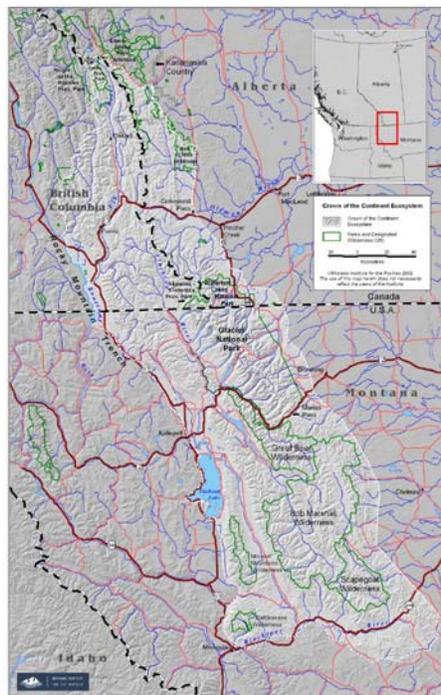


**CROWN OF THE CONTINENT
MANAGERS PARTNERSHIP
2004 ANNUAL FORUM**



-SUMMARY-

4-6 February 2004

St. Eugene Mission Resort, Cranbrook, B.C.

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SECTION A

Foreword and Objectives

FOREWORD

This document summarizes the fourth annual Crown Managers Partnership Forum held in Cranbrook, British Columbia, February 4-6, 2004. Thirty-eight agency participants gathered to discuss collaborative ecosystem management issues in the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem.

Political, financial and technical barriers impede landscape-level collection of information necessary for trans-jurisdictional ecosystem management and cumulative effects modeling. These barriers are magnified when political borders divide a landscape. No single agency has the mandate or the resources to focus upon the entire region. Recognizing the above, a group of resource agency managers launched a new partnership initiative.

In February 2001, government representatives from over twenty agencies gathered in Cranbrook, B.C. to explore ecosystem-based ways of collaborating on shared issues in the transboundary Crown of the Continent. Participation included federal, aboriginal, provincial and state agencies or organizations with a significant land or resource management responsibility within the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem. The aim was to involve a blend of senior and middle managers with technical and professional staff that have a role in management at the ecosystem scale (e.g. conservation biologists, land use planners, etc.). The Miistakis Institute for the Rockies was invited to help facilitate the process and act as a neutral third party. No attempt was made to put a firm boundary around the area of interest, but the region is generally defined by the Rocky Mountain ecoregion from the Bob Marshall wilderness complex (MT) to the Highwood River (AB) and Elk Valley (BC) and is known as the *Crown of the Continent* (see cover graphic).

The highly successful workshop, hosted by the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, resulted in a commitment by all participants to move forward collaboratively on regional ecosystem management. The Cranbrook Workshop highlighted five issues that were deemed important to the participants and could best be addressed at the larger regional ecosystem scale. They were:

- Address cumulative effects of human activity across the ecosystem,
- Address increased public interest in how lands are managed and how decisions are reached,
- Address increased recreational demands and increased visitation,
- Collaborate in sharing data, standardizing assessment and monitoring methodologies,
- Address the maintenance and sustainability of shared wildlife populations.

In 2003, two more issues were added to the list:

- Promote awareness of CMP and Issues
- Design and maintain an administrative framework in support of the CMP

In order to advance progress on the above priorities, the Forum struck a Steering Committee. The Steering Committee developed a work plan to address the priorities identified by the Forum.

In April of 2002, the second annual Forum was held in Whitefish, MT. This second Forum resulted in the formalization of the group to a Collaborative Partnership (*Crown of the Continent Ecosystem Management Partnership*) that is accountable to the membership through an Annual Forum, implements direction from the Partnership through an Annual Work Plan, includes an Interagency Steering Committee as well as a Secretariat, provided by the Miistakis Institute, to provide both administrative and technical support (e.g. for cumulative effects analysis), including fund raising and leveraged resources as well as project management. The third annual Forum, in April of 2003, confirmed this structure and direction.

The Steering Committee drafted a Concept Paper to describe the background and formal framework or administrative structure to strengthen the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem Management Partnership. This paper was circulated to Partnership members and other relevant agencies in the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem. CMP participants agreed in principle with working towards a cumulative effects analysis for the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem using the ALCES model as a core part of the process.

OBJECTIVES

This forum was unique in that it included for the first time, municipal representatives from Kalispell, Great Falls, Pincher Creek, Cranbrook and the Crowsnest Pass. The objectives of the 2004 Crown of the Continent Managers Forum were:

- Report on implementation of CMP workplan and projects/initiatives
- Provide for networking and informative sessions on current management challenges
- Seek direction and support for CMP activities

MIISTAKIS INSTITUTE
FOR THE ROCKIES



Prepared by Jennifer Grant and Guy Greenaway

SECTION B FORUM OUTCOMES

1. The Cranbrook Forum provided an opportunity for agency representatives to share their progress, ideas and updates regarding regional issues arising since the Pincher Creek Forum.
2. The role of wildfire in regional management was the topic of interest throughout the forum with presentations from a series of natural resource specialists including: Stew Walkinshaw, Steve Barrett, Mark Heathcott, Ron McCollough, and Jerry Asher.
3. Jerry Asher discussed the dangers of noxious weeds especially after a wildfire. Suggestions on how to mitigate the arrival and spread of weeds were provided.
4. CMP partners were given a detailed update on the Regional Landscape Analysis Project (RLAP), reviewing the cumulative effects assessment Framework, progress to date, and go-forward issues. The project was estimated to require a minimum \$50K/yr of agency dollars (not including in-kind), with an additional \$30K/yr leveraged by the Secretariat.
5. CMP partners voiced continued support for the CMP and for proceeding with the outlined 2004 workplan. Workplan priorities for 2004 include the following:
 - a. Moving forward with the RLAP, recognizing it is still contingent on funding
 - b. Continue to address increased public interest in how lands are managed and how decisions are reached through U of C and U of M graduate students
 - c. CMP website should be made public
 - d. Promote awareness of CMP and Issues
 - e. Design and maintain an administrative framework in support of the CMP
6. CMP communication tools (presentations) were met with approval and were considered to be the obvious first step in moving ahead.
7. There was strong support for municipal involvement. The Steering Committee will work on determining what role municipal representatives will play.
8. The Crown of the Continent Managers Partnership (CMP) continues to include an Interagency Steering Committee, accountable to the membership through an Annual Forum, which implements direction from the Partnership through an Annual Work Plan.

9. The Miistakis Institute for the Rockies continues to provide Secretariat support, subject to available agency resources. The Secretariat provides both administrative and technical support, including fund-raising coordination, resource leveraging, and project management (e.g. for cumulative effects analysis).

SECTION C FORUM DETAILS

The following is a point form summary of the presentations and discussions from the forum. The intent is to not capture every detail, but to provide a summary of the main points and ideas.

