CFLR Project (Name/Number): Southwestern Crown Collaborative (SWCC)/CFLR001

National Forest(s): Flathead, Lolo, Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY18 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
CFLN18	$2,039,727.00

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year.

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
CMRD	$1,081,759.39
NFHF	$610,000.00

This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
BDBD	$19,174.41
CMFD	$40,000.00
CMTL	$214,751.82
K740	$36,643.01
NFHF	$77,747.00
NFMG	$27,747.16
NFTM	$33,656.37
NFVW	$1,316,937.32
NFWF	$19,645.07

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report, minus the Washington Office funds listed in the box above and any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) listed in the box below.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
NFXN	$10,454.00
Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited, Inc.	$162,826.70
The Blackfoot Challenge, Inc.	$25,696.00
Clearwater Resource Council	$16,820.00
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks	$52,790.00
County of Missoula	$11,212.00
Montana Conservation Corp.	$13,389.00
Montana Discovery Foundation, Inc.	$3,090.00
Swan Valley Connections	$56,796.60

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
University of Montana	$36,407.00
Total	$389,481.30

Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds agreement (**this should include partner funds captured through the FMMI CFLRP reports such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS**). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited, Inc.	$19,200.00
Clearwater Resource Council	$34,050.00
County of Missoula	$7,050.00
Montana Conservation Corp.	130,026.00
Montana Discovery Foundation, Inc.	1,036.00
Swan Valley Connections	6,000.00
Total	$197,362.00

Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project on NFS lands. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY18)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY18	$0.00

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY18 were captured in previous reports (FY16 and FY15). This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

b. Please fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2018. Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

Wildland Urban Interface and Non-WUI Fuel Reduction and Forest Restoration Treatments:

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Fuels Mitigation & Forest Restoration	Private	$249,353	Blackfoot Challenge	Federal (thru DNRC), State, Private
Fuels Mitigation and Forest Restoration on Private Lands	Private	$124,838	Swan Valley Connections	Federal (Thru DNRC)
Fuels Mitigation and Forest Restoration on Private Lands	Private	$154,224	Swan Valley Connections	Landowners
Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring & Outreach	Blackfoot lakes	$6,467	Blackfoot Challenge	State

Invasives & Exotic Treatments

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Weed Management Education & Outreach	Blackfoot watershed	$2,930	Blackfoot Challenge	Private
Verbenone & MCH Distribution to Prevent Beetle Infestation	Private	$24,707	Swan Valley Connections	Landowners
Weed Management Treatments & Outreach	Private	$5,753	Swan Valley Connections	Missoula Cty/Landowners
Aquatic Invasive Species: monitoring, outreach & prevention	Clearwater Chain of Lakes; private; state; federal	$40,587	Clearwater Resource Council	State/NGO

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Water stewardship, conservation, restoration, monitoring and education	Blackfoot watershed	$63,508	Blackfoot Challenge	Federal, State, Foundation
Wildlife technician and predator conflict reduction	Blackfoot watershed	$43,930	Blackfoot Challenge	State, NGO, Foundation
Meso-carnivore winter surveys	Private lands mixed with Forest Service lands	$29,500	Swan Valley Connections	The Nature Conservancy, Private Foundation
Wetland Restoration on Private Lands, Outreach & Monitoring	Private	$16,955	Swan Valley Connections	Federal (Thru USFWS)
Wetland Restoration on Private Lands, Outreach & Monitoring	Private	$12,996	Swan Valley Connections	Foundation
Water quality and flow measurements; Morrell Creek/SSHS Students In Action program	Morrell Creek, State	$1,400	Clearwater Resource Council	County
Water quality and flow, Adopt-A-Stream	6 streams in Clearwater watershed, private; state; federal	$2,000	Clearwater Resource Council	NGO

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Water stewardship, conservation, restoration, monitoring and education	Blackfoot watershed	$63,508	Blackfoot Challenge	Federal, State, Foundation
Water quality and flow, Adopt-A-Stream	9 streams in Clearwater watershed, private; state; federal	$4,500	Clearwater Resource Council	County
Water quality and flow, Adopt-A-Stream	25 streams in Clearwater watershed, private; state; federal	$9,100	Clearwater Resource Council	NGO

Watershed Restoration: Road BMPs, Decommissioning, Storage; Trails; Mine Reclamation;

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Mission Mtns & Swan Front Recreational Trail Maintenance	USFS	$6,100	Swan Valley Connections	Federal
Mission Mtns & Swan Front Recreational Trail Maintenance	USFS	$36,178	Swan Valley Connections	State/Private

Planning

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Swan Valley Connections Staff - SW Crown Collaborative/Swan Valley Coordinating Committee/Regional Planning	USFS/State/Private	$12,186	Swan Valley Connections	USFS/State/Private

TOTAL: $993,543

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape if needed:

2. Please tell us about the CFLR **project's progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal**, and **how it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan***.

