

Southeast Region FY16-FY18 Regional Priorities

All Hands, All Lands*, All Wildlife.

*Voluntary conservation actions
to keep working lands working and
to conserve fish and wildlife
for future generations



Our Story

We live and work in an amazing part of the country. The Southeastern United States is among the most biologically diverse hotspots in the world. Our Region includes Caribbean and coastal islands, marshes, coral reefs, the Appalachian and Ozark Mountains, caves, and longleaf and shortleaf pine and bottomland hardwood forests. Our work ensures that fish and wildlife populations continue in those places for the benefit of the American people.



Workforce Recruiter Sharon Fuller-Barnes prepare to go kayaking with Career Discovery Intern Program students. Credit: USFWS.

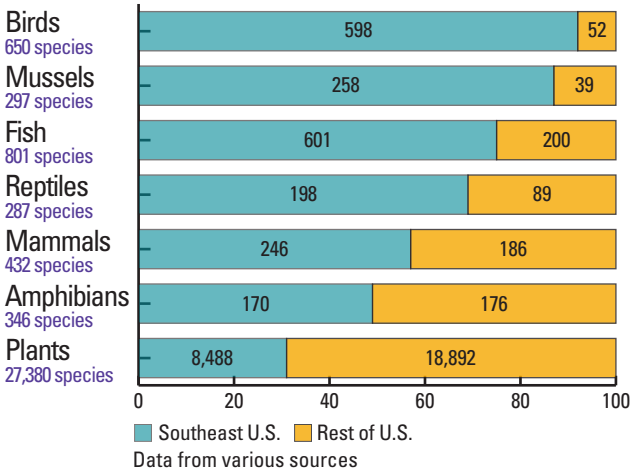
In the Southeast, the Service is in the midst of a period where the magnitude of conservation challenges facing America's fish and wildlife resources can be daunting. Accelerating housing development, sea-level rise, more intense storms, increased land use changes, habitat loss and fragmentation, increased

occurrence and abundance of invasive species, poorer water quality, a public largely disconnected from nature, and many other issues create noteworthy challenges for those of us charged with conserving and protecting these resources. About 92% of the land in the Southeast is in private ownership creating both opportunities and challenges. History shows that our Nation faced challenges before, e.g., the Dust Bowl era of the 1930s, and we have always risen up to meet those challenges.

With a conservation goal of ensuring self-sustaining populations of native fish and wildlife across landscapes, the Service has a clear responsibility to provide leadership in addressing these challenges.

Continual progress over the long term is crucial if we are to remain relevant to future generations as the world's premier conservation agency. Our challenge as conservation leaders is to produce the best results with available resources, using principles of conservation science to guide our resource management actions and to ensure that landscapes can support healthy, sustainable fish and wildlife populations. How we do this, and the consequences of our actions, are hugely important to all Americans, including the next generation of conservation leaders who will come after us. Their future success is dependent upon us.

Share of Species Occurring in the United States that Live in the Southeast





West Indian manatee. Credit: USFWS/S. Whitcraft

Our Mission

The mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is, "... working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people."

Our mission has three elements:

- Connecting with partners at all levels across the landscape to effect fish and wildlife conservation;
- Connecting with the resource to conserve, protect and enhance (manage); and
- Connecting with people to inspire value, support, enjoy and benefit from the fish and wildlife resources and their habitats.

As we move forward through a new century of conservation, the vision of the Southeast Region is to focus on the following as regional priorities. These three identified priorities flow directly from our mission and are intended to help us focus our efforts to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

■ People

Our people, our partners and our public empower our people to continue to foster a diverse workforce of hardworking, talented, and dedicated professionals and a culture of inspired and passionate conservationists; connect with all of our traditional and nontraditional partners; and engage the public to value and participate in stewardship of our shared resources.

■ Lands and Waters

Design and deliver science-driven conservation across all land and water scapes.

■ Fish, Wildlife, and Plants

Manage fish, wildlife, and plant populations whether declining and too few, overabundant, or stable.



In an ongoing effort to track bog turtle populations, biologists spent several days visiting southern Appalachian bogs in western North Carolina, searching for the rare turtles. Credit: USFWS/Gary Peebles

Our Conservation Principles

For nearly a decade, our Region has followed the following guiding principles we all hold as professional resource managers and ethical public servants.

