



America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative Strategic Priorities and Actions 2013-2015



Appendices

Appendix A. Declaration of Partnership Signatories

The individual agency/organization partnership declaration statements and website links can be found on the America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative website (americaslongleaf.org). Just go to the "Who's Involved" tab and then to the "Partners" tab.

Federal:

East Gulf Coastal Plain Joint Venture
Virginia Natural Resources Conservation Service

State:

Alabama Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries
Alabama Forestry Commission
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services—Florida Forest Service
Mississippi Forestry Commission
Mississippi Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Parks
North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services—North Carolina Forest Service
North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources—NC Natural Heritage Program
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
Texas Parks and Wildlife

Educational Institutions:

Alabama Cooperative Extension Service
Auburn University—School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences
Clemson University—Department of Forestry and Natural Resources
North Carolina State University College of Natural Resources
Texas A&M Institute of Renewable Natural Resources

Non-Government Organizations:

Longleaf Alliance
American Forest Foundation
Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center
Southern Environmental Law Center
The Conservation Fund
Federation of Southern Cooperatives
The Nature Conservancy
US Endowment for Forestry and Communities
Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
National Wildlife Federation
National Network of Forest Practitioners
The National Wild Turkey Federation
North Carolina Longleaf Coalition
Partnership for Public Lands
Partnership for Southern Forestland Conservation
Pee Dee Land Trust
Texas-Louisiana Longleaf Pine Task Force

Private Business:

Norfolk Southern Corporation-Brosnan Forest

Appendix B. America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative Key Milestones and Accomplishments

Building on Past Achievements

In the 1990s, conservation efforts began to halt the decline of longleaf pine ecosystems across their historic range. Based on growing interest and activity, The Longleaf Alliance was created in 1995 as the leading advocate for longleaf restoration and as a clearing house of information for agencies, organizations, landowners, and businesses involved in longleaf conservation work. Federal land management agencies began taking landscape approaches to restoring longleaf ecosystems and implementing efforts to establish new acres of longleaf pine and improve and maintain over 1.2 million acres of existing longleaf pine on federal lands, including the re-establishment of 200,000 acres of longleaf pine on national forest system lands. State and federal cost share programs applicable or targeted to longleaf restoration provided valuable assistance to landowners, including over 340,000 acres of longleaf established on marginal agricultural land through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) administered by the USDA Farm Service Agency. Local partnerships, such as the Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership (GCPEP), began looking beyond ownership boundaries at larger landscapes to conserve longleaf pine and associated plants and animals. The work of the USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station and southern Universities led to advances in management techniques, availability of high quality seedlings, and increased knowledge, which made longleaf pine a practical choice for public and private land managers. Cumulatively these efforts slowed the loss of longleaf pine ecosystems, with acreages stabilizing at round 3.4 million acres. However, much remained to be done in order to restore and sustain longleaf pine ecosystems long-term, as longleaf on private lands and natural stands continued to show decline.

America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative Milestones

2007

- **Regional Working Group** comprised of 22 agencies and organizations forms, identifying the need for a range-wide conservation effort.

2008

- **Planning Charrette** involved over 100 natural resource professionals and landowners in scoping a strategic plan.

2009

- **Range-wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine** released at North American in Washington DC and the America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative launched.
- **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)** Regional Longleaf Restoration Project - \$8.9 million resulted in around 70,000 acres of improvements on state-owned and private lands.

2010

- **Federal MOU** signed by Departments of Agriculture, Defense and Interior during an **America's Great Outdoors** Listening Session, committing the signatories to Conservation Plan implementation and establishing a **Federal Coordinating Committee**.
- The *Osceola National Forest* is awarded a **Collaborative Forest Land Restoration (CFLR)** project totaling between \$1.5 and \$2 million annually to restore longleaf pine.

2011

- Conservation Leaders across the South created the **Longleaf Partnership Council**. The Council has 33 members representing federal agencies, state agencies, NGOs, private industry, universities, and private landowners.
- **State Coordination Teams** have formed in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and North Carolina. The states of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina are working to formalize teams.
- There are **11 local implementation teams** working in significant geographic areas and significant sites, as identified in the Conservation Plan.
- There are **9 technical teams** working on range-wide longleaf topics. These teams communicate their progress to the Council.
- USDA NRCS **Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program** (WHIP) in 2010 and 2011 – approximately \$30 million resulted in over 150,000 acres of longleaf improvements on private lands.

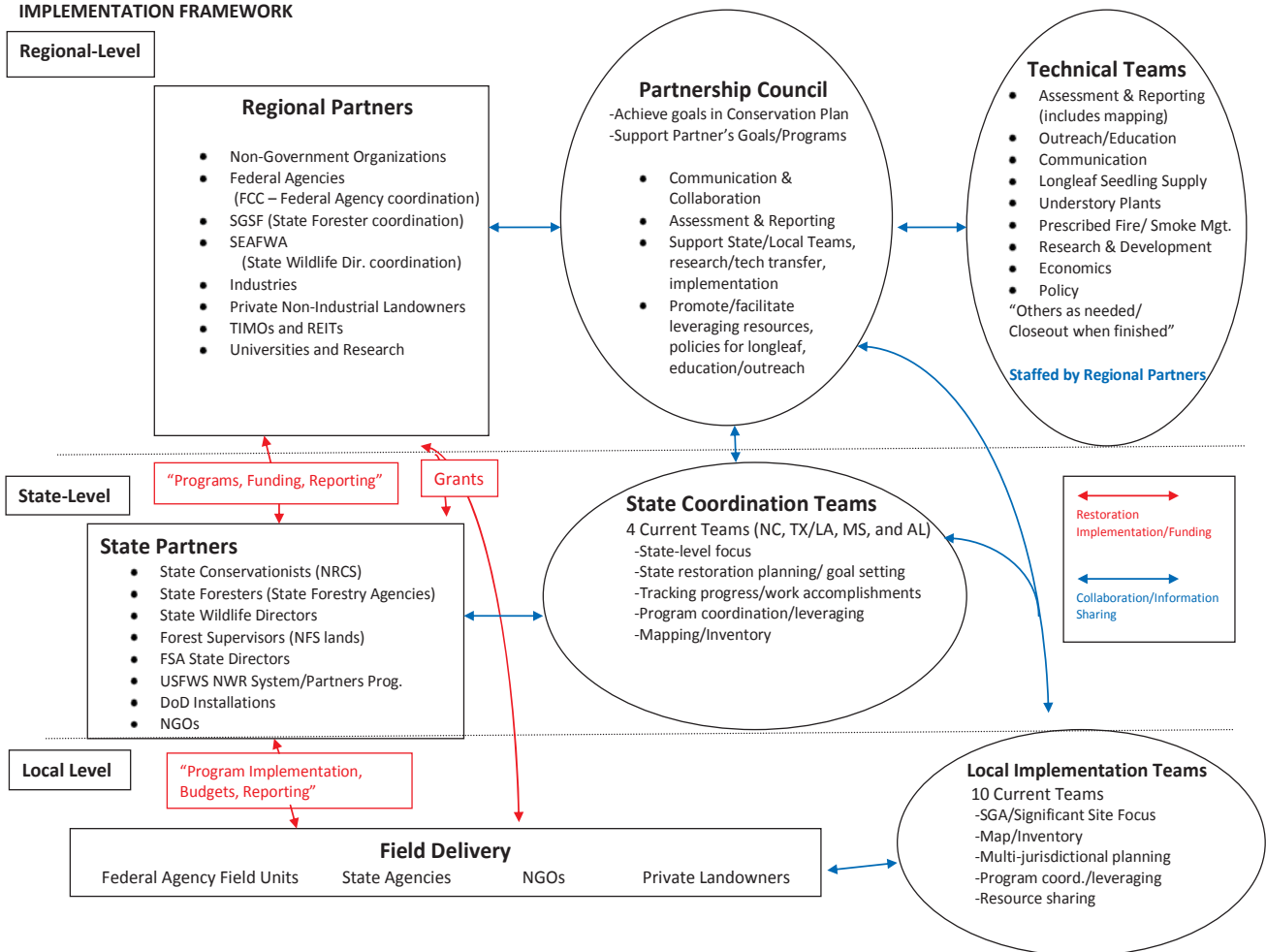
2012

- USDA Forest Service designates America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative as a **High Performance Partnership** within its Public-Private Partnership Strategy.
- USDA announced the *Desoto National Forest* was awarded \$2.7 million for an **accelerated landscape longleaf restoration project** in FY12. Work on the Desoto will be coordinated with the Mississippi National Guard and The Nature Conservancy.
- The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) announced the **Longleaf Stewardship Fund** on December 14th, 2011. With funding from USDA (FS and NRCS), DOI, DOD, the Southern Company, and NFWF, \$3 million is available for the 2012 grants. Over 40 grant pre-proposals totaling around \$7 million, with 95,000 acres of proposed restoration activities were submitted. The grant awards are scheduled to be made in June 2012.
- On April 5, 2012, the Administration released its report “**Conserving and Restoring America's Great Outdoors: Large Landscape Conservation Demonstration Areas.**” The Longleaf Pine of the Southeast is one of five landscapes highlighted in the report.
- The Longleaf Partnership Council drafts a 3-year action plan that among other things establishes a priority for **capturing and reporting restoration progress** across all members.

Appendix C. Range-Wide Partnership Framework

The Strategies and Tactics Plan’s focuses on collaborative approaches of the involved partner agencies and organizations at all scales. The funding and resources of individual government and non-government partner programs is key to achieving the goals of the Conservation Plan. These include Federal, public, and private lands programs, State agency programs, corporate and private foundations, private industry, non-government organizations, and private landowners. The funding and programs critical to restoring longleaf pine ecosystems will continue to be delivered through these individual entities. Demonstrating effective collaboration and program leveraging will be a critical component for enhancing available resources to support individual partner’s programs aimed at longleaf restoration.

RANGE-WIDE CONSERVATION OF LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEMS IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



Longleaf Partnership Council

At the inaugural meeting, the Longleaf Partnership Council drafted and agreed to a Charter that described its purpose, mission, and functions. The Council consists of 32 members representing various public and private agencies and organizations (Appendix G). The Council’s vision “is for the social, ecological, and economic benefits of sustainable, functional longleaf forests to be realized because the Council has enhanced the ability of the partners to restore, manage, increase, and conserve longleaf ecosystems.”

Purpose: The purpose of the Council is “to promote effective communication and collaboration between the large number of partners working to conserve longleaf pine ecosystems across the South. The Council provides a forum for Federal agencies, state agencies, non-government organizations, local collaborative efforts, industries, and private landowners who bring different objectives, missions, responsibilities, and contributions required to make the conservation implementation effort successful and demonstrate collective progress.”