Welcome and introductions

Bill Dolan, Waterton Lakes National Park

- Welcome all - with special invite to representatives of local governments in the Crown region
- Mayor Pamela Kennedy, Kalispell
- Mayor Randy Gray, Great Falls
- Andrew McLeod, Planner, Regional District of East Kootenay
- Rodney Cyr, Councillor, M.D. of Pincher Creek
- Tom Golden, Old Man River Regional Services Commission
- Ron McCullough, M.D. of Crowsnest Pass

Mick Holm, Superintendent of Glacier National Park

- On behalf of GNP, welcome you to the forum
- This year, there is an increased focus on municipality involvement
- Special thanks to Brace Hayden; very instrumental in getting CMP up and running
- Acted as superintendent over the past 1.5 years and seen the value in these types of forums; partnerships are key to finding long term solutions
- For example, GNESEA (Great Northern Environmental Stewardship Area), involves a number of county, state, tribal and federal agencies, rail companies, citizens, non-government organizations
- GNESEA Established b/c of grain spillage on the tracks which attracted wildlife; Burlington Northern implemented protocols to deal with the problem (immediate clean up of grain spillage); wildlife mortality rates dropped dramatically – a real success story
- GNESEA groundwork later able to help address rail / avalanche issues
- This forum too allows for networking, and when problems arise, we have each other to help
- It's very important we commit to these partnerships, commit the resources and time, b/c you never know when an issue may arise on your land; can benefit from relationships built in this forum
- Thank Miistakis staff for the administrative support

Welcome to Cranbrook and St. Eugene Mission Resort

Kathryn Teneese

Kathryn Teneese, Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal Council – A/Administrator

- Welcome to the homeland of the Ktunaxa people

- The topics you are here to discuss are of interest to us as well
- Applaud the efforts of bringing together such a diverse group of stakeholders
- We are interested in what this group is doing, however are limited in capacity to provide a representative here today; not sure if they'll be able to join the CMP later on
- We want to make sure that our views are incorporated into planning and direction that multijurisdictional bodies may take
- Hope to make a contribution to decision making and planning when capacity permits
- We will be monitoring the website and updates in anticipation and hope that we can participate in the CMP in the future
- We wish you well in your deliberations, and hope your stay here is a good one and you enjoy the amenities
- This process is a good one; we've already achieved half the battle by bringing together such a diverse group of people; if we're not talking to each other, we're not going to get very far

Agency updates

Agency representatives give a brief update, highlighting changes since the Pincher Creek Forum.

Ian Dyson, Head, Environmental Management, Alberta Environment

- Working on water management planning in SK river basin; balance consumptive uses and needs with aquatic environment; just producing interim consensus report
 - Water demand in AB is a critical issue
 - Provincial Water Strategy released at end of November; \$900 million over 10 years
- The other major project: Southern Alberta Sustainability Strategy (SASS)
 - Proceeding with SASS in a public/stakeholder process may be deferred in 2004/05 to allow thorough completion of the analytic phase
- Prairie Conservation Forum
 - Rough fescue now AB official grass
- Magnetite mine near Livingstone Range
 - Currently undergoing an environmental screening to determine whether or not an environmental assessment is required
- "Coping with Water Scarcity" Lethbridge July 13-16, 2004

Tom Volkers, Senior Planner, BC Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management

- Southern Rocky Mountain Management plan now approved by government and is official government policy
 - Southern Rocky Mountains Committee has been assembled; meeting in Fernie
 - Dave Greeive; contact him regarding committee

- Big issue: recreational access; have a sub-advisory committee to handle this issue
- Steve Flett (Nelson) is handling recreational access 250-354-6379
- Capacity issues are an issue for us as well and our ability to deliver
 - Ministry shrunk again; 3 regions for whole province now
 - 4 people in resource management in East Kootenays

Tim Thier, Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks

- Many examples of past collaboration with BC; common wildlife
- Species transplants; grizzlies, wolves, sharp tailed grouse, bighorn sheep
- Participated with transplant of badgers from MT to BC; (red listed in BC)
- Long standing tradition with working with BC
- Want to maintain these relationships

Wayne Stetski, Regional Manager, BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection

- We live in a spectacular area!
- We all share responsibility for this area on both sides of the Rockies
- I'm in the environmental stewardship division and we've been shell-shocked for the past two years as we've been reduced by 25%
- But now enter period of stability so now we can focus on managing
- We share wildlife, fires, beetles etc. → this is why it's important that we talk to one another
- Backcountry tenures; may be a number of new tenures in the Kootenays
- BC/AB entered an agricultural agreement; fence an area, control waste from livestock etc. can get up to 30,000 dollars to improve land practices
- This is an important forum, an important relationship

Cyndi Smith, Conservation Biologist, Waterton Lakes National Park

- Under the federal liberal leadership change, Parks Canada is now under Environment Canada
 - this is positive news, financially, administratively, and will eliminate duplication
- Promised funding for national parks is starting to roll out
 - National funding for national monitoring plan is starting up
- Seeing greater emphasis on partnerships
- Changes to national acts such as SARA are slowly coming into effect
 - WLNP mostly has "sensitive" species so timelines longer
- Peter Lamb is back as a superintendent
- Herd of 42 pronghorns showed up in the park!
- No major wildfires in WLNP this past year; had successful prescribed burn in the spring

Rich Moy, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

Rich Moy, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

- 100 million dollars to rehabilitate the St Mary canal facilities and Fresno Reservoir to improve the water supply in Milk River Basin of Montana.

- Are discussing with the Blackfeet Tribes their water needs from the St. Mary project.
- Requesting the International Joint Commission re-examine 1921 IJC order that apportions the flows of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers. The order has not been reviewed in 83 years and we are questioning whether the order is still meeting the needs of the state and province?
- The Environmental Cooperation Arrangement was signed between BC and MT in Sept 2003 and we are reviewing the action plan to implement the Arrangement. We think the draft is very good, but we still have some concerns.
- State of MT has experienced five years of drought- we are working with a national group to develop a national drought information system to better mitigate drought impacts; this may be valuable to Canadian provinces as well.

Cliff Thesen, Area Manager, AB Parks and Protected Areas

- Experienced reorganization -- almost complete-- have 20 vacancies to fill, added some planners, added some resource protection specialists
- Downside to this; facing an election in the fall, so who knows what will happen
- Management of Bob Creek Wildland Park and Black Creek Heritage Rangeland has been a highly political process; draft management plan going ahead
- Carnivore Advisory Committee has been created to address concerns such as wolf depredation
- Sour gas application by Polaris in area only 300 yards from Whaleback protected areas was denied due to public outcry; good news!
- Lost Creek fire caused us a lot of grief; campground operators; experienced lot of lost revenue, still negotiating with them

Mark Holston, Flathead Basin Commission

- FBC is a watershed group of 22 members representing different groups, originally established to address coal mining issues
- priority to reduce nutrient pollution, by creating demonstration projects, etc.
- Old Crown of the Continent document found in his office from 1993 - it didn't include Canada then, but interesting to note that a lot of the issues haven't changed in past 11 years; e.g. growth management, access issues etc.

