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**NATIONAL FOREST FOUNDATION  
COLLABORATIVE FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION  
PROGRAM GRANT—END-OF-GRANT REPORT,  
BY THE FRONT RANGE ROUNDTABLE**



*TEAM FIELD TRIP TO HEIL VALLEY RANCH, SUMMER 2012*

**GRANT PERIOD: MARCH 2012-MARCH 2013**

**SUBMITTED APRIL 15, 2013**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Colorado Front Range Roundtable (FRR) Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) collaborative group received the National Forest Foundation Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program Grant funding from March 2012 to March 2013 to better define and evaluate desired ecological conditions and monitoring practices for CFLRP on Colorado’s Front Range. These efforts are helping the collaborative group report on CFLRP National Outcomes and Indicators.

The Front Range CFLRP multi-party collaborative group is organized and facilitated by the Front Range Roundtable—a non-incorporated collaborative of about 200 individuals from more than 80 organizations ranging from federal and state agencies, county government, nonprofit organizations, private industry and academic institutions. In the first half of 2012, the 501(c)(3) Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests Foundation (ARNFF) served as the fiscal agent to the

Front Range Roundtable. In the second half of the year, the 501(c)(3) Coalition for the Upper South Platte (CUSP) took over general Roundtable fiscal agency responsibilities, but the ARNFF continued to manage the NFF grant monies until fully expended in early 2013.

The CFLRP collaborative monitoring group within the Roundtable is known as the Landscape Restoration Working Team (formerly the Science and Monitoring Team at the start of the NFF grant program). This team currently consists of 38 members from 18 different organizations and entities.

To date, the Landscape Restoration group has launched efforts and is managing processes to help achieve the goal of defining desired conditions for the Lower Montane forest ecozone. Several focus teams were created in an effort to understand facets of the objective. Monitoring efforts have included the creation of:

1. A wildlife monitoring team;
2. A spatial heterogeneity monitoring team;
3. A social and economic monitoring team;
4. A team focused on designing an adaptive NEPA process for the Upper Monument Creek forest treatment project on the Pike-San Isabel National Forest;
5. A team creating a USFS General Technical Report (GTR) on a science-based framework for forest restoration; and
6. A team conducting Front Range historical forest stand reconstruction and fire history.

Activities on all of these fronts are underway, with various reports published on the Front Range Roundtable website (<http://www.frontrangeroundtable.org/CFLRP.php>). Results from these studies will inform our description of desired conditions.

## **GOALS & OBJECTIVES**

With the National Forest Foundation CFLRP grant, the Front Range Roundtable proposed the following four objectives:

- A. Expand the description of desired conditions to include a broader range of ecological conditions as guided by the CFLR enabling legislation (Title IV of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*), as applicable to the Front Range (for example, considering wildlife, and/or invasive species);
- B. Evaluate and discuss ecological desired conditions on CFLR treatment sites with field trips;
- C. Revise and electronically publish an update of the 2011 Front Range Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Monitoring Plan; and
- D. Develop an adaptive management model for the Front Range Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program.

### **A. Expand Description of Desired Conditions**

Our first objective was to expand the description of ecological desired conditions. This objective was launched in 2012, and is currently in process. At the start of the project, the Front Range

CFLRP described desired conditions for ecological conditions as a need to restore lower montane forests to their historical range of variability with such practices as thinning mainly younger and smaller trees, retaining larger and older trees, restoring landscape diversity through the creation of openings, meadows, variable density stands, and by restoring characteristic surface fires.

At the time, group members expressed dissatisfaction with missing ecological elements of the desired conditions and a lack of metrics for restored conditions. After extensive interviews, literature reviews, research, and discussions in 2010 and 2011, the collaborative group was unable to identify restored condition metrics that could apply on a landscape level, so the group launched an effort to develop such measurements with further studies and monitoring. Toward this effort, the US Forest Service contracted with the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute to work with the Front Range collaborative monitoring group to reconstruct historical forest stand structures and fire regimes in the Front Range lower montane; compile, analyze and interpret pre- and post-treatment monitoring data for CFLR projects; collect, analyze and interpret socio-economic monitoring data; and develop a landscape monitoring framework. During 2012, the collaborative group—led by the Front Range Roundtable’s Landscape Restoration Team—met regularly to work on these objectives.

