CFLR Project (Name/Number): Southwestern Crown of the Continent Collaborative / CFLR001

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

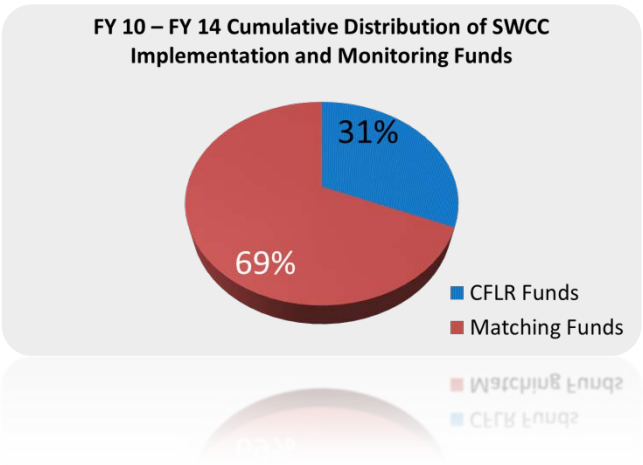
Responses to the prompts on this annual report should be typed directly into this template, including narratives and tables.

1. Match and Leverage funds:

a. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
WO allocations to SWCC CFLN = $2,279,600	$2,277,790

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)[1] (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
WO allocations to SWCC WFHF = $272,100 NFRR = $1,328,700 NFRR	WFHF - $ 272,100
	NFRR - $1,328,700
	$1,600,800
Total FY 2014 CFLR Investments (32% Total Investments)	**$3,878,590**

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)[2])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
	BDBD $20,563 CMCM $352,561 CWF2 $40,160 CWKV $16,712 NFEX $28,906 NFNF[3] $130,424 RIRI $54,265 SPFH $6,741 SSCC $26,100 WFXN $6,335 WFHF[4] $164,210 $ 846,978

[1] This value reflects the amount of carryover funds allocated to the SW Crown as indicated in the program direction. These funds total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

[2] This amount matches the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report – with the subtraction of carryover supplemental CFLR funds.

[3] $1,328,700 of NFRR was carryover supplemental CFLN/CFLR funding and was used as if it were CFLN funding; therefore that amount is included above in the "Carryover in addition to…" section, and subtracted from the NFNF matching funds which includes NFRR and NFLM.

[4] $272,100 of WFHF was supplemental CFLN/CFLR funding and was used as if it were CFLN funding; therefore that amount is included above in the "Carryover in addition to…" section, and subtracted from the WFHF matching funds.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements[5])	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
Big Blackfoot Chapter Trout Unlimited, Blackfoot Challenge, Bob Marshall Wilderness Association, Clearwater Resource Council, Defenders of Wildlife, DNRC, Ecosystems Management Research Institute, Missoula County, Montana Conservation Corps, MT Fish Wildlife and Parks, Montana Loon Society, MT Department Environmental Quality , MT Department of Transportation, National Forest Foundation, National OHV Conservation Council, Northwest Connections, Plum Creek, 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, Wild Things Unlimited. Details available upon request.	**$7,290,409**

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
Monitoring Participants	$29,228

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014($)
Lunar Kraft & Swan Flat Stewardship Projects	$38,511
Total FY 2014 Match Funding (68% Total Funding)	$8,175,897
Total FY 2014 CFLR & Match Funding	**$12,054,487**

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2014 (one page maximum)

