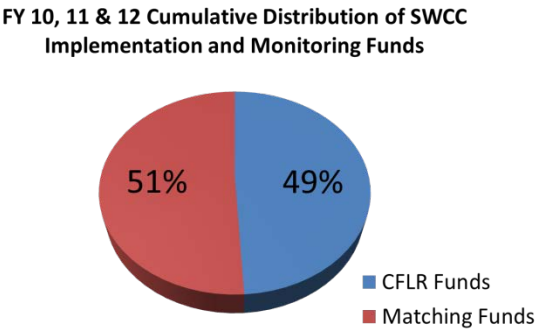
CFLR Project (Name/Number): ***Southwestern Crown of the Continent Collaborative / CFLR001***
National Forest(s): ***Helena, Flathead and Lolo National Forests***

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY12 SWCC Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2012($)
CFLR/CFLN Funds Expended	$3,215,025
Carryover funds expended (HPRP funds or Carryover to supplement CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI)	NFRR – $906,050 $906,050
Total FY12 CFLR Funding (56% Total Funding)	**$4,121,075**
FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)  	BDBD – $6,068.49 CMCG – $143,771.99 (CMLG, CMRD, CMTL) CWF2 – $87,802.82 CWFS – $24,232.76 CWKV – $34,984.51 HTAP – $100,000.00 NFEX – $1,556.90 NFRR – $402,140.18 ($1,308,190 - $906,050) RTRT – $2,716.04 SFSF – $1,465.11 SPSP – $21,213.77 SRS2 – $17,492.38 SSCC – $149,400.00 WFWF – $253,197.40 $ 1,246,042
Funds contributed through agreements[a]	$1,725,848
Partner In-Kind Contributions[b]	$88,188
Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract	$224,882
Total FY12 Match Funding (44% Total Funding)	**$3,284,960**

Approved by: _/s/_ Chip Weber_____
CHIP WEBER, Forest Supervisor FNF

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

b. Table describing leveraged funds in SWCC landscape in FY2012

Treatment/ Activity/ Item	Location-Ownership	Partner	Leveraged Funds	Fund Source (Tribal, Federal, State, Foundation, Other)
Wildland Urban Interface and Non-WUI Fuel Reduction and Forest Restoration Treatments				
Jumpstart Project - Fuel reduction and restoration on 520 acres. Powell Co. within SW Crown area	Private and State	FWP, BCCA, DNRC	$377,525	Federal
Private Land Forest Stew. & Fuels Mitigation	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center (SEC)	$1,116,837	Federal - 484,160; Non Federal - 632-677
Fuel Mitigation	Private	Clearwater Resource Council (CRC)	$5,000	State, Private
Fuel Reduction. Half DNRC funds half private match. $78,280 from 2010-2012. Only 2012 showing.	Private	Blackfoot Challenge	$26,093	State, Private
Invasives & Exotic Treatments				
Private Land Insect Management	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center	$73,556	Federal
Weed treatment on private lands near and adjacent to NFS land (approximately $47,677. a portion - $22,677 - used as match for USFS agreements - not included here).	Private	Blackfoot Challenge	$25,000	Federal, Private
Fish and Wildlife Habitat				
Monitoring on non-NFS land (approximately $150,000 over 10 years. Reported here $15,000 for FY12.	Private	Ecosystem Management Research Institute	$15,000	Federal, Private
Marshall Creek Wildlife Management Area Phase III aquisition and restoration work	Private	Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks (FWP)	$1,370,000	
Deer Creek Conservation Project - Acquisition and Transactions	Private	USFWS, FWP, Msla Co, Five Valleys Land Trust, RMEF, Vital Ground Foundation	$1,583,450	Multiple
Watershed Restoration: Road BMPs, Decommissioning, Storage; Trails; Mine Reclamation;				
MCC - NFWF Grant	BLM	Montana Conservation Corps (MCC)	$8,600	Federal, Private
MCC - NFWF Grant- Match funds from habitat work on Northern Plains with WWF	BLM	MCC	$12,900	Federal, Private
MCC - NFWF AmeriCorps match on BLM and WWF projects	BLM	MCC	$8,359	Federal
Private Land Wetland Restoration & Conservation	Private	SEC	$153,670	Federal - 99,640; Non-Fed 54,030
Elk Creek Conservation	Private	SEC	$10,787	
Weed/vegetation Management	Private	CRC	$25,000	
Economic Infrastructure & Capacity Building (Equipment, Trainings, Workshops)				
Restoration of decommissioned fire tower lookout for future addition to the USFS cabin rental program. Lincoln RD	NFS	MT Wilderness Society, Missouri River RAC Funding	$12,355	Federal, Private
Biomass Utilization & Business Development * Includes $10k TPL Grant - MSU Design Center	Private	SEC	$33,940	Private
Planning				
Southwestern Crown Collaborative Executive Committee and Full SWCC Meetings ((588 hours + 362 hours travel)*22.57) = $21,442	NFS	Multiple	$21,442	Multiple
Southwestern Crown Collaborative Coordinator (1,000 hrs *22.57)	NFS	Wilderness Society	$22,570	Private
NEPA Planning for SWCC projects (Centerhorse, Cottonwood Stream Restoration, Horseshoe West, Morrell Trail)	NFS	USFS	$441,187	Federal
NEPA Planning for SWCC projects (Blackfoot Summer Travel, Blackfoot Winter Travel, Dalton, Stonewall)	NFS	USFS	$872,906	Federal
NEPA Planning for SWCC projects (Cold Jim, Glacier Loon)	NFS	USFS	$390,000	Federal
Road Inventory and Monitoring (11-CS-11011600-052)	NFS	Wildland CPR	$19,800	Private
Road Inventory and Monitoring (11-CS-11011600-052)	NFS	USFS	$71,045	Federal
Totals			**$6,697,022**	

