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. FY 2013 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended[1])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
^	$2,647,057

Fund Source – (Carryover to be used as if it were CFLR/CFLN)[2]	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
^Note: The R1 Allocation of funds to the SWCC equaled the same Total of CFLN + Carryover (= $3,829,507) as directed in the WO Final Budget; however, it was in a different distribution then the WO direction. We received $2,606,000 in CFLN (rather than $2,527,000 as in WO direction) and we received $1,223,500 in carry over (rather than $1,302,507).). We were not able to obligate all of the WFHF funds, therefore to Total Carryover funds expended in FY13 was $1,259,420.	WFHF - $525,047 NFRR - $623,500 $1,148,547
Total FY 2013 CFLR Funding (32% Total Funding)	**$3,795,604**

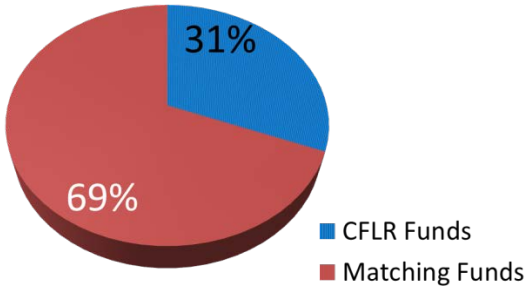
Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
^Note: The Lincoln RD on the Helena, Lewis & Clark is "zoned" across the eastern NFs in R1 for several functions. For this reason some of our SW Crown work, landline surveying in particular, is shown as being completed by the Gallatin NF (0111) for the SW Crown, including the $2,965 in NFLM match. The accomplishments of the Gallatin's work are included in those displayed in #6 below.	BDBD $23,040 CMRD - $12,256 CMTL - $128,195 CWF2 - $65,923 CWFS - $1,433 CWKV - $78,195 NFLM - $2,965 NFXN - $10,303 RIRI - $28,515 SPS4 - $29,969 SSCC - $3,848 NFRR - $874,778 $1,259,420

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through grants & agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
Big Blackfoot Chapter Trout Unlimited, Blackfoot Challenge, Clearwater Resource Council, Defenders of Wildlife, Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative, Montana Conservation Corps, MT Fish Wildlife and Parks, Montana Loon Society, MT DEQ[3], MT Department of Transportation, National Forest Foundation,	$16,588,328

[1] This amount matches the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report
[2] This value reflects the amount of carryover funds allocated to the SWCC as indicated in the program direction. WFHF is the total amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report and NFRR is a portion of the matching funds in that report.
[3] Funds obligated to Montana Department of Environmental Quality in 2010 – not previously reported.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through grants & agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
Northwest Connections, Oregon State University, Ponderosa Snow Warriors, Powell County, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Swan Ecosystem Center, University of Montana, University of Montana Biological Station, Rocky Mountain Research Station, US Geological Service. Details available upon request.	

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions[4])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
Swan Ecosystem Center, FS Volunteers, Monitoring Participants	**$81,837**

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract[5])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2013($)
FY 10 – FY 13 Cumulative Distribution of SWCC Implementation and Monitoring Funds  	$200,812
Total FY 2013 Match Funding (68% Total Funding)	**$18,174,168**

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY 2013

Treatment/ Activity/ Item	Location-Ownership	Partner	Leveraged Funds	Fund Source
Wildland Urban Interface and Non-WUI Fuel Reduction and Forest Restoration Treatments				
Fire adapted ecosystem restoration and stewardship cost-share programs	Private	Department of Natural Resources and Conservation	$50,000	Federal
90 acres of thinning machine piling ($1.25/ac); burning (1.25/ac).	State MT lands near Lincoln	Grantee and State	$625	Federal
Fuels Mitigation and Forest Restoration on Private Lands	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center	$121,784	Federal (Thru DNRC)

[5] From the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of FY 2013 in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

