

0	Admin Section			

1	Proposal Cooperator [ID]					
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1	Applicant Information [ID]					
	Applicant:	Idaho Dept of Lands				
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Federal Tax Id:	82-6000952	DUNS#:	878072685			

2	Project Information			
	Name of the Project:	City of Boise Hazardous Fuels Reduction		
	Community Name(s):	City of Boise		
	Counties:	Ada		
Congressional District:	2			

2	GIS Coordinates			
	Area Name:	Boise Front		
	Boundary Lat/Longs:	43.7676, -116.1993; 43.7634, -116.1532; 43.5458, -116.0369; 43.671, -116.2717		
Description:	Boise Hz Project Area			

Applicant Budget [ID]					
	Grant	Match		TOTAL	
	Funds Requested	Applicant	Non-Federal Contributors	Total Project Cost	
3	Personnel / Labor:	\$30,000		\$20,000	\$50,000
	Fringe Benefits:				
	Travel:	\$7,727			\$7,727
	Equipment:				
	Supplies:	\$2,500			\$2,500
	Contractual:	\$237,500			\$237,500
	Other:		\$270,000	\$5,000	\$275,000
	Indirect Costs:	\$22,273		\$5,000	\$27,273
	TOTAL:	\$300,000	\$270,000	\$30,000	\$600,000

Budget Narrative	
4	<p>-Personnel/Labor (\$30K) - Idaho Dept of Lands (IDL) staff to manage and administer sub-granting with the City of Boise (COB).</p> <p>-Travel (\$7,727) - IDL staff to travel to/from project at established State Fleet Motor Pool Rates.</p> <p>-Contractual (\$237,500) - COB for implementation, administration and project management of the Boise Hazard Fuels Reduction project (110 acres), includes: landowner engagement, project layout, contracting, contractor management, paying invoiced work for completed contracts on private/non-federal lands, documentation, reporting and travel to/from sites. (apx \$25K of \$237,500 will be for COB staff the remainder for on-the-ground work).</p> <p>-Supplies (\$2500) - COB for educational curriculum and materials for wildfire education (Firewise/Idaho Firewise- enough for at least 500 homes and at least 500 door hangers)</p> <p>-Indirect (\$22,273) - Negotiated rate between USFS and Idaho.</p>

Project Area Description and Challenges	
5	<p>The City of Boise (COB) WUI hazardous fuels reduction project is a landscape-scale, multi-jurisdictional effort to create a more fire resistant and resilient WUI; to reduce fire ignitions, improve public outreach; protect private and public property; protect and improve sagebrush steppe and forested health. Boise is home to Idaho's capitol which exposes many of COBs efforts to a wide range of political audiences.</p> <p>Boise itself has a population of 223,154 of which 9,852 homes are found in the WUI. Vegetation in the project area ranges from invasive cheatgrass in the sagebrush steppe to conifer (Douglas fir and Ponderosa) dominated canyons and hillsides. The COB has had two major wildfires (2008 Oregon Trail fire and 2016 Table Rock Fire) that destroy 11 homes, damaged 11 others and resulted in one citizen death. At greatest risk of loss are lives, property, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, scenic vistas, watersheds, recreation, critical infrastructure, and cultural resources.</p> <p>The project will focus on fuels reduction, native plant community enhancement, and citizen education. Fuel reduction strategies will primarily focus on the installment of fuel breaks through mowing, thinning, chipping and planting but may also include targeted grazing, bacterium application, prescribed fire, and herbicide application. Implementation of this effort may include the use of local contractors and/or internal staff.</p> <p>Educational efforts will focus on wildfire safety home assessments, outreach promoting Idaho Fire Adapted landscaping, defensible space and expansion of the Citizen Fuel Reduction Policy initiative.</p>

Relation to Forest Action Plan | CWPP

The FAP and Ada County CWPP (ACCWPP) identify the project area as being high and very-high risk for uncharacteristic wildfire due to an extensive WUI. The FAP prioritizes and establishes strategies to mitigate the risk of wildfire in this priority landscape to include; treatment ('hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in the foothills of Boise to protect communities, property, and restore fire-adapted ecosystems') and education, both of which are addressed in this proposal.

- 6 The ACCWPP priorities further identify this project location for the creation of fuel breaks, defensible space development and participation in the Firewise USA Communities recognition program. Proposed treatments will seek to decrease the risk of wildfire to WUI neighborhoods within COB, engage residents in wildfire risk reduction activities, while improving forest and sagebrush steppe resiliency to human activities and climate change.

COB will work with communities and partners to conduct WUI treatments to reduce hazardous fuels on priority landscapes, expand capacity within the community to incorporate knowledge of living with wildfire and planning for it, while providing education and assistance to landowners and collaborators to expand best management practices.

Proposed Activities

COB staff will complete work internally or hire contractors to complete a minimum of 110 acres to establish fuel breaks and fuel reduction efforts through the removal of vegetation and restoration of fire resistant and resilient plant materials within the grass and sage steppe eco-type found in this area.