2. CFLR Contributions to 10 year Comprehensive Strategy

Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the performance measures in the *10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*[1], dated December 2006. Please comment on the cumulative contributions over the life of the project if appropriate. This may also include a description of the fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response.

The following table displays FY12 accomplishments as they relate to the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan. The cumulative contributions over the life of the project will be presented in the 5 year Annual CFLR report.

Performance Measure	Units	Value for Fiscal Year
Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack	Percent Change	**18%**
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires	Percent Change	**-26%**
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	Percent of Fires	**-27%**
Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**1,917; 1%**
Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**641, 1%**
Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas	Number of Acres	**4,367**
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	**128%**
Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan* .	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**2,172; 31%**
Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan* .	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**2,517; 36%**
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	**2,517; 36%**
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**5,833; 83%**
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	Number of Acres, Percent of Acres	**6,025; 86%**
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; 100%**
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	**1**

[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).

3. Assumptions used in the TREAT economic modeling tool

The TREAT model uses volume harvested in a fiscal year, not volume sold. Multiparty socioeconomic monitoring has helped to locally calibrate our TREAT model inputs. Data assessed for investments during FY10 and FY11 shows that 87% of CFLRP investments went to firms located within the 7 county impact area; this compares to 59% of non-CFLRP investments during the same period. Percentages change drastically based upon the type of work being contracted, for example, heavy equipment work tend to show higher rates of local capture, and professional, administrative work such as survey and design for aquatic restoration, tend to show much lower rates of local capture. Ninety seven percent local capture rates were assumed for partnership agreements.

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

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income
Commercial Forest Product Activities	-	-	$0	$0
Other Project Activities	20.9	34.6	$964,337	$1,422,008
TOTALS:	**20.9**	**34.6**	**$964,337**	**$1,422,008**

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

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income
Commercial Forest Product Activities	**62.8**	**122.2**	**$2,915,406**	**$5,241,964**
Other Project Activities	**19.6**	**33.5**	**$903,759**	**$1,370,620**
TOTALS:	**82.4**	**155.7**	**$3,819,165**	**$6,612,584**

4. Other community benefits and methods to gather information

The Southwestern Crown Collaborative (SWCC) continues to take a very active and strategic approach to assessing and monitoring community benefits of the SWCC as well as in seeking opportunities to provide increased economic opportunities and social benefits.

