



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest Service

April 2013

# Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Justification



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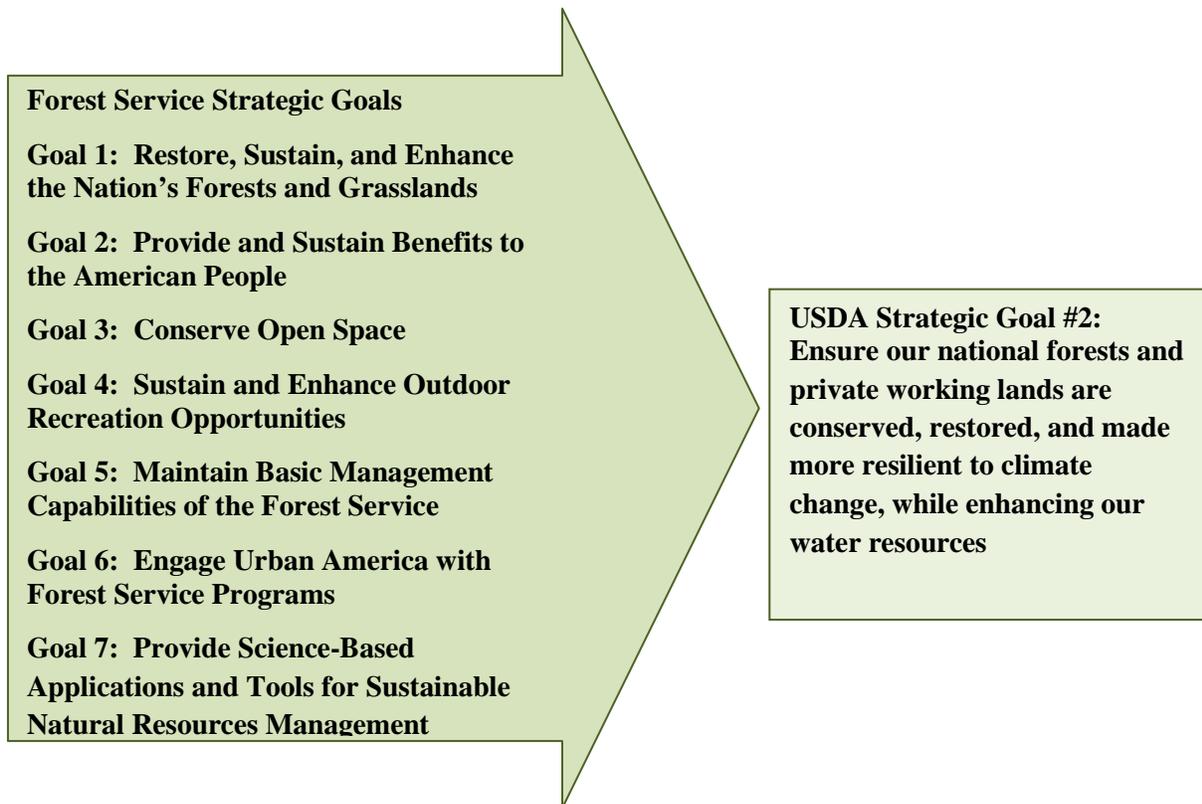
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**Introduction**

The Nation’s forests are a fundamental part of our landscape, American identity, and the legacy we keep in trust for future generations. They provide clean air and water, recreational opportunities, jobs, and a host of forest products. The Forest Service plays an important role in protecting and restoring America’s forests and grasslands and making them more resilient to threats and disturbances. In alignment with Secretary Vilsack’s vision of an “all-lands approach” to conservation, the agency’s efforts in 2012 were focused on enhancing water resources, responding to climate change effects, community-based stewardship, and jobs to assist rural communities. Measuring our activities through performance systems and using performance results throughout the year provides the Forest Service the opportunity to demonstrate our achievements, identify challenges, and examine our strategies and methods employed by our programs.

This chapter presents the Forest Service’s performance information within the framework of the Forest Service’s 2007 - 2012 strategic plan and, as such, presents seven goals, each of their objectives, and the performance measures chosen to represent the agency’s progress toward those goals and objectives. The Forest Service’s accomplishments also inform progress toward goal #2 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) 2010-2015 Strategic Plan - *Ensure our national forests and private working lands are conserved, restored, and made more resilient to climate change, while enhancing our water resources*. Outlined below are the Forest Service strategic goals and how they align to the USDA Strategic Plan. Specific performance measures that show the Forest Service’s contributions to this goal are listed on the next page.



**Forest Service Contributions to USDA Strategic Goal Objectives and Measures:**

	<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>USDA Baseline</b>	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target***</b>
<b>1.1.5*</b>	Annual economic contribution of recreation on National Forests and Grasslands (number of jobs)	237,800	237,800	237,800	237,800	237,800	237,800	247,300
<b>2.1.1</b>	Annual acres of public and private forest lands restored or enhanced	N/A	4,924,904	3,992,210	4,424,845	4,322,384	3,517,384	4,337,500
<b>2.1.3</b>	Percentage of non-Federal and USDA-managed grazing lands with conservation or management applied to improve or sustain productivity and ecological health	34.6%	28.7%	20.1%	32.4%	20.1%	29.1%	20.1%
<b>2.1.4</b>	Total acres of agriculture and forest landscapes protected from conversion through conservation easements and fee simple purchases, to preserve natural resource quality, open space, and rural amenities	1,923,549	2,431,903	2,827,951	2,529,177	2,791,950	2,994,061	2,860,000
<b>2.1.5</b>	Number of communities with urban and community forestry programs resulting from Forest Service assistance	7,139	7,172	7,200	7,499	7,200	7,150	7,639
<b>2.2.3</b>	Percent of National Forests in compliance with the Forest Service climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy	0%	16%	17%	36%	40%	50%	100%
<b>2.3.1</b>	Acres of National Forest system watersheds at or near natural condition	58,000,000	102,735,767	102,749,436	102,429,088	102,749,436	102,400,000	62,000,000
<b>2.3.4**</b>	Acres on which high impact targeted (HIT) practices are implemented on National Forest and private working lands in priority landscapes to accelerate the protection of clean, abundant water resources	0	304,565	300,000	321,203	300,000	270,000	300,000
<b>2.4.1</b>	Number of communities with reduced risk from catastrophic wildfire	10,000	3,902	13,300	3,973	7,980	4,200	18,000
<b>2.4.2</b>	Cumulative number of acres in the National Forest System that are in a desired condition relative to fire regime	58,500,000	59,269,943	60,089,400	59,468,313	60,568,200	61,047,000	61,500,000
<b>2.4.3</b>	Percentage of acres treated in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) that have been identified in community wildfire protection plans or equivalent plans.	41.0%	60.8%	75%	93%	75%	90%	55%

*\*Progress on measure 1.1.5 is not updated annually. The Forest Service calculates the impact of our national forests and grasslands on rural economies every four years, so we have identified one target for the entire strategic plan period. The next update will occur in 2014. Throughout this time, we will continue to support rural prosperity by conserving working forests, providing service contracts for a variety of activities, emphasizing the use of stewardship contracts, providing technical training to youth at our 125 Job Corps centers, and maintaining the recreational value of national forests and grasslands.*

*\*\*Multiple agencies within USDA contribute to measure 2.3.4 to implement practices that have a high impact on water resources in targeted landscapes. In 2010, USDA identified landscapes of national importance including national forests and private working lands in the Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Upper/Lower Mississippi, and California Bay Delta, and updated the contribution each agency will make to the goal in the immediate future. Agencies continue working together to achieve the FY 2015 goal of nine million acres for the entire Department.*

*\*\*\*FY 2015 targets reflect published targets—or Forest Service contribution to multi-agency targets—in the USDA Strategic Plan.*

This Annual Performance Report is required by the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act. To attain the desired outcomes in USDA Strategic Goal #2, the agency focuses on achieving our strategic plan goals and objectives. In turn, these objectives drive efforts on the ground as well as the annual targets and performance goals we set for ourselves. To provide a framework for reporting, we present results by Forest Service strategic plan goals.

The discussion for each Forest Service strategic plan goal includes: (1) performance data for FY 2010 through FY 2012, (2) an analysis of the most recent year's results, and (3) corrective action plans, where appropriate<sup>1</sup>. The Annual Performance Report is one of three reports issued by the Forest Service to describe financial and performance results. The other two reports include the Annual Financial Report and a Summary of Performance and Financial Information issued following the release of the FY 2014 President's Budget Request. All three reports are available on the Forest Service website.

### **Forest Service Performance Management Framework**

To track its outputs and outcomes and to measure progress towards goals, the Forest Service has an established performance management framework. It begins with performance measures established in support of the strategic plan and individual budget line items, by the organizational unit (Deputy Area) responsible for the program. Measures vary in their objectives. Some track program outputs and others inform short-, mid-, and long-term outcomes.

Targets for these measures are set annually, during the budget process, or as part of the direction issued to the Regions, Stations, and Area (generally referred to as the field). Targets are set nationally for most measures by the Deputy Area. As work occurs on the ground throughout the year, accomplishments that support these targets are tracked and reported in nearly 40 data sources across the agency. These data sources provide reporting to the agency's official data source for external reporting, the Performance Accountability System (PAS). Once in PAS, these accomplishments represent the collective work of:

- 155 forests and 20 National grasslands that contain more than 600 ranger districts
- Nine regional offices
- Northeastern Area for State and Private Forestry
- Seven research stations including Forest Products Laboratory and the International Institute for Tropical Forestry
- Three Centralized Business Services Units

The official accomplishments are reported to USDA, Office of Management and Budget, the Congress, and the public annually. They are also used by agency leadership to inform progress and provide accountability for results.

### **Data Validity and Verification**

The Forest Service uses a number of processes and controls to ensure data quality and validity. In the field, managers, supervisors, and project staff are responsible for reviewing the completeness and quality of the data at the ranger district, national forest, and regional levels. The regions conduct self-reviews on a select number of performance measures each year to identify any discrepancies between reported and

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<sup>1</sup> Goals are considered to be "met" if actual accomplishments are within five percent (except where otherwise noted) of the stated target for that year. Corrective action plans are discussed if a shortfall beyond the stated tolerance occurs.

actual results. The agency also requires regional-level leadership to certify that all appropriate procedures have been performed to ensure validity and reliability of key performance data, and to document data items that do not meet the standard.

The Strategic Planning, Budget and Accountability Performance (SPBA) staff manages the national accomplishment reporting database, PAS, which includes the Metrics Management system that serves as the official source for national measures and definitions.

As part of the controls for this system, SPBA staff conducts yearly regional performance oversight reviews to ensure appropriate procedures are followed during the year. SPBA staff also analyze year-end accomplishment reports to develop national-level corrective action plans for unmet measures. The PAS system and associated controls framework provides a structured process for monitoring and measuring our goals, as well as ensuring consistency in data collection and data quality.

### **Forest Service Contribution to USDA Agency Priority Goal**

USDA Priority Goal #3 focuses on accelerating the protection of clean, abundant water resources by implementing high impact targeted (HIT) practices on national forests and private working lands in priority watersheds. The Forest Service implements specific activities and treatments to protect watersheds and water resources including establishing forest vegetation, improving rangeland vegetation, restoring lake and stream habitat, and maintaining or decommissioning roads. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Farm Service Agency also implement unique programs to protect water resources under this goal. Working together, the three agencies were able to achieve the USDA target for this goal of 2 million acres in FY 2012.

**Strategic Goal 1: Restore, sustain, and enhance the Nation's forests and grasslands**

The health of our Nation depends, in many ways, on the vitality of our Nation's forests and grasslands. These natural resources contribute a variety of essential elements to our well-being, including clean air and water. Stewardship of this land involves a complex integration of programs that foster recreation, energy, forest products, and resource sustainability. Following Secretary Vilsack's vision of an All Lands approach, the Forest Service is focusing on improving the health of forest and grassland watersheds, restoring ecosystem function, and increasing forest resilience.

Many challenges continue to test the resilience of the Nation's forests and grasslands. Population growth and expanding urban centers raise demand for goods, services, and amenities from the Nation's private and public forests and rangelands. Management problems caused by wildfires, changing rain patterns, and expanding forest insect infestations have been driven, in part, by climate change and future impacts are projected to be more severe.

The threats that face forests and grasslands can sometimes be a natural part of the ecosystem cycle. Fire, for instance, when strategically managed, can help forests grow stronger, healthier, and more resilient. On the other hand, natural threats such as invasive and native pests, including certain insects, diseases, and plants, pose a long-term risk to forest and rangeland health. Recent trends such as over-crowded forest stands and drought conditions have increased the extent and frequency of insect-such as mountain pine beetle and gypsy moth-and disease outbreaks, which reduce the stands' resilience to fire and increase the likelihood that fires will be catastrophic. In response, Forest Service programs prevent, detect, monitor, evaluate, and suppress insects and disease to restore and protect Federal forestlands and lands owned by States, local governments, private organizations, and individual land owners.

**Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 1**

The largest investment for maintaining forest and rangeland health, productivity, diversity, and resistance to disturbance is supported from the Wildland Fire Management budget. Other programs that contribute to this goal are also discussed below.

Wildland Fire Management recognizes the importance of integrating fire as a critical natural process in land and resource management plans and activities, managing wildfire across landownership boundaries, and applying the best available science. Prior-year investments in fire management planning have been used to develop a full range of fire management tactics in response to naturally occurring fires. Such responses may include letting fires burn when it is beneficial to the ecosystem and do not pose significant risk to communities.

Within Wildland Fire Management, the Hazardous Fuels program plays an important role in restoring forest health and reducing wildfire risks. Hazardous fuel reduction (through prescribed burning, mechanical treatments, and other methods) reduces the quantity or changes the arrangement of living and dead vegetation in forests and grasslands.

To provide needed information, the Wildland Fire and Fuels Research and Development (R&D) provides managers and policymakers essential knowledge and tools for making cost-effective and environmentally-sound fire management decisions. Products from R&D ensure that the best science is available to sustain and enhance resources and public benefits and to minimize negative impacts of fire.

Within State and Private Forestry, Goal 1 activities are supported by the Forest Health Programs for Federal and Cooperative lands. The Forest Health Management Program provides insect, disease, and invasive plant surveying and monitoring information on forest health conditions for Federal forestlands and other land owners. Forest Health Management uses science, active land management, and technology transfer expertise to restore and sustain forest landscapes across urban, private, State, Tribal, and Federal forests.

The Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) facilitates a holistic approach to landscape management on National Forest System (NFS) lands. This includes actions to restore or sustain water quality and watershed processes; resilient and disturbance-tolerant landscapes; soil condition, stability and productivity; vegetative composition and condition; fish and wildlife habitat and populations; and aquatic ecosystems connectivity. The program directly funds landscape-scale restoration projects and leverages accomplishment of additional restoration objectives through program integration and partnerships. These investments will help sustain and restore the core components of functioning ecosystems, enhance watershed resilience in the face of climate change, and help meet the increasing demand for water resources.

**Key Performance Measures for Goal 1: Wildland Fire Management**

*Objective 1.1 – Reduce the risk to communities and natural resources from wildfire*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
1.1.a Number of percentage of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems						
(1) Moved toward desired conditions						
<i>Number (acres)</i>	799,215	693,957	787,478	640,000	493,015	77%
<i>Percentage</i>	27%	24%	35%	40%	31%	78%
(2) Maintained in desired conditions						
<i>Number (acres)</i>	1,146,720	1,231,800	1,028,611	800,000	783,620	98%
<i>Percentage</i>	38%	42%	45%	50%	39%	78%
1.1.b Number of acres brought into stewardship contracts	88,304	152,834	100,577	300,000	134,258	45%

*Objective 1.2 – Suppress wildfires efficiently and effectively*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
1.2.a Percentage of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	22%	39.7%	20.8%	14%	24%	88%

*Objective 1.3 – Build community capacity to suppress and reduce losses from wildfires*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
1.3.a Percentage of acres treated in the wildland urban interface that have been identified in community wildfire protection plans or equivalent plans	41%	44.8%	60.8	75%	93%	124%

**FY 2012 Results Summary for Wildland Fire Management**

In FY 2012, the Forest Service accomplished 77 percent (493,015 acres) of the target for the number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems that are moved toward desired conditions and 98 percent (783,620 acres) of target for acres maintained in desired conditions. The agency achieved 78 percent of the target for both of these measures when considered as a percentage of total acres treated in FY 2012. There are a suite of factors that affect these measures, resulting in fluctuations in annual performance. First, long-term drought, the severity of the fire season, and resource availability influence performance in unpredictable ways. Next, it often takes multiple treatments to move an area toward desired conditions and it may take repeated treatments over time to maintain an area in the desired condition. The number of treatments is also not very well predicted as it depends on a variety of conditions. Last, the Forest Service continues to focus on the treatment of hazardous fuels on high priority areas near communities in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). These strategically important areas are often more expensive to operate in, resulting in fewer acres treated and therefore fewer acres changing condition class. The FY 2012 targets were set during the development of the Strategic Plan in 2006 and did not fully anticipate the costs of WUI acres.

