CFLR Project (Name/Number): Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration/CFLR022

National Forest(s): Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

1. Match and Leveraged funds:

a. FY16 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CFLN13	$25,588.36
CFLN16	$869,168.83

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($)
NFRR	$NA

This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the FY16 program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

Fund S*ource – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI))*	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
CFHF2214	$254,389.37
CFHF2216	$100193.74
CFKV2213	$233630.89
CFRD2216	$36036.53
CFTL2216	$2801.1
CFTM2215	$-5337.6
CFTM2216	$164480.18
CFVW2213	$253071.2
CFVW2216	$350594.78
CFWF2216	$197393

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($)
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	$22250
Searcy County	$21750
Searcy County	$16500
Van Buren County	$27000
Van Buren County	$20500

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($)
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	$25,000
Arkansas Wildlife Federation	$5,000

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016($)
Turner Bend	$7,050
Ozark Highlands Trail Association	$3,000

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	$0

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

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2016 (one page maximum). The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Arkansas and the Arkansas Forestry Commission submitted a proposal for the Chief's Joint Partnership Initiative. Other partners involved with this project include the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the Nature Conservancy. The project landscape included the following Arkansas Counties in the CFLR landscape: Benton, Conway, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Madison, Newton, Pope, Searcy, Van Buren, and Washington. NRCS funded conservation practices in the amount of $639,774. The project landscape also includes the Ouachita CFLR project area.

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Conservation Cover	14 acres of private lands within CFLR landscape	$2,331	Partner Funds	NRCS
Diversion	424 feet of private land within CFLR landscape	$625	Partner Funds	NRCS
Firebreak	189,715 feet of private land within CFLR landscape	$293,107	Partner Funds	NRCS
Forest Stand Improvement	193 acres of private land within CFLR landscape	$19,984	Partner Funds	NRCS
Pasture Planting	2 acres of private land within CFLR landscape	$479	Partner Funds	NRCS

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Pond	1 unit of private land within CFLR landscape	$3,540	Partner Funds	NRCS
Prescribed Burning	4,199 acres of private land within CFLR landscape	$155,552	Partner Funds	NRCS
Stream Crossing	3 crossings on private land within CFLR landscape	$7,194	Partner Funds	NRCS
Tree Establishment	27 acres of private land within CFLR landscape	$2,021	Partner Funds	NRCS

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*. This may also include a brief 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). ***Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, please include a summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.***

During fiscal year 2015 we treated 14,539 acres of the landscape in the project area with prescribed fires. Acres of treatment in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) account for 63% of the burning (9,122 and the rest 36% (5,237) Non WUI. No wildfires occurred in, or burned into areas having received fuels treatment activities in the project area. As activities continue and the footprint of treatment areas within the project boundaries increase, we anticipate seeing changed conditions resulting in wildfires having lower fire behavior characteristics and being more easily controlled. All of the treatments are moving the project area towards the desired conditions.

3. **What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool**? Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here – Restoration documents cflrp TREAT user guide 2015.

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	19	27	1,089,614	1,517,969
Forest and watershed restoration component	2	2	22,425	34,846
Mill processing component	37	98	2,106,425	5,062625
Implementation and monitoring	10	12	368,043	445,106
Other Project Activities	0	0	514	745
TOTALS:	**69**	**139**	**3,587,022**	**7,061,290**

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover **and matching funding**):

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	19	27	1,089,614	1,517,969
Forest and watershed restoration component	10	11	111,335	172,670
Mill processing component	37	98	2,106,425	5,062,625
Implementation and monitoring	23	27	809,706	979,245
Other Project Activities	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	**89**	**163**	**4,117,079**	**7,732,508**

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.

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?*

The CFLR project contributes to the community in several ways. Some of the contracts are directly awarded to local contractors. Large and small purchases were made throughout the CFLR community area. These purchases should have helped the local economy. Volunteers involved in trapping efforts of feral hogs in the CFLR area benefitted through meat consumption or donated the meat to other community members. These efforts were monitored through volunteer agreements and monthly reporting.

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).

Multiparty monitoring was accomplished through grants and agreements with Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC), Arkansas Wildlife Federation (AWF), National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF), The University of Arkansas (UA), Arkansas Tech University (ATU) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Established Forest Service protocol is being used to conduct all monitoring and evaluation of the project area. Site preparation activities within the project area are having a positive effect on the overall forest health of the area, by re-establishing new growth in forest stands in place of the aging and overstocked stands. Timber harvest continues to have an overall positive effect on the local economy, by providing sources of employment and revenue to the local workforce.

