

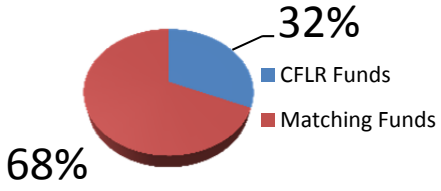
CFLR Project: Southwestern Crown Collaborative (SWCC)

National Forest(s): Flathead, Lolo and Helena National Forests

Responses to the prompts on this annual report should be typed directly into this template:

1. Designation of matching funds. Due to the fact that the system for recording matching funds in FFIS was new last year and not all matching funds were coded properly, we are asking for a re-tallying of FY10 matching funds in addition to FY11 matching funds. Since these numbers will be used as the matching funds totals for FY10 and FY11 going forward, there is a signature block for the Forest Supervisor (or Forest Supervisors if the project spans more than one national forest).

FY10 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2010(\$)
CFLR Funds Expended (this is different than the amount allocated) ¹	\$1,006,295
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ²	\$1,761,052
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">FY 10 Distribution of SWCC Implementation and Monitoring Funds</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> ■ CFLR Funds (32%) ■ Matching Funds (68%) </p> </div>	ARRA \$832,917 CMII \$38,800 CMLG \$14,000 CMRD \$29,000 CMTL \$123,000 CWK2 \$140,000 CWKV \$5,278 NFLM \$38,500 NFTM \$139,614 NFWV \$121,300 NFWF \$40,573 SPFH \$9,170 SPS4 \$97,800 SRS2 \$3,800 WFHF \$127,300
Funds contributed through agreements ³	\$178,968
Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁴	\$174,530
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁵	\$72,407

¹ 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.

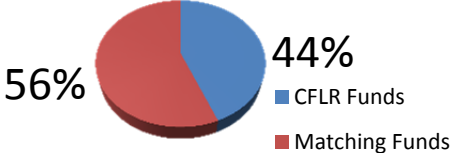
² This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year. For FY10, this column should also include matching funds not in the PAS report. For FY11, all Forest Service matching funds should be documented in the PAS report.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

FY11 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2011(\$)
CFLR Funds Expended ¹	\$3,125,410
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI) ² <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content;"> <p style="text-align: center;">FY 10 + FY 11 Cumulative Distribution of SWCC Implementation and Monitoring Funds</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">56% 44%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■ CFLR Funds ■ Matching Funds</p> </div>	\$2,607,521 BDBD \$6,671 CMCM (CMII, CMLG, CMRD) \$708,444 CWF2 \$648,701 CWKV \$22,776 NFEX \$42,706 NFNF (NFN3, NFTM, NFVW, NFWF) \$609,196 RTRT \$37,437 SPSP \$127,050 SRS2 \$201,678 WFHF \$202,860
Funds contributed through agreements ³	\$9,853
Partner In-Kind Contributions ⁴	\$383,309
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract ⁵	\$113,152

Approved by : /s/ Deborah L. R. Austin
 DEBORAH L. R. AUSTIN
 Forest Supervisor LNF

Approved by : /s/ Kevin T. Riordan
 KEVIN T. RIORDAN
 Forest Supervisor HNF

Approved by : /s/ Chip Weber
 CHIP WEBER
 Forest Supervisor FNF

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the *10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*⁶, dated December 2006 (please limit answer to one page).

Performance Measure	Units	Value for Fiscal Year
Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack	Percent Change	0%
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires	Percent Change	7% increase
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	Percent of Fires	0%
Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	1,877 acres, 100%
Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i>	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	2,352 acres, 44%
Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas	Number of Acres	4,441 acres (no change)
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	69%
Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i> .	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	668 acres, 26%
Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i> .	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	1,937 acres, 74%
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% of the ignitions
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	3,381 acres, 80%
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	4,229 acres, 87%
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	30 acres identified needing treatments. 100% received treatments
Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions	Percent of Acres	100%
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 or ccf	6,441 green tons

⁶ 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).