Mike Alexander, AB Sustainable Resource Development

- Past year went through reorganization, which created challenges for staff, clients etc.; still have a long ways to go... an election may reorganize us again!
- Biggest issue in the COCE past year were the fires
 - Three large fires moving throughout the year; Lost Creek Fire the largest
 - Dealing with after affects of fire; salvage logging, fire guard, 300km of fire burned area that needed to be rehabilitation; significant need for weed management on those areas
 - Putting together a research and monitoring program to look at the fire
- Pressure from oil and gas companies is ever increasing in the area – coalbed methane as

well

- Invasive agronomics threatening the integrity of fescue communities
- AB has taken piece meal approach to recreation access management – like a sponge; squeeze on it and it moves out to other areas; expansion is great, demand is great!
 - Recreation tourism groups are setting up in green zone, under AB recreation tourism leasing process
 - we may just be seeing the beginning of new proposals to come in on this issue;
 - urban fire interface and all the other resource issues are going to increase
- Pine beetle- expect to see infestations into AB, BNP, fires were a major help in that side
- Wildlife; grizzly bear recovery team work putting together a recovery strategy
- SASS; effort and information that comes out of SASS will go a long ways to helping us

Steve Thompson, National Parks Conservation Association

(speaking on behalf of the multi-party consultations between the Blackfoot and Lolo NF on establishing a traditional cultural district)

- Multi-party consultations re; oil and gas in the Badger and Two Medicine Area
- Include GNP, Lewis and Clark NF and Blackfoot nation
- Natural historic preservation act and impacts of oil and gas on land; what are the boundaries? What are the impacts of oil and gas on this land based on the act?

Greg Anderson, BC Forest Service

- Two districts in this area amalgamated into one; Rocky Mountain Forest district
- Capacity issue; big problem
- Fires; 8 major fires; 40,000 hectares burned
- Highlights: first total forest closure in 30 years; horrendous! So many river guides... three hundred exemption requests; never again
- Salvaging since early September; 800,000 cubic metres; massive rehab, seeding, especially high elevation
- Mountain Pine beetle; not good, attack rates high
- No new cutting permits issued unless for fire salvage or beetle salvage
- Goal to treat about 30,000 hectares over 30 years
- 3000 hectares lined up for prescribed burning
- Fires created awareness among folks especially in Kelowna – now embarking on intensive program on wildland/urban interface
- new Forest and Range Practices Act; overlaps old Forest Practices Code, so will be operating under both for year and a half

Bob Sandman, Montana Department of Natural Resource Conservation

- Manage the Still Water State forest, Gold Creek State Forest
- In negotiations with USFWS to create management plan for threatened/endangered species
- Draft EIS out in three months with specific information pertinent to real estate bureau; provide information on how to sell, buy, ease land

- In North Fork; work with Resource Conservation and Development arm; 1.1 million dollars (\$150K for North Fork); fuel reduction projects to protect private land and structures from wildland fire
- Cold Creek; Planted 180,000 seedlings, established good partnerships between BC/MT nurseries
- Harvesting fire salvage from Moose Creek

Elliott Fox, Blood tribe, South-Western Alberta

- Thank Bill and coordinators for including First Nations at this meeting -- first time I've had time to attend
- We are the same people of the Blackfeet; blood shared across borders
- We have 2 parcels that make up the largest Indian reserve in Canada, set aside in 1882, and main Blood reserve on the prairies
- First Nations land in Canada primarily the responsibility of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; unfortunately DIAND took a reactive approach to management; trying to be proactive myself
 - One of the shortcomings is we don't know what is out there to manage → need resource inventory
 - Trying to take an integrated approach based on sustainability; developed forest management strategy in 1997
 - beetles, leafy spurge control
- Reintroducing a colony of swift foxes on the main reserve
- Looking forward to working with other agencies in the CMP

Casey Brennan, EKES, BC

- Flathead Park Campaign – goal to add 40,000 hectares added to the IPP ; protected park status
- Feasibility study last spring was approved; unsuccessful in signing an MOU
- Number of successful meetings with Steve Thompson etc. with mayors of Kimberly, Cranbrook etc. –All are supportive of the Peace Park expansion –local and regional support exists

Mick Holm – GNP

- USGS Grizzly bear DNA study located and identified 5000 rub trees, constructed 400 cattle exclosures, work will continue next year
- Relocated park library; digitising 10000 park slides, back issues of the Hungry Horse News etc.
- Lake MacDonald water treatment plant; may be in conflict with the state
- Avalanche work rescue facility was worked on; ready for summer season;
- Glacier motel; building back on foundation; windows/roofing completed; complete soon
- Staff reorganization; created a division of Science and Research; no new positions, just a reorganization putting greater emphasis on research in the park
- Commercial services plan to be finished by spring/summer sometime

- I appreciate this forum to learn what's going on, keep up the good work!

Doug Martin; ecosystem biologist for East Kootenays, BC

- Fording and Elkview coal have amalgamated into one large company
- Difference; lot more blending between mines, rail traffic
- Upper Flathead; coal creek continuing to expand; same footprint, but greater outputs
- CBM- restricted to upper Elk valley, 11 wells drilled so far, doing testing
- Lower Flathead: small amount of gold exploration

Steering Committee Report to Forum

Mark Holston

- Review of concept paper – acknowledge contributions from each agency
- Overview of workplan
- Summary of actions since the Pincher Creek Forum

The Crown Steering Committee (CSC) is broadly represented by the following members:

- Bryce Hayden - Glacier National Park
- Ian Dyson - Alberta Environment
- Bill Dolan - Waterton Lakes National Park
- Jimmy Deherrara - U.S. Flathead National Forest
- Roy Doore - U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Wayne Stetski - BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
- Mark Holston - Flathead Basin Commission
- Mike Quinn - University of Calgary
- Len Broberg - University of Montana
- Danah Duke - Miistakis Institute for the Rockies
- Leigh Welling – Glacier National Park

The CMP is not an organization but rather a loose, collaborative process that involves an annual forum hosted by WGIPP. The formal and productive relationship between U of Montana and U of Calgary is an asset that enables us to move money across Crown jurisdictions.

CMP Forum History:

- An initial step – Cranbrook 2001
- A pivotal stage – Whitefish 2002
- Staying the course – Pincher Creek 2003
- Moving forward – Today!

CMP Workplan

- Continue to implement CEA
- Continue to promote goal number 2 through U of Calgary and U of Montana

- Inventory databases in crown region with an emphasis on available data, standards, dictionary, and analytical tools

Forum objectives:

- confirm agency commitment and resources
- need to find better ways to spread the work, disperse the efforts, find funding -- if that is your will!

Presentation - Fire and Invasive Vegetation

Jerry Asher

- Our landscape is experiencing the greatest permanent degradation in our history due to invasive, non native plants
- Many of the speakers this morning have already mentioned weeds; people generally don't understand the seriousness of weeds
- There is sound weed management work underway... unfortunately, everywhere I go, the combined efforts are small compared to what is needed
- I'm not going to make recommendations; but rather increase your awareness of the issue and provide tips for weed management
- Yellow one page handout provides a summary of the key points of my presentation; based on 4 published papers; would be happy to email any of the papers to anybody
- Contact: Jerry Asher (jeasher@charter.net)
- Management goal is to manage for the health and biodiversity of the land
- We should keep relatively uninfested lands and waters from becoming seriously infested with invasive, non native plants (weeds)
- My presentation will examine: degradation, impacts, spread, and solutions for non native weed management

Three examples of weeds that have permanently altered the land:

1. Yellow starthistle; poisonous, spiny plant, first identified in 1938?
2. Rush skeletonweed; first discovered in 1954, moving north, Kootenay National Forests are having a hard time fighting it near Eureka, emergency effort to control it; one of the dangerous things about it is it spreads easily in the wind; infests over 4 million acres
3. Leafy spurge; Theodore Roosevelt national park totally infested

Impacts of weeds:

- Poisonous
- Painful and/or nuisance to recreationists
- Outcompetes livestock/wildlife forage habitat
- Increased erosion etc.

