

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Longleaf Pine Restoration & Hazardous Fuels Reduction (CFLN23)**National Forest(s): De Soto Ranger District, National Forest in Mississippi**

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

1. Match and Leverage funds:**a. FY14 Matching Funds Documentation**

Fund Source – (CFLR Funds Expended¹)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
CFLN2313	\$155,233
CFLN2314	\$1,799,626
Total CFLN Funds	\$1,954,859

Fund Source – (Carryover funds expended (Carryover to in addition to CFLR/CFLN)² (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
CFTMH314	\$306,952
CFH314	\$405,728
CFWFH313	\$169,390
CFH313	\$78,585
Total Carryover Supplemental funds	\$960,655

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)³)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
CFCCH313 (Stewardship)	\$347,676
CFH314	\$661,734
CFK2H313	\$13,495
CFKV2313	\$260,118
CFKV2314	\$68,441
CFLGH314	\$210,000
CFLMH314	\$17,499
CFMGH314	\$27,336
CFRD2314	\$263,435
CFRT2313	\$75,000
CFTLH314	\$7,136
CFVWH314	\$27,471
CFWFH314	\$36,898
CFRT2314	\$8,630
Total Appropriated Matching Funds	\$2,024,869
FNHF1314 (Upper Black Creek Watershed)	\$99,928
FNVW1314 (Upper Black Creek Watershed)	\$493,879
Total Upper Black Creek Watershed	\$593,807

¹ This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the PAS report titled CFLR Job Code Listing and Expenditure Report – Detailed Analysis by Fiscal Year.

² This value should reflect the amount of carryover funds allocated to a project as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs as indicated in the program direction. These funds should total the matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

³ This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the PAS report.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)³)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Grand Total Match	\$2,261,676
Short of Match from Appropriated Funds	\$296,838

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements⁴)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions⁵)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
Camp Shelby/DOD – Hazardous Fuels	\$41,640
TNC Monitoring	\$196,200
TNC Cogon Grass	\$64,700
Camp Shelby/DOD – Watershed Restoration	\$21,453
Camp Shelby/DOD – Beaver Trapping	\$3,000
South MS EPA	\$16,000
HEF Climate Change - Monitoring	\$33,000
MDOT – Cogon Grass	\$16,000
Total	\$391,993

Fund Source – (Service work accomplishment through goods-for-services funding within a stewardship contract⁶)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2014(\$)
CFCCH313 (in Matching funding above)	\$347,676

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

FY 2014 CFLRP LEVERAGED FUNDS

ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY	ACRES	FUNDS LEVERAGED
MS Forestry Commission	Hazardous Fuel Reduction	3215	\$66,600
MS Forestry Commission	LL Pine Restoration	1915	\$90,000
MS Forestry Commission	NNIS	20	\$3,000
MS DWF&P	LL Pine Restoration	130	\$32,500
MS DWF&P	Hazardous Fuel Reduction	6200	\$124,000
MS DWF&P	Thinning's	1956	\$191,121
MS DWF&P	NNIS	200	\$15,000
Camp Shelby/ DOD	LL Pine Restoration	395	\$55,765
Camp Shelby /DOD	Fuel Reduction Herbicide	250	\$45,000
Camp Shelby /DOD	Fuel Reduction Rx Burning	1336	\$52,000
Camp Shelby /DOD	T&E Monitoring	3600	\$130,800
Camp Shelby /DOD	NNIS	118	\$41,920
NRCS	LL Pine Restoration (Private Lands)	2751	\$825,300

⁴ Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an agreement (this should only include funds that weren't already captured through the PAS job code structure for CFLR matching funds). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement.

⁵ Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions. See "Annual Report instructions" for instructions on how to document in-kind contributions.

⁶ This should be the amount in the "stewardship credits charged" column at the end of the fiscal year in the TSA report TSA90R-01.

NRCS	Hazardous Fuel Reduction	1000	\$25,000
USFWS	LL Pine Restoration	734	\$187,170
USFWS	Hazardous Fuel Reduction	1847	\$46,176
USFWS	Thinning's	285	\$11,970
NFWF & TNC	RX Burn	455	\$9,100
Totals*		26,407	\$1,952,422

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): _____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor): _____

2. Discuss how the CLFR project contributes to accomplishment of the wildland fire goals in the 10-Year

Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan, dated December 2006. In a narrative format, describe the progress to date on restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem, as identified in the project’s desired conditions. This may also include a description of the current fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response (please limit answer to one page).

