

1. Describe the manner in which the proposal will be implemented to achieve ecological and community economic benefit, including capacity building to accomplish restoration.

The Uncompahgre Plateau (UP) is an ideal landscape to conduct broad-scale planning and ecosystem restoration and fuels treatments that will produce ecological and socioeconomic benefits. Studies have found that UP forests are outside of historic patterns with increased potential for high intensity wildfire and insect/disease damage. There is broad agreement that active management is needed to restore ecosystems, increasing their resiliency to future disturbances, protecting WUI areas, and enhancing watershed health for maintenance of fresh water flows.

A 10-year program of work has been established to address these key findings. Over 27,000 acres of mechanical restoration treatments have been planned in the multiple vegetation types across the UP. Prescribed fire is targeted for 55,000 acres. CFLRP funds will help enhance water quality, water yield, reduce sedimentation, and improve riparian habitat for the Colorado River cutthroat trout and other native species. Over 130 miles of road decommissioning is planned. Along with relocation of existing road, erosion control efforts on 100 miles of trail, actions will contribute to over 35,000 acres of wildlife habitat and watershed improvements.

With our partners, we intend to treat over 9,000 acres of invasive species, having nearly 100,000 acres of NFS land and 400,000 acres of BLM, State, and private lands covered under Coordinated Weed Management Plans. Our efforts will include reseeding over 37,000 acres with native species. Our UP Native Plant Program has made three species of seed commercially available. Additional goals for this program are to enhance the recovery of the Gunnison sage-grouse and mule deer habitats, particularly in the sagebrush and pinyon-juniper ecosystems.

The UP offers an excellent opportunity to integrate environmental, social and economic goals through biomass extraction. The majority of the noncommercial woody biomass on the Plateau is not currently being utilized. There is great potential for including woody biomass utilization where profit from timber harvest can offset the costs of removing and processing the biomass. We recognize long-term supply potential, and with the Rocky Mountain Research Station, we are completing an assessment which will inform investments in new bioenergy infrastructure, as well as quantify climate change mitigation potential of current biomass utilization on the Plateau.

We have identified regional timber and biomass partners to help leverage human and fiscal resources. The continued viability of the local mill operations is important to the regional economy as well as to the National Forests' ability to utilize woody biomass and accomplish landscape scale treatment. Through economically and environmentally sustainable strategies, we will help preserve the local forest product industry, benefiting the local economy and future forest restoration efforts. The proposed projects provide almost \$2 million in forest product value.

In addition, multiple woody biomass-to-energy and other renewable energy options have been collaboratively discussed in the communities surrounding the Plateau. Many of these communities are in the operating area of Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association ("Tri-State"). One project currently being considered is to co-fire the coal fired Nucla Power Plant, which is within the Project area, with 20% woody biomass. Renewable energy projects, such as this, would provide long-term contracts for forest product companies and dovetail with the Plateau's substantial long-term source for biomass.

These projects will be planned, implemented, and monitored collaboratively with our multiple partners. Included in our efforts are significant opportunities to involve local youth. We have developed a Community Based Forestry Intern Project, and will also involve existing youth programs such as the local Job Corp Students, Western Colorado Conservation Corp, and other entities.

2. Anticipated unit treatment cost reduction over ten years:

Most of the cost reductions expected to be realized in this project will be the result of efficiencies gained by collaborating with partners and by planning, implementing, contracting and monitoring work at larger scales. Performance measure codes listed below are anticipated to experience the greatest cost reductions or most valuable outcomes. Historic unit costs vary greatly among and within the measures depending on the scope and scale of work conducted. So, we plan to carefully track unit costs and display cost reductions over the project life. We have listed projected cost reductions expected by the end of the project, along with our assumptions in attaining them.