By mechanically treating, treating by hand, and prescribed burning within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) we are reducing fuel loading, reducing crown bulk density, and raising canopy base heights. This reduces flame lengths and fire intensities which promote crown fire and long range spotting. Firefighters then have the ability to protect values at risk with reduced exposure to extreme fire behavior.

While our focus has been in or near the WUI to protect values at risk, we are also implementing natural fuels burning over larger areas on the upper slopes to restore fire adapted ecosystems and enhance wildlife habitat.

FY2018 Overview

FY18 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	**Acres**
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	948
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	2,076
Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	0
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition	0
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	1,395

Please provide a narrative overview of treatments completed in FY18, including data on whether your project has expanded the pace and/or scale of treatments over time, and if so, how you've accomplished that – what were the key enabling factors?

The FY18 season was a good season for continuing to implement projects on the Seeley Lake Ranger District. Areas released from timber sales and other stewardship work allowed us to get in and complete prescribed fire and slashing work. The spring season started out with a couple areas open for burning while others were still covered in snow. With a warm spring, the green up started fast. The summer was good for field reconnaissance and planning future entries as well as starting the slashing work ahead of the prescribed fire application. The fall was a good burn window with the exception of smoke issues due to high pressure sitting over the area.

Within the Beaver Creek Landscape Restoration Project on the Swan Lake Ranger District, 406 acres were pre-commercially thinned utilizing the Regional Fuels Hand IDIQ contract. These treatments reduced crown bulk density, raised canopy base heights, and favored fire resilient tree species.

NEPA decisions delayed by litigation or changing conditions (i.e. 2017 wildfires) slowed implementation of fuels treatments on the Lincoln Ranger District in 2018.

- **How was this area prioritized for treatment?** What kinds of information, input, and/or analyses were used to prioritize? Please provide a summary or links to any quantitative analyses completed.

    - Acres with signed NEPA decisions were prioritized based on burn plan prescriptions, weather windows, smoke clearance, etc. This enabled the fuels program to respond to a variety of parameters across the landscape.
    - On the Seeley Ranger District, prioritization of treatment was based on potential windows of opportunity for spring or fall burn windows, if fireline was in place or needed to be constructed, if units had been slashed or needed it, and adjacency to other units, roads and private property.
    - Within the Beaver Creek Landscape Restoration Project, fire behavior modeling was used to determine treatment priority areas and develop the project. Fire behavior modeling suggested that a wildfire start in the Mission Mountains Wilderness would interact with the Lindbergh Lake Community within the first operational period using the Crazy Horse fire weather conditions. Treatments were designed to disrupt fire spread and allow firefighters the probability of stopping a wildfire on National Forest System land.

- **Please tell us whether these treatments were in "high or very high wildfire hazard area** from the "wildfire hazard potential map" (www.firelab.org)
    - Were the treatments in **proximity to a highly valued resource** like a community, a WUI area, communications site, campground, etc.?

- Treatments across the Southwestern Crown landscape were in moderate to high wildfire hazard areas. The pre-commercial thinning treatments within the Beaver Creek Landscape Restoration Project are in a high and to a lesser extent very high wildfire hazard area. All treatments were located in the WUI and most are directly adjacent to private property, residences, communities, and high value recreation areas.

- **What have you learned** about the interaction between treatment prioritization, scale, and cost reduction? What didn't work? Please provide data and further context here.