Treatment/ Activity/ Item	Location-Ownership	Partner	Leveraged Funds	Fund Source
Fuels Mitigation and Forest Restoration on Private Lands	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center	$122,030	Landowners
Fuels Mitigation and Forest Restoration on Private Lands	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center	$18,650	Missoula County
Invasive & Exotic Treatments				
Gill netting to protect native trout on Swan Lake (Agreement 9-CS-11011000-08)	State	State, MFWP	$57,873	Federal (USFS USED CFLN by mistake in FY10; $56,673 in FY13), State (MFWP $1,200 in FY13)
Long-term Forest invasive monitoring	Federal - SW-C &other areas	U of M		Federal (USFS $56,673 in FY13), State (MFWP $1,200 in FY13; $62,117 in FY10 and FY11 not captured before)
Verbenone & MCH Distribution to Prevent Beetle Infestation	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center	$35,900	Private
Weed Management Treatments & Outreach	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center	$10,156	Private
Fish and Wildlife Habitat				
Carnivore surveys (Agreement 11-CS-11011600-053)	Federal - SW Crown and adjacent areas	NWC,	$85,593	Federal (USFS NFIM funding. $40,313 in FY13 - rest from FY11 & 12, not included in previous reporting)
Wetland Restoration on Private Lands, Outreach & Monitoring	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center	$77,961	Federal (Thru USFWS)
Wetland Restoration on Private Lands, Outreach & Monitoring	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center	$16,249	Private/State
Elk Creek Conservation Area Riparian Restoration	Private	Swan Ecosystem Center	$3,272	Private/Federal
Recreational Activities consistent with CFLR Objectives				
Maintaining, grooming, snowmobile trails (Agreement 13-CS-11011600-05)	Federal	MFWP, Drift – Riders	$112,816	Federal, State & Private
Trail grooming (Agreement 12-CS-11011600-007)	Federal	Nordic Ski Club	$21,895	Federal ($2,905 in FY12; $500 FY13) Private ($21,195 in FY12 - not included previously)
Watershed Restoration: Road BMPs, Decommissioning, Storage; Trails; Mine Reclamation;				
Chilly James Water Quality & BMP Planning	USFS/State	Swan Ecosystem Center/USFS	$5,203	Federal (Thru DEQ)
Chilly James Water Quality & BMP Planning	USFS/State	Swan Ecosystem Center/USFS	$14,037	Private
Planning				
USFS NEPA Planning	USFS			Federal
Anne Dahl, President - CFLRP Related Planning Meetings	USFS	Swan Ecosystem Center	$3,600	Private
Fire Managers Interviews $1,062	USFS/Private	Swan Ecosystem Center		Federal
Fire Managers Interviews $3,014	USFS/Private	Swan Ecosystem Center		Private/State

Treatment/ Activity/ Item	Location-Ownership	Partner	Leveraged Funds	Fund Source
Southwestern Crown Collaborative Executive Committee and Full SWCC Meetings ((ESTIMATES-480 hours + 180 hours travel)*22.57) = $14,896	NFS	Multiple	$14,896	Multiple
Southwestern Crown Collaborative Coordinator (ESTIMATE 1,000 hrs.' *22.57)	NFS	Wilderness Society/Northwest Connections	$22,570	Private
NEPA Planning for SWCC projects ESTIMATES (Colt Summit, Center Horse, Cottonwood Stream Restoration, Horseshoe West, Morrell Trail)	NFS	USFS	$400,400	Federal
NEPA Planning for SWCC projects ESTIMATES (Blackfoot Summer Travel, Blackfoot Winter Travel, Dalton, Stonewall)	NFS	USFS	$670,000	Federal
NEPA Planning for SWCC projects ESTIMATES (Cold Jim, Glacier Loon, Beaver Creek)	NFS	USFS	$400,000	Federal
Totals			**$2,265,510**	

Approved by: _____

CHIP WEBER

Forest Supervisor Flathead NF

Approved by: _____

BILL AVEY

Forest Supervisor Helena NF

Approved by: _____

RUSTY WILDER

Acting Forest Supervisor Lolo NF

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**.

Performance Measure	
1. Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack	12%
2. Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires	1%
3. Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	0%
4. Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans	2,139 acres 1%
5. Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*	71 acres 0%
6. Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas	4,800
7. Percent of collaboratively identified high priority acres treated where fire management objectives are achieved as identified in applicable management plans or strategies	100%
8. Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.	1,666 acres 47%
9. Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*.	1,405 acres 39%
10. Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	894 acres 25%
11. Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	4,008 acres 98%
12. Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	1,305 32%
13. Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments	0 acres 0%
14. Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions	NA

3. **What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT 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 FY 2010 and FY 2011 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 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY 2013 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income[7]

[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).

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	$0	$0
Other Project Activities	18.4	32.4	$850,107	$1,323,159
TOTALS:	**18.4**	**32.4**	**$850,107**	**$1,323,159**

FY 2013 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY 2013 CFLR/CFLN/ 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[8]
Commercial Forest Product Activities	52.9	110.6	$1,572,458	$3,094,906
Other Project Activities	29.4	51.3	$1,187,118	$1,929,459
TOTALS:	82.3	162.0	$2,759,576	$5,024,365

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

Fuel Management Benefits

A great example of the benefits of the CFLR program to communities is one of the "shovel ready projects" included in the Southwestern Crown Collaborative' s (SWCC) successful proposal to become a Collaborative Landscape Forest Restoration (CFLR) project. The Meadow Smith Project fit well with the CFLR objectives. Through the implementation of the WUI project, , which was harvested in 2010 and 2011, resulting in 5 MMBF of commercial products, the Forest Service and its partners planned to:

Figure 1: Meadow Smith Unit 30 – Harvested in 2010-2011, under-burned in 2012 under CFLR program. Restoration helped contain wildfire at end of FY 2012 into FY 2013.