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				
Thinning by Fire Crew	Swan River State Forest (SRSF)	MT DNRC	$4,800	State
Pile Burning by Fire Crew	SRSF	MT DNRC	$2,080	State
Broadcast Burning (118 acres)	SRSF	MT DNRC	$19,766	State
Piling and Scarification (69 acres Treated)	SRSF	MT DNRC	$32,240	State
Tree Planting (66,276 trees over 243 acres)	SRSF	MT DNRC	$10,140	State
Private Forestry Assistance	SRSF	MT DNRC	$6,000	State
Verbenone(124 packets) and MCH (283 packets) placement for beetle infestations	SRSF	MT DNRC	$1,953	State
Invasives & Exotic Treatments				
Noxious Weed Management - Contract (258 acres treated)	SRSF	MT DNRC	$13,000	State
Noxious Weed Management - Trust for Public Lands (TPL) Grant (371 acres treated)	SRSF	TPL	$13,760	Private/Grants
Fish and Wildlife Habitat				
Avian Monitoring of Old-growth Maintenance Treatments	SRSF	MT DNRC	$1,800	State
Point Pleasant Boat Launch	SRSF	DNRC/FWP	$2,000	State
Gate Monitoring	SRSF	MT DNRC	$2,800	State
Gate Repair	SRSF	TPL	$7,000	Private/Grants
To Blackfoot Challenge for aquatics related on Clearwater	State/Private	FWP	$50,000	State
Staff time on aquatics related projects in Clearwater	Private/ State	FWP	$55,000	State
Recreational Activities consistent with CFLR Objectives				
Campground Steel Fire Ring Installation	SRSF	MT DNRC	$1,000	State

[5] Documents partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (only includes funds not already captured for CFLR matching).

Treatment/ Activity/ Item	Location-Ownership	Partner	Leveraged Funds	Fund Source (Tribal, Federal, State, Foundation, Other)
Watershed Restoration: Road BMPs, Decommissioning, Storage; Trails; Mine Reclamation;				
Lower Whitetail BMP Restoration	SRSF	MT DNRC	$21,000	State
Goat Creek BMP Maintenance	SRSF	MT DNRC	$4,500	State
Planning				
Cilly Cliffs Multiple Timber Sale Project MEPA Planning Estimates	SRSF	MT DNRC	$110,000	State
Westside Fir Engraver MEPA Planning Estimates	SRSF	MT DNRC	$2,500	State
Road Inventory on Newly Acquired Lands	SRSF	MT DNRC	$12,000	State
NEPA Planning for SWCC projects ESTIMATES (Centerhorse, Cottonwood Stream Restoration, Colt Summit, Blackfoot Summer Travel, Stonewall, Dalton, Cold Jim, Beaver Creek, Barrier)	NFS	USFS	$1,430,000	Federal
Roughly 5 hours/month planning and coordination for SWCC efforts….in-kind contribution		TWS	$2,000	NGO
SWCC assessment for RIBS project	NFS	EMRI	$35,000	NGO
SWCC assessment for RIBS project	NFS	FS	$34,627	Fed

Approved by (Forest Supervisor):__\s\ Chip Weber_____
CHIP WEBER
Forest Supervisor Flathead NF

Approved by (Forest Supervisor):__\s__Bill Avey_____
BILL AVEY
Forest Supervisor Helena, Lewis & Clark NFs

Approved by (Forest Supervisor):____\s\ Tim Garcia_____
TIM GARCIA
Forest Supervisor Lolo NF

Figure 1: Participants of the November 2014 Southwestern Crown Collaborative Meeting.

Left: Cory Davis, Debbie Austin, John Bassman, Jim Burchfield.

Video Teleconference Screen: Chip Weber, Bill Avey, Mike Seawall.

Right: Anne Dahl, Melanie Parker, Marnie Criley, Gary Burnett, Mitch Doherty, Carolyn Mehl, Adam Lieberg, Rebekah Rafferty, Maria Mantas, Sandy Mack, Roger Marshall, Nat Hile.

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan, dated December 2006.

Restoring Fire-Adapted Ecosystems

Forest Service and contract crews implemented thousands of acres of slashing, precommercial thinning, commercial thinning, handpiling, handpile burning, broadcast, jackpot and underburns in order to return fire to the SW Crown landscape in FY14. Additionally, one natural ignition, the Goat Creek fire, was allowed to burn for resource benefits. The specific resource objectives for these burns and the wildfire were integrated in that they all managed the re-introduction of fire to the SW Crown landscape. They were varied in their specific objectives. Some promoted fire adapted species such as the stimulation of Aspen or the opening of stands to promote Larch or Ponderosa Pine regeneration or growth. Whitebark pine was another beneficiary from higher elevation fires.