Some examples of noxious species:

- Knapweed: jeopardizes watershed health as it can outcompete native bunch grass; knapweed is taprooted and cannot control erosion as well thereby increasing runoff and damaging stream habitat (threat to salmon)
- Perennial pepper weed: taken over riparian areas in Utah, spreading throughout MT, WY, and perhaps BC; sucks a lot of water utilizing three to ten times more than native plants
- Russian Knap Weed: causes decline in small mammal populations (e.g. ground squirrels); removing critical food sources for hawks and owls
- Orange hawkweed: some species of hawkweed are native, some aren't, need botanist to clearly distinguish them, non-native species are preventing forest regeneration and reforestation
- Blue weed: produces 500 to 2,000 seeds per plant, found in the Kootenays, Waterton, in Pincher Creek etc.
- Perennial pepperweed: provides more diversity for a while, until it becomes near monoculture eliminating habitat for birds/wildlife

Examples of the economic impacts of weeds:

- Livestock carrying capacity decreases 30 percent or so
- Leafy spurge reduces land value; up to 90%

How did noxious weeds get so aggressive?

- Weeds originally transported to North America from other countries/ continents
- 14% annual increase of noxious weeds on public lands affecting 4600 acres/day
- Weeds now exist in over 70 million acres in the U.S. producing seed that is carried by wind, birds, wildlife, people etc...

All the land must be considered to be under attack, however all is not lost and there are some great opportunities to address the issue:

- Vast areas exist that are weed-free, therefore easy to control; e.g. Alaska
- Prevent weed spread to uninfected lands using weed prevention schedules
- Integrated weed management;
 - *Prevention*
 - Prevention is the most cost effective and efficient way to deal with weeds
 - Cooperative detection
 - Use volunteers to help detect plants with GPS units
 - Employ citizens, groups etc. to help monitor noxious weeds

- *Control (manual, chemical, biocontrol)*
 - Handpulling can be very effective but may stimulate certain species.
 - Spraying will not necessarily kill weeds, but may stop the rate of spread.
- *Monitor effectiveness of weed management efforts*
- *Restoration*
- *Assure management activities promote healthy/diverse plant communities*

Weeds and Fire

- We must recognize that weeds commonly explode after fire
- Seeds rapidly take over after fire; much faster than native species
- Knap weed, etc. are exploiting fire burned land the same year of the fire
- Two major factors are exasperating this problem: 1. bigger, more frequent fires, 2. the arrival of new noxious weeds
- New weed infestations constitute an emergency deserving as much attention as stopping new fires.
- The term emergency needs to be applied to weeds with or without a fire!
- Post fire gives a once in a life time opportunity to prevent the arrival of weeds; they are easy to find, respond well to herbicides, etc.
- Set up walking transects and identify weeds immediately within the first year after a fire –weeds are much harder to fight the second year

See Forest Service Noxious Weed Management report by Andy Kulaht (406-329-3962) on how to plan for weeds invading post fire: <http://www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/field/r1/fsm/2000/2080.doc>

In summary...

- Must keep relatively, uninfested land, relatively free of weeds!
- Plan to win the war: engage in small battles and beyond...
- Aim so that there is no new net land loss to weeds
- Prevention, education, control etc. in dollars → in increase in this, to yield no net increase, is not that great financially, it IS possible
- Funding can be attained outside your agency; grants etc. are possible!

Two things that are going to contribute to value of the land;

1. fire
2. weed management

COMMENTS & QUESTIONS

What is driving the explosion of weeds? Climate change?

Jerry Asher: Extra carbon does stimulate the growth of many plants, however the current state of weeds was likely due to the building of a critical mass that slowly developed over time and is now exploding - exponential growth trend.

Any examples of large scale volunteers making a difference?

Jerry Asher: Yes...

Kevin Paterson: 4-H club gets out to attack weeds

Marilyn Wood: Interns from school are able to identify where the weeds are and employ proactive approach in preventing spread

Regional Landscape Analysis Project, Progress and future work Guy Greenaway – Miistakis Institute for the Rockies

1. Brief history of the Regional Landscape Analysis Project (RLAP)

February 2001 – first Cranbrook Forum

- Brad Stelfox introduces ALCES model
- CMP Steering Committee struck, workplan developed
- Priority: “Address cumulative effects of human activity across the region”

March 2001 – Crown of the Continent Research Needs Workshop

- Key CEA issues: connect use and extraction, residential development, roads & trails, thresholds
- Research priorities: identify/ fill gaps in CEA data, ecological monitoring

April 2002 – Whitefish Forum

- Heavy focus on CEA
- Agreed to work toward a CEA for the Crown using ALCES, but framework for CMP needed for full participation
- Key issues: scale, funding, hesitancy re: providing \$, focus on matching & in-kind support
- Miistakis asked to take on project management; CMP provided seed money; MIR secures grant from CEAA

April 2003 – Pincher Creek Forum

- Presented results of survey and early work on Framework development; workshop exercises on agency CEA priorities and data collection
- Agreement that RLAP is the primary initiative for the CMP
- Need better idea of future application of CEA results
- Miistakis provided costing estimate, including \$30K/yr (Cdn) for project work

Workplan Objectives

Address cumulative effects of human activity across ecosystem

1.1 Develop concept paper to conduct a Cumulative Effects Analysis of Crown of Continent Ecosystem

1.2 Prepare a proposal from Miistakis, including financial resources and data requirements, to complete the Cumulative Effects Analysis

1.3 Implement a transboundary, regional landscape analysis including cumulative effects

assessments, using ALCES model

The RLAP Framework:



Spatial vs. Metric vs. Trend Data:

Example:

Spatial: How many hectares of cereal crop 'A' are in the focus area?

Metric: What is the average productivity of that crop type in tonnes/ha/year?

Trend: What is the anticipated percentage change in the productivity of this crop type over the next 50 years?

What ALCES is... and is not!

