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

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

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY19 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019
CFLN19	$2,203,493[1]

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 2019
NFHF19	$1,438,778[2]

This value (aka "core funds" "in lieu of 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 2019
CMRD19	$9,305
CMTL19	$100,326
NFHF19	$314,476
NFMG19	$34,123
NFTM19	$74,416[3]
NFVW19	$5,245[4]
NFWF19	$29,891
WFHF19	$151,000

This amount should match the amount of matching funds 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 2019
CWF2	$75,972
NFXN-RMEF	$18,000
NFXN- NWTF	$4,000
NFXN- SVC	$34,000

[1] The WO final expenditure report did not include $677,080 of CFLN funds spent on the Flathead National Forest due to a tagging error. This amount reflects the total SWCC spent in CFLN.

[2] The WO final expenditure report did not include $420,251 of matching NFHF spent on the Flathead National Forest due to a tagging error. This amount reflects the total SWCC spent in NFHF.

[3] The WO final expenditure report did not include $53,662 of matching NFTM spent on the Flathead National Forest due to a tagging error. This amount reflects the total SWCC spent in NFTM.

[4] The WO final expenditure report did not include $5,000 of matching NFVW spent on the Flathead National Forest due to a tagging error. This amount reflects the total SWCC spent in NFVW.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019
NFXN –Trout Unlimited	$17,000
NFXN-Backcountry Horseman	$8,000

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 the WIT database.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2019
The Blackfoot Challenge	$13,349
Montana Conservation Corp	$37,459
Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited	$19,250
Missoula County	$7,050
Clearwater Resource Council	$5,755
Montana Discovery Foundation	$685
Swan Valley Connections	$6,000

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 FY19)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY19	$373,838

Revised non-monetary credit limits 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. Information for contracts awarded prior to FY19 were captured in previous annual reports.

b. Please fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2019. Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

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				
Fuels Mitigation and Forest Restoration on Private Lands	Private	Swan Valley Connections	$167,584	Federal (Thru DNRC)
Fuels Mitigation and Forest Restoration on Private Lands	Private	Swan Valley Connections	$331,627	Landowners
Forest Restoration Treatments-Contracts	TNC-CBP lands, RTRL	The Nature Conservancy	$46,783	Federal Grant (BIA)
Forest Restoration Treatments-Staff & Supplies	TNC-CBP lands, RTRL	The Nature Conservancy	$14,113	Federal Grant (BIA)
Forest Restoration Treatments-Contracts	TNC-CBP lands, Placid	The Nature Conservancy	$44,515	CRC fuels grant (fed pvt forest funds)
Forest Restoration Treatments-Staff & Supplies	TNC-CBP lands, Placid	The Nature Conservancy	$2,291	CRC fuels grant (fed pvt forest funds)

Montana Forest Restoration Academy - Thinning	TNC-CBP lands, Dunnigan	The Nature Conservancy	$25,000	Private non-profit
Invasives & Exotic Treatments				
Verbenone & MCH Distribution to Prevent Beetle Infestation	Private	Swan Valley Connections	$33,620	Landowners
Weed Management Treatments & Outreach	Private	Swan Valley Connections		Missoula Cty/Landowners
Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring	USFS/Private	Swan Valley Connections	$4,400	State
Invasives & Exotic Herbicide Treatments	TNC-CBP lands	The Nature Conservancy	$21,332	Private non-profit
Invasives & Exotic Herbicide Treatments	TNC-CBP lands, RTRL	The Nature Conservancy	$13,783	Federal Grant (BIA)
Missoula Youth in Restoration: Biocontrol Insectories	TNC-CBP lands, Placid	The Nature Conservancy	$3,000	Private non-profit
Fish and Wildlife Habitat				
Collaborative lynx research across private and USFS lands	Private/USFS	The Nature Conservancy	$16,500	NGO (TNC)
Wetland Restoration on Private Lands, Outreach & Monitoring	Private	Swan Valley Connections	$22,922	Federal
Wetland Restoration on Private Lands, Outreach & Monitoring	Private	Swan Valley Connections	$6,063	NGO
Watershed Restoration: Road BMPs, Decommissioning, Storage; Trails; Mine Reclamation;				
Mission Mtns & Swan Front Recreational Trail Maintenance	USFS	Swan Valley Connections	$5,650	Federal
Mission Mtns & Swan Front Recreational Trail Maintenance	USFS	Swan Valley Connections	$3,035	Foundation
Mission Mtns & Swan Front Recreational Trail Maintenance	USFS	Swan Valley Connections	$27,908	State/Private
DEQ (319) BMP Restoration & Rehabilitation Project Development - Goat Crk/Squeezer Crk/Whitetail Crk	USFS/State	Swan Valley Connections	$1,445	State
Road BMPs, Road and illegal ATV trail decommissioning	TNC-CBP lands	The Nature Conservancy	$6,952	Private non-profit
Road BMPs, Road decommissioning, travel management fencing	TNC-CBP lands, RTRL	The Nature Conservancy	$24,500	Federal Grant (BIA)
MCC Recreation Intern - Lands patrol, cleanup, trail maintenance	TNC-CBP lands	The Nature Conservancy	$8,800	Private non-profit
Planning				
Swan Valley Connections Staff - SW Crown Collaborative/Swan Valley Coordinating Committee/Regional Planning	USFS/State/Private	Swan Valley Connections	$11,098	USFS/State/Private
Totals			**$851,721**	