The Landscape Restoration team understood the need to launch multi-faceted efforts in order to sufficiently expand the description of desired conditions. These efforts implemented include the six focus areas listed in the executive summary. Each of these is described below with its goals, leadership, and progress to date.

## **1. Wildlife Monitoring Team**

The Wildlife Team is co-led by Rick Truex and Lynne Deibel of the USFS and is made up of 17 other experts representing 8 organizations. This team’s goals are to:

- a. Identify primary and secondary species for monitoring that meet CFLRP and Forest Service needs.
- b. Develop hypothesized species response (population trends) for each primary and secondary species.
- c. Explicitly integrate spatial and temporal scales in species selection and sampling approach.
- d. Establish range of monitoring options that encompass cost and rigor spectrums as needed.
- e. Identify field sampling protocols for selected species.
- f. Describe potential analytical methods.
- g. Identify opportunities for collaborating entities to contribute to monitoring implementation.

The team’s work plan is on track, including the creation of a spreadsheet matrix with criteria and species, which they presented to the Landscape Restoration team in January 2013. Their deliverables, which they expect to complete by Spring 2014, include a final report, which builds from the existing CFLR monitoring plan and will include:

- a. Overview of field protocols, sampling approaches, and potential analytical approaches.
- b. Options: balancing rigorous monitoring of 1° species and casual monitoring of 2° species.
- c. Wildlife Team’s recommendations: based on funding, rigor, and public interest.



To date, this team has succeeded in prioritizing and filtering its list of possible species to monitor from more than 300 Front Range species to less than 100. The team will continue to prioritize and refine this list as it collects more information about whether monitoring protocols exist for these species and if there are other data collection efforts that can be leveraged.

## **2. Spatial Heterogeneity Monitoring Team**

The Spatial Heterogeneity Team is led by Dr. Yvette Dickinson of Colorado State University. The team consists of 14 other members from 10 organizations. The goal of this team is to recommend a process for monitoring spatial heterogeneity in forest canopy structure within treatment projects and across the treatment landscape. To date, this team has succeeded in evaluating a potential spatial heterogeneity monitoring process within stands (using aerial imagery<sup>1</sup>) and is on track toward evaluating possible landscape-scale methods.

## **3. Economic and Social Monitoring Team**

The Economic and Social Monitoring Team is led by Kathie Mattor of the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute (CFRI) and includes 4 other members from the USFS and CFRI. This team conducted economic and social monitoring of the Front Range CFLR (FR-CFLR) project during 2011 and presented the results to the Roundtable in November 2012. First, the team conducted economic analysis of the FR-CFLR task orders. Second, the team analyzed the amount of wood utilization associated with the FR-CFLR task orders. Third, the team conducted a literature review of research on social perceptions of prescribed fire across the country, because the Front Range CFLRP proposal indicates an increased use of prescribed fire management during project implementation. Fourth, the team measured levels of collaboration, which is a key component of the Front Range Roundtable, using a recent collaboration case study completed by CFRI. The team also made recommendations on future methods for monitoring social and economic impacts from the CFLR (see section C, below, for reference). Some of the findings from the Economic and Social Monitoring Team's work are included in the Lessons Learned section of this report. The entire report is included as an attached appendix to this end-of-grant report.

## **4. Adaptive NEPA Process on Upper Monument Creek**

The Upper Monument Creek Landscape Restoration Initiative (Initiative) was launched, in part, to help resolve some of the questions about desired future conditions and protocols for restoration management that were raised in the development of the Front Range CFLR Project and associated Monitoring Plan. The Initiative is a collaborative stakeholder effort, convened by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), to develop desired future conditions and management recommendations for a 67,000 acre landscape on the Pike-San Isabel National Forest. Approximately 30 people from at least 15 different organizations, many of whom are also affiliated with the Front Range Roundtable, are participating in the Initiative.

