executive Order of April 16, 1975 relating to equal opportunity and affirmative action, which are incorporated herein by reference).

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Colorado State University, on behalf of the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS), is the Prime Recipient of an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 grant (ARRA) and is seeking proposals to accomplish implement projects in communities and counties with approved Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP).

This grant program is offered primarily under and as part of the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (hereinafter referred to as ARRA)**, more commonly known as the Federal Stimulus Law (hereinafter referred to as Stimulus). Awarded grants will fund work performed under the **Colorado State Forest Service ARRA Community Wildfire Protection Plan Implementation Project (hereinafter referred to as ARRA CWPP Implementation)** as detailed in the following Sections.

Recipients must comply with the requirements set forth in the Recovery Act including, but not limited to the reporting requirements of Section 1512 of the Recovery Act. (www.recovery.gov)

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE GRANT

GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. This grant program will provide funding to successful sub-recipients to perform CWPP implementation work in Colorado on non-federal lands that have an approved CWPP. These funds are being distributed for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs and to implement CWPPs thereby reducing fire hazards and helping to protect communities with approved CWPPs. The number of direct jobs created or retained, number of acres treated, and the number of communities protected will be criteria in awarding grants.
- B. Recovery Act CWPP grant program will allocate a total of Three Million Four Hundred Ninety-One Thousand, One Hundred and Sixty-Six and No/100 Dollars (\$3,491,166). The CSFS anticipates making one to three awards.
- C. All projects are subject to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars that can be found in the Reference Materials section of this RFP.
- D. Sub-recipients of funded projects must obtain and/or maintain their CCR and DUNS numbers throughout the duration of the project.
- E. Applicants may submit multiple proposals for each grant; however, only one sub-award will be issued to any Applicant.
- F. The actual amount of grants awarded may be less than the amount requested.
- G. At its sole discretion, the CSFS may cancel or reduce the level of funding if at any time ARRA or other funding sources are not appropriated or otherwise made available. All awards will be made at the sole discretion of CSFS.

- H. Partnerships with agencies, individuals, industry, and other organizations are important. Multiple landowners participating as partners, multiple types of forest industry professionals, and multiple types of forest industry mills to take the products generated by this proposal will all be considered.
- I. Colorado Recovery Act CWPP funds may not be used to treat federal lands.
- J. One objective is to avoid creating fragments of treated land surrounded by untreated land. Proposals that work in concert with ongoing fuels reduction projects in the same area will be scored higher than those that do not.
- K. Sub-recipients must provide all necessary equipment, manpower, materials, permits, and permissions necessary to accomplish the work as outlined in the Applicant's proposal. The CSFS will not provide any equipment, manpower, materials, or permissions, except for permission to work on State Trust Lands.
- L. The CSFS will act as Project Administrator and will approve all operating areas as complete before grant funds are distributed.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION ELIGIBILITY

Projects must occur entirely within Colorado. Land owned by the state, counties, local governments, or private entities are eligible. While coordination of treatment areas with federal property landowners is encouraged, Colorado ARRA Fuels Mitigation funds may not be used to treat federal lands.

1.3 FUNDING CYCLE

All proposals received by 5 p.m. MDT on September 30, 2009, will be evaluated for funding.

1.4 RIGHT TO INVESTIGATE AND REJECT

The CSFS may make such investigations as deemed necessary to determine the ability of the Applicant and associated partners to provide supplies and/or perform the services specified. The CSFS reserves the right to reject the Applicant's proposal if the evidence submitted by, or investigation of, the Applicant and associated partners fails to satisfy the CSFS that the Applicant and associated partners are properly qualified to carry out the obligations of the Agreement. *This includes the ability of the CSFS to reject the Applicant's proposal based on negative past-performance references.*

SECTION 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

2.1 CONTACT INFORMATION

The designated CSFS ARRA Program Manager for this RFP is Terrie Craven whose contact information is as follows:

Colorado State Forest Service
CSFS ARRA Program Manager: Terrie Craven
3843 West LaPorte Avenue, 5060 Campus Delivery, Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060
Telephone Number: 970-491-8466
Fax Number: 970-491-7736
E-mail Address: Terrie.Craven@ColoState.EDU

CSFS STAFF WILL ONLY PROVIDE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WILL NOT WRITE OR ASSIST IN WRITING ANY PART OF AN APPLICANT'S GRANT PROPOSAL, NOR WILL THEY PROVIDE OPINIONS. REFERENCE MATERIAL THAT MAY BE HELPFUL IN DEVELOPING PROPOSALS CAN BE FOUND ON THE CSFS WEBPAGE DEDICATED TO CSFS RECOVERY ACT FUNDING (<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>) THIS WEBPAGE WILL BE PERIODICALLY UPDATED.

2.2 SUBMITTAL DUE DATE AND REQUIREMENTS

Due Date & Time:	September 30, 2009 (received by 5 p.m. MDT)
Address:	Delivery and Mailing Address: Colorado State Forest Service ATTN: Terrie Craven 3843 West LaPorte Avenue 5060 Campus Delivery Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5060
Comments:	It is the responsibility of the Applicant to hand deliver their submittal by the due date and time, or allow sufficient time for the submittal to transit through mail or parcel post delivery systems and the CSU Mail System. <u>Late submittals will not be evaluated.</u> NOTE: Four (4) hard copies of submittals must be provided.

Work must be completed by September 30, 2011.

SECTION 3.0 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 PROPOSAL CRITERIA

Submitted proposals must meet the following criteria: Proposals must create and/or retain jobs. Ideally, proposals will keep people employed for an extended period.

3.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Jobs Created: Refers to new positions created and filled, or previously existing unfilled positions that are filled as a result of Recovery Act funding. A job cannot be reported as both created and retained.
- B. Jobs Retained: Refers to previously existing filled positions that are retained as a result of Recovery Act funding. This description may rely on job titles, broader labor categories, or the contractor's existing practice for describing jobs as long as the terms used are widely understood and describe the general nature of the work. A job cannot be reported as both created and retained.
- C. Full Time Equivalent (FTE): The number shall be expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE) calculated by the total number of hours in a full-time schedule, as defined by the recipient. For example, two full-time employees and one part-time employee working half days would be reported as 2.5 FTE in each calendar quarter. Overtime hours and paid days off (vacation, sick, personal, holidays, etc.) should be included in this calculation, but only if the employees are paid for those hours.
- D. DUNS Number: Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) maintains a business database containing information on more than 100 million businesses worldwide. D&B provides a DUNS number, a unique nine-digit identification number, for each physical location of a business organization. DUNS number assignment is free for all businesses required to register with the U.S. Federal Government for contracts or grants. Further detailed information on D&B is available at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>.
- E. Central Contractor Registration (CCR): CCR is the primary registrant database for the U.S. Federal Government. The CCR collects, validates, stores, and disseminates data in support of federally funded projects. A CCR number can be obtained at www.ccr.gov.

SECTION 4.0 SCOPE OF WORK

4.1 PROPOSAL OBJECTIVES

- A. Proposals must meet the following criteria: 1) create and/or retain jobs; 2) keep people employed for an extended period; and 3) describe and list criteria that will be used to select CWPP projects.
- B. Proposals must accomplish on-the-ground implementation work within CWPPs that meet the intent of State Senate Bill 001, which will result in greater community protection from wildfire. Approved CWPPs must meet CSFS minimum standards for Community Wildfire Protection Plans.
- C. Proposals should strive to implement work across ownership boundaries and focus on the accomplishment of multi-ownership CWPP objectives. To accomplish this, the CSFS encourages collaboration with landowners, local forest products industry mills, timber industry and forestry (logging, trucking, thinning, fuels treatment, grinding, etc.) companies, forestry consulting companies, fire protection districts, counties and/or other state of Colorado agencies.

4.2 APPLICANT RESPONSE

In addition to incorporating the Proposal Criteria listed under Section 3.1, an Applicant's response must provide the following as part of their response to this RFP:

1) PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

All submitted proposals must include a cover sheet that contains:

- Company/business name
- Point of contact information
- Address
- County
- Phone number
- DUNS number
- Name of grant for which you are applying
- Dollars requested

2) WORK PLAN – Sub-sections A-G must be included as part of the Work Plan.

- A. Proposals must list all direct jobs (include both field and office jobs), that will be created or retained. Include position titles and the length of time each job will exist. Count only those jobs that will be funded directly with Recovery Act funding.

- B. Proposals must be located within Colorado. The project focus area will be Colorado's Front Range counties, which include Gilpin, El Paso, Boulder, Clear Creek, Douglas, Jefferson, Larimer, Teller, and Park, as well as Grand County. However, additional Community Wildfire Protection Plan implementation projects may be submitted from other areas and will be considered for funding, based on selection criteria.
- C. Proposals must describe and list criteria that will be used to select CWPP implementation projects.
- D. Proposals must describe the types of treatments to be used (e.g., hand felling, mastication, and standard logging), and the types of slash treatments (e.g., pile and burn, lop and scatter, chipping).
- E. Applicants must provide a description of how they will coordinate implementation of fuels treatments on non-federal lands with projects on federal lands to ensure that high-priority project areas are completed in their entirety (cross-boundary).
- F. Applicants must submit a communication/outreach strategy describing how they will work with communities, local fire districts/departments, developers, and other stakeholders to determine where and how implementation will occur. Stakeholders may include groups such as the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership and Roundtable, Northern Front Range Mountain Pine Beetle Working Group, Colorado Bark Beetle Cooperative, water providers, and others.
- G. Applicants must describe how they will work with CWPP stakeholders in high-priority treatment areas to determine landowner interest in completing treatment projects on their properties. An outline of the process that will be used to obtain permission to treat private land must be submitted. A list of properties to be treated must be provided including ownership, written proof of landowner cooperation in the project, landowner's address, and the legal description of actual lands to be treated.
- H. Applicant should submit letters from local governments, fire departments, fire protection districts, and community leaders that describe their support and/or commitment to collaboration within the implementation area to demonstrate a high probability of success.
- I. Applicant must provide a detailed timeline with milestone dates that describes how the project will be completed successfully by September 30, 2011.
- J. Applicant must describe the method that will be used to select which CWPPs to implement and how they will persuade communities to implement them.
- K. Sub-recipients may be asked to participate in documented success stories by agreeing to interviews and/or allowing photographs of project work.