- Generates scenarios; does NOT predict the future
- Strategic tool; NOT a tactical/operational tool
- Problem-finder; NOT a problem-solver
- “Virtual adaptive management” tool
- Large scale; NOT small scale
- Spatially stratified; NOT spatially explicit

3. Progress to date

1. CEA Drivers & Barriers Survey

- 60 invitations, 36 participants; CMP participants
- 79% participate in some sort of CEA now
- Drivers: leverage, info essential to mandate, need to fill info gaps, agency commitment to TB management, personal commitment to CEA
- Barriers: lack of resources, lack senior management / political support, lack of clarity of goals, lack of entity to drive process

2. Creation of the RLAP Framework

- Development and testing of Framework basis of CEAA grant (draft report this month)
- Drew heavily on SASS process / lessons
- ALCES II wrinkles
- Larger project than originally envisioned

3. Spatial Data Collection

- Currently primary activity
- Determining land cover categories
- Collection vs. Processing (“Recannistering”)
- Challenge is creating harmonious data sets

4. Workshops (Metric / Trend data collection)

- Connecting with data managers
- Indicator selection process continues
- Background data research on “Transportation” and “Human Settlements / Population”
- Ready to move forward

5. Funding

- Mix of CMP agency support, CEAA grant
- Leveraging has been difficult
- Since project initiation: stock market crash, 9/11, down-sizing, reorganization
- Funds are only available to complete current tasks

4. Moving forward

- About 1/4 complete
- Timeline: 3.5 years total
- Budget; very minimal trim budget, somewhat out of date (see Appendix C)
- No dollars incoming from grants

Points to Ponder:

- Unique circumstances: CMP, ALCES, Miistakis
- Do you want to continue forward with this project

HOMEWORK: What do you need to know to assess if you want to commit to this?

Go Forward Options:

- Commit new funding
- Temporary hiatus
- Needs assessment / promotion
- Other ?

COMMENTS & QUESTIONS

Len: Was that a budget for global concerns, or could it be adjusted to examine a single issue such as recreation?

Guy: That was the ‘global’ budget; once you start narrowing it, you have to start back at the beginning to determine trends that apply only to the smaller area.

Leigh: If it’s not spatial, then what good does it do?

Guy: trend information across the COCE, can’t provide issues specific to one contained area, however, it can provide regional wide scale advice, strategic information.

Mary Riddle: The whole reason why we chose ALCES is b/c we are all required to conduct CEA at

different levels... this enables us to communicate with the public, and do a REAL CEA.

Tom Volkers; Is there a missing step between the modelling and decision making phases? Who will work with the outcomes within this missing phase?

Guy: that phase is there and is what I called the “issue statement” process; translating outcomes into meaningful interpretations in plain language.

Ian Dyson

- Fundamental issue → funding/resources; we have to be serious about this... otherwise we should back out now
- We chose this based on our own mandates; CEA is a top priority which in turn coincides with the data standardization issue/challenge; this tool would solve two problems
- Problem as I see it, is that we are resource challenged... and we are having to discharge our mandates – we are having to deal with immediate concerns and can't devote time to contribute to the CEA
- We are so busy chasing the symptoms that we don't have a lot of time to step back and think about the drivers
- There's only one environment, and we're all trying to deal with it...
- Greatest impediment is institutional complexity, but this is also our greatest asset b/c we have such a great expertise in various types of management; whole is greater than the sum of the parts!
- Building of the shared appreciation of the challenges that face us and the various approaches we can use in addressing these challenges...
- CEA modelling demonstrates how we are all interconnected
- Interrelationships are very important; changes our perspective in what it means to be relevant in natural resource management
- What we can give, is what we can get!
- If we don't have the collective funding and gumption, we should not let it limp along
- The main cost isn't financial; it's the mental contribution and time
- This kind of process sets us on our way for a different kind of management

Education/Communication Products

Guy Greenaway – Miistakis Institute for the Rockies

Guy provided an overview of three presentations that CMP members can use to share CMP

concepts, ideas with others either internally within our organization, or with the public.

Presentations individually cover the following topics:

1. COC background overview of the CMP and CMP website
2. Jurisdictional complexity in the COC
3. Effects of human use in the Crown

Miistakis needs assistance/feedback on the following;

- First Nations descriptions of traditional area
- Mandate wording for various agencies
- Other human use trends that can be represented

Panel – Social, Economic and Ecological implications of large fire events

Participants – Steve Barrett, Jerry Asher, Ron McCullough, Stew Walkinshaw –AB, Mark Heathcott –fire management specialist for Parks Canada, Calgary

Steve Barrett

- I will discuss the ecological implications of large fire events with a focus on national park lands
- I am a fire history specialist, interested in current fire regimes on the landscape and answering the questions how are those forests and fires behaving? Are they on track with what happened historically, or have they been badly impacted by fire exclusion and other activities?
- Large fires in the Flathead forest that he's seen have been fires that are 'on schedule'
- Most fires that occurred in MT were on par with what would have occurred in the past
- Abnormal fire cycles occur on commodity lands; fire excluded lands, or where there's been high grade logging
- Northern lands are as well set up as any to remain on normal fire cycles
- Global climate change predictions: thickening of vegetation (not true for here), increase in fire frequency (see natural and unnatural depletion of old growth)
- Overzealous use of burnouts (e.g. west glacier) → effective technique that may have saved west glacier from burning
- Burnout occurred at north end of Lake MacDonald; done to save handful of small cabins in area; and prevent it from spreading farther... rare and unusual stand of western hemlock as old as 1735 now gone - So, what sort of thoughts are going into the decision making w.r.t. prescribed fires
- Atgar range; huckleberry fields critical to grizzly bears; fire dependent species such as huckleberries need fire; a sad irony... that one of the biggest national parks in the U.S., is badly affected by island biogeography

Jerry Asher

- Lots of private organizations (e.g. TNC) have done a great deal to eradicate weeds
- MT department of agriculture has plan to fight invasive species
- Governors of MT and ID are very involved in weed issues; good leadership
- Biological control of weeds; looking better and better; purple toeftrife, leafy spurge
- Exotic plant management teams also quite effective that move from one area to another to attack exotics
- Weeds are good issue for bringing people together; it's an issue everyone's against
- Helen Hankles (Nevada) did inventory of weeds over 7million acres in a year... almost did it; when people want to, it CAN happen; needs to be a management priority – easy said than done
- MT chapter of TNC has taken on the invasive plant issue big time, they are the facilitators and instigators of weed management areas

Ron McCullough

- Crowsnest Pass –population, 1000 + shadow residents
- Becoming popular as mountain retreat community with Calgarians
- 1979; 5 small communities amalgamated to form CNP
- Economic drivers; mining, forestry, oil and gas, tourism
- Tourism bouncing around; as community grows more attractive, but a fickle market at best
- Growth has been in tourism; as well as rural residential growth
- Fire Smart program implemented to fight Lost Creek fire; council insists now that Fire Smart is a land use bylaw
- July 23, 2003; lost creek fire started and by July 26 town was in a state of emergency
- Served as Emergency Operations Coordinator (EOC) for 31 days
- Impact of Lost Creek fire on organization/community was immense : staff grew from 150 to almost 800 in a week!
- Community aid was great; brought community together
- Appreciates obvious collaboration that occurred to fight the fire; wishes collaboration was more regular rather than in the face of a crisis
- At the peak of the fire; approximately 2000 people were evacuated, while another 1000 on 24hr evacuation alert
- High psychological stress in the community, high winds, likened the fire to a “sleeping giant” for 31 days
- Economic impact: SWAG: scientific, silly wild ass guessing; estimate 1/3 of business community did better than average during fire, 1/3 held their own, and 1/3 lost revenue
- The town bore the cost of 2.5 million dollars to fight the fire
- Fair bit of private and some public land was burned
- Native economic impact; properties on those lands will lose value
- No loss of life, no loss of major structures due to good relationship with Stew
- Collaboration with Stew key to the success of the Lost Creek fire fight
- Establishing a local chapter ‘partners in protection’ to help educate folks in the

community

- Short term impacts; salvage logging
- Long term impacts; reduction in harvest volume? Not really sure
- Tourism; bad year last year, hopefully won't be affected by fire, in fact, the national media coverage has prompted people to move to CNP -> short term benefit
- Lots of disasters in CNP; another blip in a resilient community

