CFLR PROJECT (NAME/NUMBER): _ ACCELERATING LONGLEAF PINE RESTORATION/CFLRP10-2016

National Forest(s): National Forests in Florida; Osceola National Forest

Reports are due to the Washington Office (via the Regional Forester through a submission to Leslie Weldon, cc'ing Lindsay Buchanan and Jessica Robertson) no later than December 5th for review.

1. MATCH AND LEVERAGED FUNDS:

a. FY16 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)**
CFLN13	$23,313
CFLN14	$35,089
CFLN16	$730,044

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

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
NFVW13	$32,432
WFHF16	$579,940

This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the FY15 program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CMRD16	$19,818
CWKV14	$6,883
NFTM15	$130,165
NFTM16	$277,303
NFWF16	$17,080
WFHF16	$848,601

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

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)**
N/A	**N/A** (Non-cash contributions only)

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

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	**Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)**
The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Reforestation (Seeding and Planting)	$18,375 (Modification - Priority 4 Stewardship)

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

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY16)	**Totals**
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY16	$2,100,648.48 (TNC - Priority 4 SPA) $3,510,789.39 (TNC - Sandlin South SPA)

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

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2016.

Description of item	**Location**	**Estimated total acres**	**Estimated total funds**	**Forest Service or Partner Funds?**	**Source of funds**
Fuel management, site preparation, reforestation, and wildlife habitat improvement	**John M. Bethea State Forest**	5,000	$133,507	☐ Forest Service funds x Partner Funds	
Fuel management, site preparation, reforestation, and wildlife habitat improvement	**Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge**	10,000	$138,636	Forest Service funds x Partner Funds	
Fuel management, site preparation, reforestation, and wildlife habitat improvement	**Dixon Memorial State Forest**	3,000	$3,850	Forest Service funds x Partner Funds	

2. Please tell us about the CFLR project's progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal, and HOW IT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE WILDLAND FIRE GOALS IN THE *10-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN*.

The Osceola is using CFLN funding to extend mastication contracts to reduce hazardous fuels. Mechanical reduction of these fuels has and will continue to facilitate the reintroduction of prescribed fire into areas deemed high risk for prescribed fire use. Observations have shown that wildfires impacted treated areas dramatically less than untreated areas. As new projects are approved in the Region, we are providing advice to other managers based on our experience with multiple treatments used in this program.

Reference from fuel treatment effectiveness report	Activities and Outcomes
Percent change from 10-year average for wildfires controlled during initial attack.	-5.0% Change

Reference from fuel treatment effectiveness report	Activities and Outcomes
Percent change from 10 year average for number of unwanted human-caused wildfires.	+40% Change
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index.	0%
Total number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward and maintain desired conditions. (WUI and Non-WUI)	37,170 acres
Number of WUI acres treated that are identified in CWPPS or other application collaboratively developed plans.	29,222 acres
Number of non-WUI acres treated that are identified through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan.*	5,948 acres
Number of acres and percent of the natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions in WUI and Non-WUI.	1,000 acres
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning, through collaboration consistent with the *Implementation Plan*. (Timber	3,937 acres

3. WHAT ASSUMPTIONS WERE USED IN GENERATING THE NUMBERS AND/OR PERCENTAGES YOU PLUGGED INTO THE TREAT TOOL?

FY 2016 JOBS CREATED/MAINTAINED (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO CARRYOVER FUNDING):

FY 2016 jobs created/maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	21	29	$1,038,577	$1,236,301
Forest and watershed restoration component	9	10	$128,332	$177,134
Mill processing component	6	10	$291,818	$521,474
Implementation and monitoring	15	16	$138,933	$153,383
Other Project Activities	1	1	$30,247	$38,634
TOTALS:	52	66	$1,627,905	$2,126,926

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.

