

CFLR Project(Name/Number): Colorado Front Range (CFLR004)

National Forest(s): Pike and San Isabel NFs and Arapaho and Roosevelt NFs

Responses to the prompts on this annual report should be typed directly into this template, including narratives and tables:

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY12 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2012(\$)	
CFLR Funds Expended <sup>1</sup>	<b>\$2,945,200</b>	
Carryover funds expended <sup>2</sup> (please include a new row for each BLI)	NFTM	\$389,200
	NFVW	\$133,600
	NFWF	\$109,500
	WFHF	\$273,800
	<b>Carryover Total</b>	<b>\$906,100</b>
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) <sup>3</sup>	CWFS	\$33,000
	NFTM	\$35,400
	NFVW	\$386,400
	NFXN	\$15,500
	RTRT	\$123,200
	WFHF	\$449,400
	<b>FS Matching Funds Total</b>	<b>\$1,042,900</b>
Funds contributed through agreements <sup>4</sup>	DENVER WATER	\$1,069,977
	DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS (Waldo Trail Rehab)	\$3,572
	Coalition for the Upper South Platte (CUSP)- National Forest Foundation (NFF) Vail (Hayman Restoration)	\$2,205,520
	Mile High Youth Corp. (Waldo Trail Stabilization)	\$6,258
	CUSP (11 Mile Canyon Improvement)	\$4,675
	NFF (Hayman Reforestation)	\$1,550
	ARBOR DAY (Hayman Reforestation)	\$80,400
	<b>Partner Funds Contributed Total</b>	<b>\$3,371,952</b>
Partner In-Kind Contributions <sup>5</sup>	Colorado Forest Restoration Institute	\$30,800

<sup>1</sup> This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.

<sup>2</sup> This value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year minus the below matching funds.

<sup>3</sup> This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year minus the above carryover/HPRP funds.

<sup>4</sup> Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement.

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2012(\$)	
	Front Range Roundtable Members	\$50,600
	Southern Rockies LCC	\$41,000
	Rocky Mountain Tree-Ring Research	\$22,500
	CUSP (FRRT Coordinator)	\$22,000
	<b>Partner In-Kind Contributions Total</b>	<b>\$166,900</b>
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract <sup>6</sup>	Redfeather 1	\$2,588
	Buffalo Creek 1	\$4,039
	Catamount 1	\$3,523
	Long John	\$9,717
	<b>Service Work Total</b>	<b>\$19,867</b>

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2012 (one page maximum)

The following table provides information on funds that were used by partners to accomplish hazardous fuels reduction and restoration activities on non-National Forest System lands associated with the Colorado Front Range CFLR project area. These treatments are an important component of accomplishing goals of the landscape level changes envisioned with this CFLR project. The funds and treatment acres presented in the table are not the total treatments, but only represent the large efforts where data is available for this annual report.

Organization	Dollars Used	Acres Treated
Coalition for the Upper South Platte	\$ 375,000	414
Denver Water	\$379,800	280
Colorado State Forest Service	\$2,096,250	3,225

<sup>5</sup> Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions. See "Annual Report instructions" for instructions on how to document in-kind contributions.

<sup>6</sup> This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

Approved by : \_\_\_/s/ John F. Peterson \_\_\_\_\_  
For PSICC Forest Supervisor  
11/14/2012

Approved by: \_\_\_/s/\_ Ron Archuleta \_\_\_\_\_  
for ARP Forest Supervisor  
11/14/2012

**2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan<sup>7</sup>**, dated December 2006. Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

The Colorado Front Range CFLR accomplishments to date are primarily associated with performance measures for Goals 2 and 3 of the 10 year CSIP, reducing hazardous fuels and restoring fire adapted ecosystems. Several large destructive wildfires occurred during 2012 within the restoration zone on the Pike National Forest (Waldo Canyon – 18,247 acres, Springer – 1,100 acres) and the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests (Hewlett—7,685 acres and High Park – 87,284 acres). In some cases fires were in or adjacent to proposed treatment areas but did not occur in areas that had already been implemented through the CFLRP. Consequently it is too early to determine the effect of completed treatments on Goal 1, the improvement of fire prevention and suppression (performance measures “percent change from the 10-year average for either wildfires controlled during initial attack” and “percent change for the number of unwanted human caused fires”). Prescribed fire treatments have also been limited to date. Significant use of prescribed fire is not planned until 2013-2014 and is dependent upon available and favorable burning conditions.

