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FINAL REPORT
USFWS – AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION FUND

Securing the Tutu Basin Elephant Population

Assistance Award Agreement #96200-1-G284
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Lukuru Wildlife Research Foundation, Inc.

Project Director: Dr. Terese B. Hart

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End date: January 2013

This report covers entire period, but primarily post-May 2012.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Securing the Tutu Basin Elephant Population

	<u>Page</u>
Narrative text	
a. 1. Executive Summary	3
2. Background Overview TL2 landscape	4
b. GPS Coordinates of Key Locations	4
c. Objective, Activities, Results	6
d. Problems Encountered	11
e. Assessment of Project Impact	11
Impact of Project on Conservation and Management	
f. Collaborations/cooperation	13
Animals protected (Table 4)	14
Financial Status Report	
Federal Financial Report also sent separately	17
Figures	
Figure 1 Combined surveys from 2007-2012	5
Figure 2 Recce-transect results 2007-2009	7
Figure 3 Recce-transect results 2011-2012	7
Figure 4 Camps established in the TL2 elephant landscape	9
Figure 5 Camera trap photo-elephants in clearing	10
Tables	
Table 1 Lat/Long of key points in TL2 elephant landscape	4
Table 2 Comparison elephant densities from two sampling periods	8
Table 3 A TRIPOD strategy for protection of the TL2 elephant landscape	12
Table 4 Animals protected in the TL2 landscape	14

a-1 Final Report Executive Summary

It is our belief that the lack of settlement frontier, the lack of artisanal mining, and the current impracticality of forestry make the TL2 elephant landscape ideal for forest elephant re-colonization. For this to be successful it is essential to maintain a population capable of expanding. Our work in 2011-12 shows that poaching has intensified and occurs from several key loci. The overall population is estimated now at approximately 600 head whereas based on figures two years earlier, it was likely more than 700 elephants.

We were able to reduce poaching with the presence of six park guards borrowed from Maiko National Park, put in place and made operational by our staff but paid through GIZ. GIZ funding has come to an end but we have found private funding to replace and increase the park guard presence.

Constant presence and patrolling is needed to reduce poaching. A few arrests have helped but key poachers remain at large. It is difficult to break the supply chain as poachers receive ammunition through a diffuse web of small merchants. The arms almost certainly come from the military, but so far the intermediate connections remain obscure.

In remote forest areas, well-armed bands of elephant poachers are frequently also a destabilizing rebel element. They have connections high up within the DR Congo establishment that are not easily deciphered. This is the case in the Okapi Reserve (RFO) as in TL2. These bandits will turn on people and infrastructure when they feel protected enough to strike out. The conservation presence is their main constraint.

We took a multi-front approach in TL2. Our guides worked with park guards on patrols, guards accompanied our surveys and transects, and we put out camera traps to follow elephant use of clearings. We worked from two main field bases and two interior base camps as well as bivouac camps.

It is essential to maintain this pressure. The last guard contingent left at the end of February; fortunately two military brigades arrived and are patrolling the Lomami region in search of a national criminal, possibly aligned with the poachers. The poachers are now at bay while we bring in park guards. Our continuing aim is to maintain the ability to supply guides, intelligence, and monitoring.

Our long-term goals:

- Control poaching of elephants in the TL2 elephant landscape (done last year);
- Monitor elephant numbers (done last year with new estimate);
- Monitor re-occupation of the landscape by elephants (see Figs 2-3);
- Foresee and deal with human-elephant conflict.

a-2. Background Overview of TL2 elephant Landscape:

- The part of the TL2 landscape proposed for a National Park has no encroaching settlement frontier. It is remote from logging and mining. Large areas of the landscape have poor soils often associated with bands of seasonally inundated forest or savanna making this a low target for agricultural settlement.
- The Core and periphery contain a number of wet clearings that are points of attraction for elephants, buffalo and bongo.
- Historically this was one of DR Congo's most important elephant ranges. It was a major hunting ground for Swahili-Arab ivory hunters and the main arena of the war between the Belgians and the Swahili-Arabs at end of 19th century, the war that led to the Congo Free State and eventually the Belgian colony. The original focus of that conflict was access to ivory and a key result was the changing of the flow of ivory from Congo-Zanzibar to Congo-Atlantic.
- Elephants were heavily poached in the TL2 landscape during the late 1970's and 80's.
- Richard Barnes and his team, based on limited surveys in the north of the range (near Opala) characterized the landscape as a low-density reservoir of elephants in 1989. They were more than one hundred km north of the Tutu basin, where the concentration is today.
- Although there may have been some recovery in the late 80s and 90s, there was a major killing of elephants during the civil war (1998-2005). Elephants were eliminated from much of the landscape.
- The TL2 project, established in June 2007, has as a first goal for elephants, the protection of the remnant population concentrated in the Tutu Basin (Fig 1); a second goal is to provide a large track of peaceful forest into which it can expand.

b. GPS coordinates (lat/long) Obenge, Losekola, Yawende, Mekate

Field locations on Figure 4, from east to west.