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***.

Swan Lake District: By mechanically treating, treating by hand, and prescribed burning both within and outside 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 that 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 projects over larger areas on the upper slopes to reduce fuels, decrease flame lengths, decrease fire intensities, decrease spotting distances, restore fire-adapted ecosystems, improve forest health, and enhance wildlife habitat.

Over the last decade, CFLR has increased pace and scale on the Swan Lake Ranger District by providing a funding mechanism to complete fuels reduction across the landscape. The funds not only funded local agency personnel performing treatments on the ground but also funded out of area resources and contractors performing treatments that increased pace and scale. The treatments accomplished over the last decade will provide benefits that extend long into the future by providing a barrier to fire spread, keeping wildfires small where safe initial attack is successful, protecting values at risk, and/or by providing a safe line of defense in front of large wildfires.

Lincoln District: The largest change agent on the CFLRP project area within the Lincoln Ranger District has been wildfire and managed wildfire. Over 41,900 acres burned in the last ten years from wildfire or managing wildfire events. This is 14% of the crown project area within the Lincoln Ranger District. Another 6,706 acres were treated with prescribed fire bringing the total of treated acres to 16%. These treatments were successful in changing the Condition class from primarily a three to a condition class one.

FY2019 Overview

FY19 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	**Acres**
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	834
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	1,968
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	3,047
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	2,708

Please provide a narrative overview of treatments completed in FY19, 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? ***For projects finishing their tenth year***, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well.

Swan Lake District: Within the Beaver Creek Landscape Restoration project, 94 acres were pre-commercially thinned and 23 acres were hand piled utilizing the Region 1 Stand Improvement and Fuels Treatment (IDIQ) contract. Additionally, 1,389 acres were awarded and sold within the Beaver Creek Stewardship. Also, utilizing the Region 1 Stand Improvement and Fuels Treatment (IDIQ) contract, 176 chains of both fireline and fuel break were completed on the Lindy Ridge prescribed burn. Additionally, black lining operations were completed on the perimeter of the burn in the fall of 2019. These treatments will reduce crown bulk density, raise canopy base heights, reduce fuel loadings, reduce flame lengths, reduce fire intensity, and favor fire resilient tree species.

Within the Cold Jim Fuels Reduction and Forest Health project, 28 acres were pre-commercially thinned utilizing the Region 1 Stand Improvement and Fuels Treatment (IDIQ) contract. These treatments also reduced crown bulk density, raised canopy base heights, reduced fuel loadings, and favored fire resilient tree species.

Within the Swan Valley Bottom Maintenance Burning project, 104 acres were treated with prescribed fire in the spring of 2019. Additionally, utilizing the Region 1 Stand Improvement and Fuels Treatment (IDIQ) contract, a task order was awarded which consists of 626 acres of slashing, 235 acres of hand piling, 2.2 miles of fuel break construction, and 15.95 miles of fireline construction. These treatments are in previously treated areas with the goals of applying prescribed fire to maintain desired fuels conditions, maintain and improve large ungulate winter range, and improve forest health.