Performance Measure Code	Average Historic Unit Cost	Cost Reduction per Unit	Assumptions
INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC (Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants)		10%	Efficiencies gained through partnerships, e.g. utilizing their equipment and labor (or contracts) to treat Federal lands. Additional funds (CFLRP and Partner) allow us to address issues when they are small in scale and more readily treated.
S&W-RSRC-IMP (Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions)		0%	Efficiencies gained through partnerships, e.g. leveraging cooperator funds as well as CFLRP funds to treat higher priority acres and more costly projects that result in the biggest ecological gains.
HBT-ENH-STRM (Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced) & HBT-ENH-TERR (Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced)		0%	Efficiencies gained through partnerships, e.g. through grants and agreements we decrease costs to government and treat high value, high cost habitats.
RD-DECOM (Miles of road decommissioned)		10%	Efficiencies gained by integrating decommissioning work into stewardship contracts awarded for vegetative treatment. Additional funds to high priorities and maintenance. IDIQ contracts to increase efficiency/ stimulate local jobs.
BIO-NRG (Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy)		50%	Biomass removal from forest to minimize the amount of debris pile burning/costs. Assumes additional infrastructure and equipment to harvest and utilize biomass and the market demand increases.
FP-FUELS-ALL (Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire)		20% In Prescribed Fire Activities Only	Strategically implement treatments and manage wildfires for multiple objectives to lessen chance for large scale catastrophic wildfire. Costs reduced after first entry treatments completed and maintenance begins. Leveraging CFLRP and partner funds to treat larger landscapes. Assurance of additional funds.
TL-MAINT-STD (Miles of system trail maintained to standard) & TL-IMP-STD (Miles of system trails improved to standard)		10%	Efficiencies gained though collaborative efforts with our partners and volunteers. Additional funding (CFLRP and Partner) to prioritize our work and to maintain our highest priority trails.

3. Anticipated costs for infrastructure needed to implement project:

Type of Infrastructure	Anticipated Cost	Funding Source (federal, private, etc)
Seed Storage Facility (State owned; not FS infrastructure requiring deferred maintenance)	\$800,000	State - Colorado Department of Wildlife
Road reconstruction for timber sales (LaFair, SAD Aspen); reconstruction or reopening of existing FS roads	\$18,000 (3 miles @ \$6000/mile; Reconstruction and Decommissioning)	Private – Timber Sale Purchaser
Road Closure Gates	\$37,500 (\$2,500 ea)	Federal and Private
Kiosks	\$74,000	Federal, Private, State Motorized Grant
Wildlife Guzzlers	\$40,000	Federal and Private
Coal fired plant retrofit for biomass co-fire (Utility Co-op owned; not FS infrastructure requiring deferred maintenance)	\$5,000,000-10,000,000	Various non- Forest Service Partners
In-woods equipment for biomass harvest (privately owned/operated)	\$2,000,000-4,000,000	Various non-Forest Service Partners
Road reconstruction for mechanical Treatments Ouray; reconstruction or reopening of existing FS roads	\$148,500	Federal – Harvest contract cost allowance
Surface Rock Replacement (maintenance of system roads used to haul product)	\$364,000	Federal – Harvest contract cost allowance
Road Decommissioning	\$151,000	Federal
Cattle Guards	\$30,000	Federal
Fencing Material	\$10,000	Federal

4. Projected sustainability of the supply of woody biomass and small diameter trees removed in ecological restoration treatments:

Fiscal Year	Number of acres to be treated	Projected Green Tons Removed per Acre	Total Green Tons Available
2010*	1,216	21	25,536
2011	3,382	14	47,348
2012	2,015	36	72,540
2013	2,200	34	74,800
2014	3,904	35	136,640
2015	3,806	12	45,672
2016	2,374	19	45,106
2017	2,009	36	72,324
2018	1,939	34	65,926
2019	3,700	31	114,700

* Figures for FY2010 are actual numbers for acres treated. Assumptions: 1 CCF = 1.2 BDT; 1BDT = 2.0 GT @ 50% moisture content. Estimates for out year biomass available may change based on outcome of on-going study described above and market demand.

5. Projected local economic benefits:

Type of projects	Total direct jobs	Total indirect jobs	Total Direct Labor Income	Total Indirect Labor Income ¹
Commercial Forest Products	93.4	95.3	\$2,814,947	\$6,671,472
Other Project Activities	13.8	4.1	\$484,724	\$641,279
TOTALS:	107.2	99.4	\$3,299,671	\$7,312,751

The TREAT model also showed an additional 11.7 jobs resulting from Force Account work. The total project impact as derived by the TREAT model was 206.6 jobs. This figure differs from our original proposal for multiple reasons including: our proposal incorporated all funds available (FS allocated, CFLRP funds, and Partnership contributions), and we looked at job creation differently than the TREAT model did (for example, we stated that if a project required one job for 10 years, we assumed that was 10 jobs, since they may be filled by differing personnel. The TREAT model assumed this same scenario would mean there was one job lasting multiple years.)