Mission: The mission of the Council, representing the broad alliance of partners, is to provide the leadership and needed synergism to:

- Achieve the restoration and management goals in the Conservation Plan;
- Support and facilitate meeting each Partner’s goals for longleaf restoration, related to their strategic plans, initiatives, and focus areas, by increasing resources, promoting policies that facilitate restoration, strengthening partnerships, and increasing effectiveness.

Council Functions: The four key functions that the Council will facilitate are:

- *Communication and Collaboration* both internally and externally.
- *Assessment and Reporting* of the current status of longleaf pine ecosystems, progress in achieving restoration goals, policy and programs, and research/information.
- *Support* state coordination teams and local implementation teams, range-wide technical teams/efforts, research and technology transfer, restoration implementation, and individual partner’s programs.
- *Promote and Facilitate* the leveraging of resources, policies for longleaf pine, efforts to clarify and increase value of longleaf pine, and education/outreach.

Federal Coordinating Committee

Following the release of the Conservation Plan, the representatives from federal agencies in USDA, DoD, and DoI began cooperating together through the Federal Coordinating Committee (FCC). In the spirit of the Federal MOU, the FCC provides a framework for cooperation among these federal departments for leadership in achieving the longleaf restoration goals contained in the Plan and to achieve the full spectrum of ecological, economic, military readiness, and social values of the longleaf pine ecosystems. The FCC provides the basis for the coordination of the many compatible federal programs on public and private lands. The FCC supports and recognizes the importance of the collaborative partner efforts required for success.

The five member agencies and the principals make up the Federal Coordinating Committee:

- Department of Agriculture
 - Forest Service (USFS) – Regional Forester
 - Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) – Regional Conservationist
 - Farm Service Agency (FSA) – Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs
- Department of Defense – Basing Directorate, Office of Secretary Defense
- Department of Interior
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – Regional Director

The Principals (or their designees) representing the five federal departments/agencies are members of the Longleaf Partnership Council.

Range-wide Technical Teams and Efforts

Teams of individual organizations are addressing existing and emerging topics, issues, or actions that require attention at the range-wide scale. Individual partner agencies and organizations have often taken the lead in working on these range-wide tasks. The Longleaf Partnership Council recognizes the importance of these efforts. The Council provides a forum to communicate progress, hear recommendations of the teams, and seek to avoid duplication of effort. As emerging issues arise, the Council members will recommend the convening of new technical teams and partner agency/organization leads to address these topics. The following is a list of ongoing range-wide technical team efforts and contacts (See Appendix E for detailed Technical Team summaries).

Assessment and Reporting (Mapping/Inventory) Work Group
Education and Training Team
Communication Team

Longleaf Seedling Supply
Native Understory Plant Supply

Prescribed Fire/Smoke Management SERPPAS Work Group

Development

Economics
Policy

Glen Gaines, USFS
Roel Lopez, Texas A&M
Lark Hayes, SELC
Roel Lopez, Texas A&M
Mark Hains, Longleaf Alliance
Vic Vankus, USFS
Carol Denhof, Longleaf Alliance
Tom Darden, BAH
Clay Thompson, Texas A&M Research and
Rhett Johnson, Longleaf Alliance
Greg Ruark, USFS-SRS
Rhett Johnson, Longleaf Alliance
Lead TBD

State Coordination Teams and Local Implementation Teams

The Conservation Plan serves as a framework for action and recognizes longleaf restoration efforts will occur at regional and local levels. *Significant Geographic Areas (SGAs)* were initially identified in the Plan to serve as anchors for longleaf restoration. State Coordination teams and Local Implementation teams are forming throughout the Southeast. (Figure 2).

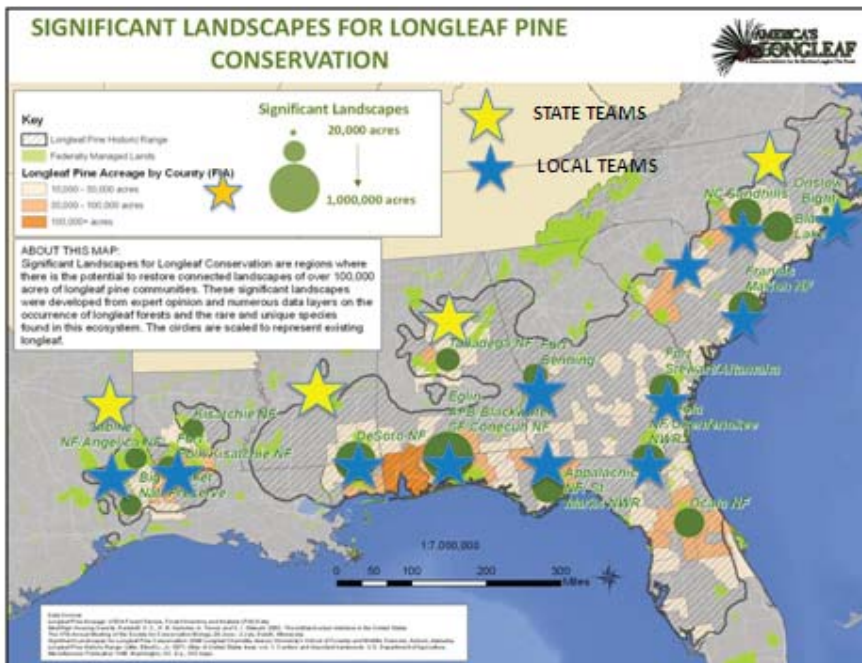


Figure 2. State Coordination (yellow stars) and Local Implementation (blue stars) teams within longleaf pine range and conservation plan Significant Geographic Areas (green dots).

State Coordination Teams

The purpose of *State Coordination Teams* (State Teams) is to:

- 1) *Coordinate* local activities supporting implementation of the Conservation Plan within a state, and
- 2) *Integrate* those local/state activities with The Initiative.

In contrast, the purpose of *Local Implementation Teams* is to:

- 1) *Organize, plan, and deliver* on-the-ground conservation actions within their self-defined geographic area, and
- 2) *Engage* landowners with technical and financial resources to meet the overall goals of the Longleaf Initiative.

State Coordination Team functions are set by individual state team partners but key functions include:

- Provide a state-level focus on longleaf restoration and priorities for all lands.
- Provide coordinated state-level restoration planning and goal setting.
- Track status of longleaf pine ecosystems and work performance accomplishments and contribute to range-wide assessments.
- Provide program coordination and leveraging.
- Coordinate needed mapping/inventory support.

Membership on State teams are broad and varied and typically include representatives from state forestry agencies, state wildlife agencies, NRCS S, FSA, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, state-level NGOs, and local implementation team efforts. The membership make-up is determined by the State teams. Networking and integration of state teams will occur through participation in the Council. Several examples of State Coordination Teams include: Alabama State Technical Committee – Longleaf Subcommittee, Mississippi Longleaf Coordination Team, North Carolina Longleaf Coalition, and Texas/Louisiana Longleaf Taskforce (Figure 2). Several proposed key future activities that can support the role of state teams in implementation of the Conservation Plan include (1) initiation of state teams in states where such frameworks do not exist, (2) state team participation in the *Assessment and Reporting Regional Work Group*, and (3) STC participation in the annual partner reporting and performance/accomplishments and a periodic longleaf restoration outcome progress report (every 3-5 years).

Local Implementation Teams

Success with the goals identified in the Plan will require the resources, talent, leadership, and collaborative efforts of a full range of private and public partners. Implementation efforts for the Conservation Plan has been initiated, enhanced, or are being considered through Local Implementation Teams in locations across the longleaf range to increase communication, collaboration and longleaf conservation efforts. In the absence of unlimited resources, the Plan recognized that the restoration of longleaf pine ecosystems needs to be spatially focused to reach the ultimate goals of biodiversity conservation at meaningful scales. Significant Geographic Areas (SGA) for longleaf conservation were identified and will continue to be refined. A targeted approach capitalizes on the greatest opportunities and maximizes the potential for success. Local Implementation Teams are an integral part of the targeted approach identified in the Plan.

Team members include state and federal agencies, non-profits, and private landowners working to organize, plan and deliver conservation actions. The purpose of *Local Implementation Teams* is to (1) *organize, plan, and deliver* on-the-ground conservation actions, and (2) *engage* landowners with technical and financial resources to meet the overall goals of The Initiative. Examples of these activities include connecting landowners to USDA and USDI incentive programs; coordinating technical assistance and outreach; educating forestry professionals and

landowners; and focusing limited resources on priority projects within the SGAs or significant sites. They also serve as part of a network of similar groups across the longleaf range to share successful approaches, technical assistance and outreach material, focus support for land protection for conservation, social and national defense interests, report on progress, and provide the building blocks for success at the range-wide scale.

Each Local Implementation Team will determine their key functions that should be consistently implemented across teams with a focus on the following:

1. Convene the broader community of local entities interested in longleaf and coordinate efforts within the SGA.
2. Network with the local implementation teams across the range of longleaf pine.
3. Development of conservation plans, which include characterization and assessment of the locale and longleaf resources, priority areas for longleaf restoration, priority strategies and objectives related to longleaf conservation, and mapping for both assessment and conservation planning purposes.
4. Secure resources for achieving longleaf restoration and conservation goals within the SGA and significant sites.
5. Measure progress and report at both the local and range-wide scale

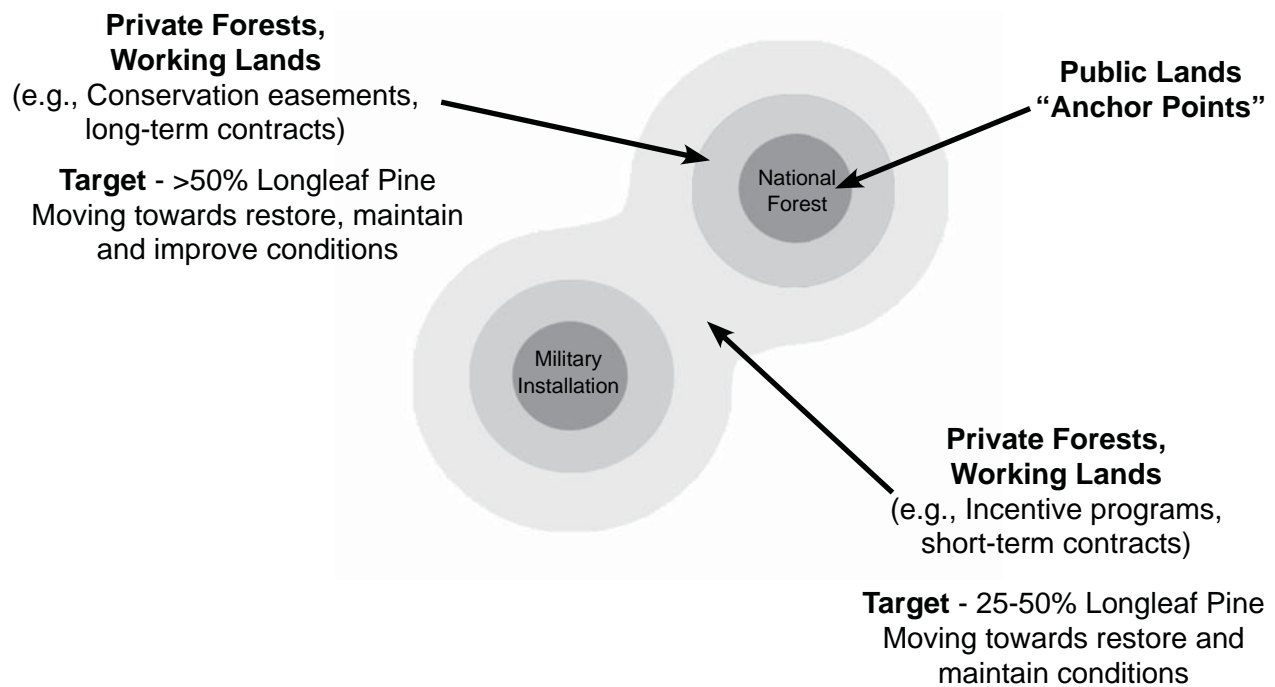
Implementation Teams are represented on the Council by four members. Team members are networked through quarterly conference calls and meetings at selected regional conferences/workshops. Key information and communications are also shared through USFS and USFWS regional longleaf staff and by individual Council partners. As a result of Local Implementation Team development, longleaf conservation efforts are increasing due to the resulting growth in collaborative management and restoration among public and private landowners. Implementation Teams continue to form across the longleaf range, with the ultimate goal of having team coverage of all SGAs and significant sites. See Appendix F. for detailed team summaries. Current Local Implementation Teams include:

- Chattahoochee Fall Line Conservation Partnership (Ft Benning)
- Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance (to include Georgia Red Hills Region)
- Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership (GCPEP)
- Onslow Bight Conservation Forum (NC)
- North Carolina Sandhills Conservation Partnership
- Desoto-Camp Shelby Longleaf Implementation Team (forming)
- Sandhills Longleaf Pine Conservation Partnership (SC)
- West Central Louisiana Ecosystem Conservation Project
- Osceola NF Cooperative Forest Landscape Restoration Project
- South Carolina Implementation Team for Longleaf Restoration – Francis Marion SGA (forming)
- Ft. Stewart/Altamaha Longleaf Pine Restoration Partnership (forming)
- Longleaf Ridge Place Based Project (TX) (forming)

The concept of pilot projects have been encouraged as a mechanism for Local Implementation Teams to (1) demonstrate how longleaf restoration can be accomplished in support of the Plan by bringing focused attention, programs and funding to discrete units of land, and (2) identify discrete boundaries within SGAs and significant sites supported by local implementation teams. The conceptual framework or model for place-based projects includes a mix of private and public lands with varying conservation and restoration strategies (Figure 3). The pilot projects are intended to foster and demonstrate how parties can work together in a more collaborative fashion, break down traditional programmatic silos and accomplish conservation outcomes across interconnected landscapes and ownerships. Most include large, secure public conservation lands that are connected with private lands in an ownership matrix.

Local Implementation Teams focus on demonstration efforts that show results in 6-18 months, and bring existing and new resources to landscape restoration for longleaf. Demonstration areas are envisioned as defined landscapes with mapped areas of attention and implementation plans supported by Teams that can draw upon interests and resources of the participating members. In addition, a portion of the “Longleaf Stewardship Fund” is intended to promote and support these demonstration areas with funding and grant performance standards.

Conceptual Model of Place-based Projects Within Significant Geographic Areas (SGAs)



Collaborative Management for Longleaf Restoration

Figure 3. Conceptual model place-based projects within significant geographic areas.

APPENDIX D. LONGLeAF PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL CHARTER October 2011

Successful range-wide longleaf conservation will require the leadership, resources, talents, and collaborative efforts of a full range of partners. The challenge of longleaf restoration has brought to light issues that require the partners' collective attention. The current interest and engagement by numerous and diverse interests calls for building on the foundation of substantial collaboration and individual partner accomplishments to better address current demands for working together effectively by forming a Partnership Council. Meetings among leaders involved in longleaf conservation resulted in the identification of a regional framework for communication/collaboration that includes the formation of a Partnership Council which utilizes the capacities in engaged organization/agencies to provide staff devoted to the range-wide effort.

Purpose: The purpose of the Partnership Council (Council) is to promote effective communication and collaboration of the large number of partners working to conserve longleaf pine ecosystems across the South. The Council provides a forum for federal agencies, state agencies, non-government organizations, local collaborative efforts, industries, and private landowners who bring different objectives, missions, responsibilities, and contributions required to make the conservation implementation effort successful and demonstrate collective progress.

Mission: The mission of the Council, representing the broad alliance of partners, is to provide the leadership and needed synergism to:

- Achieve the restoration and management goals in the Range-wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine
- Support and facilitate meeting the Partner's goals for longleaf restoration, related to their strategic plans, initiatives, and focus areas, by increasing resources, promoting policies that facilitate restoration, strengthening partnerships, and increasing effectiveness.

Vision: The social, ecological, and economic benefits of sustainable, functional longleaf forests are being realized because the Council has enhanced the ability of the partners to restore, manage, increase, and conserve longleaf ecosystems.

Regional Longleaf Pine Partnership Council Functions

The Council will facilitate collaboration on 4 key functions:

- Communication and Collaboration
 - Internal
 - External
- Assessment and Reporting
 - Current Status
 - Research and Information
 - Policy/Programs
 - Progress

- Support
 - Implementation Teams
 - Research and Technology Transfer
 - Restoration Implementation
 - Partners' Programs
 - Collaboration
- Promote and Facilitate
 - Leveraging of Resources
 - Policies for Longleaf Pine
 - Efforts to clarify and increase value of LLP
 - Education and Outreach

Partnership Operational Guidelines and Structure

Membership: The Council will provide effective and equitable representation of longleaf constituencies and interests. The partnership Council will consist of 32 members (see Addendum A) from the following entities (the Council has the flexibility to adjust the size as needed in the future):

- Non-Government Organizations – Ten permanent members
- Federal Agencies – Five permanent members
- State Agencies – Four permanent members
- Local Implementation Team and Collaborative Efforts – Four members, two year rotation
- Private Industry – Three members, two year rotation
- University/Research/Extension – Three members, two year rotation
- Private Lands – Three members, two year rotation

Permanently seated member agency/organizations may appoint or rotate the representative of their choice as the council member.

Non-permanent Council members will serve two year staggered terms, except for the first seated council members, whose term will be one year.

The Council members are capable of committing or leveraging resources (the members can speak for their agency/organization). The Council will ensure that each entity has a system for assuring accurate representation of the whole.

Structure: The Council will be governed by a Chair-Elect, Chair, and Past Chair, each serving a one-year term from January to December. Elections for the position of Chair Elect will be held every fall meeting, and any council member is eligible.

This “triumvirate” will work closely together, sharing responsibilities and assuring continuity from year-to-year. The Chair-Elect will provide back-up to the Chair, and assist the Chair in carrying out the duties of council leadership. The Past Chair will serve an emeritus role, assisting the Chair as needed.

The Council will meet face-to-face no less than twice a year, and other times through other mechanisms as determined by the triumvirate, and use Ad Hoc committees and work groups to address specific issues throughout the year

The existing capacities of federal/state agencies and/or non-government organizations, with full-time staff, will be utilized to provide staffing support. The Council will determine if additional capacity is needed and if so, coordinate the needed resources/funding.

Addendum A: Membership Profile

Non-Government Organizations (10):

- The Longleaf Alliance
- National Wild Turkey Federation
- National Wildlife Federation
- National Bobwhite Conservation Initiative
- Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center
- The Nature Conservancy
- Tall Timbers Research Station
- American Forest Foundation
- The Conservation Fund
- Southern Environmental Law Center

State Agencies (4):

- Southern Group of State Foresters (2)
- Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (2)

Federal Agencies (5):

- USDA Forest Service
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
- USDA Farm Service Agency
- USDI Fish and Wildlife Service
- Department of Defense

Rotating Members

Local Implementation Teams and Other Collaborative Efforts (4):

- Local Longleaf Implementation Team (3)
- Joint Venture

Industry (3):

- Consulting Foresters
- Forest Products or Land Management Industry
- Private Nursery

University/Research (3):

- University/Research (2)
- Extension Agency

Private Landowners (3):

- Private landowner or Forest Landowner Association
- National Association of Conservation Districts
- Federation of Southern Cooperative/Land Assistance Funds

LONGLEAF PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL MEMBERS		
Category/Organization	Name	Email Address
<i>Non-Government Organizations</i>		
The Longleaf Alliance	Rhett Johnson	rhett@longleafalliance.org
The Nature Conservancy	Troy Ettel	tettle@tnc.org
National Wild Turkey Federation	Gary Burger	gburger@nwtf.net
Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center	Kevin McIntyre	kmcintyr@jonesctr.org
Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy	Theron Terhune	theron@ttrs.org
National Wildlife Federation	Amadou Diop	diopa@nwf.org
American Forest Association	Paul Trianoski	ptrianosky@forestfoundation.org
The Trust for Public Land	Don Morrow	don.morrow@tpl.org
National Bobwhite Conservation Initiative	Mike Black	mblack_NBCI@utk.edu
The Conservation Fund	Andrew Schock	aschock@conservationfund.org
Southern Environmental Law Center	Lark Hayes	larkhayes@selcnc.org
<i>State Agencies</i>		
<i>2 Year Rotation</i>		
Southern Group of State Foresters	Patrick Glass, Chair	Patrick.Glass@forestry.alabama.gov
Southern Group of State Foresters	Steve Jennings	Steven.Jennings@freshfromflorida.com
Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies	Bob Duncan	Bob.Duncan@dgif.virginia.gov
Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies	Tommy Tuma	ttuma@wlf.la.gov
<i>State Coordination Teams, Local Implementation Team & other Collaborative Efforts</i>		
<i>2 Year Rotation</i>		
Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership	Vernon Compton, Chair-Elect	vernon@longleafalliance.org
East Gulf Coastal Plain Joint Venture	Catherine Rideout	Catherine_Rideout@fws.gov
Texas Louisiana Longleaf Taskforce	Luke Lewis	llewis@nwtf.net
Chattahoochie Fall Line Conservation Partnership	Michele Elmore	melmore@tnc.org
<i>Private Industry</i>		
<i>2 Year Rotation</i>		
International Forestry	Chris Rosier	crosier@interforestry.com
Resource Management Services	Jimmy Bullock	jbullock@resourcemgt.com
Longleaf Consultants	Jim Elledge	jimelledge@longleafconsultants.com
LONGLEAF PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL MEMBERS (continued)		
Category/Organization	Name	Email Address
<i>University/Research/Extension</i>		
<i>2 Year Rotation</i>		
Auburn University	Lisa Samuelson	samuelj@auburn.edu
Mississippi State Extension Service	Glenn Hughes	ghughes@ext.msstate.edu
Texas A&M University	Roel Lopez	roel@tamu.edu
<i>Private Lands</i>		
<i>2 Year Rotation</i>		
National Association of Conservation Districts	Charles Holmes	holmesca@pinebelt.net or Charles@homesteadcompany.com
Federation of Southern Cooperatives	Joelette Crawl	joletc@yahoo.com
Private Landowner - "2010 Tree Farmer of the Year"	Salem Saloom	sawbonz@saloom.net
<i>Federal Agencies</i>		
USDA Farm Service Agency	David Hoge	david.hoge@wdc.usda.gov
USDA Forest Service	Ken Arney	karney@fs.fed.us
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service	Leonard Jordan	leonard.jordan@wdc.usda.gov
DOI Fish and Wildlife Service	Mark Musaus	Mark_Musaus@fws.gov
Department of Defense	Nancy Natoli	Nancy.Natoli@osd.mil