The total use of stewardship contracting increased in FY 2012 as compared to FY 2011. While the total stewardship contracting acres increased from approximately 100,000 acres to approximately 134,000 acres, we fell short of the aggressive 300,000 acre target previously set for FY 2012. One of the unique aspects of stewardship contracts is that, by design, they are based on long-term partnerships. The mix of goods and services work that occurs within the partnership area in a given year is subject to local and market conditions that can affect both the utility and economic incentives for performing specific work and expanding acres accomplished. Despite this limitation, the agency is focusing on continuing the use of stewardship contracting for a wide variety of forest restoration work, including enhancing wildlife habitat and treating invasive species. We believe that this focus will allow the Forest Service to expand its acreage under stewardship contracting in FY 2013 and beyond.

The Forest Service suppression performance measures are program outcome and efficiency measures that focus on reducing fire risk. To help analyze suppression costs the agency uses an efficiency measure that compares actual to expected suppression costs via a stratified cost index (SCI). SCI is a set of predictive models based on spatially explicit historical large fire data from 1995 to 2004. SCI determines expected suppression costs for each fire utilizing several factors found to influence suppression costs. Fires with costs more than one standard deviation higher or lower than expected are considered outside the range of expected SCI costs. In real time, the SCI provides a comparison of a fire’s expenditures to historical fires with similar characteristics (including fuel type, slope, elevation, and total housing value), increasing cost awareness and providing a basis for fire incident budgeting.

The percentage of incidents not contained in initial attack that exceeded the SCI in FY 2012 was 24 percent—an increase of 3.2 percent over FY 2011. The 2012 fire season was a very active one, and while we did not achieve our planned accomplishment of 14 percent, we did perform relatively consistently in

2012 when compared to 2011. The FY 2012 target was established during the development of the Forest Service Strategic Plan in FY 2006, at which time this calculation methodology was very new with little historical data. Since then, more historical data sets have been added, as well as fire data from the fire seasons since 2006. Based on this additional information, and subsequent refinements to the model, we have learned that a target of 14 percent is unattainable and we expect that our performance will consistently fall in the 20 and 25 percent range. Our challenge is to consistently drive agency performance to the low end of this range.

The percentage of acres treated in the WUI identified in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) or equivalent has increased five-fold nationally since the baseline of 17 percent was established in 2006—due to ongoing emphasis on the importance of these plans to focus fuels treatment resources, as well as a recognition that equivalent plans, especially in the Northeast and the Southern U.S., are also critical planning tools. In FY 2012, the Forest Service updated its data systems to more thoroughly capture fuels treatments that were identified not only in CWPP's (used particularly in the Western U.S.), but also the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment and the Northeast Wildfire Risk Assessment. This change enabled us to even more fully capture the integrated, partner-driven planning efforts that are going on at all levels of management. Viewed through this lens, agency efforts during the period of this strategic plan have been highly successful—resulting in an accomplishment of 93 percent of acres treated identified in a CWPP or equivalent plans in FY 2012. We will continue this work with our partner communities to develop and implement CWPPs by providing technical assistance.

### **Means and Strategies for Success**

The detailed program budget justification identifies the operations and capital investments required to continue efforts on these objectives. In particular, we will emphasize the following:

- Modernizing our airtanker fleet to increase availability and efficiency
- Working with communities to develop, implement, and update CWPP's and equivalent plans and improve local wildfire suppression capability and coordination
- Strategically and safely managing wildfire, promoting the appropriate use of prescribed fire, maintaining resilient land and water conditions at the watershed level, and restoring deteriorated lands and waters through strategic, risk-informed management and use of wildland fire. Phase II of the Cohesive Strategy builds upon the national strategy through development of regional strategies and comparative risk assessments
- The final Phase III, the National Risk Trade-Off Analysis will develop models that will better inform decision-makers and allow them to understand the risks and trade-offs associated with their wildland fire management decisions

### **Corrective Action for Measures Lower than 95 percent Achievement for FY 2012**

The agency will continue to emphasize strategically treating hazardous fuels on more acres in the WUI which are often more costly. As such, we have lowered our targeted acres to be treated in the WUI accordingly. This shift means that fewer acres overall will be treated, resulting in fewer acres changing condition class and moving into a desired condition. Numerous entries into an area are also often required to maintain desired conditions. The continued emphasis on integrated restoration is likely to improve outcomes in both moving acres towards and maintaining them in desired conditions.

Stewardship contracting is just one of the important tools that the agency will continue to use to accomplish restoration objectives. While we did not reach the aggressive 300,000 acre target set for FY 2012, we will focus on applying and expanding stewardship contracting practices where appropriate to

help achieve land management goals. The mix of goods and services, and therefore acres accomplished, will vary within a partnership area from year to year; however, the agency believes it will be able to expand acreage under stewardship contracting in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

We are refining the methodology used to calculate the SCI as we obtain more data and improve computational ability. This will improve the SCI calculation by enabling us to more thoroughly analyze how our wildland fire management response decisions affect overall costs. We will also continue to implement risk management and fiscal accountability initiatives that will ensure we have an appropriate, risk informed, and effective response to all wildland fires. We will also continue to refine how large and complex wildfires are managed, focusing on improving risk management protocols and striving to increase incident management efficiency.

**Key Performance Measures for Goal 1: Invasive Species**

*Objective 1.4 - Reduce adverse impacts from invasive species, pests, and diseases.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
1.4.a Percentage of priority acres restored and/or protected from invasive species on Federal and Cooperative lands						
<i>NFS Lands</i>	81.5%	78.6%	75.2%	90%	78.4%	87%
<i>Other Federal and Cooperative Program lands (S&amp;PF)</i>	26.2%	20%	19%	20%	17.1%	86%

**FY 2012 Results Summary for Invasive Species**

This performance measure evaluates the effectiveness of the Forest Service’s invasive species program of reducing the impact of invasive species on priority Federal and non-Federal lands. Treatments are prioritized based on risk, efficacy and cost. Aquatic and terrestrial invasive species management includes activities for prevention, early detection, and rapid response for eradication, control and containment, and restoration and rehabilitation. In FY 2012, NFS program activities treated 331,462 acres of priority aquatic and terrestrial invasive species infestations, of which 271,469 acres targeted high risk invasive plants/noxious weeds and 59,994 acres were treated against other invasive taxa on NFS lands. These NFS program activities achieved a very successful treatment efficacy averaged across all treatment types and target species, resulting in a 78.4 percent outcome restoration accomplishment on NFS lands and waters.

In addition, State and Private Forestry (S&PF) programs provided support to state and federal partners in FY 2012 to treat 106,920 acres for invasive species on other Federal lands, and 578,083 acres against invasive species on Cooperative lands. Overall, S&PF programs accomplished 86 percent of their national outcome performance target. The Forest Service continued to protect critical forest ecosystems from established non-native insects such as mountain pine beetle and hemlock wooly adelgid and native diseases, such as Port Orford-cedar root disease and white pine blister rust. Work also continued on non-native invasive pest threats, such as the emerald ash borer, gold-spotted oak borer and non-native diseases such as sudden oak death and thousand cankers disease.

## Means and Strategies for Success

Management of invasive species will be a critical element as the Forest Service implements integrated ecological restoration projects on priority landscapes. We will emphasize the following:

- NFS invasive species management activities will continue to target priority aquatic and terrestrial invasive species including invasive plants, pathogens, vertebrates, invertebrates, and other invasive taxa that threaten watershed condition and ecosystem health in coordination with local, state, Tribal, and national partners
- Implementing an all-lands approach to ecosystem restoration in cooperation with the NRCS, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and other partners and property owners to ensure the effectiveness of invasive species management activities across ownership and jurisdictional boundaries
- Utilizing risk maps to select forest insect and disease project locations for prevention work and aerial and ground survey techniques to identify suppression treatments
- Using state Forest Action Plans to help guide Forest Health Management activities, as forest health was often identified as a key element requiring attention
- Implementing the invasive species management policy provisions delineated in Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2900 to increase integration across NFS programs, and prioritizing prevention, Early Detection & Rapid Response (EDRR) activities on National Forests and Grasslands in order to restore and improve watershed condition and ecosystem health
- Using EDRR efforts to find invasive insects and diseases early, thereby reducing future costs to address pest outbreaks
- Continuing funding for the Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center in Asheville, North Carolina, and the Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Center in Prineville, Oregon. These Forest Service facilities are jointly supported by S&PF, NFS, and R&D and provide information on how multiple threats interact with pests, focusing on the effects of a changing climate.

## Corrective Action for Measures Lower than 95 percent Achievement for FY 2012

An agency review of the invasive species performance measure (listed above) and the activities that contribute to it indicated that a target of 90 percent efficacy of invasive species treatments is unattainable given the dynamic nature of invasive species. The FY 2012 accomplishment of 78.4 percent is considered high across the public invasive species management sector. Also, the new National Forest System Invasive Species Management directive FSM 2900, issued in late 2011, emphasizes invasive species management integration across multiple NFS programs, and prioritizes prevention, early detection, and rapid response to priority infestations in order to restore priority watersheds. FSM 2900 has helped increase the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency of the NFS invasive species program, and expanded collaborative efforts with internal and external partners at the local, Tribal, State, and Federal levels. As a result, nearly 241,000 acres in priority watersheds were restored on NFS lands in FY 2012 under the new policy direction. NFS program activities are expected to improve and expand under the new FSM 2900 directive, and under the complimentary policy handbook currently in development.

**Key Performance Measures for Goal 1: Healthy Watersheds and Diverse Habitats**

*Objective 1.5 – Restore and maintain healthy watersheds and diverse habitats.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
1.5.a Percentage of watersheds in class 1 condition	30%	26%	52%	52%	52%	100%
1.5.b Acres and miles of terrestrial and aquatic habitat restored consistent with forest plan direction:						
<i>Acres of terrestrial habitat</i>	2,153,749	2,037,110	2,629,476	1,980,000	2,714,456	137%
<i>Miles of stream habitat</i>	3,498	3,577	3,878	2,670	3,704	139%
<i>Acres of lake habitat</i>	23,570	27,779	26,832	24,000	32,369	135%
1.5.c Percentage of acres needed reforestation or timber stand improvement that were treated	18%	23%	16%	16%	14%	88%

**FY 2012 Results Summary for Healthy Watersheds and Diverse Habitats**

The Forest Service achieved 100 percent of its FY 2012 goal for the percentage of watersheds in class one condition. Condition class is assessed using the Watershed Condition Framework (WCF) – a set of 12 indicators that, as a whole, inform decision-making on the types of watershed improvements that can be planned and undertaken. This target was met, in part, due to projects informed by the WCF. In FY 2012, 247 Priority Watersheds were identified where restoration efforts will be focused, and 205 Watershed Restoration Action Plans were developed identifying specific restoration needs in the priority watersheds with activities ranging from fuel reduction, vegetation establishment, to road decommissioning and opening up of critical aquatic organism passages.

In FY 2012, the agency surpassed its targets for acres of terrestrial habitat restored (2,714,456 acres or 137 percent of target), miles of stream habitat (3,704 miles or 139 percent of target), and acres of lake habitat restored (32,369 acres or 135 percent of target). Successful partnerships and collaborative efforts have led to the improvement of millions of acres of terrestrial habitat, and thousands of miles of streams for imperiled, common, and economically significant species throughout the Nation. Our partnerships support ecosystem services such as clean water and woody biomass. These partnerships have increased our capacity to conduct restoration through sizeable contributions of matching funds and in-kind support from external partners.

The agency fell short of the target for treating acres in need of reforestation or timber stand improvement because some harvests did not sell and many forests experienced dryer than normal weather conditions. These two variables greatly influenced the number of acres established or improved which are the basis for accomplishment reporting under this measure. Costs were also higher than expected. The agency has increased its emphasis on planting to address areas lacking vegetation due to catastrophic wildfires. Planting costs are higher due to the use genetically improved stock that is resistant to insect and disease infestation, and able to tolerate conditions associated with a changing climate.

**Means and Strategies for Success**

- The IRR landscape scale approach will align restoration actions through forest management, range management, wildlife and fisheries habitat management, vegetation & watershed management, non-WUI hazardous fuels management, and Legacy Roads and Trails

- These programs also incorporate implementation of the WCF and will, in the future, include the Terrestrial Condition Assessment, an important piece of the planned Ecosystem Condition Framework
- By combining the authority and funding of multiple land management programs into one budget line item, we are gaining administrative efficiency by reducing accounting codes and streamlining scheduling of multiple resource management activities in a single area or season
- The IRR program integration is playing a key role in bringing together resources and partners to develop a strategic focus, identifying priority areas on which to focus restoration activities, and helping us apply the right mix of restoration efforts in these priority areas
- Working at the landscape scale allows us to address many of the resource challenges facing NFS lands, such as the bark-beetle epidemic, the decline of longleaf pine ecosystems, threatened and endangered species management, wild horse and burro management, restoring lands historically used as roads to a natural state, and replacement of bridges or major culverts to allow aquatic organism passage, while protecting the overall resiliency of forests and grasslands

### **Corrective Action for Measures Lower than 95 percent Achievement for FY 2012**

The Forest Service fell short of the target for treating acres in need of reforestation or timber stand improvement in part because of higher costs associated with genetically-modified stock. Since those costs can be predicted, action will be taken to re-evaluate the target if all re-planting is undertaken with higher per-unit planting stock.

### **Strategic Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People**

This Strategic Goal focuses on sustaining the productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet present and future needs. The NFS provides essential goods and services that help meet the American people's need for water, wood fiber, protein, energy, and other benefits. The Forest Service manages 193 million acres of NFS lands; assists States, Tribes, and private landowners via technical and financial assistance; provides international technical assistance; and develops and disseminates science and technology to improve the health and use of the Nation's forests and grasslands. Sustainable management of these resources ensures that the availability of goods and services and land productivity is maintained for both current and future generations.

### **Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 2**

Through the IRR program, the agency actively manages forest vegetation, supports ecosystem and watershed restoration objectives, and focuses on landscape restoration and activities that promote watershed resilience. This landscape scale approach allows the agency to address many of the resource challenges facing NFS lands, such as the bark-beetle epidemic, the decline of longleaf pine ecosystems, threatened and endangered species management, wild horse and burro management, restoring lands historically used as roads to a natural state, replacement of bridges or major culverts to allow aquatic organism passage, and climate variability, while protecting the overall resiliency of forests and grasslands.

The Grazing Management program also contributes to this goal by managing the diverse rangeland resources to maintain a sustainable supply of forage for livestock and wildlife. The program seeks to maintain open space and habitat connectivity by linking NFS grazing authorizations to privately-owned lands managed for agricultural production, and by helping sustain the rural based ranching and farming lifestyle. Managing grazing allotments provides for the administration and monitoring of grazing permits

and activities. This includes issuance of grazing permits, processing permit transfers, preparation and processing of bills for collection, and the development of annual operating instructions.

The Minerals and Geology Management program provides significant contributions to meeting the Nation’s energy and mineral needs while providing jobs and protecting NFS watersheds and resources. Renewable energy is a valuable benefit to the American public that the Forest Service provides through efforts such as the Woody Biomass Utilization Strategy. Other renewable activities include hydropower licensing, wind energy development, and geothermal operations on NFS lands.

Forest Service R&D provides science, management, and technology services to forest and rangeland owners, managers, policy makers, scientists, and the public so they can manage and use forest and rangeland resources to improve the standard of living and quality of life for current and future generations.

**Key Performance Measures for Goal 2**

*Objective 2.1 Provide a reliable supply of forest products over time that is consistent with achieving desired conditions on NFS lands and helps maintain or create processing capacity and infrastructure in local communities.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
2.1.a Amount of wood fiber provided each year to help meet the Nation’s demand for forest products in an environmentally sustainable manner						
<i>CCF</i>	4,829,254	5,020,841	4,845,059	5,232,000	5,084,308	97%
<i>MMBF</i>	2,415	2,592	2,533	2,600	2,644	102%
2.1.b Number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on Federal land that are made available through permits, contracts, grants, agreements, or the equivalent	3,155,936	3,306,138	2,954,842	2,700,000	2,813,403	104%

*Objective 2.2 Provide a reliable supply of rangeland products over time that is consistent with achieving desired conditions on NFS lands and helps support ranching in local communities.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
2.2.a Acres of national forests and grasslands under grazing permit that are sustainably managed for all rangeland products	79,097,281	76,153,782	75,387,241	73,819,816	75,067,407	102%

*Objective 2.3 Help meet energy resource needs.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
2.3.a Percentage of land Special Use Permit applications for energy related facilities that are completed within prescribed timeframes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2.3.b Percentage of energy-mineral applications that are processed within prescribed timeframes	8%	5%	44%	43%	34%	79%

*Objective 2.4 Promote market-based conservation and stewardship of ecosystem services.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
2.4.a Number of States that have agreements with the Forest Service to help private forest landowners market ecosystem services	17	20	23	21	29	138%

**Goal 2 - FY 2012 Results Summary and Assessment**

The Forest Service met or exceeded all but one of the performance targets to provide and sustain benefits to the American public. To meet multiple resource objectives, the agency increased the target for board feet of wood fiber by 200 million in FY 2012. A focus on this important objective in the IRR pilot regions and across the agency resulted in reaching 102 percent of that goal<sup>2</sup>. We were also successful meeting the goal for the number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel treatments at 104 percent. Providing a consistent supply of biomass material is important to support private sector bioenergy infrastructure and jobs.