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<sup>1</sup>[http://www.frontrangeroundtable.org/uploads/LR\\_Team\\_20121114CFLRP\\_monitoring\\_presentationFINAL\\_copy.pdf](http://www.frontrangeroundtable.org/uploads/LR_Team_20121114CFLRP_monitoring_presentationFINAL_copy.pdf)

To kick off the effort, TNC hosted a 2-day field trip and workshop. The collaborative team ‘camped’ at the Manitou Experimental Forest Ranger Station during the workshop. This event provided participants with an excellent opportunity to get on the ground to view current conditions of the major vegetation types within the assessment area, energizing the group and fostering a feeling of amity. By involving the collaborative group up front, the team believes that the assessment and resulting treatment strategies will be strengthened and more comprehensive.

As part of their landscape analysis, Initiative members are using a tool called Landscape Conservation Forecasting to identify the most ecologically beneficial and cost-effective treatments for the primary forest systems. Once this analysis is complete, we’ll move on to identifying priorities for timing, placement and design of recommended treatments. The Initiative hopes to have a final report to submit to the Forest Service by July 2013.

## **5. General Technical Report on Science-Based Framework for Forest Restoration**

The General Technical Report on Science-Based Framework for Forest Restoration is led by Rob Addington from Colorado State University with the support of 10 other members from 5 organizations. The goal of the project is to develop a set of principles to guide restoration of Front Range ponderosa pine and dry mixed-conifer forests, and to provide a framework for restoration treatment implementation. In particular, the group aims to describe variation in forest structural conditions such as basal area, density, and tree spatial patterns based on variation in environmental factors and interactions with natural disturbance regimes such as fire. This information will guide managers in developing site-specific desired conditions and in designing treatments that are site-appropriate and that will enhance heterogeneity and forest complexity at multiple spatial scales. The group anticipates producing a draft report during spring 2013, with the eventual goal of publishing the results as a USFS General Technical Report during summer 2013.

## **6. Front Range Forest Reconstruction Network Research**

The Front Range Forest Reconstruction Network (FRFRNet) Research is led by Dr. Peter Brown of Rocky Mountain Tree Ring Research with main support by Drs. Paula Fornwalt and Michael Battaglia from the Rocky Mountain Research Station and Dr. Tony Cheng from Colorado State University. The project is also benefiting from a close association and funding from Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS), led by lead forester Chad Julian.

The project goal is to reconstruct historical (ca. 1860) ranges of variability (HRV) in forest stand metrics and fire regimes as models for future restoration goals. Metrics reconstructed by the project include both non-spatial (tree composition, basal areas, and trees per acre) and spatial (characteristics of tree spacing and clumps, along with percent of openings) stand conditions in the historical forests. The project approach is to use uniform 0.5 ha (~1.25 ac) plots to map historical trees, develop fire histories, and characterize historical forest structure. During the 2012 field season, we collected data from a total of 73 plots, mainly in the northern Front Range but also including 14 plots from the Upper Monument Creek project area to provide data for the ongoing environmental assessment process in this area. The information collected and analyzed

in this research will be useful for Front Range land managers in designing forest treatment prescriptions and achieving Lower Montane forest restoration.

## **B. Evaluate and Discuss Desired Conditions on CFLRP Field Trips**

Our second objective for the NFF grant was to evaluate and discuss ecological desired conditions on CFLR treatment sites with field trips. The team visited Heil Valley Ranch, a Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) property, in June 2012. The trip was designed to both introduce team members to the ongoing restoration efforts on BCPOS lands as well as the methods and data to be developed by the FRFRNet project. On the field trip, we set up and sampled portions of one of the 0.5 ha plots being established by FRFRNet. This included coring and mapping trees and sampling several fire-scarred stumps, something many Landscape Restoration team members had never done before. These data were presented to BCPOS in a final report, which includes data from 13 plots sampled on BCPOS properties (please see materials in the attached Appendices for the study results; the plot sampled by the LR Team members was plot HE19). A KUNC (National Public Radio radio station) reporter, Grace Hood, joined us on the field trip. She reported on the project, and also discussed the larger goals involved in ecological restoration of Front Range montane forests. The recording of this radio program<sup>2</sup> is available on the KUNC website, and a PDF version of the story can be found in the appendix of this report.