Assessment of social conditions and interests

In 2012, University of Montana (UM) professor, Dr. Jill Belsky and her doctoral student, Laura Caplins-Bosack, with strong support from a local contractor, Maureen Bookwalter, completed an assessment of the social conditions and interests within the Southwestern Crown of the Continent (SW Crown). The assessment was made possible through CFLR funding and a partnership agreement with the Forest Service. As a result of the purposeful sampling technique used, all nine people interviewed had heard about the Collaborative Landscape Forest Restoration (CFLR) Program; however, there was a wide divide on what they knew specifically about project activities and their views about the SWCC. All expressed an interest to be kept informed and there was strong support for the SWCC to share information about the project activities through print media, electronic sources as well as opportunities for face-to-face contact in

the rural communities and the landscapes in which the projects would occur. This has informed our outreach and communication approach discussed below.

Even with such a small sample size the analysis found that responses aligned with two types or "clusters of meanings" approximately equally shared among the nine interview respondents. Perhaps not surprisingly, the two opinion types include those favoring conditions (1) trending towards natural systems and historical regimes and (2) trending towards active forest management/thinning to support logging but also wildlife, clean water and forest health.

Learning about each other and the land

Throughout the spring and summer of 2012, with the exception of August, the SWCC held monthly meetings, open to the public, in the rural communities of Ovando, Condon and Seeley Lake. The SWCC combined short office meetings (i.e. meetings at a work center, fire house, and community hall) with field trips.

The three Forest Supervisors visited Ranger Districts on neighboring National Forests they had never visited before. The SWCC visited areas that recently had restoration activities, as well as those areas that may warrant restoration during the time frame of the CFLR program. In addition to boosting local businesses (gas, lunch, lodging, etc.) these meetings also attracted local community members who would otherwise not have participated. Additionally, members of the SWCC Executive Committee made concerted outreach to individuals who have in the past expressed negative perceptions of the SWCC but who did not have any first-hand knowledge of the program. These individuals' participation created the opportunity to inform their opinions with first-hand knowledge of the proposed projects and interactions of the group and public rather than on perceptions gained from others. Rich and engaging discussions resulted at each and every field trip. The educational and social benefits of these gatherings will inform future management and SWCC meeting topics.

Economic benefits

Capturing the economic benefits of the CFLR program locally is of primary interest to SWCC members. To assess the baseline capture rates and trends of contracts, Chelsea McIver with the Bureau of Business and Economic Research and Joe Kerkvliet, Economics Professor Emeritus, Oregon State University, entered into a partnership agreement with the Forest Service. In their baseline analysis in 2012, they compiled information that locally calibrates our inputs into this year's Treatment for Restoration and Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT- Question 3 above).

McIver and Kerkvliet's preliminary analysis indicates that Montana contractors have captured a greater proportion of the contract dollars since the 2010 inception of the SWCC CFLR program than they did before the program began. The increase for local investment of funds is significant. Pre-CFLR capture rates within a five county area of the SW Crown averaged 73 percent between fiscal years 2005 and 2008. Local capture rates of contracts have increased to an average of 92 percent in fiscal years 2010 and 2011. McIver's analysis determined that local contractors captured 100 percent of equipment intensive contracts through the CFLR program compared to 66 and 68 percent local capture rates for non-CFLR and baseline contracts. Conversely, local contractors captured fewer of the contract dollars awarded through CFLR for all other work types as compared to the baseline and non-CFLR contracts.

Data collection has begun for timber sales and partnership agreements, as well as analyzing the attributes of contracts to determine if some attributes are more conducive to local contractor capture.

McIver and Kerkvliet will continue their baseline analysis with timber sales and partnership agreements. The SWCC currently assumes partnership agreements have a large local impact; perhaps as high as a 97 percent capture rate. Partnership agreements have proven to be a very effective tool for both implementation and monitoring restoration activities. Through partnership agreements the SWCC is also building the capacity and skill set of both local community members and students in various aspects of natural resource management. In 2012 the SWCC invested $1.4 million of CFLR funds into partnership agreements with 20 different organizations to assist in both implementation and monitoring.

Engaging out youths

The CFLR program is also benefiting the local community through contacts with students. Students enrolled in the Landscapes and Livelihoods program with Northwest Connections participated in each of the SWCC field meetings throughout the summer, learned about the special characteristics of the SW Crown landscape and experienced the diverse views and respectful dialogue that occurs within the collaborative about strongly held interests and viewpoints.

These are just a few of the benefits of the CFLR program to the SW Crown communities.

5. Multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process.

In FY 2012, the SWCC Monitoring Committee (Committee) was chaired by Dr. Travis Belote of The Wilderness Society and organized by a full-time Monitoring Coordinator, Cory Davis of the University of Montana. The Forest Service representative to the Committee was Dr. Keith Stockmann. The Committee met monthly, except during the field season, and between meetings tasks were completed by designated working groups (i.e. Aquatics, Vegetation/Fuels, Wildlife, Socioeconomics, and Data). All meetings were open to the public. Over 52 individuals from 13 different organizations have actively participated in the SWCC monitoring program.

A cornerstone of the SWCC is their commitment to investing 10% of all CFLR funds received to multi-party monitoring of restoration projects. In addition to CFLR funds an additional $124,227 in matching funds was invested in FY12 monitoring. In 2012, the Committee developed both a draft long-term monitoring plan and a prioritization process to select projects for FY12 funding which resulted in a unified recommendation from the Committee to the SWCC. The SWCC then provided final input to the Lolo National Forest Supervisor who made final approval decisions on the monitoring projects.

The Forest Service approved 20 projects totaling $394,700 in FY12 and established or modified partnership agreements with nine different organizations to accomplish the tasks. In the following list of projects, the FY12 CFLR contribution to each project and its principal is in parentheses. Each project has multiple contributors and partners.

1) Monitoring Coordinator ($68,226, University of Montana College of Forestry).

Socioeconomics:

2) Socioeconomic baseline information: (No new funds in FY12, University of Montana College of Forestry)
3) Fire manager study ($2,500 University of Montana, and $2,000, Swan Ecosystem Center): Through conversations with local fire managers, this project is providing baseline data on current fuels management options available to fire managers and fire management costs.
4) Contract attributes database ($10,000, University of Montana):
5) Local contract capture ($16,500, University of Montana): Projects 4 and 5 are tracking the attributes of CFLR contracts and analyzing those attributes to determine if modifications to the bidding process are appropriate to increase participation and success by local contractors.

Vegetation and Fuels:

6) SWCC fuels and old-growth monitoring ($5,000, Northwest Connections): This project is measuring vegetation dynamics through time in old-growth stands that have and have not been treated by harvesting or prescribed fire.
7) Effectiveness of forest restoration and fuels treatments ($19,353, University of Montana): This project is sampling soils, overstory, understory, fuels, and wildlife habitat variables within forest restoration treatments aimed at stand restoration and fuels reductions.
8) Post-treatment herbicide monitoring and effects on soils and native plants ($26,392, University of Montana): These funds are continuing post-treatment monitoring of roadside and aerial herbicide treatments and, this year, additional efforts are determining the effects on soil and native seed productivity.
9) Whitebark pine monitoring ($10,759, University of Montana): This project is monitoring the effectiveness of whitebark pine treatments including planting and prescribed fire.
10) Project and landscape fire modeling ($10,000 USFS Fire Modeling Institute): This project is developing a consistent, and locally informed, fuels layer across forests and testing it for use in landscape scale fire models. The layer and models can be regularly updated and used to determine the most appropriate locations for projects and to determine the landscape level effects of fuels and forest restoration treatments.
11) Road management effects on vegetation and soils ($34,188 Wildlands CPR): This project is determining the impacts to wildlife habitat, vegetation, and soils from road management actions including decommissioning roads and building temporary roads.

Wildlife:

12) Refinement and implementation of wildlife habitat models ($21,175, Ecosystem Management Research Institute): This project continued the refinement of a set of wildlife habitat models including setting confidence intervals on vegetation parameters to be used to assess the likely responses of selected wildlife species to specific treatments.
13) Multi-species carnivore inventory ($40,000, Northwest Connections): This project is expanding an existing, grid-based multi-species carnivore inventory to cover the entire SWCC area; data will include information on populations and habitat and efforts will be directed toward treatment areas.
14) Monitoring selected bird species sample design ($10,000 University of Montana): The University will develop a landscape scale monitoring design for selected species.

15) Monitoring selected bird species ($16,483 Northwest Connections: Monitoring will be implemented by Northwest Connections. The data will be used to validate the habitat models and determine if effects on species from treatments can be determined.