Figure 2 Mission Upland Burn will enhance Whitebark pine, an ESA candidate species that is ecologically very significant in maintaining snow pack and regulating runoff and providing seeds that are a high-energy food source for many wildlife species.

The Mission-Upland prescribed burn, accomplished in FY14, will not only restore resiliency to this upland area but also may provide fire managers greater flexibility in the future to let fire play its natural role on the landscape within the Mission Mountain Wilderness.

Three challenges have affected our ability to return fire to the SW Crown landscape; 1) Planning, 2) Resource conflicts, and 3) Narrow burn windows. Getting projects through the NEPA planning process is a challenge. This challenge and the opportunity for innovation it provides are described more thoroughly in this report under #10.

Considerations of both short-term and long-term benefits and affects to different resources when using fire as a management tool are complex and challenging. Avoiding current potential lynx habitat has largely reduced the number and size of planned burns in some areas within the SW Crown.

Figure 3 Aspen enhancement project, in Alice Creek was a joint effort between the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Helena National Forest and is intended to enhance big game forage and reduce hazardous fuel conditions.

The third challenge is the short spring and fall burning windows in western Montana. Only a handful of days have the right combination of fuel moisture, temperatures, wind speeds and long-term forecasts that are acceptable for burning in the spring, and again in the fall. Air quality, fuel loading and available resources also enter into the go-no-go burn decision. This limits the numbers of acres that can be treated in any year.

Projects that have been implemented will need maintenance treatments within approximately 20 years.

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 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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
Commercial Forest Product Activities				
Other Project Activities	7.6	11.9	$316,054	$479,919
TOTALS:	**7.6**	**11.9**	**$316,054**	**$479,919**

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 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
Commercial Forest Product Activities	18.8	37.2	$868,762	$1,706,896
Other Project Activities	8.8	14.2	$374,154	$576,919
TOTALS:	**27.6**	**51.4**	**$1,242,916**	**$2,283,815**

Fig[illegible]ng Committee members working with Lincoln High School Students, the future stewards of our National Forest System.

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

Socioeconomic Benefits

SWCC partners are taking the lead in the process of obtaining Office of Management and Business (OMB) approval to obtain quantitative feedback from stakeholders of large-scale landscape restoration projects such as the SW Crown. Once the generic clearance is approved by OMB any of the 23 CFLR projects, or other large-scale collaborative efforts can submit their specific questionnaires for a more streamlined OMB approval process. The SWCC survey is being designed to gain a better understanding of perceived resource and socioeconomic benefits of fuel reduction and restoration activities both from active collaborative participants and from the rural communities in and around the SW Crown.

As an extension of the contractor monitoring work completed last year, the socioeconomic monitoring work group began exploring, this year, ways to determine if the contracts that go to the larger urban areas within the 5 surrounding counties, sub-contract to or employ residents from the rural communities within the SW Crown.

In 2013, members of the SWCC Monitoring Committee received a grant from the Kresge Foundation and the Crown of the Continent Roundtable to work with local schools on stream and forest monitoring. The program has been very successful at establishing permanent monitoring sites and has been enthusiastically supported by local teachers and students. Programs are established with three schools in the SW Crown and a fourth will be added in 2015. Partners have developed field and classroom curriculum that incorporate forest ecology and management concepts. The partners have also done extensive outreach in the wider Crown of the Continent in hopes of building capacity for stewardship with even more youth and developing a wider set of monitoring sites. The grant also helped fund a series of evening presentations on climate change in the SW Crown that were well attended by community members.

Integrated Benefits

By bringing people together with diverse ideas, backgrounds, and interests the SWCC CFLR program is implementing projects that bring benefits to a broad and diverse community of people.

As a Certified Forestry Professional, Gordy Sanders is the Resource Manager for Pyramid Mountain Lumber, Inc. located in the heart of the SW Crown. Gordy has worked in the timber industry in Montana for over 40 years. Scott Brennan holds two degrees in environmental science, has taught university courses in environmental science, policy and journalism and is the Wilderness Society's Montana State Director. Scott has led conservation campaigns in Montana, Alaska, and Washington, nation-wide and has worked internationally.