L. Incomplete and/or incorrect applications will not be reviewed.

3) **GRANT REQUEST** – Applicant must provide detailed cost information to substantiate the amount of dollars being requested including what percentage for the total project cost will be applied to job creation. Proposals may include costs in the following categories: Personnel, Fringe, Travel, Supplies, General & Administrative (G&A), Other (please specify). Proposals that do not detail costs will not be considered.

4) **PARTNERSHIPS** – Clearly identify all major vendors, landowners, and partners who will participate in the project, or each portion of the project, and list what their responsibilities/operations will be.

SECTION 5.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

5.1 SUB-RECIPIENT WILL PROVIDE

Sub-recipients must provide all necessary equipment, manpower, materials, permits, and permissions necessary to accomplish the work as outlined in the Applicant's proposal. The CSFS will not provide any equipment, manpower, materials, or permissions, except for permission to work on State Trust Lands.

5.2 PROJECT TIMEFRAME

All work including clean-up of all harvest areas and roads must be completed by September 30, 2011. This includes the treatment of slash.

SECTION 6.0 APPLICANT QUALIFICATIONS AND INFORMATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In order for the CSFS to determine the capabilities of an Applicant and associated partners to provide the supplies and/or perform the services specified in Section 3 above, the Applicant must respond to the following requests for information regarding their and all associated partners' ability to meet the requirements of the CSFS. **THE RESPONSE, "(APPLICANT'S NAME) UNDERSTANDS AND WILL COMPLY," IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR THIS SECTION.**

NOTE: Each item must be thoroughly addressed. Applicants who take exception to any requirements listed in this section may be found non-responsive and/or subject to point deductions.

6.1 REFERENCES

Applicant shall provide a minimum of three past-performance references where the Applicant completed forest management treatments of the type listed in the RFP response. This applies to all partners who will be performing work under this sub-award. At a minimum, the Applicant shall provide the company or landowner name, location where the services were provided, contact person(s), customer's telephone number, e-mail address, description of the work performed, and dates the services were provided. These references may be contacted to verify Applicant's and associated partners' ability to perform. The CSFS reserves the right to use any information or additional references deemed necessary to establish the ability of the Applicant and associated partners to perform the conditions of the sub-award. Negative past-performance references may be grounds for proposal disqualification.

6.2 RESUMES/COMPANY PROFILE AND EXPERIENCE

Applicants shall specify how long the individual/company submitting the proposal has been in the business of providing supplies and/or services similar to those requested in this RFP and under what name. This applies to all partners who will be performing work under Agreements entered into by successful Applicants. Applicants should provide a complete description of any relevant past projects including the type and dates the services were provided. A resume or summary of qualifications, work experience, education, skills, etc. that emphasizes previous experience in this area should be provided for all key personnel who will be involved with any aspects of Agreements entered into by successful Applicants.

6.3 METHOD OF PROVIDING SERVICES

Applicants shall provide a work plan and the methods to be used that will convincingly demonstrate to the CSFS what Applicants intend to do, the timeframes necessary to accomplish the work, and how the work will be accomplished to meet the requirements as detailed above. Applicant must describe how they will meet reporting requirements, periodic audits, and project closeout requirements. **See Section 4.0 Scope of Work.**

SECTION 7.0 FUNDING REQUEST

7.1 PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Payment Terms will be on a PAYMENT UPON ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLETED WORK OR ACCOMPLISHMENT basis. Proposed payments will be based on milestones, acres treated, percent completion, etc. identified by the recipient in the work plan submitted in the application and accepted by the CSFS Project Manager.

SECTION 8.0 EVALUATION AND RATING CRITERIA

8.1 RATING CRITERIA

Each proposal submitted will be reviewed and rated by a subject matter expert committee. The committee will use the following category outline to guide their review and rating.

1. Jobs Created or Retained
2. Resumes and Experience
3. Work Plan
4. Project Timeline
5. Funding Request
6. Partnerships
7. References

8.2 PROPOSAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Proposal Evaluation Score Sheet

Applicant's Name: _____

Evaluator: _____

Date: _____

Evaluative Criteria	Points Possible	Points
1. Jobs Created or Retained		
Number of Jobs Created/Retained	500	
Sustainability of Positions Created	250	
2. Operations & Experience		
Resumes & Experience	200	
Work Plan and Probability of Success	500	
Project Timeline	250	
3. Outreach, Ability, & Funding		
Funding Request	200	
Partnerships and Letters of Support/Collaboration	400	
References	200	
TOTAL EVALUATION POINTS	(2,500 points possible)	

8.3 EVALUATION REVIEW SCORING GUIDE

- A. Each category has been assigned a maximum number of points that weights the importance of that category against the total available points for the proposal (2,500). Each member of the review committee will read each submitted proposal and make a determination (rating) in each category based on the information in the proposal.
- B. Each applicant is encouraged to be specific and concise in the information submitted in each section of the RFP. Incomplete and/or incorrect proposals will not be reviewed.
- C. In awarding points to the evaluation criteria, the evaluator/evaluation committee will consider the following guidelines:
 - 1. **Superior Response (90-100%):** A superior response is a highly comprehensive, excellent reply that meets all requirements of the RFP. In addition, the response may cover areas not originally addressed within the RFP and/or include additional information and recommendations that would prove both valuable and beneficial to the agency.
 - 2. **Good Response (75-89%):** A good response meets all requirements of the RFP and demonstrates in a clear and concise manner a thorough knowledge and understanding of the project, with no deficiencies noted.
 - 3. **Fair Response (60-74%):** A fair response minimally meets most requirements set forth in the RFP. The Applicant demonstrates some ability to comply with guidelines and requirements of the project, but knowledge of the subject matter is limited.
 - 4. **Failed Response (59% or less):** A failed response does not meet the requirements set forth in the RFP. The Applicant has not demonstrated sufficient knowledge of the subject matter.

Proposals received after 5 p.m. MDT, September 30, 2009, will not be accepted.

SECTION 9.0 REFERENCE MATERIALS

The following materials may be beneficial when preparing a proposal:

Reference material is posted on a dedicated CSFS Recovery Act website
(<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>)

CWPP Minimum Standards

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/CWPP_minimum_standards_06.pdf

Leaders Guide to Developing A CWPP

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/CWPP_LG.pdf

Preparing a CWPP Handbook

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/cwpphandbook.pdf>

CWPP Guidelines for Implementation

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/cwwpguidelinesfactsheet.pdf>

Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions and Communities

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/fuelbreak_guidellines.pdf

Colorado Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Assessment

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/Final_WUI_8x11.pdf

Interface Areas of High Wildfire Risk in Colorado

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/documents/Redzone_11x17_flat_000.pdf

Living with Fire: Protecting Communities & Restoring Forests – Findings & Recommendations of the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Roundtable

<http://www.frftp.org/docs/report.pdf>

Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Roundtable

http://www.frftp.org/docs/roundtable_report_brochure.pdf

Colorado Community Wildfire Protection Plans

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html>

Office of Management and Budget Circulars

www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants

State Land Board Workplan

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/state-trust-land-workplan-2009.pdf>

Colorado State Forest Service



REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development Project

**SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE
AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT
ACT OF 2009**

AUGUST 31, 2009

Article 21. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY:

Discrimination - The Contractor agrees to comply with the letter and spirit of the Colorado Anti-discrimination Act of 1957 as amended, and the applicable law respecting discrimination and unfair employment practices, (Reference 24-34-301, C.R.S. 1973, as amended, and the Governor's Executive Order of April 16, 1975 relating to equal opportunity and affirmative action, which are incorporated herein by reference).

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Colorado State University, on behalf of the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS), is the Prime Recipient of an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 grant (ARRA) and is seeking proposals to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) in high-risk wildland-interface communities.

This grant program is offered primarily under and as part of the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (hereinafter referred to as ARRA)**, more commonly known as the Federal Stimulus Law (hereinafter referred to as Stimulus). Awarded grants will fund work performed under the **Colorado State Forest Service ARRA Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development (hereinafter referred to as ARRA CWPP Development)**, as detailed in the following Sections.

Recipients must comply with the requirements set forth in the Recovery Act including, but not limited to, the reporting requirements of Section 1512 of the Recovery Act. (www.recovery.gov)

1.1 PURPOSE OF GRANT

GENERAL INFORMATION

The ARRA CWPP grant program will allocate a total of Four Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$400,000). The CSFS anticipates making one to three awards. All projects are subject to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars, which can be found on the OMB website listed in the Reference Materials section of this RFP. Sub-recipients of funded projects must obtain and/or maintain their CCR and DUNS numbers throughout the duration of the project. Applicants may submit multiple proposals for each grant; however, only one sub-award will be issued to any Applicant. The actual amount of grants awarded may be less than the amount requested

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION ELIGIBILITY

Projects must occur entirely within Colorado. Land owned by the state, counties, local governments, and private entities are eligible. While coordination of treatment areas with federal property landowners is encouraged, Colorado ARRA Fuels Mitigation funds may not be used to treat federal lands.

1.3 FUNDING CYCLE

All proposals received by 5 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time (MDT) on **September 30, 2009**, will be evaluated for funding.

1.4 RIGHT TO REJECT

All awards will be made at the sole discretion of the Colorado State Forest Service. At its sole discretion, the CSFS may cancel or reduce the level of funding if at any time ARRA or other funding sources are not appropriated or otherwise made available. The CSFS may make such investigations as deemed necessary to determine the ability of the Applicant and associated partners to provide the supplies and/or perform the services specified. The CSFS reserves the right to reject the Applicant's proposal if the evidence submitted by, or investigation of, the Applicant and associated partners fails to satisfy the CSFS that the Applicant and associated partners are properly qualified to carry out the obligations of the Agreement. *This includes the ability of the CSFS to reject the Applicant's proposal based on negative past-performance references.*

SECTION 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 CONTACT INFORMATION

The designated CSFS ARRA Program Manager for this RFP is Terrie Craven, whose contact information is as follows:

Colorado State Forest Service
CSFS ARRA Program Manager: Terrie Craven
3843 West LaPorte Avenue, 5060 Campus Delivery, Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060
Telephone Number: 970-491-8466
Fax Number: 970-491-7736
E-mail Address: Terrie.Craven@ColoState.EDU

CSFS STAFF WILL ONLY PROVIDE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WILL NOT WRITE OR ASSIST IN WRITING ANY PART OF AN APPLICANT'S GRANT PROPOSAL, NOR WILL THEY PROVIDE OPINIONS ABOUT THE PROPOSAL. REFERENCE MATERIAL THAT MAY BE HELPFUL IN DEVELOPING PROPOSALS CAN BE FOUND ON THE CSFS WEBPAGE DEDICATED TO CSFS RECOVERY ACT FUNDING (<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>) THIS WEBPAGE WILL BE PERIODICALLY UPDATED.