Table 1. Latitude and Longitude of key points in the TL2 elephant landscape.

Location	Latitude	Longitude
Obenge	-1.383230	25.038690
Losekola	-1.385540	24.982820
Mekate	-1.516600	24.887110
Yawende	-1.022940	24.416190

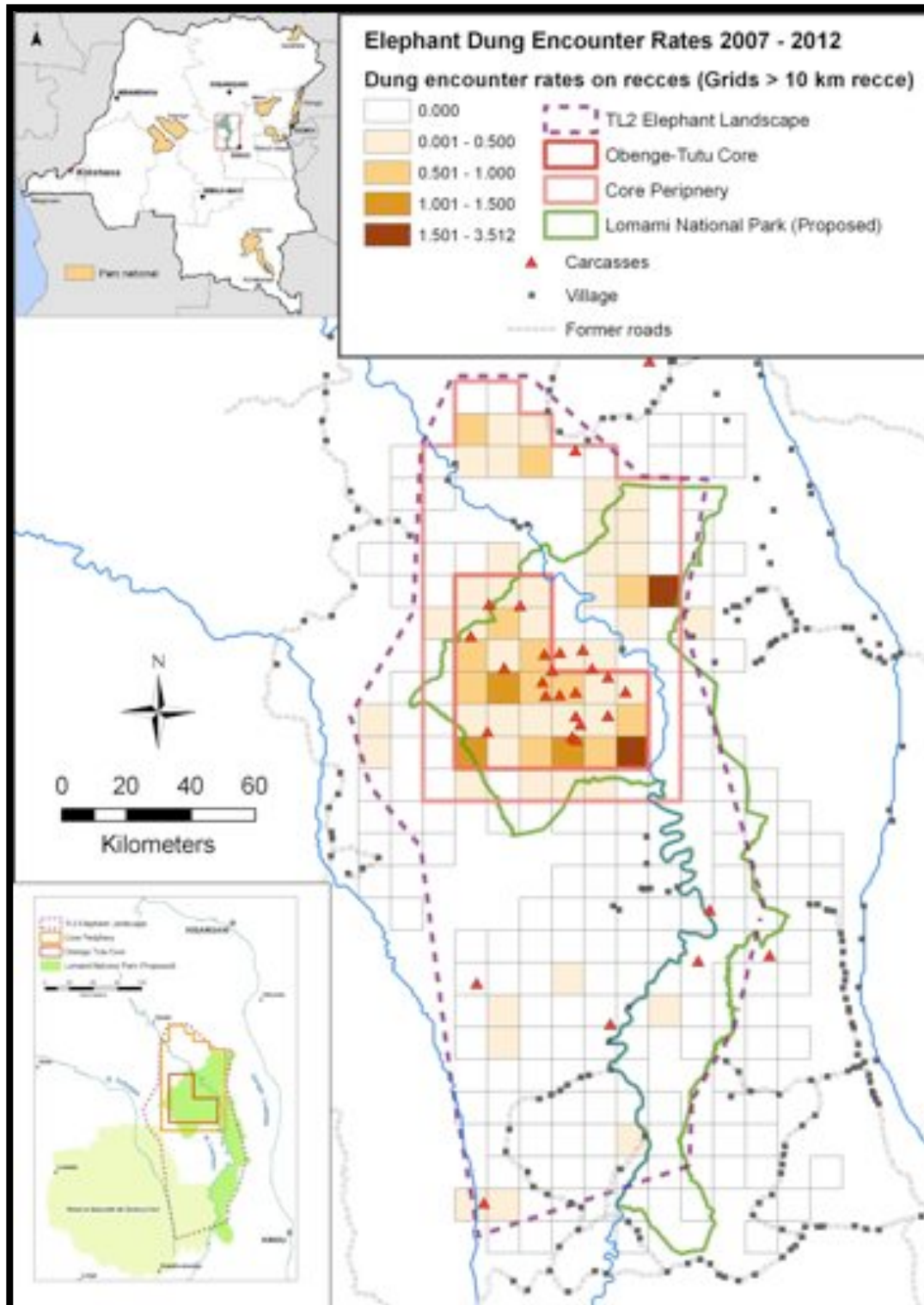


Figure 1. Combined surveys from 2008-2009 and from 2011-12 show the elephant distribution throughout the entire proposed park and surrounding zone. The operational landscape includes not only the TL2 elephant landscape (in figure) but also adjacent villages close to the park borders on the east, some of which facilitate access to poachers.

c. This project's Objectives, Activities and Results

Objective 1: Survey and map the elephants in the Tutu basin and its periphery on a grid basis on two different occasions.