Performance Measure	Units
Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack	+ 1% 10 yr. avg. = 99% 2014 = 100%
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires	- 38% 10 yr. avg. = 83 2014 = 55
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	0
Number and percent of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans	93,318 100% All counties have CWPPs & we count all our burns as in WUI.
Number and percent of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i>	0 acres All acres are considered to be in WUI.
Number of acres treated per million dollars gross investment in WUI and non-WUI areas	-----
Percent of collaboratively identified high priority acres treated where fire management objectives are achieved as identified in applicable management plans or strategies	100% Our collaborators rate our fire dependent systems high across the landscape with special emphasis on T&E areas and high density or high vehicle traffic areas.
Number and percent of acres treated by prescribed fire, through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i> .	84,474 acres, 90%
Number and percent of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the <i>Implementation Plan</i> .	8094 acres, 10%
Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	0 acres, 0%
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	51,688, 61%
Number and percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions	32,786, 39%
Number and percent of burned acres identified in approved post-wildfire recovery plans as needing treatments that actually receive treatments	0 acres, 0%
Percent of burned acres treated for post-wildfire recovery that are trending towards desired conditions	0%

3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool?

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover funding only):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁷
Commercial Forest Product Activities				
Other Project Activities				
TOTALS:				

⁷ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittedproposals.shtml#tools>.

FY 2014 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY14 CFLR/CFLN/ Carryover and matching funding):

Type of projects	Direct part and full-time jobs	Total part and full-time jobs	Direct Labor Income	Total Labor Income ⁸
Commercial Forest Product Activities				
Other Project Activities				
TOTALS:				

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits
(Please limit answer to two pages).

Benefits to communities across the landscape range from direct financial benefits and increased safety to the long-term health of natural systems and continued impacts of ecosystem services.

Contract Information

Of the \$3 million appropriated to De Soto Ranger District for high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration, *over \$1.4 million* went to job creation and the private sector workforce. The jobs created or maintained by the project in FY 2014 are mostly technical and manual labor positions utilized in new and existing contracts. Small and large businesses in our area have benefitted from the implementation of the project. Almost all contractors are based in south Mississippi. The table below contains contract information for major projects on De Soto Ranger District utilized for high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration implementation. Also, approximately \$300,000 went to private sector business for supplies to carry out the program (Fire ignition spheres, Tracer Paint, Forestry Suppliers, local businesses, Juniper Systems, Landmark Spatial, etc.)

Contract Description	Funding Obligated or Spent in FY 2013	Contractor Location
T&E Habitat Improvement/Hazardous Fuels Reduction with Herbicide	\$105,000	Mississippi
Silvicultural Contract Layout and Inspection	\$24,500	Mississippi
Timber Sale Preparation	\$110,000	Mississippi
Timber Sale Preparation	\$121,105	New Mexico
Roadside NNIS Eradication (Cogongrass)	\$70,500	Mississippi
Landline Maintenance	\$88,000	Alabama
Road Maintenance	\$252,500	Mississippi
Trail Maintenance	\$45,000	Mississippi
Helicopter for Prescribed Burning	\$460,000	Louisiana
RCW Insert Install	\$8,500	Mississippi
Challenge Cost Share Agreements (Universities)	\$63,600	Mississippi
RCW Agreement with NF Florida	\$40,000	Florida

Jobs include tree harvesting, tree planting, heavy machinery operation, timber sale layout, timber cruising, native herbaceous seed collection, and herbicide application. Also, local fuel, food service, equipment supply, and lodging vendors benefit from these contracts.

⁸ Values obtained from Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) spreadsheet, "Impacts-Jobs and Income" tab. Spreadsheet and directions available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/submittingproposals.shtml#tools>.

Local Agreements

Challenge Cost Share Agreements are now in place with the University of Southern Mississippi and Mississippi State University Extension Service. Students at these schools will work on monitoring projects for CFLRP and high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration activities. This project work will serve as on the job training and will provide students with valuable technical skills in addition to a small amount of income. These agreements total \$63,600.

Local Markets

Approximately 104,000 tons of green wood was sold to local in markets in FY 2014.

Impact on the Landscape of South Mississippi

The De Soto Ranger District occupies a large portion of the landscape in south Mississippi. In addition to basic ecosystem services such as providing clean air, clean water, carbon sequestration, and nutrient cycling, specific impacts of high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration on the landscape and surrounding communities are noteworthy.