FY 2016 JOBS CREATED/MAINTAINED (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO CARRYOVER AND MATCHING FUNDING):

FY 2016 jobs created/maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	32	44	$1,592,055	$1,895,150
Forest and watershed restoration component	14	16	$188,523	$272,843
Mill processing component	13	24	$670,999	$1,199,068

FY 2016 jobs created/maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Implementation and monitoring	21	23	$548,693	$605,760
Other Project Activities	1	2	$49,187	$62,827
TOTALS:	81	109	$3,049,457	$4,035,647

4. DESCRIBE OTHER COMMUNITY BENEFITS ACHIEVED AND THE METHODS USED TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT THESE BENEFITS. How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community from a social and/or economic standpoint? (Please limit answer to two pages). *If you have one story you could tell a member of Congress or other key stakeholder about the benefits in the community the project has helped achieve, what would it be?*

Contracts were awarded to small corporations within the commuting area. Forest management activities led to the harvest of **40,169 CCF** timber volume, on **3,937 acres** of forest in Fiscal Year 2016. This was done in three timber sales, which reduce fuels, enhance native groundcover, and improve wildlife habitat. Moreover, these activities have added product to local wood markets at competitive market rates.

An economic impact study was conducted by Southwick and Associates and Responsive Management for the first three years of the Accelerating Longleaf Project; from 2010 to 2012. An excerpt from the study states, "This program has contributed over $10 million to Gross Domestic Product, over $1 million in state and local tax revenue, $1.2 Million in federal revenues were returned to the federal government, and $7 million in salaries and wages were generated. In economic output, which is the sum of all personal and business spending resulting from the CFLR Program, over $16.6 million in activity was stimulated by this project from 2010 to 2012. For every $1 invested in this program, $0.20 is returned to the federal government in tax revenues, $1.50 in GDP is created, and $2.40 in total economic activity is generated." Southwick Associates

5. BASED ON YOUR PROJECT MONITORING PLAN, DESCRIBE THE MULTIPARTY MONITORING PROCESS. WHAT PARTIES (WHO) ARE INVOLVED IN MONITORING, AND HOW? WHAT IS BEING MONITORED? PLEASE BRIEFLY SHARE KEY BROAD MONITORING RESULTS AND HOW RESULTS RECEIVED TO DATE ARE INFORMING SUBSEQUENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (E.G. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT), IF AT ALL. What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process? (Please limit answer to two pages. Include a link to your monitoring plan if it is available).

A suite of ecological and biological data is being collected from randomly selected plots to monitor effects which can be extrapolated across the landscape. Forty sites were surveyed in 2016, focusing on avian diversity and abundance; plant diversity and cover; and ecological condition utilizing a ranked tier system. Additionally, vegetation treatments were monitored by the collaborative to determine efficacy of treatments for ecological restoration in pine flatwoods. Preliminary data findings support that on-going work is generally moving the Osceola landscape to an improved ecological condition. While the majority of monitoring is being conducted by a Tall Timbers Research Station (TTRS) umbrella, the Cooperative for Conserved Forest Ecosystems: Outreach and Research (CFEOR) is also measuring efficacy of treatment types. Data from these monitoring efforts are utilized to update the Osceola National Forest's management techniques and Ecological Condition Model (ECM).

In addition, the Osceola is continuing to work with the Southern Research Station (SRS) through the Joint Fire Science Program. In FY 2016, the SRS toured the Osceola, began gathering data, and researched the history of the forest. This was done in an effort to begin simulating landscape-scale fuel treatments across the forest.

The simulations will focus on identifying high priority areas within extreme fire weather conditions. The SRS is anticipating the availability of a draft product in 2017.

6. FY 2016 ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,480	$435,000	CFLN
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	58,417	$120,018	(CFLN, NFWF, WFHF)
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	2.2	N/A	(CMRD)

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
RD-HC-MAIN				
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	40,166 *(Harvested 3,937 acres)*	$428,593.00	(CFLN, NFTM, CWKV)
Green tons from small diameter and low	Green tons	N/A	N/A	N/A

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG				
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	5,948	$430,064 *(Mulching/fuel break restoration $277,184 and Burning $152,880 = $430,064)*	(CFLN, WFHF)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	32,099	$1,255,520 *(Mulching $517,860, and Burning $737,660= $1,255,520)*	(CFLN, WFHF)
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	N/A	N/A	N/A

Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record. Please include the type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match) if you have accurate information that is readily available. Please report each BLI on a separate line within a given performance measures' "Type of Funds" box.

7. FY 2016 ACCOMPLISHMENT NARRATIVE – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report. (Please limit answer to three pages.)