- Communication — Our actions are based on open and honest dialogue.
- Science — Our work is grounded in credible, objective science.
- Stewardship — Our commitment is to conserve natural resources for future generations.
- Service — It is our privilege to serve the American people.
- Professionalism — We hold ourselves to the highest ethical standards, strive for excellence, and respect others.
- Partnerships — We emphasize partnerships using creative and innovative approaches, where needed.
- People — We recognize our employees, volunteers, and partners as critical to our conservation success.
- Legacy — Our goal is to ensure the future of natural resource conservation by connecting people with nature.

Our reputation and credibility will be based on our vision, our conservation principles, our priorities and the discipline to make them real. These will be the foundation for shaping our future, and drive decisions about where we should allocate the majority of our people and resources.



At Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina. The Refuge's prime location along the Atlantic Flyway makes it a vitally important stopover for wintering waterfowl. In total, the Refuge attracts more than 200,000 ducks, geese and swans from November through February. Credit: USFWS/Allie Stewart.

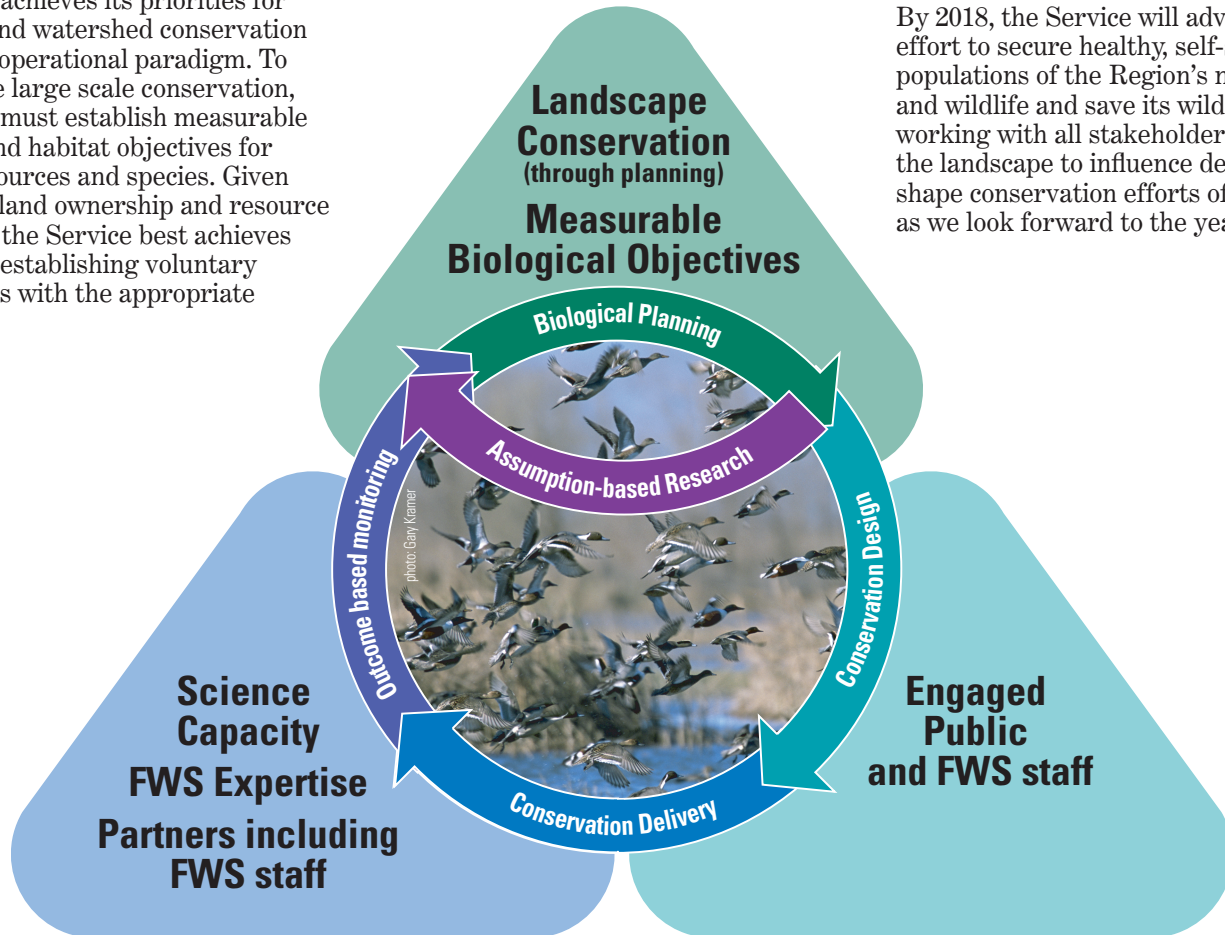
Our Business Approach to Conservation

Whether your position is in a biological, administrative or any other series, the adaptive management approach (also called lessons learned) applies to your position. The Service's framework for adaptive management is called Strategic Habitat Conservation which helped put focus on our foundational business approach (plan, design, implement, and monitor) to achieve landscape and watershed scale