Within the Cooney Lookout Vegetation Clearing project, 13 acres were slashed and 3 acres were pre-commercially thinned and hand piled. These treatments reduced fuels surrounding the lookout tower by reducing crown bulk density, raising canopy base heights, and favoring fire resilient tree species. Additionally, the project improved the view shed from the lookout tower, which will aid in fire detection within the Swan Valley.

Seeley Lake District: The FY19 season was a good season for making progress with ongoing projects; following the fire season of 2017 the salvage sales are wrapping up allowing us to get in, finish the landing pile work, and move onto other areas. Due to the wet spring and summer, the prescribed fire numbers were reduced but we were able to increase our slashing and line construction for follow-up treatment with prescribed fire. 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 recon and planning future entries as well as starting the slashing work ahead or the prescribed fire application. The fall burn window closed soon on us. Smoke issues due to high pressure sitting over the area, and public involvement restricted the use of some prescribed fire in the fall.

Lincoln District: Implementation of the district-wide travel plan and fuel reduction on the west side of the district were the emphasis projects in FY19. Working with the Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited 27 miles of roads were decommissioned in drainages well known for the threatened bull trout. New trails were also completed for hiking, biking, and motorized use.

Fire crews were able to use small windows of opportunity to reduce fuels using prescribed fire on the east side of the district. Although a small number of acres were treated this fiscal year, the acres were strategic and will inhibit large, catastrophic fires from threatening Lincoln residents. Approximately 250 acres were completed in the Spring of FY19.

- **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.

Swan Lake District: 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 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.

Within the Cold Jim Fuels Reduction and Forest Health project, fire behavior modeling was used to determine treatment priority areas and develop the project. Fire behavior modeling identified areas where flame lengths would exceed four feet as well as areas where crown fire could either initiate or sustain. Treatments were designed to disrupt fire spread and allow firefighters the probability of stopping a wildfire on National Forest System land.

Within the Swan Valley Bottom Maintenance Burning project, treatments were prioritized based on expected outcomes. Areas targeted for prescribed fire would have low to mixed severity fire effects. Treatments were designed to maintain fuel conditions that promote flame lengths less than four feet and no crown fire activity thus providing a safer environment for firefighters and the public.

Within the Cooney Lookout Vegetation Clearing project, analysis was completed to best reduce flame lengths and crown fire activity as well as enhance the view shed surrounding the lookout tower. Treatments were designed to accomplish these objectives while minimizing the footprint on the landscape.

Seeley Lake District: Prioritization of treatment was based on potential windows of opportunity for spring or fall burn windows, if fireline were in place or needed to be constructed, if units had been slashed or needing it, and adjacency to other units, roads and private property.

Lincoln District: Travel plan implementation is prioritized in conjunction with feedback from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The biological opinion received from that agency identified priority watersheds to and areas impacting threatened and endangered species found in the Upper Blackfoot Valley.

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

Swan Lake District: Within the Beaver Creek Landscape Restoration project, treatments outside of the WUI are primarily in high to very high wildfire hazard areas. Within the WUI, treatments are primarily in moderate to high wildfire hazard areas. The entire project was designed to disrupt fire spread and help protect the community of Lindbergh Lake and other values at risk within the Swan Valley. Several of the treatments are immediately adjacent to private property and residences. Within the Cold Jim Fuels Reduction and Forest Health project, treatments are within moderate wildfire hazard areas. All of the treatments completed are within WUI and immediately adjacent to private property and residences. Within the Swan Valley Bottom Maintenance Burning project, treatments are primarily within moderate to very high wildfire hazard areas. However, some of the treatments are within low wildfire hazard areas. The entire project is within the WUI and numerous treatments are immediately adjacent to private property and residences. Within the Cooney Lookout Vegetation Clearing project, treatments are within moderate to very high wildfire *hazard* areas. The entire project is within the WUI and surrounds a lookout tower used for fire detection.