  - For the fire and fuels resource, prioritizing treatments within the WUI and around values at risk is always the priority in natural resource planning. However, other competing objectives, such as NEPA and litigation can reduce the amount of land that can be treated and treatment units need to be larger than 1,500 acres to have a major effect on wildfire. The burn windows, particularly wind and wind direction, play a significant role in our ability to conduct prescribed burns due to local air quality regulations. When they are implemented, these treatments reduce costs of fire suppression by either keeping fires small where safe and aggressive initial attack is successful or by giving firefighters a safe line of defense in front of a large wildfire to protect values at risk. For example, the Auggie Fuels project in Seeley Lake provided a defensible space for fighting the Rice Ridge Fire in 2017.

Please provide visuals if available, including maps of the landscape and hazardous fuels treatments completed, before and after photos, and/or graphics from fire regime restoration analysis completed locally. You may copy and paste these below or provide a link to a website with these visuals.

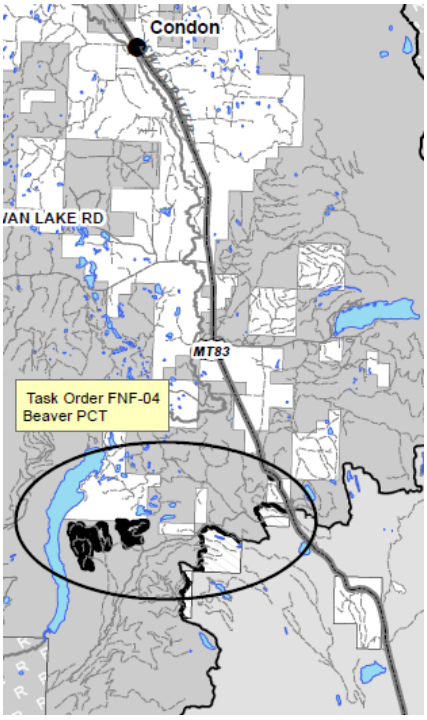

Figure 1: Precommercial thinning accomplished in the Beaver project area. Cut trees were used to facilitate a greater rate of decomposition in order to meet fuels objectives sooner.

Figure 2: Colt-Summit Vegetation Project Prescribed understory burning in the Colt Summit Vegetation Project 2018.

Expenditures

Category	**$**
FY2018 Wildfire Preparedness[1]	$1,618,750
FY2018 Wildfire Suppression[2]	$1,755,000[3]
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	N/A
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	$393,406.80
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	$146,233.60

How may the treatments that were implemented contribute to reducing fire costs? If you have seen a reduction in fire suppression costs over time, please include that here?

- These treatments will contribute to reducing fire costs by creating a safer environment for firefighters by reducing flame lengths and the potential for crown fire. Additionally, these treatments reduce costs of fire suppression by either keeping fires small where safe and aggressive initial attack is successful or by giving firefighters a safe line of defense in front of a large wildfire to protect values at risk.
- At this time, there is no direct reduction in fire cost but any fuel reduction treatment reduces the intrinsic costs such as risk to firefighters and protection of homes, particularly in the WUI. Current treatment rates are not keeping up with fuel accumulation; the scale at which treatments are analyzed and completed need to increase in size to effectively reduce wildfire suppression costs.
- However, when and if a wildfire occurs in one of the treatment areas, the fire severity will be reduced but the size may be larger due to more fine fuels. The opportunities for fire suppression personnel to attack the fire will be improved with less time needed for mop up of residual heavy heat sources.

[1] Include base salaries, training, and resource costs borne by the unit(s) that sponsors the CFLRP project. If costs are directly applicable to the project landscape, describe full costs. If costs are borne at the unit level(s), describe what proportions of the costs apply to the project landscape. This may be as simple as Total Costs X (Landscape Acres/Unit Acres).

[2] Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape. Describe acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack. Describe acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape. Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.

[3] The Forest Service is no longer required to report fire suppression costs for small wildfires (fires <100 acres). All of the wildfires that occurred on the Swan Lake Ranger District within the CFLR boundary were considered small wildfires.

Have there been any assessments or reports conducted within your CFLRP landscape that provide information on cost reduction, cost avoidance, and/or other cost related data as it relates to fuels treatment and fires? If so, please summarize or provide links here:

- There have been no assessments or reports conducted.

When a wildfire interacts with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary:

If additional assessments have been completed since the FY2017 CFLRP annual report on fires within the CFLRP area, please note that and provide responses to the questions below.