2.2 PROJECT SCOPE

This grant program will provide funding to successful sub-recipients to develop CWPPs in communities that do not currently have one. These funds are being distributed for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs and to develop CWPPs that, when followed, will reduce the fire-hazard risk and help protect communities. The number of direct jobs created or retained, and the number of communities affected will be among the criteria in awarding grants.

2.3 PRIMARY SELECTION CRITERIA

Proposals will be evaluated on the following primary components:

1. Number of jobs created or retained
2. Sustainability of jobs
3. Description of criteria that will be used to select CWPP projects

2.4 SUBMITTAL DUE DATE AND REQUIREMENTS

Due Date & Time:	September 30, 2009 (received by 5 p.m. (MDT))
Address:	Delivery and Mailing Address: Colorado State Forest Service ATTN: Terrie Craven 3843 West LaPorte Avenue 5060 Campus Delivery Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5060
Comments:	It is the responsibility of the Applicant to hand deliver their submittal by the due date and time, or allow sufficient time for the submittal to transit through mail or parcel post delivery systems and the CSU Mail System. <u>Late submittals will not be evaluated.</u> NOTE: Four (4) hard copies of submittals must be provided.

Work must be completed by September 30, 2011.

SECTION 3.0 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 PROPOSAL CRITERIA

- A. Submitted proposals must meet the following criteria: Proposals must create and/or retain jobs. Ideally, proposals will keep people employed for an extended period. Proposals should also describe and list criteria that will be used to select CWPP projects.
- B. Proposals must be located within Colorado. The project focus area will be Colorado's Front Range counties, which include Gilpin, El Paso, Boulder, Clear Creek, Douglas, Jefferson, Larimer, Teller, and Park, as well as Grand County. However, additional CWPP projects may be submitted from other areas and will be considered for funding, based on selection criteria.
- C. Partnerships with agencies, individuals, industry, and other organizations are essential.
- D. Colorado ARRA CWPP funds may not be used for planning on federal lands.

- E. Sub-recipients must provide all necessary equipment, manpower, materials, permits, and permissions necessary to accomplish the work as outlined in the Applicant's proposal. The CSFS will not provide any equipment, manpower, materials, or permissions except for permission to work on State Trust Lands.
- F. The CSFS will act as Project Administrator and, with assistance from CSFS district office(s), must approve all CWPPs as complete.
- G. Sub-recipients may be asked to participate in documented success stories by agreeing to interviews and/or allowing photographs of project work.
- H. Sub-recipients will work closely with CSFS Project Managers as they monitor progress of each project.
- I. All work must be completed by September 30, 2011.

3.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Jobs Created: Refers to new positions created and filled or previously existing unfilled positions that are filled as a result of Recovery Act funding. A job cannot be reported as both created and retained.
- B. Jobs Retained: Refers to previously existing filled positions that are retained as a result of Recovery Act funding. This description may rely on job titles, broader labor categories, or the contractor's existing practice for describing jobs as long as the terms used are widely understood and describe the general nature of the work. A job cannot be reported as both created and retained.
- C. Full Time Equivalent (FTE): The number shall be expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE), calculated by the total number of hours in a full-time schedule, as defined by the recipient. For example, two full-time employees and one part-time employee working half days would be reported as 2.5 FTE in each calendar quarter. Overtime hours and paid time off (vacation, sick, personal, holidays, etc.) should be included in this calculation, but only if employees are paid for those hours.
- D. DUNS Number: Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) maintains a business database containing information on more than 100 million businesses worldwide. D&B provides a DUNS number, a unique nine-digit identification number, for each physical location of a business organization. DUNS number assignment is free for all businesses required to register with the U.S. Federal Government for contracts or grants. Further detailed information on D&B is available at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>.
- E. Central Contractor Registration (CCR): CCR is the primary registrant database for the U.S. Federal Government. The CCR collects, validates, stores, and disseminates data in support of federally funded projects. A CCR number can be obtained at www.ccr.gov.

SECTION 4.0 SCOPE OF WORK

4.1 PROPOSAL OBJECTIVES

- A. The primary objective is to create and/or retain jobs in the local economy. Proposals must make jobs a critical component by addressing how many jobs will be created or retained, how long those jobs will last, and/or whether people will be employed who would otherwise be unemployed or laid off.
- B. Develop CWPPs that, when followed, will reduce the fire hazard risk and help to protect communities.

4.2 CWPP SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

- A. Completed CWPPs must meet all CSFS minimum standards for Community Wildfire Protection Plans including:
 - 1. Form a core group including CSFS representative(s), local government, and local fire authority.
 - 2. Engage community members, community representatives, and other stakeholders at the beginning of the CWPP process and keep them engaged throughout the entire process.
 - 3. Define the community's wildland-urban interface (WUI), preferably outlined on a map with an accompanying narrative.
 - 4. Identify high-priority treatment areas.
 - 5. Provide a forum for discussion of the community's preparedness to respond to wildland fire.
 - 6. Conduct a community risk analysis that considers, at a minimum, fuel hazards, risk of wildfire occurrence, and community values to be protected – both in the immediate vicinity of the community and in surrounding areas where potential fire spread poses a realistic threat.
 - 7. Identify fuels treatment priorities and include an implementation plan that defines specific locations on the ground and preferred methods of treatment. Fuels treatment priorities should include both landscape scale and localized treatments.
 - 8. Recommend methods of reducing structural ignitability.
 - 9. Actively solicit input from interested non-governmental stakeholders as community protection priorities are being set and treatment areas and methods are planned.
 - 10. Include collaboration with diverse types of partners with emphasis on meaningful involvement of community members/representatives.
 - 11. A CWPP may be developed for any level of "community" (e.g., homeowner's association, mountain town, county, or fire protection district). Broad-scale plans (County, Fire Protection District) can be used as an umbrella for plans in smaller communities, but should not be considered a substitute. Broad-scale plans must identify landscape-scale fuels treatment projects for all communities within the

project area, including locations on the ground, implementation methods, and collaborative input from a variety of stakeholders. Communities that are actively involved in the CWPP process should identify fuels treatments within each community. Treatments should be prioritized and approved by stakeholders, including a representative from the community (HOA board, Firewise Committee, City Council). Communities that are not actively involved will be listed as a follow-up item in the implementation plan.

- B. Local government, local fire authority, and a representative of the Colorado State Forest Service must agree on the CWPP. The CWPP must meet the minimum requirements of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003.

4.3 APPLICATION RESPONSE

In addition to incorporating the Proposal Criteria listed under Section 3.1, an Applicant's response must provide the following as part of their response to this RFP:

1) PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

All submitted proposals must include a cover sheet that contains:

- Company/business name
- Point of contact information
- Address
- County
- Phone number
- DUNS number
- Name of grant for which you are applying
- Dollars requested
- Number of jobs created and/or retained
- Approximately how long those jobs will last

2) WORK PLAN – Sub-sections A-E must be included as part of the Work Plan.

- A. **Jobs created or retained** – Identify all jobs to be paid directly with Recovery Act funding (include both field and office jobs) that will be created or retained by the Applicant's proposal. The list developed by the process must show both the job title and the length of time each job will exist. Count only those jobs that will be funded directly with Recovery Act funding.

Mill jobs, unless they exist solely due to material coming from an Applicant's proposal and are paid directly with Recovery Act funds, will be considered indirect jobs and need not be listed.

- B. **Permits** – Describe the process that will provide proof that applications have been or will be submitted for all applicable permits.

- C. **Communication/outreach strategy** – Describe how they will engage communities, local fire protection districts/departments, developers, and other stakeholders in the development of the CWPP. Stakeholders also may include groups such as homeowner associations, private residents, the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership and Roundtable, Northern Front Range Mountain Pine Beetle Working Group, Colorado Bark Beetle Cooperative, water providers, and others.
 - D. **Describe CWPP selection** – Applicant must describe the method that will be used to select areas in which to develop CWPPs.
 - E. **Letters of support.** Applicant should submit letters from local governments, fire departments, fire protection districts, and community leaders that describe their support and/or commitment to collaboration within the designated CWPP proposal area to demonstrate a high probability of success.
- 3) **GRANT REQUEST** – Applicant must provide detailed cost information to substantiate the amount of dollars being requested including the percentage of the total project cost that will be applied to job creation. Proposals may include costs in the following categories: Personnel, Fringe, Travel, Supplies, General & Administrative (G&A), Other (please specify). Proposals that do not detail costs will not be considered.
- 4) **PARTNERSHIPS** – Clearly identify all vendors, landowners, and partners who will participate in the project, or each portion of the project, and list what their responsibilities/operations will be.

SECTION 5.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

5.1 APPLICANT WILL PROVIDE

Sub-recipients must provide all necessary equipment, manpower, materials, permits, and permissions necessary to accomplish the work as outlined in the Applicant's proposal. The CSFS will not provide any equipment, manpower, materials, or permissions except for permission to work on State Trust Lands.

5.2 PROJECT TIMEFRAME

Applicants must provide a detailed timeline with milestone dates that describes how the project will be completed successfully by September 30, 2011.

SECTION 6.0 APPLICANT QUALIFICATIONS AND INFORMATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In order for the CSFS to determine the capabilities of an Applicant and associated partners to provide the supplies and/or perform the services specified in Section 3 above, the Applicant must respond to the following requests for information regarding their and all associated partners' ability to meet the requirements of the CSFS. **THE RESPONSE, "(APPLICANT'S NAME) UNDERSTANDS AND WILL COMPLY," IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR THIS SECTION.**

NOTE: Each item must be thoroughly addressed. Applicants who take exception to any requirements listed in this section may be found non-responsive and/or subject to point deductions.