Seeley Lake District: The Fire Lab wildfire hazard map identifies the areas as moderate and high fire danger. The Missoula County CWPP identifies the area as Moderate and high wildfire hazard. The local Seeley Swan Fire Plan identifies the areas as moderate and high fire risk. All these treatments were located in the WUI and most are directly adjacent to homes and communities, and high value recreation areas.

Lincoln District: The Fire Lab wildfire hazard map identifies the areas as moderate and in low-density population areas, however, the areas were completed to lessen the impact of large fires pushed by prevailing winds.

- **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.

Swan Lake District: 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 can reduce the amount of land that can be treated. These treatments reduce costs of fire suppression either by 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.

Seeley Lake District: Prescribed burning larger units is cheaper but due to NEPA and litigation, some areas are intentionally made smaller. The burn windows particularly wind and wind direction play a significant role in smoke and smoke production, due to air quality regulations.

Figures 1 and 2: Swan Valley Bottom Maintenance Burning project understory burning in spring of 2019 and Beaver Creek Landscape Restoration project blacklining operations on the Lindy Ridge Prescribed Burn in fall of 2019.

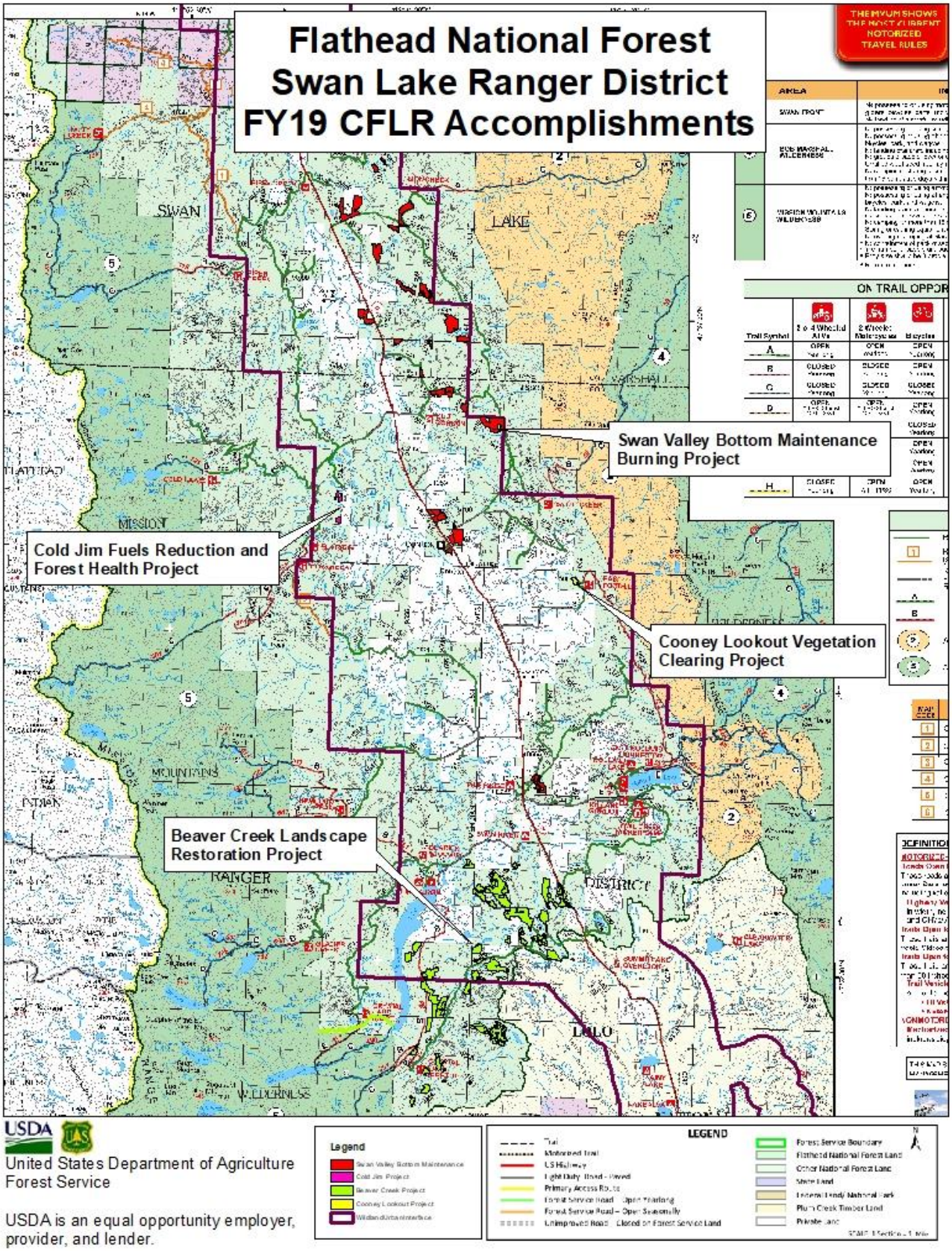

Figure 3: Map of FY19 accomplishments on the Swan Lake Ranger District of the Flathead National Forest.

Expenditures

Category	**$**
FY2019 Wildfire Preparedness[5]	$1,592,000
FY2019 Wildfire Suppression[6]	$10,425,000
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	$0
FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	$120,000
FY2019 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	$120,000

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. ***For projects finishing their tenth year***, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well.

Swan Lake District: These treatments will contribute to reducing fire costs by creating a safer environment for firefighters by reducing flame lengths, fire intensities, and the potential for crown fire. Additionally, these treatments reduce costs of fire suppression either by 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. Over the last decade, CFLR has increased pace and scale on the Swan Lake Ranger District by providing a funding mechanism to complete fuels reduction across the landscape. The treatments accomplished over the last decade will provide benefits that extend long into the future through the benefits previously stated.

Seeley Lake District: 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. We have not seen a reduction of fire suppression cost due to fire location in relation to treatment areas.

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 to date. However, professional experience has proven through an active fuels management program that wildfire costs are reduced by providing firefighters the ability to keep fires small by reducing flame lengths, fire intensities, and crown fire potential.