Appendix E

Range-wide Technical Teams and Efforts Summaries

Assessment and Reporting (Mapping/Inventory)

Work Group Members

Glen Gaines, USFS - Lead
Roel Lopez, Texas A&M University
John Gilbert, Auburn University
Patrick Glass, Alabama Forestry Commission
Ricky Jacobs, TNC-Louisiana
Bruce Wight, NRCS
Suzanne Sessine, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation
Steve Jennings, Florida Forest Service

Bill Burkman USFS, SRS – FIA
Theron Turhune, Tall Timbers
Rhett Johnson, Longleaf Alliance
Jim Hancock, Mississippi Forestry Commission
Dennis Hardin, Florida Forest Service
Tom Darden, DoD
Reggie Thackston, Georgia DNR

The *ALRI* has led to increased program attention, funding opportunities, and need to demonstrate program success/accountability through federal agencies, state agencies, and NGOs to restore longleaf pine. The increased commitments and funding by federal & state agencies and non-government organizations for longleaf restoration presents some immediate challenges as to (1) how we inventory and track conditions of the longleaf pine ecosystems; (2) how restoration progress and success are measured; and (3) the need for increased accountability for how restoration work activities and associated funding are targeted and tracked.

The Assessment and Reporting Work Group provided a report to the Longleaf Partnership Council on October 6, 2011 and included (1) recommendations for longleaf restoration outcome and performance measures and (2) development of a process for assessing/reporting restoration progress and work accomplishments. The Council supported moving forward with the Work Group recommendations and to integrate with the mapping/inventory efforts.

Work Group Functions

- Finalize longleaf restoration outcome measures and work performance measures for application range-wide. This includes adaption of definitions for longleaf condition classes.
- Work with the appropriate state-level coordination teams to initiate state-level longleaf assessments, 15-year goal setting, and ongoing involvement for developing annual accomplishment reports.
- Coordinate the development of range-wide longleaf partnership an annual report for work performance/accomplishments and periodic reports on the status and trends of longleaf pine ecosystems (FIA will continue to play leading role).

Education and Training

Work Group Members: Roel Lopez, Texas A&M University, Rhett Johnson, Longleaf Alliance?, others

In October 2010, a Partners Meeting was held to identify key issues and needs to implementing the Conservation Plan. A follow-up Partners Meeting in March 2011 identified key actions based on previously identified issues and needs, and to developed mechanisms for effective range-wide communication and coordination. One key

issue area identified was Education and Training (E&T). Potential target audiences for E&T include natural resource professionals (both short- and long-term training), the general public, and private landowners. This report outlines key actions and strategies for E&T workgroup based on break-out group discussions from the March 2011 Partners Meeting. Each organization or implementation team works in producing education and outreach documents for their own federal/state/non-profit mission. With large amounts of individual organizations creating outreach products maintaining an accurate compilation of products as well as determining the redundancy proves to be a challenge. A need to potentially combine products and create cross organizational endorsements of products could limit redundancy and free budgetary resources for more local/regional multi-partner outreach services. Thus, the primary thrust of the E&T workgroup is to compile and share opening all materials with longleaf partners (<http://longleafportal.org> – is temporarily “housing” these materials).

Communication

Team Members: Lark Hayes – SELC, Roel Lopez and Clay Thompson – TAMU, Glen Gaines – USFS, Tom Darden – BAH/DoD. Note: Additional team members may be added at the meeting of the Longleaf Partnership Council in April 2012 or otherwise on an as needed basis.

Background: The Range-wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine explicitly recognizes the importance of “Communications, Education and Outreach” as a “crosscutting approach” that is essential to achieving multiple Key Actions. Plan at pages 23-24. The Plan further recognizes two broad types of communications needs as described in Goals #1 and #2 below. In addition, now that the implementation phase of America’s Longleaf is underway, there is recognition of the need to improve internal communication among the various components of America’s Longleaf, including the Longleaf Partnership Council, Federal Coordinating Committee, state coordination teams, local implementation teams and technical teams. See Goal #3 below.

Goals:

1. Communicate with and influence the behaviors of target audiences capable of directly engaging in conservation actions or otherwise implementing the Conservation Plan.
2. Create awareness and support for the America’s Longleaf Initiative itself among target audiences at the regional and national levels.
3. Facilitate internal communication among the various components of America’s Longleaf.

Scope of Work: The Communications Team will make efforts on all three goals but will defer to the Education and Training Committee for leadership on issues relative to landowner communications.

Accomplishments to Date:

1. The Conservation Plan – kept in print and also made available electronically on the website as the foundational document guiding the Initiative.
2. Brochure – now in its third iteration and widely distributed.
3. Website – a major upgrade in the fall of 2011; improvements ongoing.
4. Display – a second generation standup display suitable for use at conferences and meetings is in active development with completion expected in March 2012.
5. Calendar – outreach opportunities, including conferences and professional meetings maintained by the FCC could be adapted for broader use.

Key Planned Actions/Timelines:

1. Review communications efforts, especially the website, at the LPC meeting in April 2012 and determine coordination mechanisms.
2. Develop password protected “basecamps” for the FCC and LPC, as well as for any state, local or technical teams requesting same in spring 2012.

3. Refresh/maintain website on regular basis and keep calendar and brochure current.
4. Develop a bank of diverse longleaf photos.
5. Evaluate use of social media.

Support Needed: Input is needed from the LPC, but meanwhile SELC will take lead responsibility for refusing/maintaining web content and TAMU will provide technical/programming and other support.

Longleaf Seedling Supply

Members: Mark Haines, Longleaf Alliance - Lead

Starting in 1996, The Longleaf Alliance initiated an annual survey of longleaf seedling production across North America. Although all current production is located in the southeastern, US, there was a brief time when longleaf seedlings were produced in one or two Canadian nurseries for export to the southeastern, US.

In 1996, total seedling production was approximately 60 million seedlings. Production was almost evenly split between bareroot seedlings at 31.1 million, and container-grown seedlings at 30.5 million. At that time (1996) longleaf production was less than 3% of total seedling production in the SE-US.

In recent years, longleaf seedling production has ranged from 72 million seedlings in 2008, to 83.6 million in 2011. There has been a dramatic shift away from bareroot seedling production, with the most recent production numbers slightly below 5 million seedlings, while container-grown production was around 78 million in 2011. Container production is now approximately 94% of total production. State-run nurseries composed a sizable percentage of total production in 1996 with bareroot & container-grown seedling production numbering 15.5 million seedlings or 25% of total production. The Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi State Forest nurseries have since been closed and total state-run nursery production for 2011 only numbered 11.9 million seedlings or 14% of total production.

In 2009 demand for longleaf seedlings exceeded supply. Nurseries increased supply for 2010 but the market was 100% sold out by mid-summer. A very wet planting season in some portions resulted in small surplus of unsold seedlings at the end of the 2010/2011 planting season.

In 2011, nurseries increased supply and the market once again sold out, but some portions were too dry, and there was approximately 3 million surplus seedlings at the end of the most recent planting season.

In 2012, we anticipate production remaining flat as compared to 2011. Our best guess is that seedling supply and demand are relatively balanced going into the next planting season.

Support Needed: Longleaf seedling production and planting have increased relative to the other southern pines. The Longleaf Alliance shared our survey numbers with the Auburn University Nursery Cooperative and it appears that longleaf production is approaching approximately 10% of total south-wide planting. This increase in longleaf pine planting is largely on cutover sites where longleaf is gaining market-share at the expense of slash and loblolly production and planting.

If longleaf seedling production and planting is to remain at current levels, or to increase, then we will need additional support from state and federal agencies that provide cost-share for longleaf establishment. Also, it is imperative that The Longleaf Alliance continues to work with state and federal agencies to train consultants, foresters and biologists who interact with landowners on a regular basis. The Longleaf Academies have produced hundreds of graduates across Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. To date, the Alliance has not been

as active in Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia. Increased planting in these four states could lead to a large increase in regional longleaf seedling production and restoration. The Alliance anticipates increased training opportunities in 2012 and 2013 for states on the northern and western edges of the longleaf range.

Native Understory Plant Supply

Members: Vic Vankus, USDA Forest Service and Carol Dehhof, Longleaf Alliance, Leads

Those involved in longleaf conservation have long understood the need to restore and improve the understory component of the longleaf pine ecosystem. Sporadic attempts to identify priorities, establish common goals, and coordinate resources were not generally successful beyond local small scale efforts. Development of the range-wide conservation plan has made coordination of information and resources across the region essential to restoring the understory in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

The overall goal of the understory technical team is to facilitate restoration and maintenance of quality understory across the range through increased knowledge of this important component of the longleaf system, increased supplies of commercially available ecotype seed and plant material, and regional coordination.

The understory technical team will achieve these goals through the following mechanisms: 1.) increase in outreach and technical assistance on restoration and maintenance of a healthy understory component, 2.) development of demonstration areas that showcase examples of successful understory restoration, 3.) development of site appropriate plant materials, and 4.) development of resources (research papers, manuals, producer contacts, etc...) that will assist landowners and managers implement understory restoration.

Actions, Priorities, and Timelines

Outreach & Technical Assistance: Partners have organized understory related workshops, training, and demonstration areas. Additional demonstration areas and workshops are being developed and scheduled. (2011-2013)

Plant Material Development and Conservation: Seed companies, NGO's, public agencies and others are collaborating through the Southern Native Plant Restoration and Seed Increase Project (SNPRSIP) to:

- Determine seed transfer guidelines for several species. (2011-2015)
- Producing locally adapted plant material. Commercial seed companies, state agency nurseries, and others are producing some plants and seed now. Partners will continue efforts to develop and produce additional sources of ecotype seed and plant material. (ongoing)
- Collect seed from native plant populations from across the longleaf range for seed banks. (ongoing)

Communications: Make information on technical resources, demonstration areas, local team efforts, plant materials development and other topics available through various websites. (ongoing)

Regional Coordination: SNPRSIP was established (2010) to provide a regional framework for organizations and individuals to work together and share information on plant material development. Understory restoration efforts in each state will work through or coordinate with local and state implementation teams. (ongoing)

Support Needed: Partnership organizations need to continue to communicate the message that the understory is a critical component of the longleaf pine ecosystem and to work with local and state implementation teams and to provide resources as able.