The Grazing Management program also met its goal for sustainably managed acres for all rangeland products at 102 percent of the target. Benefits from this work include: a sustainable supply of forage for livestock and wildlife; economic opportunities for rural communities; improved grazing management

<sup>2</sup> Board feet and cubic feet of timber are calculated volumes extracted from the Forest Service Timber Information Management System. The thousand cubic feet (CCF) metric accounts from all forest products sold from the NFS and million board feet (MMBF) is not calculated using a simple 2 to 1 conversion of CCF to MMBF. Instead, MMBF is a subset of the total volume sold and accounts for all dimensional lumber.

practices to support ecosystem restoration efforts; and working landscapes associated with open space and habitat connectivity across NFS and other Federal, State, Tribal, and private lands.

The Minerals program also continued their success in completing land Special Use Permit applications for energy related activities within prescribed timeframes (100 percent of goal), but was not able to reach the target for processing energy-mineral applications in prescribed timeframes (79 percent of goal). The shortfall in our anticipated FY 2012 accomplishment for mineral applications processed was due, in part, to court decisions which require full notice, comment, and appeal opportunities for actions that were once typically categorically excluded and added new permitting requirements. Proposals or plans for locatable minerals are often the result of walk-in traffic. These proposals are usually not planned, but instead are brought in by a proponent and are subject to the availability of specialists and other resources. Some proposals are not processed until the following year. Analyses are often completed during the summer months when the lands are accessible, which is also the season most prone to wildfires. Furthermore, conflicting programmed work and unpredictable safety issues (such as fire) may take precedence for available staff and other resources.

The importance of partnerships is illustrated by our efforts to help private forest landowners market ecosystem services, which was achieved at 138 percent of the goal. In FY 2012, we had a significant emphasis on partnerships, both internal and external, for accelerating the pace and scale of ecosystem services-based work. The Forest Service also supported the development and maintenance of *Ecosystem Commons*, an online community of practice for ecosystem services where partners can share discussion, ideas, papers, and events. In addition, the Forest Service continues to provide groundbreaking research on ecosystem services through R&D, which helps move the field forward, solve problems, and provide tools - like the *Forests to Faucets* tool - an online interactive map that provides information on important forest areas for surface drinking water, and *i-Tree* - a tool used to quantify the ecosystem services benefits of urban trees.

### **Means and Strategies for Success**

The Forest Service provides the public a diverse suite of ecosystem services such as clean water, forest and grassland products, energy resources, and other benefits of NFS Lands by using traditional and nontraditional land management tools in a collaborative, holistic manner. Specific means and strategies include:

- Shift the emphasis for the production of forest products toward being an outcome of meeting vegetation management, habitat management, and ecosystem restoration objectives. IRR program funds will be instrumental in implementing the projects identified through restoration planning on priority landscapes and other landscape scale ecosystem restoration efforts.
- Utilize Stewardship Contracting, partnerships, and all other available authorities to accomplish integrated conservation, restoration, and maintenance work across all land ownerships. The Forest Service will aggressively seek new partnerships with States, the business sector, nongovernment organizations, and others to help plan, implement, finance, and monitor critical landscape conservation and restoration work.
- Increase the recognition and acceptance of excess woody biomass as a source of bioenergy. Focus on demonstrating the feasibility of providing a sustainable supply of woody biomass to support the development of new technology and infrastructure.
- Strengthen environmental awareness, understanding, and support among stakeholders for active, integrated management of forests and grasslands to provide ecosystem goods and services

Develop, execute, acquire, and deploy science and technology so that science-based tools, systems, and applications are used to sustainably manage, restore, enhance, and use the forests and grasslands to meet the needs of communities, regions, States, and the Nation as a whole. Focus on areas with energy resource potential in an effort to meet energy resource needs.

### **Corrective Action for Measures Lower than 95 percent Achievement for FY 2012**

The agency did not meet its goal for processing energy-minerals applications within the prescribed timeframes, achieving 79 percent of the planned target. Accomplishments were lower than expected primarily due to outdated environmental analyses as well as litigation which has delayed many new leasing activities. To address this issue we plan to focus available funding on high potential and high interest areas where we expect fewer resource impacts. Agency-wide, areas with a high amount of inventoried roadless areas will be avoided.

### **Strategic Goal 3: Conserve Open Space**

Undeveloped forests and grasslands (including working farms, ranches, and timber lands) help protect water quality, conserve native wildlife, and provide renewable timber and non-timber products, recreation opportunities, and scenic beauty. Conservation of these open spaces is essential to maintain the multitude of public benefits, ecosystem services, and products we all need and enjoy. Cooperation across boundaries, including Federal, State, private, and Tribal lands, is essential to address large-scale conservation issues such as conservation of water resources and drinking water supply, reduction of wildfire risk, and protection of at-risk species while providing for job creation.

Under this goal, the Forest Service works with States and private landowners and Tribes to conserve environmentally important forests, ensuring their value and use for current and future generations. We also provide cutting-edge technology to identify critical private forest landscape areas where conservation threats and opportunities converge. The Forest Service and State Foresters are working to target planning and technical assistance where it will maximize ecosystem service returns for both the public and individual landowners.

Consistent with the goals of the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative, land acquisition and exchange programs conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and prevent their conversion to incompatible uses. The Forest Service acquires lands, waters, and related interests through purchase, donation, or exchange within the NFS for such purposes as outdoor recreation, wildlife habitat conservation, water quality, invasive species control, fire suppression, watershed protection and enhancement, and resource management.

### **Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 3**

S&PF's Forest Stewardship program works to maintain the benefits of forests and grasslands by partnering with State agencies and other entities to sustain and improve our Nation's private forest landscapes. A primary focus of the program is the development of comprehensive, multi-resource management plans that provide landowners (at a landscape scale ) with the information they need to manage their forests for a variety of products and services. The program accomplishes that goal by delivering assistance through a national network of forestry technical assistance providers and programs. Because of this unique role, and since the majority of America's forests are privately owned, the Forest Stewardship program is central to fulfilling the Secretary's vision for managing for healthy forests across All Lands.

The Forest Legacy Program (FLP), administered by S&PF in cooperation with State partners, protects environmentally important forest areas that are threatened by conversion to development and other non-forest uses. Land trusts and other conservation organizations play a critical role in identifying and completing projects. FLP projects are selected through a two-step nationally competitive process, and focus on the conservation of working forests that provide forest products, water, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities.

The Land Acquisition program funds the acquisition and donation of lands, waters, and related interests within the NFS to enhance opportunities for outdoor recreation and public access, to conserve habitat for wildlife including threatened and endangered species, and to protect water quality and quantity. The primary goal of land acquisition is to consolidate fragmented lands within NFS borders and specially designated areas, in order to support effective land management and improve stewardship functions like habitat restoration, fuels reduction, public access, costs associated with boundary line management and trespass encroachments.

The Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP) complements the FLP and the Urban and Community Forestry Program (U&CF), but is not duplicative of either program. CFP and FLP each engage unique partners and utilize different tools for land protection. CFP is focused on creating community forests through land acquisition and FLP protects at-risk forests through conservation easements and land purchase.

Within Forest Service R&D, the Forest Inventory and Analysis program tracks a nationwide system of forest inventory plots in a statistically sound lands inventory matrix. This data provides detailed information on stand characteristics and complements the more broad-based Natural Resource Inventory carried out on non-Federal lands by NRCS.

**Key Performance Measures for Goal 3**

*Objective 3.1 Protect forests and grasslands from conversion to other uses.*<sup>3</sup>

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
3.1.a Acres of environmentally important forests and grasslands protected from conversion (number of acres added annually)						
<i>Annual</i>	176,471	136,960	149,911	119,000	52,999	45%
<i>Cumulative</i>	1,897,809	2,056,107	2,210,563	2,329,278	2,275,320	98%

<sup>3</sup> Measure 3.1.a is reported annually. Annual numbers represent reported accomplishments at the end of the fiscal year. Cumulative numbers represent accomplishments through the end of the fiscal year plus adjustments made for late-arriving data from the States, which may result in a mathematical difference between the two representations.

Objective 3.2 Help private landowners and communities maintain and manage their land as sustainable forests and grasslands.<sup>4</sup>

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
3.2.a Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans						
<i>Annual</i>	2,076,447	1,805,353	1,531,858	1,750,000	1,652,087	94%
<i>Cumulative</i>	18,582,449	19,592,387	21,124,245	22,500,000	21,045,039	94%

**Goal 3 - FY 2012 Results Summary and Assessment**

Through the FLP program, in FY 2012, 52,999 acres of environmentally important forests and grasslands were protected from conversion, achieving 45 percent of the planned accomplishment. The shortfall was the result of three easements not being finalized; which is a potential issue whenever complex real estate transactions and negotiations occur. The FLP did close projects totaling over 62,000 acres in the first quarter of FY 2013 including one of the large easements that was anticipated to close in FY 2012. In part because of the newly protected acres, the agency met 98 percent of the target for cumulative acres of forests and grasslands protected from conversion.

Through cooperative forestry programs, nationwide, more than 21 million acres of non-industrial private forest lands were managed according to ongoing, active Forest Stewardship Plans, with over 1.5 million acres being added in FY 2012. Each of these accomplishments was 94 percent of their target. The actual number of acres managed under Forest Stewardship Plans was lower than targeted primarily because State agencies continue to reorganize and adapt programs to target landscapes and priorities that were established in State Forest Action Plans. These adaptations continue to draw resources from individual landowner management plan development. Also, many program focus areas include different, and perhaps more diverse landowner demographics that require new and innovative outreach and educational tools. In addition, many State programs have been impacted by austerity measures to address budget deficits.

**Means and Strategies for Success**

The Conserve Open Space goal requires integration and coordination among multiple programs to fully meet the goal and objectives. Internal dependencies include woody biomass utilization and renewable energy, rangeland management, recreation, urban and community forestry, land management planning, and cooperative fire programs. This area also relies on contributions from partners and participation by State agencies, willing landowners and willing communities.

Opportunities for new markets, such as carbon sequestration payments, forest certification, and woody biomass, will likely provide additional opportunities for private landowners to maintain their lands as open space. Specific means and strategies for success include:

- Focus assistance in priority landscape areas that have been identified in States’ Forest Action Plans
- Permanently protect priority lands identified through States’ Forest Action Plans that provide landscape scale benefits and ecosystem services in the form of timber products, water quality protection, wildlife habitat, recreation, and carbon sequestration

<sup>4</sup> Includes acres managed under current Forest Stewardship Plans only.

- Through the Community Forests and Open Space program, help communities purchase forestland to create community owned forests for several public benefits – including outdoor recreation, drinking water protection, and forest stewardship education
- Develop collaborative strategies with landowners, State, and local governments, other Federal agencies, tribes, and private sector organizations to address natural resource health, water resource improvements, hazardous fuels reduction, land protection and restoration, climate preparedness, and community capacity in natural resource work
- Provide financial, technical, and planning assistance to communities, farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners to conserve, restore, and protect wetlands and other natural resources; help maintain and sustainably manage forest lands; reduce emissions and sequester carbon; and provide beneficial water quality and improve water management
- Develop tools and material to quantify the value of ecosystem services, monitor and address conservation practice effectiveness, and connect and equip farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners with current market information and opportunities so they can earn revenue from the ecosystem benefits of their lands

### **Corrective Action for Measures Lower than 95 percent Achievement for FY 2012**

The Forest Service remains focused on acquiring the highest priority lands that serve both the President’s AGO Initiative and the Department’s Strategic Plan for FY 2010-2015. The agency will continue to work with the National Association of State Foresters, the NRCS, the American Forest Foundation, and other partners to coordinate and streamline technical planning assistance delivery to make the most effective use of available program resources and better address diverse landowner needs. This includes the further adoption of a national Forest Stewardship Plan template that satisfies the requirements of all major private forest landowner assistance and incentive programs. Additionally, the agency is currently analyzing trends in targets and actual accomplishments to determine whether or not the methodology for setting targets for the “acres of environmentally important forests and grasslands protected from conversion” should be updated so that targets and accomplishments align more closely.

In the Forest Stewardship Program, State Forest Action Plans continue to point the way for program investments that yield multiple resource. We also expect to see accomplishments improve as the Forest Service and States together implement the recently adopted Landscape Stewardship Approach which includes the development of multi-landowner, landscape scale Forest Stewardship Plans. However, States will continue to be challenged within available resources to work with landowners to create new plans and to assist currently participating landowners to update or rewrite existing plans as they reach their expiration point.

### **Strategic Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities**

The Forest Service is challenged with sustaining adequate high-quality outdoor recreational experiences to meet the Nation’s needs while maintaining the ecological integrity of national forests and grasslands. Over the past few years, the national forests and grasslands hosted on average nearly 166 million visits per year, with increasingly diverse visitors engaging in activities such as camping, picnicking, skiing, snowboarding, hunting, fishing, hiking, driving for pleasure, wildlife viewing, scenic driving, and visiting cultural sites and visitor centers. Population growth and increasingly limited public access to privately-owned land contribute to high demand for quality recreation opportunities on NFS lands.

The agency is also committed to engaging communities across the Nation to reconnect with the outdoors, expand recreation benefits and the economic opportunities they represent. With America’s population projected to increase by nearly 50 percent by the middle of this century, increasing population demands

and declining public access to privately-owned forestland place significant pressure on public lands to provide recreational opportunities.

**Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 4**

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Program – This program manages and administers nearly 20,000 recreation sites, over 23,500 recreation special use authorizations, 25 major visitor centers, 22 National Historic Landmarks, over 345,000 heritage assets, 136 national scenic byways, 439 designated wilderness areas, and 122 wild and scenic rivers.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance Roads and Trails Program - The trails program ensures public safety and backcountry access through the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of NFS trails, serving a wide constituency of visitors at a relatively low cost. Out of a total of over 158,000 miles of trails, about 32,000 miles of trails are inside designated wilderness areas.

Legacy Roads and Trails Program - Work accomplished under the Legacy Roads and Trails activity included urgently needed road and trail decommissioning, long-term road storage, repair, and maintenance and associated activities. The removal of fish passage barriers is especially important in areas where roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies that supported threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Road and trail repairs required due to storm disturbances in local communities that are urgently needed to protect community water resources is also an important function of this program.

**Key Performance Measures for Goal 4**

*Objective 4.1 Improve the quality and availability of outdoor recreation experiences.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
4.1.a Percentage of recreation sites maintained to standard	67%	68%	71%	70%	73%	104%
4.1.b Percentage of total recreation capacity at developed recreation sites that meets accessibility standards	23%	19%	23%	25%	24%	96%
4.1.c Percentage of trails that meet national quality standards	26%	41%	25%	30%	26%	87%
4.1.d Percentage of customers who are satisfied with recreational facilities, services, and settings	91%	94%	94%	90%	94%	104%
4.1.e Percentage of road system intended for passenger car use that is suitable for passenger car use	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%	100%

*Objective 4.2 Secure legal entry to national forest lands and waters.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
4.2.a Percentage of high priority access rights-of-way acquired	74%	106%	15%	85%	90%	106%

*Objective 4.3 Improve the management of off-highway vehicle use.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
4.3.a Percentage of NFS lands covered by new motor vehicle use maps reflecting a designated-use system of roads, trails, and areas	43.7%	66.7%	76.8%	100%	79%	79%

**Goal 4 - FY 2012 Results Summary and Assessment**

In FY 2012, the agency continued its high level of performance in improving the quality and availability of outdoor recreation experiences. Specifically, the Forest Service attained 104 percent of target in maintaining recreation sites to standard. For a site to be considered maintained to standard, a comprehensive set of criteria/measures must be met and address a site’s health and cleanliness, safety and security, condition of the facilities, and the responsiveness of Forest Service personnel to visitors. The Forest Service also met its target for accessibility at developed recreation sites at 96 percent of target. To provide accessibility and to maintain the wide range of recreational opportunities from which all people can choose, the Forest Service incorporates universal design into the agency’s recreation program. Universal design involves integrating accessibility into the design of recreational facilities to the extent appropriate to the natural setting, rather than constructing separate facilities for people with disabilities. The agency, however, did not achieve its target for 30 percent of trails that meet national quality standards, though this has not impacted satisfaction with facilities, services, and settings among recreation users as evidenced by the outperformance of the 90 percent user satisfaction target. Last, the target set for suitability of passenger car roads was met as well and demonstrates the agency’s commitment to the safety of visitors to National Forests.