Scott likes mountain biking and backpacking; Gordy likes re-loading and target practice. They both like to cross perceived social boundaries and work together on mutually beneficial goals. The duo co-authored the following article published in the Forest Business Network, September 24, 2014 about one of the SWCC projects:

Advocates of collaborative forest restoration are celebrating forward progress on the Colt Summit Forest Restoration project which they say will lessen the threat from wildfires near Seeley Lake, create jobs and improve habitat for fish and wildlife. Last week, Pyramid Mountain Lumber received the Forest Service contract to break ground on the project located 10 miles north of Seeley Lake in Lolo National Forest. "Missoula County reviewed this project in depth and concluded it is grounded in good science and has many long-term benefits," said Missoula County Commissioner Bill Carey. "The award of the Colt Summit contract to Pyramid Mountain Lumber is a flat out good thing for wildlife habitat, community fire safety and our rural economies." According to Gordy Sanders of Pyramid Mountain Lumber, the Colt Summit project remains a big priority for his company and the community of Seeley Lake and work will begin later this fall. "It has been a long hard slog to get the project to this stage but we

need keep moving ahead to get the good work done on the ground," said Sanders.

The Colt Summit forest restoration project was designed by the Forest Service and local citizens to reduce wildfire threats and improve fish and wildlife habitat through a combination of forest thinning, road removal, and noxious weed control. The project was temporarily delayed by four environmental groups in 2011 but the Forest Service prevailed on all counts in district court. Last April the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals denied a new injunction request by the plaintiffs but a final decision is still pending. Scott Brennan of The Wilderness Society is optimistic the Forest Service will carry the momentum forward to the finish line and says his organization will see the project through till the end. "This project remains as scientifically sound today as the day it was proposed," he said. "Mainstream conservation groups, three Montana counties, retired Forest Service leaders and trained wildlife biologists have all lined up in support to get this done," he said.

Colt Summit is different from many Forest Service projects that have been challenged in the past because it's a collaborative restoration project, shaped and endorsed by citizen groups including the Lolo Restoration Committee (LRC) and the Southwestern Crown Collaborative The project has also received the green light from state wildlife biologists who say the project will have clear benefits for fish and wildlife.

"The Colt Summit Project will significantly increase the amount of secure lynx and grizzly habitat within an important riparian corridor, will remove roads that are sending sediment into a native trout stream, and will maintain sufficient cover to allow a variety of wildlife species to continue to move through the area," said Jay Kolbe, an FWP wildlife biologist. "This project is thoughtfully planned out, grounded in good science and long overdue."

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

In FY 2014, Adam Lieberg of Northwest Connections was voted Chair of the SWCC Monitoring Committee. The Monitoring Committee is the group that manages the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process, or in other words the adaptive management process, for the SWCC. Adam is a Swan Valley resident, an accomplished naturalist and a superb outdoorsman. 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). In FY 2014, the

Figure 5 Adam Lieberg, Northwest Connections' Conservation Program Coordinator and SWCC Monitoring Chair

Committee recommended investing $365,224 of CFLN funding toward continuing monitoring projects (~10% of FY 2014 CFLR funds obligated by the SWCC). 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. The majority of funds were allocated through Partnership Agreements with several organizations to conduct the monitoring. All final projects provided a minimum of 20% matching funds, meaning an extra $73,045 of monitoring funds. In addition, Forest Service staff provided considerable matching funds through their non-CFLN funded time and efforts. Finally, additional funds were received via grants. For example, SWCC partners received $50,000 to establish and maintain stream and forest monitoring sites in conjunction with local schools throughout the landscape.

An Adaptive Management Workshop was held in December 2013 to discuss results, challenges, and management implications of monitoring projects. The Monitoring Committee also helped plan and support a workshop on current science around mixed-severity fire regimes in the region. Both workshops were well-attended by members of the SWCC, scientists, line and resource staff from the three Forests and Region 1.

The following monitoring projects were funded in FY 2014 (amount of CFLN funding in parenthesis):

1) Monitoring Coordinator ($82,806, University of Montana College of Forestry and Conservation).
2) Workshop funds ($9,964 National Forest Foundation): Established to help support and facilitate workshops to increase the discussion and dissemination of recent monitoring and scientific findings for adaptive management purposes.

