1.

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year ($)
CFLR Funds	**$930,732**
Partner Matching Funds	
FS Matching BLI (please include a new row for each BLI)	WRHR- $398,972* CFRD- $ 38,222
	CFLG- $ 24,000
	WFHF- $ 435,000*
	RTRT- $ 20,000*
	NFVW- $ 25,000*
	NFTM- $ 152,000*
	Total- $1,093,194

*It was not possible to do accounting adjustments for these funds into the CFxx04 job code due to the late delivery of the instructions.

2. Report on the performance measures outlined in the plan entitled *10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*[1], dated December 2006: **Information provided is for areas treated with CFLR funds only unless noted in footnotes.**

Performance Measure	**Units**	**Value for Fiscal Year**
Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack	Percent Change	**No wildfires within CFLR treated area**
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires	Percent Change	**No wildfires within CFLR treated area**
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	Percent of Fires	**Neither administrative unit had extended attack fires over 300 acres within FY09 or FY10. Consequently, SCI value cannot be calculated under current business rules.**
Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans[2]	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**2164 acres;** **100 percent**
Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**None**
Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas[3]	Number of Acres	**1695 acres**
Percent of collaboratively identified high priority acres treated where fire management objectives are achieved as identified in applicable management plans or strategies	Percent of Acres	**100 percent**
Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**None**
Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**991 acres;** **100 percent**

[1] 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). A copy of the plan is available at HTTP://WWW.FS.FED.US/RESTORATION/CFLR/ANNUAL.SHTML.

[2] This value should reflect only fuels treatments.

[3] This value should reflect both CFLR and Match funds

Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Ignitions	**0 acres; 0 percent**
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**991 acres; 100 percent**
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**0 acres; 0 percent**
Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**0 acres; 0 percent**
Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions	Percent of Acres	**0 percent**
Number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on federal land that are made available for utilization through permits, contracts, grants, agreements or equivalent	Number of Green Tons	**5514 Green Tons**

3. Evaluate project progress: The **Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative** was established to accelerate ongoing restoration treatments that provide long-lasting ecological, social and economic benefit across a 1.5 million-acre landscape covering parts of the Arapaho and Roosevelt and Pike and San Isabel National Forests in Colorado. This Initiative, developed collaboratively by the nationally recognized Front Range Roundtable, will facilitate additional treatment of approximately 31,600 high-priority acres on National Forest System (NFS) lands within the Roundtable's designated 800,000-acre restoration zone and will be enhanced by approximately 150,000 acres of existing and future treatments on adjacent federal and non-federal lands. A large portion of the 800,000 acre restoration zone is within the wildland urban interface and will be the focus of the 31,600 acres of CFLR-funded treatment.

   More than 70 percent of the forests within this proposal exhibit a high to very high degree of ecological departure from historic norms and are susceptible to uncharacteristic high intensity wildfire and insects and disease. These conditions increasingly threaten human health and well-being, as well as critical ecosystem services throughout the region. Through strategic placement of treatments, we plan to restore the ecological structures and processes associated with lower montane ponderosa pine forests, including fire regimes, to their historic range of variability, with a goal of reducing risks to the ecosystem and communities and lowering suppression costs. Much of the area is deemed critical for protecting communities and municipal watersheds (which supply drinking water to over 75 percent of Colorado's population) from the impacts of catastrophic fire. Additional ecological benefits from the restoration treatments include increased forest resilience to fire, insects, disease, drought and climate change; reduced threats to watersheds; reductions in invasive plants; and improved habitat for fish and wildlife species.

   The initiative also has the objective of increasing community sustainability, increasing employment, and increasing biomass use facilities along the Front Range. The Four-mile Canyon wildfire this past September once again demonstrated the danger posed to communities by overcrowded stands of trees in the lower montane with a very high degree of ecological departure. In a two day period the fire destroyed over 160 homes and threatened hundreds more even though it burned only around 6000 acres. This fire occurred after one month of relatively dry conditions in a year with fairly normal precipitation. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 CFLR funds have already generated additional employment because the 4,000 acre minimum associated with the Front Range

Long-term Stewardship contract was exceeded and an additional 5500 green tons of biomass were removed from the Forests and processed.