Aquatics:

16) Trout genetics monitoring ($10,000, Flathead Lake Biological Station and $10,000 MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks): This project is collecting baseline conditions and genetic health data on metapopulations of cutthroat trout and bull trout to help inform the best locations for management actions.
17) Geomorphic roads analysis and inventory package ($53,200 Rocky Mtn. Research Station, Boise, ID): This project is determining whether road treatments are effective at reducing erosion and sediment delivery into adjacent streams.
18) Monitoring the influence of roads at the watershed scale ($21,100 Rocky Mtn. Research Station, Logan, UT): This project uses existing protocols (PIBO) to monitor in-channel conditions and water quality in watersheds where road treatments are occurring.
19) Nutrient monitoring ($8,000 Clearwater Resource Council): This pilot project is determining if roads or forest treatments increase nutrient loading to streams and lakes.
Native trout genetic assignment ($10,000, Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks): This project is collecting baseline genetic data to see if it can be used to assess effectiveness of aquatic organism passage projects.

6. FY 2012 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accompl	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Bridge construction or reconstruction for stream restoration	Each	5	$527,371	CWF2 $87,800 SSCC $149,400
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	21,418	N/A	INTEGRATED
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	2,650	$232,551	CFLR $138,733 CMCG $15,000 CWKV $14,000 NFRR $38,102 RTRT $2,716 Partners (SEC, MCC) $24,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	2,909	$31,000	CFLR $25,000 SFSF $6,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	5,447	$482,795	CFLR $36,903 NFRR $43,692 Partners (PWS, BC, MCC, BMWF, CRC, BFC) $76,200

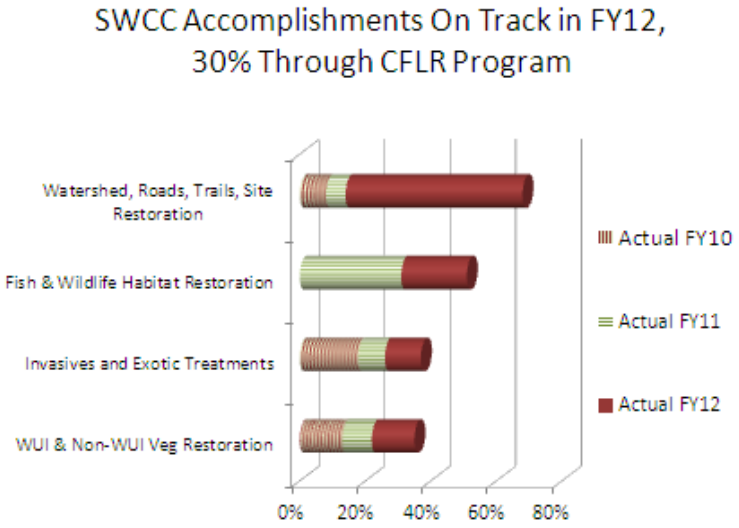
Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accompl	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	0	$0	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	258	$123,971	CFLR $105,661, CMCG $100, NFRR $16,210 Partners (MWA) $2,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	3,000	$144,405	CFLR $72,000 NFRR $2,405 Partners (FWP) $70,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	52.2	$447,568	CFLR $199,835 CMCG $70,500 CWFS $24,233 HTAP $100,000 NFRR $2,000 Partners (BBCTU)
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	7,598	$50,856	CFLR $30,000 NFRR $6,530 SPSP $8,326 Partners (BC) $6,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	0	$0	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	27.7	$255,000	CFLR $255,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	11.4	$46,000	CFLR $31,000 CMCG $15,000
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	0	$0	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	Miles	23.3	$35,465	CFLR $10,000 NFRR $24,000 SFSF $1,465
Miles of high clearance system road improved	Miles	26.1	$40,000	CFLR $40,000
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	11	$361,000	CFLR $100,000 NFRR $216,000 Partners (BBCTU) $45.000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	700.6	$274,370	CFLR $124,122 CMCG $4,150 NFEX $1,557 Partners (BCH, PSW, BMWF, MWA) $144,541
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	17.7	$190,805	CFLR $146,305 CMCG $39,500 Partners (NOHVCC) $16,205
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	36.3	$353,229	CFLR $329,229 NFRR $24,000

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accompl	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	1,306	$0	N/A
Volume of timber harvested	CCF	26,431.6	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold	CCF	1,626.5	$49,000	CFLR $49,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	727.8	$0	N/A
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	641	$149,700	CFLR $128,500 NFRR $3,200 WFWF $241,197 Partner (RMEF) $6,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	1,917	$581,984	CFLR $287,733 BDBD $6,070 CWKV $20,984 NFRR $26,000 WFWF $241,197
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands	Acres	27	$2,014	SPSP $2,014
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands	Acres	753	$36,692	SPSP $19,200 SRS2 $17,492

7. FY 2012 accomplishment narrative.

Despite experiencing one of the most active fire seasons since 1910 in the state, the SWCC excelled in completing numerous watershed restoration projects. These projects are moving SW Crown watersheds toward more resilient and sustainable systems while partnering with, and employing local community members.