The Landscape Restoration team also conducted two field trips to the Pike-San Isabel National Forest in fiscal year 2012, with the objective of beginning to define variable spacing / variable structure (“clumpiness”) in treated ponderosa pine dominated stands. Attendees visited several stops in April 2012 to view both treated and untreated stands in the Lake George and Woodland Park areas. During this trip the group assessed the Long John Project area north of Woodland Park. This project was in the process of being prepped for implementation so there was an opportunity for the monitoring group to work with individual tree marking to create “clumpy” demonstration areas. A sub-group of the April field trip participants returned to the project area in June 2012 to mark two 15-acre demonstration areas to provide on-the-ground examples for the logging equipment operators. The treatment for this project area was completed in December 2012. All reviews to date have concluded that a desirable level of clumpiness was achieved for the Long John project both in and outside of the demonstration plot areas. This area has already been included in a 2013 field trip for the for the Upper Monument Creek project. The pre-treatment and post-treatment photos of this area are included as attached appendices to this report.<sup>3</sup>

## **C. Updates to the 2011 CFLRP Monitoring Plan**

Two addendums to the 2011 Front Range Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Monitoring Plan were published on our website, meeting our third objective:

1. Changes to Common Stand Exam for Future Plots, which include changes regarding Forest Service Common Stand Exam data collection methods for CFLRP projects,

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<sup>2</sup> <http://kunc.org/post/understanding-wildfires-past-present-and-future>

<sup>3</sup> <https://picasaweb.google.com/105590397696302350809/Summer2012LRFieldTripLongJohnProject?authuser=0&eat=directlink>

published in November 2012.<sup>4</sup>

2. A social-economic monitoring amendment was published in February 2013, establishing the research methods that will be used for CY2012 monitoring. Generally, CY2011 monitoring methods will be used, with a few minor adjustments. The social-economic report for 2012 is expected by summer 2013.<sup>5</sup>

These two addenda are included as attached appendices to this report.

## **D. Adaptive Management Process**

Our fourth and final objective for the NFF grant, developing an Adaptive Management model for the Front Range Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, is nearly complete. The Landscape Restoration Team plans to have a final model ready in April 2013, and will propose the model to the Roundtable for approval or refinement at the May 31, 2013 quarterly meeting. The model's key feature is that past management actions affect future management direction. The model recognizes that in practice there are two potential levels where future directions may be changed through monitoring of past actions: Changes made either to short-term management treatments or implementation actions, or to long-term and fundamental issues that define project outcomes or even overall desired conditions.

## **TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE OUTCOMES**

Two tangible outcomes that occurred as part of this project were (1) creating a draft Adaptive Management model, and (2) launching the various teams to aid in defining desired conditions (with their associated work products as cited above). Relationship building within the Roundtable and across the Landscape Restoration Team, through regular attendance and working together, has been an important intangible outcome.

Our Adaptive Management model will be finalized in April 2013, and our group is satisfied with the draft results. The model's key feature is that past management actions affect future management direction. Annually, and over multiple years, the collaborative will assess effectiveness of the overall CFLRP effort on landscape ecological restoration. The model includes a feedback loop for the multiparty monitoring program. There is an effort underway to write a journal article about our Adaptive Management model that will be peer reviewed.