This is the first year of this project. We received $1 million dollars of CFLR funding and have expended approximately $931,000 FY 2010. The remainder is available for expenses in FY 2011. The two Forests contributed $1,093,000 in matching funds. A total of four projects were implemented (two with CFLR funds and two with matching funds). Accomplishments include: Ecological restoration treatments on 1091 acres (FOR-VEG-IMP); invasive plants reductions on 100 acres (INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC), hazardous fuels reduction on 3224 acres in the wildland urban interface (FP-FUELS-WUI), and biomass removal of 5514 green tons (BIO-NRG).

Treatments occurred in Teller, Park and Boulder Counties near the Communities at Risk of Woodland Park, Allenspark, Jamestown, Ward, and Raymond and the Communities of Interest of Blue Mountain Camp, Blue Mountain Estates, Forest Glen Sportsmen's Association, Wilson Lake Estates, La Montana Mesa, Las Brisas Ranchettes, Panoramas Unlimited, and Sanborne Western Camps. Treatments were primarily mechanical thinning, chipping and biomass removal. Treatments established a complex mosaic of forest density, size and age; substantially decreased the density of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir in lower montane, favoring ponderosa pine; removed ladder fuels and reduced continuous tree canopy; increased meadows, patchiness and herbaceous understory; maximized ponderosa pine old growth; reduced opportunity for establishment and spread of invasive plants; and were strategically placed to maximize size and effectiveness on the landscape.

Emphasis was placed on using the Long-term Stewardship Contract (LTSC) recently awarded on the Arapaho and Roosevelt and Pike and San Isabel National Forests for project implementation. Utilization of material cut as part of treatments is a high priority due to emerging markets and cost efficiencies. Although timber quality and the associated values are low, there are ample opportunities and new markets being created along Colorado's Front Range to utilize biomass being removed from the treatments. Colorado Springs Utilities is currently reworking one of their electricity plants to co-fire with biomass and estimates they could use up to 100,000 tons per year once the project is up and running. It would utilize a significant portion of the biomass being removed as part of the Front Range Initiative.

In addition to the Colorado Springs utilities, there are many other existing companies currently utilizing biomass in the area. The wood removed via FY 2010 restoration treatments was used for landscape cants, landscape mulch, soil amendments and pallets. Likely future additional uses include: production of dimension and structural lumber, fencing boards, post and poles, pulp chips, wood fuel pellets, hog-fuel (for energy), and animal bedding. Markets include processing facilities such as Intermountain Resources (sawmill); Woodland Park Pellet Mill; Scots/Miracle Grow; Fairplay School (wood heating); Hartsel Sort Yard; Raton Post & Pole Mill; Aquila Power Plant; Pittington Lumber; Longview Fiber; Morgan Timber Products; Renewable Fiber; Confluence Energy; and Rocky Mountain Pellet.

An agreement has been established with the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute to work with the Front Range Roundtable and other key partners to facilitate development of the multi-party monitoring process for the Front Range Initiative. An initial meeting was held in conjunction with the quarterly meeting of the Roundtable and a subsequent field trip and science workshop has been held. Additional monthly meetings are planned with the goal of finalizing the monitoring process by May, 2011 and beginning implementation during the summer of 2011.

4. Jobs Created:

Type of projects	Total direct jobs	Total indirect jobs	Total Direct Labor Income	Total Indirect Labor Income[4]
Commercial Forest Products	**39**	**61**	**$1,395,000**	**$1,910,000**
Other Project Activities	**66**	**21**	**$2,120,000**	**$ 805,000**
TOTALS:	**105**	**82**	**$3,515,000**	**$2,715,000**

5. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits:

Assessment and monitoring of socio-economic benefits to Front Range communities will be incorporated into the multi-party monitoring process that is currently under development. Since funding was not awarded until August, time was very short for pursuing educational, social or volunteer opportunities in FY 2010. However, some benefits are already apparent.

The community-based Woodland Park Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI) was strengthened by the availability of CFLR funding which was used to increase the acres of treatment achieved on National Forest System lands adjacent to ongoing complimentary treatments on non-federal lands. In addition, the Front Range Roundtable has issued a Request for Information to other Front Range Communities in an effort to duplicate the success of the Woodland Park HFI in other areas which are also a focus for this CFLR Initiative.