Monitoring consisted of game camera placement in key CFLR treatment areas by our partner AGFC. Cameras monitored wildlife habitat utilization in some of the treatment areas. The USGS Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit monitored the effects of prescribed burning treatments to the movement and nesting of female Eastern wild turkeys in the CFLR area. The monitoring was completed August of 2014. The University of Arkansas has been monitoring the effects of prescribed burning and wildlife stand improvement treatments to wasps and dead and down old growth fossil chinquapin forests. Other monitoring activities have included vegetative photo points before and after wildlife stand improvement (WSI) treatments through force account. The University of Arkansas has been evaluating the colonization of macro invertebrates of area streams within the CFLR area through habitat improvements such as the addition of large woody debris additions. Photo points have indicated vegetative recovery of some of the areas in the Mill Creek OHV trail area where watershed improvement fencing was constructed three years ago. Aquatic monitoring by AGFC over time after several dredging treatments of Shores Lake will be able to evaluate the change to the fisheries in the lake. Volunteers are monitoring location areas of concentrated feral hog presence and will continue to focus trapping efforts in those areas.

Bearcat Bird Surveys were conducted by AWF and ATU consisting of 19 plots revisited in June 2015. We are seeing some increases in early successional species, but the monitoring program is just starting and should not draw much inference. Region 8 Bird Surveys were revisited in June by district personnel consisting of 49 total plots with 20 of them being within the CFLRP project area. We are seeing some changes species, but the monitoring program is still ongoing.

In 2015 we collected plant community monitoring data from 63 permanent macroplots on the Big Piney and Pleasant Hill Ranger Districts in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest. These data, along with data from 64 macroplots sampled in 2014, will be included in the 2016 plant community monitoring report.

Analysis of 2011-2012 and 2014-2016 plant community monitoring data is currently underway. Preliminary results show that by 2014-2015 live tree cover (basal area) was reduced by 23% since the baseline (from 106 ft2/acre to 82 ft2/acre, on average). Within the tree layer, the overstory (8"+ dbh) was less affected overall, decreasing from 83 ft2/acre to 72 ft2/acre (13% reduction), whereas midstory cover was reduced by 57%. This change represents a shift towards the desired tree layer structure. Shrub density was still much higher than desired in 2014-2015 and increased significantly since 2007-2009, from an average of 1095 stems/acre to 1721

stems/acre (57% increase). These results represent changes for the forest as a whole. Future analyses will assess progress towards the desired community composition within the forest.

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	758	$111,376	CWKV
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	2738	$49,193 $91,518	CFLN CWKV
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	2,648.8	$94,972	NFVW
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	19,000	$14,921	NFVW
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	1,271.7	$423,704	NFVW
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	107	$69,440	NFWF
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	58.96	$9,839 $7,400	CFLN NFWF
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	51,605.64	$589,758 $22,804 $116,264	CFLN CWKV NFWF
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	612	$23,476	NFVW
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	Miles	76.01	$20,925 $21,055	CMRD NFVW

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	105.92	$1,535 $46,866 $28,897	NFVW CFLN CMRD
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	10.14	$38,456	CMRD
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	125.85	$5,577	CMTL
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles			
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles			
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	1,558	$63,955 $63,955	NFTM CFLN
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	21,617.39	$63,955 $63,955	NFTM CFLN
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	2,095	$7,472	NFTM

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($)	Type of Funds (CFLR, Specific FS BLI, Partner Match)
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	15,137	$215,783	WFHF
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	19,281.9	$130,000	WFHF
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres			
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres			

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.)

Timber management: On the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests timber is cut to balance ecosystem and to restore watersheds. Historical records show that most of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests was in oak/pine woodlands and pine/bluestem savannahs. The timber harvest along with prescribed burning helps to maintain these ecosystems. The combination of timber harvest and prescribed burning also helps to maintain early successional forest habitats and understory growth of wildflowers and native grasses that produce habitat for pollinators. Timber harvest improves ecosystem conditions by

decreasing the number of stems per acre on the landscape and increasing native ground cover vegetation. Timber was harvested through sale contracts, stewardship contracts and stewardship agreements.