3. **FY 2011 Jobs Created/Maintained** (FY11 CFLR/CFLN funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁷
Commercial Forest Product Activities	-	-	\$0	\$0
Other Project Activities	34.2	47.9	\$1,131,229	\$1,585,777
TOTALS:	34.2	47.9	\$1,131,229	\$1,585,777

FY 2011 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY11 CFLR/CFLN and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁸
Commercial Forest Product Activities	82.3	170.4	\$4,451,075	\$8,710,918
Other Project Activities	50.6	68.9	\$1,622,650	\$2,228,471
TOTALS:	132.8	239.3	\$6,073,725	\$10,939,389

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

The Southwestern Crown Collaborative (SWCC) is taking a novel approach to assessing and monitoring overall community benefit by developing enhanced academic opportunities for several supervised students while gaining important information needed by the SWCC; simultaneously training students and the public in aspects and impacts of collaborative land management.

The College of Forestry and Conservation (CFC) at the University of Montana has a new non-traditional student who is interested in CFLRP goals. Jim McKay's academic learning is sponsored by the Federal Trade Adjustment Assistance retraining program offered to workers laid off from the former Smurfit Stone Container paperboard mill, after it closed at the end of 2009. During the summer of 2011, Jim used his career experience in the wood products industry to complete CFLR funded economics monitoring through seven discussions with contractors who performed SWCC work in fiscal year 2010. He helped the SWCC learn about how many people each contract employs and where they live as well as the types of inputs they purchased to support their contracts. Besides serving an important role in helping SWCC assess its economic impacts and TREAT modeling this exposure has helped Jim move towards his retraining goals and a Master's degree.

SWCC partnered with the CFC's Wildland Restoration Program during FY2011 to help determine how to best use citizen science. Three students (Brian Fauver, Jim Van Nice and Mariah Ostheller) worked with Dr. Cara Nelson to design a study to assess the efficacy of using citizen scientists to collect data on invasive plants and fuels. The study is designed to test for differences in the level of precision associated with measurements made by professionals, community members,

⁷ 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>.

⁸ 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>.

college students and middle-school students. Data collection, which is currently underway, is being led by Brian Fauver (with funding from LaSalle Adams and CFC undergraduate fellowships through a USDA Higher Education Grant).

In July 2011 CFLR Funds were allocated for monitoring to help build a baseline for monitoring of social and economic conditions and benefits from SWCC work. The Forest Service funded a partnership agreement with CFC Professor Dr. Jill Belsky and her doctoral student, Laura Caplins-Bosack. The tasks in the agreement are to: compile social baseline conditions; design and coordinate a public workshop share SWCC plans and request feedback; inquire about citizen science; and develop a potential social survey and sampling plan to track changes in public attitudes about the SWCC and CFLR Program in general.

Sometimes education and volunteerism align in perfect harmony. The Lolo National Forest's recent news release, "CFLRP Funds Aid Fight Against Aquatic Invasive Species," shows how, during 2011, the Seeley Lake District helped fund two critical tools for confronting the threat of Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS). One was an AIS check station at Clearwater Junction operated by Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MTFWP) where watercraft are mandatorily inspected for AIS that pose a threat to the lakes of the Clearwater and Swan ecosystems. The \$38,000 check station was funded in part with \$20,000 in CFLR money. The station began operating this summer Thursday-Sunday, the typical high-use periods for recreational boaters coming to the area. Fisheries biologists and other resource specialists agree that having a check station operating at primary access points for recreational boat traffic is a critical link in preventing the introductions of harmful AIS. Approximately \$6,900 in CFLRP funds have also contributed to mapping aquatic vegetation in the Seeley-Swan lakes, establishing routine monitoring programs for zebra mussels and supporting an education and awareness campaign by the Clearwater Resource Council (CRC). Hendrickson said. "CFLRP funds have allowed us to work synergistically with our partners and enhance the strategies that will greatly reduce the risk of AIS introductions. The bottom line is this will protect the biological integrity as well as the economic viability of our aquatic ecosystem."