Although records were set for number of days without rain and number of days with thick smoke, crews were still able to complete 1,917 acres of fuel reduction within the wildland urban interface and 641 miles of fuel reduction and forest improvement outside of the wildland urban interface. This was less vegetation treatment than planned, but displayed below, the SWCC is still on track to meet their restoration and fuel reduction goals.



SWCC 10 Year Goals and FY 12 Accomplishments						
		Restoration Activity/Output	10 Year Planned Goal	FY12 Accomplished	Accomplished Cumulative	% of 10 Year Goal (30% thru program)
SWCC Planned & Actual Accomplishments	WUI & Non-WUI Veg	a. Reduce fuels and the risks from fire in the WUI	27,000 ac	**1,917**	7,935	**35%**
		b. Restore forest land health and resiliency outside of the WUI	46,000 ac.	**265**	3,782	
		c. Produce commercial forest products	286,000 ccf	**1,627**	72,531	
		d. Revegetate or reforest	5,000 ac.	**2,650**	6,321	
	Invasive & Exotic	e. Invasives & exotics treatments	81,600 ac.	**6,227**	25,061	**37%**
		f. Remove non-native fish & barrier out undesirable fish (includes Lake improvements)	3,000 ac.	**3,000**	6,005	
	Fish & WL Habitat	g. Wildlife security	9,500 ac.	**0**	300	**51%**
		h. Terrestrial habitat Improvements	Not specific	**7,598**	18,799	
		i. Stream restoration	937 mi.	**52**	71	
	Watershed, Road, Trail, Site Restoration	j. Rd. BMP & maint.	650 mi.	**88**	114	**68%**
		k. Rd. storage/decommissioning	400 mi.	**0**	11	
		l. Stream structures (xing upgrades, bridges)	149 each	**16**	21	
		m. Trail maint/improvement	280 mi.	**736**	923	
		n. Trailhead/Campground impr/restore	39 each	**23**	25	
		o. Mine reclamation	40 ac.	**0**	0	
		p. Trail Decommission	50 mi.	**0**	0	
						% of Annual Goal
	Jobs and Income	q. Part and full-time jobs created/maintained **annually**	180 **annually**	**156**	N/A	**87%**
		r. Total labor income **annually**	$9.1 million **annually**	**$6.6 million**	N/A	**73%**

8. Footprint of treatments.

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?

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)[c]
FY12	2,220
FY10, FY11, and FY12	21,820

9. Other relevant fire management activities.

Expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR)

The combined WFPR budget for Fiscal Year 2011 within the Southwestern Crown was $793,936. 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 1.5 million acres.

Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU)

Due to unique challenges anticipated in the 2012 fire season, James Hubbard, the national deputy chief for state and private forestry, issued a memo in May requiring Regional Forester approval of any suppression strategy that included restoration objectives. There were two fires within the SW Crown (Falls Point and Wedge) that fire managers believe could potentially have been managed for restoration objectives had this direction not been given. Efforts to suppress these fires may have cost more than they would have if managed for resource objectives. This is of course speculative; however it is mentioned because one of the CFLR objectives is to reduce fire suppression costs, and this was a variable not necessarily anticipated.

In 2012 The Forest Service costs associated with fire suppression within the Swan Lake and Seeley Lake Ranger Districts' portion of the Southwestern Crown for 2012 were approximately $9,784,000.