Socioeconomics:

3) Development of a survey tool to measure the social and economic success of the SWCC CFRLP ($20,844, University of Montana): Development of a survey to be distributed in our landscape has been initiated. The SWCC is taking the lead nationally in ushering a Generic Clearance for Large-Scale Collaborative Project Socio-economic Monitoring through the OMB approval process. Through collaboration with other CFLRP projects the clearance will provide a tool that other projects can also use for socioeconomic monitoring. If approved by OMB in-time we will test and implement the survey in 2015.
4) Analysis of subcontracting ($7,320 University of Montana): Building on previous CFLRP contract fund monitoring, monitoring of subcontracting trends were initiated.

Vegetation and Fuels:

5) Old-growth treatment monitoring ($15,500 USFS Region 1): Post-treatment monitoring of old-growth stands treated with CFLRP funds occurred.
6) Herbicide treatment monitoring ($36,546, University of Montana): Post-treatment monitoring of aerial herbicide treatments and determining the effects on soil and native seed productivity monitoring occurred.
7) Seed survival and germination monitoring ($6,500, Lolo NF): The effectiveness monitoring of seed stocks used in landing and rehabilitation projects was initiated.
8) Fire Managers survey (No funding in FY14): RESULTS: Fires Managers expressed: A high value in fire modeling and a desire for increased use of models in project planning documents; A need for more people to understand the importance of strategically placed treatments to change fire behavior and reduce suppression costs; A need for larger treatment areas than have traditionally been implemented to be effective; A need to consider that closed roads will almost always affect initial attack; A need for treatments bordering private and state lands; A desire to have fuels management considered as the first priority because treatment effectiveness suffers when other disciplines alter treatments; especially in the WUI.

Figure 6 Hair snag bait station. Thirty-two individual lynx have been identified within the SW Crown landscape through a grid-based monitoring effort.

Wildlife:

9) Multi-species carnivore inventory ($91,494, Northwest Connections and three National Forests): Retaining a diversity

of habitats for the diversity of native wildlife in the SW Crown is a cornerstone for management. Grid-based multi-species carnivore monitoring throughout the SW Crown continued in FY14. Data collected from track surveys and hair snag bait stations include: tracks observed by species for several listed species; and, DNA samples which are analyzed to identify species, sex and individuals. INITIAL RESULTS SUMMARIZED, 2012-2013 = Lynx were detected in 32 of 77 cells and wolverine in 21 of 77 cells across the SW Crown. No fisher was detected.

Aquatics:

10) Geomorphic roads analysis and inventory package ($46,700 Rocky Mtn Research Station, Boise, ID): Continued monitoring the effectiveness of road treatments in reducing erosion and sediment delivery into adjacent streams.
11) Monitoring the influence of roads at the watershed scale ($44,050 Rocky Mtn Research Station, Logan, UT): Continued the use of PIBO protocols to monitor in-channel conditions and water quality in watersheds where road treatments are or will be occurring for both pre- and post- treatment monitoring. GRAIP and PIBO INITIAL RESULTS SUMMARIZED: Open roads had significantly more sediment production (but not necessarily delivery to streams) than closed roads. Most of the eroded sediment (96%) was not observed to be delivered across the hillslope to a stream channel. 2% of the drainage locations are predicted to deliver 90% of the total fine sediment from roads; no need to treat whole road network. SW Crown at low end of spectrum, compared to other areas studied in the NW, for percent of road lengths connected to streams, sediment delivery, and base erosion rates even though at high end of road density spectrum.
12) Nutrient monitoring ($3,500 Clearwater Resource Council): Continued working with local students to monitor nutrient loading in streams and lakes pre- and post- upstream road or forest management treatments. RESULTS SUMMARIZED: Turbidity and total Nitrogen and Phosphorus was highly variable across streams. Turbidity did not appear to be linked with road effects, while total Phosphorus and Nitrogen did. Recovery from past effects of forest management is occurring in some watersheds.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