conservation. The graphic (at right) is an illustration of how the Service achieves its priorities for landscape and watershed conservation through its operational paradigm. To achieve true large scale conservation, the Service must establish measurable biological and habitat objectives for priority resources and species. Given the diverse land ownership and resource authorities, the Service best achieves its goals by establishing voluntary partnerships with the appropriate entities.

The primary foundation for our success is the scientific expertise of the Service and our partners. We cannot establish achievable resource goals for fish and wildlife without foundational science to direct our efforts. The second foundational component is the involvement of the public. This involvement must go beyond passive support, and rely on an inspired, engaged and active public.

The center of the triangle illustrates the central importance of the adaptive management framework. The Strategic Habitat Conservation framework is the science based process through which the Service works with our partners and our public to develop measurable objectives and to design, implement and evaluate landscape conservation delivery. Implementing Strategic Habitat Conservation is critical to the Service's success in achieving conservation at a landscape scale by delivering the most effective conservation actions in the most efficient manner.

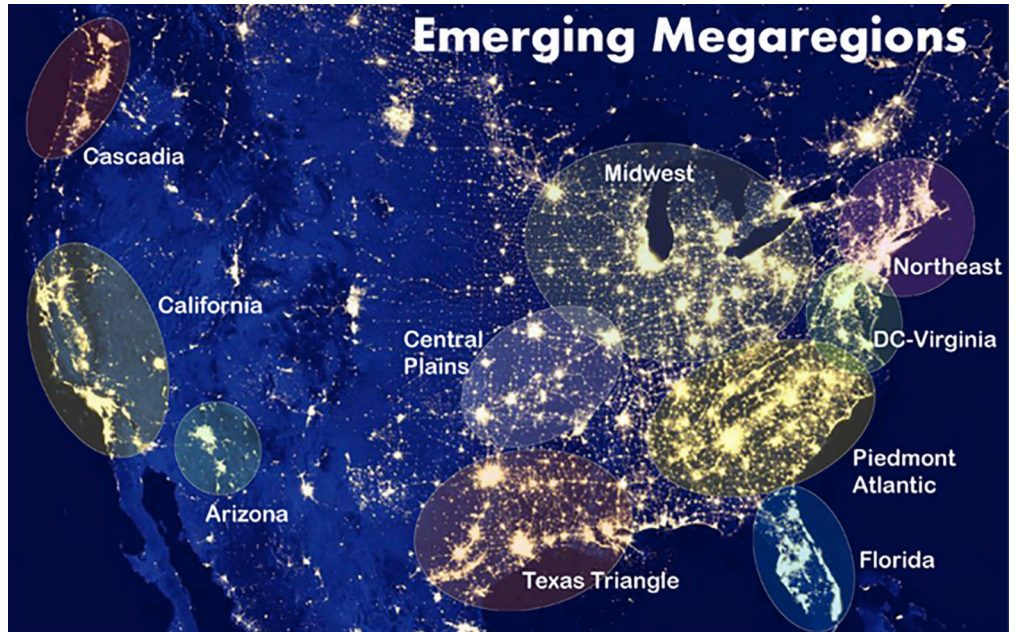
By 2018, the Service will advance our effort to secure healthy, self-sustaining populations of the Region's native fish and wildlife and save its wild places by working with all stakeholders within the landscape to influence decisions and shape conservation efforts of the future as we look forward to the year 2060.