6. Document the non-Federal investment in the priority landscape:

These numbers partially reflect our partner contributions. We have federal partners such as Western Area Power Administration that have committed to annual contributions. We estimate at least another \$500,000 in partnership funds from our Federal partners. Many of these investments listed below would be realized only if we receive our full CFLRP requests annually.

Source of Investment	Amount of Investment	Description of Use
Mesa County	\$40,000	In-Kind Match; Used on Dominguez Road Crossing Project (\$20,000); Weed treatment Projects (\$2,000/year)
Habitat Partnership Program (HPP)	\$500,000	Bi-annual requests (\$100,000). Vegetation treatments for wildlife habitat.
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	\$500,000	Annual requests (\$50,000). Vegetation treatments for wildlife habitat.
Mule Deer Foundation	\$50,000	Annual requests (\$5,000). Vegetation treatments for wildlife habitat.
National Wild Turkey Foundation	\$50,000	Annual requests (\$5,000). Vegetation treatments for wildlife habitat.
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	\$500,000	Annual requests (\$50,000 - \$100,000). Cutthroat restoration projects; Aspen browse study; thinning on WAPA power line projects.
Uncompahgre Partnership	\$250,000	In-Kind Match (\$25,000/year); Grant Writing, Education, Outreach, and Interpretive assistance.
Public Lands Partnership	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Colorado Forest Restoration	\$210,000	In-Kind Match (\$21,000/year); Monitoring

¹ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet available at INSERT WEBSITE HERE

Source of Investment	Amount of Investment	Description of Use
Institute		protocol development; Integration of Best Science.
Colorado Department of Wildlife	\$1,000,000+	In-Kind match; Seed Storage Facility (\$800,000), Uncompahgre Partnership Support (\$20,000/year)
OHV State Grants	\$800,000	Annual match (\$80,000). Used to restore and maintain trails within the project area.
Colorado Wild	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Western Colorado Congress	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Uncompahgre Valley Association	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Black Canyon Audubon	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Colorado State Forest Service	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Grazing Permittees	\$40,000	In-Kind Match (\$4,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Delta Montrose Electric Association	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Intermountain Resources	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Delta Timber	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
West Range Reclamation	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
The Nature Conservancy	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
New Community Coalition	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Western Slope 4 Wheelers	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Uncompahgre Valley Trail Riders	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and

Source of Investment	Amount of Investment	Description of Use
		Monitoring Projects
Thunder Mountain Wheelers ATV Club	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Montrose County	\$50,000	Weed Treatment Projects (\$5,000/year)
Ouray County	\$50,000	Weed Treatment Projects (\$5,000/year)
San Miguel County	\$50,000	Weed Treatment Projects (\$5,000/year)
Kinder Morgan	\$25,000	Weed Treatment Projects (\$2,500/year)
Tri State Generation and Transmission Association	\$360,000	Annual Weed Treatment Projects (\$6,000/year); \$300,000 investment for vegetation management projects under power lines
National Forest Foundation	\$100,000	FY 10 project; Fuels reduction project along WAPA
Arbor Day Foundation	\$75,000	FY 11 project; Fund tree seedling production for use in Beaver Fire Burn rehabilitation
Western Slope ATV Association	\$25,000 – \$30,000	In-Kind Match (\$2,500 - \$3,000/year); Involvement in Implementation and Monitoring Projects
Bookcliff Rattlers	\$10,000	In-Kind Match (\$1,000/year); Involved in Implementation and Monitoring Projects

7. Plans to decommission any temporary roads established to carry out the proposal:

We are not building any temporary roads associated with this project. All roads being decommissioned within the project were existing prior to this project and are being decommissioned as a result of implementing our travel management plans. We have proposed to decommission 130 miles of road within the project area.

Projected accomplishment year (fiscal)	Number of Miles to be Decommissioned
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0
2013	0
2014	0
2015	0
2016	0
2017	0
2018	0
2019	0