The following table displays the 2014 SWCC accomplishments.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accom- plished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match. Rounded)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	Pull number from PAS report	Integrated	Integrated
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1,615	$267,060	CFLN $67,030; CWKV $16,950; NFRR $181,420; SPFH $1,650; Partners $12,500
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	242	$42,740	NFRR $16,643; SPFH $26,100
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	3,719.9	$399,640	CFLN $246,490; NFRR $115,510; Partners $37,640
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	926.5	Integrated	Integrated

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accom- plished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match. Rounded)
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	3,000	$366,760	CFLN $103,000; NFRR $11,200; Partners $252,565
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	27.2[6]	$569,230	CFLN $250,650; NFRR $266,550; Partners $52,028
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	2,270	Integrated	Integrated
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	7.5	$125,230	CFLN $41,570; CWF2 $21,180; NFRR $47,260; NFXN $15,650
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	5.9	$129,290	CFLN $4,710; CWF2 $2,400; NFRR $5,350; NFXN $1,770; Partners $29,710
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	22.5	$138,900	CFLN $138,900
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0.8	$13,360	CFLN $32,940; CWF2 $16,790; NFRR $37,450; NFXN $12,410
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	3	$638,830	CFLN $17,320; CMRD $8,450; NFRR $544,660; Partners $68,400
BRDG-CNSTR-RCNSTR-NUMBER	Number	3	$773,110	CFLN $262,850; CMRD $510,260
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	75.8	$471,070	CFLN $204,450; CMRD $30,000; NFRR $90,000; Partners $4,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	15	$328,450	CMRD $64,110; NFRR $74,190; Partners $8,310
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	2	$4,070	CWKV $4,070
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	289	Integrated	Integrated
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	3,391.3	Integrated	Integrated
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	32,395.2	Integrated	Integrated
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	5,315	Integrated	Integrated
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	1,207	$307,480	CFLN $113,420; NFRR $187,660; WFHF $6,400

[6] The 11/10/2014 PAS report shows 28.2 miles of HBT-ENH-STRM accomplishment for the SWCC which is incorrect. A Forest outside of the SWCC erroneously coded 1 mile of HBT-ENH-STRM to the wrong CFLR project. We subtracted that mile here.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accom- plished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match. Rounded)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	3,331	$1,063,540	BDBD $61,060; CFLN $228,220; NFRR $239,070; WFHF $535,190
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	534	$16,020	CFLN $16,020

7. FY 2014 accomplishment narrative – Summarization of key accomplishments and evaluate project progress.

Fish Barriers Constructed and Removed

Decades ago, **non-native** brook trout and rainbow trout were stocked throughout the Swan River Valley to improve recreational fishing. Since then, these species have displaced and hybridized with native cutthroat trout, a species of concern. A recent CFLR assessment calculated that pure cutthroat trout remain in only 20 percent of Swan River Valley streams. The CFLR assessment and pre-treatment monitoring were used to confirm where pure genetic populations still exist to obtain the best resource value for the investments Three fish barriers to protect cutthroat trout from hybridization are planned for installation within the Swan River Valley during the CFLR program. The Red Butte Creek fish barrier was constructed in FY14. The remaining two barriers will be installed before 2019.

Red Butte Creek contains one of the last, best cutthroat trout populations. Cutthroat trout are the only native fish species to this stream. Nonnative species are invading upstream and have recently colonized nearby Kraft Creek and Hemlock Creek, hybridizing with native cutthroat and eliminating the pure cutthroat strain. Without a barrier Forest Service, State, and research biologists predicted that Red Butte Creek would also soon be colonized with nonnative species further reducing native cutthroat trout populations.

Figure 8: Red Butte Creek, before a barrier was installed to block non-native fish from cross breeding with one of the last, best pure strain cutthroat trout populations.

Figure 9: Local contractor during construction.

Figure 7: Immediately after construction

In FY14 a fish migration barrier was installed just upstream from the mouth of Red Butte Creek. The barrier, a brown colored concrete dam approximately 6-feet high and 64-feet wide, has a 'double-drop system' to block upstream passage for fish at all flow levels. Monitoring will assess the effectiveness of the barrier in conserving the pure cutthroat trout population.