- Increase the presence of open-grown, large-tree ponderosa pine and western larch forests;
- Increase, in the long-term, large-tree forest block size;
- Lower the risks of loss of mature large-tree forests from insects, disease, and lethal fire
- Return fire, in the form of prescribed fire, as a process of forest succession.

The objectives of the under-burn prescription, implemented in April 2013 using SWCC CFLR funding, were to:

[7] *V… Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spr… us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools.*
[8] *V… Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spr… us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools.*

- Restore natural ecosystems to minimize uncharacteristic intense fires;
- Reduce the number of small fires that become large;
- Reduce the threat of life and property to catastrophic wildland fire;
- Increase firefighter safety.

Figure 2: Condon Mountain Fire July 2012 – October 2012

On all accounts the MS Project proved successful in meeting its objectives when the Condon Mountain Fire erupted from a lighting strike in July. Fire Manager Brent Olson said the units served as a successful fuel break for the August-October 2012 Condon Mountain Fire. "The treatment was very effective as we had burning embers land into the [prescribed under-]burn. We didn't have any real spotting in that area because of the fuel treatment," Olson said.

The foundation for fire management strategy was Unit 30 of the MS Project. This CFLR fuel reduction/restoration work was the anchor point to engage the fire. The treatment unit allowed fire managers an opportunity to bring fire down the hill so they could safely engage it. In addition to providing an anchor point for fire operations, the large diameter tree component within the unit was not compromised and remains intact. If the MS Project had not been implemented the large ponderosa pine and larch in the project area likely would have had a very different fate – high mortality. And the fire-fighters would have had to develop a different strategy.

Socioeconomic Benefits

As part of the SWCC's socioeconomic monitoring efforts Chelsea McIver of the Forest Industry Research Program, Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER), The University of Montana, through a partnership agreement, measured the opportunities and benefits the SWCC CFLR program is bringing to communities in the region. The entire summary displayed here is directly from Ms. McIver's June 2013 monitoring report[9].

The BBER, in partnership with the Forest Service, used service contract, timber sale contract and agreement records to characterize the number of local entities (businesses, nonprofits, agencies, etc.) involved in meeting the restoration objectives of the CFLRP in the SW Crown. The findings indicate that the SW Crown has robust contractor and nonprofit capacity for engaging in restoration activities while additional opportunities exist for these entities to expand into new and existing areas of work.

The study analyzed CFLRP spending patterns and compared them to similar restoration activities occurring in a 5-county reference area surrounding the SW Crown project boundary. Contract and agreement records from fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2011 were analyzed for work occurring in the 5 reference counties and compared to contract and agreement records for work funded through the CFLRP during fiscal years 2010 and 2011. To measure the extent to which local contractors were participating in land management activities funded through the CFLRP as compared to activities in the reference area, the author worked with the SWCC's socioeconomic monitoring committee and economists with the Forest Service to define four categories of contractors by location: Local, Semi-local, Montana, and Out-of-state.

[9] McIver, Chelsea P. June 2013. An Assessment of Local Contractor Participation in the Southwestern Crown of the Continent CFLRP Project. Submitted to: Southwestern Crown Collaborative.

The study found that annual service contract spending on restoration activities increased from roughly $2 million in fiscal year 2005 to over $5 million in fiscal year 2011. Local contractors were slightly less successful, in terms of dollar value, at capturing CFLRP service contracting opportunities as compared to opportunities in the reference counties. However, when combined with semi-local contractors, this group was significantly more successful in capturing CFLRP opportunities. Capture rates varied significantly according to the type of work being conducted. Local and semi-local contractors captured 82 percent of equipment-intensive contract value and 100 percent of technical contract value, but only 31 percent of labor-intensive and none of the product procurement value.

Of the 28 stewardship contracts sold, one was purchased by an out-of-state firm. Only three timber sales were sold during the first two years of the CFLRP, generating just over 3 million board feet (MMBF) in timber volume, one of which was offered as a stewardship contract.