The most significant performance measures at this stage of the project are “the number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the Implementation Plan” and “the number and percent of acres treated to restore fire adapted ecosystems which are moving toward desired conditions”. Through 2012, contracts have been awarded to implement treatments on 8,353 acres (988 in 2010, 4,081 acres in 2011, and 3,284 acres in 2012). Approximately 80% of this area has been treated to date. These treatments are consistent with the 10 year CSIP since they have reduced hazardous fuels in WUI and restored forest vegetation to a condition class 1. Completed and ongoing treatments have also achieved a restoration objective by reducing stand density to a condition more consistent with fire regime group 1. Silvicultural treatments include thinning through all crown classes, thinning from below, and patch cutting. Future treatments will further meet restoration and fuels reduction objectives by incorporating a greater percentage of patch cutting throughout treatment units (approximately 10-20% of the total treatment area).

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<sup>7</sup> The 10-year Comprehensive Strategy was developed in response to the Conference Report for the Fiscal Year 2001, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-291).

There were several significant wildland fires within the Colorado Front Range CFLR project in 2012. These wildland fires burned over 111,000 acres, destroying 627 homes, resulting in 3 fatalities, and the extended evacuations of thousands of people. The fires also severely damaged several watersheds used for municipal water, such as part of the Cache la Poudre. The increase in sediment and ash forced the Cities of Greeley and Fort Collins to depend on alternate water sources for most of the 2012 summer depleting water reserves while faced with an ongoing drought. There have also been significant impacts to the Colorado Springs water supply infrastructure. On July 23<sup>rd</sup>, West Monument Creek, an area that had moderate to severe burn severity, received 1.76 inches of precipitation over the course of 12 hours. This is less than a 2 year storm event for the area. The resulting run-off and debris flow caused over \$6 Million in damages to the main pipeline feeding water to Colorado Springs Utilities main treatment facility. Sediment flows from the fires also resulted in the intermittent closure of State Highway 14. These fires re-enforced the degree to which the forested ecosystem is not sustainable and the continuing need for hazardous fuels reduction.



Waldo Fire, June 2012



Homes destroyed- Colorado Springs



Damage to water delivery infrastructure

**3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool?**

The expenditure amounts were based upon Forest Service financial records, agreement documents, partner reports and estimates of in kind contribution based upon attendance records. The percentage used on contracts was based upon contract costs. The monitoring percentages were based upon agreements, contracts or workplan amounts. The contract funding distributions was based upon contract records. The volume estimates were based upon contract and cruise estimates. The products distribution was based upon comparison of saw log and biomass estimates in contract and cruise estimates.

**FY 2012 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY12 CFLR/CFLN/HPRP/Carryover funding only):**

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income <sup>8</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	55.3	99.3	\$1,883,000	\$3,462,000
Other Project Activities	45.0	50.8	\$ 823,000	\$1,050,000
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>\$2,706,000</b>	<b>\$4,512,000</b>

**FY 2012 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY12 CFLR/CFLN/HPRP/Carryover and matching funding):**

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income <sup>9</sup>
Commercial Forest Product Activities	152.4	268.1	\$5,210,000	\$ 9,445,000
Other Project Activities	101.5	122.8	\$2,206,000	\$ 3,046,000
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>253.9</b>	<b>390.9</b>	<b>\$7,416,000</b>	<b>\$12,491,000</b>

**4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits**  
(Please limit answer to two pages).

The following information is taken from a draft economic monitoring report for the Colorado Front Range CFLR project generated by the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute. A detailed analysis of the contract-level economic contributions in calendar year 2011 was carried out to identify the extent these economic goals were met. It should be noted that the economic impact estimates in this analysis contrast with the estimates reported in the FY2011 CFLRP Annual Report (USFS 2012) due to differences in methodologies and data assumptions.