Prescribed Fire/Smoke Management

SERPPAS Prescribed Fire Work Group Members:

Ken Arney, USFS	Bruce Beard – DOD
Caitlin Burke – North Carolina State U.	Tom Darden – DOD support
John Dondero – USFS	Dave Frederick – SGSF
John Greis – USFS/SGSF	Jim Joy – SC DEHP
Roel Lopez – Texas A&M U.	Shardul Raval – USFS
Chris Serenari – NCSU	Rachel Smith – USFS
Toddi Steelman – NCSU	Clay Thompson – TAMU

SERPPAS Smoke Management Team:

Michael Zupko – SGA/SGSF	Rick Gillam – EPA
Troy Etel- TNC (tentative)	Mark Melvin – National Coalition of Prescribed Fire Councils
Jones Ecological Research Center	Association of Consulting Foresters
State Forestry Associations	National Association of Conservation Districts

The Range-Wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine calls for increasing longleaf pine from 3.4 million acres to 8 million acres and doubling the acres of existing longleaf in the maintenance condition class by 2025. Meeting these goals depends on the ability to implement prescribed fire substantially higher magnitude and with the needed frequency on the landscape, particularly on private land.

The goal of this effort is to increase application of prescribed fire on public and private lands for longleaf and to develop a comprehensive strategy for prescribed fire to support the restoration of longleaf pine ecosystems and other associated integrated benefits. The effort will focus on prescribed fire to support longleaf pine restoration range-wide and be coordinated through SERPPAS in concert with the Longleaf Partnership Council.

Key Actions

Synthesis Report of Current Work on Prescribed Fire related to Longleaf Pine Restoration: This report will summarize current efforts to provide, promote, monitor, and model prescribed fire in the Southeast, including documentation of implementation barriers and priority activities. Planned to be completed in March 2012.

A Comprehensive Strategy for Prescribed Fire to Support Longleaf Restoration: This strategy will draw on the synthesis report to develop goals, objectives, actions, and priorities for increasing the use of prescribed fire to restore longleaf pine. The primary objective will be to answer the questions: (1) how do we burn more longleaf acres, (2) how do we burn longleaf acres more frequently, (3) where do we burn to meet the longleaf restoration goal, and (4) what capabilities, regulatory structure, and processes are needed to facilitate these actions. Strategy to be completed in June 2012.

Smoke Management Strategies and Actions: Finalize and Implement the recommendations of the “Smoke Management Recommendations and Prescribed Fire Tracking” report prepared by the SERPPAS team in Summer 2012.

Key actions focus on:

- Increase networking and tracking of prescribed burning activity and (ongoing)
- Improve smoke management with increased tech transfer (pocket guide for burners),
- Develop and share consistent fire activity and emission tracking data (finish, test and implement “FEATS” system)

Support Needed: Members of the Partnership Council as well as state and local team members may be called upon to supply information, review reports and support key actions as they are identified.

Research and Development

Work Group Members: Rhett Johnson (LLA), Chair; Greg Ruark (USFS-SRS); Kevin McEntire (Jones Ecological Research Center); Theron Terhune (Tall Timbers Research Institute); and Roel Lopez (TAMU).

The committee was created the seminal meeting of the Council and charged with reviewing current longleaf related research and identifying research needs and gaps. A core team was identified sharing overlapping interests in longleaf ecosystems, but each has particular interest in an aspect of longleaf conservation, with accompanying personal networks in that discipline. This core team includes representation from a federal agency, a private non-profit research institution, a university, and a non-profit organization with particular interest in private land management. The approach suggested includes drawing on those networks as well as accessing researchers, practitioners, academics, and other appropriate audiences through listservs, workshops, surveys or other avenues to solicit broad input. The core team would not be limited to the initial group and should be as inclusive as possible without becoming unwieldy

Economics

Members: Rhett Johnson, Longleaf Alliance, USFS-Southern Research Station, University of Florida, Auburn University

There is widespread and widely accepted understanding of the ecological values inherent in managed longleaf forest ecosystems. The economic argument for longleaf is less widely understood or accepted. The natural resources professional community, especially the private sector, and the landowning public, including the industry, remain unconvinced or even skeptical of the economic value of longleaf forests. With virtually 90 % of the potential longleaf habitat in private ownership, the prospect of significantly restoring the longleaf ecosystem in the Southeastern landscape must engage the private sector. In order to do so, we have learned we must be able to make a positive economic case for longleaf.

Much progress is being made to develop credible growth and yield model for natural stands and plantation longleaf pine.

USDA Forest Service, University of Florida, and Auburn University

The USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, working with scientists from the University of Florida and Auburn University are completing two longleaf pine G&Y models. The University of Florida has completed a plantation growth and yield model based on the Forest Service longleaf pine dataset, validated with other datasets. The scientists will be submitting the model to a peer reviewed journal in October 2011. Long-term tree re-measurement data spanning 76 years provides the chassis for the planted pine model. The model will be available to the public.

In addition, the University of Florida is working on a natural stand model for peer review submission in early 2012. The natural stand model utilizes a 40 year database (Regional Longleaf Pine Growth Study) to build the naturally regenerated pine model. The growth and yield modeling is supported by our SERDP carbon modeling grant. In addition, the Forest Service, Region 8 funded the field data collection utilized for these models.

A SRS scientist at Research Triangle Park, NC is working with the University of Florida and Auburn University to develop a process growth model that can input environmental variables and allocate carbon to above- and below-ground tree growth. This model utilizes the above mentioned G&Y models for planted and natural longleaf pine.

Auburn University and Longleaf Alliance

Auburn University (Dwight Lauer and John Kush) released publication of a growth & yield model for even-aged natural longleaf pine stands. The model utilizes the 45+ years of data from the Regional Longleaf Pine Growth Study. The effort was supported by the Longleaf Alliance through a grant by Norfolk Southern Railway. The publication can be obtained at the following link: <http://www.aaes.auburn.edu/comm/pubs/specialreports/sr10-longleaf-pine.pdf>. Additional work is planned to develop on-line user applications and to add needed merchantability data.

Additional attention is needed to develop actuarial analysis of the value of risk abatement inherent in longleaf forests. Forest product markets are traditionally volatile, and, with the exception of pole markets, remain so for longleaf products. Pine straw is a promising new market, but brings with it environmental challenges to species diversity, sustainability, and T&E species. New markets for ecosystem services such as carbon credits and mitigation banking remain largely untested and unproven.

Ongoing and Planned Activities/Actions:

- Development and release of a long term range-wide variable density stand level growth and yield management model by the Longleaf Pine Stand Dynamics Lab at Auburn and Silvics Analytic is imminent.
- A booklet on the economics of longleaf pine management appropriate for professional and non-professional levels has been produced and is widely available. Broaden the availability of this project to the entire range.
- An economics lecture is included in all Longleaf Academies taught by the Longleaf Alliance, now to more than 500 participants.
- The Alliance has worked with several sawmills and the Woodworkers Journal publishers to showcase longleaf in that outlet.
- An on-line shortcourse on the economics of longleaf management is currently under development between the Alliance and the Southeastern Regional Forestry Extension group at the University of Georgia. The course should be available later this Fall.
- Make available user-friendly applications for the growth and yield models being completed - 2012
- A webinar is under development to showcase ecologically friendly pine straw harvest methods and should be presented next Spring.
- Develop actuarial analysis of longleaf risk abatement.
- Long term projections of ecosystem markets need refining.
- The “Branding” of longleaf products might enhance marketplace value. Working with forest products associations to showcase longleaf product quality might increase profitability, particularly in niche markets.

APPENDIX F

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION TEAM SUMMARIES

April 2012

Success with the goals identified in the Range-wide Conservation Plan will require the resources, talents, leadership, and collaborative efforts of a full range of private and public partners. Implementation efforts for the RWCP have been initiated, enhanced, or are being considered through Local Implementation Teams in locations across the longleaf range to increase communication, collaboration and longleaf conservation efforts. In the absence of unlimited resources, the RWCP recognized that the conservation of longleaf pine needs to be spatially focused to reach the ultimate goals of biodiversity conservation at meaningful scales and Significant Geographic Areas (SGA) for longleaf conservation were identified and will continue to be refined. A targeted approach capitalizes on the greatest opportunities and maximizes the potential for success. Implementation Teams are an integral part of the targeted approach identified in the plan.

Members of these teams represent state and federal agencies, non-profits and private landowners to help organize, plan and deliver conservation actions. Implementation teams get the longleaf pine management and restoration work done. They connect landowners to USDA and USDI incentive programs, coordinate technical assistance and outreach, educate forestry professionals and landowners, and focus limited resources on priority landscapes and priority projects. They also serve as part of a network of similar groups across the longleaf range to share successful approaches, technical assistance and outreach material, focus support for land protection for conservation, social or national defense interests, report on progress, and provide the building blocks for success at the range-wide scale.

Local Implementation Team functions are set by team partners but key functions important to the RWCP include the following:

1. Convene local entities interested in longleaf and coordinate these efforts within the SGA and with others across the range of longleaf pine
2. Development of conservation plans, which include characterization and assessment of the locale and longleaf resources, priority areas for longleaf restoration, priority strategies and objectives related to longleaf conservation, and mapping for both assessment and conservation planning purposes.
3. Secure resources
4. Measure progress and report at both the local and range-wide scale

Implementation Teams are represented on the LPC with four members. Team members are networked through quarterly conference calls and meetings at selected regional conferences/workshops. Key information and communications are also shared through USFS and USFWS regional longleaf staff and by individual LPC partners. As a result of Implementation Team development, longleaf conservation efforts are increasing due to the resulting growth in collaborative management and restoration among public and private landowners. Implementation Teams continue to form across the longleaf range.

Current local implementation team efforts are:

- Chattahoochee Fall Line Conservation Partnership (Ft Benning)
- Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance (to include Georgia Red Hills Region)

- Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership (GCPEP)
- Onslow Bight Conservation Forum (NC)
- North Carolina Sandhills Conservation Partnership
- Desoto-Camp Shelby Longleaf Implementation Team (forming)
- Sandhills Longleaf Pine Conservation Partnership (SC)
- West Central Louisiana Ecosystem Conservation Project
- Osceola NF Cooperative Forest Landscape Restoration Project
- South Carolina Implementation Team for Longleaf Restoration – Francis Marion SGA (forming)
- Ft. Stewart/Altamaha Longleaf Pine Restoration Partnership (forming)
- Longleaf Ridge Place Based Project (TX) (forming)

The Chattahoochee Fall Line Conservation Partnership (CFLCP)

CFLCP Partners: Department of Defense, US Fish and Wildlife Services, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Jones Ecological Research Center, The Nature Conservancy, Chattahoochee Valley Land Trust, The Longleaf Alliance, Oxbow Meadows Environmental Learning Center, Conservation Fund, and others.