Prescribed Burning: Prescribed burning improves the overall conditions of the forest for species that need a grass understory. We do all of our prescribed burning not just for fuel reduction but in areas to improve wildlife habitat conditions. The prescribed burning is done utilizing hand crews and aerial ignition to accomplish burning on a landscape level. Burns are done with a mosaic pattern with different intensities in different areas of the burn. Some of these burns are used to establish and maintain native grass fields. These native grass fields are important habitat for some wildlife species. The prescribed burning is creating woodland conditions across the landscape. These conditions are important in the fire adapted ecosystems in the Ozarks to bring our native flowering plants that are utilized by native pollinators. In the areas were bats are found on the forest, fire is helping to create and maintain feeding areas for Indiana and gray bats.

Non-Native Invasive Species Control: The problem of increase feral swine herds has become very noticeable in the forest. Feral swine eat and kill native plants, predate ground nesting bird eggs including turkeys, complete for habitat with native mammal species, destroy riparian areas, increase sediment and erosion rates into area streams and can spread diseases to domestic swine and humans. Volunteers assisted with the eradication process. Forest Service (FS) personnel in cooperation with Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC) and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) also trapped feral swine with large open traps baited with corn and apples. Blood samples were taken from trapped hogs and sent to APHIS to test for diseases. Game cameras were set up to detect the presence and time of feral swine in areas. It is expected that there are still large herds in the forest, but this project helped to control some of the invasive population. The feral swine problem will continue to exist. However, cooperative projects and new technology will help maintain control of this invasive species.

Non-native invasive plant species treated in fiscal year 2014 include fescue, privet, serecia, thistle and tree of heaven. Treatments had the intended outcome of controlling the known infestations. Most of the work performed to date is on roadside and fields. However, the seed bank has not been depleted and further treatments are needed.

Lake Habitat Restoration: The purpose of this project is to improve the aquatic and recreational habitat at the 80 acre Shores Lake through sediment removal. The lake has an estimated silt deposition of 4-6 feet in depth, with an estimated 136,000 cubic yards of silty clay with course sand and some pebbles silt deposition. The lake has several extremely shallow areas with several silt islands that are now inaccessible to boaters, swimmers, fisherman, which also creates poor aquatic habitat as well. The swim beach area and the cove with the fishing launch pad are very shallow and almost dry. The damned area of the lake still has good depth. The project will be funded over multiple years utilizing the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project (CFLRP) funding initiative. A short term authorization permit from Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) was received for the project work. The silt sand material will be recycled for road and camp pad projects once it is completely dry. Although the project will take over 5 years to complete, it is expected that the recreational and fisheries habitat in the lake will be positively impacted by this project. Over 30 years of sediment inflow from the surrounding

mountains has built up. Through the CFLRP program, this lake will be able to maintain its prized fisheries and recreational values.

Wildlife Habitat Improvement: The AGFC and the NWTF worked to maintain early successional habitat in wildlife openings and fields in the White Rock & Wedington Wildlife Management Areas. The forest has less than 5% of this type of habitat and the Boston Mountain Ranger District has less than 2% of this type of critical wildlife habitat. All liming, fertilizing, disking and seeding work was completed either by USFS and AGFC personnel or through contracts. The AGFC funded fertilizer, lime and portion of the seed. The USFS funded the seed, a brush hogging contract and a hydro-axe contract. Some of the openings or fields needed hydro-axing or brush hogging due to woody encroachment. The NWTF provided cooperator signs and some gates through the Arkansas State Superfund program. The areas provide early successional habitat for a variety of wildlife species, such as: deer, turkey, quail, bear, bats, neotropical migratory birds and small game. These areas also provide native pollinator habitat. These areas provide key open habitat in overall closed canopy forest conditions.