To enhance access to National Forest lands and waters, and ensure legal entry, the Forest Service pursued the acquisition of high priority access rights-of-way and achieved 106 percent of target. This accomplishment contributes to in a meaningful way to the intent of the AGO Initiative by providing more access points for the public.

The Forest Service’s travel management policy requires each national forest and grassland to identify and designate those roads, trails and areas that are open to motor vehicle use and complete new motor vehicle use maps (MVUMs). As of the end of FY 2012 approximately 77 percent of NFS administrative units had completed route and area designations for motor vehicle use though this is short of the 100 percent target for the year. Completing MVUMs has taken longer than anticipated due to the need for more public involvement and collaboration, and public controversy, appeals, and litigation have delayed producing some MVUMs.

**Means and Strategies for Success**

Specific means and strategies for success include:

- Championing the AGO Initiative
- Implementing the Forest Service Sustainable Recreation Framework
- Providing a diverse range of quality cultural and natural resource based recreation opportunities in partnership with people and communities
- Protecting the natural, cultural, and scenic resources for present and future generations to enjoy
- Partnering with public and private recreation and heritage service providers to meet public needs

- Implementing agency-wide systems to ensure effective decisions, community engagement, investments in sound business practices, and enhance the professionalism of our workforce
- Ensuring the road system needed to meet agency needs is sustainable with available resources and is in compliance with environmental and safety requirements

### **Corrective Action for Measures Lower than 95 percent Achievement for FY 2012**

The FY 2012 targets for the percentage of trails meeting national quality standards were set after efforts were made in FY 2011 to better understand and redefine the metric. The FY 2012 increase in the miles of trails meeting quality standards, and our achievements on the ground with miles of trail maintained and improved, indicate to us that we are moving in the right direction for this measure and can meet the target in FY 2013 without implementing corrective actions.

No corrective actions will be undertaken to complete new MVUMs. The agency will continue to involve the public in decision making and work collaboratively to ensure the public's concerns are addressed to the fullest extent prior to finalizing MVUMs, but acknowledges that litigation and appeals could slow the anticipated rate of accomplishment.

### **Strategic Goal 5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilities of the Forest Service**

Natural resources and public lands are affected by a wide range of forces, including natural events, public use, and various management activities. To restore forests, grasslands, and watersheds, strengthen communities, and reduce wildfire risk, the Forest Service maintains a workforce with the skills and capabilities to deal with the impacts of these events and assist other countries in managing their natural resources. Effectively managing its natural resources and ensuring the safety of the land and its users requires many things, including accurate data, land management plans, law enforcement officials, and facility maintenance.

The Forest Service released its final planning rule for NFS land management planning in April, 2012 resulting in one of the most collaborative rulemaking efforts in agency history. Land management plans, required of each unit in the NFS, facilitate the implementation of governing laws and regulations. Collaboration with the public ensures that Forest Service units continually address changing conditions and public needs. Inventory and monitoring activities provide verifiable data and spatial resource information to support land management planning, assessments, and other program management needs. International Forestry maintains expertise to promote sustainable forestry management and address climate change effects issues globally. The Forest Service also maintains and manages dams, fire and administrative facilities, and supporting infrastructure critical to achieving resource management goals and objectives.

### **Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 5**

**Inventory and Monitoring** - The agency funds and conducts inventory, monitoring, and assessment activities that are designed and integrated to meet land management planning and other business requirements through the Inventory and Monitoring program. This program also supports the development, maintenance, and coordination of numerous corporate applications and systems that support resource information storage and analysis needs of the agency.

**Capital Improvement and Maintenance: Facilities** - The Facilities program administers facilities and sites used for recreation, research, and fire, administrative and other (FA&O) purposes. FA&O facilities

include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations and laboratories), and service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, dams, and recreation visitor centers. This program includes carrying out maintenance, capital improvement, and management on approximately 22,000 recreation sites and approximately 23,100 research, recreation, and other administrative buildings.

**Key Performance Measures for Goal 5**

*Objective 5.1 Improve accountability through effective strategic and land management planning and efficient use of data and technology in resource management.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved <sup>5</sup>
5.1.a Percentage of selected data in information systems that is current to standard	54%	77%	77%	80%	85%	106%

*Objective 5.2 Improve the administration of national forest lands and facilities in support of the agency’s mission.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
5.2.a Percentage of administrative facilities that are being maintained to standard	66%	64%	63%	60%	58%	97%

**Goal 5 - FY 2012 Results Summary and Assessment**

In FY 2012, the agency surpassed its target related to information systems data quality. Because of our ongoing emphasis on data quality we brought more focus to data quality management in FY 2012 and we continue to exceed our own expectations.

The agency accomplished 97 percent of the target to maintain FA&O facilities to standard. The focus of this work was facilities where the public has interaction with Forest Service staff and those facilities that house employees. Key maintenance needs related to safety and health concerns receive priority in these maintenance efforts. Part of the agency’s success is due to the reduction in the number of buildings. From 2004 through 2012, the agency reduced its total number of buildings from 41,296 to 40,126 and the total square footage of its facilities by nearly 1.4 million square feet and continues to make significant progress in reducing its facilities footprint.

**Means and Strategies for Success**

In order to build on these accomplishments, the Forest Service will:

- Utilize Green Building design in new projects or major renovations including the U.S. Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system

<sup>5</sup> Percent achieved is a comparison of the actual performance (85%) to the target performance (80%), not an indication that 106% of selected data was current to standard.

(minimum Silver certification), Green Globes (minimum Two Green Globes certification) or other third-party certification system for those administrative projects over 10,000 gross square feet

- All other buildings, whether new or major renovation projects larger than 2,500 square feet, are designed to incorporate sustainable principles into the systems and components appropriate to the building type and project scope
- Coordinate inventory, monitoring and assessment activities through the development and implementation of an integrated program planning process that addresses essential information needs related to agency business requirements
- Implement a standards-based approach and framework for information management, a national protocol governance strategy, and an Information Resources (IR) Governance Solution to ensure that all agency-wide decisions on information technology and information are transparent, coordinated, cost-effective, and integrated with the mission of the agency
- Focus resources towards right-sizing the portfolio of administrative infrastructure.
- Implement local facility master plans which identify the infrastructure necessary to support the mission
- Identify and resolve land and infrastructure jurisdictional issues to ensure administrative and public access to NFS lands

### **Strategic Goal 6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs**

The Forest Service promotes understanding and professional management of the Nation's forests, including its nearly 100 million acres of urban and community forests. S&PF, Forest Service R&D, and the NFS all contribute to an integrated approach for natural resources stewardship to better connect urban residents to the value of well-managed public and private forests and to improve quality of life. This stewardship is particularly important because currently, approximately 83 percent of the Nation's population lives in an urban area.

One of the goals of the AGO Initiative is to empower citizens, community groups, and local governments to share the responsibility for protecting natural areas and leaving a healthy, vibrant outdoor legacy for generations yet to come. The Forest Service uses its institutional capacity, expertise and extensive partnerships to engage and benefit urban America by:

- Providing all Americans broader access to the benefits trees and urban and community forests provide, such as: clean air, reduced energy costs, improved urban air quality, recreation, and jobs
- Providing conservation education and meaningful outdoor experiences—particularly for children
- Developing future natural resource leaders and providing outdoor recreational opportunities
- Providing urban residents increased opportunities to participate in natural resources stewardship and management-including green jobs-and enhancing sustainable management of urban natural resources for the benefit and well-being of all

### **Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 6**

The U&CF program assists cities, suburbs, and towns across the country in improving the condition and extent of community trees and forests. With 83 percent of the Nation's population in urban areas, there are strong environmental, social, and economic opportunities to revitalize cities and towns. There are 100 million acres of urban forest lands in the U.S. providing a multitude of services that a well-planned and managed urban tree canopy provides, including improved human health and well-being, green jobs, energy conservation, improved air and water quality, carbon sequestration, recreation, and wildlife habitat.

Conservation Education helps people of all ages understand and appreciate our country's natural resources -- and learn how to conserve those resources for future generations. Through structured educational experiences and activities targeted to varying age groups and populations, conservation education enables people to realize how natural resources and ecosystems affect each other and how resources can be used wisely.

**Key Performance Measures for Goal 6**

*Objective 6.1 Promote conservation education to increase environmental literacy through partnerships with groups that benefit and educate urban populations.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
6.1.a Number of people who annually participate in Forest Service environmental literacy programs and activities	4,195,964	5,244,401	5,183,467	4,200,000	6,878,710	164%

*Objective 6.2 Improve the management of urban and community forests to provide a wide range of public benefits.*

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
6.2.a Number of communities with developing or established urban and community forestry programs resulting from Forest Service Assistance	6,853	7,102	7,172	7,200	7,499	104%

**Goal 6 - FY 2012 Results Summary and Assessment**

In FY 2012, the Forest Service achieved significant accomplishments in the number of people who annually participate in Forest Service environmental literacy program and activities, reaching more than 6.8 million people, or 164 percent of the planned accomplishment. This success is a result of leveraging resources as well as strong public/private partnerships. Discover the Forest is an example of a Conservation Education (CE) program that contributed to the accomplishment. Discover the Forest aims to inspire children aged 8-12 and their parents to re-connect with nature, experiencing it first-hand. The campaign brings to life the joy and excitement kids have when they discover the wonders of nature, helping create interest in their environment and a lifelong relationship with it.

In FY 2012, U&CF achieved 104 percent of the planned accomplishment by providing assistance to 7,499 communities, reaching a total of 196 million people. An example of this assistance is the release of version 5.0 of the i-Tree program, a state-of-the-art software tool designed to help communities of all sizes to strengthen their urban forest management and advocacy efforts by quantifying the environmental services that trees provide and the structure of the urban forest. The i-Tree program currently has over 8,200 unique users in the U. S. across all 50 States, Washington D.C., and 99 different countries. Version 5.0 provides application upgrades and an innovative new watershed hydrology modeling application. As a result of assistance provided by this program, in FY 2012 over 31 percent of people in the U.S. are living in communities that are developing programs to protect and maintain their urban forests. With approximately 83 percent of the Nation's population in urban areas, there are strong environmental, social, and economic cases to be made for the conservation of green spaces to guide growth and revitalize city centers and older suburbs. U&CF will continue to respond to these needs by maintaining, restoring, and improving urban forest ecosystems.

## Means and Strategies for Success

In order to build on these accomplishments, the Forest Service will:

- Assist communities in increasing professional urban forestry staffing, ordinances, management plans, and local advisory and advocacy groups for managing forest resources in cities, suburbs, and towns
- Assist communities in strategic tree planting and active management of the urban forest through program partners
- Utilize State Forest Action Plans to inform CE planning activities and to focus needs and recognize emerging opportunities in the U&CF program
- Expand recreational opportunities and access for diverse, underserved, and increasingly urban audiences on national forests and grasslands and on State, private, and municipal lands as part of the AGO Initiative
- Develop and implement methods to measure environmental literacy and techniques to engage urban residents in the management of urban forests
- Integrate, coordinate, and disseminate existing and new ecological and social research on urban issues
- Develop partnerships with nontraditional partners to engage urban and underserved audiences
- Enhance partnerships with organizations at the national and local level. These will continue to play a key role in enhancing the agency's investment in environmental literacy programs and activities and ensure they meet local community needs
- Continue implementation, in partnership with The Ad Council, of the Discover the Forests campaign to reconnect children with nature

## Strategic Goal 7: Provide Science-Based Applications and Tools for Sustainable Natural Resources Management

The Forest Service provides science and technology solutions that are used internally and by clients and partners to sustainably manage forests and grasslands. To accomplish this goal, Forest Service R&D and Technology and Development Centers provide new knowledge and tools in areas such as invasive species, watersheds, fire, silviculture, inventory and monitoring, social sciences, and economics. This research is applied to pressing issues such as fire management; response to forest disturbance; watershed management; sustainable cities; and energy development. To maximize use and application of new research, R&D develops innovative syntheses of the best available science to support key management decisions; transforms science and technology into usable technologies and decision support tools; and creates and disseminates science applications to users through workshops, webinars, and other science delivery mechanisms. Partnerships with educational institutions and others are critical to program success and effectiveness.

### Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 7

Forest Service R&D provides science, technology, and applications in support of sound policies and management decision making. It also develops and conducts high quality research to address emerging and future challenges. For example, the Inventory and Monitoring strategic program area provides the data and tools needed to identify trends, project future conditions, and develop management options related to fire, insects, disease, and other natural processes.

The Forest Service builds on history of groundbreaking scientific research with a focus on seven priority research areas: forest disturbances, forest inventory and analysis, watershed management and restoration, bioenergy and bio-based products, urban natural resources stewardship, nanotechnology, and localized research needs. The priority research areas are structured around Forest Service R&D’s Strategic Program Areas that reflect the scope of Forest Service research capabilities.

**Key Performance Measures for Goal 7**

*Objective 7.1 Increase the use of applications and tools developed by Forest Service Research & Development and Technology & Development Centers.*<sup>6</sup>

Performance Measure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		
				Target	Actual	Percent Achieved
7.1.a Customer satisfaction with R&D products and services (ACSI score)	75	75	75	75	79	105%
7.1.b Number of patent applications files, based on station and center discoveries, developments, and applications	6	6	13	8	8	100%

**Goal 7 - FY 2012 Results Summary and Assessment**

Forest Service R&D partners include Federal and State agencies, universities, industry, nongovernmental organizations, Tribal groups, and foreign government research cooperators. One of the most important functions of Forest Service R&D is the distribution of information to forest managers and users who implement land management projects. The agency also provides valuable technology transfer to our research partners, land management practitioners, State agencies, urban planners, private forest owners, private organizations, horticultural organizations, agricultural interests, as well as forest practitioners internal to the Forest Service. Seeking and forging strategic partnerships will remain a critical activity of Forest Service R&D.

Customer satisfaction with R&D products and service, as determined by the American Customer Satisfaction Index, increased four points in FY 2012 to 79 percent due to a continuing focus on science applications and mechanisms for delivering research results and deploying tools and products of that research. The survey reached private and public users of Forest Service R&D products, including Forest Service managers, customers from other state, local and Federal agencies, universities, businesses, commercial, and non-profit organizations. Half of the survey respondents were in a technical or professional role and 15 percent in a research role. In addition to assessing overall performance, results of the survey were used to identify and address customer needs such as increasing the online accessibility of tools and publication, especially older legacy publications and increasing overall technology transfer efforts.

Examples of these tools included a free software application that helps people identify and control destructive invasive plants in southern forests and grasslands. The software provides photos and information that allows users to identify the 56 nonnative plants and plant groups currently invading the forests of 13 Southern States and provides recommendations for their control.

<sup>6</sup> *The American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) assesses the satisfaction of private and other external customers with the relevance, usefulness, and accessibility of R&D products and services.*

ForWarn is another example of an applied research output produced in FY 2012. ForWarn is a forest monitoring Web-based tool that uses satellite imagery to produce weekly snapshots of vegetation conditions across the Lower 48 States. Forest and natural resource managers can use ForWarn to rapidly detect, identify, and respond to unexpected changes in the Nation's forests impacted by severe weather, wildfires, insects, diseases, or other natural or human-caused events. ForWarn is the first national-scale system of its kind developed specifically for forest disturbances. A recent application of ForWarn was the rapid detection of extreme weather related disturbances to a municipal water supply watershed.

The agency also met its target for patent applications. An example of the agency's patent-pending research is a technology to form cellulose fibers into structural and three-dimensional engineered fiberboard panels. These naturally bonded boards use fibers produced from a variety of renewable sources including forest thinnings and recycled paper fibers. Noble Environmental Technologies Inc., has signed an exclusive license agreement with USDA to manufacture and market these structures for office furniture and packaging applications. This collaboration will lead to reduced waste, economic efficiencies, and provides an excellent example of government and industry collaboration to meet market demands. Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is the lead USDA agency for patenting and licensing per USDA Departmental Regulation. The Forest Service follows ARS guidance when reporting fiscal year totals. Patent applications may be submitted for work done exclusively by agency researchers and also by university and industrial cooperators working collaboratively with Forest Service scientists on jointly owned technologies.