The second tangible outcome for the Front Range Roundtable from the NFF grant was the ability to launch the various teams to aid in defining desired conditions. One specific and notable change is, through the Upper Monument Creek adaptive NEPA project, the Roundtable is now on its way toward expanding collaborative implementation. For the first several years of the Front Range CFLR, the Roundtable struggled with the collaborative implementation part of the process. Although the CFLRP projects are being implemented within the ecological zone collaboratively identified by the Front Range Roundtable, some members felt that there was a lack of collaboration on specific treatment units, as the set of land to be treated from the Forest Service had already gone through the NEPA process. Changes to a project after completion of

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<sup>4</sup>[http://www.frontrangeroundtable.org/uploads/CFLRP\\_Plan\\_Addendum\\_1\\_hg\\_110712\\_updated\\_fs\\_cse\\_monitoring\\_techniques\\_for\\_cflr\\_project.pdf](http://www.frontrangeroundtable.org/uploads/CFLRP_Plan_Addendum_1_hg_110712_updated_fs_cse_monitoring_techniques_for_cflr_project.pdf)

<sup>5</sup>[http://www.frontrangeroundtable.org/uploads/FR\\_CFLR\\_SE\\_monitor\\_plan\\_ammdment.pdf](http://www.frontrangeroundtable.org/uploads/FR_CFLR_SE_monitor_plan_ammdment.pdf)



the NEPA process are difficult and would hinder accomplishment of CFLRP implementation goals. Since then, we have been developing an adaptive management process with our Upper Mountain Creek project.

Throughout the project, the members of our Landscape Restoration Working Team have built strong relationships, which we believe is a very important outcome of the process. We have maintained regular attendance from our core group at our monthly meetings. Over the past year, more than 14 members have attended our monthly meetings on average. We believe that the dedication and relationship-building of this team has had a positive effect on the outcomes we have been able to achieve.

## SHARING RESULTS WITH THE COMMUNITY

The Landscape Restoration team has shared our results with the Front Range community in a variety of ways over the past year. First, all of our results, as well as meeting minutes, guest speaker presentations, and related news, are regularly published on our website, at [www.frontrangeroundtable.org](http://www.frontrangeroundtable.org). We have an email list of over 200 active subscribers, including community members. Our quarterly meetings have been attended by over 100 different people over the course of the year. Second, a reporter from local NPR affiliate, KUNC, attended and reported on our field trip to the Heil Valley Ranch on BCPOS land. Finally, on October 22, Pam Motley, Public Relations Officer for West Range Reclamation and Landscape Restoration team liaison to the Executive Team of the Front Range Roundtable, led a field trip for approximately 20 local private land owners to view on-going treatments on the Long John project, a CFLR-funded project on the Pike-San Isabel National Forest. During the field trip, the land owners received information on the Front Range Roundtable, and the goals and achievements of the CFLR-funded restoration projects. The land owners expressed strong support of the forest restoration and wildland fuels reduction treatments.

## PARTNERS

The following team members have participated in the Landscape Restoration Working Team and the Wildlife Working Team during the course of the NFF grant:

**Table 1. Landscape Restoration Team Members from March 2012 to March 2013**

| <b>Name</b>      | <b>Organization</b>                     |
|------------------|---|
| Rob Addington    | Colorado State University               |
| Greg Aplet       | The Wilderness Society                  |
| Mike Babler      | The Nature Conservancy                  |
| Mike Battaglia   | US Forest Service, RMRS                 |
| Gali Beh         | Beh Management Consulting, Inc.         |
| Jenny Briggs     | US Geological Survey                    |
| Peter Brown      | Rocky Mountain Tree-Ring Research       |
| Jonathan Bruno   | Coalition for the Upper South Platte    |
| Tony Cheng       | Colorado State University               |
| Casey Cooley     | Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife |
| Lynne Deibel     | US Forest Service, ARP                  |
| Yvette Dickinson | Colorado State University               |