Each unit is required to complete and submit a standard fuels treatment effectiveness monitoring (FTEM) entry in the FTEM database (see FSM 5140) when a wildfire occurs within or enters into a fuel treatment area. **For fuel treatment areas within the CFLR boundary, please copy/paste that entry here and respond to the following supplemental questions. Note that the intent of these questions is to understand progress as well as identify challenges and what didn't work as expected to promote learning and adaptation.**

We did not have any wildfires this year that interacted with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary.

- *Please describe if/how partners or community members engaged in the planning or implementation of the relevant fuels treatment.*
    - Our agency partners as well as the public were informed and encouraged to participate with all projects from project development through implementation.
- *Did treatments include coordinated efforts on other federal, tribal, state, private, etc. lands within or adjacent to the CFLR landscape?*
    - We do have projects adjacent to Montana DNRC land and on Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe (CSKT) treaty rights land that we have coordinated with both entities on. We have also used the CWPP to address identified treatment priority areas.
- *What resource values were you and your partners concerned with protecting or enhancing? Did the treatments help to address these value concerns?*
    - As described above, our WUI treatments have been designed to reduce fire intensities to protect private property and values at risk. Treatments have accomplished the goals we have set out, but were not tested this year within the CFLR boundary.
- *Did the treatments do what you expected them to do? Did they have the intended effect on fire behavior or outcomes? Please include a brief description.*
    - Historically, yes they have. However, we did not have any fires within treated areas in the CFLR boundary this year.
- *What is your key takeaway from this event – what would you have done differently? What elements will you continue to apply in the future?*
- *What <u>didn't</u> work as expected, and why? What was learned?*
- *Please include the costs of the treatments listed in the fuels treatment effectiveness report: how much CFLR/CFLN was spent? How much in other BLI's were spent? If cost estimates are not available, please note and briefly explain.*

When a wildfire occurs within the CFLR landscape on an area <u>planned</u> for treatment but not yet treated:

- Please include:
    - *Acres impacted and severity of impact*
    - *Brief description of the planned treatment for the area*
    - *Summary of next steps – will the project implement treatments elsewhere? Will they complete an assessment?*

- *Description of collaborative involvement in determining next steps.*

On the Flathead National Forest's Swan Lake Ranger District:

- 5 wildfires for a total of 0.9 acres; All of the wildfires were low to mixed severity.
- As of right now, the treatment for these areas is undetermined as they are within the Mid-Swan Landscape. Currently the proposed action is being developed. The Mid-Swan planning team is completing landscape level assessments which will be included in the project file. The current timeline calls for Record of Decision in March of 2020.
- The Swan Lake Ranger District will continue to work with our partners within the SWCC collaborative, using the best tools at our disposal to identify priority areas needing treatment.

On the Helena – Lewis & Clark National Forest's Lincoln Ranger District:

- Stonewall Project had 13,390 acres burn within the signed decision: high severity = 815 acres, moderate = 2,838 acres, low = 5,308 acres, and very low 4,428 acres. Alice Creek wildlife enhancement project burned 2,823 acres: 40% burned in a high severity, 50% in moderate, and 10% in a low.
- Treatment for these areas includes timber harvest, commercial and pre-commercial thinning, prescribed burning/handpiling and burning.
- A Supplemental Information Report was completed for Stonewall communicating to the Federal Court while enjoined of the impact to the Park Creek Fire
- Lincoln Restoration Committee is a local collaborative group comprised of a variety of forest user groups that meet regularly to get updates on projects and provide insight and direction for Forest Service project planning and implementation on the Lincoln Ranger District.

Please include acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack and acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape, and costs.

- Include expenses in wildfire preparedness and suppression, where relevant

On the Flathead National Forest's Swan Lake Ranger District: There were a total of six wildfires which burned 2.4 acres within the CFLR boundary. All of the wildfires were contained during initial attack. Of the six wildfires, only two were ignited by natural ignitions and possible candidates for resource benefit. Of the two natural ignitions, one was within the WUI and the other was within the Mission Mountains Wilderness by a half mile. Due to the elevated fire danger rating and energy release component, the decision was made to suppress the Cold Lake wildfire as conditions were outside of the current operating plan for the Mission Mountains Wilderness. The Forest Service is no longer required to report fire suppression costs for small wildfires (fires <100 acres). All of the wildfires that occurred on the Swan Lake Ranger District within the CFLR boundary were considered small wildfires.