Finally, the study found that over $2 million was invested through the CFLRP during fiscal years 2010 and 2011 in agreements with 17 local organizations and state and federal agencies. These funds were leveraged by an additional $1.5 million in cash and in-kind donations provided by partner organizations. More than 80 percent of the funds invested through CFLRP went to local non-profits and an additional 17 percent went to various state agencies in Montana. The remaining three percent was split between federal agencies and non-profit organizations in other parts of Montana and the United States.

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

In FY 2013, Travis Belote continued as Chair of the SWCC Monitoring Committee with full-time coordinating support from Cory Davis of the University of Montana. The Committee met quarterly with considerable work being accomplished between meetings by designated working groups (i.e. Aquatics, Vegetation/Fuels, Wildlife, and Socioeconomics). All meetings are open to the public and committee notes are posted to the SWCC webpage. In FY 2013, the Committee recommended funding $377,731 (10% of FY 2012 CFLR funds obligated by the SWCC) toward continuing monitoring projects. The committee developed a process to allocate funds to all monitoring subgroups and established Partnership Agreements with several organizations to conduct the monitoring. The Monitoring Committee recommendations were then forwarded to the SWCC for review. The SWCC 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 $75,546 of monitoring funds. In addition, Forest Service staff provided considerable non-cash contributions through their time and efforts.

An Adaptive Management Workshop was held in November 2012 to discuss results, challenges, and implications of monitoring projects, and a similar workshop is planned for December 2013.

Monitoring data from each of the SWCC monitoring efforts has and/or will be quantitatively summarized and available to the public and managers to inform future management actions. When appropriate monitoring data will be published in a peer review journals? The following projects were funded in FY 2013:

Monitoring

- Monitoring Coordinator ($84,000, University of Montana College of Forestry and Conservation).

Socioeconomic

- Develop a survey tool to measure the social and economic success of the SWCC CFRLP ($14,940, University of Montana and Joe Kerkvliet): This project in collaboration with SWCC and other CFLRP project coordinators, and the BLM, is to develop a survey that will be distributed to the public in the various project areas. Currently it is in the OMB approval process. We hope to implement the SWCC survey in 2014.

Vegetation and Fuels:

- Effectiveness of forest restoration and fuels treatments ($49,000 University of Montana): This project entails sampling soils, overstory, understory, fuels, and wildlife habitat variables within forest restoration treatments aimed at stand restoration and fuels reductions.
- Herbicide treatment monitoring and effects on soils and native plants ($47,382, University of Montana): These funds are continuing post-treatment monitoring of roadside and aerial herbicide treatments and determining the effects on soil and native seed productivity.
- Whitebark pine monitoring ($12,409, University of Montana): This project is monitoring the effectiveness of whitebark pine treatments including planting and prescribed fire.

Wildlife:

- Multi-species carnivore inventory ($54,000, Northwest Connections): This project continued a grid-based multi-species carnivore inventory in the SWCC area; data will include information on populations and habitat and efforts will be directed toward treatment areas.
- Monitoring selected bird species ($25,000 Northwest Connections): This work included surveys for selected T&E species to help validate habitat models and determine if effects on species from treatments can be determined.

Aquatics:

- Trout genetics monitoring ($5,000, Flathead Lake Biological Station and $5,000 MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks): This project is collecting baseline conditions and genetic health data on meta-populations of cutthroat trout and bull trout to help inform the best locations for management actions.
- Geomorphic roads analysis and inventory package ($37,000 Rocky Mountain Research Station, Boise, ID): This project is determining whether road treatments are effective at reducing erosion and sediment delivery into adjacent streams.
- Monitoring the influence of roads at the watershed scale ($37,000 Rocky Mountain 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.
- Nutrient monitoring ($7,000 Clearwater Resource Council): This project is working with local students to determine if roads or forest treatments increase nutrient loading to streams and lakes.

Other projects were continued in FY 2013 with funds allocated to agreements in previous years:

- Fire manager study: 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.
- Contract attributes database and local contract capture: These projects 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.
- Project and landscape fire modeling: This project is developing a consistent, and locally informed, fuels layer across forests and testing it for use in landscape scale fire models.

- Refinement and implementation of wildlife habitat models: 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.