Our Conservation Goal

Time is urgent. We must act now. Cities are getting bigger. Rural communities are getting smaller. Sea levels are rising. Storms are becoming shorter and more intense. Land use changes are occurring rapidly. The pace of habitat loss and fragmentation is increasing. The increased occurrence and abundance of invasive species are consuming natural resources at an alarming rate. Poor water quality and competing demands for water are a growing challenge for our Region's people and its fish and wildlife simultaneously. And finally the pressures of society have disconnected large chunks of our region's population from nature and the outdoors.

These and many other issues create noteworthy challenges for those of us charged with conserving and protecting these fish, wildlife and plants. Why 2060? Many researchers, scientists, and planners are using the year 2060 as a reference point for talking about the landscape changes like urbanization that are taking place at an extraordinary pace across the Southeast.



It gives us a reference point to crystallize our desire to influence what the desired future landscape across the Southeast might look like and also a way to begin measuring the effectiveness of our efforts.

- Our Region's population grew roughly 40 percent faster than any other region over the past 60 years and gives us insight to future population trends.
- Between now and 2060, more than half the nation's population growth and an estimated 65 percent of its economic growth will occur in 10 megaregions across the country.
- Under current trends, researchers have predicted a loss of forest land equal to the size of South Carolina (23 million acres of forestland) from development by 2060.
- The Southeast Region has four of the nation's ten predicted megaregions in part or whole.

Therein lies the urgency of our work for our children and the next generation.



Lead Refuge Ranger Toni Westland shows children how to use the iNature trail at the J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR. Credit USFWS/Brett Billings.

Our Regional Priorities

Building on more than a century of conservation, the Southeast Region continues to refine and adapt our complex and innovative portfolio of conservation tools to deal with the challenges of the 21st century. The following three broad priorities and components are intended to focus our efforts for furthering our mission and conservation goals. Programs will use these priorities to develop goals and activities.

As a conservation agency, wild places and wild things are often the primary focus of what we do on a day-to-day basis, but we must often stop to remind ourselves that it is people who are essential to our success. Our mission begins and ends with people. It is our employees, partners, and volunteers who provide the skills, creativity, dedication, and innovation that allow us to accomplish all of the things that we do.

The challenges of today have outgrown any single agency approach. It will take a combined effort of many public and private organizations to deal with the landscape scale issues facing us all. Moreover, we must be ever vigilant to engage our communities and inspire our public to be natural resource stewards whose support is essential to long-term success.

We will promote hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, and nature photography as a means to connect people with nature and provide for sustainable resource utilization. Similarly, we will encourage environmental education programs and interpretive resources to raise awareness of our mission, how we implement it, and how it benefits the public. We must continue to expand on existing, and seek out new outreach efforts and recreational opportunities in order to remain relevant to the American people and generate the appreciation and enthusiasm that is needed to fuel the next generation of conservationists.

People

- Maintain and enhance safe and productive workplace.
- Support employee professional development.
- Recruit and retain a highly qualified, diverse and highly engaged workforce.



Biologist Mike Sealy holds a Louisiana pine snake. Credit: USFWS/Carrie Thompson.

Examples

Promote a safe and productive workplace by emphasizing and supporting dynamic programs focused on safety, work life, health and wellness, Employee Assistance Programs, workplace flexibilities, and telework.

- Encourage continuing education to maintain a highly skilled workforce in support of scientific integrity.
- Encourage active participation in the Diversity and Inclusive Campaign and train employees as Diversity Change Agents.
- Continue the Southeast Region E4 Mentoring program in order to promote the development and retention of a diverse workforce.
- Expand and encourage collaboration across different programs and demographics and provide an opportunity for employees to share knowledge, experience, and expertise.
- Create opportunities for improved interaction, communication, and camaraderie between Regional and field staff to increase understanding and awareness.
- Improve efforts to communicate with all employees.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Our Partners

- Maintain our collaboration with State Fish and Wildlife Agencies and other Federal Agencies.
- Increase our collaboration with international governments, non governmental conservation organizations and private landowners.