### **Means and Strategies for Success**

In order to build on these accomplishments, the Forest Service will continue to:

- Develop new technologies that address the priority research areas
- Develop and deploy cost-effective methods for inventory and monitoring activities
- Provide information and science-based tools that are used by managers and policymakers  
Develop and deploy analysis and decision-support systems
- Develop tools for evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of alternative management practices
- Implement effective processes for engaging users in all phases of Forest Service R&D study development
- Develop and deploy more effective methods for transferring scientific information, technologies, and applications to public and private sectors

### **Research and Program Evaluations**

Forest Service and partners utilize Forest Service R&D research and decision support tools to evaluate and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of land management practices. Reduced invasive species control costs and tools to improve forest planning, described below, are just two examples of the new knowledge and tools to improve management efficiency that R&D provides through its numerous long-term and targeted research projects.

#### *Reduced Management Costs through the Application of Science*

Forest Service and other agencies invest sizable budgets to identify and eradicate non-native forest insects and diseases such as the emerald ash borer, hemlock woolly adelgid, or oak wilt. Forest Service R&D scientists developed a planning tool that helps organizations prioritize where to look for newly established populations and how much to spend on surveillance while minimizing the damage caused by invasive species. This analysis provides support for decision-making in western gypsy moth surveillance programs, where annual costs of gypsy moth establishment are estimated at \$60 million. Optimizing

detection results in detecting new populations earlier, and reduces the size of areas that must be treated. Research on the ecology and population dynamics of gypsy moth also led to the development of the Slow the Spread (STS) program in the eastern U.S., where the moth has been established since 1869. Scientists discovered that the moth spreads in jumps that result in establishment of outlying colonies. STS focuses on detecting these outlying colonies, through a network of pheromone traps extending about 100 miles outward from the leading edge of the infestation. New and vigorous colonies detected farthest away from the established area are the highest priority for management. The following year, intensive surveys delimit the area where the colony exists, and the next year the colony is treated. Since 2000, this program has reduced the historical spread rate (21 km/yr) to less than 4 km/yr. The 20-year net benefit from slowing the spread of gypsy moth in the Eastern States is estimated at \$21 to \$33 million.

#### *Gained efficiencies through Forest Service Research Products*

Another tool to improve cost effectiveness of management is the Template for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Management Options (TACCIMO). This web-based tool is a standardized, credible, and concise tool for translating the most current climate change science into practical forest planning and management. The TACCIMO allows land managers to assess climate change impacts and management options for their specific forest in minutes. The TACCIMO provides access to the most current climate change projections and science, including the likely range of projected climate for any state, county, or National Forest, and dynamically linked peer-reviewed scientific information on effects and management adaption options. The land manager selects the locations (e.g. county, National Forest, state, region) and areas (e.g. forest productivity, water yield, biodiversity, recreation) of interest. The TACCIMO then searches its database for specific impacts and management options to address any impacts. The tool then generates a report complete with peer reviewed citation references. This feature has saved thousands of staff hours across various agencies and departments. More importantly, the TACCIMO has provided a much more comprehensive and consistent assessment of climate change impacts and management options than previously possible. It provides managers with the ability to meet tight deadlines for information needs that would also not have been possible before the development of this tool.

#### *Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR)*

The USDA Strategic Plan for FY 2010-2015 targets the restoration of watershed and forest health as a core management objective of the national forests and grasslands. The Forest Service addressed this management objective by seeking the creation of the IRR program. In FY 2012, the Forest Service received Congressional authorization to pilot the IRR for a period of three years (FY 2012 through FY 2014). Forest Service Regions 1, 3, and 4 were selected to pilot the IRR Program which facilitates and supports an integrated approach to land management that maintains, enhances, or restores watersheds at the landscape level to improve their resilience.

The primary outcome measure associated with IRR is the number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class. There are also four output-based measures that indicate the Forest Service's progress toward improving the condition class of watersheds: (1) acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function or resilience, (2) miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced, (3) volume of timber sold, and (4) miles of roads decommissioned. The agency met or exceeded its targets for both the outcome and the four output measures in FY 2012.

Not only are the output indicators representative of the type of work conducted but these measures were also chosen because the public recognizes them and have been interested in the Forest Service's progress toward meeting historical targets. IRR works toward this outcome and associated outputs, in part, by consolidating funding previously in several other budget line items (i.e., wildlife and fisheries habitat management, forest products, vegetation and watershed management, non-WUI hazardous fuels, and

legacy roads and trails (including road decommissioning activity) to implement treatments deemed most necessary within a landscape.

To proactively measure progress toward the improving watershed outcome, the Forest Service developed the WCF. The WCF improves the way the Forest Service approaches watershed restoration by targeting the implementation of integrated suites of activities in those watersheds that have been identified as priorities for restoration. The WCF also establishes a nationally consistent reconnaissance-level approach for classifying watershed condition, using a comprehensive set of 12 indicators that represent the underlying ecological, hydrological, and geomorphic functions and processes that affect watershed condition. Primary emphasis is on aquatic and terrestrial processes and conditions that Forest Service management activities can influence. The approach is designed to foster integrated ecosystem-based watershed assessments; target programs of work in watersheds that have been identified for restoration; enhance communication and coordination with external agencies and partners; and improve national-scale reporting and monitoring of program accomplishments.

The three pilot regions used the WCF to assess the condition class of all of their 5,926 watersheds containing significant portions of NFS lands. Among them, 78 watersheds were selected as priorities for restoration activities within the three-year pilot period. The watersheds will continue to be assessed using the WCF, and the number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class will be reported annually.

In addition to the WCF, the Forest Service is also evaluating the operational efficiencies of IRR. Regions 1, 3, and 4 submit the following annually:

- Three to five case studies showcasing accomplishments, successes, and challenges of implementing IRR
- Examples of combining focus and funding with Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration projects to advance on-the-ground restoration through community-based collaboration
- Descriptions of how consolidation of multiple budget line items affected programs/activities/project selection
- Advantages and disadvantages of a consolidated budget line item

Information derived from these evaluations will be applied to improve the application of IRR. Further, the evaluations will be used to communicate the three-year proof-of-concept to the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

**External Audits and Reviews**

**FY 2012 OIG Audits Conducted on the Forest Service (FS)**

OIG Open Audits

Audit Number	Audit Title	Report Issue Date	Audit Status
08601-07-AT	Invasive Species Program	9/30/10	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08601-54-SF	FS Firefighting Succession Planning	3/31/10	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08601-55-SF	FS Administration of Special Use Permits	6/16/11	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08703-01-HY	ARRA - FS Oversight and Control of Forest Service ARRA Activities	9/30/11	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08401-01-11	FY 2011 Financial Statements	11/10/11	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08703-03-SF	ARRA – FS Capital Improvement & Maintenance Projects - Roads, Bridges, & Related Watersheds	3/12/12	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08601-01-CH	Evaluation of FS’s Processes to Obtain & Grant Rights-of-Way & Easements	3/15/12	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08703-06-SF	ARRA – FS Capital Improvement and Maintenance Projects - Abandoned Mine Remediation	5/3/12	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08703-01-SF	ARRA – FS Wildland Fire Management – Wood-to-Energy Projects	6/15/12	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08703-02-SF	ARRA – FS Capital Improvement & Maintenance Projects – Facility Improvement, Maintenance & Rehabilitation	7/3/12	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08703-04-SF	ARRA – FS Capital Improvement and Maintenance Projects – Trail Maintenance & Decommissioning	7/3/12	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08703-01-AT	ARRA – FS’s Use of ARRA Funds for Wildland Fire Management on Federal Lands	9/28/12	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress

OIG Audits Officially Closed in FY 2012

Audit Number	Audit Title	Report Issue Date	Closure Date
08501-01-Te	FS Acquisition of Information Technology Software/Hardware	2/13/12	8/22/12
08601-56-SF	FS Forest Legacy Program	4/20/11	8/22/12

Summary of OIG Audits

FY 2012 Beginning Inventory	5
Audits added	9
Subtotals	14
Audits closed	2
FY 2012 Ending Inventory	12

**FY 2012 GAO Audits**

Audit Report Number	Audit Title	Report Issue Date	Audit Status
GAO-12-73	<b>Arizona Border Region:</b> Federal Agencies Could Better Utilize Law Enforcement Resources in Support of Wildland Fire Management Activities	11/8/11	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
GAO-12-155	<b>Station Fire: Station Fire Forest Service's Response Offers Potential Lessons for Future Wildland Fire Management</b>	12/16/11	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
GAO-12-505	<b>Phosphate Mining:</b> Oversight Has Strengthened, but Financial Assurances and Coordination Still Need Improvement	5/4/12	No recommendations issued for this report
GAO-12-544	<b>Uranium Mining:</b> Opportunities Exist to Improve Oversight of Financial Assurances	5/17/12	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
GAO-12-775	<b>Payment to Counties:</b> More Clarity Could Help Ensure County Expenditures Are Consistent with Key Parts of the Secure Rural Schools Act	7/16/12	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
GAO-12-874	<b>Unconventional Oil and Gas Development:</b> Key Environmental and Public Health Requirements	9/5/12	No recommendations issued for this report

## Management Challenges

The OIG's annual report to the Secretary on USDA Management Challenges was issued in August, 2012. The report included one challenge specific to the Forest Service: "Forest Service Management and Community Action Needed to Improve Forest Health and Reduce Firefighting Costs (Challenge 6)." The challenge was related to prior audits conducted on the agency; specifically OIG audits conducted on the Forest Service Administration of Special Use Program and Evaluation of Forest Service's Processes to Obtain and Grant Rights-of-Way and Easements. A summary of the actions planned for completion in FY 2013 for the two audits follow.

### **FY 2013 Actions Planned:**

#### Forest Service Administration of Special Use Program – OIG Audit Report No. 08601-55-SF:

- Continue to work with the Department on inclusion of fee retention authority
- Continue to pursue a joint update of cost recovery rates with Bureau of Land Management
- Administer Phase I of the contract for a market survey to establish minimum fees and seek funds for Phase II
- Establish automatic indexing of minimum fees in conjunction with implementation of the market surveys
- Establish data entry controls within the Special Uses Data System (SUDS) and issue guidance to notify regions of the need to verify and validate all SUDS data

#### Evaluation of FS Processes to Obtain and Grant Rights-of-Way and Easements – OIG Audit Report No. 08601-1-CH:

- Establish/re-establish specific goals, strategies, and timeframes for addressing the impacts of changing land use
- Clarify the process for analyzing and addressing the issues of whether
  - Negotiations with timber cooperators for a Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1969 (FRTA) easement amendment should be a public process
  - An Environmental Impact Statement needs to be completed under NEPA before an easement amendment can be finalized
- Develop a standard road use agreement specifically for use with homeowners associations and implement the standard agreement whenever circumstances warrant
- Develop consistent guidelines for field staffs to follow regarding residential successors to FRTA easements

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**TITLE III  
RELATED AGENCIES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Because a full-year 2013 appropriation was not enacted at the time this budget was prepared, all proposed language is shown in italics instead of showing changes from a previous appropriations act. Notes under each section of appropriation language explain what changes are proposed from the FY 2013 President's Budget proposal.

**FOREST SERVICE**

**FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH**

*For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law 310,236,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds provided, \$66,805,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

**STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY**

*For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, including treatments of pests, pathogens, and invasive or noxious plants and for restoring and rehabilitating forests damaged by pests or invasive plants, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities and conducting an international program as authorized, 239,954,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law; of which \$60,000,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

**NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

- For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, \$1,556,662,000, to remain available until expended, and in addition, \$5,000,000 for the processing of grazing permits and leases, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Forest Service and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived by a \$1.00 per head month administrative fee, as provided for in this Act: Provided, That of the funds provided, \$39,851,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f): Provided further, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands*
- 1. Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487): Provided further, That funds provided under this heading shall be available for urgently needed road decommissioning, road and trail repair and maintenance and associated activities, and removal of fish passage barriers, especially in areas where Forest Service roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies that support threatened, endangered or sensitive species or community water sources, as authorized by Public Law 88-567, as amended (16 U.S.C. 532-538) and Public Law 85-767, as amended (23 U.S.C. 101 and 205): Provided further, That funds provided herein shall be*

- available for the decommissioning of roads which are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads not part of the transportation system: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2019, the Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of such sums as necessary to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.
- 3.

*Note 1: Proposes a new grazing fee program.*

*Note 2: Includes language for management of subsistence uses in Alaska.*

*Note 3: Incorporates five year authorization for the transfer of funds to the BLM for the management of Wild Horses and Burros and cadastral surveys on National Forest System lands. Similar language was enacted for FY 2010 through FY 2012.*

#### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

*For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$328,783,000, to remain available until expended, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided, That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2014 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.*

- 1.

*Note 1: Changes fiscal year.*

#### LAND ACQUISITION

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, \$57,984,000 to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

#### ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

*For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California, as authorized by law, \$912,000, to be derived from forest receipts.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

**ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES**

*For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available until expended (16 U.S.C. 4601-516-617a, 555a; Public Law 96-586; Public Law 76-589, 76-591; and Public Law 78-310).*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

**RANGE BETTERMENT FUND**

*For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, as amended, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

**GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH**

*For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), \$40,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

**MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES**

*Note: As with the FY 2013 President's Budget, responsibility for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses is proposed within the National Forest System.*

**WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

- For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, hazardous fuels reduction on or adjacent to such lands, for state and volunteer fire assistance, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, \$2,046,669,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$6,914,000 of funds appropriated under this appropriation shall be available for the Forest Service in support of fire science research authorized by the Joint Fire Science Program, including all Forest Service authorities for the use of funds, such as contracts, grants, research*
- 1.

- joint venture agreements, and cooperative agreements: Provided further, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research: Provided further, That funds provided shall be available for emergency rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuels reduction activities, support to Federal emergency response, and wildfire suppression activities of the Forest Service: Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$201,228,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction activities, \$19,795,000 is for research activities and to make competitive research grants pursuant to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1641 et seq.),*
2. *\$69,459,000 is for State fire assistance, and \$11,205,000 is for volunteer fire assistance under section 10 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2106): Provided further, That amounts in this paragraph may be transferred to the “Forest and Rangeland” account to fund forest and rangeland research and the Joint Fire Science Program: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That funds provided herein may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels reduction and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities on Federal land or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That funds made available to implement the Community Forest Restoration Act, Public Law 106-393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands in accordance with authorities made available to the Forest Service under the “State and Private Forestry” appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: Provided further, That of the funds provided for hazardous fuels reduction, not to exceed \$10,500,000 may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the “State and Private Forestry” appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands: Provided further, That Section 5 of the Act of May 27, 1955 (42 U.S.C. 1856d, ) is amended in subsection (b) by inserting “or Department of Agriculture” after “Department of Defense”.*
- 3.