Geographic Area: The CFLCP partners manage lands in the west-central Georgia Fall Line Sandhills in Marion and Talbot Counties adjacent to Fort Benning. While the Partnership is currently focused on west Georgia, we fully recognize the conservation potential of including east Alabama and will strongly consider adding appropriate partners, and expanding this mission/vision appropriately. Initially the Partnership scope and membership will remain focused on the Fall Line counties of west Georgia.

Background: The CFLCP was formally chartered in 2011 with the intent to provide technical expertise, strategic coordination, and leveraged resources for land conservation and ecosystem restoration in west Georgia’s Fall Line Sandhills in a manner compatible with the partners’ conservation objectives, including the Army’s ability to conduct military training on Fort Benning. Department of Defense (DoD) 2005 ‘buffering authority’ has enabled and funded installations like Fort Benning to engage in strategic land protection activities in its vicinity to buffer against incompatible land use, as well as to expand and restore the larger ecologically-functional landscape. In 2006, Fort Benning partnered with TNC to implement its buffer program and since that time has protected over 17,000 acres in the Fall Line with emphasis on protecting imperiled species habitat.

Team Purpose and Functions: To manage and recover the longleaf ecosystem and its imperiled species effectively on this landscape, collaborative and collective management actions are needed on public and private lands. Thus in 2010, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Chattahoochee Valley Land Trust (CVLT), the U.S. Army at Fort Benning, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) proposed forming the Chattahoochee Fall Line Conservation Partnership (CFLCP), with the specific intent to provide technical expertise, strategic coordination and leveraged resources for land conservation and ecosystem restoration on this Fall Line landscape. A steering committee consisting of 7 partners (TNC, CVLT, the Army at Fort Benning, USFWS, the Longleaf Alliance, the Jones’ Ecological Research Center, and the GA-DNR) provide the necessary resources and guidance to accomplish the Partnership’s mission. A series of stakeholder Working Groups have been formed charged with developing various products or plans to inform a comprehensive conservation strategy for the Chattahoochee Fall Line.

Ongoing Activities & Accomplishments: A conservation action plan for the Chattahoochee Fall Line was developed by the partners in 2006 to identify conservation targets, identify threats, and set priorities. Current activities include active working groups to address key conservation priorities set forth in the conservation plan, such as outreach & communications, land protection prioritization, and land stewardship. Application of

prescribed fire was identified as a high priority; therefore in 2011 the first CFLCP seasonal fire crew was hired. The fire crew is working to prepare thousands of acres for prescribed burning with a goal of burning at least 3,000 acres in the 2011-2012 fire season.

Planned Implementation Priorities/Needs/Timelines: As a newly formed partnership and implementation team, the CFLCP is focused developing: management plans for recently protected lands; a CFLCP Communications Plan to outreach to the Chattahoochee Valley community and private landowners; recreation plans and hunting leases; and species specific (red-cockaded woodpecker & gopher tortoise) demographic models and other models to inform land protection strategies. The CFL conservation plan will be updated in 2013. The CFLCP aims to protect over 40,000 acres ecologically connected to Fort Benning by 2040. The greatest challenge is acquiring the necessary resources to conduct ecological restoration and stewardship on all partnership lands.

Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance (ARSA), Longleaf Committee

Team Members: US Fish & Wildlife Service, The Nature Conservancy, Florida Forestry Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, US Forest Service, Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center, and University of Florida. Additional team members from Northwest Florida Water Management District, Tall Timbers Research Station, and Natural Resources Conservation Service are being recruited.

Geographic Area: Although the boundaries of ARSA have not been clearly defined, the longleaf committee generally focuses on opportunities in Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Franklin Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, and Jefferson Counties in Florida. We also anticipate expanding into southwest Georgia and possibly southeast Alabama.

Background: ARSA formed in May, 2006 to promote the cooperative land management of agencies in the area. The initial focus was sharing resources for prescribed burning. Soon a Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area (CISMA) was formed as a committee under ARSA. The formal Memorandum of Understanding establishing ARSA was signed in 2010 by representatives of the US Fish & Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Forest Service, The Nature Conservancy, Northwest Florida Water Management District, Bureau of Land Management, and the National Interagency Prescribed Fire Training Center. In April 2011, a Longleaf Committee was established to serve as a local implementation team for the Range-wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine.

Team Purpose and Functions: In the face of hard financial times and shrinking budgets, the team's mission is to facilitate the restoration of the longleaf pine ecosystem on both public and private lands within the ARSA area. So far the Longleaf Committee has functioned primarily as a group for networking, sharing ideas, and disseminating information on grant opportunities. Individual partners work together on projects of mutual interest. In the future, if the committee secures funding for particular projects or initiatives, the decisions will be made by consensus.

Ongoing Activities & Accomplishments: Most activities of the Longleaf Committee are expected to be landowner workshops, promoting grant opportunities, cooperative research and monitoring, and sharing resources and personnel for longleaf pine establishment, groundcover restoration, and prescribed burning. In the ten months since the establishment of the committee there has been a discussion of our partners individual activities and needs, a cooperative effort for prescribed burning preparations, dissemination of grant opportunities (including the Longleaf Stewardship Fund), an application for a grant to cooperatively prescribe burn Flatwoods Salamander Critical Habitat, partnering to restore longleaf pine sandhills on state lands, cooperative red-cockaded woodpecker monitoring and translocations, and the development of a Land and Water Conservation Fund Collaborative Funding Proposal for the acquisition of 38,402 acres of land for St. Marks and Okefenokee National Wildlife

Refuges, Apalachicola and Osceola National Forests, and Lathrop Bayou (Bureau of Land Management). The total cost for the acquisition package is estimated at \$53.4 million.

Planned Implementation Priorities/Needs/Timelines: The Longleaf Committee plans to expand the number of partners in the committee and expand the coverage area into southwest Georgia; develop a database of partner activities, needs, and resources; continue cooperative prescribed burning; initiate cooperative research; hold landowner workshops and other outreach activities; and expand longleaf pine ecosystem restoration.

Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership (GCPEP)

GCPEP Partners: Department of Defense, Florida Forestry Service, Northwest Florida Water Management District, National Forests in Alabama, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Nokuse Plantation, National Park Service, The Nature Conservancy, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, Westervelt Ecological Services, and The Longleaf Alliance.

Geographic Area: The GCPEP partners manage lands in Northwest Florida and South Alabama in the following counties: Florida: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, and Bay
Alabama: Covington, Conecuh, and Escambia

Background: GCPEP was formed in 1996 to restore the dwindling longleaf pine ecosystem in northwest Florida and south Alabama. The seven original public and private landowners enrolled 836,782 acres in the partnership, developed a conservation plan, and initiated efforts centered on restoration, management, protection, and outreach and education. The partnership has since grown to 11 partners and over 1.05 million acres with a supporting partnership staff of six that includes the Ecosystem Support Team (EST), a strike team that supports the partners through prescribed burning, invasive species control, ecological monitoring, and mechanical treatments.

Team Purpose and Functions: The partnership grew out of the desire of local land managers to share resources in a time of dwindling funds, an increased demand for better information, resources, and expertise, and a desire to work together cooperatively pertaining to significant challenges and major projects. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in 1996 with a purpose of developing and implementing a voluntary and cooperative stewardship strategy to sustain the long-term viability of native plants and animals, the integrity of ecosystems, the production of commodities and ecosystem services, and the human communities that depend upon all of them. The partnership is guided by a Steering Committee composed of representatives of each of the partner organizations. Consensus is the method of decision making. Two of the partners, The Nature Conservancy and The Longleaf Alliance, provide staff to facilitate and support the partnership.

Ongoing Activities & Accomplishments: A conservation plan was developed by the partners in 1998 to develop targets, identify threats, and set priorities and has been updated twice. Major priorities have remained consistent and have included longleaf restoration and management, prescribed burning, rare species recovery, invasive species control, land protection, and education and outreach. GCPEP has played an important role in longleaf recovery by focusing on a diverse group of recovery needs ranging from planning and communications, project funding and establishment, and an increasing emphasis on on-the-ground management. To date the partners, along with the GCPEP staff, have completed numerous cooperative projects centered on the priorities identified in the conservation plan. Development of the EST was one of those priorities. The EST has played a major role in assisting the partners with management and monitoring efforts, helping to increase prescribed burning to a sustainable burn rotation within the landscape. Since 2004, the EST has supported 423 prescribed fires on 301,769 acres.

Planned Implementation Priorities/ Needs/Timelines: GCPEP has focused on maintenance and improvement of acres currently consisting of longleaf pine, restoration of lands previously converted to off-site pine species,

and replanting of longleaf on lands acquired as wildlife corridors, buffers, and inholdings. Private lands recovery efforts are also a priority within the landscape. Highest priority for management is a prescribed burning goal of 200,000 acres per year by the partners collectively and EST support of 50,000 acres per year. An update to the GCPEP conservation plan will be completed by 2013 and will include integration with longleaf restoration and management goals of range-wide and regional longleaf recovery plans. Although encouraging advances are being made with longleaf recovery, one of the significant partnership challenges is that land currently awaiting longleaf restoration far exceeds restoration funds available.

North Carolina Onslow Bight Conservation Forum (OBCF)

OBCF Partners: Department of Defense (MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS's Cherry Point and New River), Croatan National Forest, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, NC Wildlife Resources Commission, NC Forest Service, NC Department of Transportation, The Nature Conservancy, NC Coastal Land Trust, NC Coastal Federation, Ducks Unlimited, The Conservation Fund, Audubon Society, and Endangered Species Coalition.

Geographic Area: The OBCF partners own and manage over 500,000 acres of lands and conservation easements in a landscape along the south central outer Coastal Plain of North Carolina which includes all or significant portions of Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico and Pender counties and smaller portions of Lenoir, New Hanover, Pitt, Sampson and Wayne counties.

Background: OBCF was initiated in 2001 and formalized through a MOU in 2003 out of an interest to conserve the region's natural heritage and protect the military training mission of Marine Corps installations. Its mission is to "provide for open discussion among the participants concerning the long-term conservation and enhancement of biological diversity and ecosystem sustainability throughout the Onslow Bight Landscape compatible with the land use, conservation and management objectives of the participating organizations and agencies". The partnership, which has grown from 12 members to 17, is co-chaired by Bill Rogers, Environmental Conservation at Camp Lejeune and Hervey McIver, Onslow Bight Project Director at TNC.

