

**Responses to the prompts on this work plan should be typed directly into this template**

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 Osceola National Forest’s (ONF) CFLR proposal will be implemented through a combination of contracts and force account labor. A minimum of twenty different land management activities will be implemented, effecting approximately 581,960 acres and 399 linear miles of roads and trails on the ONF over the life of the project. On average \$500K to \$750K will be used to contract additional work each fiscal year. As the TREAT tool illustrates below, there would be an anticipated increase in jobs and economic benefit to the local community by adding a combined 145 jobs and over \$6 million dollars in income.

To ensure effective ecological restoration, the ONF has entered into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement with Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy to intensively monitor the efficacy of the land management activities implemented on the ONF and the response of those treatments from fauna and flora. Much is unknown relative to the succession of different activities and their efficacy to restore native systems. The knowledge gained through this project will benefit the ONF, adjacent private landowners, and other Federal and State land management agencies.

Stewardship contracting authority is and will continue to be utilized to a greater extent within the CFLR project area to reduce hazardous fuels and restore the natural fire regimes. Our restoration strategy on private and adjacent public lands could be refined as new collaborators come on board over the following years.

2. Anticipated unit treatment cost reduction over ten years:

<b>Performance Measure Code</b>	<b>Average Historic Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Reduction per Unit</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
FP-FUELS-WUI	\$500/acre	\$470/acre	Mechanical fuels reduction essentially “re-sets the clock” on fuel loading, allowing for prescribe burning to become the primary tool thereafter. Prescribe burning costs average \$30/acre thus the drastic reduction in costs per acre.
FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	\$30/acre	\$5/acre	Changing fire regime condition class from a Fuel Model 7 to a Fuel Model 2 through prescribe burning allows larger, easier-to-manage prescribe burns and wildfires. Helicopter burning is more cost effective and can cover more acres in an operational period. The result is a lower cost per acre over time. The ONF plans to burn a maximum of 51,000 acres/year which equals a potential cost savings of \$255,000/year.
HBT-ENH-TERR	\$100-\$200/acre	\$25-\$60	Midstory vegetation in red-cockaded woodpecker clusters or within the ecotone of flatwoods salamander ponds has traditionally been treated with chainsaw crews, due to a lack of fire in those areas.

			Once these areas are treated within the project it is expected that fire would serve as the primary management tool, or at a minimum a bush-hog could maintain the areas at a reduced cost per acre.
FOR-VEG-IMP	\$90-\$125/acre	\$65-\$100/acre	Light, roller-drum chopping is integral to reducing palmetto/shrubs to advance ground cover restoration in combination with prescribe burning. It is anticipated that after the light, roller-drum chopping has been applied within the project area, prescribe burning will become the primary means of ground cover maintenance.

3. Anticipated costs for infrastructure needed to implement project:

Type of Infrastructure	Anticipated Cost	Funding Source (federal, private, etc)
No infrastructure is anticipated at this time.	\$0	N/A

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	192	0*	0
2011	322	0*	0
2012	350	4	1,400
2013	393	4.5	1,768
2014	500	5	2,500
2015	500	5	2,500
2016	500	6	3,000
2017	500	6	3,000
2018	500	7	3,500
2019	500	7	3,500

\*There was no biomass available in FY10 as there was no time to implement a new timber sale to include a biomass component in late August 2010. For FY11, there are no current markets on-line; however we are seeking out opportunities and other markets to take advantage of an anticipated biomass component in 2012. Two biomass facilities have been permitted within an operable range of our CFLRA project on the ONF and should be operational within two to three years.

5. Projected local economic benefits:

Type of projects	Total direct jobs	Total indirect jobs	Total Direct Labor Income	Total Indirect Labor Income <sup>1</sup>
Commercial Forest Products	24.5	64.5	\$1,873,699	\$2,784,490
Other Project Activities	47.5	8.6	\$1,096,072	\$352,357
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>\$2,969,770</b>	<b>\$3,136,846</b>

The TREAT tool was also run to include CFLR Heritage Survey contracts. The results were an increase of one direct and one indirect additional job and an increase of a combined \$129,000 in direct and indirect labor. If not for additional CFLR activities, these jobs would not exist and should be noted.

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

Source of Investment	Amount of Investment	Description of Use
Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy	\$930,000	TTRS has entered into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement with the NFs in Florida for third-party monitoring. Their In-Kind matching is approximately \$93K/year for ten years.
National Wild Turkey Federation	\$50,000	Through the NWTF's Superfund Program, the ONF would receive \$5K/year for 10 years to improve/restore T&E and non-T&E habitat.
Southeast Regional Partnership for Planning and Sustainability (SERPPAS)	\$1,029,600	SERPPAS funds the monitoring and translocation of the Federally listed red-cockaded woodpecker on the ONF. Their monitoring efforts within the CFLR project areas will be critical to ensure the correct timing and scale of CFLR activities.

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

Projected accomplishment year (fiscal)	Number of Miles to be Decommissioned*
2010	N/A
2011	N/A
2012	N/A
2013	N/A
2014	N/A
2015	N/A
2016	N/A
2017	N/A
2018	N/A

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

2019	N/A
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\*The ONF does not anticipate creating any temporary roads to carry out the proposal, however the proposal has identified 399 miles of roads and trails that will be decommissioned to improve watershed condition, reduce erosion and sedimentation, and decrease fragmentation of wildlife habitat.