Stew Walkinshaw, fire manager, S. Rockies Wildfire management

Discuss Fire Smart Program, Alberta

- Wildland/urban interface - What is the issue?
 1. increasing development in the interface
 2. increasing fuel loads
 3. higher values at risk
 4. public perception that "it won't happen here"

Increasing development --> Increase in technology, Increased disposable income, Residents intertwined with nature, Increasing fuel loads

- Fire Smart Planning
 - Fires smart home assessments
 - Wildfire risk assessments – by the developers in AB
 - Wildland urban interface plans – provincial and municipal governments
 - Landscape level planning
- Emergency preplanning
 - Municipal emergency plans
 - Values protection planning (red zone)
 - Mutual-aid plans with BNP, Indian reserves etc.
- Three Fire Smart zones: WUI zone (interface and intermix), community zone (10km radius from WUI zone), landscape zone (10km+)
- WUI Planning Zones= 10km zone around MCNP/MDPC... managing fuels in this area to protect developments
- Partnerships are key to Fire Smart
 - Hazard and risk assessment; id wildfire risk and hazard, set priorities based on hazard and risk
- Planning challenges; at what scale should Fire Smart planning be conducted and implemented?
 - (7 disciplines of wildland//urban interface that serve as mitigative options to minimize the impact of fire on development)
 - 1. vegetative management—we don't have a fuels problem we have a land use planning problem

2. development build with brick vs. wood –
 - i. structural options
 - ii. infrastructure options
3. public education → the most important thing to meet overall Fire Smart goals, if they understand, they'll be willing to assist
 - i. target audience: elected officials, fire officials, developers, environmental groups, residents, school kids, industry reps, insurance industry, media etc.
4. legislation; required to implement those times that are critical to the prevention of structure loss to wildfires (ban wood shake roofs in Canmore)
5. interagency cooperation – critical to the success of wildland/urban interface
6. cross training;
 - i. formal; s-215, ICS/ESM, wildfire orientation, structural training;
 - ii. informal training- sprinkler workshop, foam/gel training, FireSmart land use
 - iii. emergency planning; mock disasters
7. emergency planning; recognize interface fire in emergency planning promotes overall readiness

Summary: ID hazard and risk is best way to prevent wildland/urban interface fires

Mark Heathcott

- Risk assessment of fire management alternatives, Mountain Parks, Parks Canada
- Observations point to 4 threats to ecological integrity:
 1. decline in biodiversity – recognize decrease in area of key vegetation communities such as aspen, open forests, and young conifer stands, grasslands are also declining
 2. older vegetation –young, vigorous growing forest stands cover little of park landscapes. Older stands are more prone to attack by insects and disease
 3. openings decreasing –canopy cover increasing; edge effect disappearing and loss of key habitat
 4. fuel increasing – increased fuel loads act to increase the intensity of a spreading fire - Higher intensity fires are difficult control, with few options available to firefighters on blow up fires
- These four threats to ecological integrity point to a single factor: significant reduction in burned area within the mountains parks over last 100 years
- Detailed fire history studies have been completed for all mountain parks, conclusively showing fire regime impairment (e.g. fire cycle in 4 mountains parks was 60 yrs from 1280-1760, 130 years from 1760-1940, and over 4500 years since 1940)
- Is a climate driver behind this?
- Very important time culturally in our part of the world, European arrival, disease, etc. has really changed our natural fire regime

- Documented fire regime (impaired) has serious ecological and social implications (decreasing forest health, habitat loss, insect and disease issues, wildlife loss etc.)
- Principle ingredients required for large intense fires are present in all mountain parks. These include hazardous fuels; threat to infrastructure, cultural resources, business and human health issues
- Fire exclusion is worse than careful planning and implementation
- Risk of using fire can be mitigated:
 - Build guards.
 - Reduce fuels using low intensity prescribed burns at park boundaries
 - Expand prescribed burning for fuel reduction and ecological benefit
 - Consider lightning ignited prescribed fires only
- Comprehensive, regional planning is imperative b/c fires don't respect boundaries

COMMENTS & QUESTIONS

How does fire management affect development?

Stew: difficult to do anything once development is done; fuel thinning is the only thing you can do once development is in place; do it now while the issue is current! Fernie could review the history –got burned in 1910

How is Fire Smart employed and carried out?

Town ensures that Fire Smart is implemented, the will today is very strong

Any noxious weeds taken out by fire?

Jerry: not really; depends on the stage of growth of the weed; most often not

Will home insurance be underwritten where people inappropriately build in the wildland/urban interface?

Ron: insurers in Red Deer; interested in risk assessment and reducing risk, Ron sought assistance from insurers to help implement FireSmart, in the past, 2003 big wake up call for insurers b/c they have not paid attention to fires in the past.

Are we introducing weeds more than fire dependent species by restoring fire to the eastern slopes? If so, then what can we do to eliminate that risk?

Jerry: pg. 14 of report <http://www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/field/r1/fsm/2000/2080.doc>

Mike: need to be cognizant of what's in the area first

How should the CMP capture fire ecology and fire management across jurisdictions in the future?

Natural areas; conflict inevitable; take the smart growth policy and apply it → you can have smart fire policies as well... to mitigate some of the effects of fire
Cutting down fire resistant trees (larch) isn't the way to go...

Do you get fingerpointing when fighting a fire? Either you're not doing enough to fight a fire, or not

logging enough?

Ron: yes! ...most people I've talked to would have fought it much differently..."

... burnout process caused a lot of emotional conflict as well... → fear driven"

Mark Heathcott: lots of feedback during Fairholme range fire, any guard that's build → adjacent area's going to get burned, Australians know a lot too

Stew: everybody's got an opinion; people are writing opinion pieces in local papers saying that mismanagement has caused fires like Lost Creek

Friday, February 6, 2004

Moderator – Mick Holm – Superintendent, GNP

Summary of Day 1

Leigh Welling

- Agency updates are a valuable part of the agenda; very useful
- Exotics are opportunistic and can out compete native species and should be dealt with in conjunction with fire
- Take home message re: Regional Landscape Analysis Project: there is general support for RLAP, but there needs to be more thought on the model development and direction (monetary and thought-wise)
- Communication products very useful (human use, crown background and jurisdictional complexity presentations)
- Panel discussion: human behaviours are shaping the landscape; can't expect to be able to stop fire; "can't happen here" mentality is unrealistic
- Steve Barrett's talk; longer fire cycles are still in its natural range, and shorter fire cycles are abnormal; fire history in Waterton Glacier Park.