On the Lolo National Forest's Seeley Lake Ranger District: There were a total of two fires this year both contained during initial attack for a total of 0.25 acres total cost of less than $5,000. Burned Area Emergency Response work totals are provided below.

- Alice BEAR work in FY18 totaled $62,670.
- Park BEAR work in FY18 totaled $71,960.
- Rice Ridge BAER work in FY18 totaled $1,051,804.
- Liberty work in FY18 totaled $159,887.

3. **What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool**? Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here.

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	0	0	$0	$0
Forest and watershed restoration component	15	17	$211,157	$302,940
Mill processing component	0	0	$0	$0
Implementation and monitoring	20	30	$1,227,816	$1,603,008
Other Project Activities	2	3	$96,073	$141,339
TOTALS:	**36**	**50**	**$1,535,046**	**$2,047,287**

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	2	4	$119,086	$170,498
Forest and watershed restoration component	57	70	$921,072	$1,401,873
Mill processing component	3	12	$188,024	$664,727
Implementation and monitoring	37	49	$1,476,170	$1,927,253
Other Project Activities	7	12	$374,598	$552,878
TOTALS:	**106**	**146**	**$3,078,951**	**$4,717,229**

4. **Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits**. **How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community from a social and/or economic standpoint?** (Please limit answer to two pages).

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Responses to surveys about collaboration conducted locally	We implemented a scientific mail/online survey in our landscape in 2018. We are currently analyzing the results and discussing what it means to managers. In response to a question about residents' familiarity with a) the CFLR Program and b) the Southwestern Crown Collaborative, residents responded a) 60% and b) 44% were at least somewhat familiar. This suggests we need to do a better job of promoting the collaborative. Full analysis and report coming soon.	Response summary report completed. More complete report with context and recommendations coming soon to our webpage: https://www.swcrown.org/monitoring-1/#social-and-economic-monitoring

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Volunteer/outreach participation	Through our citizen science aquatic invasives and stream monitoring, we estimate that 862 hours were contributed by 40 students and 67 community members. Partners spent approximately 796 hours (paid) in outreach, training, and coordination for these efforts. The data collected from these efforts have improved community discussions and knowledge around management of natural resources, especially water quality and invasives prevention.	2016 Report 2017 Report 2018 report coming soon.
Cross-institutional agreements/ policies	With FY2018 funding, we added $185,056 to new and existing partnership agreements. Partners matched this with an additional $100,842 in funding. Cooperators included Montana Conservation Corps, Trout Unlimited, Blackfoot Challenge, Clearwater Resource Council, Swan Valley Connections, and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. Tasks to be accomplished included work on weed eradication, native fish restoration, citizen science stream monitoring, aquatic invasives education, and carnivore monitoring.	https://www.swcrown.org/resources/#Partnership-Agreements
Agency requests for information/ data	Data from our meso-carnivore monitoring project has been used by several agencies because it is one of the most comprehensive datasets for these rare species. The USFWS used our data as important components of their wolverine and lynx status reviews in the past few years. The BLM partnered with us to include some of their adjacent lands into our monitoring work to gain a larger landscape context for the importance of their lands for these species. We have also been working closely with the R1 office and Rocky Mountain Research Station while they develop a regional meso-carnivore monitoring strategy.	SWCC Carnivore Monitoring Report: www.swcrown.org

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process.**

In 2018, the SWCC Monitoring Committee recommended investing $390,000 of CFLN funding toward ongoing monitoring projects (~10% of FY 2018 CFLR funds). The SWCC Monitoring Program has also identified the key monitoring projects that will be important to carry forward after 2019. We set aside some funds in FY18 and FY19 for future years into partnership agreements to complete monitoring from 2020-2024. The Forest Service makes all final decisions on monitoring project funding.

The majority of CFLN funds were allocated through Partnership Agreements to conduct the multiparty monitoring. Partners this year included the University of Montana (Franke College of Forestry and Conservation, the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, and the Flathead Biological Station), InRoads Consulting, Blackfoot Challenge, Clearwater Resource Council, Swan Valley Connections, three local schools, the USFS's Rocky Mountain Research Station (Boise and Missoula), the Youth Forest Monitoring Program, and MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks. Some funds are used for Forest Service employees to participate in the monitoring. Partners provide a minimum of 20% matching funds for every project, greatly stretching the value of each CFLN dollar. The long-term SWCC Monitoring Plan, project summaries and reports, and a Five-Year Monitoring Summary Report are available on the SWCC monitoring website.