Increasing Prescribed Fire Acreage – Prior to the CFLRP, the Osceola Nation Forest (ONF) prescribe burned an average of 25,000 acres of the forest annually, with most burns occurring in the dormant season. This equates to a fire return interval of 4-5 years (too long to achieve ecological restoration). The widely accepted fire return interval associated with healthy longleaf pine forests is a return interval of 2 to 3 years. To achieve this, the ONF strives to double the annual prescribed fire acreage to 50,000 acres annually over the life of the project. In FY 2016, approximately **33,604 acres** were treated through prescribed burning. ***(Performance Measures: FP-FUELS-WUI & FP-FUELS-NON-WUI)***

Reducing Hazardous Fuel Loads – The ONF is also utilizing mulching/mastication contracts to reduce hazardous fuels from a total of 10,000 acres during this project's 10-year window. Mechanical reduction of these fuels has and will continue to facilitate the reintroduction of prescribed fire into areas deemed high risk for prescribed fire use. In FY 2016, **3,365 acres** were mulched and some of these acres were subsequently burned in an effort to both reduce shrubby fuels and restore herbaceous species. ***(Performance Measures: FP-FUELS-WUI & FP-FUELS-NON-WUI)***

Thinning Small Diameter Trees - CFLR dollars were used to increase timber sale preparation (cruising and marking contracts) and expand the current sales program. The unit was able to treat a total of ***3,937 acres*** through timber harvest; which produced a total of **40,169 CCF** of timber. Three timber sales were sold and harvested to reduce fuels, enhance native groundcover, and improve wildlife habitat. ***(Performance Measure: TMBR-VOL-SLD)***

Harvesting Woody Biomass – Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production through timber harvests were **0.0 green tons**. No funds were directly expended for the removal of this biomass; there is not a market for biomass in the area. ***(Performance Measure BIO-NRG)***

Groundcover Restoration and Wildlife Improvement - Healthy longleaf pine ecosystems harbor some of the richest biological diversity in the country, most of which occurs on the forest floor in the form of grasses and herbaceous vegetation. Many wildlife and plant species, however, begin to decline as sunlight is shaded by an overly dense forest canopy or midstory. Saw palmetto, a naturally occurring shrub in longleaf pine flatwoods, usually occurs in sparse clumps. However, when longleaf pine forests are fire suppressed, saw palmetto densities increase dramatically and replace the diverse understory. When the density of saw palmetto exceeds 33% cover, imperiled grassland birds such as Bachman's sparrow, Henslow's sparrow and bobwhite are no longer present. A common and effective method of reducing saw palmetto coverage, reducing hazardous fuels, and increasing grass and herbaceous species is to use a single pass roller chopper followed closely by the application of prescribed fire. Timber stands with high basal areas of small diameter pines will be thinned, chopped, and burned on a 2-3 year rotation, stimulating the grass and herbaceous ground cover. During the 10 year period of this proposal, 21,000 acres will be treated by roller chopping to restore native groundcover. In FY 2016, **3,480 acres** of palmetto chopping were accomplished. Understory herbaceous restoration is important to partners, the public, and overall ecosystem restoration success. ***(Performance Measure: FOR-VEG-IMP)***

In FY 2016, a total of **58,417 acres** were accomplished for terrestrial habitat improvement. This is primarily attributed to: recruitment clusters and artificial cavity insert for the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW); creating and maintaining food plots; mowing near RCW clusters; mastication of vegetation; multiple fuel treatment; and planting of longleaf. The Osceola RCW population grew this year (from 147 to 149 active clusters) with the number of potential breeding groups declining by one (141 to 140). The Osceola NF also continues to contribute to the regional RCW translocation program. ***(Performance Measure: HBT-ENH-TERR)***

Decommissioning Trails and Roads/ Hydrological Restoration - There are approximately 850 miles of non-designated routes on the ONF. Many of these non-designated routes are an artifact of historic management and are located on wet sites. The primary environmental impact of these roads is interrupted sheet flow from ditching or where roads have become incised from repeated surface blading. Since implementing a designated travel management system in 2007 the ONF has been monitoring the status of non-designated routes. On dry sites the results of monitoring indicate that most non-designated routes are naturally revegetating. However, on wet sites more active restoration is required. This proposal will actively restore approximately 309 miles over a ten year time frame by blocking road access, planting containerized trees and

shrubs, light disking to increase ground cover and/or recontouring ditches and berms to restore normal hydrologic sheet flow. Numerous historic plowed firelines were created on the ONF for both prescribed fire and fire suppression that are interrupting hydrologic sheet flow and have altered the natural hydrology on the forest. In FY 2016, **488 acres** of fire line restoration was completed; through mulching and restoring hydrologic sheet flow. (***Performance Measure: FP-FUELS-NON-WUI***) In addition, **2.2 miles** of system road was maintained ***(Performance Measure: RD-HC-MAINT-MI).***