Activity	Result	Benefit on the Landscape
Re-establish (restore) Longleaf Pine	Increased Forest Health = Longleaf are less susceptible to wind events (hurricanes, tornados), disease, insects (SPB outbreaks), & fire	Provide for a large part of the landscape to be less susceptible to widespread damage from natural disasters and outbreaks (SPB). Also supply wood to local markets during restoration operations.
Hazardous Fuel Reduction (PXB, Thinning, Herbicide)	Safer Fuel Condition Class, Improved Smoke Management	Defensible WUI, Protection of Resources on and off the Forest. Supply wood to local markets via thinning.
Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Provide healthy habitat for a diversity of plants and animals	Forest provides natural systems for forage, cover, cache, and dens as these areas become less common on adjacent lands.
NNIS Treatment	Eradication or control of invasive pests	Help prevent the spread of these plants and animals to adjacent state and private lands where treatment and effects of NNIS prove costly.
Pitcher Plant Bog Restoration	Maintenance or reclamation of unique and sensitive ecosystems.	Provide habitat for a diversity of rare plant and animals species including many host plants and pollinators. Very few of these unique ecosystems are found on adjacent lands due to modification of the landscape.
Native Herbaceous Understory Seed Collection and Utilization	Local genetic representation for herbaceous species utilized on openings created from management activities in the Forest.	Provide a locally diverse herbaceous cover for project work. Integral to restoring the complete longleaf pine ecosystem for long-term benefits to the surrounding landscape.
Road Decommissioning	Less roads to maintain. More Forest Area available for wildlife and recreation.	Provide better/more remote recreational experiences on the Forest.

5. Describe the multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process (please limit answer to two pages).

Background

Extensive collaboration with partners, other agencies, and the public was conducted during the process of completing our Healthy Forest Restoration Act EA for Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction. This EA authorizes most of our CFLRP and high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration activities. Many of the same collaborators were involved in the CFLRP proposal process. Accountability is essential to continue to do the work on the landscape. We strongly value our relationship with our collaborators and provide open access to our projects at any phase of development or implementation. Some of these relationships and associated monitoring are discussed below.

The Nature Conservancy and Camp Shelby

The De Soto Ranger District and the Mississippi Army National Guard (a member of our collaborative team) have a long history of working together to ensure protection of the Forest on the 117,000 acres of land utilized under special use permit for training troops. Collaboration between agencies has provided valuable data on federally threatened and endangered species as well as Forest Service sensitive species on the De Soto Ranger District. The Nature Conservancy Camp Shelby Conservation Program provides rare species and habitat monitoring services for the Mississippi Army National Guard on Forest Service, Department of Defense and State of Mississippi lands included within the Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center boundaries. CFLRP and high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration activities in the form of prescribed burning, NNIS eradication, thinning, longleaf re-establishment, native herbaceous understory seed collection, and more occur on these special use permit areas of the Forest.

The Nature Conservancy monitoring focuses on the following species and their habitat: Louisiana quillwort (federally listed as endangered), gopher tortoise (federally listed as threatened), black pine snake (candidate for federal listing), Camp Shelby burrowing crayfish (lives in pitcher plant bogs - monitoring required as part of US Fish and Wildlife Service agreement to remove from candidate status), and cogongrass and kudzu (invasive species). This monitoring is funded by the Department of Defense National Guard Bureau and annual reports are provided to De Soto Ranger District. This is valuable information for assessing effects of treatments on a large portion of our landscape.

Forest Service Monitoring across the Landscape of De Soto Ranger District

The De Soto Ranger District monitors RCW populations on our Forest. We also collect and review annual bird point data. Every 5 years, a district wide gopher tortoise survey on gopher tortoise priority soils is conducted via contract. Louisiana quillwort surveys and monitoring are done annually to ensure habitat and populations are stable. We also collect data on fuel loading and fuel reduction associated with prescribed burning. A description of our overall management and treatment effectiveness on the landscape can be extrapolated when all of the data from partners, contractors, and Forest Service work are gathered and reviewed.