The following 10 monitoring projects were funded in FY 2018:

1. GRAIP and PIBO ($81,250): We targeted data collection for FY18 to document the changes in the sediment production and sediment delivery from the road system following the Rice Ridge fire, fire suppression, and salvage operations. We re-inventoried roads in watersheds burned at moderate and high severity to assess changes in sediment delivery and control roads outside the fire perimeter to assess non-fire changes in sediment delivery. Jammer roads within the fire perimeter were also assessed for sediment delivery changes and to examine stream crossing erosion. Additional rainfall intensity gages within the fire area were installed. Previous reports from this work are available here.

2. Native trout genetic assignment ($20,000): This work was first undertaken in 2013 to determine what tributaries or populations were providing bull trout recruitment into the Blackfoot River. Barriers, habitat conditions, and non-native species all influence the success of bull trout in tributaries of the Blackfoot River. As restoration projects improve access, riparian conditions, and instream habitat, we hope to boost local bull trout populations such that they start to provide recruitment to the total Blackfoot River populations. These funds will allow us to repeat the sampling in 2019 and to compare with results from 2013 (report here) to see if improvements are occurring.

3. Citizen Science Stream Monitoring ($48,605): These funds were to maintain citizen science stream monitoring established in the past few years with specific emphasis on streams affected by fires in 2017: 1) Maintain stream gages at 3 existing sites in three communities (Seeley Lake, Ovando, and Lincoln), 2) collect turbidity on 39 additional streams in the Cottonwood and Clearwater watersheds using community volunteers, and 3) collect information on total Nitrogen, total Phosphorous, and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) on a subset of streams. Previous reports from this work are available here.

4. Aquatic invasive species monitoring ($1,500): Invasive mussels were detected in two lakes in Montana in 2017 leading to increased testing and monitoring in lakes in the Southwest Crown. Funding helped pay for laboratory testing of samples collected by the Clearwater Resource Council. To date, no positive results have been reported for lakes in the Southwest Crown.

5. Youth Forest Monitoring Program ($2,000): Vegetation plots are being monitored by local school students in three communities. This program has been popular with local science teachers to have students collect, enter, analyze, and interpret real data. Datasheet, protocols, and lesson materials available here.

6. Social Survey ($3,326): In FY18, we were able to implement the survey. These funds will be used to analyze the results, develop a comprehensive report with management recommendations, a publication, and hold an adaptive management workshop based on the results.

7. Integrated Forest Vegetation Plots ($18,300): These funds were used to clean existing data in FSVeg and produce summary reports of previous measurements. These will posted here soon.

8. Road restoration vegetation and soils ($40,746): Funds were used to re-sample a series of permanent plots installed on roads and sampled before and after road restoration treatments. We will compare vegetation and soil recovery on roads that are "ripped" or "recontoured" to roads with no treatment and reference conditions in adjacent forested areas. A two-person field crew was hired through the University of Montana for 8 weeks to re-sample the plots.

9. Carnivore Monitoring ($77,451): These funds are to repeat the SWCC carnivore surveys when the 10-year CFLRP is finishing. The original proposal for this monitoring project was to complete several years of surveys to set a baseline and then repeat the surveys after implementation work (or landscape disturbance) had changed the landscape to some degree. This budget will fund one winter of carnivore surveys throughout the SW Crown landscape, most likely to be accomplished in 2020. Baseline report here.

10. SWCC Coordinator ($95,091): The coordinator, employed through a partnership agreement with the University of Montana, helps manage the Southwestern Crown Collaborative and its monitoring program. This entails planning meetings, maintaining the SWCC webpage, and completing documents such as meeting notes and annual reports for each group. FY18 work also included leading the collaborative in providing input on multiple restoration projects and budget coordination with Line Officers, Regional, Forest, and District staff. The coordinator also participates in the working meetings for the Blackfoot Swan Landscape Restoration Project, the large-scale planning effort being conducted for our landscape.