The Seeley Lake Ranger District (RD) on the Lolo NF had 35 fire starts this season, primarily from lightning. Four starts were from human causes. Our indices went above the 97th percentile early this season with no precipitation for over 40 days which is highly unusual. The Meadow Creek Fire started on the Seeley Lake RD, burned onto 244 acres of the Lincoln RD, and was caught in extended attack. The Bar Fire on the Flathead NF moved onto the Seeley Lake RD and burned 1,239 acres. This was a point protection fire. The Falls Point Fire, 350 acres, was a point protection fire in the wilderness. The Wedge Creek Fire, 2,021 acres, was a point protection fire in proposed wilderness. The Dunham Fire, eight acres, was caught in extended attack. The West Marshall Fire, 35 acres, was caught in extended attack. The rest of the fire starts on the Seeley Lake RD were caught in initial attack with relatively small amount of acres burned. Suppression costs totaled $1,084,000.

The Lincoln RD on the Helena NF had 27 initial attack fires. Of the 27 fires five fires exceeded five acres or greater. Our indices exceeded the 97th percentile for several weeks. Suppression costs for the East Fork Fire was $728,000 and all other suppression efforts totaled over $472,000, for a sum total of over $1.2 million.

The Swan Lake RD on the Flathead NF successfully contained all fire starts with initial attack, with fires generally remaining less than 1 acre, with two exceptions. The Bar Fire escaped initial attack. This fire was already 15 acres when initial attack occurred, and managers moved into an extended attack strategy. The Condon Mountain Fire was 5,300 acres and cost $7,500,000 in suppression costs.

Other Hazardous Fuel Expenses Not Captured Above

The East Fork Fire on the Lincoln RD had $10,925 of BAER recovery funding for a trail system. No BAER funds were needed for treating acres due to burn severity.

10. Challenges

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

Although we accomplished less vegetation work this year than originally planned, due to the fire season and prohibition on prescribed burning, we anticipate being able to make up for this in future years and remain on track to meet our 10 year goals.

11. Planned FY 2014 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	Acres	Integrated	Integrated
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	1,855	$200,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	2,030	$197,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	6,227	$404,755
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions.	Acres	50	$24,050
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	Miles	10.11	$86,683
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	16,630	$160,630
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	30	$360,000
Miles of road decommissioned	Miles	332.6	$665,200
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Number	5	$500,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	90	35,280
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	10	$107,800
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard	Miles	30	$420,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales	Acres	800	$160,000
Volume of timber sold (CCF)	CCF	15,500	$150,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production	Green tons	980	$49,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acre	20,336	$2,802,832
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	Acres	6,647	$1,004,100

12. Planned FY 2014 accomplishment narrative:

In 2014 the SWCC plans to continue their steady march toward accomplishing their 10 year fuels reduction, ecosystem restoration, economic and social sustainability goals with their partners. Additional NEPA funding will be required in 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 to assure they can accomplish their planned restoration implementation and monitoring.

13. Justify if planned FY 2013/14 accomplishments/funding differs from plan:

N/A

[a] The FS has partnership agreements with 20 Different agencies and organizations: Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited (BBCTU), Blackfoot Challenge (BC), Bob Marshall Wilderness Foundation (MBWF), Clearwater Resource Council (CRC), Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC), Environmental Management Research Institute (EMRI), Montana Conservation Corps (MCC), Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks (FWP), Montana Loon Society (MLS), Montana Wilderness Association (MWA), National Off Highway Vehicle Conservation Council (NOHVCC), Northwest Connections (NWC), Ponderosa Snow Warriors (PSW), Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF), Swan Ecosystem Center (SEC), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Northwest Connections (NWC), University of Montana (UM), University of Montana Biological Station (UMBS), Wildlands CPR. Additionally three grants serve as match, and are not included in FS Partnership Agreements: National Fish Wildlife Service's America's Great Outdoors-Developing the Next Generation of Conservationists grant to Montana Conservation Corps; The LaSalle Adams Fund Grant to University of Montana; Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative Grant.

[b] In-Kind Contributions from 12 organizations and agencies: Blackfoot Challenge, Bob Marshall Wilderness Foundation, Clearwater Resource Council, Environmental Management Research Institute, Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks, Montana Department of Natural Resources, Swan Ecosystem Center, University of Montana, Wilderness Society, Wildland CPR, United States Geological Society

[c] This acreage is pulled from the spatial features for accomplishments entered into the FACTs data base. The FACTs data base does not store data for many restoration projects completed within the SW Crown and therefore is not a full reflection of the "footprint" of work accomplished. For example, stream restoration miles, stream structures, lake enhancements and terrestrial wildlife habitat improvements, unless they overlap with other accomplishments, would not be included.