Challenge Cost Share Agreements

The University of Southern Mississippi (USM) and Mississippi State University Extension Service (MSU) have entered into Challenge Cost Share Agreements with the De Soto Ranger District. These agreements will utilize the skill and expertise of these nearby institutions to monitor and study the effects of specific restoration efforts identified in our CFLR Proposal. USM and MSU were part of the collaborative team for the De Soto CFLRP proposal and now play a greater role in monitoring effects on the landscape. The monitoring of CFLRP and

high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration activities in these agreements has been designed to provide descriptive data for tracking and analyses of project effectiveness.

MSU and the USM will collect data from shared monitoring points on De Soto Ranger District. These monitoring points are in areas planned for or currently experiencing CFLRP and high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration activities. MSU will collect soil samples to conduct and provide analyses for organic matter, total nitrogen, extractable phosphorus, pH, moisture content, particle size, and other parameters requested by the Forest Service as the project progresses.

USM will collect and analyze data from monitoring sites with regard to vegetation structure and composition including but not limited to species identification, species diversity, species richness, canopy cover, litter type and depth, stem counts, and herbaceous understory cover. Photo points are also utilized as part of the monitoring process.

Results of this monitoring will be used to support or modify current and future treatments on the landscape based on observable changes through the longleaf ecosystem restoration process and associated hazardous fuel reduction.

Air Quality

Ozone monitoring was conducted in FY 2012 by a Forest Service Air Specialist. We have not received the results yet.

Local Sources of Technical Information

The Southern Research Station and Harrison Experimental Forest are conducting research related to Longleaf Pine Restoration, Carbon Sequestration, and Long Term Climate Change. The De Soto has facilitated timber sales, site preparations, and reforestation efforts for this project. Although these studies are not specifically monitoring our restoration efforts, the information provided from these local studies may inform decision making and management on De Soto Ranger District. This type of expertise is beneficial to have on our Forest.

6. FY 2014 accomplishments

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	269	\$134,500	CWKV
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	127	\$25,400	CFLR, Carryover
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	438	\$110,000	Watershed & CFLR
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	79	\$15,800	CFLR, Carryover
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	13	\$15,000	CFLR
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	99954	\$796,055	CFLR & WFHF Match & Watershed & Stewardship
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	800	\$120,000	CFLR
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	80	\$210,000	CMLG Matching
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	150	\$263,435	CMRD Matching
Miles of road	Miles	Pull number		

⁹ Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

¹⁰ Please use a new line for each BLI or type of fund used. For example, you may have three lines with the same performance measure, but the type of funding might be two different BLIs and CFLR/CFLN.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
decommissioned RD-DECOM		from PAS report		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	Pull number from PAS report		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	100	\$49,000	CFLR
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	Pull number from PAS report		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	100	\$88,000	CFLR
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2440	\$500,000	CFLR & Watershed
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	9,411	\$600,000	CFLR & Watershed
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	32467	\$500,000	CFLR & Watershed
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons			
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre			
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	86,914	\$1,750,000	CFLR, Watershed, Stewardship, WFHF Match
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on	Acres	Pull number from PAS		

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished ⁹	Total Treatment Cost (\$)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) ¹⁰
Federal lands SP-INVSP-E-FED-AC		report		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	Pull number from PAS report		

7. **FY 2014 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

Despite receiving the budget very late in the year we were able to accomplish quality work on the ground. Accomplishment numbers are provided in the table above.

What we are most proud of is the ability to work together and the ability to do good work on the land. De Soto Ranger District personnel work very well across disciplines and strive for integrated target accomplishments. The integration of hazardous fuel reduction and wildlife habitat improvement into our ecosystem restoration framework is a great example of getting more bang for the buck. Another by-product of that type of integration is a safer WUI areas and less danger for wildland firefighters. In another practical example, integration occurs (but not always allowed to be counted) via treatment of NNIS plants such as cogongrass, an extremely volatile fuel. Treating this NNIS reduces hazardous fuels and provides for increased forest health and improved safety across the Forest and surrounding landscape.

This was our first year utilizing high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration funding. We accomplished work on much of our landscape and look forward to continuing high priority accelerated ecosystem restoration. The numbers speak well of where we are and where we are going.

8. **Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project** (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?¹¹

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY14	96,890
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14 (as applicable- projects selected in FY2012 may will not have data for FY10 and FY11; projects that were HPRP projects in FY12, please include one number for FY12 and one number for FY13 (same as above))	FY12 – 109,746 FY13 – 120,276 FY14 – 96,890

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

¹¹ This metric is separate from the annual performance measurement reporting as recorded in the databases of record. Please see the instructions document for further clarification.