Examples

- Continue to work with the State wildlife resource agencies to enhance coordination and seek efficiencies through identification of mutual interests and cooperative approaches.
- Increase our collaboration with private landowner groups (e.g., Partners for Conservation).
- Continue to partner with Federal agencies to support Regional Climate Science Centers to deliver downscaled climate science to field managers, biologists and other users.
- Enhance collaboration by offering unused office space to State and Federal natural resource agencies, as appropriate.
- Maintain efforts to engage and consult with tribal nations.

Our Public

- Increase our efforts to connect people with nature.
- Increase our efforts in urban areas.
- Increase our support for volunteers and Friends Groups.



As part of a broad, national effort to conserve habitat for the declining Monarch butterfly, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is joining forces with former President Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter and investing \$130,000 to expand the Rosalynn Carter Butterfly Trail. Left to right- Kristen Peters, USFWS, Dan Forster, Director, Wildlife Resources Division GADNR, Leo Miranda, USFWS, Former First Lady Rosalynn Carter, Former President Jimmy Carter, Cynthia Dohner, Southeast Regional Director, Nicole Adimey, USFWS, Debbie Harris, USFWS. Back Row; (L-R) Donald Imm, USFWS, Katherine Taylor, USFWS, Roy Hewitt, USFWS, Sergio Pierluissi, USFWS. Credit: Annette Wise, Carter Center.

Examples:

- Host events from long standing and successful outreach programs annually: Endangered Species Day, International Migratory Bird Day, National Fishing and Boating Week, National Wildlife Refuge Week, and the Jr. Duck Stamp Program.
- Maintain a sophisticated communications program where we use appropriate, progressive communication avenues to reach target audiences (emphasis on youth and young adults) for highlighting the contributions of our employees, volunteers, and the public to wildlife conservation.
- Encourage expansion of appropriate and compatible recreational activities on National Wildlife Refuges, particularly activities accommodating youth, visitors with disabilities, and non traditional users.
- Support employees participating in the “I Gave 8” volunteer education/outreach program to help connect people with nature.
- Support school and educational activities.

Lands and Water

We work across broad Southeastern landscapes and watersheds to address complex conservation challenges. This effort is called “All Hands, All Lands¹, All Wildlife” which describes the collective work of all employees across our ten state and Caribbean islands region. We work with partners and the public on a landscape and watershed scale to protect, conserve, and enhance our unique land and water systems. Using Strategic Habitat Conservation as the foundation to our business approach, we acquire, manage and restore aquatic, wetland, and terrestrial resources on our National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatcheries and provide technical assistance on other public and private lands as the Southeast tackles the challenges of urbanization, habitat conversion, climate change, invasive species, etc. We will strive for excellence in our landscape and watershed scale initiatives and will be regarded as trusted conservation leaders.

- Support and participate in the Southeastern Conservation Adaptation Strategy (SECAS).
- Lead the implementation of four Landscapes Conservation Cooperatives (South Atlantic, Peninsular Florida, Caribbean, and Gulf Coastal Plains and Ozarks) and support the implementation of two Landscapes Conservation Cooperatives (Gulf Coast Prairies, R2 Lead and Appalachian, R5 Lead).
- Support development of landscape and watershed plans for conservation efforts.

- Support conservation efforts on public conservation lands, including Service owned lands.
- Support conservation efforts on private lands through voluntary actions (e.g., Keep Working Lands Working).
- Minimize regulatory burden through regulatory predictability and streamlined programmatic approaches.

Examples:

- Work as “One Service” to align station priorities and program activities to address landscape and watershed conservation, assisted by the LCCs, with a foremost focus on fish and wildlife priorities such as recovering At-Risk, threatened, and endangered species; protecting, restoring and managing migratory birds, and aquatic resources; and effectively managing our National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatcheries.