6. FY 2018 Agency performance measure accomplishments:

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	822.00[4]	$534,300
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	421.50	$118,020
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	4,111.50	$308,363
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	

[4] Total includes 25 acres of accomplishments from the Lincoln District that were not entered in FACTS or reflected in the gPAS total of 797 acres.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	131.19[5]	Various
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	30.56[6]	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	9,385.00	$1,877,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	6.75[7]	$81,000
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	83.34[8]	$931,200
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	4.42	$35,360
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0.00	
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0.19	
Road Storage *While this isn't tracked in the USFS Agency database, please provide road storage miles completed if this work is in support of your CFLRP restoration strategy for tracking at the program level.*	Miles	66.58	
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	2.00[9]	
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	462.25	$115,562.50
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	25.28	$485,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0.00	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	210.00	
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF		

[5] Total includes 1.04 acres of accomplishments from the Seeley Lake Ranger District that were entered in WIT but not reflected in the gPAS total of 130.15.
[6] Total includes 0.98 acres of accomplishments from the Seeley Lake Ranger District that were entered in WIT but not reflected in the gPAS total of 29.58.
[7] Total includes 5.75 miles of accomplishments from the Swan Lake Ranger District that were not reflected in the gPAS total of 1 mile.
[8] Total includes 69.34 miles of accomplishments from the Swan Lake Ranger District that were reported in INFRA but not reflected in the gPAS total of 14 miles.
[9] Total includes 2 stream crossings accomplished on the Seeley Ranger District that were reported in WIT but not reflected in the gPAS total of zero.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	33,216.41[10]	$2,421,980
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	3,494.33	Not Known
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	15.00	$2,250
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	5,983[11]	$380,370
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	510[12]	
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	948	
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0.00	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0.00	

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

7. **FY 2018 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

By the end of 2018, we had exceeded our 10-year goal for 10 of our 20 targets (re-vegetation and reforestation; fish barriers installed; lake acres restored; wildlife habitat improvement; miles of stream restored; wildlife security acres; trail improvements; trailhead improvements; campsites rehabilitated; placer mine reclamation). We were at least 60% of the way toward reaching another four targets (WUI treated, invasive and exotics, road BMP work and maintenance, and commercial wood products). We were less than 50% of the way toward three of our targets (vegetation restoration outside the WUI; road storage or decommissioning; trail decommissioning, annual job creation, and annual labor income). However, many units of these goals are included in projects that have been stalled in planning and which we plan to accomplish in the next several years. Projects are delayed because of the time Forest specialists are investing in objections and litigation, not only for projects within the SW Crown, but elsewhere on their Forests.

Post-fire rehabilitation and salvage planning also consumed considerable staff time in 2018. In particular, the Seeley Lake RD focused on a large post-fire workload. This included NEPA for two fire areas resulting in five timber sales, implementation of BAER treatments, and further post-fire work funded through disaster funding (CMFG). While the CFLR program of work needed to be adjusted to reflect current conditions, the supplemental funding provided to deal with post-fire conditions allowed for CFLRP projects to be leveraged with these funding sources which enabled out-year restoration projects to move forward to contract obligation. We continued to conduct ongoing implementation

[10] Total includes 19,577. ccf reported in TIM but not reflected in the gPAS total of 13,723 ccf due to database reporting errors.
[11] Total includes 1,551 acres accomplished on the Swan Lake District, 1,761 acres on the Lincoln District, and 136 acres on the Seeley Lake District that were not reflected in the gPAS total of 2,535 acres.
[12] Total includes 510 acres accomplished on the Lincoln and Seeley Ranger Districts that were reported in FACTS but not reflected in the gPAS total of zero acres.

restoration work such as fuels work including prescribed fire and noxious weed treatments in several specific project areas.

Table 1: SWCC Goals and Accomplishments through FY2018.