Prescribed fire management activities on the De Soto ranger District during the 2014 fiscal year were hindered due 106 Compliance issues. Once the issue was resolved, the De Soto managed to accomplish 84,474 acres of prescribed burning, of which 32,786 acres were growing season burning (39% of our total acres). The effectiveness of these warm season burns are often much greater in terms of restoring and maintaining the longleaf pine ecosystem.

Also, due to the wet weather, wildfire occurrence on the De Soto was below normal with 55 wildfires. However, these wildfires burned 4,070 acres of Forest Service lands with the majority of these acres burned resulting in desirable outcomes by reducing fuel loads, maintaining longleaf pine ecosystem structure, or changing the landscape towards a longleaf pine favorable condition. These fires were in the CFLRP project area and met fuel reduction objectives already identified in approved NEPA documents.

In addition to prescribed fire and wildfire, 8,094 acres of mechanical treatments, and 750 acres of herbicide treatments were completed within the project area. Mechanical treatments included 7,000 acres of forestry brush-hogging/mastication, which targeted areas of high fire occurrence, fire dependent threatened and endangered species such as red-cockaded woodpecker colonies 320 acres, and road corridors (315 acres) utilized for effective prescribed fire and wildfire breaks. Another 459 acres of fireline preparation was accomplished, by dozers, in dense, hazardous vegetation, in wildland-urban interface areas.

A more unique method was utilized to accomplish 750 acres of hazardous fuel reduction. The careful application of herbicides in this lower coastal plain southern rough fuel type has proven to be effective in the long term reduction of hazardous fuels. This treatment also benefits many fire dependent threatened and endangered species, reduces smoke produced from volatile live fuels during prescribed burns, and quickly changes the composition of the understory from brush to a more natural grass and herbaceous state. All of these treatments specifically targeted hazardous fuels and provide for more efficient prescribed fire treatments in the future of the project.

10. Describe any reasons that the FY 2014 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal? (please limit answer to two pages)

The FY 2014 annual report reflects accomplishments very similar to what was planned in our project proposal. The De Soto Ranger District has had NEPA in place to conduct landscape scale work since 2008. We have been doing what we can do across the landscape with our budget every year. We are now utilizing the opportunity to conduct our regular program of work at an accelerated pace.

Prescribed burning has been our main tool for landscape scale work for the past decade and we've accomplished over 100,000 acres of annual prescribed burning on several occasions. An aggressive NNIS eradication program, successful RCW population growth, increased gopher tortoise habitat improvement work, pitcher plant bog restoration, and excellent relationships with our partners and the public have been integral to our success. The timber shop is finally starting to rebound from Hurricane Katrina and the retirements that followed shortly thereafter. We have more personnel in place to make things happen, but we're still striving to become fully staffed. With the resurgence of our timber program, now utilized for longleaf pine re-establishment along with thinning, our ecosystem restoration efforts will continue to accelerate.

The biggest challenge to accomplishing work was receiving the budget so late in FY 2014. Also, year-end procurement deadlines made it challenging to obligate all of the funds, but we did it via contracts already in place for work on the landscape. Major contract types and funding utilized are listed in question #4.

11. Planned FY 2016 Accomplishments

Performance Measure Code¹²	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience WTRSHD-RSTR-ANN	Acres		
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	800	
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	100,000	
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	75	
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres		
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	75	
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres		
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	13	
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	100,000	
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	800	
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	80	
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	150	

¹² Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2016 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan, and justify deviation from project work plan in question 13 of this template.

Performance Measure Code ¹²	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles		
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles		
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles		
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number		
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	100	
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles		
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	100	
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	2500	
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	35,000	
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	35,000	
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	6000	
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre		
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	85,000	
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSP-FED-AC	Acres		
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres		

12. Planned FY 2016 accomplishment narrative (no more than 1 page):

In FY 2016, we are following our CFLR Plan as submitted. The numbers in the above table reflect our original plan for Ecosystem Restoration. This plan covers the high priority accelerated restoration activities and hazardous fuel reduction (RX Burning), Longleaf Pine Restoration, Pitcher Plant Bog Restoration, NNIS Cogongrass treatments, and our normal plan of work for boundary line maintenance, trail maintenance, road maintenance, and watershed restoration for the District.

13. Describe and provide narrative justification if planned FY 2015/16 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan (no more than 1 page):

No big changes are expected. Of course, the amount of prescribed burning acres accomplished will be weather dependent.