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

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**

[5] 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).

[6] 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.

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.

Swan Lake District: The Swan Lake Ranger District did not have any wildfires this year that interacted with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary. Our agency partners as well as the public were informed and encouraged to participate with all projects from project development through implementation. We do have projects adjacent to Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation land and on Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe treaty rights land that we have coordinated with both entities on. We have also used the Seeley Swan Community Wildfire Protection Plan to address treatment priority areas.

Seeley Lake District: No fires occurred within a fuels treatment area.

Lincoln District: Managing the Horsefly fire was impacted by the adjacent Hogum Creek RX. Hogum Creek RX was completed from FY12 thru FY15 at an expense of $140,000 of CFLN across 1,200 acres. This treatment included hand slashing and prescribed fire. The Hogum Creek RX provided a safe anchor point for the Horsefly fire and safe ingress and egress for firefighters. FTEM was not completed because the fire didn't actually enter the treatment polygon, but the fuels treatment was used as an anchor point, staging area, and provided safe ingress and egress for firefighters. Hogum Creek RX was done as a CE category 6 and was scoped with the local community and agencies, though only NFS lands were treated. Hogum Creek RX was aimed at reducing fuels and increasing big game winter range.

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

Swan Lake District: The Potholes Lake fire burned a total of 0.1 acres under low severity conditions. This fire was within the Mid Swan Landscape Restoration and WUI project boundary. The area of the fire is classified as a Reduce treatment within Management Area 6C or General Forest. Additionally, the fire area is located within the Riparian Management Zone and treatments may or may not be allowed following on-the-ground analysis. For this area, possible treatments may include group selection with thin, thinning, low/mixed severity fire, or no treatment. The Mid Swan Landscape Restoration and WUI project has numerous treatments identified across the landscape as well as treatments immediately adjacent to the Potholes Lake fire. The Mid Swan planning team has completed a landscape assessment and is currently writing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The current timeline calls for a Record of Decision in late spring of 2020 with implementation beginning in FY20. The Swan Lake Ranger District will continue to work with other agencies, partners, and the public within the CFLR landscape. We will continue to use the best tools available to identify priority areas for treatment.

Seeley Lake District: No fires occurred within a fuels treatment area.

Lincoln District: No fires occurred within a fuels treatment area.