Conservation Vision: The OBCF developed a conservation design plan in 2004 envisioning an ecologically functioning landscape with large, connected core conservation areas. This plan, presently being updated and expanded, identifies conservation targets, threats and action strategies to abate these threats as well as delineates priority corridors and buffers. The fire-dependent longleaf pine and pocosin ecosystems dominated the historic landscape and are significant targets. On the land they are quite interconnected and varied and hold much biodiversity including numerous endemic species such as the Venus flytrap. Additional targets include floodplain and hardwood systems, several unique patch habitats, coastal fringe forests, shrublands and marshes, barrier islands, important freshwater habitats, and estuarine and near-shore marine systems. The OBCF seeks to achieve this vision through collaborative projects involving priority land acquisition, natural community and hydrologic restoration, more widespread and timely prescribed burning, private landowner outreach, research, and public and stakeholder education.

Ongoing Activities & Accomplishments: OBCF partners have been very successful with priority land acquisitions under an MOU between the State of North Carolina, the US Navy and land trusts; over 67,000 acres have been protected since 2001. Partners are restoring natural communities, in particular longleaf pine and its requisite groundcover. The Onslow Bight Fire Learning Network provided a forum for tackling the difficult issues surrounding prescribed burning, especially complications from pocosin fuels, a large wildland-urban interface and smoke management. Out of the FLN grew the Onslow Bight Stewardship Alliance which streamlines the communication and resource sharing among its 7 partners, all of which engage in prescribed burning. OBCF partners have also engaged in regional planning efforts, specific transportation plans and public education regarding conservation and prescribed burning.

Planned Implementation Priorities: The economic downturn has recently reduced the level of land acquisition and strained the management capacity of some partners already burdened by an enlarged land base. In response greater effort is being made to streamline, share and leverage resources. Longleaf pine restoration on targeted private lands is seen as a means to further conservation within corridors and buffers. The partners are seeking a Longleaf Stewardship Grant to fund landowner outreach and financial assistance for increased prescribed burning and longleaf and groundcover restoration. Camp Lejeune and the US FWS may soon enter into an agreement creating the Recovery and Sustainment Program (RASP) which would fund management for red-cockaded woodpeckers on certain partner lands.

North Carolina Sandhills Conservation Partnership (NCSCP)

Team Members: US Army/Fort Bragg, US Army Environmental Command, US Fish & Wildlife Service, NC Wildlife Resources Commission, NC Division of Recreation and Parks, NC Forest Service, Sandhills Area Land Trust, Sandhills Ecological Institute, The Nature Conservancy.

Geographic Area: The NCSCP partners own and manage over 250,000 acres of Longleaf pine forest in the NC Sandhills landscape. The NC Sandhills physiographic region lies within the following NC counties: Moore, Lee, Scotland, Hoke, Cumberland, Harnett, Richmond, and Montgomery.

Background: In 1993, responding to the decline of the Sandhills population of the federally endangered Red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW), the USFWS issued a Jeopardy Opinion placing the US Army/Fort Bragg responsible for its recovery. In 1995, Fort Bragg and The Nature Conservancy signed a first-of-a-kind Cooperative Agreement aimed at buffering the installation from continued incompatible development, and providing funding for TNC to purchase fee and conservation easements on strategic properties that, if developed, could limit the Army's ability to maintain critical training lands and habitat. In 2000, the NCSCP was formed to facilitate collaboration between the federal, state and non-profit entities involved in the conservation of longleaf pine and RCW recovery throughout the landscape.

Conservation Vision: The NCSCP completed the "Site Conservation Plan for the NC Sandhills" in 2004, which established the conservation targets for the landscape and strategies to abate threats to those targets. Implementation of this plan has been carried out by partnership working groups: Reserve Design, Land Protection, Resource Management, Red Cockaded Woodpecker Recovery, and Communications. Through these working groups, the Partnership identified conservation focus areas that encompass the areas of interest for the various partners, and critical buffers and corridors necessary for restoring connectivity of longleaf pine forest between the major blocks of core habitat on Fort Bragg, the Sandhills Game Lands, and other existing protected lands. This vision is being carried out primarily through land protection and longleaf restoration efforts.

Ongoing Activities & Accomplishments: During the life of the Partnership, over 25,000 acres have been protected throughout the NC Sandhills conservation landscape. The Fort Bragg/TNC cooperative agreement has buffered over 16 miles of the installation boundary, established a new 4,800 acre State Park next to the Fort Bragg cantonment area near the heart of Fayetteville, and added over 4,700 acres to the Sandhills Game Lands around Camp Mackall (which serve as additional maneuver areas for Army training under an agreement between Fort Bragg and the NC Wildlife Resources Commission). In addition, longleaf restoration is underway on over 4,500 acres to re-establish connectivity between the two Sandhills RCW sub-populations located on Fort Bragg and the Game Lands. In 2005, the Fort Bragg RCW population exceeded its recovery threshold of 350 breeding pairs, becoming the first RCW population to achieve recovery. This milestone was reached, in part, due to the contribution of 23 breeding pairs on lands conserved by the NCSCP.

Planned Implementation Priorities/Needs/Timelines: While the Fort Bragg RCW population has grown since reaching its recovery threshold in 2005, the Partnership has continued to conserve priority lands across the landscape to protect the acreage of longleaf habitat necessary to sustain the current 390+ breeding pairs in the long-term. Land acquisition and habitat restoration is underway to create a forested corridor that will eventually link the Sandhills Primary Core population on Fort Bragg with the Essential Support population on the Sandhills Game Lands, restoring demographic connectivity and increasing the long term stability of the entire population. Additional buffering of Fort Bragg is also necessary to limit incompatible development along the installation boundary, to limit land management restrictions imposed by certain land uses, which could threaten long-term viability of military training and the RCW population. A ten year review of the NCSCP was completed in the fall of 2010, which identified the need for an updated strategic conservation plan for the NCSCP. This plan is on schedule for completion in 2012.

Desoto-Camp Shelby Longleaf Implementation Team

Team Members: USDA-Forest Service, DeSoto National Forest, Mississippi Army National Guard (Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center), USFWS, The Nature Conservancy, Mississippi forestry Commission, NRCS, MSU Extension Service, Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

Geographic Area: Southeast Mississippi

Background: The first implementation team meeting was held February 9, 2011 to coordinate and accelerate longleaf activities within the SGA.

Team Purpose and Functions: To create a longleaf implementation team in a recognized SGA that will collaborate to produce on-the-ground results.

Ongoing Activities & Accomplishments: The first meeting made it clear that all attendees were in favor of formalizing the team. No other accomplishments as of yet.

Planned Implementation Priorities/Needs/Timelines: The team is moving to formalize a local coalition of diverse public and private partners that have demonstrated longleaf restoration and protection success focused on the SGA in the past into the DeSoto-Camp Shelby Longleaf Implementation Team through a Memorandum of Understanding or similar agreement.

With guidance from the Rangewide Plan, Mississippi's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy and TNC's Longleaf Strategies the team will identify and prioritize areas that would be strategic in longleaf restoration within this SGA. Additionally, we will determine which Rangewide Plan strategies would be most effective in these areas.

Texas/Louisiana Longleaf Pine Taskforce

Taskforce Partners: Over 180 active members participate and are guided by a 30 member steering committee represented by the following organizations:

Texas Forest Service	U.S. Forest Service	Louisiana Dept of Agriculture & Forestry
Texas Parks and Wildlife	The Conservation Fund	Lower Mississippi Valley Joint Venture
Texas Forestry Association	National Wild Turkey Federation	Texas A&M Institute of Renewable Natural Resources
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Natural Resources Conservation Service
Department of Defense	America's Longleaf	Longleaf Alliance
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	Trust for Public Land	Campbell Group
Louisiana Forestry Association	The Nature Conservancy	USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture
Stephen F. Austin State University	Texas Forestry Association	

Geographic Area: West Gulf Coastal Plain Ecoregion

Background: The Taskforce was established in 2010 to accelerate restoration of the longleaf pine ecosystems on private and public forestlands. The Taskforce is comprised of various partner organizations (<http://txlalongleaf.org/>) and functions as a local implementation team as part of the *America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative*. In Texas and Louisiana there are four Significant Geographic Areas centered on the following public lands: (1) Sabine/Angelina National Forests, (2) Big Thicket National Preserve, (3) Kisatchie National Forest, and (4) Fort Polk Army Installation.

Team Purpose and Functions: The mission of the Taskforce is to promote the maintenance and restoration of the longleaf pine ecosystem on private and public forestlands in Texas and Louisiana, including its cultural and economic values, through a collaborative network of diverse stakeholders and Taskforce working groups. Specific goals to accomplish this mission include (1) provide technical assistance to private landowners, (2) increase educational opportunities for professionals and landowners, and (3) improve collaboration/partnerships.

Ongoing Activities & Accomplishments: Work Groups have been formed to accomplish Taskforce goals and include: (1) Mapping – identifying priority areas and Taskforce benchmarks; maintaining annual reporting database for determining progress of Taskforce, (2) Technical – compiling and reviewing scientific and technical documents to post to website; providing technical assistance to private landowners and training to natural resource professionals, (3) Outreach – developing outreach materials, maintaining website, hosting landowner field days, and (4) Funding – developing coordinated funding strategy to include implementation in priority areas.

Planned Implementation Priorities/ Needs/Timelines: The Taskforce continues to make strides in outreach that has created substantial support of the efforts in both states. Current plans for 2012 are to finalize a base line for current LLP acreages and develop a vision for long-term restoration goals. Ongoing support of the place based projects in Louisiana and Texas is a major priority as these will be the anchor points for future efforts. The accomplishments of the taskforce will be highlighted in the upcoming Longleaf Alliance bi-annual meeting in Nacogdoches, TX this fall.

Appendix G.

Report to the Longleaf Partnership Council State Assessment and Projections for Longleaf Pine August 2012

The Longleaf Partnership Council is developing its *Strategic Priorities and Actions* for 2013-2015. As part of this effort, the State Coordination Teams, with the leadership of State Foresters, were asked to verify and estimate the current status of longleaf pine in each state and to collaboratively develop 3-year and 15-year projections for longleaf pine ecosystems. This report provides an (1) overview of past status/trends for longleaf and (2) summary of the States assessment of current longleaf status and projections.

Recent Longleaf Status and Trends

Longleaf pine forests were still in decline around the time of the Millennium, as **longleaf pine “dominated” forest* covered an estimated 3.9 million acres, with the longleaf pine forest type making up 2.8 million of these acres** (Online report queries of the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) state data from 1992-2002).

Work began in earnest to halt the decline of longleaf pine ecosystems beginning in the late 1980s and the 1990s. Increased longleaf emphasis through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) on private lands and restoration activities on public lands were on the rise during this period. The Longleaf Alliance formed in 1995 and helped bring public awareness and education on the importance of longleaf pine. In addition there were advancements in research and management techniques. **These efforts have resulted in around 630,000 acres of planted longleaf pine (0-10 year age class) occurring range-wide** (USDA Forest Service, 2012 In Draft). This is around 15% of the current total longleaf dominated forest acres and is a good indicator for the future.