The first surveys started in 2007 and continued into early 2009. These established the importance of the Tutu Basin. The Tutu is a west bank affluent of the Lomami River and flows north from western Maniema Province (Figures 2,3). Outside of the Tutu Basin remnant elephant groups were small and scattered and there were large areas of forest basically empty of elephants. From the latter half of 2011 through 2012 another series of recce-transects were carried out in the elephant landscape to establish a first comparison with the former survey (combined results, Figure 1).

Figure two and figure three (below) compare the results of the 2007-09 surveys with the 2011-12 surveys in the Tutu basin and surrounding forest. A 30km x 30km grid was used, although a smaller grid was proposed, because of the size of area to be covered and to harmonize between earlier results and those of 2011-12.

In figures two and three, the squares are areas where reconnaissance surveys (recces) were conducted. The shading shows resultant dung densities. Not all the same peripheral blocks were surveyed twice, but the blocks of the core area of 2007-09 were repeated. The Tutu River is marked where it flows north to the Lomami. Carcasses were found both periods with a greater concentration in the Tutu basin in 2011-12. The map shows a clear reduction in the population of the core area and some increase beyond it suggesting an apparent scattering of elephants from the core as well as an overall reduction.

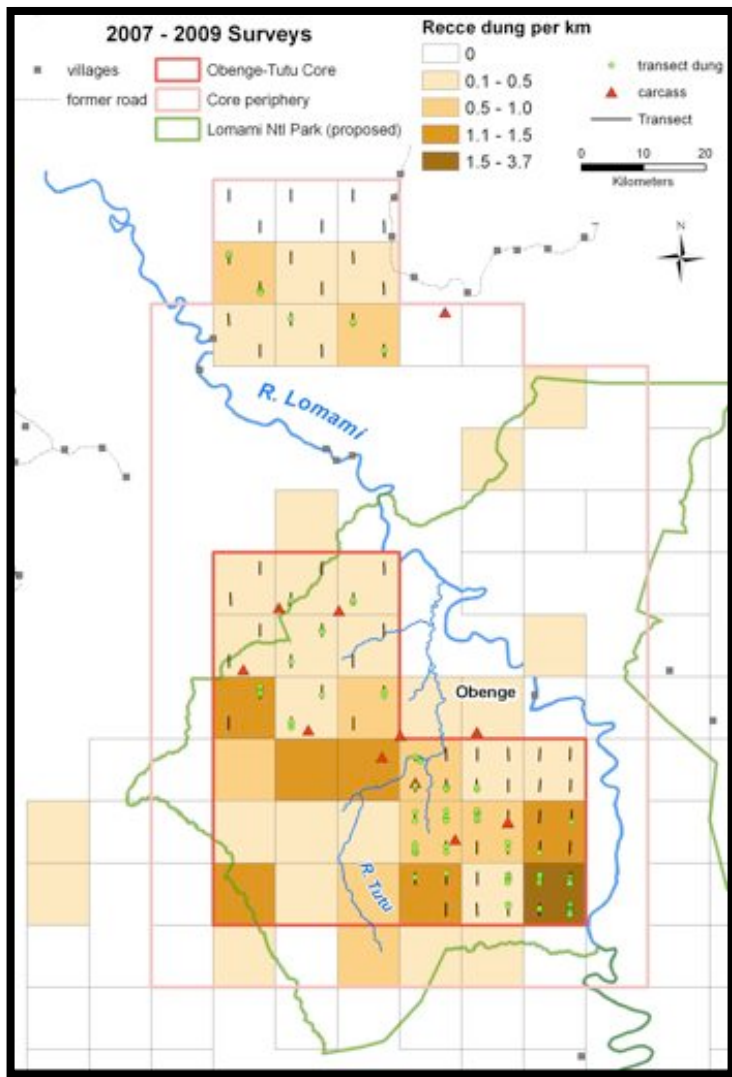


Figure 2. Results of Reconnaissance (recce) and transect surveys from 2007-2009 showing elephant concentration.