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
- Include summary of BAER requests and authorized levels within the project landscape, where relevant

Swan Lake District: There was only one fire within the CFLR boundary, the Potholes Lake Fire, which burned a total of 0.1 acres and was contained during initial attack. This was a human caused wildfire and not eligible for resource benefit. Additionally, the fire was within the WUI and within one mile of private land and structures. Costs were not tallied as the

Forest Service is no longer required to report fire suppression costs for small wildfires (fires <100 acres). For wildfire preparedness, please see the previous Expenditures section.

Seeley Lake District: Only 8 fires this year all contained during initial attack; 5 on Forest service protection and 3 on MT DNRC protection, for a total of 0.95 acres total cost of less than $25,000

Lincoln District: 11 fires were caught at initial attack for a total of 32 acres. Two fires exceeded initial attack for a total of 1,285 acres. The cost of these two fires was $10.4 million. 1,310 acres achieved resource benefits.

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 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO funding):

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	3	4	$137,764	$184,256
Forest and watershed restoration component	23	27	$364,534	$518,435
Mill processing component	3	8	$193,060	$387,391
Implementation and monitoring	22	29	$919,806	$1,181,205
Other Project Activities	2	4	$137,322	$202,036
TOTALS:	**54**	**72**	**$1,752,487**	**$2,473,323**

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY19 CFLR/CFLN/ WO and matching funding):

FY 2019 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	3	4	$137,764	$184,256
Forest and watershed restoration component	64	79	$1,148,843	$1,738,447
Mill processing component	3	8	$193,060	$387,391
Implementation and monitoring	28	37	$1,161,912	$1,492,114
Other Project Activities	7	12	$405,481	$596,566
TOTALS:	**106**	**140**	**$3,047,061**	**$4,398,774**

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?**

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials
Responses to surveys about collaboration	We implemented a scientific mail/online survey in our landscape in 2018 and analyzed the results in 2019. Some of the interesting findings:	Full report will be published here.

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials
conducted locally	1) In a list of 13 potential forest management goals, all of the goals were seen as important or very important to a majority of respondents, suggesting high support for multiple use management. The lowest scored goal was reintroducing fire as a natural process (55%). 2) 58% of respondents were very or somewhat unsatisfied with National Forest management in the area. 3) When looking at satisfaction with specific management goals, "managing for fish and aquatic habitat" scored highest (53% agree or strongly agree managed well) and "reducing wildfire management costs" scored lowest (17%). 4) There was strong support for use of salvage logging (95%), thinning (95%), and prescribed fire (67%), and less support for clearcuts (30%) and allowing non-threatening wildfires to burn (48%). 5) While 39% of residents thought there was sufficient opportunity to comment on management, few (16%) felt that comments were seriously considered, and most (51%) felt that decisions were already made prior to the public comment period. 6) Respondents favored more traditional methods of communication, such as local and regional newspapers, over methods such as social media and emails. They also preferred in-person discussions such as public meetings and field trips.	
Volunteer/outreach participation	Through our citizen science aquatic invasives and stream monitoring, we estimate that 993 hours were contributed by 95 students and 38 community members in 2019. Partners spent approximately 655 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
Cross-institutional agreements/ policies	With FY2019 funding, we added $1,044,340 to new and existing partnership agreements. Partners matched this with an additional $264,297 in funding and $89,548 of in-kind support. Cooperators included Montana Conservation Corps, Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited, Blackfoot Challenge, Clearwater Resource Council, Swan Valley Connections, Bob Marshall Wilderness Foundation, Montana Discovery Foundation, Missoula County, Ecosystem Management Research Institute, USGS Northern Rocky Mountain Science Center, and University of Montana. Tasks to be accomplished included work on weed eradication, fish and wildlife monitoring, bear education, trail work, tree planting, native fish restoration, citizen science stream monitoring, aquatic invasives inspections, wilderness rangers, and carnivore monitoring.	https://www.swcrown.org/resources/#Partnership-Agreements

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials
Relationship building/ collaborative work	With the impending end of CFLRP funding, the Southwestern Crown Collaborative took stock of their existence, purpose, and direction. All of the members unanimously agreed that the collaborative should continue after CFLRP. This is a testament to the relationships that have been built both within the collaborative and with Forest Service partners. Members also felt that the goals and most of the sideboards (e.g., no new permanent roads) of the CFLRP were still worth working towards. Some potential topics of new emphasis that were discussed included recreation opportunities and community resilience to wildfires. Finally, the members all agreed that at least a part-time coordinator was essential to maintain momentum, though they are not sure how they will continue to fund such a position going forward.	