While the Red Butte fish barrier benefits native fish species we are actively removing barriers, or impediments to native fish moving upstream in other areas of the SW Crown. To date improvements have been made with 22 stream structures allowing native fish and other aquatic species access to miles and miles of previously inaccessible habitat. Three of these projects occurred this year.

Figure 10: Gleason Creek aquatic organism passage. Left photo = undersized pipe. Right photo - new pipe providing fish passage

Figure 11: McCabe Creek aquatic organism passage. Left photo = Before. Right photo = After aquatic passage culvert installed.

Most Volume Sold since FY10

More timber volume, a valuable by-product of fuel reduction and restoration work, was sold this year than any other year since FY10. To date approximately 48.6 million board feet, or 106,944 ccf of forest product has been sold, and 1/3 of that was sold this year. The Stewardship contract for Colt Summit was awarded and harvesting will start this winter while the 9th Circuit of Appeals reviews the case, an injunction was denied. A second project with two timber sale contracts, awarded when an injunction request was initially denied, has since been put on hold until the District Court reviews and rules on the case. A third sale, Auggie Re-do was awarded and the work completed this year.

Figure 12: Small diameter trees, the result of fuel reduction within the wildland urban interface, are being taken to a local mill from the Auggie Re-do project.

Great Progress and an R1 Pioneering Plan

The SWCC has met or will meet 12 of the 17 SWCC fuel and restoration accomplishment goals (SWCC May 2010) with projects well underway in the NEPA process or already completed.

The Restoration Initiative Blackfoot Swan (RIBS), which is in the pre-NEPA stage, is anticipated to meet and likely exceed the remaining 5 resource goals. This project is a new approach in Region 1 to NEPA efficiency and managing at a landscape scale, across boundaries.

The SWCC has exceeded the 10 year goals in four key areas; dispersed site restoration, trail improvements for watershed benefits, re-vegetation and reforestation, and wildlife security habitat. In addition, the SWCC is on track by accomplishing 50% or more in another four goal areas: stream restoration, wildlife habitat improvement, invasive and exotics, and trailhead improvement for water quality.

Four resource restoration goals that have not met the 50% accomplished mark to date include: mine reclamation, fish barriers installed to protect native genetics, road storage and decommissioning, and trail decommissioning. These goals are identified in projects currently in the NEPA process, or in small NEPA projects that are planned specifically to meet these needs.

The RIBS project, which spans the entire landscape of the SW Crown, will focus on management needed to maintain or establish resiliency of terrestrial and aquatic components in light of climate change. This project is anticipated not only to complete the targets set in the 10-year SW Crown Strategy, but to continue the work of fuel reduction, restoration and resiliency beyond the 10-year CFLR program. The RIBS project will replace between 9 to 11 EAs or EIS's that would have been conducted individually by different interdisciplinary teams on the three Forests. A decision for RIBS is scheduled for FY19, meaning that implementation of the resulting fuel reduction and restoration work is expected to start in 2020.

Figure 13: Log deck, FY14.

Table 1: The SWCC is making good progress toward the SW Crown 10-year fuel reduction and restoration goals.

SW Crown Planned Activity	10 Yr. Goal	Accomplished FY10 – FY14	% of Goal Accomplished	Notes[7]
Dispersed site Restoration	33 Sites	46	139%	Exceeding 10 yr. goal
Re-Vegetation & Reforestation	5,000 ac.	10,815	216%	Exceeding 10 yr. goal
Security Habitat Enhancement	9,500 ac.	11,280	119%	Exceeding 10 yr. goal
Trail Improvements for Water Quality and Drainage	280 mi.	1,412	504%	Exceeding 10 yr. goal
Stream Restoration	133 m.	105.8	80%	On Track or Better
Wildlife Habitat Improvement	40,000 ac.	30,655	77%	On Track or Better
Invasive and Exotics	80,000 ac.	42,973	53%	On Track or Better
Trailhead Improvement for Water Quality	6	3	50%	On Track or Better
Mine Reclamation	40 ac.	4	10%	Projected to be at 60% end of FY15 and 113% by FY19
Fish Barrier Installed	3	1	33%	Projected to be at 67% end of FY15 100% by FY18
Road Decom. or Stored	400 mi.	58	15%	Projected to be over 100% by FY19
Trail Decommissioning	50 mi.	5.1	10%	Projected to be over 100% by FY18

[7] All projections are speculative based on current assumptions. Projections may change and are subject to final decisions by line officers.