The economic effects of these restoration activities were identified using IMPLAN® (IMpact analysis for PLANing), a regional economic impact analysis system commonly used by the USFS to model pertinent operational expenditure and labor information obtained from the contractor. This analysis estimated the restoration activities contributed approximately \$1.8 million in labor income and \$1.6 million in value-added (i.e. Gross Domestic Product or GDP) contributions to the local economy in 2011. These contributions to the local economy were stimulated by the contractors’ operation expenditures as well as labor income. Additionally, a total of 38 full- and part-time jobs were calculated. Jobs reported in IMPLAN are annual averages of both full and part time total wage and salary employees, as well as self-employed jobs.

In addition to the economic contributions data the contractor also supplied information concerning the location of their employees and subcontractors. The company employees all reside within Colorado and are able to commute to work on a daily or weekly basis (some crews prefer to live on site during the week). The initial long-term stewardship contract

<sup>8</sup> Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, “Impacts-Jobs and Income” tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

<sup>9</sup> Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, “Impacts-Jobs and Income” tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

awarded in 2009 (prior to the CFLRP) allowed the contractor to hire additional permanent employees, from both in-state and out-of-state locations.

The contractor implements most of the contract work but does subcontract with other companies to complete some of the manual forest management operations, while all of the trucking operations are managed by a separate company who hires independent truck drivers. In 2011 the contractor was responsible for 70% of the total number of hours billed (both mechanical and manual labor). Subcontractors were not used for any of the mechanical work in 2011; all mechanical work was therefore completed by the Colorado-based contractor. However, the majority of the Colorado Front Range CFLR project's manual work (92%) was completed subcontractors based out of Florida and Oregon.

All of the value-added materials removed from these forests through the Colorado Front Range CFLR project were purchased by twelve Colorado businesses<sup>10</sup>. Seven businesses purchased materials from the PSI contract work, four businesses purchased materials from the AR, and another business purchased materials coming from both forests. These businesses were located within or adjacent to the counties where work was completed – Adams, Boulder, Clear Creek, El Paso, Pueblo, Teller, and Weld Counties.

Estimates of the types of products developed from these materials were provided by the contractor. The major products produced by biomass from the Pike National Forest are: pallets and crates (38%), mulch (23%), chips for landscaping and playground material (21%), and compost (14%). The major products produced by biomass from the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests are playground material and landscaping (71%) and pallets and crates (17%). All of these have low product value except pallets and crates which have medium product value.

**5. Describe the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process (please limit answer to two pages).**

A subgroup of Front Range Roundtable (FRR), the Monitoring Working Group (MWG) was tasked with the creation of a CFLRP monitoring plan. The Monitoring Plan was successfully developed by June 2011. The CFLRP Monitoring Plan is the result of intense multiple stakeholder learning and deliberations by the Front Range Roundtable Monitoring Working Group. The multiple stakeholder group consisted of members of both the Pike and San Isabel and Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests, USFS Region 2, Colorado State Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Department of Wildlife, Natural Resource Conservation Service, The Nature Conservancy, The Wilderness Society, Colorado Wild, Rocky Mountain Research Station, University of Colorado, Colorado Forest Restoration Institute, Tree Ring Laboratory, Boulder County and the City of Boulder, and many other stakeholders.