6. **FY 2013 accomplishments**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomp[10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[11]
Bridge Construction/Recon **BRDG-CNST-RCNSTR**	Each	3	$494,698	CFLN $367,687 CMRD $10,322 NFRR $57,909 CWF2 $58,780
Acres of forest vegetation established **FOR-VEG-EST**	Acres	2,879.4	$80,306	CFLN $23,306 CWKV $10,304 NFRR $43,496 SPS4 $3,200
Acres of forest vegetation improved **FOR-VEG-IMP**	Acres	621	$25,000	CWKV $25,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire **FP-FUELS-NON-WUI**	Acre	2,047	$1,536,800	CFLN $1,331,694 NFRR $104,096 WFHF $36,010 Partner (RMEF) $65,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire **FP-FUELS-WUI**	Acres	1,847		
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-LAK**	Acres	3,006	$162,495	CFLN $29,986 NFRR $2,509 Partner (MT FW&P) $130,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-TERR**	Acres	7,053.7	$500,000	CFLN $25,761 CWFS $10,136 NFRR $225,253 Partner (RMEF) $7,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-STRM**	Miles	7.4	$246,600	CFLN $107,312 CMRD $3,190 NFRR $119,498 Partner (BBCTU) $4,000 Partners (FWP, UM) $12,600
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants **INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC**	Acre	1,595.6	$435,500	CFLN $420,000 Partners (FWP, Powell Co, MSLA) $15,500
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard **LND-BL-MRK-MAINT**	Miles	9.2	$265,000	CFLN $225,902 WFHF $39,098
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience **WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN**	Acres	18,405.3	Integrated	Integrated
Miles of road decommissioned **RD-DECOM**	Miles	25.1	$250,000	CFLN $75,836 NFRR $124,164 Partner (BBCTU) $50,000
Miles of high clearance system roads	Miles	3.9	$360,000	CFLN $316,513

[10] Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

[11] 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 Accomp[10]	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)[11]
receiving maintenance **RD-HC-MAIN**				CWF2 $7,647 NFRR $33,121 SSCC $2,719
Miles of passenger car system roads improved **RD-PC-IMP**	Miles	3.4		
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance **RD-PC-MAINT**	Miles	84.9		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. **S&W-RSRC-IMP**	Acres	324	Integrated	Integrated
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage **STRM-CROS-MTG-STD**	Number	3	$940,000	CFLN $766,319 NFRR $133,681 Partner (BBCTU) $40,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard **TL-IMP-STD**	Miles	15.7		CFLN $42,962 CMTL $21,134 NFRR $6,404 Partners (BMWF) $25,000 Partners (MCC) $47,151 Partners (SEC) $5,000 Partner (NOVACC) $5,000 Partner (BCH) $3,000 Partner (PSW) $15,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard **TL-MAINT-STD**	Miles	399.5	$98,500	
Volume of timber sold **TMBR-VOL-SLD**	CCF	2,018.9	$30,243	CFLN $8,222 NFRR $18,431 SSSS $3,590

7. **FY 2013 accomplishment narrative**

As reflected in the table above, a lot of impressive restoration work was accomplished within the SW Crown this year. As examples we will briefly highlight two trail and a stream project.

Figure 3: Montana Wilderness Association helps protect the Continental Divide National System Trail and the watershed.

Trail restoration has been a tremendous success of the SWCC CFLR program, and accomplishments continued to outpace projections, largely due to our enthusiastic partners. The Montana Wilderness Association (MWA) is partnering with the FS in the maintenance of the Continental Divide National Trail and MWA contributed 27% of the cost of the restoration effort.

Volunteers cleared trail corridors of trees, brush and rocks to maintain trail tread and maintained drainage structures to prevent soil erosion. Volunteers spent days locating priority points for new trail signs and installed the signs to clearly denote the trail route for users to safely enjoy and explore the nationally renowned CDNST while not further damaging resources.

"The CDNST is more than just a trail, it's also about connecting people," said Shannon Freix, Continental Divide Trail program manager for MWA. "MWA's CDT Montana trail program is fueled by volunteer passion which means we are privileged to work with volunteers from around the country, and sometimes internationally. It's amazing to see horsemen, conservationists and mountain bikers swinging a tool side-by-side for a common recreation and restoration effort. "

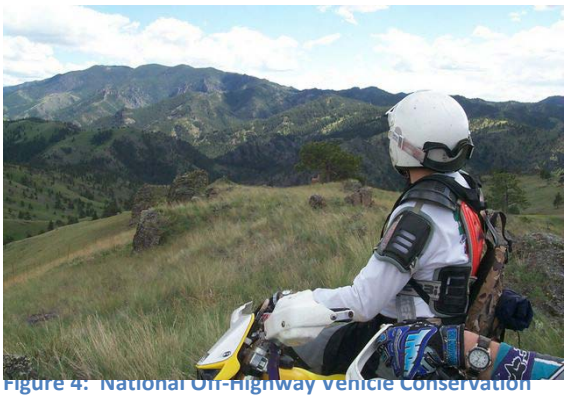


Figure 4: National Off-Highway Vehicle Conservation Council working with the Montana Trail Vehicle Riders Association and Great Falls Trail Bike Riders Association to realign a motorized trail for resource protection and recreational benefits.