Wildlife habitat improvement was also accomplished at the Wedington unit using stewardship contracting. The purpose of this project is to improve the hardwood and mixed hardwood/shortleaf pine woodland forest conditions on the Wedington unit. Open woodlands create habitat diversity in an overcrowded, closed canopy forest. This will enhance wildlife species diversity as well. The objective will be to eventually reach an open, oak-woodland condition with a park like setting, as called for in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests Revised Land and Resource Management Plan. These areas are the main public land in northwest Arkansas and serve a population of over 350,000. The area is highly used for recreational activities such as hunting, horseback riding, bike riding, hiking and nature viewing. The wildlife stand improvement project was completed and will continue to be completed through multiple tools-through stewardship contracts and regular contracts. Work will be with chainsaws. All trees less than 10 inch diameter at breast high (DBH) will be cut except preferred wildlife trees, such as: serviceberry, dogwood, black cherry. The preferred leave trees will be white oak, hickory and red oak. Trees will be left down and the area will be burned in two to three years. Through utilizing stewardship contracting, the Wedington unit will be receiving much needed watershed, forest health and wildlife habitat improvement treatments that trade goods for services. This allows more funding to stay within the project area to accomplish more work on the ground. It is expected that once the work proceeds, there will be many benefits. We anticipate an increase in wildlife use and availability of habitat, especially for early successional species. Opportunities such as nature viewing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, etc. will also increase as the area will have more open habitat. Before treatment the fire class condition was III, after treatment it will be moved toward a class II and after prescribed burning, it will be in a condition class I and will be maintained in that condition. It is expected that different species of wildlife will increase the use of the areas (deer, turkey, neotropical migratory birds). It is expected that the open woodland conditions will increase wildlife species diversity through time as there is very little of this type of habitat in the area. It is expected that a flush of herbaceous forbs will return where there was little to none prior to the project.

Woodland Restoration: Past forest management practices have resulted in overstocked stands, altered species composition and increase in canopy closure in areas that support fire tolerant habitat such as woodlands. These changes have affected the resiliency of the forest and have caused a decline in species

richness and diversity. The desired condition is an open, oak-woodland condition with a park-like setting, as called for in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests Revised Land and Resource Management Plan. Woodland restoration was accomplished by prescribing wildlife stand improvement treatment. The work included cutting all trees less than 10 inch DBH, except trees preferred for wildlife such as serviceberry, dogwood, and black cherry. The preferred leave trees were white oak, hickory and red oak. Trees were left on site to be burned in two to three years.

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

- **If the 2016 footprint estimate is consistent and accurate**, please confirm and copy below.
- **If it does NOT appear accurate**, describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project below (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments)?

Fiscal Year	**Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)**
Cumulative Total in FY16	268,395
FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, FY15, and FY16 (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 – 48,528 FY13 – 64,917 FY14 – 62,305 FY15 –42,417 FY16 – 50,228

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

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2016 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.** The Forest was not able to sell as much timber ccf as planned. A timber sale contract totaling 19,664 total ccf was marked and packaged but received no bids. This same timber sale may be re-bid and sold in FY17 therefore making up for the shortfall on ccf. Also, due to changes in management and reporting requirements, the acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species (INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC) on the Forest was not able to treat as many acres as planned.

10. **Planned FY 2018 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

[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.

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	100	$50,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	4000	$325,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	36	$19,185
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	8,900	$512,500
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	8	$80,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	152	$60,000
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	50	$18,800
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	24,000	$700,800
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		

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.

11. **Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2017/18 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

Restoration will continue to be accomplished through timber harvest, prescribed burning, NNIS control, lake habitat improvement, watershed rehabilitation, stream habitat improvement, and wildlife habitat improvement projects. Woodland restoration will progress as in past years using silvilcultural prescriptions and prescribed burning. Treatment for the control of non-native plant species will continue to take place along roadways, in open land management, and in lakes. The Forest will continue a management program for feral hogs within the CFLR area. There will also continue to be a program for establishing early successional habitat to benefit wildlife and also for improving habitat for threatened and endangered species like the Indiana bat. Road stream crossings will be improved to provide for aquatic organism passage along with other projects like the addition of large wood to streams to improve aquatic habitats. Lake habitat will be improved by the addition of structure and removal of sediment loading. Watershed improvements will be completed to improve the conditions of the soils and the hydrology like maintenance and reconstruction of trail systems that are causing sedimentation issues, maintenance of roads that are causing sedimentation issues, decommissioning of roads that are longer needed for management of the landscape, and re-establishing native river cane. All these activities will help to improve the ecosystems and make them more resilient to climate change.

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 FY15 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.

This information has not changed since FY15.

13. Did you project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2016 (both in-kind contributions and through agreements)? (no more than one page):

The amount of funding we received from partners is reflective of that submitted in the proposal.

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.

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)):_____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s))[2]:_____

(OPTIONAL) Reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): _____

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