6.1 REFERENCES

Applicant must describe their organizational structure and provide a minimum of three past-performance references that demonstrate past performance in executing and/or coordinating work involving CWPP development or similar plans. At a minimum, the Applicant shall provide the company or landowner name, the location where services were provided, contact person(s), telephone number, e-mail address, a description of the work performed, and dates the services were provided. These references may be contacted to verify Applicant's, and associated partners', ability to perform. The CSFS reserves the right to use any information or additional references as deemed necessary to establish the ability of the Applicant and associated partners to perform the conditions of the Agreement.

6.2 RESUME/COMPANY PROFILE AND EXPERIENCE

Applicants shall specify how long the company submitting the proposal has been in the business of providing related supplies and/or services similar to those requested in this RFP and under what name. This applies to all partners who will be performing work under Agreements entered into by successful Applicants. Applicants should provide a complete description of any relevant past projects including the type and dates the services were provided. A resume or summary of qualifications, work experience, education, skills, etc. that emphasizes previous experience in this area should be provided for all key personnel who will be involved with any aspects of Agreements entered into by successful Applicants.

6.3 METHOD OF PROVIDING WORK

Applicants shall provide a work plan and the methods to be used that will convincingly demonstrate to the CSFS what Applicants intend to do, the timeframes necessary to accomplish the work, and how the work will be accomplished to meet the requirements as detailed above. Applicant must describe how they will meet reporting requirements, periodic audits, and project closeout requirements. **See Section 4.0 Scope of Work.**

SECTION 7.0 FUNDING REQUEST

7.1 PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Payment Terms will be on a PAYMENT UPON ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLETED WORK OR ACCOMPLISHMENT basis. Proposed payments will be based on milestones identified by the recipient in the work plan submitted in the application and accepted by the CSFS Project Manager.

SECTION 8.0 EVALUATION AND RATING CRITERIA

8.1 RATING CRITERIA

Each proposal submitted will be reviewed and rated by a subject matter expert committee. The committee will use the following category outline to guide their review and rating.

- A. Resumes and Experience
- B. Work Plan
- C. Project Timeline
- D. Funding Request
- E. Partnerships
- F. References

8.2 PROPOSAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Proposal Evaluation Score Sheet

Applicant's Name: _____

Evaluator: _____

Date: _____

Evaluative Criteria	Points Possible	Points
1. Jobs Created or Retained		
Number of Jobs Created/Retained	500	
Sustainability of Positions Created	250	
2. Operations & Experience		
Resumes & Experience	200	
Work Plan and Probability of Success	500	
Project Timeline	250	
3. Outreach, Ability, & Funding		
Funding Request	200	
Partnerships and Letters of Support/Collaboration	400	
References	200	
TOTAL EVALUATION POINTS	(2,500 points possible)	

8.3 EVALUATION REVIEW SCORING GUIDE

- A. Each category has been assigned a maximum number of points that weights the importance of that category against the total available points for the proposal (2,500). Each member of the review committee will read each submitted proposal and make a determination (rating) in each category based on the information in the proposal.
- B. Each applicant is encouraged to be specific and concise in the information submitted in each section of the RFP. Incomplete and/or incorrect proposals will not be reviewed.
- C. In awarding points to the evaluation criteria, the evaluator/evaluation committee will consider the following guidelines:
 1. **Superior Response (90-100%):** A superior response is a highly comprehensive, excellent reply that meets all of the requirements of the RFP. In addition, the response may cover areas not originally addressed within the RFP and/or include additional information and recommendations that would prove both valuable and beneficial to the agency.
 2. **Good Response (75-89%):** A good response meets all requirements of the RFP and demonstrates in a clear and concise manner a thorough knowledge and understanding of the project, with no deficiencies noted.
 3. **Fair Response (60-74%):** A fair response minimally meets most requirements set forth in the RFP. The Applicant demonstrates some ability to comply with guidelines and requirements of the project, but knowledge of the subject matter is limited.
 4. **Failed Response (59% or less):** A failed response does not meet the requirements set forth in the RFP. The Applicant has not demonstrated sufficient knowledge of the subject matter.

Proposals that are incomplete, incorrect or received after 5 p.m. MDT on September 30, 2009, will not be accepted.

SECTION 9.0 REFERENCE MATERIALS

The following materials may be beneficial when preparing a proposal:

Reference material is posted on a dedicated CSFS Recovery Act webpage
(<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>)

CWPP Minimum Standards

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/CWPP_minimum_standards_06.pdf

Leaders Guide to Developing a CWPP

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/CWPP_LG.pdf

Preparing a CWPP Handbook

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/cwpphandbook.pdf>

CWPP Guidelines for Implementation <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/cwppguidelinesfactsheet.pdf>

Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions and Communities

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/fuelbreak_guidelines.pdf

Colorado Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Assessment

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/Final_WUI_8x11.pdf

Interface Areas of High Wildfire Risk in Colorado

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/documents/Redzone_11x17_flat_000.pdf

Living with Fire: Protecting Communities & Restoring Forests – Findings & Recommendations of the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Roundtable

<http://www.frftp.org/docs/report.pdf>

Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Roundtable

http://www.frftp.org/docs/roundtable_report_brochure.pdf

Colorado Community Wildfire Protection Plans

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html>

Office of Management and Budget Circulars

www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants

State Land Board Workplan

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/state-trust-land-workplan-2009.pdf>

Colorado State Forest Service



REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

High-Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Project

**SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE
AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT
ACT OF 2009**

AUGUST 31, 2009

Article 21. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY:

Discrimination - The Contractor agrees to comply with the letter and spirit of the Colorado Anti-discrimination Act of 1957 as amended, and the applicable law respecting discrimination and unfair employment practices, (Reference 24-34-301, C.R.S. 1973, as amended, and the Governor's Executive Order of April 16, 1975 relating to equal opportunity and affirmative action, which are incorporated herein by reference).

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Colorado State University, on behalf of the Colorado State Forest Service (hereinafter referred to as CSFS), is seeking to award grants to create and retain jobs and support accomplishing high-priority forest restoration and fuels mitigation work.

This grant program is offered primarily under and as part of the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (hereinafter referred to as ARRA)**, more commonly known as the Federal Stimulus Law (hereinafter referred to as Stimulus). Awarded grants will fund work performed under the **Colorado State Forest Service ARRA High-Priority Forest Restoration and Fuels Mitigation Project (hereinafter referred to as ARRA Fuels Mitigation)**, as detailed in the following Sections.

Recipients must comply with the requirements set forth in the Recovery Act including, but not limited to, the reporting requirements of Section 1512 of the Recovery Act. (www.recovery.gov)

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE GRANT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The **ARRA Fuels Mitigation** grant program will allocate a total of Three Million Seven Hundred Forty-four Thousand, Three Hundred Ninety-five and No/100 Dollars (**\$3,744,395**). Applicants may submit multiple proposals for each grant; however, only one sub-award will be issued to any applicant. The actual amount of grants awarded may be less than the amount requested.

The CSFS expects to make one to six sub-awards for the **ARRA Fuels Mitigation** grant. Individual awards will be managed and implemented as described by the sub-recipient in their proposal. The size and scope, both geographically and fiscally, is the choice of the applicant.

These funds are being distributed for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs and to mitigate (i.e., reduce the risk of) wildland fire through the removal or rearrangement of wildland fuels and to restore fire-adapted ecosystems to their normal range of variability so wildland fire occurring in such ecosystems will not cause catastrophic damage. A complete description of the services required under this project is provided in **Section 4, Scope of Work**. Proposals submitted in response to this solicitation must comply with the instructions and procedures contained in this RFP.

The CSFS desires to reduce hazardous fuels and conduct forest restoration work on high-priority land within Colorado. These areas generally have high risk of wildland fire, developed roads and trails, homes, critical watershed, and heavy tree mortality caused by insect attack and disease. Applicants should propose to treat forest stands that have not had recent timber harvest and/or other treatments (within the last 10 years) to address the restoration, stewardship, fuels reduction, and silvicultural concerns as outlined in the Scope of Work.

Stands that are threatened by or have had recent damage or attacks from insects, fire, wind, and/or disease are also eligible even if they have had treatments within the last 10 years.

Partnerships with agencies, individuals, industry, and other organizations are important. Multiple landowners, associations, local governments, agencies and organizations participating as partners under this RFP will all be considered. Effectively maximizing partnerships will increase an Applicant's score.

An objective of this grant is to avoid creating fragments of treated land surrounded by untreated land. Proposals that work in concert with ongoing fuels reduction and restoration forestry projects in the wildland-urban interface will be scored higher than those that do not.

The CSFS may use all available means to involve a wide range of Applicants. This RFP process encourages the creation of industry partnerships to address restoration forestry and forest fuels reduction concerns. Proposals submitted by groups of companies and/or individuals as collaborators will be considered.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION ELIGIBILITY

Projects must occur entirely within Colorado. Land owned by the state, counties, local governments, and private entities is eligible. While coordinating treatment areas with federal property landowners is encouraged, Colorado ARRA Fuels Mitigation funds may not be used to treat federal lands.

1.3 FUNDING CYCLE

All proposals received by 5 p.m. on September 30, 2009, Mountain Daylight Time (MDT) will be evaluated for funding.

1.4 RIGHT TO INVESTIGATE AND REJECT

All awards will be made at the sole discretion of the Colorado State Forest Service. The CSFS may cancel or reduce the level of funding, at the sole discretion of the CSFS if at any time ARRA or other funding sources are not appropriated or otherwise made available. The CSFS may make such investigations as deemed necessary to determine the ability of the Applicant and associated partners to provide the supplies and/or perform the services specified. The CSFS reserves the right to reject the Applicant's proposal if the evidence submitted by, or investigation of, the Applicant and associated partners fails to satisfy the CSFS that the Applicant and associated partners are properly qualified to carry out the obligations of the Agreement. *This includes the ability of the CSFS to reject the Applicant's proposal based on negative past-performance references.*

SECTION 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 CONTACT INFORMATION

The designated CSFS ARRA Program Manager for this RFP is Terrie Craven, whose contact information is as follows:

Colorado State Forest Service
CSFS ARRA Program Manager: Terrie Craven
3843 West LaPorte Avenue, 5060 Campus Delivery, Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060
Telephone Number: 970-491-8466
Fax Number: 970-491-7736
E-mail Address: Terrie.Craven@ColoState.EDU

CSFS STAFF WILL ONLY PROVIDE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WILL NOT WRITE OR ASSIST IN WRITING ANY PART OF AN APPLICANT'S GRANT PROPOSAL, NOR WILL THEY PROVIDE OPINIONS ABOUT THE PROPOSAL. REFERENCE MATERIAL THAT MAY BE HELPFUL IN DEVELOPING PROPOSALS CAN BE FOUND ON THE CSFS WEBPAGE DEDICATED TO CSFS RECOVERY ACT FUNDING (<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>) THIS WEBPAGE WILL BE UPDATED PERIODICALLY.