While MWA and its volunteers worked to enhance recreational experiences on the CDNST, several other SWCC partners spent their time designing a trail realignment project on a trail that has existed within the Stonewall Mountain motorized trail system for several decades. The National Off-Highway Vehicle Conservation Council (NOHVCC) has enlisted the help of local motorized groups, including the Montana Trail Vehicle Riders Association and Great Falls Trail Bike Riders Association, to implement a trail realignment and resource protection project. When fully implemented, the rerouted trail will serve many purposes including: restoration of the damaged resources and land where riders by-pass the currently damaged portion of the trail; improve and maintain proper drainage for water; and simultaneously provide visitors with a motorized trail system that is enjoyable for residents and visitors alike. Ultimately 45% of the restoration costs will be contributed by the non-profit group.

"We think that the new design of the trail will be more sustainable and help protect the soils and resources from damage by ensuring a well-designed and enjoyable route," said Russ Ehnes, Executive Director of NOHVCC. "Our goal is to restore the land to a healthy standard. We want to help make this even more of a 'destination location' to entice new riders to visit our trail and our community."

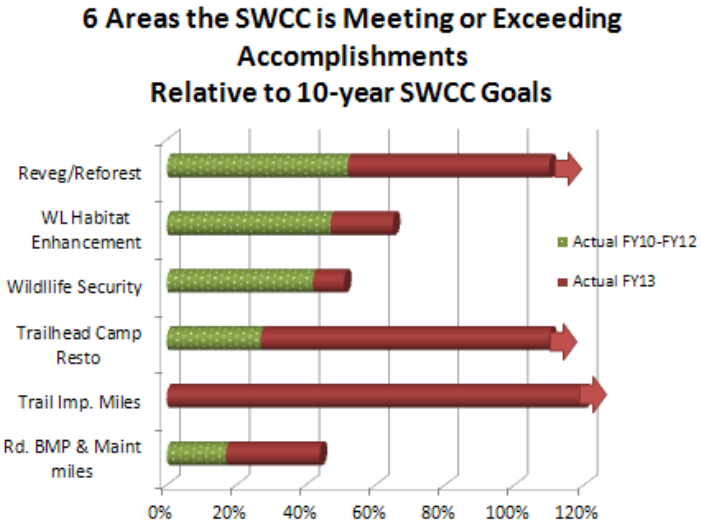
The Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited has undertaken 12 priority projects with the Forest Service to restore native fish habitat on the Seeley Lake and Lincoln Ranger Districts in the Blackfoot River watershed under the CFLR program. Fish cross ownership boundaries readily – and the benefits of BBCTU's restoration efforts will match that dynamic habitat feature. The projects include removing undersized culverts that are barriers to aquatic species, removing unnecessary or resource-impacting roads, restoring stream channels and restoring vegetation along stream banks to provide shade and cover which are critical to the survival of native aquatic species. Some projects have been even broader in scope – necessary to restore areas where roads or past activities more heavily impacted the landscape.

Figure 5: Example of Cottonwood Creek's current condition, which the Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited is partnering to restore.

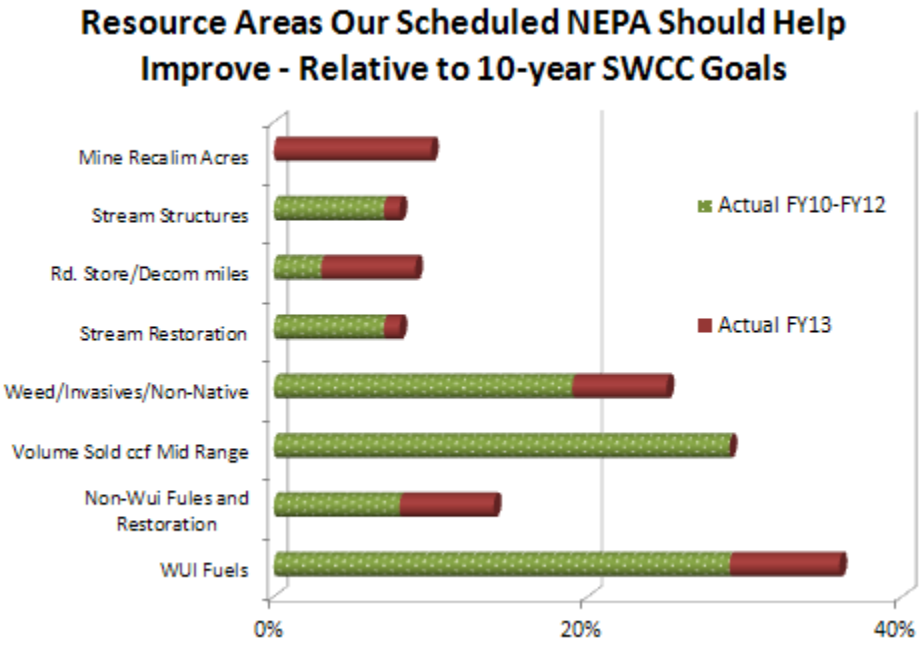
The Cottonwood Stream Restoration project on the Seeley Lake Ranger District of the Lolo National Forest is one such project. Cottonwood Creek is a bull trout core area stream. The stream is critical bull trout habitat and supports a population of genetically pure westslope cutthroat trout. Funding allocated in FY 2013 will contribute toward restoring a section of stream channel that currently is out of sync with its natural, historic state. The project will take approximately two years to complete and will be supported with $137,000 in funding from CFL R and an additional $43,000 in matching funds.