CMP Concept Paper and Work Plan

Bill Dolan

- CMP made up of land/resource management agencies and first nations and tribal lands.
- Participants are senior/middle managers with technical or professional experience at regional scale.
- We work towards the development of management tools, data management, and science at ecosystem scale.
- Administrative Structure
 - Annual forum hosted by WGIPP
 - CSC broad representation and is accountable to the forum through the work plan
 - Secretariat; Miistakis Institute for the Rockies (www.rockies.ca)

- Core funding; agencies provide
- Project costs shared by agencies
- Goals of CMP
 1. Address cumulative effects of human activities across the ecosystem
 2. Address increased public interest in how lands are managed and how decisions are reached
 3. Address increased recreational demands and increased visitation
 4. Collaborate in sharing data, standardizing assessment and monitoring methodologies.
 5. Address the maintenance and sustainability of shared wildlife populations.
 6. Promote awareness of CMP and Issues
 7. Design and maintain an administrative framework in support of the CMP
- Work plan actions:
 - Continue to implement RLAP subject to funding
 - Continue to engage graduate students through U of C/MT with agency projects
 - Finalize the CMP website and associated linkages
 - Finalize communication strategy and materials for CMP members to promote understanding of strategic issues
 - Organize 5th CMF
- Kinds of resources
 1. Inkind support
 - supporting data workshops etc.
 2. Fiscal resources
 - RLAP

Breakout Session

1. Do you still support the CMP? What are CMP strengths and weaknesses? Are there changes that the SC should consider?
2. Are you comfortable with the proposed 2004 workplan? Additional suggestions and priorities?
3. Funding/Resourcing; agency commitments and other sources of funding (secretariat and projects)

Breakout Groups

Moderator	Rich Moy	Mark Holston	Wayne Stetski	Bill Dolan
Note-Taker	Jen Grant	Len Broberg	Leigh Welling	Ian Dyson
	Cliff Thesen	Mike Alexander	Stew Walkinshaw	Greg Anderson
	Doug Martin	Tom Volkers	Marilyn Wood	Glenn Campbell
	Elliott Fox	Michael Keefer	Jerry Asher	Dan Gravelle
	Steve Brady	Pam Kennedy	Ron McCullough	Bob Sandman
	Randy Gray	Mary Riddle	Tom Golden	Andrew McLeod
	Mick Holm	Mike Murtha	Janice Smith	Rodney Cyr
	Steve Thompson	Mark Heathcott	Dave Dunbar	Cyndi Smith
	Tim Their	Robert Williams	Kevin Paterson	Steve Barrett
	Casey Brennan			

Group Presentations

Do you still support the CMP? Are there changes that the SC should consider?

A unanimous YES... however:

Strengths:

- CMP has existed for 4 years, dedicated to thinking at regional level and learn from each other
- Municipal involvement
- Opportunity for relationship building and ability to share and compare
- Share information, strategies
- Strong support at professional level
- RLAP won't provide all answers, but will yield outputs necessary to trigger shift in perspective
- RLAP is a great means to an end

Weaknesses:

- Need private sector involved - Shell, Tembec, Columbia Basin Trust
- Provincial level/political lip service; CMP doesn't fit on their service plan
- Need to identify and plug into alternate resources; e.g. Cities of the Rockies; cities of 50,000 or more have merged together to meet once/year to work on economic analysis in Canada and the U.S.; perhaps merge common databases?
- Need to balance technical orientation with values/power structures
- Need greater public awareness – COCE does not equate Park, nor is it a top down decision-making organization
- Need to make clear that the CMP is not an advocacy group

- Need to re-examine the vision of the CMP so that people can see the value of it at multiple levels
- Need to repackage the message of the CMP to make it more palatable to the level of provinces, states etc.
- Need to balance power structure and values of different agencies
- Need to focus on specific projects collectively to engage partners; ongoing opportunity for communication throughout the year
- Missed Flathead forest/Lewis and Clark representation
- Sign an MOU for higher level buy in
- Invite politicians and engage political community
- Need a commitment from agencies for funding
- Engage CMP between forums

Are you comfortable with the proposed 2004 workplan? Additional suggestions and priorities?

- RLAP is a critical, educational tool but needs socio-economic component
- RLAP is a benefit... some uncertainty exists as to what we can get out of it; do we know what we want out of it?
- Conduct an agency poll to determine each agency's specific needs re: RLAP; needs more definition as to what the model is going to be used for
- Need to publicize website
- Need spatially explicit tools available to explain the COCE concept; maps, etc.
- Need to identify a common topic (e.g. weeds or water) and use it as an organizing principle for our next forum... have each agency identify their issues surrounding the topic – use for next year's forum
- Learn what it takes for each agency to make the CMP a real life priority
- RLAP is a tool that will allow us to move forward with better management on the landscape
- Develop and implement local government participation plan
- Need local government representative on the steering committee
- Terminology difficult; change CEA to "landscape assessment" - current language may label us in a premature way and give connotations of what one can't do
- Need subcommittee to devote to funding issues
- First priority should be communication; this will result in support for RLAP
- Tool kit for managers to deal with controversial issues
- Need to better engage the public – show how meeting CMP goals will make life better
- How are four action items linked; and how do they lead to action across jurisdictional boundaries → we ultimately want to get down to an action or an issue
- ALCES workshop; AB Environment could share SASS outcomes and discuss by products and tangible results

Funding/Resourcing; agency commitments and other sources of funding (secretariat and projects)

- Products that we pay for; deliverables produced by Miistakis; e.g. presentations packaged on a CD, converted GIS data or other ALCES related outputs
- Research other partnership models for ideas e.g. GYE
- Municipal involvement can provide databases; a good in-kind start
- Every agency should be polled by Miistakis to determine what other funding opportunities are out there
- Pooling dollars, need for agencies to step up first
- What's the probability of providing \$ or seeking other \$ (ASK BILL)
 - Waterton: high probability
 - KT: medium
 - MD: low
 - DNRC: medium
 - AENV- medium/low
 - Local government: none

CLOSING COMMENTS

Mike Alexander; have a seamless spatial data for the COCE (a component of ALCES anyways, so why not charge for it?): great asset that would be doable and achievable that's useful for management decisions; this is one of those deliverables!

We can justify spending money on data sets, or scenario 'prediction'

Presentation - 2003 Glacier Fire Season

Mick Holm

- Summer in GNP 2003; precipitation well below 40 year average
- Fires in 2003 → change in the landscape; mosaic on the landscape
- July 16; eleven lightening starts in the park
- Communities and agencies came together with common cause
- Established 25 large fire information boards centrally located in area communities; staffed by park staff
- 90 public meetings were held for area fires sharing timely information by each management team; fire managers were available for questions
- Going to Sun Road; shut down for a total 21 days; visitors couldn't access Logan Pass; resulting \$600,000 less in Park fees, as well as significant loss to community
- Lots of evacuations; 90% of the people cooperated

- VIP visitors, national media attention
 - 360 articles printed in the press
 - 1000 people toured the Robert fire afterwards
 - lots of cooperation among agencies
 - had a total of 14 incident management teams working on GNP fires
 - Burlington northern sante fe railroad brought in water in their cars
 - Glacier boat company shuttled fire crews to fight fires; instead of tourists
 - 13% of the park burned; 136,000 total acres
-

Presentaton - 2003 Lamb Creek Fire (East Kootenays)