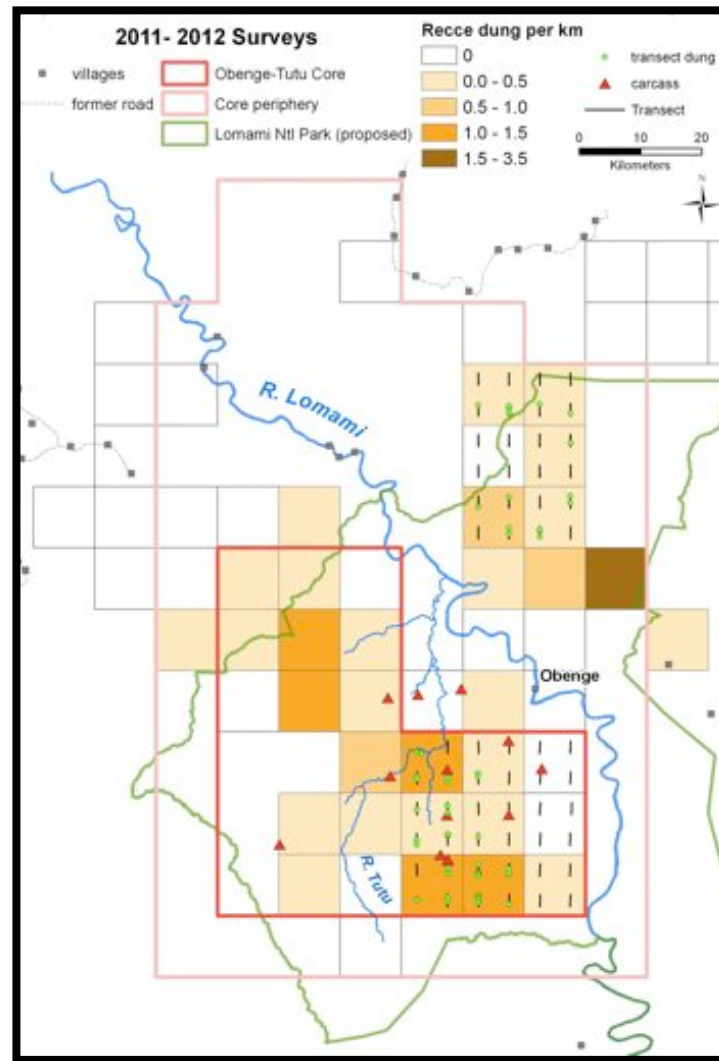


Figure 3. Results of Recce-transect surveys from 2011-12 showing some scattering and overall reduction.

Table 2. Comparison of elephant densities during two different sampling periods using the DISTANCE model for calculating densities from dung counts on transects and then extrapolating to the recce surveys.

		2008		2012		decrease
bloc	Km ²	dung density	elephant estimate	Dung density	elephant estimate	
Tutu-Obenge	2700	0.137	370	0.094	254	0.314
Periphery	6500	0.054	351	0.055	357	-0.017
Estimated total			721		611	

Coefficient of variation and lower and upper confidence limits available for block calculations. Table shows an extrapolation.

When only the transect results from the core elephant area were used the reduction in elephant density was more than 50%. This is consistent with both a scattering of elephants and heightened poaching. The maps with recce results indicate that both were happening and certainly the carcass finds attest to a continued attrition.

Objective 2 : Establish two camps in the Tutu Basin : the purpose of establishing the field camps was to have a permanent presence with easy relay of information.

- 1) Already in 2008 we were establishing a field terrain with a path grid in the Losekola forest. Prior to this grant, the camp associated with the grid was only intermittently occupied and elephant monitoring over a large area beyond the grid was not being carried out. During this grant we established a permanent presence at this base camp and surrounding area. We rebuilt Losekola's infrastructure with local materials. Losekola camp is about 9 km mainly west of the field base at Obenge village on the Lomami.
- 2) A second central base camp within the landscape is Mekate. It is within easy walking distance of 30 clearings, probably all of them once elephant clearings and still about 1/3 with recent elephant sign. Although not permanently occupied, Mekate, acts as a regular base camp. It is about 25 km south west of Obenge.
- 3) Along with these two main base camps there are a series of intermittently used bivouac camps.
- 4) The two main field bases are Obenge on the Lomami River and east of the Tutu basin as well as Yawende which is at one of the last villages along the bicycle path that comes closest to the elephant landscape. It is northwest of the Tutu.