2.2 PROJECT SCOPE

This grant program will provide funding to successful sub-recipients to perform high-priority forest restoration and fuels mitigation work on non-federal lands within Colorado. Projects may be proposed anywhere within Colorado; however, projects located within identified and defined wildland-urban interface (hereinafter referred to as WUI) areas and included in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan will receive priority.

2.3 PRIMARY SELECTION CRITERIA

Proposals will be evaluated on the following primary components:

1. Number of direct jobs created or retained
2. Sustainability of jobs
3. Number of acres mitigated or restored
4. Number of communities directly protected

2.4 SECONDARY SELECTION CRITERIA

The Selection Committee may also consider the following elements when awarding grants:

1. Project location relative to areas identified in risk assessments and collaborative reports
2. Probability of success based on references or documentation of past performance
3. Ability to complete proposed work within Recovery Act time constraints
4. Linkage to existing CWPP(s)

5. Process to obtain permission to work on non-federal land
6. Partnerships developed and the cooperation involved
7. Local support for the project demonstrated through letters of support and collaboration
8. Ability to report required items accurately and on time
9. Leveraging of assets (i.e. use of applicant's own equipment, etc.)
10. Long-term benefit to the environment
11. Landscape-scale nature of the project
12. Cross-boundary application of the project including treatments across jurisdictions

2.5 SUBMITTAL DUE DATE AND REQUIREMENTS

Due Date & Time:	September 30, 2009 (received by 5 p.m. MDT)
Address:	Delivery and Mailing Address: Colorado State Forest Service ATTN: Terrie Craven 3843 West LaPorte Avenue 5060 Campus Delivery Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5060
Comments:	It is the responsibility of the Applicant to hand deliver their submittal by the due date and time, or allow sufficient time for the submittal to transit through mail or parcel post delivery systems and the CSU Mail System. <u>Late submittals will not be evaluated.</u> NOTE: Four (4) hard copies of submittals must be provided.

Work must be completed by September 30, 2011.

SECTION 3.0 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 PROPOSAL CRITERIA

- A. Submitted proposals must meet the following criteria: Proposals must create and/or retain jobs. Ideally, proposals will keep people employed for an extended period. Projects should implement a variety of forest treatments to accomplish the objectives listed in Section 3.1B.
- B. To qualify, proposals must accomplish hazardous forest fuels reduction and/or forest restoration.

- C. Projects must be located within Colorado. Treatment of lands within the identified WUI and identified in a CWPP is a priority. The accepted WUI definition for proposals can be found in the CSFS's Standards for Community Wildfire Protection. (See Reference Materials.)
- D. Proposals should focus on cross-boundary work and on the accomplishment of multi-ownership CWPP objectives. To accomplish this focus, the CSFS encourages collaboration with landowners, local forest products industry mills, timber industry and forestry (logging, trucking, thinning, fuels treatment, grinding, etc.) companies, forestry consulting companies, fire protection districts, counties and/or other state of Colorado agencies.

3.2 TREATMENTS ALLOWED

Proposals should be designed to:

- A. Promote and/or restore forest health through timber harvest, proactive timber stand management, forest stewardship, and forest fuels reduction treatments
- B. Reflect historic forest conditions through restoration forestry treatments
- C. Reduce fire risk by removing unhealthy trees and reducing tree crown density
- D. Protect and/or enhance soil and water quality
- E. Produce or utilize commercial forest products wherever possible that include, but not limited to, small sawlogs, pulp logs, chips, posts & poles, firewood, shavings, landscape mulch, and/or hogfuel
- F. Include treatments that are necessary to fully meet the management goals specified in an Applicant's proposal
- G. Include treatments that follow Colorado's Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Water Quality.
- H. Include access that provides ingress and egress to the project area (this is the responsibility of the recipient and should comply with Colorado laws and BMPs (see Reference Website)

NOTE: Weed treatments will not be funded under this RFP.

3.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Jobs Created: Refers to new positions created and filled, or previously existing unfilled positions that are filled, as a result of Recovery Act funding. A job cannot be reported as both created and retained.
- B. Jobs Retained: Refers to previously existing filled positions that are retained as a result of Recovery Act funding. This description may rely on job titles, broader labor categories, or the applicant's existing practice for describing jobs as long as the terms used are widely understood and describe the general nature of the work. A job cannot be reported as both created and retained.

- C. Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): The number shall be expressed as 'full-time equivalent' (FTE), calculated by the total number of hours in a full-time schedule, as defined by the recipient. For example, two full-time employees and one part-time employee working half days would be reported as 2.5 FTE in each calendar quarter. Overtime and paid time off (vacation, sick, personal, holidays, etc.) should be included in this calculation, but only if employees are paid for those hours.
- D. DUNS Number: Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) maintains a business database containing information on more than 100 million businesses worldwide. D&B provides a DUNS number, a unique nine-digit identification number for each physical location of a business organization. DUNS number assignment is free for all businesses required to register with the U.S. Federal Government for contracts or grants. Further detailed information on D&B is available at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>.
- E. Central Contractor Registration (CCR): CCR is the primary registrant database for the U.S. Federal Government. CCR collects, validates, stores, and disseminates data in support of federally funded projects. A CCR number can be obtained at www.ccr.gov.

SECTION 4.0 SCOPE OF WORK

4.1 PROPOSAL OBJECTIVES

- A. The primary objective is to create and/or retain jobs in the local economy. Proposals must make jobs a critical component by addressing how many jobs will be created or retained, how long those jobs will last, and/or how long people will be employed who would otherwise be unemployed or laid off.
- B. The second objective is to address forest fuels hazards or conduct restoration forestry activities on forested lands. Treating lands within the WUI is preferred. Proposed projects, where practical, should strive to accomplish both hazard fuels mitigation and forest restoration.
- C. Treatment prescription, actual treatment operations, treatment of slash, sub-merchantable trees, brush, etc., and the marketing and merchandizing of merchantable wood products will be the responsibility of the Applicant. The amount and types(s) of commercial forest products removed will be determined by the Applicant, the treatment plan, and each respective landowner.

4.2 OWNERSHIP OF REMOVED MATERIAL

All wood products removed from private lands or non-federal lands are the property of the Applicant and/or landowner. The CSFS, through this RFP, neither acquires nor retains an interest in any private forest products or non-federal forest products generated.

4.3 STATE LANDS REQUIREMENTS

Proposals on state lands must be consistent with the current Colorado State Trust Land Work Plan. (See Reference Materials.)

4.4 TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS AND SELECTION

Areas currently without a forest management plan in place that are being proposed for treatment must have a treatment plan developed as a part of the Applicant's response. (See Sec. 4.5 APPLICANT RESPONSE.)

The following issues must be addressed for projects:

- Identify in what geographic areas your projects are located (list counties).
 - Define how the areas you propose to treat will be selected.
 - Identify what standards you will use in treating the areas. The treatment standards you identify will be used to measure performance in completing treatment areas. The CSFS has several standards including defensible space, shaded fuelbreaks, and restoration of ponderosa pine.

Treatment Standards must address the following:

- Describe how material to be treated will be designated.
- Describe what will be done with the treated material.
- Describe how slash will be treated to reduce fire risk and risk of insects and disease.
- Describe what erosion control measures will be employed.

4.5 APPLICANT RESPONSE

In addition to incorporating the Proposal Criteria listed under Section 3.1, an Applicant's response must provide the following as part of their response to this RFP:

1) PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

All submitted proposals must include a cover sheet that contains:

- Company/business name
- Point of contact information
- Address
- County
- Phone number
- DUNS number
- Name of grant for which you are applying
- Dollars requested.

2) **WORK PLAN** – Sub-sections A-G must be included as part of the Work Plan.

Jobs created or retained. Identify all jobs to be paid directly with Recovery Act funding (include both field and office jobs), that will be created or retained by the Applicant's proposal. The list developed by the process must show both the job title and the length of time each job will last. Mill jobs, unless they exist solely due to material coming from an Applicant's proposal and are paid directly with Recovery Act funds, will be considered indirect jobs and need not be listed.

- A. **Location of Treatments** – Describe how the location of on-the-ground treatments will be determined and identified. Describe how the location(s) will be recorded for future reference. Describe your company's ability to collect and provide digital spatial mapping of the project area.
- B. **Permits** – Describe the process that will provide proof that applications have been or will be submitted for all applicable permits.
- C. **Detailed Operating Schedule** – Describe the process that will be used to develop a detailed operating schedule. Describe the benchmarks, accomplishments, targets, and other metrics that will be used to measure the progress of the grant. Show the timeline that will illustrate each of the metrics described above.
- D. **List of Properties** – Describe the process that will be used to identify properties to be treated and how that information will be determined and documented. Describe information to be collected and how it will be displayed.
- E. **Description of Stands prior to Treatment** – Provide a brief but thorough description of the existing stand including the overstory, understory, terrain, unusual factors such as wetlands and rock outcrops, and items that will affect operations and treatment plans, stand health, and any other factors related to an Applicant's treatment plan.
- F. **Description of the Stand Treatments** – To be applied, by treatment area, so that reviewers can determine suitability of treatment when compared to applicable management plans, if any. Applicants should describe in full detail the overall treatment plan. Examples of topics to include are type of stand treatment, harvest prescription, harvest system, desired leave tree species, leave tree spacing (for both merchantable and sub-merchantable trees), forest fuels treatment(s) such as understory and/or undergrowth treatments, ground treatments such as scarification, mastication, etc., amount in tons per acre of large woody debris to be left on the ground, pruning treatments, and any road/landing post operations treatments.
 - 1.) Provide the rationale for the treatments chosen (for example, landowner preference, existing management plan, CWPP, insect and disease treatment, etc.).