Murray Houlind

- Created Flathead fireguard: police complained that drug smugglers would have easier access across border.. others wanted to move the border b/ c it had better visibility! ☺
 - 16km fireguard build in 2 weeks
 - Structures to save: Cabin on TNC land, Flathead bear research cabin
 - 200,000 dollars in expenditures for fires that never showed up...
 - Weeds are now establishing themselves in the fireguards
 - Ram Fire West Flank: long tailed frog threatened by fire; prime breeding ground for the species on the flank
 - little publicity; b/c no people in area
 - wolf pack on the flathead river
 - Hartley Pass; north of Fernie; burned to the top; no need for manpower, just put guards in, and let it burn... watch it, but that's it → save money --> typical reaction to rocky mountain fires when there's no people
 - Two million man hours in fire fighting
-

Municipality representatives give feedback on CMP

Pam Kennedy, Mayor of Kalispell

- Thank you for inviting us; can understand hesitancy to have local government involved in the past
- Miistakis presentations- good tool to establish common ground and importance of greater area
- Starting local is a good place to begin in sharing the CMP concept
- Excited about the opportunities that come from this process, we're all partners together
- Process good; website a good tool to dispel myths, we're here for the same purpose
- Appreciates networking we've established and wants to be a part of this network
- Would like to attend next year's forum

Randy Gray, Mayor of Great Falls

- Thank you for inviting us and thank you for the job that the managers do in the area
- Labour force analysis very important
- Think about NR as incubators for economic development throughout small towns such as Helena, Great Falls etc.
- Mayors from regional towns may not be able to bring dollars to the table, but a tremendous amount of political support
- MT has two U.S. senators that may be able to provide a voice, an outlet, and perhaps some federal financial support; this is what municipal involvement can bring to the CMP table
- May need to define a problem where there is no conflict and for which there is unanimous support for; e.g. weeds?
- Wants to come again next year!

Angus Davis, Councillor Cranbrook

- Would love to be a part of the CMP, we are here for you

Rodney Cyr, M.D. Pincher Creek

- Thank you- these issues are dear to my heart
- Funding; report back to his colleagues; and will inform everyone
- Cumulative effects is a big word, and not everyone understands what it means; how do we make the general public understand?
- We can't abuse the landscape otherwise none of us will be here...

Ron McCollough, M.D. Crowsnest Pass

- Important for local government to be included ; highly political, issue of zoning
- Local government needs to be at the table and we can work together
- Much commonality between collaboration (micro vs. macro levels)
- Funding; this partnership is priceless! Hands over his MasterCard 😊

Andrew McLeod, Regional District of East Kootenay

- Local government often wants its cake and to eat it too
- When problems emerge, municipal governments have been known to say 'hey it's not our mandate'
- On the flip side, provincial government has been known to disregard municipal government input
- Accumulation of wealth and property, especially in Canada (e.g., Calgary) is possibly the most important contributor to land use change; must address this issue in our model

Meeting Adjourned

Municipal Focus Group discussion/feedback

CMP Steering Committee/Municipal Reps

How do we expand local, municipal involvement?

- Involve them directly
- Municipal representatives can connect CMP goals to citizens; serve as a window to the citizens
- Include a municipal perspective on the steering committee?
- Have someone from the regional district (which may encompass 5 municipalities) to represent the region?
- CSC may want to re-examine the CMP mission statement → Municipal governments are lacking “management” authority, so perhaps they serve better in an advisory role
- Steering committee has to decide whether the CMP is just a technical committee or do we want to broaden the playing field to include municipal/private reps?
- There’s so much private land, unable to succeed without local governments

CSC will address the following two issues:

1. Define local governments role in the CMP
2. Communicate this role back to local government

APPENDIX A
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Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council
7468 Mission Road
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Wood, Marilyn

Field Representative
The Nature Conservancy
Flathead Basin Commission
Box 1139
Bigfork, MT

APPENDIX B Agenda

Wednesday, February 4, 2004

06:00 pm - 08:00 pm Forum registration (St. Eugene Mission Resort)

07:00 pm - 10:00 pm Reception (cash bar)

Thursday, February 5, 2004 (Moderator – Bill Dolan – A/Superintendent, WLNP)

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| 08:30 | Welcome and Introductions | Park Superintendants
(Waterton-Glacier IPP) |
| 08:45 | Welcome to Cranbrook and St. Eugene Mission Resort | Kathryn Teneese
Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal
Council – A/Administrator |
| 09:00 | Agency updates – agency representatives give a brief update, highlighting changes since Pincher Creek Forum | Various Agency Reps
(Plenary) |
| 10:15 | Break | |
| 10:45 | Steering Committee Report to Forum
Review of concept paper – acknowledge contributions from each agency, overview of workplan
Summary of actions since the Pincher Creek Forum | CMP Steering Committee
Mark Holston |
| 11:00 | Presentation - Fire and Invasive Vegetation | Jerry Asher |
| 12:00 | Lunch Break | |
| 1:00 | Regional Landscape Analysis Project
Progress and future work | Guy Greenaway |
| 2:00 | Education/Communication Products
(trend analysis, jurisdictional complexity, overview of the CMP and CMP website) | Guy Greenaway |
| 2:30 | Break | |
| 3:00 | Panel – Social, Economic and Ecological implications of large fire events
(Participants – Steve Barrett, Jerry Asher, Ron McCullough, Stew Walkinshaw
Mark Heathcott) | |
| 04:30 | End Day 1 | |

06:00 Cash Bar
06:30 Banquet
Speaker - Fire History in the Crown of the Continent Steve Barrett

Friday, February 6, 2004 (Moderator – Mick Holm – Superintendent, GNP)

08:30 Welcome - Summary Day 1- Review Agenda Mick Holm
08:45 CMP Concept Paper and Work Plan Bill Dolan
09:00 Break out session – Workplan direction All
09:45 Presentations – Break out groups Facilitators
10:15 Break
10:30 Presentations - 2003 Glacier Fire Season Mick Holm
- 2003 Lamb Creek Fire (East Kootenays) Murray Houlind
11:15 Municipality representatives present thoughts on CMP
11:45 Adjourn Meeting

12:00 – 13:00
Municipal Focus Group discussion/feedback (CMP Steering Committee/Municipal Reps)

**APPENDIX C
RLAP Budget**

	4 Year Total	<i>Development</i> Oct 02 - Mar 04	<i>Data collection</i> Apr 04 - Mar 05	Apr 05 - Mar 06	<i>Modeling</i> Mar 06 - Sep 06
Project management	\$181,440.00	\$51,840.00	\$51,840.00	\$51,840.00	\$25,920.00
Data collection	\$558,560.00	\$32,040.00	\$263,260.00	\$241,660.00	\$21,600.00
Modeling	\$88,030.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$88,030.00
Travel & Accom	\$73,483.75	\$800.00	\$30,355.00	\$30,355.00	\$11,973.75
Survey	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Framework development	\$43,200.00	\$43,200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Software / Computing	\$50,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
Workshop expenses	\$7,600.00	\$0.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$1,200.00
Total	\$1,010,313.75	\$153,880.00	\$364,655.00	\$335,055.00	\$156,723.75
In-kind	\$562,100.00	\$47,200.00	\$223,500.00	\$221,500.00	\$69,900.00
Cash	\$448,213.75	\$106,680.00	\$141,155.00	\$113,555.00	\$86,823.75