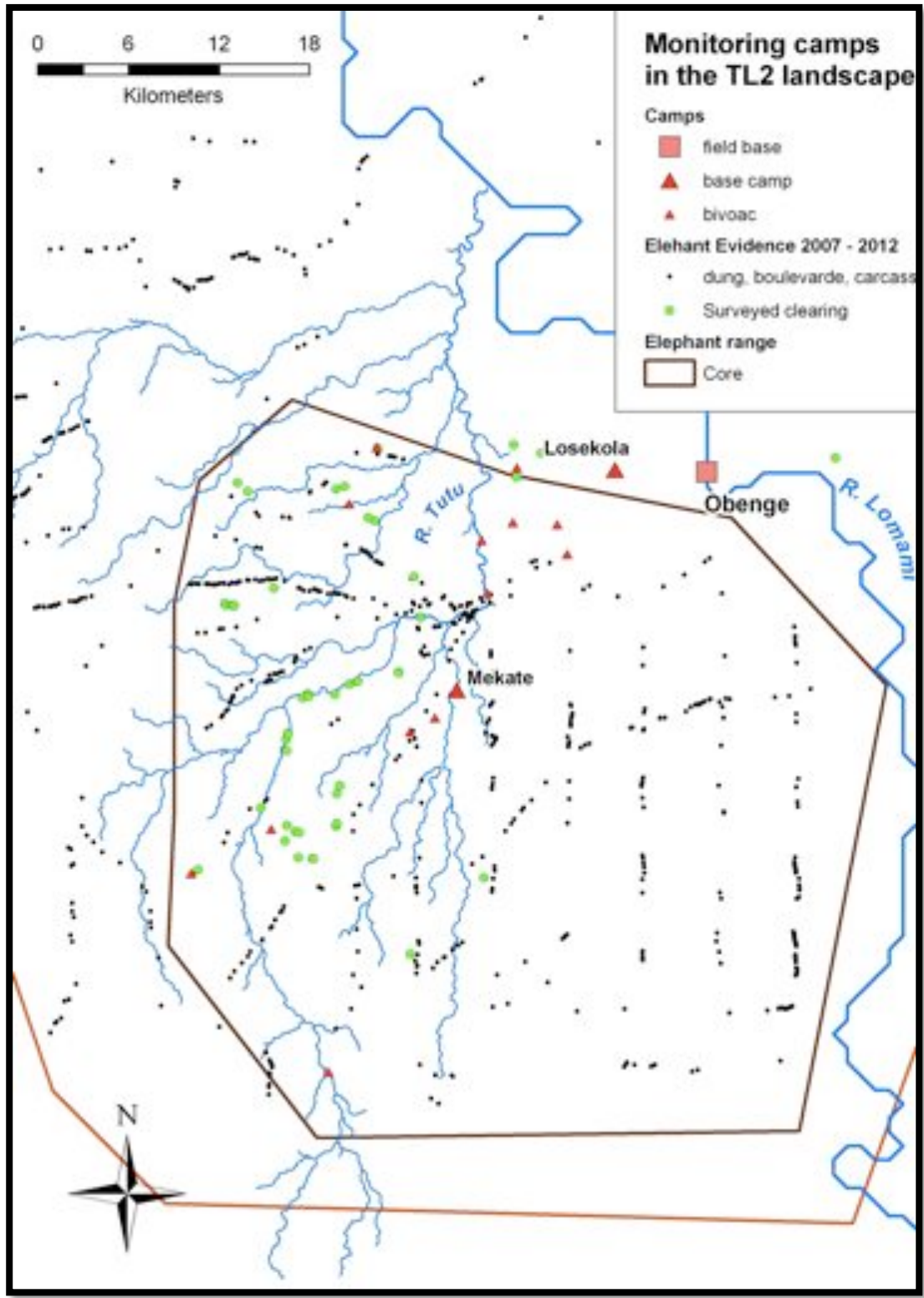


Figure 4. Shows the camps established and used for the elephant monitoring in 2011-2012. This map was also in the mid-term report. The field bases at Obenge and Yawende (north west of core and off map) are long-term.

Objective 3 : Maintain a regular field presence in and around the Tutu Basin

Our ability to maintain an effective field presence was facilitated by GIZ that assured the presence of 6 guards from Maiko National Park for six months. At the time of the mid-term report they had just arrived. They were present in the field into late February 2013 when they left with our pirogue that was returning to Kisangani to restock rations and fuel and to bring out a field leader and assistant for their month-long break.

Throughout the period of the grant we maintained a field presence both at our main field bases, the smaller base camps and off and on at the bivouacs. We worked with two team leaders (Pablo Ayali and Maurice Emetshu) based at Obenge and one assistant team leader based at Yawende (Luison Bakatunga). Our work through the forest consisted of three activities: monitoring (recce and transect as reported above), surveillance missions which were mixed guard/TL2 staff, and monitoring camera traps, eight of which were distributed throughout the Tutu basin.