Canoe tour at Pea Island NWR. Credit: USFWS/Rock

- Implement LCC actions by assisting with communication, engagement, and facilitation between the States and the Service, especially to link population objectives to biological outcomes.
- Using a “One Service” approach, work with federal, state, and private partners, LCCs, SARP, and Joint Ventures to increase landscape conservation efforts which help bring large-scale perspectives to local scale actions.
- Address highest priority information needs related to water rights, water quality and quantity across Southeast Region watersheds, especially for units of the National Fish Hatchery System and the National Wildlife Refuge System.
- Support the aggressive plan to restore the Gulf Coast ecosystem, including natural resources, communities, economies, and culture.
- Implement restoration/management actions – through grants or staff efforts – in priority areas.
- Engage as “One Service” with partners to conduct science based habitat and population assessments and to collectively identify conservation priorities and deliver appropriate actions.
- Continue to grow our National Wildlife Refuges in keeping with the Strategic Growth Policy (602 FW 5) and in support of priority conservation targets and landscape plans.
- Use programmatic agreements when possible to help streamline time, provide regulatory oversight, and find efficiencies.

¹ Note: All Lands refers to voluntary conservation actions on private lands

Fish, Wildlife, and Plants

As the world's premier conservation agency we will manage fish, wildlife, and plant populations whether overabundant, declining, or stable. Our work controls exotic and invasive species, conserves At-Risk species, recovers ESA listed species, and restores fish and wildlife habitats. We provide science to help plan and design landscapes based on the best technology and information. We conduct and facilitate inventory, monitoring, and science to understand population status and how populations are responding to our actions. We communicate, coordinate, and collaborate with States and other partners to ensure our management efforts are additive. We seek new technologies to ensure our work is state of the art.

Too Few

- Increase efforts to conserve and protect At-Risk species includes species petitioned for ESA protection and priority species in State Wildlife Action Plans.
- Continue to protect and recover threatened and endangered species includes federal, state, and CITES
- Continue to protect, restore, and manage birds of conservation concern

Examples:

- Formulate a better understanding of the status and habitat needs for species of special concern for the Service and public at large. This information will be key to habitat needs assessments and species listing decisions.
- Work with public and private partners to proactively conserve as many of these At Risk species as possible over the next three years.

- Work with our partners to prioritize species in need of conservation by building and expanding partnerships and by making it easier for our partners to take voluntary conservation actions, by building better science to inform our conservation decisions, and by managing National Wildlife Refuges that host these species.
- Champion actions, through careful coordination with federal, State and private partners, that meet recovery objectives to improve the status of federally listed species.
- Work within multi-agency partnerships (e.g., Joint Ventures and SARP) of which FWS is one of many partners to conserve species and enhance habitat.

Just Right

- Continue to conserve common species includes migratory and interjurisdictional fish and wildlife
- Implement strategic conservation measures through support of State Wildlife Action Plans.
- Work with partners to develop comprehensive conservation planning and implement actions for multiple species and habitats within a defined landscape or geographic area.
- Cooperate with States in conserving fish and wildlife populations.

Examples:

Too Many

- Continue to reduce overabundant fish, wildlife, and plants - includes invasive species.

Examples:

- Implement depredation, control, and conservation orders.
- Reduce, with the goal of eliminating, populations of invasive fish, wildlife and plants
- Use the best science to engage in actions designed to prevent, control, and eradicate invasive species, in careful coordination with federal, State and private partners.
- Showcase National Wildlife Refuges as demonstration areas for using viable prevention and control techniques of problem species.
- Educate the public about the ecological and economic impacts of invasive species.
- Develop integrated pest management (IPM) tools and techniques



Black bear cub Credit: USFWS/Orsulak

Conclusion

The people who make up the Service's Southeast Region draw great strength and promise from a broad, partner-driven approach to conservation. From the Caribbean north to the Appalachians, west to the Ozarks, and then south to the bottomland hardwoods of the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf Coast, we have the charge to work with our partners to conserve some of the world's richest and most diverse fish and wildlife habitat.

Knitted together by some of the nation's most beautiful rivers, we know our 'all hands' approach to conservation is the only way to meet the challenges and opportunities the 21st century is presenting us with.

We know the time for action is now. The conservation opportunities in front of us are great. And our creativity, innovative spirit and emphasis on partnership are what we need to make forward progress over the next three years with 2060 on the horizon.

“Greatness is not a function of circumstance. Greatness, it turns out, is largely a matter of conscious choice, and discipline.”

By bestselling author Jim Collins



*Wood stork family of four.
Credit: Mary Ellen Urbanski.*