The CFLRP is an endeavor that will take place over 10 years and the monitoring protocols take both this length of time and the large landscape scale into consideration. One uncertainty that the MWG had to embrace is the indeterminate amount of funding that will be available for treatments and monitoring from year to year. This uncertainty was addressed by identifying Tier 1 and Tier 2 variables that will be measured. The Tier 1 or core

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<sup>10</sup> Although some materials from other non-CFLR funded task orders were shipped to Washington, all materials from CFLR-funded task orders in 2011 were purchased by Colorado businesses.



variables are measurements that will be conducted consistently at each CFLRP monitoring plot. Tier 2 variables will be measured if additional funds from partners, grants or other funding mechanisms are acquired.

### **Ecological Monitoring Program**

The monitoring plan outlines a comprehensive ecological monitoring program to assess success of CFLRP treatments for a minimum of 15 years after project implementation, and to guide future treatments through an adaptive management framework. Monitoring results will be used both to evaluate the rate and extent of achievement of individual project goals, and to incorporate data into analyses of cumulative effects at the landscape level. The monitoring protocols are designed to address specific Desired Conditions. Desired Conditions are expressed in broad, general terms, and have no specific date by which they are to be achieved. The group established Desired Ecological Conditions, based on the original CFLRP proposal, and which determined the group's choice of variables to measure and protocols to use. They are: establish a complex mosaic of forest density, size and age (at stand scales); establish a more favorable species composition favoring ponderosa pine over other conifers; establish a more characteristic fire regime; increase coverage of native understory plant communities; increase the occurrence of wildlife species that would be expected in a restored lower montane forest; establish a complex mosaic of forest density, size and age (at landscape scale).

The plan outlines a series of specific measurements that will be done in individual plots, largely based on existing Common Stand Exam (CSE) protocols that are part of standard inventory procedures. However, during the collaborative process to get to this point, we identified several gaps in trying to translate individual plot data to the landscape scale. For example, our first Desired Condition is to “establish a complex mosaic of forest density, size, and age”. The monitoring working group felt strongly that this Desired Condition should include some sort of spatial metric to define and assess that mosaic condition beyond simple averages and distributions of the identified monitoring variables as measured in the plots. However, we were not able at this time to come up with such a metric, nor how to measure it as part of the monitoring program. Some of these gaps may be overcome depending on funding available to implement the monitoring program.

The second year of collecting monitoring data was completed in 2012. This second year included both pre- and post-treatment monitoring data. During the winter of 2012-2013 data will be analyzed to determine if treatments are moving target areas toward desired conditions. An adaptive management tool has been developed and is being documented to facilitate changes if desired trends are not being achieved.

### **Social and Economic Monitoring Program**

The social and economic monitoring protocols are in the final phases of deliberation. The MWG has identified collaboratively the variables they prefer to see measured in the 10-15 year lifetime of this CFLRP. Although ideas were presented for these methods, the final protocols are not yet determined. A meeting took place on June 13, 2011 where members of the MWG and other Front Range Roundtable stakeholders who represented communities and the business sector further discussed these variables. The outcome of this meeting was twofold: 1) a more industry and community oriented set of variables were agreed to base on the MWG's preferences and 2) it was decided that Colorado Forest Restoration Institute (CFRI) will convene another meeting late summer or early fall 2011 to determine the protocols to measure them.



In 2012 personnel with the CFRI and USDA, Forest Service gathered data from 2011 on the Economic impact of the Colorado Front Range CFLR project as part of an agreement with the Forest Service. A draft report has been prepared and data from that report are the basis for information presented in Item 4.

Personnel with the CFRI also completed a survey of Front Range Roundtable members focusing on levels of collaboration. That report is currently undergoing final review.

**Future Steps**

Collection of data will continue in the summer of 2013 with the collection of Tier 1 information from CSE plots by the Forest Service and by collection of Tier 2 may be revised with additional data collected related to wildlife.

Landscape-scale assessment of whether restoration objectives are being met is an important question to the group. Various options to monitor at a landscape scale will be evaluated to determine a desired course of action.