Figure 5. Camera trap photo - elephants in clearing near Mekate at night.

It is essential that we maintain this high level of visibility in the elephant landscape. We have received funding specifically to allow us to bring back park guards. We will bring twice as many as we had before. On the other hand the funding base, that assures our camp presence, fuel for dugout motors, thuraya units and liaison is only guaranteed through April at this point.

d. Problems encountered and impact on objective

1. **Increased pressure:** The increasing global price of ivory not only puts a higher local price on tusks, but also it assures that outlaw gangs have access to army grade guns and munitions. In February a well-armed rebel group threatened to kill our camp leader Maurice just as he was due to come on vacation. He left in the motorized dugout at the end of February (a month later than planned) with all six park guards. Col Thoms, the leader of the gang, then pillaged our camp and kidnapped the interim leader and several local staff.

The TL2/staff escaped at the same time as two army brigades, a total of 200 FARDC soldiers arrived and exchanged fire with the poacher, Col Thoms. The military still are present at Obenge and our staff is still with them.

We have now received private funds to allow us to put guards back in the area, even a larger number (12). Our hope is that it will be possible financially to maintain our own presence there to work in coordination with the guards. They would not be able to stay there without our logistics chain.

2. **Indiscipline :** We had an excellent lieutenant, chef de guards, but there were several of the park guards who lacked discipline and it was mainly because of that that all the guards left together as the chef did not want them to be without a superior. If the military troops had not come as an immediate relief, it might have become much more difficult to reclaim our field base and the fate of the elephants, during the absence of park guards would certainly have been disastrous. We will ask both the chef de guards and the local ICCN chef de bureau to select our guards very carefully this time.

e. Assessment of Project Impact (and how to perpetuate it)

We developed a long-term monitoring strategy in order to maintain and improve the elephant protection initiated during this grant. In a society where law and order is scarce outside of major towns, and with current ivory prices, a strategy and a will and ability to implement it are essential. The long-term elephant goal is to protect the TL2 elephants and allow eventual re-stocking of the entire elephant landscape. We propose a tripod strategy whose three legs are: surveillance, outreach and monitoring (Table 3 below). These can only be effective with an appropriate, recognized mandate.

Table 3 : A TRIPOD strategy for protection of the TL2 elephant landscape is made possible only through a mandate

Structural element	Component	Responsible	Activities
<i>Mandate</i>	Provincial arrêté (governor level statute)	Provincial ICCN, TL2, GIZ	CCPF workshop develops arrêté for governor
	ICCN ordre de mission (mission order)	Provincial ICCN	Guards from Maiko affected temporarily to TL2 landscape. Evaluation missions
Surveillance	ICCN guards with a competent chef de guard & provincial oversight	Provincial ICCN and TL2 chef d'équipe	Patrol with TL2 guides the entire elephant landscape and particularly Tutu area
	Local community surveillance team	ICCN, Cocosi, TL2 équipe	Select and train candidates for team of paid community patrollers.
Outreach	Village collaborators	TL2 chef d'équipe and chef de secteur & localités	Village patrollers work with ICCN and village informants work independantly
Monitoring	TL2 staff - much of which is local	TL2 scientific director	Regular sweeps of the elephant landscape with recces (transects) provides feedback. Monitor target, threats and interventions.

The impact during the period of the project was a result of an armed presence (park guards) and a project presence throughout the Tutu basin and its immediate surroundings. The only mandate that the guards had was that the elephant is a completely protected species, but they weren't authorized to stop general hunting even if it occurred within the area approved by the governor for park creation. The impact of the guards would be greatly increased with a provincial mandate as exists already in the southern province of Maniema that establishes a provincial park until the park gets a national mandate.

Nevertheless, the guards' presence and patrolling kept the poachers with military arms at bay. The project and the guards worked together; the project informed and guided guards and the guards remained present during the monitoring activities.

A good part of the TL2 staff working in Orientale is from the local village of Obenge or one of the villages from the same Opala Territory, but Obenge also has elements

allied to the main poachers who come from the southern province of Maniema. With the tripod strategy more authority would be given to local collaborators and their authority would come not only through the project and ICCN, although both would work with them. Their role as local patroller would require reporting to the village-groupement-secteur hierarchy. Furthermore a small fund would establish a monitoring committee that would receive reports and collect information to feed into ICCN/TL2 thus making a firmer tie-in to the local community.

The tripod approach, in summary, requires provincial (and national) mandate as well as local ICCN participation. Importantly it is an approach that targets local people and by so doing it should not only reduce the need for a large guard force but also allow insight into the poaching process that the guards alone can not assure. Poaching is occurring as a web of suppliers and buyers as well as through the command of structured gangs. We will count on local people to help discipline the elements that hold together the web.