- 2.) Include a precise description of what the residual stand will look like (for example, tree spacing for both overstory and understory, leave tree species preference, slash treated in woods or removed, etc.). This description will act as the basis for final inspection before payment is approved.

NOTE: Notwithstanding any legal requirement that weeds are to be treated, weed treatments will not be considered, and such funding requests should not be included in an Applicant's proposal.

3) GRANT REQUEST – Applicant must provide detailed cost information to substantiate the amount of dollars being requested including what percentage for the total project cost will be applied to job creation. Proposals may include costs in the following categories: Personnel, Fringe, Travel, Supplies, General & Administrative (G&A), Other (please specify). Proposals that do not detail costs will not be considered.

4) PARTNERSHIPS – Clearly identify all vendors, landowners, and partners who will participate in the project, or each portion of the project, and list what their responsibilities/operations will be.

SECTION 5.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

5.1 SUB-RECIPIENT WILL PROVIDE

Sub-recipients must provide all necessary equipment, manpower, materials, permits, and permissions necessary to accomplish the work as outlined in the Applicant's proposal. The CSFS will not provide any equipment, manpower, materials, or permissions, except for permission to work on State Trust Lands.

5.2 PROJECT TIMEFRAME

All work including clean up of all harvest areas and roads must be completed by September 30, 2011. This includes the treatment of slash.

SECTION 6.0 APPLICANT QUALIFICATIONS AND INFORMATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In order for the CSFS to determine the capabilities of an Applicant and associated partners to provide the supplies and/or perform the services specified in Section 3 above, the Applicant must respond to the following requests for information regarding their and all associated partners' ability to meet the requirements of the CSFS. **THE RESPONSE, "(APPLICANT'S NAME) UNDERSTANDS AND WILL COMPLY," IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR THIS SECTION.**

NOTE: Each item must be thoroughly addressed. Applicants who take exception to any requirements listed in this section may be found non-responsive and/or subject to point deductions.

6.1 REFERENCES

The Applicant shall provide a minimum of three past-performance references where the Applicant completed forest management treatments of the type listed in the RFP response. This applies to all partners who will be performing work under this sub-award. At a minimum, the Applicant shall provide the company or landowner name, the location where the services were provided, contact person(s), customer's telephone number, e-mail address, a description of the work performed, and dates the services were provided. These references may be contacted to verify Applicant's, and associated partners', ability to perform. The CSFS reserves the right to use any information or additional references deemed necessary to establish the ability of the Applicant, and associated partners, to perform the conditions of the sub-award. Negative past-performance references may be grounds for proposal disqualification.

6.2 RESUMES/COMPANY PROFILE AND EXPERIENCE

Applicants shall specify how long the individual/company submitting the proposal has been in the business of providing supplies and/or services similar to those requested in this RFP and under what name. This applies to all partners who will be performing work under Agreements entered into by successful Applicants. Applicants should provide a complete description of any relevant past projects including the type and dates the services were provided. A resume or summary of qualifications, work experience, education, skills, etc., that emphasizes previous experience in this area should be provided for all key personnel who will be involved with any aspects of Agreements entered into by successful Applicants.

6.3 METHOD OF PROVIDING SERVICES

Applicants shall provide a work plan and the methods to be used that will convincingly demonstrate to the CSFS what Applicants intend to do, the timeframes necessary to accomplish the work, and how the work will be accomplished to meet the requirements as detailed above. The Applicant must describe how they will meet reporting requirements, periodic audits, and project closeout requirements. **See Section 4.0 Scope of Work.**

SECTION 7.0 FUNDING REQUEST

7.1 PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Payment Terms will be on a PAYMENT UPON ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLETED WORK OR ACCOMPLISHMENT basis. Proposed payments will be based on milestones, acres treated, percent completion, etc., identified by the recipient in the work plan submitted in the application and accepted by the CSFS Project Manager.

SECTION 8.0 EVALUATION AND RATING CRITERIA

8.1 RATING CRITERIA

Each proposal submitted will be reviewed and rated by a subject matter expert committee. The committee will use the following category outline to guide its review and rating:

1. Jobs Created or Retained
2. Resumes and Experience
3. Work Plan
4. Project Timeline
5. Funding Request
6. Partnerships
7. References

8.2 PROPOSAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Evaluative Criteria	Points Possible	Points
1. Operations & Experience		
Resumes & Experience	200	
Work Plan	650	
Project Timeline	300	
2. Outreach, Ability, & Funding		
Funding Request	350	
Partnerships	350	
References	150	
TOTAL EVALUATION POINTS	(2,000 points possible)	

8.3 EVALUATION REVIEW SCORING GUIDE

The **References, Resumes/ Experience, Work Plan, Project Timeline and Partnerships** portions of the proposal will be evaluated based on the scoring guidelines below. The **Funding Request** will be evaluated based on the formula set forth below.

Each category has been assigned a maximum number of points that weights the importance of that category against the total available points for the proposal (2,000). Each member of the review committee will read each submitted proposal and make a determination (rating) in each category based on the information in the proposal.

Each applicant is encouraged to be specific and concise in the information submitted in each section of the RFP.

In awarding points to the evaluation criteria, the evaluator/evaluation committee will consider the following guidelines:

Superior Response (90-100%): A superior response is a highly comprehensive, excellent reply that meets all of the requirements of the RFP. In addition, the response may cover areas not originally addressed within the RFP and/or include additional information and recommendations that would prove both valuable and beneficial to the agency.

Good Response (75-89%): A good response meets all the requirements of the RFP and demonstrates in a clear and concise manner a thorough knowledge and understanding of the project, with no deficiencies noted.

Fair Response (60-74%): A fair response minimally meets most requirements set forth in the RFP. The Applicant demonstrates some ability to comply with guidelines and requirements of the project, but knowledge of the subject matter is limited.

Failed Response (59% or less): A failed response does not meet the requirements set forth in the RFP. The Applicant has not demonstrated sufficient knowledge of the subject matter.

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA

The goals of this grant are discussed in SECTION 3.0 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS. These goals correspond to the federal requirements for this grant money and what is mandated as an acceptable cost level. Scoring criteria have been developed to address both the federal requirements and the proposed actual on-the-ground work.

- **Resumes and Experience (0 to 200 pts):** Look for proven ability in each of the bullet points listed and rate the proposal response based on the scale in the scoring guidelines.
 - Applicant demonstrated the ability to increase workforce through the hiring of new jobs or retention of jobs; through the ability to manage increased workforce capacity through existing or new administrative support services.
 - Applicant has lead forest management staff with 10+ cumulative years designing forest treatment projects, with an emphasis on silvicultural and forest management experience to achieve landowner objectives, including experience in forest hazardous fuels mitigation work.
 - Applicant demonstrated an ability to not only start projects, but to complete projects on time and on budget. Clear indication that applicant understands the economic factors and operational costs involved in forest management and hazardous fuels reduction projects, thereby presenting the possibility that they would design efficient and cost effective operations utilizing the best available equipment and technology suitable to the specific task.
 - Quality of application indicates an ability to write and document details and information in clear concise language; i.e. there is a clear ability to communicate in writing.
 - Applicant has the staff, resources, and equipment needed to get the projects designed, laid out, completed, and administered on-the-ground.

- Through contracting abilities and negotiating skills, a demonstrated ability to partner with and achieve successful completion of projects.
- **Work Plan (0 to 650 pts):** Section 4.5 APPLICANT RESPONSE requires the applicant to provide a detailed work plan. Hazardous fuels reduction, forest stewardship, and restoration forestry are the basis for this grant and proposals must accomplish at least one of these goals. Proposals must also respond to all required aspects of the RFP Work Plan section. Jobs being created and/or retained is crucial to an acceptable Work Plan – number of jobs must be realistic for the work that is planned. Creativity, practicality, and effectiveness in the design and implementation of treatment prescriptions are a plus. Rate the proposal response based on the scale in the Scoring Guide.
- Number of jobs created/retained is realistic. Job longevity is logical for the work proposed and multiple phases in the overall project keeps people employed.
 - Response to each section of the Work Plan is superior, that is – easy to follow treatment plans are detailed and appropriate, broad scale vs. small scale, and shows unconventional, creative, and outside-the-box thinking.
 - Work plan shows realistic project progression with acceptable overlap of processes to achieve efficient, steady progress and series progression. Bottlenecks and scheduling conflicts are not apparent.
 - Applicant’s proposed treatment prescription(s) address at least one of the two grant objectives in a manner that conveys understanding of the underlying principles and provides for a finished product that clearly will meet the proposal’s stated goal without sacrificing other objectives.
 - Applicant understands fire behavior factors, which allow low-intensity surface fires to torch and crown, methods to analyze treatments to compare effectiveness at actually reducing the potential for high-intensity crown fires in the short- and long-term while also managing for the amenities of a residual forest stand at some stocking level.
 - Applicant understands the BMPs, Air Quality Laws and rules, and access requirements for different ownership categories. Proposal addresses any applicable local regulations.
 - Applicant’s proposal discusses the interactions the proposed treatments may yield related to other forest issues or air quality issues.
 - Proposal provides for a reduction in hazardous fuels, improved forest stewardship, responsible land management strategies, and/or a forest restoration approach that will maximize forest material utilization, minimize slash pile burning, and recognize the importance of nutrient cycling achieved from partial slash retention (outside of the defensible space of structures).
 - Applicant’s response describes processes in a manner that shows well thought out approach(es) for identifying and working with multiple landowners.
- **Project Timeline (0 to 300 pts):** Timeline should be clear and concise. It should show how the project will be completed within the contract timeline. The schedule should be practical and should not list obvious impossibilities such as one skidder logging 100 acres in a week. Look for plausibility. The timeline should show consistent levels of effort

and should not be back-loaded so that all work is planned for the last month of the contract. Rate the proposal response based on the scale in the Scoring Guide.