SW Crown Planned Activity	10 Yr. Goal	Accomplished FY10 – FY14	% of Goal Accomplished	Notes[7]
Fuel Reduction WUI	27,000 ac.	113,113	49%	Projected to be 74% accomplished by 2019. Over 100% after 2019
Non-WUI Fuels and Resilience/Restoration	46,000 ac.	8,534	19%	Projected to be 62% accomplished by 2019. Over 100% after 2019
Road BMPs	650	52	33%	Projected to be 59% accomplished by 2019. Over 100% after 2019
Stream Crossing Structure Upgrades	149	22	26%	Projected to be 69% accomplished by 2019. Over 100% after 2019
Volume Sold	260,000 ccf	106,944	41%	Projected to be 72% accomplished by 2019. Over 100% after 2019

8. Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). This represents the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14	44,080

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 are already documented in Question #6):

A. Expenses in wildfire preparedness (WFPR)

The combined WFPR budget for Fiscal Year 2014 within the Southwestern Crown was $1,037,908. 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, and 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 2014 were approximately $250,000 for 10 acers on the Seeley Lake Ranger District.

On the Seeley Lake Ranger District ten fires totaled 11 acres in combined size. Nine of the fires were caught during initial attack for less than 1 acre total. One fire escaped initial attack but was caught within a 3 day period at just less than 10 acres. Of the three fires on the Lincoln Ranger District all were contained by initial attack.

The Swan Lake Ranger District managed one wildfire, Goat Creek Fire, for resource benefits this year, totaling 250 acres and costing approximately $75,000 to manage. This patchwork of burn may affect future wildfire growth in a manner consistent with historic mosaic patterns. None of the fires were in areas with exiting fuel treatments.

C. Other Hazardous Fuel Expenses Not Captured Above

In Fiscal Year 2014 no other hazardous fuel costs were expended.

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2014 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.

NEPA / Funding

The SWCC has been effective in steady progress toward meeting the majority of our 10-year restoration goals; even considerably exceeding some goals. Completing the NEPA planning process to provide implementable projects has been constrained by personnel capacity and litigation. Resource sharing, and innovative solutions (ex. outside funding for specific planning efforts) are 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.

Two of the SWCC decisions have been litigated. This has further strained capacity and planned decision and implementation timeframes. Both of the projects litigated have delayed fuel reduction in high risk priority WUI areas, forest restoration outside of the WUI, forest products as a by-product from the fuel reduction and restoration work, stream miles restored, stream structures, road work, road storage and decommissioning.

11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

The following table displays planned FY2016 SWCC accomplishments.

Performance Measure Code[8]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	9,550	CFLN $519,267; NFRR $1,000,058; SPFH $10,089; Partners $76,435
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	5,300	CFLN $513,689; NFRR $163,914; Partners $53,411
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	67	Integrated
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	3000	CFLN $113,961; Partners $252,040
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	73	CFLN $107,002; NFRR 113,790; Partners $22,210
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	11,872	Integrated
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	81	CFLN $321,510; CWF2 $163,848; NFRR $365,554; NFXN $121,087
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles		

[8] Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2016 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[8]	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles		
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	167.7	CFLN $ 341,200; NFRR $ 900,800
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	12	CFLN $527,820; CMRD $7,937; Partners $64,242
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	10	CFLN $196,162; Partners $3,838
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	140	CFLN $15,191; CMRD $6,992; NFRR $12,200; Partners $617
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	19,200	NFRR $ 900,020
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	16,081	CFLN $593,163; NFRR $981,440; WFHF $33,497
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	4,937	BDBD $85,035; CFLN $650,753; WFHF $745,313

12. Planned FY 2016 accomplishment narrative:

In 2016 the SWCC plans to continue their steady march toward accomplishing their 10 year fuels reduction, ecosystem restoration, economic and social sustainability goals.

13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2015/16 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan:

N/A