The Plan is rooted in a consensus regarding the need to use adaptive management as a tool to reduce uncertainty over time through a structured, iterative process. Through adaptive management, the ensuing data will allow the FRR and the USFS to reduce uncertainty using the monitoring information.

In an effort to assist the multiparty monitoring group to define desired conditions within restored areas, The Nature Conservancy has convened the Upper Monument Creek collaborative group to define desired conditions at the project level. Working within a defined project area, the collaborative group will define areas needing restoration and areas needing treatment to reduce hazardous fuels, treatment types and locations, and desired conditions including forest stand structure, arrangement, and key wildlife habitat components of the overstory and understory. The collaborative group will deliver recommendations to the District Ranger which will be considered for future analysis.

**6. FY 2012 accomplishments**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>11</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>12</sup>
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	0		
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	1,100	\$181,500	RTRT, NFXN, NFF Arbor Day
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	2,181	\$1,688,600	CFLN; NFTM; WFHF
Manage noxious weeds	Acre	624.7	\$232,300	NFVW; CFLN

<sup>11</sup> Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

<sup>12</sup> Please use a new line for each BLI or type of fund used. For example, you may have three lines with the same performance measure, but the type of funding might be two different BLIs and CFLR/CFLN.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>11</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>12</sup>
and invasive plants				
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	0		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	9,762.5	\$1,540,000	CFLN; NFTM ; NFVW Coalition for the Upper South Platte (3,038 acres were accomplished via the Waldo Canyon BAER contract for aerial mulching. This activity was funded by WFSU, not reported as matching funding, and not included in the total treatment cost.)
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	0		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	0		
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	6,615	\$104,500	NFWF, CFLN (CFLN footprint is included in FOR-VEG-EST, integrated target
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	0		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	32.5	\$30,000	Coalition for the Upper South Platte
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	52.1	\$50,000	Coalition for the Upper South Platte
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	5	\$100,000	Coalition for the Upper South Platte
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	1.1	\$12,000	NFVW
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	0		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	1	\$5,000	Coalition for the Upper South Platte
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	109.8	\$235,000	NFVW; CMTL Coalition for the Upper South Platte Mile High Youth Corp. Dept. of Corrections
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	0		

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished <sup>11</sup>	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) <sup>12</sup>
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	0		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	20		Included under FOR-VEG-IMP and FP-FUELS-WUI.
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	11,889.2		Included under FOR-VEG-IMP and FP-FUELS-WUI.
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	459		Included under FOR-VEG-IMP and FP-FUELS-WUI.
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	0		
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	5,506	\$2,471,500	CFLN; NFTM; NFVW; NFWF; WFHF Denver Water (2,181 acres are included under FOR-VEG-IMP (integrated target)
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	0		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	0		

7. **FY 2012 accomplishment narrative** (summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress) (please limit answer to three pages).

2012 was a very successful year for the Colorado Front Range CFLR project. Use of the Front Range Long-term Stewardship contract as a primary means of accomplishing CFLR projects continued. Task orders focused on restoration of the lower montane ecosystem, hazardous fuels reduction and forest health improvement on over 5,500 acres. These treatments are consistent with the goals of the Colorado Front Range CFLR project. Progress to date has been what was anticipated in the project proposal. The areas treated were completed in conjunction with the Woodland Park Healthy Forest Initiative, and in central Boulder County and northern Larimer County near the community of Redfeather Lakes. All treatments are located in the Wildland Urban Interface.

Treatments accomplished in 2012 as part of (or matching to) the Colorado Front Range CFLR also significant matching accomplishments completed through partnerships including 1,100 acres of reforestation, approximately 625 acres of noxious weed treatments; more than 9,760 acres of watershed restoration; 6,600 acres of wildlife habitat improvement, and in addition to the acres treated by CFLR funds, there were an additional 2,000 acres of

forest restoration/hazardous fuels reduction treatments funded by partners in the CFLR project area. The combined contribution of partnership funds in FY12 to fund treatments on NFS lands is almost \$3.4 million. In 2012, over 450 tons of biomass and almost 12,000 CCF were produced through the CFLR project. An estimated 150 part-time and fulltime jobs are directly related to 2012 CFLR project activities and another 240 jobs are indirectly related.