Joann Wallenburn is on the front lines of AIS education and prevention as a CRC Council volunteer. This year she began using CFLRP funds as part of the ongoing CRC campaign to educate lake-cabin owners and boaters about the simple steps they need to take to prevent AIS from becoming established. Some of the outreach is as simple as posting signs at boat launches and asking people to follow the rules – clean your boat so that you don't transfer AIS to Seeley-Swan lakes. But other messages that volunteers and agency biologists try to impart to the public is more somber: the recreational, ecological, and economic damage that often arrives with AIS. "We've now held education and outreach at all of the lakeshore homeowners associations." She noted that several homeowners have also volunteered to check for the presence of zebra mussels using PVC pipe. The pipe is attached to a rope and lowered into the lake off their docks. With a little training, volunteers are able to readily identify the initial stages of a zebra mussel on the plastic pipe. The teams of volunteers who regularly visit the lakes to test water quality were trained to keep an eye out for AIS in the lakes and at the boat launches. "It's been exciting to see this whole program come together," Wallenburn said. She said it is also gratifying to see all the partners in this effort. "We have a lot of partners -- the Lolo National Forest, Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Missoula County Weed District, Clark Fork Coalition, Blackfoot Challenge, Clearwater Resource Council, and Swan Ecosystem Center plus many citizen volunteers.

Terrestrial invasive control and prevention has been another focus of the SWCC, where the collaborative work has encouraged private land owners to work synergistically with the Forest Service and other public land managers in the

area to spray invasive weeds across boundaries in the Blackfoot Valley, helping to holistically treat weeds that negatively impact both ecological and economic conditions on working ranches.

Some of SWCC and local restoration committees' input to the Forest Service has been to restore native ecosystems that have moved out of balance due to anthropogenic influences. Lincoln District Ranger Amber Kamps often contributes a column to her local newspaper and she wrote a short piece describing aspen restoration in three CFLR funded project areas during September 2011. This information sharing helps the community understand why they see certain activities and changes on their national forests, and this column concludes with an invite to the public to share their suggestions for restoration locations by email, phone or a personal visit to Amber.

SWCC made efforts this year to improve the positive social impacts of CFLR funding by hosting a contractor workshop in April 2011. The two-day session provided local contractors with details about the SWCC Work Plan, as well as instruction on the mechanics of inquiring about future Forest Service contracts, how to prepare the required certifications and tips for developing successful proposals and bids. This community benefit was attended by the 46 contractors in the area, many of whom are struggling to maintain their businesses and employees.

Northwest Connections is one of the non-governmental organizations participating in the SWCC that is focused on community benefits. During FY 2011 they toured two student groups through CFLRP projects. They have helped by connecting SWCC with area contractors, by coordinating the SWCC contractor workshop and they even hosted an additional contractor training. To reach the public at large they wrote articles in their local newspaper and posted information on their website explaining CFLRP.

The Collaborative also made a push to engage the local citizenry by holding one of our monthly meetings in the SWCC program area communities, Seeley Lake, as opposed to the typical Missoula location (Lolo SO). Some of the participating NGOs have also stepped up to host field trips coordinated with the Forest Service to project areas to share plans and invite feedback. For example the Lolo Restoration Committee hosted field trips to both the Colt Summit and Auggie Mountain project areas to discuss their support for these projects, specifically inviting groups that voiced concern with existing plans and NEPA analyses. As a result of ongoing efforts like these, the SWCC continues to reach new participants expanding its ecological, social and economic benefits.

5. Describe the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process.

The SWCC has established a Monitoring Committee composed of experts in a range of subjects, agency personnel, and local community members. The committee is co-chaired and is organized by a full-time Monitoring Coordinator. Monthly monitoring meetings are open to the public, and, between meetings, tasks are completed by designated work groups. Joint meetings and field trips with local restoration committees are also conducted.

In 2011, the Monitoring Committee obligated \$319,700 (10% of CFLR funds allocated to the SWCC in FY2011) toward monitoring projects measuring the effectiveness of management treatments. The committee developed a process to allocate funds to all monitoring work groups and established Partnership Agreements with several organizations to conduct the monitoring. The process included the development of a Request for Proposals (RFPs) that was shared with potential partners outside the committee. The proposals were then evaluated and ranked by the Monitoring Committee

based on several criteria, including their response to CFLR objectives, rigor and appropriateness of methods, ability to include citizen scientists, budget estimate, and potential for providing matching funds. The Monitoring Committee's input was then forwarded to the SWCC Executive Committee and then to the full SWCC for review. The SWCC then provided final consensus input to the Lolo National Forest Supervisor who made final approval decisions on the monitoring projects. All final projects provided a minimum of 20% matching funds, meaning an extra \$63,940 of monitoring will occur with the investment of \$319,700 of CFLR funds. Measurement protocols were aligned to incorporate data into appropriate Forest Service databases.