*Note 1: Proposed language insertion implements budget structure changes.*

*Note 2: Proposed language change implements budget structure changes.*

*Note 3: Proposed language allows Forest Service to continue to retain funds reimbursed under the Reciprocal Fire Assistance Act while maintaining use of necessary mandatory waiver of claims provision that protects all parties, to be consistent with DOI authority.*

#### **FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

*For necessary expenses for large fire suppression operations of the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression and Federal emergency response activities, \$315,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts are available only for transfer to the “Wildland Fire Management” account and only following a declaration by the Secretary that either (1) a wildland fire suppression event meets certain previously established risk-based written criteria for significant complexity, severity, or threat posed by the fire or (2) funds in the “Wildland Fire Management” account will be exhausted within 30 days.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOREST SERVICE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

*Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft to maintain the operable fleet for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings "Wildland Fire Management" and "FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund" will be obligated within 30 days.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with U.S., private, and international organizations. The Forest Service, acting for the International Program, may sign direct funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as other domestic agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation), U.S. private sector firms, institutions and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs overseas on forestry and rangeland management.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 106-224 (7 U.S.C. 7772), or section 10417(b) of Public Law 107-107 (7 U.S.C. 8316(b)).*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*Not more than \$82,000,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than \$14,500,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly referred to as Greenbook charges. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain services from the Department of Agriculture's National Information Technology Center. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the Forest Service portion of implementation costs to be paid to the Department of Agriculture for the Financial Management Modernization Initiative.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*Funds available to the Forest Service shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993, Public Law 103-82, as amended by Public Lands Corps Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2005, Public Law 109-154.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*Of the funds available to the Forest Service, \$4,000 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101-593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$3,000,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than \$300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided further, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match on at least one-for-one basis funds made available by the Forest Service: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds: Provided further, That authorized investments of Federal funds held by the Foundation may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98-244, up to \$3,000,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a lump sum to aid cost-share conservation projects, without regard to when expenses are incurred, on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That such funds shall be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the Foundation or its sub-recipients: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities and natural resource-based businesses for sustainable rural development purposes.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

1. *Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the*
2. *Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to section 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99-663.*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Payments are still being made with this authority; agency needs to continue making payments.*

1. *Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share*
2. *requirement in section 502(c) of the Older American Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Section deleted in error. Authority still needed.*

*Funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed \$55,000,000, shall be assessed for the purpose of performing fire, administrative and other facilities maintenance and decommissioning. Such assessments shall occur using a square foot rate charged on the same basis the agency uses to assess programs for payment of rent, utilities, and other support services.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

*Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar nonlitigation-related matters. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the requested funding transfers.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

1. *An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older American*
2. *Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Section deleted in error. Authority still needed.*

1. *The 19th unnumbered paragraph under heading “Administrative Provisions, Forest*
2. *Service” in title III of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, Public Law 109–54, as amended, is amended by striking “2014” and inserting “2019”.*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Proposes five year extension of authority for the use of funds to pay the expenses of primary and secondary school for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico where adequate public schooling is not available.*

**Title IV**  
**GENERAL PROVISIONS**  
(Including Transfers of Funds)

**LIMITATION ON CONSULTING SERVICES**

*SEC. 401. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

**OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS**

*SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

**PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PERSONAL SERVICES**

*SEC. 403. None of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency shall be obligated or expended to provide a personal cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants to any officer or employee of such department or agency except as otherwise provided by law.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

## DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

*SEC. 404. Estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations.*

*Note: No language changes are proposed.*

## MINING APPLICATIONS

1. *SEC. 405. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.  
(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.*
2. *(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2014, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).  
(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.*

*Note 1: Changes section number.*

*Note 2: Changes fiscal year.*

## CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

1. *SEC. 406. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated to or otherwise designated in committee reports for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service by Public Laws 103–138, 103–332, 104–134, 104–208, 105–83, 105–277, 106–113, 106–291, 107–63, 108–7, 108–108, 108–447, 109–54, 109–289, division B and Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Laws 110–5 and 110–28), Public Laws 110–92, 110–116, 110–137, 110–149, 110–161, 110–329, 111–6, 111–8, 111–88, and 112–10 for payments for contract support costs associated with self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service as funded by such Acts, are the total amounts available for*
2. *fiscal years 1994 through 2013 for such purposes, except that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet contract support costs*

*of ongoing contracts, grants, self-governance compacts, or annual funding agreements.*

*Note 1: Changes section number.*

*Note 2: Updates year; however, provision is not applicable to the Forest Service.*

#### FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. *SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: Provided, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.*

*Note 1: Changes section number.*

#### PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

1. *SEC. 408. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.*

*Note 1: Changes section number.*

#### LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

- SEC. 409. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or*
1. *complaints in condemnation without providing prior notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.*

*Note 1: Proposed language clarifies the process regarding potential taking and condemnation activities.*

#### PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

1. *SEC. 410. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—  
(1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes; or (2)*

*such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education and Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq., as amended) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)); or (3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.*

*Note 1: Changes section number.*

#### POSTING OF REPORTS

1. *SEC. 411. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.*  
*(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—*
  - (1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or*
  - (2) the report contains proprietary information.**(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.*

*Note 1: Changes section number.*

#### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

1. *SEC. 412.*

*Note 1: Changes section number; however, provision is not applicable to the Forest Service.*

#### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

1. *SEC. 413.*

*Note 1: Changes section number; however, provision is not applicable to the Forest Service.*

#### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AWARDS TO STATES

1. *SEC. 414.*

*Note 1: Changes section number; however, provision is not applicable to the Forest Service.*

#### ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES

1. *SEC. 415.*

*Note 1: Changes section number; however, provision is not applicable to the Forest Service.*

#### CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING

1. *SEC 416. The Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Forest Service may allocate either greater or lesser amounts than those specified under the heading "Congressionally Directed Spending" accompanying Public Law 111–8 and in the table entitled "Incorporation of Congressionally Requested Projects" in the joint explanatory statement*

*of managers accompanying Public Law 111-8 within the construction, land acquisition, or capital improvement and maintenance accounts when necessary to complete projects based on the original project scope or to utilize excess funds available after completion of a project on other projects within the same account, in consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.*

*Note 1: Changes section number.*

#### ENHANCING FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND LAND USE

1. *SEC. 417. Section 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of Public Law 106-113; 113 Stat. 1501 A-196; 16 U.S.C. 497 note), is further amended –*
  - (1) in subsection (a) –*
    - (A) by striking “develop and implement a pilot program” and inserting “implement a program”;*
    - (B) by striking “forest service” and inserting “Forest Service”;*
    - (C) by striking “through 2012” and inserting “and each fiscal year thereafter”;*
  - and*
  - (D) by striking “Prior to the expiration” and all that follows through “permit applications.”; and*
  - (2) in subsection (b), by striking “during fiscal years 2000-2012”.*

*Note 1: Changes section number.*

#### INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATIONS

1. *SEC. 418. Partnership authorities.-*
2. *(a) In general.- The Secretary of Agriculture may enter into an agreement under the Cooperative Funds and Deposits Act (Public Law 94-148), with Federal, tribal, State, or local governments, or nonprofit entities, for additional purposes as follows:*
  - (1) to develop, produce, publish, distribute, or sell educational and interpretive materials and products;*
  - (2) to develop, conduct, or sell educational and interpretive programs and services;*
  - (3) to construct, maintain, or improve facilities not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services on or in the vicinity of National Forest System lands for the sale or distribution of educational and interpretive materials, products, programs, and services;*
  - (4) to operate facilities (including providing the services of Forest Service employees to staff facilities) in any public or private building or on land not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services for the sale or distribution of educational and interpretive materials, products, programs, and services, pertaining to National Forest System lands, private lands and lands administered by other public entities;*
  - (5) to sell health and safety products, visitor convenience items, or other similar items (as determined by the Secretary) in facilities not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services on or in the vicinity of National Forest System lands; and*
  - (6) to collect funds on behalf of cooperators from the sale of materials, products, programs, and services, as authorized by this section, when incidental to other duties of Forest Service personnel;*
- (b) Treatment of Contributions of volunteers.-The Forest Service may consider the value of services performed by persons who volunteer their services to the Forest Service and who are*

*recruited, trained and supported by a cooperator as an in-kind contribution of the cooperator for purposes of any cost-sharing requirement under any Forest Service authority to enter into mutual benefit agreements.*

3. *(c) Duration.-Subsection (a) and (b) shall remain in effect for fiscal years 2014-2019.*

*Note 1: Changes section number.*

*Note 2: The proposed language is consistent with the existing law. This proposed language would expand the Secretary's authority to enter into mutual benefit agreements with cooperators, including Interpretive Associations pertaining to interpretive programs, services, materials, and products to enhance visitor awareness and knowledge of the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage.*

*Note 3: Extends authority through FY 2019.*

#### CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

1. *SEC. 419. Section 412 of Division E of Public Law 112-74 is amended by striking*
2. *"fiscal year 2013," and inserting "fiscal year 2015,".*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Section deleted in error. Authority still needed.*

#### CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE

1. *SEC. 420. Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C.*
2. *461 note; P.L. 105-312) is amended by striking "2013" and inserting "2014".*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Extends authority for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.*

#### AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM GRANTS

1. *SEC. 421. Section 7301(c)(6) of P.L. 111-11 is amended by striking "2013" and*
2. *inserting "2014".*

*Note 1: Changes section number; however, provision is not applicable to the Forest Service.*

#### RECREATION FEE

1. *SEC. 422. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16*
2. *U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting "11 years" for "10 years".*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Extends authority for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809).*

#### SERVICE FIRST

1. *SEC. 423. Section 330 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies*
2. *Appropriations act, 2001 (Public Law 106-291; 114 Stat. 996; 43 U.S.C. 1701 note), concerning Service First authorities, as amended by section 428 of Public Law 109-54 (119 Stat. 555-556) section 418 of Public Law 111-8 (123 Stat. 747), and section 422 of Public Law 112-74 (125 Stat. 1045), is amended by striking "involving*

*the land management agencies referred to in this section" in the first sentence and inserting in the third sentence "or matters under the purview of other bureaus or offices in either Department" after Forest Service.*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Expands authority for the Service First program to all of the Department of the Interior. Under the provision, Forest Service authorities for Service First would remain the same.*

#### EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

1. *SEC. 424. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108, regarding*
2. *grazing permits at the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2014. A grazing permit or lease issued by the Secretary of the Interior for lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management that is the subject of a request for a grazing preference transfer shall be issued, without further processing, for the remaining time period in the existing permit or lease using the same mandatory terms and conditions. If the authorized officer determines a change in the mandatory terms and conditions is required the new permit must be processed as directed in section 325 of Public Law 108–108.*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Extends the terms and conditions of Section 325 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004, as amended (P.L. 108-108; 117 Stat. 1307), which will expire on September 30, 2013, through FY 2014.*

#### LIVESTOCK GRAZING ADMINISTRATION

1. *SEC. 425. Beginning on March 1, 2014, and each subsequent year through February*
2. *28, 2018, and only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of Agriculture shall collect an annual administrative fee for grazing domestic livestock on National Forests in the 16 contiguous western States and on National Grasslands in the amount of \$1.00 per head month for cattle and its equivalent for other livestock. The administrative fee shall be billed and collected using the process as provided in sections 222.50 through 222.52 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations. Fees collected may be used, subject to appropriation, to offset the cost of administering the livestock grazing program. Nothing in this provision shall affect the calculation, collection, distribution, or use of the grazing fee under 43 U.S.C. 1751(b), title III of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1010), and implementing regulations.*

*In fiscal years 2014–2017, beginning on March 1, 2014, and only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect an administrative fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management by charging \$1.00 per Animal Unit Month, which shall be billed, collected, and subject to the penalties using the same process as the annual grazing fee in 43 C.F.R. 4130.8–1. Penalties assessed shall be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Nothing in this provision affects the calculation, collection, distribution, or use of the grazing fee under 43 U.S.C. 315–315rr, 43 U.S.C. 1751(b), 43 U.S.C. 1905, Executive Order 12548, or administrative regulation.*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Established new grazing fee program.*

## SEPARATE FOREST SERVICE DECISION MAKING AND APPEALS PROCESS

1. SEC. 426. Section 322 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-381; 16 U.S.C. 1612 note) and Section 428 of division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74; 125 Stat. 1046; 16 U.S.C. 515 note) shall not apply to any project or activity implementing a land and resource management plan developed under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604) that is categorically excluded from documentation in an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

Note 1: Inserts section.

Note 2: Language clarifies that projects that are categorically excluded from documentation in an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) are not subject to the predecisional objection process established in section 428 of Div. E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74) and section 322 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-381; 16 U.S.C. 1612 note).

## EXTENSION OF FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS AUTHORITIES

1. SEC. 427. Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of P. L. 106-113; 113 Stat. 1501, 1501A-199; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended, concerning a pilot program for the sale of forest botanical products by the Forest Service, is further amended by striking “until September 30, 2014” in subsection (h)(1) and inserting: “until September 30, 2019.”

Note 1: Inserts section.

Note 2: Current authorization within Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of P. L. 106-113; 113 Stat. 1501, 1501A-199; 16 U.S.C. 528 note) will expire on September 30, 2014 for charging fees, and the authority to expend retained fees will expire on September 30, 2015. This language extends the authority for five years.

## SHASTA TRINITY MARINA FEES

1. SEC. 428. Section 422, Div. F, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161; 121 Stat. 2149), as amended, is further amended by striking “and subsequent fiscal years through fiscal year 2014” and inserting “and subsequent fiscal years through fiscal year 2019”.

Note 1: Inserts section.

Note 2: Proposes five year extension of authority, amending Section 422, Div. F, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161; 121 Stat. 2149), which will expire on September 30, 2014.

**FEDERAL, STATE, COOPERATIVE FOREST, RANGE-LAND AND WATERSHED RESTORATION IN UTAH**

1. *SEC. 429. The authority provided by section 337 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 3012), as amended, shall*
2. *remain in effect until September 30, 2014.*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Provision extended through FY 2014.*

**COLORADO COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION AUTHORITY**

1. *SEC. 430. Section 331(e) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, (Public Law 106–291), as added by section 336 of division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447), concerning cooperative forestry agreements*
2. *known as the Colorado Good Neighbor Act Authority is amended by striking “September 30, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2014”.*

*Note 1: Inserts section.*

*Note 2: Provision extended through FY 2014.*

**NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS**

1. *SEC. 431.*

*Note 1: Inserts section; however, provision is not applicable to the Forest Service.*

Appropriation	Forest and Rangeland Research				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Annual Appropriations	\$295,300	\$297,107	\$310,236	\$13,129	4.42%
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research Total</b>	<b>295,300</b>	<b>297,107</b>	<b>310,236</b>	<b>13,129</b>	<b>4.42%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	1,919	1,919	1,919	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Wildland Fire & Fuels R&D	22,597	22,764	23,213	449	1.97%
Invasive Species R&D	35,800	35,826	37,757	1,931	5.39%
Recreation R&D	4,961	5,020	4,059	-961	-19.14%
Resource Management & Use	94,780	95,613	103,252	7,639	7.99%
Water, Air & Soil R&D	36,088	36,320	37,655	1,335	3.68%
Wildlife & Fish R&D	27,664	27,930	27,756	-174	-0.62%
Inventory & Monitoring R&D	73,410	73,634	76,544	2,910	3.95%

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>						
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	75	75	75	79	79	79
Number of patent applications filed (3-year average)	6	13	8	8	6	7
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	94.0%	96.0%	92.0%	92.0%	94.0%	94.0%
Quality Science Index - peer-reviewed fire science publications per scientist year on a 3-year rolling average	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.5
Output Efficiency Index - total fire science products per scientist year on a 3-year rolling average	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0
Invasive species tools developed, delivered and used on a 5-year rolling average	170	163	163	169	163	168

### Forest and Rangeland Research Overview

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$310,236,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, an increase of \$13,129,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized Continuing Resolution (CR). The Budget contains \$1,586,000 for pay costs which includes \$237,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$1,349,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

Funding maintains key research associated with the Priority Research Areas and Strategic Program Areas (SPA). The President’s Budget also proposes to move the State and Private Forestry Forest Resources Information and Analysis program under the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation. The request

provides \$66,805,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program, a \$2,805,000 decrease in the combined FIA program funding from the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

Forest Service Research and Development (Forest Service R&D) efforts provide scientific information and new technologies to support sustainable management of the Nation's forests and rangelands. These products and services increase the basic biological and physical knowledge of the composition, structure, and function of forest, rangeland, and aquatic ecosystems. Forest Service R&D is federally mandated to provide new knowledge and technologies to foster healthy watersheds, forest products, wildlife protection, outdoor recreation opportunities, and other benefits, across all U.S. territories and States (including both Federal and non-Federal lands) benefiting rural and urban communities.

### Strategic Program Areas

The Forest Service R&D structure has two integrated components: Priority Research Areas and SPA. To address emerging needs and agency priorities, Forest Service R&D funds the Priority Research Areas from across the SPAs. The SPAs include: Wildland Fire and Fuels; Invasive Species; Recreation; Resource Management and Use; Water, Air, and Soil; Wildlife and Fish; and Inventory and Monitoring. The FY 2014 Priority Research Areas are: Forest Inventory and Analysis; Forest Disturbances; Watershed Management and Restoration; Bioenergy and Biobased Products; Urban Natural Resources Stewardship; Nanotechnology; and Localized Needs Research. The following section displays information for each SPA. The Priority Research Areas are described in detail following the Priority Research Areas and SPA Matrix Funding Table.

### Wildland Fire and Fuels Research & Development (R&D)

#### FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes \$23,213,000 for wildland fire and fuels research, an increase of \$499,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR level. Research will continue in the five portfolio areas: 1) physical fire science, 2) ecological and environmental fire science, 3) social fire science, 4) integrated fire and fuel management research, and 5) science delivery. Priorities include research to predict and adapt to climate caused changes in fire regimes and to address the effects and effectiveness of hazardous fuels treatments, intended to ensure health and sustainability of fire-dependent forest and rangeland systems. This research supports managers as they protect life and property, restore fire-adapted ecosystems, and seek new land management practices in response to the impacts of extreme events such as drought, invasive species, and disturbances for example pine bark beetle.

#### Past Performance

In FY 2012, Forest Service scientists produced an average of four fire science products (e.g., publications, new models, decision support systems, and workshops) per scientist. One of these products is a forest monitoring tool (ForWarn) that uses satellite imagery to produce weekly snapshots of vegetation conditions across the lower 48 United States. Forest and natural resource managers use ForWarn to rapidly detect, identify, and respond to unexpected changes in the Nation's forests impacted by insects,

#### Smoke Modeling Helps Protects Public Health



Forest Service scientists in 2012 provided customized smoke projections and analyses that guided public health outreach during major wildfires. These data and expert analyses were used by incident management teams, the Environmental Protection Agency, and State and local air quality agencies in the areas affected by the fires.

diseases, wildfires, severe weather, or other natural or human-caused events. This tool allows the public to prepare for and more rapidly respond to catastrophic disturbances and thus minimize damages and fatalities from these disturbances.