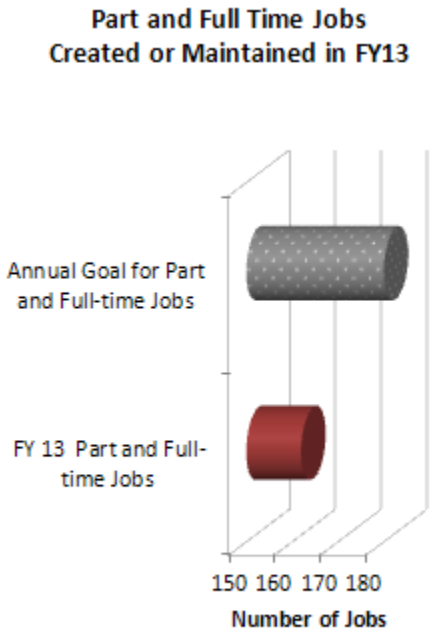
We've learned that with budgetary constraints it is difficult for the FS to implement trail maintenance and restoration projects. This is why partnerships are critical to accomplishing both the mission of the Southwestern Crown Collaborative and the FS, while inspiring and informing public stewards of our public lands.

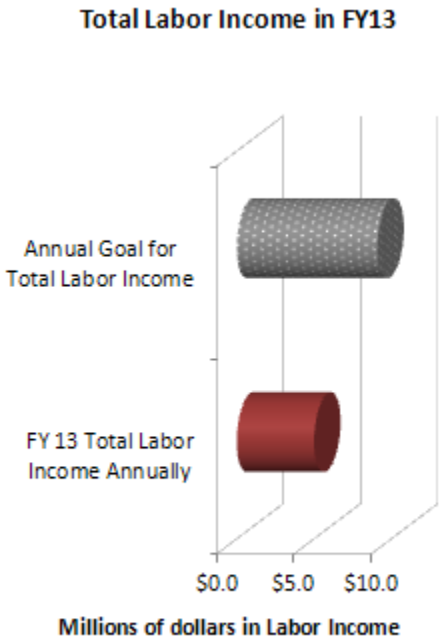
The following graphs depict our progress toward meeting our 10-year restoration goals. We have shown great progress in re-forestation, wildlife enhancement and security, trail and camp restoration work, and road maintenance. In many of these areas we are far exceeding our original vision, largely due to the success of the CFLR program and the partnerships it has enhanced.



Many of the areas we are "behind schedule on" relative to our 10- year goals, will be improved with the NEPA decisions planned in the next several years. These resource areas include:







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?[12]

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY 2013	**15,901 acres**
Cumulative Footprint FY 2010, FY 2011, FY 2012 & FY 2013	**38,813 acres**

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

A. Expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR)

The combined WFPR budget for Fiscal Year 2013 with the Southwestern Crown was $1,021,887. This includes all base salary, training, travel, tuition, overhead, overtime and associated costs to implement the program on the three Ranger Districts associated with the Southwestern Crown. This includes 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 2013 were approximately $450,000.

On the Seeley Lake Ranger District eighteen fires totaled 2 acres in combined size. None of the fires were larger than 0.25 acres in size. Of the 12 fires on the Lincoln Ranger District all were contained within the first burning period. None of the fires were described as resource benefit fires, but the fires did benefit the areas in which they burned to a small extent by removing excess fuels in small patches across the landscape. This patchwork of burn may affect future wildfire growth. None of the fires were in areas with exiting fuel treatments.