The following monitoring projects were approved for FY2011 funding:

- A. Monitoring Coordinator (\$71,500, University of Montana): This position was hired through an agreement with the University of Montana, College of Forestry and Conservation to coordinate the monitoring program and manage the data collected through monitoring efforts.

Socioeconomics:

- B. Fire management options and costs (\$4,590, University of Montana): This project is providing baseline data on current fuels management options available to fire managers and fire management costs. Interviews with local fire managers are being conducted and data will be used in the Wildland Fire Risk and Cost Analysis Tool (R-CAT).
- C. Social monitoring (\$23,600, University of Montana): This project aggregates baseline social conditions through: 1) qualitative research, 2) a public workshop sharing CFLR accomplishments and documenting public reactions, 3) convening a small focus group representing a spectrum of interests in the Southwestern Crown, and 4) broad questioning of citizen science participants, as steps to develop a quantitative survey that could potentially be standardized across all 10 CFLR projects (in compliance with Paperwork Reduction Act).

Vegetation and Fuels:

- D. Southwestern Crown old-growth monitoring (\$6,300, Northwest Connections, a local non-profit): This project is measuring vegetation dynamics through time in old-growth stands that have and have not been treated by harvesting or prescribed fire.
- E. Development, testing, and implementing of sampling protocols for measuring the effectiveness of forest restoration and fuels treatments (\$49,448 University of Montana and \$36,022 Northwest Connections): This project is developing and implementing sampling protocols for vegetation, fuels, and wildlife habitat variables for restoration treatments aimed at stand restoration and fuels reductions.
- F. First-year post-treatment herbicide monitoring (\$55,470, University of Montana): This project is conducting first-year, post-treatment data collection on plots established with FY 2010 funds, in order to assess the short-term efficacy and ecological impacts of aerial and roadside herbicide treatments.

Wildlife:

- G. Development of habitat models and identification of vegetation parameters for monitoring wildlife responses to forest treatments (\$30,570, Ecosystem Management Research Institute): This project is developing a set of standardized wildlife habitat models to be used to assess the likely responses of selected wildlife species to specific CFLR treatments.
- H. Multi-species carnivore baseline inventory (\$22,500, Northwest Connections): This project is expanding an existing, grid-based multi-species carnivore inventory to cover the entire Southwestern Crown area; data will include information on populations and habitat.

Aquatics:

- I. Cutthroat trout genetics monitoring (\$16,200, Flathead Lake Biological Station): This project is collecting baseline conditions and genetic health data on metapopulations of this species of concern.
- J. NETMAP demonstration and evaluation (\$3,500, Clearwater Resource Council): This project is a pilot analysis of the spatial watershed tool NetMap to estimate road erosion potential for existing road segments across a large portion of the Southwestern Crown.

In addition, the collection and analysis of data for monitoring projects conducted through FY 2010 funds also continued. This included three projects:

- A. Discussions with 7 CFLR-funded contractors focused on developing more precise parameters for the Treatments for Restoration Economics Analysis Tool (TREAT).
- B. Aerial and roadside herbicide treatment monitoring designed to measure the effectiveness of herbicide treatments. Monitoring occurred at 20 sites across all three districts.
- C. Pre-treatment fuels and vegetation monitoring.

The Data Management work group is developing a strategy for making all monitoring data available on the SWCC webpage. The Monitoring Committee is working with the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative to provide free cataloguing and exporting capabilities of monitoring data to the SWCC webpage. The committee plans to have the program running and ready to post FY 2011 data as it becomes available.

6. FY 2011 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	22,821	N/A	Integrated resource restoration measure - calculated by the watershed staff as the sum of TIMBER-SALES-TRT-AC (Unified), FOR-VEG-IMP (core/partnership), FOR-VEG-EST (core/partnership), S&W-RSRC-IMP (core/partnership), INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC (core/partnership), HBT-ENH-TERR (core/partnership), HBT-ENH-LAK (core/partnership), RG-VEG-IMP (RBRB only), and FP-FUELS-NON-WUI (WFHF, WFSU, NFRR and partnership).
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	1,916	\$89,753	NFVW \$68,978 RTRT \$20,775