The treatments accomplished under the Colorado Front Range CFLR project have been additional to treatment acres that could have been completed with traditional funding. The CFLR project has also generated increased partnership contributions for treatments on National Forest Systems lands. Partners include: Denver Water, Vail Associates, the Coalition for the Upper South Platte and the Arbor Day Foundation which combined contributed over \$3,355,000 toward restoration and hazardous fuels reduction in the CFLR project area. The CFLR project funds have provided matching funds for partner contribution and partner funds have provide matching funds for CFLR project funds. Additionally it was envisioned that the major source of matching funds would be National Forest System funds; however, the availability of those funds has been less than originally anticipated. Partner contributions have made up the difference. In total partners contributed almost 77 percent of 2012 matching funds.

Substantial progress has been made on developing the Colorado Front Range CFLR multi-party monitoring plan. A dedicated group of partners attended numerous meetings facilitated by the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute to develop the ecological portion of the monitoring plan. Implementation of the monitoring plan continued during summer, 2012 with collection of common stand exam data by Forest Service crews and collection of wildlife and understory data by other members of the multi-party monitoring group. A sub-group of the multi-party monitoring group continues to develop and refine the social and economic monitoring process.



The following series of photos show forested areas in the area of the Long John task order before and after treatments. These photos are representative of restoration treatments in lower montane stands in the Colorado Front Range CFLR project on the Pike National Forest.



Untreated area 1, Long John Task Order



Treated area 1, Long John Task Order



Untreated area 2, Long John Task Order



Treated area 2, Long Task Order



8. Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?<sup>13</sup>

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY12	3,284
FY10, FY11, and FY12	8,353 (footprint) footnote about CFLR 3400 target.

\*cflr funded acres only to track progress toward proposal goal of 1,000 acres Year 1 and 3,400 acres Years 2-10; Year 3 expected total is 7,800 acres.

9. In no more than two pages (large landscapes or very active fire seasons may need more space), describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6):

Since the selection of the Colorado Front Range CFLR proposal, the following significant wildfires have burned within the project boundary:

Year	Month	Fire Name	Cause	Size (Acres)	Homes Destroyed	Civilian Fatalities
2010	September	Fourmile Canyon	Human	6,181	168	0
2010	September	Reservoir Road	Human	754	2	0
2012	March	Lower North Fork	Human	4,140	23	3
2012	May	Hewlett	Human	7,685	0	0
2012	June	High Park	Lighting	87,284	259	1
2012	June	Springer	Human	1,100	0	0
2012	June	Woodland Heights	Power Lines	27	22	0
2012	June	Waldo Canyon	Human	15,364	346	2
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>122,535</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>6</b>

Both the Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests maintain robust fire preparedness organizations. In FY2012, the two Forests expended approximately \$2,453,000 in WFPR funds within the boundaries of the Colorado Front Range CFLR project area to be prepared to respond to wildfire ignitions.

During 2012 there were 64 wildland fire starts within the Colorado Front Range CFLR project area. There were 12 Forest Service sponsored extended attack fires. Of these fires, High Park and Waldo Canyon were recognized nationally significant due to eminent threat to life and property. Over \$62,000,000 (WFSU) was expended on wildland fire suppression activities in 2012. Of this amount almost all was expended on the twelve fires that escaped initial attack. Lastly, Rocky Mountain Insurance Information Association estimates post fire damages of the High Park and Waldo Canyon fires to be at least \$449,700,000.

<sup>13</sup> This metric is separate from the annual performance measurement reporting as recorded in the databases of record. Please see the instructions document for further clarification.