| <b>Name</b>            | <b>Organization</b>                    |
|------------------------|--|
| Rich Edwards           | Colorado State Forest Service          |
| Richard (Dick) Edwards | US Forest Service, Canyon Lakes        |
| Jonas Feinstein        | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| Paula Fornwalt         | US Forest Service, RMRS                |
| Steve Germaine         | US Geological Survey                   |
| Hal Gibbs              | US Forest Service, ARP                 |
| Summer Grimes          | Colorado State University              |
| Chelsea Gunsalus       | US Forest Service, ARP                 |
| Laurie Huckaby         | US Forest Service, RMRS                |
| Paige Lewis            | The Nature Conservancy                 |
| Mark Martin            | US Forest Service, Boulder             |
| Kathie Mattor          | Colorado State University              |
| Sara Mayben            | US Forest Service, PSICC               |
| Pam Motley             | West Range Reclamation, LLC            |
| Kawa Ng                | US Forest Service                      |
| Kristen Pelz           | Colorado State University              |
| Felix Quesada          | US Forest Service, PSICC               |
| Carl Reeder            | Colorado State University              |
| Claudia Regan          | US Forest Service-Region 2             |
| Julie Schaefers        | US Forest Service, R2                  |
| Courtney Schultz       | Colorado State University              |
| Rocky Smith            | Private citizen                        |
| Diane Stroh            | US Fish & Wildlife Service             |
| Richard (Rick) Truex   | US Forest Service, R2                  |
| Jeff Underhill         | US Forest Service, PSICC               |
| Janelle Valladares     | US Forest Service, PSICC               |
| Mike Welker            | US Forest Service, PSICC               |

## **CHALLENGES**

The Landscape Restoration team has faced numerous challenges in its efforts to achieve collaborative implementation and monitoring of the CFLRP. These challenges have included loss of institutional knowledge and collaborative support as members retire or change jobs; a reliance on paid facilitation during times of constrained budgets; time constraints of our members adding Roundtable responsibilities to their full-time jobs; staying focused on team priorities; and applying adaptive management.

Turnover within the Front Range Roundtable and Landscape Restoration teams – as people retire, or move on with their careers – drains the Roundtable of institutional knowledge and limits the potential of our collaborative projects. Sometimes, retiring Roundtable members are replaced in their jobs by individuals who do not share the commitment to the collaborative that comes from long-term interaction and trust-building.

With regards to funding and the need for professional facilitation, the Landscape Restoration constantly struggle with not knowing where future funding will come from. While the team is currently funded for another couple of months, funding for facilitating and managing the collaborative is always a constraint. An associated challenge with paid facilitation is that the Roundtable does not have ready backup for this role in case of funding constraints or facilitator availability.

We also see a constraint with time. While we do our best to clearly establish how much time each team member can contribute to the collaborative effort, our members have full-time jobs and can struggle with making time to participate. In our work together, we have to keep a tight scope on what we all agree upon, while letting go of areas in which we don't agree or don't prioritize. At times, the collaborative group has the tendency to take on too much, and it's a recurring struggle to scale back and regroup as financial and human resource capacities change. Identifying desired conditions is not easy with complex ecosystems, and as described in this report, the Landscape Restoration team has six different efforts underway to help us do this. Ensuring timely and useful completion of these diverse initiatives is a concern and a challenge.

Local fires also create time constraint challenges since they pull away capacity and resources from the Roundtable. During fire seasons, which are getting longer and longer, pre-treatment work and long-term treatment planning move down as a Roundtable priority. Some Roundtable members have been personally affected by local fires (losing their home or being evacuated for long periods of time), making it difficult for them to participate.

Finally, a current challenge that the team is facing head-on is applying our theoretical work on an adaptive management process to practical, on-the-ground implementation. We will step through our new adaptive management process during our work on the Upper Monument Creek adaptive NEPA project.

## **LESSONS LEARNED**

The Landscape Restoration team has been working together since 2009, and through this sustained commitment, we have learned many organizational lessons. These include:

1. Collaboration requires good, consistent, objective and professional facilitation to help diverse memberships arrive at agreements;
2. Collaboration can be fun—we have cemented many strong friendships among our members, which have allowed us to work through disagreements and difficult times;
3. Collaboration should begin at the beginning. The Upper Monument Creek project is a good example of this, because we got all the necessary stakeholders involved at the assessment phase of the project, before the NEPA decision;
4. If existing tools don't meet our needs, don't be afraid to create our own, as with our forthcoming adaptive management model; and
5. Diverse smaller sub teams can accomplish more than one large team, as evidenced by the great progress made by our six individual initiatives around defining desired conditions, described earlier in this report.