- Jobs are maintained on a continuous basis rather than a start/stop basis. The idea is to keep the project running smoothly and therefore maintain employment on a steady basis.
 - Project timeline provides a fluid progression, operational planning is able to commence immediately following award, some on-the-ground projects are underway within the first operable month, a clear progression for the individual parts and processes is detailed (planning, marking, permitting, operational agreements, contracting, administration) and for multiple series of similar projects, a reasonable overlap of compatible actions and events exists to keep the project rolling to completion prior to the Agreement deadline.
 - Timelines provide the CSFS with scheduled milestones for progress monitoring and design flexibility, and capabilities to shift and move project elements to catch up when unforeseen events impede some step.
 - Project timelines detail steps for partial payment by process or geographic sub-unit that can reasonably be fully achieved so that all loose ends are completed in a progressive manner.
- **Funding Request (0 to 350 pts):** The total grant funding available is \$3,744,395. Proposals must be responsive to the fact that the goal is to both maximize jobs created and retained, and to maximize treated acres. Points will be awarded based on a weighted comparison within and between submitted proposals.
- Jobs Created or Retained (up to 250 points) – Lowest overall per-job created cost receives the maximum allotted points. All other proposals will receive a percentage of the points available based on their cost relationship to the lowest.
 - Cost Per Acre Treated (up to 100 points) – Lowest overall per acre treated cost receives the maximum allotted points. All other proposals will receive a percentage of the points available based on their cost relationship to the lowest.
 - The formula-calculated points for each sub-category (jobs created or jobs retained and cost per acre) will be added to arrive at the applicant point score for the Funding Request category.
 - **Funding Request Example:**
 - Example: Total possible points for jobs created cost category are 250. Proposal A's cost is \$650/job created. Proposal B's cost is \$700/job created. Proposal A would receive 250 points; Proposal B would receive 232 points ($\$650/\$700 = 0.928$; $0.928 \times 250 \text{ points} = 232$).
 - Total possible points for per acre cost category are 100. Proposal A's cost is \$800/acre treated. Proposal B's cost is \$1,200/acre treated. Proposal A would receive 100 points; Proposal B would receive 67 points ($\$800/\$1,200 = 0.667$; $0.667 \times 100 \text{ points} = 67$).
- Proposal A would receive 250 points + 100 points = 350 total points for this Funding Request category;
- Proposal B would receive 232 points + 67 points = 299 total points for this Funding Request category.

- **Partnerships (0 to 350 pts):** Partnerships are necessary to successfully meet the requirements of the grant. These may be with mills (all types), loggers, non-traditional forest operators (firewood producers, slash grinders, chipping operations, etc.), landowners, utilities, non-profits, counties, and the state (as a landowner). More points will be awarded for proposals that fully integrate a greater number of partnerships.
 - **Superior Response** – proposal contains partnerships including multiple landowners, loggers or forest consultants, specialty wood products companies (grinders, chippers, non-traditional in nature), and traditional mills of various types. Partnerships treat a large block of forest or there are smaller blocks that merge with past treatments on adjoining tracts to create a large treated block. Conventional and non-conventional forest products are utilized, with the higher estimates of utilization (tons or other products converted by factors currently used by the Healthy Forest Restoration Act program) scoring higher points.
 - **Good response** – partnerships range is broad but does not include or address all aspects of completing the project. Emphasis does not seem to represent a comprehensive approach to accomplishing stated project goals.
 - **Fair Response** - partnerships range is broad but does not include or address all aspects of completing the project. For example, it is not clear in the proposal who will clean up slash when no partner is specified and there is no history of any partner doing slash work in the Resume and Experience Section.
 - **Failed Response** – few partners are listed and obvious gaps in ability and experience exists for completing this type of project in a timely and competent manner.
 - **0 to 100 points** – few partners are listed. Project is extremely limited in scope and does not attempt to tie in geographically with other completed projects to maximize effectiveness.

- **References (0 to 150 pts):** Past-performance references must show an ability to do competent work on time and on budget while satisfying the demands of landowners and markets.
 - **Superior Response** – all references must be positive for all proposed partners who will be doing the actual work. References are applicable for the type of work scheduled for each partner. Multiple positive references are required.
 - **Good Response** – references checked are all positive and applicable to the proposed work but do not fully address all aspects of the work each proposed partner is contracting to perform.
 - **Fair Response** – references are inadequate to address several aspects of the proposed project or the references are not all positive for the type of work each proposed partner is contracting to perform.
 - **Failed Response** – references do not address the types of work outlined in the proposal. References are vague as to ability of the partner to perform the job or the references are not all positive for the type of work each proposed partner is contracting to perform.

SECTION 9 REFERENCE MATERIAL

The following materials may be beneficial when preparing a proposal:

Reference material is posted on a dedicated CSFS ARRA webpage (<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>)

CWPP Minimum Standards

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/CWPP_minimum_standards_06.pdf

Leaders Guide to Developing A CWPP

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/CWPP_LG.pdf

Preparing a CWPP Handbook

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/cwpphandbook.pdf>

CWPP Guidelines for Implementation <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/cwppguidelinesfactsheet.pdf>

Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions and Communities

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/fuelbreak_guidellines.pdf

Colorado Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Assessment

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/Final_WUI_8x11.pdf

Interface Areas of High Wildfire Risk in Colorado

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/documents/Redzone_11x17_flat_000.pdf

Living with Fire: Protecting Communities & Restoring Forests – Findings & Recommendations of the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Roundtable

<http://www.frftp.org/docs/report.pdf>

Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Roundtable

http://www.frftp.org/docs/roundtable_report_brochure.pdf

Colorado Community Wildfire Protection Plans

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html>

Office of Management and Budget Circulars

www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants

State Land Board Workplan

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/state-trust-land-workplan-2009.pdf>

Proposals that are incomplete, incorrect or received after 5 p.m. MDT, September 30, 2009, will not be accepted.

Colorado State Forest Service



REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Forest Industry Retention and Assistance Project

**SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE
AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT
ACT OF 2009**

**AUGUST 31, 2009
(Section 1.2 amended September 2, 2009)**

Article 21. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY:

Discrimination - The Contractor agrees to comply with the letter and spirit of the Colorado Anti-discrimination Act of 1957 as amended, and the applicable law respecting discrimination and unfair employment practices, (Reference 24-34-301, C.R.S. 1973, as amended, and the Governor's Executive Order of April 16, 1975 relating to equal opportunity and affirmative action, which are incorporated herein by reference).

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Colorado State University, on behalf of the Colorado State Forest Service (hereinafter referred to as CSFS), is seeking to award grants to retain and/or create jobs in Colorado's wood products manufacturing industry in order to complement, support, and accomplish high-priority forest restoration and fuels mitigation work.

This grant program is offered primarily under and as part of the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (hereinafter referred to as ARRA)**, more commonly known as the Federal Stimulus Law (hereinafter referred to as "Stimulus"). Other funding sources may also be utilized. Awarded grants will fund or partially fund work performed under the **Colorado State Forest Service ARRA Forest Industry Retention and Assistance Program** (hereinafter referred to as ARRA FI), as detailed in the following Sections.

Recipients must comply with the requirements set forth in the Recovery Act including, but not limited to, the reporting requirements of Section 1512 of the Recovery Act. (www.recovery.gov)

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE GRANT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These funds are being distributed for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs in the forest industry and wood products manufacturing business sector in order to facilitate forest restoration and fuels mitigation. Proposals submitted in response to this solicitation must comply with the instructions and procedures contained in this RFP. The **ARRA FI** grant program will allocate a total of One Million Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$1,750,000.00). The CSFS anticipates making three to seven sub-awards. The actual amount of grants awarded may be less than the amount requested.

1.2 APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY (Amended September 2, 2009)

Eligible applicants include wood processing facilities located in the state of Colorado that produce and sell primary wood products including residues such as chips, shavings, pellets, etc.

1.3 FUNDING CYCLE

All proposals received by 5 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time (MDT) on **September 30, 2009**, will be evaluated for funding.

1.4 RIGHT TO INVESTIGATE AND REJECT

All awards will be made at the sole discretion of the Colorado State Forest Service. The CSFS may cancel or reduce the level of funding, at the sole discretion of the CSFS, if at any time ARRA or other funding sources are not appropriated or otherwise made available. The CSFS may make such investigations as deemed necessary to determine the ability of the Applicant and associated partners, to provide the supplies and/or perform the services specified. The CSFS reserves the right to reject the Applicant's proposal if the evidence submitted by, or investigation of, the Applicant and associated partners fails to satisfy CSFS that the Applicant and associated partners are properly qualified to carry out the obligations of the Agreement. *This includes the ability of the CSFS to reject the Applicant's proposal based on negative past-performance references.*

SECTION 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 CONTACT INFORMATION

The designated CSFS ARRA Program Manager for this RFP is Terrie Craven, whose contact information is as follows:

Colorado State Forest Service
CSFS ARRA Program Manager: Terrie Craven
3843 West LaPorte Avenue, 5060 Campus Delivery, Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060
Telephone Number: 970-491-8466
Fax Number: 970-491-7736
E-mail Address: Terrie.Craven@ColoState.EDU

CSFS STAFF WILL ONLY PROVIDE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WILL NOT WRITE OR ASSIST IN WRITING ANY PART OF AN APPLICANT'S GRANT PROPOSAL, NOR WILL THEY PROVIDE OPINIONS ABOUT THE PROPOSAL. REFERENCE MATERIAL THAT MAY BE HELPFUL IN DEVELOPING PROPOSALS CAN BE FOUND ON THE CSFS WEBPAGE DEDICATED TO CSFS RECOVERY ACT FUNDING (<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>) THIS WEBPAGE WILL BE PERIODICALLY UPDATED.

2.2 PROJECT SCOPE

These funds are being distributed for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs in the forest industry and wood products manufacturing business sector in order to facilitate forest restoration and fuels mitigation. Proposals submitted in response to this solicitation must comply with the instructions and procedures contained in this RFP.

2.3 SELECTION CRITERIA

Principal award criteria under this RFP is the extent to which an applicant can clearly demonstrate the capacity to retain existing and/or create new full-time and/or temporary/seasonal jobs in wood products manufacturing. Successful proposals will emphasize full-time job retention and/or creation that can be sustained beyond the grant award period.

Points will be assigned based on applicant responses to RFP questions (**Section 2.5**), and be used with other qualitative measures in making final sub-award decisions.