**10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2012 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.** Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (please limit answer to two pages)

The FY 2012 annual report does generally reflect the project proposal. The major differences are that we were able to accomplish more acres than projected due to lower average contract costs and increased partner matching contributions. The lower cost was a result of less costly treatments being implemented this year rather than a reduction in treatment costs. The increased partner matching contributions is a positive development, but is likely not sustainable due to partner projects moving outside of the CFLR project area. This may result in challenges in the future.

Currently, we are counting several projects and activities as matching that were not anticipated in the original Colorado Front Range CFLR proposal. Hayman Restoration – Treasured Landscape project implementation occurred on a large scale in FY12. This project is in partnership with the National Forest Foundation, Coalition for the Upper South Platte, Gates Foundation, City of Aurora and others. This partnership did not exist in 2010 when the original CFLR proposal was developed. This project restored more than 6,000 acres in Trail Creek subwatershed, which had been severely burned during the Hayman Fire. The remaining restoration work in Trail Creek will be accomplished over the next few years. In addition, restoration planning will begin in Horse Creek, an adjoining watershed also severely burned by the Hayman Fire.

Waldo Canyon, High Park, and Hewlett wildland fires occurred within the Colorado Front Range CFLR project area. Emergency rehabilitation treatments occurred following these fires and contribute towards the restoration of CFLR project area. Additional long term watershed restoration planning has begun and implementation of treatments will likely begin on both NFS lands and private land in FY13.

Both the Waldo Canyon and High Park wildland fires burned through areas planned for treatment as part of the Colorado Front Range CFLR project. Due to the large acreage that would benefit from restoration activities within the CFLR project area these areas can likely be replaced. However, additional NEPA may be necessary to identify specific areas to offset these areas. Containment of the High Park fire on the west was aided by preparation work that had been completed for the Cache la Poudre prescribed fire which was originally planned for full implementation as part of the Colorado Front Range CFLR project in fiscal year 2013. The Waldo Canyon fire burned through 1,200 acres of CFLR funded treatments planned for implementation in FY '13, though no preparation work had occurred on the ground prior to the fire. Following the fire, the green and burned trees within these units were harvested and used to create wood-shred material and applied as part of the BAER implementation. In addition, it burned through approximately 10,500 acres of the Upper Monument Creek project analysis area. Treatments within this project area were anticipated to be ready for implementation as part of our CFLRP in FY '15 and beyond.

The major challenges this year was uncertainty regarding final funding level and the late arrival of CFLRP funds. The uncertainty regarding final funding level made it difficult to establish contract and monitoring funding which created inefficiency in project implementation. The late arrival of funds caused timing problems with award of contracts and with execution of agreements. It also presented difficulties in preparation of FY 2013 projects.



11. Planned FY 2014 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code <sup>14</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	1,000	\$500,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	2,200	\$3,200,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	1,500	\$300,000
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	3	\$30,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles		
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	1,000	Integrated forest vegetation improved
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres		
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles		
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles		
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles		
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	1	\$30,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles		

<sup>14</sup> Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2014 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code <sup>14</sup>	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles		
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres		
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	5,000	Integrated forest vegetation improved and hazardous fuels reduction
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons		
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	3,400	\$4,000,000 (does not include integrated acres)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres		
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres		

12. **Planned FY 2014 accomplishment** narrative (no more than 1 page):

The planned FY 2014 accomplishments are based upon full proposal funding. FY 2014 accomplishment will continue to emphasize restoration treatments in the ponderosa pine ecosystem and hazardous fuels reduction in WUI. However, it will continue to be possible to accomplish a small amount of noxious weed treatment, watershed restoration, and wildlife and fish habitat improvement within the CFLR project.

13. **Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2013/14 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

The FY 2013/14 estimated accomplishments generally do not differ from the project proposal. The accomplishments include noxious weed treatment, watershed improvement and wildlife habitat improvement that were addressed but not specified in the proposal.

It is likely that partner contributions to matching funds are not sustainable due to partner projects moving outside of the CFLR project area. This may result in challenges in the future.