In addition to these organizational lessons, we've also been starting to see findings and results from our collaborative research. As an example, the following are the highlights of our economic and social monitoring:

1. CFLR activities contributed approximately \$1.8 million in labor income, \$1.6 million in GDP to the local economy, and approximately 38 full- and part-time jobs.
2. In 2011, 3,170 acres were treated under the FR-CFLR project. The majority (93%) of the materials were removed through mechanical treatments on the PSI, whereas 75% of the treatments on the AR were completed manually. All of the value-added materials associated with the FR-CFLR projects were purchased by twelve Colorado businesses, either in the same county or a county neighboring where the work was being done.
3. The key concerns that the public express toward the use of prescribed fire include: (1) fear of an escaped catastrophic fire, (2) poor air quality, (3) harm to wildlife and fish habitat, and (4) impacts on aesthetics. Studies have found three main categories of factors influencing social perceptions related to prescribed fire: contextual and location based factors, beliefs and attitudes, and knowledge and experience. The literature also identifies the importance of public outreach and effective outreach methods related to prescribed fire.
4. Regarding levels of collaboration, interviews with a range of Roundtable members indicated there has been a diverse representation of interests in the larger Roundtable and the CFLR landscape restoration team, and that no interested parties have intentionally been excluded from the process. Most participants have found the CFLR project has had a positive effect on relations among members as well as relations between the Roundtable and other organizations. The members interviewed reported relatively high levels of trust and strong commitments to work toward agreement on important decisions related to the project. This may be attributed to the open and frequent communication, which occurs across the Roundtable partners and the Landscape Restoration team members. Many partners agreed the collaborative was having an influence on the current implementation of the CFLR project by providing feedback and additional resources, as well as helping to shape future CFLR forest treatments.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

**Table 2. Use of NFF Grant Funding.** NFF Financial Report Form Can Be Found in Appendices.

| Month-year        | Full name    | Sum of Hours | Average Hourly Rates | Sum of Fees | Sum of Expenses (Mileage) |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 2012, March       | Kendall Slee | 11:00        | \$30.00              | \$330.00    |                           |
| 2012, March Total |              | 11:00        | \$30.00              | \$330.00    | \$0.00                    |
| 2012, April       | Gali Beh     | 7:00         | \$50.00              | \$350.00    |                           |
|                   | Kendall Slee | 21:15        | \$30.00              | \$637.50    |                           |
| 2012, April Total |              | 28:15        | \$33.89              | \$987.50    | \$0.00                    |
| 2012, May         | Gali Beh     | 10:15        | \$50.00              | \$512.50    |                           |
|                   | Kendall Slee | 8:00         | \$30.00              | \$240.00    |                           |
| 2012, May Total   |              | 18:15        | \$42.63              | \$752.50    | \$0.00                    |
| 2012, June        | Gali Beh     | 12:30        | \$50.00              | \$625.00    |                           |