The Range-wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine was released in 2009. The plan provides conservation priorities and needed focus for the diverse number of agencies and organizations that are needed to achieve the range-wide restoration goal of 8 million acres for longleaf pine. Since the Plans release, a strong range-wide partnership effort called the *America’s Longleaf Restoration Initiative* has come together. This partnership includes increased USDA, DoD, and USDI federal commitment to longleaf conservation and broad collaborative approaches through the Longleaf Partnership Council, State Coordination Teams, and Local Implementation Teams. This partnership has resulted in additional leveraged public and private resources to accomplish significant longleaf establishment and improvements, which include the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), Farm Bill private landowner programs administered by the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the Longleaf Stewardship Fund administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

A good measure of the success of these past and present efforts is that longleaf *pine “dominated” forests have increased to an estimated 4.2 million acres, with the longleaf pine forest type making up 3.3 million of these acres* (USDA Forest Service, 2012 In Draft). **This FIA data indicates a net increase of around 320,000 acres (8% increase) in the longleaf dominated forest over the past decade or so.**

*Longleaf dominated forests includes both longleaf pine forest type (pine ≥ 50% of live tree stocking and longleaf pine is most common pine species) and mixed longleaf pine-oak forest (pine 25-50% of live tree stocking and longleaf pine is most common pine species).

State Assessments and Projections

In 2012, a request was made to the State Foresters, working through State Coordination Teams or other current networks to determine the current overall acres for longleaf pine dominated forest (table 1) and for longleaf pine in the maintenance condition classes. The information was stratified state-wide, by ownership type (public vs. private) and by significant geographic areas (SGA). The information was developed utilizing a variety of data sources including FIA and local longleaf inventory information available from among the government and NGO partners. There is no report on the status of longleaf maintenance condition class or the status of longleaf in the SGA due to gaps in current information. Work is underway to develop maintenance condition class definitions and rapid assessment inventory protocols and as local implementation teams mature, information will be developed in the future on the status of longleaf in the SGAs.

In addition, 3-year and 15-year projections for overall longleaf pine dominated forests were developed, which reflect the combined contributions of the partners involved in longleaf conservation on both private and public lands within a state.

Utilizing FIA data (USDA Forest Service, 2012 In Draft) and a variety of local data sources, **the eight states estimated that range-wide there are currently 4.43 million acres of longleaf pine “dominated forest” (4% difference from FIA estimate).** Of the total longleaf pine acres, it is estimated that 40% are located on public lands and the remaining 60% on private lands. Sixty five percent of the current acres occur in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia.

Over the next three years, the States projected increasing longleaf pine to 4.73 million acres range-wide (308,000 acre net increase), a 7% increase from current levels. A net increase of around 203,000 acres on private lands and 105,000 acres on public lands is projected. It is estimated that 69% of this increase will occur in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia. The eastern portion of the range in North Carolina and South Carolina will account for 21% of the increase and 10% of the increase will occur in the western portion of the range (Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas). Longleaf pine establishment and prescribed fire actions are being developed as part of the ***Strategic Priorities and Actions*** document and reflect the States projection estimates.

The States developed projections over the next 15-years for longleaf dominated forest acres, based primarily on current trends, economic situation, and program expectations. ***The States projected increasing longleaf pine dominated forest to 6.08 million acres range-wide in 15 years (a 1.65 million acre net increase).*** This would equate to a 37% increase from current levels over the next 15 years. This rate of increase is significantly higher than the decade past (2000-2010). A 15-year net increase of around 1.1 million acres on private lands and 550,000 acres on public lands is projected. The projections show a slight shift in percentage of longleaf occurring by ownership to 62% occurring on private and 38% public lands.

Table 1. State verified estimates of the existing total acres of longleaf dominated forests by ownership and significant geographic areas and the State restoration projections (3 year incremental and 15 years).

State	2012 FIA Total Est. (Acres)	2012 State Baseline Estimates (Acres)				Incremental 3 Year Restoration Projections (Acres)				15 Year Restoration Projections (Acres)			
		TOTAL (Public + Private)	Public Lands (federal & state)	Private Lands	SGAs and Priority Sites	TOTAL (Public + Private)	Public Lands (federal & state)	Private Lands	SGAs and Priority Sites	TOTAL (Public + Private)	Public Lands (federal & state)	Private Lands	SGAs and Priority Sites
Alabama	858,645	858,645	42,932	815,713	-----	917,645	45,932	871,713	-----	1,158,645	57,932	1,100,713	-----
Florida***	1,294,257	1,294,256	720,076	574,180	-----	1,339,256	750,076	589,180	-----	1,519,256	870,076	649,180	-----
Georgia	680,501	721,778	136,025	585,753	-----	828,278	176,025	652,253	-----	1,364,428	336,025	1,028,403	-----
Louisiana**	236,611	267,650	160,500	107,150	160,000	273,449	162,399	111,050	166,000	296,645	169,995	126,650	190,000
Mississippi	283,318	283,318	270,708	12,610	-----	303,150	276,708	26,442	-----	382,195	326,708	55,487	-----
North Carolina*	302,422	389,000	225,000	164,000	362,000	426,200	246,600	179,600	397,400	575,000	333,000	242,000	536,000
South Carolina	549,027	549,027	184,003	365,024	-----	577,227	185,203	392,024	-----	690,027	190,003	500,024	-----
Texas**	56,274	65,050	25,000	40,050	30,000	71,050	26,500	44,550	33,000	95,050	32,500	62,550	45,000
Total	4,261,055	4,428,724	1,764,244	2,664,480	-----	4,736,255	1,866,443	2,866,812	-----	6,081,246	2,316,239	3,765,007	-----

*North Carolina provided 5-year restoration projections – the 3-year and 15-year projections were prorated from the 5-year numbers

** Texas/Louisiana provided 15 year restoration projections – the 3 year projections are prorated based on the 15 year numbers; SGA estimates are approximations

***Florida restoration projections based on 15,000 acre/year rate increase – 3 year and 15 year numbers prorated based on these annual rates

APPENDIX H. Glossary

America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative (ARLI): A collaborative effort of multiple public and private sector partners that actively supports range-wide efforts to restore and conserve longleaf pine ecosystems. The vision of the partners involved in the ALRI are to have functional, viable longleaf pine ecosystems with the full spectrum of ecological, economic and social values inspired through the voluntary involvement of motivated organizations and individuals.

The vision of the *America's Longleaf Initiative* is to have functional, viable, longleaf pine ecosystems with the full spectrum of ecological, economic, and social values inspired through a voluntary partnership of concerned, motivated organizations and individuals. Meeting this challenge will require the strategic coordination of conservation actions among many partners and sectors that influence land use, with the goal of ensuring long-term sustainability and resiliency of these systems, and their constituent biodiversity.

Conservation Reserve Program: The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners that is administered by the Farm Services Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Through CRP, an individual can receive annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish long-term, resource conserving vegetative covers on eligible farmland. Acreage enrolled in the CRP is planted to pre-approved, resource-conserving vegetation, making the program a major contributor to increased wildlife populations in many parts of the country.

Crosscutting Approach: A crosscutting approach unites traditionally separated agencies, programs, or interests into a collaborative effort to obtain its end result. In this case, because the longleaf pine recovery efforts transcend so many individual initiatives, the synergistic efforts of multiple partners are being utilized to reach the restoration target.

Federal Coordinating Committee (FCC): In June 2010, the Departments of Agriculture, Defense and Interior formalized their commitment to the America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative and the goal of restoring 8 million acres in a Memorandum of Understanding. This agreement established the FCC, which coordinates efforts among participating Federal agencies.

Local Implementation Teams: These teams are developed at the local level by those interested in longleaf restoration. Each group defines the range and scope of actions they will undertake with an emphasis on convening multiple local area stakeholders, meeting resource needs and implementing on-the-ground conservation /restoration actions. It is anticipated that the bulk of restoration efforts will be carried out by local implementation teams.

Maintenance Condition Class: Longleaf pine forests in the maintenance condition class are considered to currently possess the fire regimes and ecological characteristics representative of the desired functioning longleaf pine ecosystem type. It is estimated that 1.4 million acres of longleaf pine forest type are in, or very near, this level. Retention of these areas is considered to be a priority in the *Rangewide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine*.

Place Based Projects: These are projects that focus on restoring or maintaining longleaf pine habitat in areas designated by the *Range-Wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine* as “significant geographic areas” (SGAs). The purpose of this category is to provide funding to organizations and agencies that are working with private landowners, industry and others to accomplish longleaf pine conservation objectives in areas near key public lands.

Range-wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine: The comprehensive 15-year plan prepared by representatives of multiple State/Federal agencies and Non-Profit Organizations that provides the national framework for the longleaf pine restoration effort. This plan is currently available for review at <http://www.americaslongleaf.org/resources/conservation-plan/>.

Southeast Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (SEAFWA): The SEAFWA organization is composed of members representing the primary agencies involved in management of fish and wildlife resources in 15 States (plus Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) in the Southeastern U.S. The entire longleaf pine range falls within the SEAFWA boundaries.

Significant Geographic Areas (SGAs): The *Range-wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine* identifies SGAs as sites “where resources, expertise, partners, and policy implementation can optimally be focused to conserve longleaf pine ecosystems.” Identifying these SGAs enables natural resource managers to target longleaf pine recovery efforts to locations where they will have the greatest impact and the optimal potential for success. SGAs may be divided into two distinct types based on size, complexity, and connectivity: 1) Significant Landscapes for Longleaf Pine Conservation, and 2) Significant Sites for Longleaf Pine Conservation. Though Significant Sites are considerably smaller areas, they are of considered of equal importance in that they provide extant examples of longleaf pine ecosystems.

Significant Landscapes for Longleaf Pine Conservation: A type of Significant Geographic Area that is greater than 100,000 acres, has a core area of intact longleaf pine forest, is under some type of long-term conservation management scheme, and lacks constraints for management activities such as application of prescribed fire.

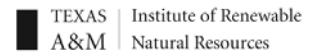
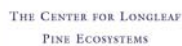
Significant Sites for Longleaf Pine Conservation: A Significant Geographic Area of less than 100,000 acres that contains ecologically significant longleaf pine plant communities and provides an opportunity to protect and implement appropriate conservation activities.

State Implementation Team/State Coordination Teams: State Coordination Teams (SCTs) are made up of a wide assortment of representatives from Federal, State, and local level agencies/organizations/groups/stakeholders. SCTs serve to coordinate local/state level longleaf pine restoration/maintenance activities and integrate those activities with the range-wide effort.

Technical Teams: Teams of experts assembled at the request of the Longleaf Partnership Council to address existing or emerging range-wide issues that may impact longleaf pine conservation efforts.

Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP): The WHIP Program is a voluntary program administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service for conservation-minded landowners who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat on agricultural land, nonindustrial private forest land, and Indian land. Under WHIP, the NRCS may provide cost-share (up to 75%) and technical assistance to establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat. WHIP cost-share agreements may last up to one year after the last conservation practice is implemented, but not more than 10 years from the date the agreement is signed.

Longleaf Partnership Council



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