Key components include (Table 3):

1. Small, motivated and well-managed guard force does surveillance.
2. Deputized surveillance support and informants are drawn from the local community and report not only to ICCN/TL2 but also to a village committee that works with ICCN. They support patrols and provide connection with community.
3. The above are informed and directed through monitoring that includes monitoring of targets, threats and interventions.

To be operational a strong mandate must authorize their actions. Until a national park is established this should be a provincial mandate.

IMPACT ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

f. Cooperation and collaboration among local organizations

With ICCN : that agreed to allow us to “borrow” six guards from the Maiko National Park for patrol activities in the TL2 elephant landscape. This included cooperation with the Chef de Site of Maiko and the Chef de Bureau of Orientale Province.

With GFA/GIZ : The German aid organization has an eventual project to invest in the Lomami National Park through KfW. This will not be operational until the end of 2013 at the earliest but they have helped further cooperation in other ways including financing the contingent of 6 guards mentioned above that were functional until the end of February. We now have planning meetings for the Lomami landscape together : ICCN, TL2 and GIZ which are like the CoCoSi meetings of established parks. GIZ arranges to have the ICCN from Kindu and Kisangani present for the meetings.

Table 4. Animals protected in the TL2 landscape. Table updated from earlier report

Français	English	Scientific name	Red List
1. ORDRE DES PRIMATES			
Bonobo	Bonobo	<i>Pan paniscus</i>	EN
Colobe bai de Thollon	Tshuapa Red Colobus	<i>Piliocolobus tholloni</i>	EN
Colobe bai de la Lomami	Lomami Central African Red Colobus	<i>Piliocolobus oustaleti parmentieri</i>	EN
Colobe noir et blanc	Angola Pied Colobus	<i>Colobus angolensis angolensis</i>	LC
Mangabey noir	Black Mangabey	<i>Lophocebus aterrimus</i>	NT
Cercopitheque d'ascagne	Red tailed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius katangae</i>	LC
Cercopitheque d'ascagne a nez jaune	Yellow-nosed red-tailed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius whitesidei</i>	LC
Cercopitheque de Brazza	De Brazza's monkey	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>	LC
Cercopitheque diademe de Heymans	Blue monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis heymansii</i>	LC
Mone de Wolf	Wolf's monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mona wolfi</i>	LC
Mone élégante	Elegant Mona monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mona elegans</i>	LC
Lesula	Lesula	<i>Cercopithecus lomamiensis</i>	VU?
Galago nain sp	Dwarf galago	<i>Galagoides sp</i>	DD
Potto	Potto	<i>Perodicticus potto</i>	LC
2. ORDRE DES ARTIODACTYLES			
Hippopotame	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	VU
Potamochoere	Red river hog	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>	LC
Chevrotain aquatique	Water chevrotain	<i>Hyemoschus aquaticus</i>	LC
Okapi	Okapi	<i>Okapia johnstoni</i>	NT
Buffle	Buffalo	<i>Syncerus cafer ssp</i>	LC

Sitatunga	Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>	LC
Bongo	Bongo	<i>Tragelaphus euryceros</i>	NT
Guib harnache	Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	LC
Grande redunca	Reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundium</i>	LC
Cephalophe a dos jaune	Yellow-backed duiker	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	LC
Cephalophe a front noir	Black-fronted duiker	<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i>	LC
Cephalophe bai	Bay duiker	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	LC
Cephalophe bleu	Blue duiker	<i>Cephalophus monticola</i>	LC
Cephalophe de Peters	Peter's duiker	<i>Cephalophus callipygus</i>	LC
Cephalophe a ventre blanc	White-bellied duiker	<i>Cephalophus leucogaster</i>	LC
3. ORDRE DES PHOLIDONTES			
Pangolin commun	Tree pangolin	<i>Smutsia tricuspis</i>	NT
Pangolin geant	Giant pangolin	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	NT
4. ORDRE DES RONGEURS			
Atherure	Brush-tailed porcupine	<i>Atherurus africanus</i>	LC
Aulacode	Cane-rat	<i>Thryonomys sp</i>	LC
Ecureil volant de Derby	Lord Derby's anomalure	<i>Anomalurus derbianus</i>	LC
Ecureil geant	African giant squirrel	<i>Protoxeros stangeri</i>	LC
Ecureil a pattes rousses	Fire-footed rope squirrel	<i>Funisciurus pyrropus</i>	LC
Ecureil a dos raye	Thomas's rope squirrel	<i>Funisciurus anerythrus</i>	LC
5. ORDRE DES CARNIVORES			
Chacal a flanc rayes	Side striped jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>	LC
Zorille a nuque blanche	White-naped weasel	<i>Poecilogale albinucha</i>	LC
Ratel	Honey badger	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	LC
Loutre a joues blanches du Congo	Swamp otter	<i>Aonyx congica</i>	VU
Loutre a cou tachete	Spot-necked otter	<i>Lutra maculicollis</i>	LC
Mangouste à long museau	Long-snouted mongoose	<i>Herpestes naso</i>	LC
Mangouste ichneumon	Egyptian mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>	LC
Mangouste des marais	Marsh mongoose	<i>Atilax paludinosus</i>	LC