Public education and awareness of the need to restore Front Range forests occurred during the Four-mile Canyon wildfire and the Reservoir Road wildfire where previous restoration treatments clearly increased the ability of firefighters to successfully suppress these wildland fires. Although these wildfires did not occur specifically in areas treated with CFLR funds, the value of restoration treatments that reduce tree density and interrupt the tree canopy, remove ladder fuels, and increase meadows and tree patchiness was evident. The open conditions created by restoration treatments substantially increased the effectiveness of aerial fire retardant and in several instances limited the spread of the wildfire into communities as well as protecting homes.

Community benefits were also increased by a new MOU between the Denver Water and the USDA-Forest Service. Through this MOU the Denver Water will provide approximately $16.5 million dollars over 5 years to treat areas to reduce hazardous fuels and improve watershed and ecosystem sustainability. Much of this funding will go to treatments that will compliment treatments carried out with CFLR funding. Development of this Denver Water and USDA-FS partnership was aided by the approval of the Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative.

[4] *Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet available at HTTP://WWW.FS.FED.US/RESTORATION/CFLR/ANNUAL.SHTML*

6. Describe the results of the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process.

There has been no monitoring of the CFLR project completed to date as this is the first year of the project. An agreement was entered into with the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute (CFRI) to work with the Front Range Roundtable and other key partners to facilitate development of the multi-party monitoring process. Several meeting were held with CFRI to formulate a strategy for development of the monitoring process and protocol. A kick-off meeting with a diverse group of collaborators was held in conjunction with the quarterly meeting of the Roundtable and a subsequent field trip and science workshop have been held. Additional monthly meetings are planned with the goal of finalizing the monitoring process by May 2011 and beginning implementation during the summer of 2011. The multi-party monitoring process will include ecological, economic and social components to ensure we are achieving the full spectrum of goals envisioned by the CFLR program and the Front Range Initiative in particular.

The inability to make accounting adjustments due to the late delivery of the instructions and the priority given to ARRA job codes prevented us from accurately reflecting CFLR matching funds and accomplishments in the fiscal accounting system and the databases of record.

7. A summary of the costs of treatments

Ecological restoration treatment (Performance Measure Code)	Unit of measurement	Total Units Accomplished[5]	Total Units Completed[6]	Range of Costs per Unit	Average Cost per Unit	Funds Utilized to Accomplish Treatment ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[7]
FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	648	0	600-1,000	671	435,000	WFHF*
FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	100	100	200-400	200	20,000	RTRT*
INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acres	100	0	200-400	250	25,000	NFVW*
BIO-NRG	Tons	5,514	0	26-30	28	152,000	NFTM*
FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	412	0	850-1,020	970	399,000	WRHR*
FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	2,164	0	600-1000	916	908,000	CFLR
FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	991	0				

*It was not possible to do accounting adjustments for these funds into the CFxx04 job code due to the late delivery of the instructions.

[5] Units Accomplished should reflect the number of units designated through awarded contracts or force account implementation in progress

[6] Units Completed should reflect work actually done on the ground.

[7] Please use a new line for each 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.

8. Describe other relevant fire management activities (hazardous fuel treatments will be covered in the above table):

There were no unplanned ignitions within the areas treated with CFLR funds in 2010. Also, due to the very high degree of ecological departure we have found that unplanned ignitions within the landscape of this Initiative rarely move the ecological condition toward the desired condition.

In FY 2010 the Pike and San Isabel and Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests spent approximately $6.3 million in WFPR funds for wildfire preparedness, $1.5 million in WFSU funds for wildfire suppression, and $8.8 million in WFHF funds to reduce hazardous fuels. Due to limitations in fiscal accounting processes it is not possible to determine what proportion of these funds were expended within the Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative landscape area.

9.

Number of miles of temporary road constructed in Fiscal Year	**Number of miles of temporary road decommissioned in Fiscal Year**
0 miles	0 miles

10. Describe any reasons that the annual report does not reflect your work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal?

The Annual Report reflects the anticipated progress in the first year of the proposal. Receiving CFLR funding in mid-August created logistical and administrative difficulties in successfully implementing the project. Due to slightly lower costs per acre we could have implemented additional work if we had received CFLR funding earlier in the FY.

The delay in receiving direction related to the process of tracking matching funds until early September created substantial barriers to accurately tracking matching funds. The process to track matching funds and some of the data requests including some in this annual report increases the workload at the local level. This may require that we add a staff person to coordinate this Initiative, which would reduce funding available for treatments.