| Month-year                            | Full name          | Sum of Hours | Average Hourly Rates | Sum of Fees | Sum of Expenses (Mileage) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 2012, June Total                      |                    | 12:30        | \$50.00              | \$625.00    | \$0.00                    |
| 2012, July                            | Gali Beh           | 8:30         | \$50.00              | \$425.00    |                           |
| 2012, July Total                      |                    | 8:30         | \$50.00              | \$425.00    | \$30.00                   |
| 2012, August                          | Gali Beh           | 4:15         | \$50.00              | \$212.50    |                           |
| 2012, August Total                    |                    | 4:15         | \$50.00              | \$212.50    | \$0.00                    |
| 2012, September                       | Gali Beh           | 9:30         | \$50.00              | \$475.00    |                           |
| 2012, September Total                 |                    | 9:30         | \$50.00              | \$475.00    | \$25.50                   |
| 2012, October                         | Gali Beh           | 14:00        | \$50.00              | \$700.00    |                           |
|                                       | Sally Hoechstetter | 1:30         | \$50.00              | \$75.00     |                           |
| 2012, October Total                   |                    | 15:30        | \$50.00              | \$775.00    | \$25.50                   |
| 2012, November                        | Gali Beh           | 17:45        | \$50.00              | \$887.50    |                           |
|                                       | Terra Lenihan      | 11:00        | \$35.00              | \$385.00    |                           |
| 2012, November Total                  |                    | 28:45        | \$44.23              | \$1,272.50  | \$25.50                   |
| 2012, December                        | Gali Beh           | 12:15        | \$50.00              | \$612.50    |                           |
|                                       | Terra Lenihan      | 17:45        | \$35.00              | \$621.25    |                           |
| 2012, December Total                  |                    | 30:00        | \$43.40              | \$1,233.75  | \$25.50                   |
| 2013, January                         | Gali Beh           | 22:00        | \$55.00              | \$1,210.00  |                           |
|                                       | Chris Beh          | 1:00         | \$35.00              | \$35.00     |                           |
|                                       | Terra Lenihan      | 18:15        | \$40.00              | \$730.00    |                           |
| 2013, 01. January Total               |                    | 41:15        | \$47.88              | \$1,975.00  | \$51.00                   |
| Grand Total                           |                    | 207:45       | \$43.39              | \$9,063.75  | \$183.00                  |
| Total fees + expenses                 |                    |              |                      | \$9,246.75  |                           |
| Overhead fees to fiscal agent (~7.5%) |                    |              |                      | \$753.25    |                           |
| Total grant amount                    |                    |              |                      | \$10,000.00 |                           |

**In kind contributions from Landscape Restoration team members:**

- Attendance at monthly meetings and field trips: 313 person-days
- Value of donated mileage expenses: 13,638 miles at \$0.50 per mile = \$6,819

This financial report is verified by the Front Range Roundtable's fiscal agent for the NFF CFLR Grant, the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest Foundation (ARNFF).



Sue Anderson, Treasurer, ARNFF

April 9, 2013  
Date

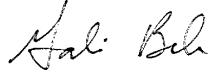
In conclusion, the members of the Front Range Roundtable and its Landscape Restoration team are extremely grateful to the National Forest Foundation for its funding of the work of the Landscape Restoration Team for the past year. We are proud of the work that we have been able to accomplish with NFF funds, but as described in this report, most of our work is still ongoing and it will be years before we fully achieve one of our main objectives of defining desired conditions for forest restoration of Front Range Lower Montane forests. We hope the National



Forest Foundation will remain a critical partner in this important work. Thank you for your support in our mission of restoring Front Range Forests and reducing fire risks.

This report was compiled and submitted by the members of the Front Range Roundtable's Landscape Restoration team with the support of the Front Range Roundtable's facilitator, Gali Beh, of Beh Management Consulting, Inc.

Sincerely,



Gali Beh

Facilitator, Front Range Roundtable

April 2, 2013

### **APPENDICES ON ACCOMPANYING CD/NOTEBOOK**

- A. Social and Economic Monitoring Results for 2011
- B. Social and Economic Monitoring addendum to the CFLR Monitoring Plan
- C. Common Stand Exam Method addendum to the CFLR Monitoring Plan
- D. KUNC (NPR affiliate) radio program covering field trip to Heil Valley Ranch
- E. Photos of field trip to Heil Valley Ranch
- F. Results of Historical Forest Reconstruction Research on BCPOS Lands
- G. Photos of Long John project on PSICC, pre- and post-treatment
- H. Informational sign created for the work that West Range Reclamation is doing on the Pike-San Isabel NF (the Forest Service has printed it poster size and put it up at work sites while work crews also have copies to hand out to interested members of the public)
- I. NFF MAP Financial Form