SWCC Goal	SWCC Goal Description	SWCC Target	Accomplished 2010-2017	Accomplished 2018	% SWCC TARGET
1	WUI treated	27,000	19,019	5,983	93%
2	Restoration outside of WUI	46,000	13,869	1,259	33%
3	Re-vegetation & reforestation	5,000	13,840	822	293%
4	Invasive and Exotics	81,600	52,214	4,112	69%
5	Fish barriers installed	3	2	1	100%
6	Lake acres restored	3,000	21,284	0	709%
7	Wildlife habitat improvement	40,000	47,810	9,385	143%
8	Miles of stream restored	133	178	31	157%
9	Wildlife security acres	9,500	15,912	10,650	280%
10	Road BMP work and maintenance	650	314.5	90.1	62%
11	Road storage or decommissioned	400	111	71	46%
12	Stream crossings improved ***SWCC agreed to use trail and road crossings. Trail crossings are not tracked in database and are added after.***	149	57	30	58%
13	Trail improvement	280	2,905	488	1212%
14	Trailhead improvement	6	5	6	183%
15	Campsites rehabilitated	33	68	0	206%
16	Placer mine reclamation	40	34	8	105%
17	Trail decommissioned	50	5	0	10%
18	Commercial wood products	200,000 - 320,000 ccf (hundred cubic feet)	125,368	33,216.41	50-79%
19	Jobs created or maintained annually[13]	180	NA	50	28% for year
20	Labor income ($ Million)[14]	9	NA	2.0	23% for year

8. **The WO (EDW) will use spatial data provided in the databases of record to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification**.

- **If the estimate is consistent and accurate**, please confirm that below and skip this question.
- **If the gPAS spatial information does NOT appear accurate**, describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project below (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2018	10,670
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2018)	135,650

[13] TREAT Model output.
[14] TREAT Model output.

If you did not use the EDW estimate, please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

We pulled the FACTS activity for all three districts and then queried out the FY2018 accomplishment polygons that identified Southwestern Crown of the Continent as the implementation project. To generate the Facts Activity footprint analysis acres above we dissolved the duplicated polygons to create a Footprint Acre report.

Since 2010 the Swan Lake District has been entering all accomplishments, including accomplishments that historically were not required to be reported spatially and SWCC goal accomplishments not reported in standard data bases, in the FACTS spatial data base. The other two Districts did not add non-required spatial accomplishments into FACTS. Our footprints each year have been pulled from the FACTS spatial data base. The difference between the WO gPAS acres and the FACTS Spatial Activity may be explained by this.

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2018 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? (Please limit answer to two pages).

Post-fire salvage and BAER work, especially on the Seeley Ranger District, ended up using the majority of staff time in FY18 (response to question six provides additional detail on this work). This reduced what could be accomplished on new CFLRP work. In addition, we do not expect to reach our target for miles of trail decommissioned since this is currently an unpopular goal in our landscape. The original thinking on this target was to move trails out of sensitive locations near streams, but this has been less of a need than expected because of improved trail maintenance.

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres		348	$191,400
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre		2,700	$351,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles		6	$112,620
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres		129	$25,800
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles		66	$528,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles		36.2	$434,400
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles		11	$136,800
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF		47,200	$11,800,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons		0	$0

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre		2,508	$376,200
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres		4,206	$630,900

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2019 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

11. **Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2019 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page): If do want to compare lifetime goals to date, link here.

In general, planned FY19 accomplishments do not differ from CFLRP work plans. However, based on several factors including wildfire, litigation, local weather conditions, partner funding, etc., the work plan may need to be adjusted annually. The three ranger districts coordinate and prioritize as much as possible to contribute toward those goals that are still deficit from the SWCC 10-year target goals.

12. **Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years**. If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

Currently 16 individuals from 11 different entities are voting members of the Collaborative (list here). Members are from the following groups: Swan Valley Connections, University of Montana, Clearwater Resource Council, Blackfoot Challenge, Heart of the Rockies, Ecosystem Management Research Institute, Vital Ground, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Missoula County, Montana Forest Collaboration Network, and individual citizens. Many other participants remain informed or involved at some level through our email list. Several other individuals and organizations are involved with the SWCC monitoring program.

13. **Media recap**. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available. You are welcome to include links or to copy/paste.

Collaborative field trip post-Rice Ridge Fire:
www.mtpr.org

Our CFLRP Stonewall vegetation project referenced in these 4 articles:
helenair.com

mtpr.org

mtpr.org

helenair.com

Our CFLRP Cold Jim project is referenced here:

www.montanaotg.com

Recent article on collaborative's role in new large landscape planning project:
www.mtpr.org

Our webpage:
www.swcrown.org

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): /s/Meghan Oswalt

Approved by (Flathead Forest Supervisor): /s/ Chip Weber

Approved by (Helena-Lewis and Clark Supervisor): */s/ Sara Mayben for Lisa Stoeffler*

Approved by (Lolo Forest Supervisor): /s/ Joseph G. Alexander

Draft reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): /s/ Cory Davis