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process. You may simply reference your ecological indicator reports here if they adequately represent your multiparty monitoring process**. If further information is needed, please answer the questions below.

In 2019, the SWCC Monitoring Committee recommended investing $373,760 of CFLN funding toward ongoing monitoring projects (~10% of FY 2019 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 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), InRoads Consulting, Blackfoot Challenge, Clearwater Resource Council, Swan Valley Connections, Ecosystem Management Research Institute, USFS's Rocky Mountain Research Station (Boise), US Geological Survey (Bozeman), three local schools, and the Youth Forest Monitoring Program. 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. A final SWCC monitoring program report will be completed by August 2020.

The following monitoring projects were funded in FY 2019:

1. **GRAIP ($73,800) and PIBO ($14,968):** We continued to target data collection for FY19 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 continued to re-inventory roads in watersheds burned at moderate and high severity to assess changes in sediment delivery. We also re-inventoried road-stream connections and sediment delivery in the Cold Creek drainage post-treatment. Funding will also go towards final analyses and report/publication writing. Previous reports from this work are available here.

2. **Swan cutthroat trout genetics ($32,800):** This will be for the final year of sampling scheduled for 2021. Genetic sampling of westslope cutthroat trout populations has occurred twice, in 2012 and 2017, in the Swan Valley to monitor

the effectiveness of stream restoration work and the status of hybridization with non-native brook trout. In 2019, a comprehensive report was completed describing the status, threats, and management recommendations for each of the conservation populations. This information is used by a local working group and the Forest Service to set priorities for conservation and restoration of the remaining populations.

3. **Citizen Science Stream Monitoring ($32,442):** 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. Work includes: maintaining stream gages at 3 existing sites in three communities (Seeley Lake, Ovando, and Lincoln), collecting turbidity on 39 additional streams in the Cottonwood and Clearwater watersheds using community volunteers, and collecting 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. **Local Contract Capture ($12,300):** These funds are to repeat the baseline monitoring effort completed in 2012 and 2016 to summarize how the SWCC CFLR funds have been allocated from 2010-2019. The effort has been expanded slightly to summarize the allocation of funds that remain internally with Forests as well. The new report will be completed in early 2020 and posted to our webpage.

5. **Citizen Science Forest Monitoring ($4,182):** Vegetation plots are being monitored by local school students in three communities working with our partners at the Blackfoot Challenge and the Youth Forest Monitoring Program of the Helena-Lewis & Clark National Forest. 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. **Road restoration vegetation and soils ($36,563):** 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.

7. **Carnivore Monitoring ($61,624):** These funds are to repeat the SWCC carnivore surveys starting in winter of 2021. 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 additional winter of carnivore surveys throughout the SW Crown landscape. Baseline report here.

8. **Wildlife Habitat Suitability Modeling ($12,300):** Using current vegetation layers, this modeling effort will compare habitat conditions for key wildlife species between 2010 and 2019.

9. **SWCC Coordinator ($92,781):** 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, leading the collaborative in providing input on multiple restoration projects, and completing documents such as meeting notes. FY19 work also entails completing several final reports including the final CFLRP annual report, the National Indicators Report, a final SWCC monitoring report, a SWCC lessons learned report, and several publications.

6. FY 2019 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	344.7	$43,932
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	133	
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	1025.5	$133,250
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	782.6	
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	0	
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	24.1	$286,400
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	13,252	
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	0 (96)[1]	$58,020
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	8.6 (20.3)	$114,300
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	6.94 (20)	$500,851
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0 (1.5)	$13,877
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	
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	20[2]	
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	1 (3)	$132,065
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	486.6	$164,500
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	33.7	$45,000
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	0	
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	0	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	28,360.5	$532,667

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	10,176.7	$3,867
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	639.5	$220,115
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	3586.6	
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	0	
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	104	
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0	
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	

Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.
[1] Values in parentheses are additional accomplishments not entered into database.