Additional criteria in the awarding of grants pursuant to this RFP will include long-term business operational history, experience, reputation, and extent to which funds result in business retention and expansion, and degree of past and current collaborative partnerships or projects in which applicants have participated.

2.4 SUBMITTAL DUE DATE AND REQUIREMENTS

Due Date & Time:	September 30, 2009 (received by 5 p.m. MDT)
Address:	Delivery and Mailing Address: Colorado State Forest Service ATTN: Terrie Craven 3843 West LaPorte Avenue 5060 Campus Delivery Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5060
Comments:	It is the responsibility of the Applicant to hand deliver their submittal by the due date and time, or allow sufficient time for the submittal to transit through mail or parcel post delivery systems and the CSU Mail System. <u>Late submittals will not be evaluated.</u> NOTE: Four (4) hard copies of submittals must be provided.

Work must be completed by September 30, 2011.

SECTION 3.0 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 PROPOSAL CRITERIA

Submitted proposals must meet the following criteria: Proposals must create and/or retain jobs. Ideally, proposals will keep people employed for an extended period

3.2 DEFINITIONS

Jobs Created: Refers to new positions created and filled, or previously existing unfilled positions that are filled, as a result of Recovery Act funding. A job cannot be reported as both created and retained.

Jobs Retained: Refers to previously existing filled positions that are retained as a result of Recovery Act funding. This description may rely on job titles, broader labor categories, or the sub-recipient's existing practice for describing jobs as long as the terms used are widely understood and describe the general nature of the work. A job cannot be reported as both created and retained.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): The number shall be expressed as 'full-time equivalent (FTE), calculated by the total number of hours in a full-time schedule, as defined by the recipient. For example, two full-time employees and one part-time employee working half days would be reported as 2.5 FTE in each calendar quarter. Overtime and paid time off (vacation, sick, personal, holidays, etc.) should be included in this calculation, but only if the employees are paid for those hours.

DUNS Number: Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) maintains a business database containing information on more than 100 million businesses worldwide. D&B provides a DUNS number, a unique nine-digit identification number, for each physical location of a business organization. DUNS number assignment is free for all businesses required to register with the U.S. Federal Government for contracts or grants. Further detailed information on D&B is available at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>.

Central Contractor Registration (CCR): CCR is the primary registrant database for the U.S. Federal Government. The CCR collects, validates, stores, and disseminates data in support of federally funded projects. A CCR number can be obtained at www.ccr.gov.

Primary Wood Products Processor: Includes facilities that process timber (raw logs) into primary wood products such as lumber.

SECTION 4.0 SCOPE OF WORK

4.1 APPLICANT RESPONSE

In addition to incorporating the Proposal Criteria listed under Section 3.1, an Applicant's response must provide the following as part of the response to this RFP:

1) **PROPOSAL COVER SHEET**

All submitted proposals must include a cover sheet that contains:

- Company/business name
- Point of contact information
- Address
- County
- Phone number
- DUNS number
- Name of grant for which you are applying
- Dollars requested.

2) **WORK PLAN/ APPLICANT QUESTIONS** – Subsections 1-10 must be included as part of the Work Plan.

1. Describe specifically what the funding will be used for and how it will directly impact your company's ability to retain and/or create additional full-time and/or temporary jobs. Provide job titles and brief descriptions. Specify jobs that will be of a full-time, part-time or seasonal basis. Indicate whether these jobs are rehires of recent job losses, jobs that are retained, and/or jobs representing new positions. Count only those jobs that will be paid directly with Recovery Act funds. Describe the potential to retain these jobs during and beyond the grant award period. (maximum **45 points**)
2. Provide a brief overview of your company/business current operation including number of current employees (number lost within the last year), years of operation, manufacturing and/or timber harvesting experience, types of products produced, annual sales, volume processed, etc. (maximum **15 points**)
3. Check the level of funding assistance for which you are applying. Check only one (note - actual awards may be increased/decreased at the discretion of the CSFS).

1. \$500,000 **OR**

2. \$250,000

Applicant must provide detailed cost information to substantiate the amount of dollars being requested including what percentage of the total project cost will be applied to job creation. Proposals may include costs in the following categories: Personnel, Fringe, Travel, Supplies, General & Administrative (G&A), Other (please specify). Proposals that do not detail costs will not be considered.

4. Does your company have a current business and/or marketing plan? If so, please attach an executive summary. (maximum **20 points**)
5. In addition to describing how the funds will contribute to retention and creation of jobs in the near and long-term (question 2), please describe how these funds will contribute toward the capacity of your business to manufacture, market, and sell product(s) capable of meeting and/or exceeding the harvesting, removal, and transportation costs to your facility. (maximum **25 points**)
6. Describe the impacts of the current economic downturn on your company's operations including reduction in number of employees (full-time and/or part-time), production, product and/or raw material inventories, market/price loss, etc. (maximum **10 points**)
7. Provide timeline of project activities and financial expenditures. (maximum **5 points**)
8. Describe the extent of collaboration contained in your proposal. Include "letters of support," formal and/or informal agreements or working relationships with local community groups and/or organizations, state and local governments, and/or financial institutions. You may also include examples of your company's past collaborative activities. Clearly identify all vendors, landowners, and partners who will participate in the project, or each portion of the project, and list what their responsibilities/operations will be. (maximum **10 points**)
9. Describe your company's administrative experience and how it will be used to receive, expend, and accomplish reporting. Companies that receive funding will need to demonstrate the capacity to begin project(s) relative to notification of award, and provide to the CSFS regular progress and financial reporting, and project closeout and accomplishment reporting. (maximum **10 points**)

The point criteria are weighted on 140-point scale.

3) GRANT REQUEST – Applicant must provide detailed cost information to substantiate the amount of dollars being requested including what percentage of the total project cost will be applied to job creation. Proposals may include costs in the following categories: Personnel, Fringe, Travel, Supplies, General & Administrative (G&A), Other (please specify). Proposals that do not detail costs will not be considered.

4) PARTNERSHIPS – Clearly identify all vendors, landowners, and partners who will participate in the project, or each portion of the project, and list what their responsibilities/operations will be.

SECTION 5.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

5.1 SUB-RECIPIENT WILL PROVIDE

Sub-recipients must provide all necessary equipment, manpower, materials, permits, and permissions necessary to accomplish the work as outlined in the Applicant's response to this RFP. Sub-recipients must possess the ability to collect and provide digital spatial mapping of the project area, if applicable. The CSFS will not provide any equipment, manpower, materials, or permissions, excluding permission on State Trust Lands.

5.2 PROJECT TIMEFRAME

All work including expenditure of funds and project reporting must be completed by September 30, 2011.

5.3 INSPECTION AND PAYMENT

The CSFS retains the right to make periodic inspections of the successful sub-recipient's work facility to determine that the requirements of the sub-award are being met. If the sub-recipient fails to meet the requirements of the sub-award, the sub-recipient shall correct the deficiencies.

5.4 ELIGIBLE AND NON-ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

Award funds may not be used to cover grant-writing costs and expenses. No pre-award costs will be reimbursed.

SECTION 6.0 APPLICANT QUALIFICATIONS AND INFORMATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In order for the CSFS to determine the capabilities of an Applicant and associated partners to provide the supplies and/or perform the services specified in Section 3 above, the Applicant must respond to the following requests for information regarding their and all associated partners' ability to meet the requirements of the CSFS. **THE RESPONSE, "(APPLICANT'S NAME) UNDERSTANDS AND WILL COMPLY," IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR THIS SECTION.**

NOTE: Each item must be thoroughly addressed. Applicants who take exception to any requirements listed in this section may be found non-responsive and/or subject to point deductions.

6.1 REFERENCES

The Applicant shall provide a minimum of three past-performance references where the Applicant completed forest management treatments of the type listed in the RFP response. This applies to all partners who will be performing work under this sub-award. At a minimum, the

Applicant shall provide the company or landowner name, the location where the services were provided, contact person(s), customer's telephone number, e-mail address, a description of the work performed, and dates the services were provided. These references may be contacted to verify Applicant's, and associated partners', ability to perform. The CSFS reserves the right to use any information or additional references deemed necessary to establish the ability of the Applicant and associated partners to perform the conditions of the sub-award. Negative past-performance references may be grounds for proposal disqualification.

6.2 RESUMES/COMPANY PROFILE AND EXPERIENCE

Applicants shall specify how long the individual/company submitting the proposal has been in the business of providing supplies and/or services similar to those requested in this RFP and under what name. This applies to all partners who will be performing work under Agreements entered into by successful Applicants. Applicants should provide a complete description of any relevant past projects including the type and dates the services were provided. A resume or summary of qualifications, work experience, education, skills, etc., that emphasizes previous experience in this area should be provided for all key personnel who will be involved with any aspects of Agreements entered into by successful Applicants.

6.3 METHOD OF PROVIDING SERVICES

Applicants shall provide a work plan and the methods to be used that will convincingly demonstrate to the CSFS what Applicants intend to do, the timeframe necessary to accomplish the work, and how the work will be accomplished to meet the requirements as detailed above. Applicant must describe how they will meet reporting requirements, periodic audits, and project closeout requirements. **See Section 4.0 Scope of Work.**

SECTION 7.0 FUNDING REQUEST

7.1 PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Payment Terms will be on a PAYMENT UPON ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLETED WORK OR ACCOMPLISHMENT basis. Proposed payments will be based on milestones identified by the recipient in the work plan submitted in the application and accepted by the CSFS Project Manager.

Funding will be provided on a reimbursement basis to successful sub-recipients no more than monthly. No cash or in-kind match is required.

SECTION 8.0 REFERENCE MATERIALS

The following materials may be beneficial when preparing a proposal:

Reference material is posted on a dedicated CSFS Recovery Act webpage

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/recovery.html>

CWPP Minimum Standards

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/CWPP_minimum_standards_06.pdf

Leaders Guide to Developing A CWPP

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/CWPP_LG.pdf

Preparing a CWPP Handbook

<http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/cwpphandbook.pdf>

CWPP Guidelines for Implementation <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/cwppguidelinesfactsheet.pdf>

Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions and Communities

http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/fuelbreak_guidellines.pdf

Colorado Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Assessment

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Interface Areas of High Wildfire Risk in Colorado

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Living with Fire: Protecting Communities & Restoring Forests – Findings & Recommendations of the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Roundtable

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Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Roundtable

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