⁹ Units accomplished should reflect the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹⁰ 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 ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	76	\$20,000	NFVW \$20,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	2,960	\$325,139	CFLR \$153,038 NFVW \$21,601 Partner Funds \$150,500
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	0	0	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	156	\$102,450	NFVW \$82,200 Partner \$20,250
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	3,005	\$31,900	NFWF \$10,700 Partners \$21,200
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	14	\$714,095	CFLR \$364,024, CMRD \$111,456 CMLG \$111,457 CWF2 \$111,456 NFVW \$15,702
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	11,201	\$102,718	CFLR \$20,000 WFHF \$51,718 NFWF \$10,000 Partners 21,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	0	0	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	0	0	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	0	0	N/A
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	10.6	\$40,000	CFLR \$30,000 CMLG \$10,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	0	0	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	10	\$470,000	CMLG \$470,000
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	2	\$154,000	CFLR \$74,000 CMLG \$80,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	78.9	\$141,360	CFLR \$80,000 CMTL \$31,360 Missoula County RAC \$30,000

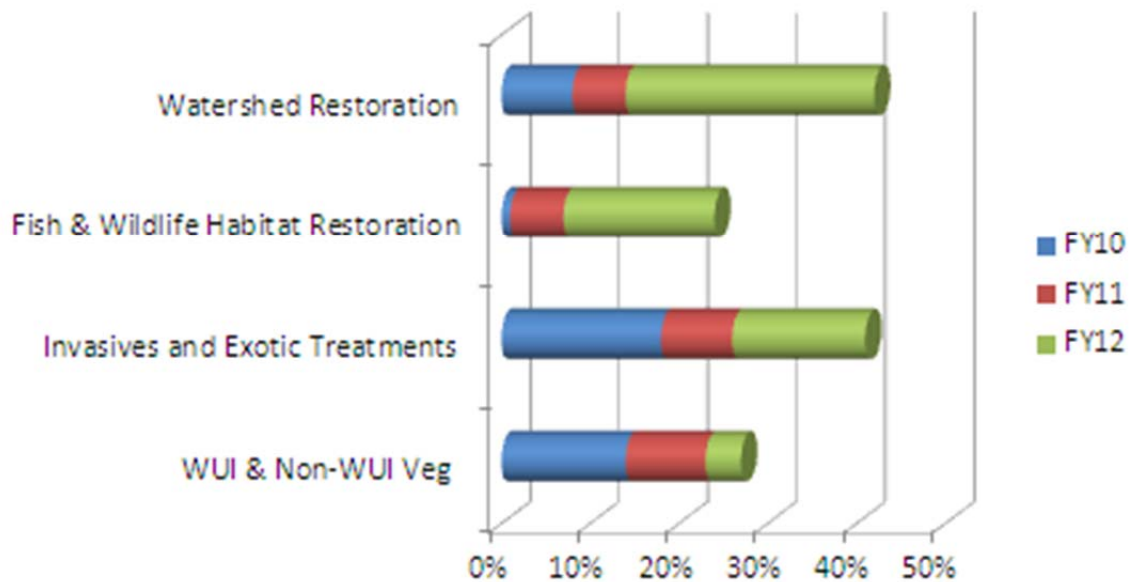
Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	2	\$75,000	CFLR \$20,000 CMTL \$55,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	19	\$137,203	CFLR \$125,000 NFLM \$12,203
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	1,154	\$200,203	CFLR \$20,003 NFTM \$176,700 WFHF \$3,500
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	25,900	\$388,000	NFTM (This is only sale prep and administration – does not include NEPA)
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production (BIO-NRG + BIO-NRG-STWD)	Green tons	6,441	\$209,267	CFLR \$154,567 WFHF \$47,000 SPFH \$7,700
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (FP-FUELS-NON-WUI + FP-FUELS-NON-WUI-STWD)	Acre	2,352	\$318,038	CFLR \$150,000 WFHF \$142,338 NFWF \$15,700 Partners \$10,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire (FP-FUELS-WUI + FP-FUELS-WUI-STWD)	Acres	1,877	\$394,657	CFLR \$247,090 WFHF \$40,000 SPS4 \$85,050 NFTM \$22,517
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	0	0	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands (SP-INVASPE-N-NATIVE-AC)	Acres	780	\$45,200	SPFH \$45,200

7. FY 2011 accomplishment narrative

Our list of very active partners committed to the mutual benefits of restoration in the Southwestern Crown is strong. Nineteen different groups, organizations and agencies are actively implementing restoration and monitoring of treatments through numerous partnership agreements with the Forest Service. This year our remarkable partners contributed \$150,500 in cash, non cash and in-kind contributions to reduce the harmful effects of noxious weeds on native flora and fauna across 3,740 acres of the southwestern crown.