Forest Service scientists have developed a wildfire weather climatology tool that helps weather forecasters and fire managers assess where and why large wildfires have occurred in the past, so the onset of future wildfire events can be predicted with greater accuracy and confidence. These improved predictions allow managers to allocate fire suppression and control resources to the areas of greatest need and improve accuracy of warnings to communities.

Forest Service scientists and partners synthesized the latest science of weather patterns, fuel, and topographic factors that contribute to extreme fire behavior. This synthesis provides a valuable and time-saving resource by condensing thousands of pages of complex literature into one accessible source of information to inform fire response. The synthesis was distributed to land management offices across the country, including incident commanders, fire behavior analysts, incident meteorologists, National Weather Service office forecasters, and firefighters.

### **Program Overview**

The Wildland Fire and Fuels SPA provides the knowledge and tools needed to help reduce the negative impacts and enhance the beneficial effects of fire and fuels on society and the environment. The program has five major focus areas: 1) understanding and modeling fundamental fire processes; 2) interactions of fire with ecosystems and the environment; 3) social and economic aspects of fire; 4) evaluation of integrated management strategies and disturbance interactions at multiple scales; and 5) application of fire research to address management problems. This research enables fire managers to develop science-based policy and to practice science-based fire management that results in reduced losses to society from fire and improves the resilience and sustainability of wildland ecosystems.

### **Invasive Species R&D**

#### **FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes \$37,757,000 for invasive species research, an increase of \$1,931,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. This will enable maintenance of research on priority invasive species, such as emerald ash borer, hemlock woolly adelgid, and invasive plants. Additionally, research on emerging pests and pathogens such as gold-spotted oak borer, thousand canker disease, and laurel wilt will continue.

#### **iPhone Application Helps People Identify and Control Harmful, Nonnative Plants**



Forest Service scientists developed a free software application that helps people identify and control destructive invasive plants in Southern forests and grasslands. The Invasive Plants in Southern Forests: Identification and Management app is currently compatible with Apple products—iPad, iPhone and iPod Touch—and available through iTunes. The software provides photos and information that allow users to identify the 56 nonnative plants and plant groups currently invading the forests of the 13 Southern states and provides control recommendations.

## **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, Forest Service R&D developed and delivered 169 tools used by public and private land managers, academia, and local and national policy makers. We were able to improve our research efficiency and exceed our target of 163 tools through increased partnerships. Among those 169 tools are: (1) a model to help State and Federal agencies optimize resources for surveillance versus control of invasive pests, (2) an iPhone application that helps people identify and control harmful, nonnative plants, and (3) a proactive strategy to manage high-elevation white pine ecosystems threatened by bark beetles and blister rust.

Nationwide, Federal and State agencies invest sizable budgets to identify and eradicate newly established non-native forest insects and diseases such as the emerald ash borer, hemlock woolly adelgid, or oak wilt. R&D scientists developed a planning tool that helps organizations prioritize where to look for newly established populations and how much to spend on surveillance while minimizing the damage caused by invasive species.

Forest Service R&D scientists and partners developed a proactive management strategy to sustain healthy high elevation white pine forests and mitigate the impact of white pine blister rust. High elevation white pine forests are valued by people for their aesthetics, longevity, their ability to survive at high altitudes, their capture of snow in the headwaters of western Northern American watersheds, and their seeds which serve as food for many wildlife species. Implementation of the strategy in high elevation white pine forests, under the threat of multiple stressors, is an excellent example of proactive management for ecosystem resilience.

## **Program Overview**

The Invasive Species SPA provides the scientific information, methods, and technology to reduce, minimize, or eliminate the introduction, establishment, spread, and impact of invasive species, and to restore ecosystems affected by invasive species. This research focuses on non-native plants, animals, and diseases whose introduction may cause adverse economic or environmental consequences. Natural resource managers use Forest Service technology and knowledge to prevent, detect, and manage important invasive species and restore/rehabilitate the function and diversity of impacted ecosystems.

## **Recreation R&D**

### **FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes \$4,059,000 for recreation research, a decrease of \$961,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. Priority recreation science will be maintained in support of resilient ecosystems and thriving communities.

## **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, Forest Service R&D published national projections of outdoor participation for 17 recreation activities through 2060. The projections were estimated for three future scenarios developed for the Forest Service 2010 Resources Planning Act Assessment. Each scenario varied by population growth, socioeconomic conditions, and land use changes and featured three associated climate futures. Findings indicated that outdoor recreation will increase overall in the United States. However, numbers may decline for some activities, such as snowmobiling, undeveloped skiing, and hunting. These results will help managers plan to meet future recreation needs and priorities.

Forest Service scientists examined the prevalence of public recreational access on family forestland, the factors influencing whether a family forest owner allows public access, and regional differences in the supply of public access. They found that the provision of public recreational access on family forest land access was modest, only 15 percent of owners. Owning more forestland, being a resident owner, owning an associated farm/ranch, participating in leasing or timber management, and having a management plan were associated with higher levels of public access. Additionally, the authors discovered regional differences in the willingness of landowners to provide public access.

### Program Overview

The Recreation SPA is directed at understanding and increasing knowledge about a wide variety of outdoor environments, activities, and experiences that connect people with the natural world. Social and economic changes such as population growth, increased U.S. population diversity and mobility, globalization, changing values, and urbanization of rural places alter recreation preferences, use patterns, and opportunities. This program area develops the knowledge and tools to address these complex issues and to inform management decisions that maintain and improve outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations while sustaining healthy ecosystems and economies.

### Resource Management and Use R&D

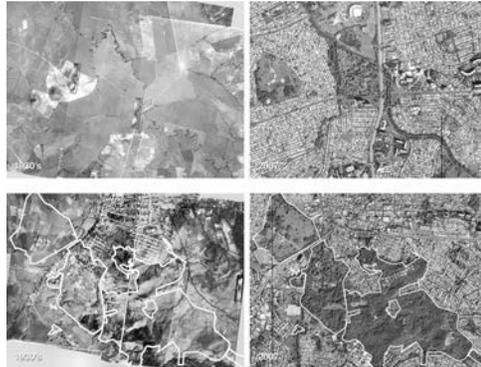
#### FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes \$103,252,000 for resource management and use research, an increase of \$7,639,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. Funding will be used to maintain the highest priority research, including research on integrated management and production systems, sustainable bioenergy production, urban sustainability and natural resource stewardship, and forest genetics supporting restoration and climate adaptation. Included in this funding is \$18,000,000 for research being conducted at the Forest Service R&D's Forest Products Laboratory (FPL).

#### Past Performance

Forest Service researchers have developed technology to form cellulose fibers into structural and three-dimensional engineered fiberboard panels. Noble Environmental Technologies Inc. of San Diego, CA, has signed an exclusive license agreement with USDA to use jointly patent-pending technology and structures for office furniture and packaging applications. These naturally bonded boards use fibers produced from a variety of renewable sources including forest thinnings and recycled paper fibers. This collaboration will lead to reduced waste, economic efficiencies, and provides an excellent example of government and industry collaboration to meet market demands.

#### Improving Urban Natural Resources: the San Juan ULTRA Approach



Over the last two years, the San Juan Urban Long-Term Area (San Juan ULTRA) has drawn an extensive network of scientists to evaluate the social and ecological condition of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Despite the climate and economic vulnerabilities facing San Juan, scientists found surprising adaptive capacities. For instance, native aquatic species are thriving, forests grow rapidly and with high diversity on abandoned city spaces, and households are adapting to increased flooding events. San Juan ULTRA findings are shared online ([www.sanjuanultra.org](http://www.sanjuanultra.org)), via workshops and in print.

Helping to develop new markets for bioenergy is an important component of the Forest Service's objectives to sustain healthy forests and rural communities. As a first step in establishing local markets, Forest Service scientists studied the information needs of forest managers, entrepreneurs, and civic officials interested in using various forms of local biomass as sources of energy in Alaska. They found that there is an economic incentive exists to convert to solid wood to fuel when the price of heating oil is above \$3.00 per gallon. Given the high transportation costs of importing products to Alaska, local markets are an important part of any business plan to produce energy products.

The Climate Change Response Framework (Framework), developed by Forest Service R&D scientists and a diverse network of partners (Federal, State, Tribal, nongovernmental, and industry groups and organizations) is an integrated set of tools, partnerships, and actions to develop forest management practices that will provide ecosystem services such as timber, wildlife, and clean water under future climate scenarios. The Framework has expanded its coverage to 133 million acres, over nine States and 11 national forests.

### **Program Overview**

The Resource Management and Use SPA provides the scientific and technological base to sustainably manage and use forest resources and forest fiber-based products. The use of forest products for timber and medicinal and food products contributes to local economies while the management of these forests provides an assortment of ecosystem services including clean air and water. Focus areas include plant science, soil science, silviculture, social science, productivity, forest and range ecology and management, forest harvesting and operations, forest and biomass products and utilization, economics, urban forestry, climate change, and nanotechnology. This program area helps ensure that our Nation's forests remain a sustainable, strategic asset in achieving and enhancing energy security, economic opportunity, environmental quality, and global competitiveness.

### **Water, Air, and Soil R&D**

#### **FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes \$37,655,000 for water, air, and soil research, an increase of \$1,335,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The request focuses funds toward high priority watershed restoration and science delivery. The agency is committed to producing the science to support high quality water resources from resilient ecosystems.

#### **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, Forest Service research has enhanced our understanding of the effects of weather on forest fires and has developed tools to predict fire and smoke behavior that protect public health. Forest Service scientists developed standards for characterizing and measuring effects of airborne pollutants on wild and planted forest lands, and for monitoring how ecosystems may be affected by changes in concentrations of pollutants over time. This research will increase the accuracy of models that land managers use to minimize effects of air pollution on public lands and wilderness areas.

The 2012 Planning Rule requires National Forest System (NFS) to consider air quality when developing Land Management Plan components and to treat air resources similar to soil and water resources. Forest Service managers directly monitor and use models developed by Forest Service researchers to measure or estimate the amount of atmospheric deposition occurring on National Forests and how this deposition is affecting forest resources. Long-term air quality and resource monitoring on and near NFS lands and

Class I areas (area classification that receives the highest degree of protection under the Clean Air Act) has helped establish air pollution trends and existing condition of the resources.

In FY 2012, Forest Service scientists helped forest watershed managers better understand sources of phosphorus pollution in forested watersheds of Lake Tahoe and the Great Lakes. Although low in forest soils, scientists found phosphorus was relatively high in forest soil water. Soil water phosphorus concentration is frequently lower following forest thinning or prescribed fire, suggesting that fuel management activities may reduce the delivery of phosphorus into the groundwater. These findings were used to develop a phosphorus delivery model.

### **Program Overview**

The Water, Air, and Soil SPA enables the sustainable management of these essential resources by providing information on how to clean air and drinking water, protect lives and property from wildfire and smoke, and improve our ability to adapt to climate variability and change. The program area studies ecosystem services with a high level of integration between water, air, and soil research. It pays particular attention to the effects of climate variability and change on water budgets.

### **Wildlife and Fish R&D**

#### **FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes \$27,756,000 for wildlife and fish research, a decrease of \$174,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The focus will be on research and science delivery supporting landscape-scale restoration and improvements to watershed condition on private and public lands. This research will inform efficient and effective allocation of restoration dollars and support the 2012 Planning Rule.

#### **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, Forest Service researchers informed sage-grouse conservation and management measures through new research on the species biology, behavioral ecology, demographics, and habitat use patterns. Forest Service scientists also evaluated how fire, invasive species, and climate change affect sagebrush environments across the West. These studies provide resource managers with improved information to make restoration management decisions with reduced risk and uncertainty.

A 2012 book authored by a Forest Service scientist provides the first comprehensive view of the ecology and conservation of the over 300 species of North American freshwater mussels. Habitat alterations in the first half of the twentieth century resulted in extinction of at least 30 mussel species. Intended for resource managers, scientists, students, and those interested in natural history, *North American Freshwater Mussels* highlights the diversity of the continent's mussel fauna, the animals' ecology, human uses of

#### **Threats From Wind Energy Turbines Identified for Migrating Golden Eagles**



Wind power is a fast-growing industry with important implications for energy policy and broad potential to impact some migratory wildlife. Golden eagles are a species known to be at risk from development of wind energy and in some areas are killed in large numbers by turbines; however, at other sites turbines kill few eagles. A Forest Service scientist is leading a national team to study movement ecology of eagles to understand behaviors that may put them at risk. This work is being expanded to the California desert, where the team is characterizing and minimizing risk to eagles from development of wind energy on public lands.

mussels, and mussels' conservation status. This book provides a critical examination of conservation efforts designed to prevent future extinctions.

### **Program Overview**

The Wildlife and Fish SPA provides knowledge and tools to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of aquatic and terrestrial animals on the Nation's forests and grasslands. Forest Service R&D wildlife and fish research serves several needs: 1) supporting restoration and conservation actions across large landscapes and watersheds; 2) managing wildlife and fish under current and future environmental disturbances such as drought, fire, and invasive species; 3) creating innovative protocols for inventory and monitoring of fish and wildlife populations and habitats; and 4) providing strategies to meet the growing demand for water, energy, and other forest and grassland-based commodities while ensuring the sustainability and diversity of terrestrial and aquatic species and ecosystems.

### **Inventory and Monitoring R&D**

#### **FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes \$76,544,000 for inventory and monitoring research, an increase of \$2,910,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. Inventory and Monitoring is comprised of Resource Data and Analysis and Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA). The FY 2014 President's Budget includes \$9,739,000 for Resource Data and Analysis, an increase of \$767,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

The President's Budget also proposes to move the State and Private Forestry Forest Resources Information and Analysis program under the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation. The request provides \$66,805,000 for the FIA program, a \$2,805,000 decrease in FIA program funding from the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

The FY 2014 President's Budget will continue to support implementation of the FIA program in all 50 States, except interior Alaska, and the U.S. territories of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. To maintain the national coverage, the re-measurement cycle will be extended to 10 years. Our ability to leverage funding with partners will continue at a lower level.

### **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, Forest Service R&D implemented FIA annual forest sampling in all 50 states. Current and accessible FIA data were available for 46 states (92 percent), meeting the 2012 target. In excess of 42,000 field plots were measured that represent 14 percent of the FIA national plot system. Current data defined as being less than two years old is publically available for 46 states and coastal Alaska on line at <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us>. Data from the previous survey cycle (generally 10 to 15 years old) is available for States where current data is not yet posted. Data is being collected, but currently not complete, for the other states.

#### **Scientists Solve Mystery of Why Yellow-cedar is Declining in Alaska**



Yellow-cedar decline affects 60 to 70 percent of trees covering 600,000 acres in Alaska and British Columbia. Forest Service scientists synthesized 30 years of research to determine that root freezing was the culprit for this decline and that the health of yellow-cedar depends on changing snow patterns. Thus, locations for appropriate conservation and management activities need to follow the shifting snow patterns on the landscape. Forest Service scientists are working with federal land managers in Alaska to use this new information for a comprehensive conservation strategy for yellow-cedar in the context of a changing climate.

Forest Service scientists used Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology to remotely and efficiently map Hardwood and Softwood Vegetation Types. These data are being used by partners, such as managers at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site, to assess the availability of small-diameter hardwood material for bio-energy production and habitat suitability for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker.

In FY 2012, in response to a need in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Biomass Assessments, Forest Service scientists completed the first National Inventory of Standing Dead Tree Biomass-Carbon. This inventory replaces older models and estimates that could not detect impact of disturbances such as droughts and insect outbreaks. The impact of forest disturbances on standing dead tree biomass/carbon estimates can now be measured on an annual rather than decadal scale. Beyond simply counting standing dead trees, research on standing dead tree wood density reduction and structural deductions improves the accuracy of standing dead tree carbon stock estimates.

### **Program Overview**

The Inventory and Monitoring SPA provides the resource data, analysis, and tools needed to assess current status and trends of forests, management options and impacts, and threats from fire, insects, disease, and natural processes, enhancing the use and value of our Nation's forests and grasslands. Assessing current and potential effects of climate change depends on monitoring forest ecosystems at greatest risk to rapid change.

National, State, and local policy makers, universities, businesses, Tribal governments, national forests and other natural resource agencies, interest groups—and many others—depend on our models, information and data for timely, scientifically credible assessments about our forests. An important component of monitoring is gaining a clear understanding of what has happened in the past and what is likely in the future. Specific examples include combining FIA field data and disturbance maps from time-series Landsat imagery to produce spatial and temporal disturbance trends. Maps produced through the North American Forest Dynamics Project methodologies offer the opportunity to communicate the timing, area, and intensity of fires, harvests, and other disturbances including the incidence of insect and disease outbreaks. This provides a clearer understanding of past and future trends in forest dynamics across the country.