- 7 Project selection was done using the Ada County Wildfire Riskmap GIS layers to inform and identify wildfire risk at multiple scales (parcel, neighborhood, and census block). The specific treatments used for a project will vary based upon known risk, adjacent land ownership, access to project area, project scale, and the quality and resilience of existing vegetative communities. Specific work will be accomplished in accordance with site prescriptions that cover, vegetation removal/reduction, and herbicide application. These prescribed actions will be done by hand or machine (mowing), herbicide application, grazing, bacterium application, prescribed fire, and planting. A slope mower (rented or contractor) will be used to reduce vegetation height from 18" -12' pretreatment to 4" post treatment in 30' wide strips to complete 60 of the 110 acres. Mowing will be done along heavily used trails, roadways, and adjacent to private property in the neighborhoods of Military, Hillside to Hollow, Hulls Gulch, Hyatt Hidden Lakes, and Castle Rock reserves. Mowing will be done at least two times in early May and again in June to reduce hazardous fuels and diminish viable seed sources of invasive grasses. Herbicide treatments will be applied to areas heavily infested with annual grasses to reduce competition for in soil native seed source and plantings. Areas determined not to have a sufficient native seed bank will be planted to improve overall impact of effort, creating continuity of 'green strips'. The City of Boise or its contractor will complete the other 50 acres of fuelbreaks and fuel reduction efforts through the removal of vegetation by similar means on COB-owned open space reserves that will tie to the 60 acres of above described fuel reduction strips. Qualified contractors will be procured through COBs vendor solicitation process, when activities are beyond the technical or resource means of the COB.

Education activities will be used to increase the participation in the COB Citizen Fuel Reduction Policy as well as increase the level of awareness and preparedness for wildfire. Specifically, the Wildfire Mitigation Intern, a COB employee, will implement the education and engagement aspects of this project by utilizing already developed materials from 'Firewise', 'Idaho Firewise', and outreach prepared for the COB Citizen Fuel Reduction Policy adopted in 2016. The intern will pass out 500 packets of information door-to-door, will place another 500 door hangers on homes in the targeted neighborhoods of Collister, Highlands, Steward Gulch, East End, and Boise Heights, which are adjacent to City-owned open space reserves.

Landscape

The complexity of land ownership coupled with the differing habitat communities requires projects under the WUI fuels reduction program to be diverse and adaptive to the conditions of the areas identified.

- 8 Since 2012, the COB has provided free chipping of hazardous, flammable vegetation for over 500 homeowners in the project area. The COB also grazed goats on over 500 acres in the "Boise Front" (2012-2015) to reduce fuels, and has thinned sagebrush on 110 acres. Additionally, for the past five years in five adjoining neighborhoods, COB has reduced wildfire risk on an additional 500 acres with BLM Community Assistance grants. The the proposed fuel breaks and fuel reduction treatments on COB and other private lands will further contribute to landscape level effectiveness of treatments in this area by tying into past management actions.

Education and outreach efforts will build upon past efforts by COB, USFS and BLM in the project area. The focus will be to expand education efforts beyond treatment communities to residents in the Collister, Highlands, Steward Gulch, East End, and Boise Heights neighborhoods and their HOAs. This will be done to foster community cooperation with the goal of becoming certified Firewise communities and increase participation in COBs Citizen Fuel Reduction Policy.

Project Collaboration

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-IDL will contribute over match funds (\$276K) from the consolidated payments associated with Forestry and Fire Assistance in support of non-federal landowners.
- City of Boise (\$15K) - non-grant funded project administration, participation in project coordination meetings, continued development and delivery of the education and resources for the Citizen Fuel Reduction Policy program, ADAFAC, Southwest Fire Adapted Communities Forum, etc., and indirect costs not claimed for grant reimbursement.
- Boise FD (\$10K) - Staff time to participate in project coordination meetings and engagement with landowners and education using Idaho Firewise and ADAFAC materials.
- Landowners (\$5K) - Completion of d-space work around homes, non-grant funded expansion of fuel breaks, participation in meetings/workshops, and education of neighbors.
- BLM, USFS, FACLN, Idaho Firewise, Ada Soil & Water Conservation District, IDFG and USFWS (Leverage) - Landowner education, meeting participation, technical expertise and continued work on and maintenance of fuels reduction projects in sage steppe and forested areas.

Project Timeline

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Fall 2019: Start herbicide treatments in areas to be mowed, prepare and begin education/outreach plan and obtain firewise education materials (500 door hangers and 500 packets), hire fire mitigation intern.
Winter 2019/2020 - Contract hazardous fuel reduction projects in WUI.
Spring/Early Summer 2020: Slope mowing (90 acres), Ed/outreach (500 door hangers and packets distributed); complete herbicide treatments on select mowed areas.
Fall/Winter 2020: Complete fuel reduction projects (20 acres), planting and seeding of fire resistant and resilient species in designated breaks.
Winter 2020/Spring 2021: Finalize public outreach and education, reporting as required.
Summer 2021: Enter monitoring phase of project.

Project Sustainability

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In the sagebrush steppe plant communities that are found in the project area, annual maintenance (additional mowing and herbicide) will be initially required of non-native grasses and noxious weeds, until native grass species recruitment-from in soil and planted sources-is high enough to out compete the non-native grasses. Because these are dry sites it will take upwards of 10 years for infilling of the native grasses to occur thereafter maintenance will be minimal. Landowners are required to sign a 10 year maintenance agreement stipulating that they will maintain the integrity of the project work as is upon final inspection. Landowners will be educated using materials from Idaho Firewise and Firewise about maintenance, during project implementation and at final inspections of work. COB annually allocates over \$41K in staff salaries to fuels reduction projects, education and outreach. COB has committed to this fiscal obligation into the foreseeable future through the hiring of permanent staff whose jobs it is to ensure program and project viability. Monitoring will be implemented semi-annually by the COB Restoration Specialist. A Monitoring Plan has been developed in collaboration with stakeholders to ensure effective monitoring protocols are in place to track the cover/ extent of invasive and native species, effectiveness of treatments, and natural recruitment. IDL will monitor compliance through a sampling of past and current endeavors specifically visiting the COB sites at least twice during the monitoring period. When issues are noted IDL will work with COB Parks staff to craft a plan and implement the maintenance to original treatment prescriptions.