Our accomplishments of 81 miles of trail restoration and 1,877 acres of fuel reducing treatments in the wildland urban interface in spite of short burning windows shows our collaborative’s ability to get work accomplished. As we enter our third year of the CFLR program we are on track to meet the restoration goals outlined in our landscape strategy. As displayed in the following graphic our accomplishments are balanced between four general categories: watershed restoration; fish & wildlife habitat restoration; treatments of invasive and exotic species; and, treatments within and outside of the wildland urban interface to reduce fuels and increase forest health and resiliency. Our restoration program for fiscal year 12 keeps us on track.

Percentage of 10 Year SWCC Restoration Goals Attained in FY 10 & FY 11 and Planned for FY 12



Partner organizations and individuals have contributed substantially to our success in FY 2011. They actively engaged in the development of SWCC CFLR projects as well as participating in the implementation and monitoring of these projects.

Non-federal members and participants in the SWCC contributed over 6,000 hours in FY11 toward the planning of the CFLR program in the Southwestern Crown. This totals to more than \$141,000 leveraged with CFLR implementation and monitoring funds. In addition, three local collaborative groups – the Lolo Restoration Committee, Lincoln Restoration Committee, and Swan Forest Stewardship Committee – have worked closely with the Seeley Lake, Lincoln, and Swan Lake Ranger Districts, respectively, to develop CFLR projects. The ability of these groups to focus on projects in one ranger district is positively influencing the ecological and economic benefit of each project.

Our accomplishments this year, compared to the goals of the SWCC are displayed in the following table.

		SWCC 10 Year Goals and FY 11 Accomplishments				
Planned Outputs			10 Year Goal	FY11	Cumulative	
		WL RX Burn too	a. Reduce fuels and the risks from fire in the WUI	27,000 ac	1,877	2,319
			b. Restore forest land health and resiliency outside of the WUI	46,000 ac.	2,352	5,475
			c. Produce commercial forest products	286,000 ccf	25,900	70,903
			d. Revegetate or reforest	5,000 ac.	1,916	3,671
	Invasive & Exotic	WL Hab	e. Invasives & exotics treatments	81,600 ac.	3,740	24,613
			f. Remove non-native fish & barrier out undesirable fish (includes Lake improvements)	3,000 ac.	3,005	3,005
	Fish & WL Hab		g. Wildlife security	9,500 ac.	300	300
			h. Stream restoration	937 mi.	14	19
	Fish, Watershed Restoration		i. Rd. BMP & maint.	650 mi.	10	26
			j. Rd. storage/decommissioning	400 mi.	10.6	10.6
			k. Stream structures (xing upgrades)	149 each	2	5
			l. Trail maint/improvement	280 mi.	80.9	187
			m. Trailhead/Campground impr/restore	39 each	0	0
			n. Mine reclamation	40 ac.	0	0

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?¹¹

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint - estimated)
FY10	6,010
FY10 and FY11	19,600

9. Describe other relevant fire management activities within the project area (hazardous fuel treatments are already documented in Question #6):

A. Expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR)

The combined WFPR budget for Fiscal Year 2011 within the Southwestern Crown was \$1,265,789 this includes all base salary, training, travel, tuition, overhead, overtime and associated costs to implement the program on three units. This includes the prevention, detection, suppression, preparedness, supplies, fleet and safety portions of the program. The Southwestern Crown boundary covers approximately 1.4 million acres.

B. Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU)

The Forest Service costs associated with fire suppression within the Southwestern Crown for 2011 are approximately \$725,000.

On the Seeley Ranger District approximately \$150,000 was expended on 1 escaped fire. Twenty-two fires were contained at less than ¼ acre, 2 were contained at less than ½ acre, and 2 escaped initial attack and were contained, one at 20 acres, and one at 60 acres.

All fires on the Lincoln Ranger District were held to initial attack and none exceeded an acre in size.