C. Other Hazardous Fuel Expenses Not Captured Above

In Fiscal Year 2013 no other hazardous fuel costs were expended.

10. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2013 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.**

The SWCC has been effective in steady progress toward meeting the majority of our 10-year restoration goals; even considerably exceeding some goals. Challenges to our FY 13 program, and the accomplishment activity codes affected, are mentioned below.

NEPA / Funding

Completing the NEPA planning process, providing implementable projects, has been constrained by funding and capacity available, though resource sharing, and innovative solutions (ex. outside funding for specific planning efforts) are

[12] 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.

helping. Pioneers of the SWCC proposal had a base assumption that approximately $1.2 million in additional NEPA planning funding would be available to assist in the pulse of NEPA planning.

In addition to funding, two of the three SWCC decisions have been litigated, which has strained capacity and planned timeframes as well. Both of the projects litigated have delayed fuel reduction in high risk priority WUI areas and forest restoration outside of the WUI (FP-FUELS-ALL). Both projects would also contribute forest products as a by-product from the fuel reduction and restoration work (TMBR-VOL-SLD). And both projects would have contributed to our stream miles restored, stream structures, and road work/decom (HBT-ENH-STRM, STRM-CROS-MTG-STD, RD-MAINT/IMP-ALL, RD-DECOM)..

Despite challenges, we expect e approximately six NEPA decisions in 2014 and up to two more in 2015, with up to three others following in 2016. These decisions are expected to approve work critical to meeting our restoration objectives. We are also exploring a very exciting, yet challenging, potential high benefits/potential high risks "testing lab" project within the SW Crown landscape. The approach would radically depart from how NEPA has been completed in Region 1. NEPA efficiency, as well as planning at a scale that can truly influence disturbance factors in light of climate change, are primary objectives.

WFHF could not be used for many of the restoration efforts planned and that conditions were appropriate for.

Implementation Windows

Weed spaying and fuel, fire work is dependent of many factors converging to make the right "window" to work in. We did not have the windows hoped for.

11. **Planned FY 2015 Accomplishments**

Performance Measure Code[13]	Unit of measure	Planned Accompl	Amount ($)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience. **WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN**	Acres	Integrated	Integrated
Acres of forest vegetation established **FOR-VEG-EST**	Acres	4,000	CFLN $174,792
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants **INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC**	Acre	2,000	NFRR $326,220 NFXN $5,600
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands **INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC**	Acres	2,000	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. **S&W-RSRC-IMP**	Acres	1,000	SPS4 $16,104
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-LAK**	Acres	3,000	NFRR
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-STRM**	Miles	4.6	CFLN $99,220
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced **HBT-ENH-TERR**	Acres	100	NFRR $115,774

[13] Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2015 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code[13]	Unit of measure	Planned Accompl	Amount ($)
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance **RD-HC-MAIN**	Miles	10	CFLN $31,364
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance **RD-PC-MAINT**	Miles	30	Partner (MT FW&P) $65,000
Miles of road decommissioned **RD-DECOM**	Miles	25	NFRR $7,811
Miles of passenger car system roads improved **RD-PC-IMP**	Miles	20	CFLN $31,364 Partner (MT FW&P) $65,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved **RD-HC-IMP**	Miles	5	CFLN $31,364
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage **STRM-CROS-MTG-STD**	Number	15	CFLN $405,916
Miles of system trail maintained to standard **TL-MAINT-STD**	Miles	85	NFRR $170,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard **TL-IMP-STD**	Miles	150	CMRD $12,067 NFRR $282,010
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard **LND-BL-MRK-MAINT**	Miles	30	Partner (BBCTU) $4,000
Volume of timber sold **TMBR-VOL-SLD**	CCF	13,200	CWFS $1,845
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire **FP-FUELS-NON-WUI**	Acre	4,683	WFHF $12,255 Partner (RMEF) $2,500
Acres of hazardous fuels treated in the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire **FP- FUELS-WUI**	Acre	4,684	WFHF $12,255 Partner (RMEF) $2,500
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands **SP-INVSPE-FED-AC**	Acres	1,051	CFLN $391,109
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands **SP-NATIVE-FED-AC**	Acres	25	CWF2 $9,449

12. Planned **FY 2015 accomplishment narrative**):

In 2015 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 2015 and 2016 to assure the planned restoration implementation and monitoring projects can be accomplished.

13. **Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2014/15 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan**:

The project proposal is being restricted by NEPA planning and the funding and capacity available. The individual Forests are looking for NEPA efficiencies in the future.