Hyène tachetée	Spotted hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	LC
Genette tigrine	Blotched genet	<i>Genetta trigrina</i>	LC
Genette servaline	Servaline genet	<i>Genetta servalina</i>	LC
Civette	African civet	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	LC
Nandinie	African palm civet	<i>Nandinia binotata</i>	LC
Serval	Serval	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	LC
Chat dore africain	Golden cat	<i>Felis aurata</i>	NT
Léopard	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	NT
6. ORDRE DES TUBILINDETES			
Orycterope	Aardvark	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	LC
7. ORDRE DES PROBOSCIDIENS			
Elephant de foret	Forest elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana cyclotis</i>	VU
8 AUTRES/OTHERS			
Daman d'arbre	Tree hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis</i>	LC
Petrodrome	Four-toed elephant shrew	<i>Petrodromus tetradactylus</i>	LC
Potamogale	Giant otter shrew	<i>Potamogale velox</i>	LC

Red list status:

EN – endangered
VU – vulnerable
NT – near threatened
LC – least Concern
DD – data deficient

FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT – ATTACHED BELOW AND SENT SEPARATELY

FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORT

(Follow form instructions)

1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		2. Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned by Federal Agency (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment) 8000 - 1 - 0084		Page 1	of 1 pages																								
3. Recipient Organization (Name and complete address including Zip code) LUKUW WILDLIFE RESEARCH FOUNDATION 109 PADDON ST., CINCINNATI, OH 45113-0675																													
4a. DUNS Number 037 228 256	4b. EIN 31-1568860	5. Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment)		6. Report Type <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final	7. Basis of Accounting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Accrual																								
8. Project/Grant Period From: (Month, Day, Year) September 30, 2011			To: (Month, Day, Year) January 31, 2013		9. Reporting Period End Date (Month, Day, Year) January 31, 2013																								
10. Transactions (Use lines a-c for single or multiple grant reporting) Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR Attachment)					Cumulative																								
a. Cash Receipts																													
b. Cash Disbursements																													
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)																													
(Use lines d-o for single grant reporting) Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:																													
d. Total Federal funds authorized					152410																								
e. Federal share of expenditures					152410																								
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations					0																								
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)					152410																								
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)					0																								
Recipient Share:																													
i. Total recipient share required					360778																								
j. Recipient share of expenditures					360778																								
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)					0																								
Program Income:																													
l. Total Federal program income earned					0																								
m. Program income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative					0																								
n. Program income expended in accordance with the addition alternative					0																								
o. Unexpended program income (line l minus line m or line n)					0																								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">a. Type</th> <th style="width: 15%;">b. Rate</th> <th style="width: 15%;">c. Period From</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Period To</th> <th style="width: 15%;">d. Base</th> <th style="width: 15%;">e. Amount Charged</th> <th style="width: 15%;">f. Federal Share</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>11. Indirect Expense</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8" style="text-align: center;">g. Totals</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							a. Type	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share	11. Indirect Expense								g. Totals							
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11. Indirect Expense																													
g. Totals																													
12. Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation																													
13. Certification: By signing this report, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the report is true, complete, and accurate, and the expenditures, disbursements and cash receipts are for the purposes and intent set forth in the award documents. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (52 U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)																													
14. Typed or Printed Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official Terese Hart, Director TL2 Project				c. Telephone (Area code, number and extension) 870 274 3028																									
b. Signature of Authorized Certifying Official 				d. Email address teresehart@gmail.com																									
				e. Date Report Submitted (Month, Day, Year) March 14, 2013																									
14. Agency use only:																													

Standard Form 425 - Revised 03/02/01
 OMB Approval Number 0348-0061
 Expiration Date: 10/31/2011

Paperwork Burden Statement
 According to the Paperwork Reduction Act, as amended, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB Control Number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0348-0061. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.5 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0061), Washington, DC 20503.