CFLR Project (Name/Number): Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration/CFLR022
National Forest(s): Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY17 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CFLN13	$13,945.77
CFLN17	$929201.11

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 2017
NFRR	598,650.82*

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

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2017
CMLG	$369,069.76
CMRD	$47,760.34
ER20	$478,123.50
ER30	$1,734,971.70
NFTM	$695,670.05
NFVW	$722,759.02
NFWF	$92,179.57
WFHF	$181,948.96

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 2017
SC081013	$23,900

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 2017
National Wild Turkey Federation	$14,384
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$20,800
The Nature Conservancy	$2,600
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	$14,000
National Wild Turkey Federation	$14,384

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 FY17)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY17	$313,148

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY17 were captured in previous reports. 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 FY2017 (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
Range veg-improved brushhogging	600 acres of range allotments on the Wedington Unit	$5,000	Forest Service funds and/or permittee funds	NFRG and permittee funded
Conservation Cover	14 acres of private lands within CFLR landscape	$2,331	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
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
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

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Tree Establishment	27 acres of private land within CFLR landscape	$2,021	Partner Funds	NRCS

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape if needed:

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***.

During fiscal year 2017 we treated 32,036 acres of the landscape in the project area with prescribed fires. Acres of treatment in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) account for approximately 74% of the burning (23,831) and approximately 26% (8,205) were Non WUI. Approximately 345 acres of the CFLR project area received low intensity widlfires. 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.

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY17 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	5	7	264,632	353,326
Forest and watershed restoration component	3	4	120,443	185,548
Mill processing component	9	21	488,976	1,092,845
Implementation and monitoring	18	22	752,727	902,784

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Other Project Activities	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	**34**	**54**	**1,626,778**	**2,534,503**

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

FY 2017 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	12	18	711,384	949,810
Forest and watershed restoration component	8	11	215,610	350,704
Mill processing component	25	59	1,353,971	3,046,518
Implementation and monitoring	47	63	2,938,004	3,523,701
Other Project Activities	0.14	0.18	2,579	4,597
TOTALS:	**93**	**151**	**5,221,548**	**7,875,330**

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).

The results of our economic analysis completed by the University of Arkansas at Monticello reported that commercial timber production used in support of restoration activities provided for 50% of the project's benefits. Local contractors, collaborators, and partners with physical addresses within the Ozark Highlands Region were found to spend a significantly greater percentage of their project expenditures within the Ozark Highlands Region than those outside of the region. 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. The economic report can be found here: CFLR economic report

(Optional) Additional narrative about leverage on the landscape:

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.

R8 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 in species, but the monitoring program is still ongoing.

Ginseng monitoring was conducted consisting of one plot each was conducted by FS personnel to access population trends.

Anabat surveys were done by FS personnel to monitor bat populations over time. Anabat surveys and Mist net surveys were conducted for Indiana bat by FS, US Fish and Wildlife Service and ASU Personnel.

Christmas bird counts were done in early January with approximately five groups consisting of ATU students and faculty volunteers, and FS personnel conducting a one day survey to access population trends.

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.

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 were included in the 2017 plant community monitoring report which can be found here: 2017 plant community monitoring report Preliminary results of the plant community monitoring report shows 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 2017 accomplishments *means blank cell

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	261	*
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	3,350	653,686
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	2,200	194,775
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	27,000	37,200
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	1,620	110,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	247	11,134
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	47	8,770
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	74,120	*
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	1,108	*
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	62	14,564
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	88	46,920
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	16	*
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	9	*
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	25	20,064

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	1	220,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	191	19,500
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	57	500
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	1,640	*
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF	*	*
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	65,551	168,500
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	8,205	340,512
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	23,831	85,704
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	*	*
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS *(note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)*	Acres	24,728	*
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished *(note: this performance measure will not show up in the WO gPAS reports – please use your own records)*	Acres	24,507	*

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

7. **FY 2017 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. 65,551 CCF of timber was sold in the CFLR Project in FY17. The use of a MATOC contract funded by CFLN was a large contributing factor to this accomplishment.

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. 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. Approximately 130 feral hogs were removed from the Boston Mountain district from 16 different trapping locations. One hog technician was hired in partnership with the AGFC to cover the Wedington Management Unit. This was of tremendous help due to the long drive time to this unit. Without that partnership we would have not been able to capture as many hogs as we did. Several new traps with more advanced live feed camera systems were used this year. With this enhanced capability we are able to more accurately monitor the hogs in the traps, ensuring a higher likelihood of capturing complete sounders.

Non-native invasive plant species treated in fiscal year 2017 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. A contract was completed to deepen and repair 6 ponds on the wedington unit. These ponds had become shallow due to sedimentation and erosion of the banks. The ponds were deepened using an excavator and the spoils were used to repair damage to the retaining walls. Encroaching vegetation was removed from the retaining walls and some large wood debris was placed into the ponds to provide structure for aquatic inverts and amphibians, and drinking access for birds and reptiles.

Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP): A major AOP stream crossing was awarded in FY17, the cove creek crossing alleviated the barrier on cove creek near the confluence of fanes creek. Electro shocking was performed by district and Supervisors office employees to determine species diversity pre barrier removal and will be performed again once the structure has been removed. The structure is planned to be removed over the winter of FY18.

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.

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.
Miles of Trail maintained or reconstructed: two major contracts were awarded in FY17 to perform trails work on the buckhorn and mill creek OHV trail systems. These trails are severely degraded with heavy trenching, exposed rocks and washouts that are causing significant sedimentation to the streams as well as causing a danger to the public utilizing the trails.

8. **The WO will use spatial data provided in the databases of record close to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification**.

- **If the estimate is consistent and accurate**, please confirm that below and skip this question.
- **If the gPAS spatial information 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). What was the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2017	193,721
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2017)	200,000

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

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2017 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).

Volume of timber harvested is a target we struggle to accomplish due to the length of timber contracts, many of these sales that we are selling now may not receive treatment for several years, putting them outside the lifetime of the CFLR initiative. Another challenge in FY17 was several timber sales that went no bid. Bigfoot and Liberty East both went no bid when initially advertised, both sales eventually sold in FY17 after several months of delays.

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments ***** means blank cell

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	*	150	39,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	*	3,750	628,500
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	*	3,505	428,325
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands	Acres	*	51,000	118,000
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions	Acres	*	1,143	240,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	Acres	*	97	30,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	*	31	13,000

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	Units	*	2	719,060
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	*	10	98,210
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	*	84	23,352
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	*	70	36,230
Miles of system trail maintained to standard	Miles	*	90	180,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard	Miles	*	7	14,000
Acres of forest land treated using timber sales	Acres	*	1,500	5,000
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF		28,000	833,440
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	*	4,000	120,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	*	2,000	60,000

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2019 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 2018/19 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 previous years**. If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

This information has not changed since FY16.

13. **Did you project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2017** (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)): _____

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