7. **FY 2019 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report. ***For projects finishing their tenth year***, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

In 2019, we exceeded our 10-year goal for 11 of our 20 targets (WUI treated, 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 hit 98% of our timber volume sold target. We only reached 52-70% of four targets (invasives and exotics; road BMP work and maintenance; road storage and decommissioning; stream crossings improved), and we fell considerably short on restoration outside the WUI (39%) and trails decommissioned (10%). In 2019, we achieved 78% of our jobs created goal but only 49% of our labor income goal. 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.

SWCC Goal	SWCC Goal Description	SWCC Target	Accomplished 2019	Accomplished 2010-2019	% SWCC TARGET
1	WUI treated	27,000	3,587	28,589	106%
2	Restoration outside of WUI	46,000	1,117	17,953	39%
3	Re-vegetation & reforestation	5,000	345	14,208	284%
4	Invasive and Exotics	81,600	1,026	57,040	70%
5	Fish barriers installed	3	1	3	100%
6	Lake acres restored	3,000	0	21,284	709%
7	Wildlife habitat improvement	40,000	13,252	62,763	157%
8	Miles of stream restored	133	24	204	153%
9	Wildlife security acres	9,500	1,152	18,564	195%
10	Road BMP work and maintenance	650	155.6	560.2	86%

SWCC Goal	SWCC Goal Description	SWCC Target	Accomplished 2019	Accomplished 2010-2019	% SWCC TARGET
11	Road storage or decommissioned	400	27	209	52%
12	Stream crossings improved (Trail and road crossings.)	149	4	92	62%
13	Trail improvement	280	520	3,431	1225%
14	Trailhead improvement	6	2	13	217%
15	Campsites rehabilitated	33	9	77	233%
16	Placer mine reclamation	40	5	47	118%
17	Trail decommissioned	50	0	5	10%
18	Commercial wood products	200,000 - 320,000 ccf	28,361	195,729	61-98%
19	Jobs created or maintained annually[7]	180	140	NA	78%
20	Labor income[8]	$9,000,000	$4,398,774	NA	49%

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.

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2019	18,206 acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 through 2019)	153,856 acres

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2019 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? ***For projects finishing their tenth year***, if you have any additional insights from your cumulative work over the course of the project please share those here as well. (Please limit answer to two pages).

There were several units accomplished that did not make it into the database of record, but are accounted for in the table for Q6. This explains the discrepancy between our goals reported in Q8 and Q6. Many projects were delayed during NEPA, either due to lack of capacity or because of the time specialists invested in objections and litigation, not only for projects within the SW Crown, but elsewhere on their Forests. Post-fire rehabilitation and salvage consumed considerable staff time in 2018 and 2019 as well. Trail decommissioning was never a popular goal for our constituents and probably should not have been a target.

10. ***Project selected in 2012 and 2013 ONLY* -** Planned FY 2020 Accomplishments N/A

11. ***Project selected in 2012 and 2013 ONLY* -** Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2020 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan: N/A

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.

[7] TREAT Model output.
[8] TREAT Model output.

Currently 16 individuals from 10 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.

- Prescribed burns planned on Seeley Lake Ranger District (Seeley Swan Pathfinder August 29, 2019)
- Thanks for reintroducing the Blackfoot Clearwater Stewardship Act (Helena Independent Record June 12, 2019)
- Blackfoot Clearwater Stewardship Act has something for everyone (June 16, 2019)
- Tester re-launches Blackfoot-Clearwater bill (June 7, 2019)
- Reintroducing fire to Horseshoe Hills south of Seeley (Seeley Swan Pathfinder May 2, 2019)
- Lolo National Forest to log 500 acres burned in 2017 Liberty fire (Missoula Current September 24, 2019)
- Old Flames: The Tangled History of Forest Fires, Wildlife, and People (Cornell Lab of Ornithology June 17, 2019)
- Southwestern Crown Collaborative webpage: https://www.swcrown.org/

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)):_____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): __/s/ William Avey__(Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest)__

__/s/ Chip Weber___(Flathead National Forest)_____

__/s/ Carolyn Upton__(Lolo National Forest)_____

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