None of the fires were described as resource benefit fires, but the fires did benefit the burned areas to a small extent by removing excess fuels in small patches within the landscape as well as providing a patchwork of burn on the landscape which may affect future wildfire growth. None of the larger fires were in areas with existing fuel treatments.

C. Other Hazardous Fuel Expenses Not Captured Above

The WFHF budget for Fiscal Year 2011 within the Southwestern Crown was \$609,408 this includes all base salary, training, travel, tuition, overhead, overtime and associated costs to implement the program. This includes the prescribed fire, planning, fuels management, smoke management, supplies, fleet, and safety portions of the program.

The collections for BD in 2011 were \$15,200 this includes base salaries and supplies for implementing activity fuel reduction. The collections for KV in 2011 were \$26,452 this includes base salaries and supplies for implementing activity

¹¹ 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.

fuels reduction. Since the entire district is within the Southwestern Crown of the Continent the entire portion of the budgeted monies are counted in the landscape.

10. Temporary roads status

Number of miles of temporary road constructed in Fiscal Year 2011	Number of miles of temporary road decommissioned in Fiscal Year 2011
0	0

11. Describe any reasons that the FY 2011 annual report does not reflect your project proposal and work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal?

We had a poor burning season this year so we did not get as many acres burned as we had hoped. The weather also affected weed treatment timing.

It was challenging in FY11 not knowing when CFLR funds would be available for implementation and monitoring. In spite of the uncertainty the collaborative mobilized rapidly and partnered to get many goals accomplished.

Two SWCC projects, a weed treatment project and a restoration and fuel reduction project, are currently under litigation. The litigation has not, as yet impacted the implementation of these projects however.

The funding allocated to complete CFLR related NEPA projects in FY2011 was essential. Additional NEPA funding in FY2012, FY2013 and FY2014 will be vital to our ability to successfully implement and monitor our CFLR program of work.

12. Planned FY 2012 accomplishment narrative:

Our planned accomplishments for FY 12 are displayed in the following table.

		SWCC 10 Year Goals and FY 12 Accomplishments				
			10 Year Goal	FY12	Cumulative	
Planned Outputs		WL RX Burn too	a. Reduce fuels and the risks from fire in the WUI	27,000 ac	6,400	8,700
			b. Restore forest land health and resiliency outside of the WUI	46,000 ac.	8,000	13,800
			c. Produce commercial forest products	286,000 ccf	0	70,900
			d. Reveg or reforest	5,000 ac.	206	3,900
	Invasive & Exotic	WL Hab	e. Weed treatments	81,600 ac.	5,700	20,800
			f. Remove non-native fish & barrier out undesirable fish (Lake Imp)	3,000 ac.	0	3,000
	Fish & WL Hab		g. Wildlife security	9,500 ac.	0	300
			h. Stream restoration	937 mi.	35	54
	Fish, Watershed Restoration		i. Rd. BMP & maint.	650 mi.	141	167
			j. Rd. storage/decommissioning	400 mi.	0	11
			k. Stream structures (xing upgrades)	149 each	11	16
			l. Trail improvement	280 mi.	290	400
			m. Trailhead/Campground impr/restore	39 each	0	0
			n. Mine reclamation	40 ac.	0	0

13. Planned FY 2013 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code¹²	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres		Integrated resource restoration measure - calculated by the watershed staff as the sum of multiple accomp.
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	0	N/A
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	3,576	\$894,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	4,710	\$362,670
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	0	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	3,576	\$286,080
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	0	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	75	\$700,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	300	\$75,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	0	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	217	\$2,700
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	0	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	0	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	10	950,000

¹² Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2013 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 15.

Performance Measure Code¹²	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	102	\$9,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	102	\$9,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	0	N/A
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	1111	\$222,200
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	40,000	\$628,600
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	146,010	\$442,600
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	8,062	\$1,209,750
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	3,576	\$1,752,240
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	4,710	\$130,000
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	10	\$2,500

14. Planned FY 2013 accomplishment narrative:

In 2013 we plan to continue our steady march toward accomplishing our 10 year goals with our partners. Additional NEPA funding will be required in 2012, 2013 and 2014 to assure we can accomplish our planned restoration implementation and monitoring.

15. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2012/13 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan: N/A