Partnerships-

Partnerships have strengthened through a Supplemental Project Agreement (SPA) with NWTF; establishment of the Osceola to Okefenokee Longleaf Implementation Team; and through collaboration with The Nature Conservancy on prescribed burns, invasive species inventory, and planning for future SPAs under the newly signed Stewardship Master Agreement. TTRS continues to monitor ecological impacts in the treatment area. A collaboration meeting with CFEOR and the Southern Research Station will lead to enhanced evaluations of CFLRP treatment efficacy. National Forest Foundation and American Forests provided $48,437 for the purchase of longleaf pine seedlings used during conversion from slash to longleaf pine.

8. *Review the gPAS spatial information sent to you by the Washington Office after gPAS closes out on October 31*

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
FY10	54,753 acres
FY11	41,247 acres
FY12	64,808 acres
FY13	32,927 acres
FY14	31,487 acres
FY15	38,474 acres
FY16	101,004 acres

Please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

FY16 acres treated were calculated by adding all units accomplished in gPAS with an exception of 2.2 miles of road maintenance and timber volume sold. However, timber harvest acres were calculated that are associated with timber volume sold**.**

9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2016 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.

*T*he ONF strives to double the annual prescribed fire acreage to 50,000 acres annually over the life of the project. In FY 2016, approximately **33,604 acres** were treated through prescribed burning. Anticipated burn days were greatly reduced; this is primarily attributed to the prolonged period of dryness within our area that led to parched vegetation and an increased fire weather threat. These conditions have made prescribed burning increasingly hazardous.

10. PLANNED FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENTS[1]

In an effort to simplify reporting, we've reduced the number of performance measures we are asking you for here. However, the ones below are still needed for our annual budget request to Congress. In our justification to Congress for continued funding each year, we have to display planned accomplishments for the coming year.

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	N/A	N/A
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	10	$15,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	N/A	N/A
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	50,000	$200,000
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	35 *(Road-decom non-sys; may also be captured as S&W-RSRC-IMP)*	$50,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	N/A	N/A
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	30,000 +/-	$600,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	N/A	N/A
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	10,000	300,000

[1] Please note that planned accomplishments are aggregated across the projects to determine the proposed goals for the program's outyear budget justification. These numbers should reflect what is in the CFLRP work plan, with deviations described in question 11.

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount ($)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	40,000	1,200,000

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2017 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan. STRM-CROS-MTG-STD has been added since it tends to be one of the WLSH CFLRP largest funding needs.

11. Planned FY 2017 accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2017/18 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan.

Management activities will remain close to the same with the exception of increased roller chopped acres; due to timber sale harvest.

12. Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from the list you submitted in the FY 2015 report (name and affiliation, if there is one). If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

All original members are still actively supporting this project. Plus our collaboration with The Nature Conservancy and the Jacksonville Job Corps Center is notably strengthening. In addition, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation provides supplemental support through the Longleaf Stewardship Fund grant**.** The Osceola provides prescribed fire training to underserved youth and places those qualified on federal prescribed fire crews as trainees within the Florida and Georgia area/ the CFLRP boundary. This supports our efforts to accelerate longleaf restoration. In FY 2017, we are aiming to increase the number of trainees and expand beyond the Florida and Georgia area. Other forests are aiming to mirror our methods. (See link in media recap section below.)

13. Did you project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY 2016 (both in-kind contributions and through agreements)?

In FY 2016, The Nature Conservancy increased their partner match by $18,375 for seeding and planting on the Osceola; established methods were used.

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

America's longleaf local-implementation-team-updates

NFWF Southern Company Partnership

WWALS longleaf-conservation-grant-to-okefenokee-osceola-local-implementation-team-2016

Signatures:

Recommended by Project Coordinator:

Chalonda Jasper _____ Date _____

Recommended by District Ranger:

Ivan Green _____ Date _____

Approved by Forest Supervisor[2]:

Kelly Russell _____ Date _____

[2] If your project includes more than one National Forest, please include an additional line for each Forest Supervisor signature.