



Uncompaghre Plateau Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program:

Economic Impacts & Contributions

CFRI-1807

The funding from the CFLR program has provided many benefits to the local community in the form of direct and indirect economic impacts, in addition to allowing the Forest Service to increase the pace and scale of forest management. Funding comes in the form of CFLN and CFLN in-lieu, matching Forest Service appropriated dollars, partner dollars collected through agreement and in-kind from external partners. Some highlights include:

Local jobs and economic benefits (2010-2017):

- 443 full time and 817 part time jobs have been generated to date.
- Total labor income is \$28 million
- CFLR funds: \$5.7 million
- Matching US Forest Service appropriated funds: \$9.4 million
- Partner contributed funds: \$2.8 million
- Partner in-kind funds: \$1.1 million
- Service work accomplished through goods for services: \$2.4 million dollars

Forest Products:

- Volume of timber removed: 80,000 CCF
- Tree species removed: Engelmann spruce, Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine and aspen.
- Forest products: dimensional lumber, house logs, and firewood.



Building on success with CFLR to reduce litigation and increase scope and scale of treatments

- **Landscape level environmental analysis**
 - Uncompahgre Mesa – 17,000 acres of mixed conifer and spruce-fir on the Uncompahgre Plateau
 - Escalante – 162,000 acres of spruce-fir, mixed conifer, aspen, pinyon-juniper, and Gambel oak on the Uncompahgre Plateau. Mechanism used to complete treatments at least through 2019.
 - Spruce Beetle Epidemic and Sudden Aspen Decline Management Response (SBEADMR) – 200,000 of priority treatment areas with focus on spruce-fir and aspen across the entire 3.2 million Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests. This FEIS is the primary mechanism to support a 60,000-85,000 CCF timber program annually. The project is expected to last 8-10 years treating a maximum of 120,000 acres.
- **Cost savings associated with increased environmental analysis efficiency are difficult to assess.** For example, the SBEADMR project cost the GMUG approximately \$1.3 million to treat 120,000 acres. To cover the same number of acres across such a broad landscape would have required 20-25 NEPA documents costing \$325 thousand dollars each or \$6.5 to \$8.1 million.
- CFRLP funds invested into the Uncompahgre National Forest and the Collaborative helps **build trust with stakeholders and reduces the risk of disagreement**, thus building capacity to continue forest health projects into the future.

Increases capacity for “All Hands, All Lands Approach”:

- CFLRP funding creates opportunity to work with other local state and county land management agencies and to leverage funding and resources, thus increasing communication about strategic wildfire risk reduction and other concerns about valuable natural resources. The GMUG has now developed three Good Neighbor Agreements providing increased capacity and ability to completed treatments on State, federal and private lands.

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