### **Forest Service Research and Development Program Overview**

Forest Service R&D provides scientific information and new technologies to support sustainable management of the Nation's forests and rangelands. These products and services increase the basic biological and physical knowledge of the composition, structure, and function of forest, rangeland, and aquatic ecosystems. Forest Service R&D is federally mandated to provide new knowledge and technologies to foster healthy watersheds, forest products, wildlife protection, robust urban ecosystems, and other benefits, across all U.S. territories and States (including both Federal and non-Federal lands). Research is conducted at five research stations and FPL, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry located in Puerto Rico. There are approximately 500 scientists at 67 sites located throughout the U.S. In addition, Forest Service R&D maintains 80 experimental forests and ranges across the Nation, which serves as sites for most of the agency's long-term research.

The following table illustrates the cross-disciplinary nature of most priority research areas and the balance of funding between national and localized research.

**Priority Research Areas and Strategic Program Areas Matrix Funding Table**  
(dollars in thousands)

Priority Research Areas	Fire	Invasives	Recreation	Resource Management and Use	Water, Air, and Soil	Wildlife and Fish	Inventory and Monitoring	Total
Forest Disturbances	\$301	\$204	\$0	\$16,984	\$2,072	\$3,247	\$5,549	\$28,357
Forest Inventory and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,805	66,805
Watershed Mgt and Restoration	1,897	1,233	0	3,058	10,000	6,164	948	23,300
Bioenergy and Biobased Products	250	100	0	12,000	250	0	350	12,950
Urban Natural Resource Stewardship	369	0	1,676	3,111	1,107	0	1,737	8,000
Nanotechnology	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	7,000
Localized Needs Research	20,396	36,220	2,383	61,099	24,226	18,345	1,155	163,824
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,213</b>	<b>\$37,757</b>	<b>\$4,059</b>	<b>\$103,252</b>	<b>\$37,655</b>	<b>\$27,756</b>	<b>\$76,544</b>	<b>\$310,236</b>

### Priority Research Areas

#### Forest Disturbances - \$28,357,000

This research area provides scientific information and tools that can be used by land managers and policymakers to address impacts of forest disturbances to forests and rangelands. The program strategy focuses on predicting impacts on ecosystems and providing the research that will lead to: enhanced ecosystem sustainability (adaptation); increased carbon sequestration, reduced emissions, and product substitution, including biofuels and wood products (mitigation); developing decision support tools; and establishing collaborations that will enhance the delivery of the science needed to manage forest and grassland ecosystems. This information is used to develop management strategies and provide decision support tools that aid managers and policy makers in fostering resilience to current and future forest disturbances across forest, range, and urban ecosystems. Forest Service R&D is investing \$16,000,000 on research on how stressors resulting from the effects of climate change, such as drought and increasing fire, impact ecosystem processes and services such as clean water, fish and wildlife habitat, carbon cycling, and forest productivity. By maintaining healthy and productive forests and grasslands, the cost of preventing and mitigating damage from wildfire, invasive pests, and other threats can be substantially reduced.

#### Forest Inventory and Analysis - \$66,805,000

FIA reports on the current condition and recent trends in the area of public and private forest land in the U.S. FIA provides specific information on past, current, and projected tree numbers by species; the size and health of trees; tree growth, mortality, and harvest removals; loss of forested lands due to disturbances, such as hurricanes and wildland fires; wood production and utilization; and forest landownership. The program supplies the Nation's land managers and private forest landowners with the data needed to make sound investment decisions in forest management activities. FIA data enables the natural resource community to understand the magnitude of changes in forest conditions and trends and to make projections of future conditions; information vital to the long-term health of forests and the multiple uses made from forests.

Watershed Management and Restoration - \$23,300,000

Adequate supplies of clean water are essential to human health and economic growth. Population growth and forest disturbances, however, are stressing surface and ground water resources. New approaches are developed to effectively manage water resources given the changing social, economic, and environmental conditions. Forest Service R&D delivers:

- Best management practices for watershed management and restoration in forest, urban, and agricultural settings, which provide abundant, safe drinking water
- Methods for assessing changes in watershed condition as a result of changing demographics and development pressures
- Strategies for managing both surface and groundwater resources under changing forest conditions and urbanization
- Projections of national and regional water demand and supply as affected by forest disturbances, population growth, agriculture production, energy generation, and economic development
- Improved techniques for restoring watersheds, which will improve overall human and ecosystem health

Bioenergy and Biobased Products - \$12,950,000

Our Nation's forests are a sustainable, strategic asset in achieving and enhancing domestic energy security, economic opportunity, environmental quality, and global competitiveness. A sustainable renewable bioenergy and biobased products sector is a growing source of green jobs in the economy that contributes to energy security and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Woody biomass is a critical renewable resource that has the potential to supply a significant portion of our energy needs, liquid fuels and chemicals, and sustainable substitutes for fossil fuel-intensive products. A robust and productive research and development program is crucial to building this economic sector. Critical areas of research include: sustainable feedstock production and management systems development, competitive conversion technologies for energy and coproducts, and effective decision-support and policy analysis tools. This research provides the science and technology to sustainably produce, manage, harvest, and convert woody biomass to liquid transportation fuels, chemicals, and other high-value products. By developing cost-effective conversion processes that deliver fuel and high-value co-products and efficient, high productivity biomass feedstock production and management systems for application to US woody biomass, this research reduces investor risk in woody biomass projects and significantly contributes to our energy security, environmental, and economic goals. (US Department of Energy 2011, National Science Foundation 2008)

Urban Natural Resources Stewardship - \$8,000,000

Forest Service R&D provides leading science and new technology that informs urban natural resources management and policy and improves environmental health and community well-being in urban areas. R&D places emphasis on helping to create more livable and desirable urban areas and improve urban ecosystem services like clean air and water. Critical areas of research include: urban forest structure and effects modeling, urban ecosystem health, urban watershed conservation and rehabilitation, ecosystem services assessment tools, and green infrastructure strategies and "best management" practices. Forest Service R&D will invest in a Vibrant Cities program which will direct research efforts in selected urban areas to provide new information and tools to help in sustainability planning. This effort involves initiating urban forest inventory work and advancing long-term, place-based, collaborative urban forest-

related research in selected cities. This effort is closely aligned with the Vibrant Cities & Urban Forests National Call to Action initiative.

#### Nanotechnology - \$7,000,000

Nanotechnology research is being conducted out of the Forest Service R&D FPL. Nanotechnology has the potential to bring about fundamental changes and significant economic and quality-of-life benefits to the American people. Renewable wood-derived nanomaterials have a very broad range of application in traditional forest products and nontraditional new applications such as in medicine, electronics, transportation, and national defense. Utilizing these renewable materials, wood-based nanotechnology creates a pathway for expanded new markets, thereby helping accelerate the restoration of America's forests. The \$7,000,000 funding level includes an increase of \$2,000,000 to nanotechnology research at FPL to increase basic nanotechnology research, develop new forest-derived nanomaterials and application of nanotechnology in forestry, forest products, and non-conventional areas, thus contributing to the agency's forest restoration efforts.

#### Localized Needs Research - \$163,824,000

In addition to the research investments in national Priority Research Areas, Forest Service R&D invests in research targeted to the geographic regions served by Forest Service research stations and field laboratories. Localized needs research is aligned with national strategic goals, but is particularly responsive to the social, economic, and ecological issues important to each region. Scientists from multiple research stations collaborate across regions to develop and share research findings and develop tools that solve common problems. Localized needs research by Forest Service R&D provides the foundation of basic and applied science needed to advance research in each of the SPAs previously reviewed and described in this document.

Forest Service R&D develops and shares basic science, while developing applications specific to regional needs. This approach of developing a core foundation of basic science that drives the development of regionally specific knowledge, assessment methods, and management tools plays out at Forest Service R&D research labs throughout the Nation, addressing critical issues concerning wildlife, fish, water, air, forests and rangelands, invasive species, wood products utilization, recreation, economics, social science, and other needs critical to sustaining America's natural resources and public uses.

#### Allocation and Integration

Forest Service R&D priorities are based on the agency's mission and Administration priorities. The base R&D program is established using input from the field. The research stations, FPL, and International Institute of Tropical Forestry prioritize research in response to local and regional needs. Field requests are reviewed, coordinated with critical needs identified at the national level, and then merged into a national research program. Funds are distributed to support the seven SPAs. R&D is integrated into agency and departmental programs through joint strategic planning, Budget Performance Integration, and various boards and agreements that focus research toward integrated outcomes.

For the FIA program, funds have been allocated historically in equal proportion to Eastern States and Western States, as forest acres are evenly split between these two broad regions. However, partner contributions are 15 percent of the total funding of Eastern States, whereas partner funding is only 10 percent of total funding in Western States, with the remainder coming from appropriated funds. For further detail and trends see:

<http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/library/bus-org-documents/docs/2011%20FIA%20Business%20Report-opt.pdf>

The program also supports forest inventory activities with costs shared by States. Allocations to States are based upon the cost-effectiveness of past performance of State FIA implementation. State contributions represent approximately 11 percent of the entire program funds and are contingent on FIA's ability to provide matching funds. In order to make efficient use of available resources, FIA contracts some services when partners can provide them at a lower cost.

Approximately twenty percent of the FIA program (funding and resources) supports NFS including strategic inventory across 193 million acres in support of Forest Planning with information such as volume, biomass, growth, removals, mortality, forest carbon storage, forest health, and fire fuel loads.

### Partnerships

Forest Service R&D partners include Federal and State agencies, universities, industry, nongovernmental organizations, Tribal groups, and foreign government research cooperators. One of the most important functions of Forest Service R&D is the distribution of information to forest managers and users implementing land management projects. The agency provides valuable technology transfer to our research partners, land management practitioners, State agencies, urban planners, private forest owners, private organizations, horticultural organizations, agricultural interests, as well as forest practitioners internal to the Forest Service. Seeking and forging strategic partnerships is a critical activity of Forest Service R&D.

The FIA program is managed as a partnership, led by Forest Service R&D in cooperation with NFS, State & Private Forestry, and the National Association of State Foresters. FIA customers include: National Forests and Grasslands, State forestry agencies, Federal and State policy makers; corporations and consultants; researchers; environmental organizations; land managers; media; and anyone interested in reliable, current forest data. Partners contribute funds to leverage FIA program commensurate with their individual needs. Partner funding is encouraged but not required to receive the base Federal program. In FY 2012, partners contributed over \$9.7 million to FIA to shorten measurement cycles or otherwise enhance FIA program. Participating organizations in these states include State forestry agencies, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and other partners. Partner contributions are primarily used to lower inventory cycles or cost share research. Nearly 34 percent of FIA's annual work is accomplished in this manner. Not all states participate each year, but over the last 10 years all states have contributed to FIA program.

Forest Service R&D is also working to strengthen our partnerships with Tribes and intertribal organizations. In FY 2012, Forest Service R&D partnered with the Intertribal Timber Council to identify priority tribal research needs, and entered into a cooperative project with the Salish-Kootenai Tribal College to develop new communication materials that highlight traditional knowledge around fire management. By enhancing the agency's relationships with these groups, there will be enhanced ability to deliver critical science information to these communities, as well as opportunities to better leverage local and traditional knowledge into our research and development programs.

**Land and Forest Area and FIA Federal  
Grants and Partner Funds By State in FY 2012**

<b>Region and State</b>	<b>All Land</b>	<b>Forest Land</b>	<b>Federal FIA Grants Funds</b>	<b>Partner Funds</b>
	<i>Thousand Acres</i>		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
Alaska, Coast	39,041	13,718	\$521,327	\$140,000
Alaska, Int.	326,000	113,151	0	0
Alabama	32,481	22,815	450,000	53,405
Arkansas	33,328	18,720	425,328	107,016
Arizona	72,732	18,711	0	0
California	99,824	32,946	0	76,400
Connecticut	3,101	1,687	0	500
Colorado	66,387	22,966	0	256,522
District of Columbia	-	-	379,013	0
Delaware	1,251	341	0	20,489
Florida	34,520	17,323	444,581	145,673
Georgia	37,068	24,785	694,294	215,658
Hawaii	4,111	1,748	243,000	65,201
Iowa	35,760	3,026	58,025	17,645
Idaho	52,960	21,390	0	103,600
Illinois	35,580	4,861	58,280	23,359
Indiana	22,957	4,775	159,440	236,900
Kansas	52,367	2,279	135,592	34,938
Kentucky	25,428	12,411	331,440	501,472
Louisiana	27,883	14,412	0	0
Massachusetts	5,016	3,015	145,986	40,451
Maryland	6,295	2,454	0	12,300
Maine	19,753	17,665	689,547	502,064
Michigan	36,359	20,003	109,986	58,950
Minnesota	50,955	17,291	609,310	728,529
Missouri	44,095	15,494	158,750	110,406
Mississippi	30,025	19,572	0	126,625
Montana	93,157	25,591	795,785	188,377
North Carolina	31,180	18,596	693,161	117,402
North Dakota	44,156	772	24,917	7,200
Nebraska	49,201	1,520	71,708	5,853
New Hampshire	5,740	4,826	45,000	31,650
New Jersey	4,748	1,985	0	1,667

**Land and Forest Area and FIA Federal  
Grants and Partner Funds By State in FY 2012**

<b>Region and State</b>	<b>All Land</b>	<b>Forest Land</b>	<b>Federal FIA Grants Funds</b>	<b>Partner Funds</b>
	<i>Thousand Acres</i>		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
New Mexico	77,674	16,687	352,414	1,126,187
Nevada	70,276	11,169	1,196,505	122,100
New York	30,223	18,964	85,745	29,890
Ohio	26,210	8,021	0	11,345
Oklahoma	43,955	12,612	309,810	57,804
Oregon	61,442	30,056	452,760	724,571
Pennsylvania	28,685	16,764	1,400	0
Puerto Rico	-	-	117,175	100,000
Rhode Island	668	352	0	3,069
South Carolina	19,272	13,101	370,119	106,526
South Dakota	48,574	1,883	62,000	22,752
Tennessee	26,381	13,955	469,776	162,744
Texas	167,626	63,300	634,600	194,113
Utah	52,587	18,277	426,676	1,480,117
Virginia	25,343	15,868	493,856	154,339
Vermont	5,920	4,580	0	8,600
Washington	42,612	22,379	0	0
Wisconsin	34,761	16,872	0	1,495,847
West Virginia	15,415	12,081	37,525	49,300
Wyoming	62,147	11,448	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,263,230</b>	<b>809,218</b>	<b>\$12,254,832</b>	<b>\$9,779,556</b>

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Appropriation	State and Private Forestry				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>State and Private Forestry</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$252,926	\$254,474	\$239,954	-\$14,520	-5.71%
<b>State and Private Forestry Total</b>	<b>252,926</b>	<b>254,474</b>	<b>239,954</b>	<b>-14,520</b>	<b>-5.71%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	578	578	601	23	3.98%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3.98%</b>
<b>State and Private Forestry</b>					
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	20,000	20,000	0.00%
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	47,425	47,715	58,922	11,207	23.49%
State Fire Assistance	30,488	30,675	0	-30,675	-100.00%
Forest Stewardship	28,814	28,990	22,398	-6,592	-22.74%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	39,999	40,244	45,655	5,411	13.45%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,669	6,710	0	-6,710	-100.00%
Forest Legacy Program	53,303	53,629	60,000	6,371	11.88%
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	1,997	2,009	4,001	1,992	99.15%
Urban and Community Forestry	31,327	31,519	25,326	-6,193	-19.65%
International Forestry	7,987	8,036	3,652	-4,384	-54.55%
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	4,917	4,947	0	-4,947	-100.00%

### State and Private Forestry Overview

The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes \$239,954,000 for State and Private Forestry (S&PF), a decrease of \$14,520,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$497,000 for pay costs which includes \$78,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$419,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

S&PF programs help sustain the Nation's urban and rural forests, assist private landowners in maintaining their forests, and protect communities and the environment from insects, disease, and invasive plants. In order to improve program management and performance and reduce administrative complexity, the FY 2014 President's Budget continues to propose making several structural changes to the S&PF budget: consolidating all Forest Health Management funding under S&PF; consolidating State Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance under the Wildland Fire Management appropriation; and consolidating the Forest Resources information and Analysis program within the Forest and Rangeland Research (Forest Service R&D) appropriation.

More than 50 percent our Nation's forests - over 420 million acres - are privately owned. These forests supply almost 30 percent of the surface drinking water to cities and rural communities and over 90 percent of our domestically-produced forest products (*Report to Congress on Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act and Other USDA Programs That Benefit Private Forests, 2011*). S&PF programs help protect these forests and provide support to keep working forests intact. This Federal investment leverages the capacity of State Foresters and their partners to manage State and private lands and produce ecological, social, and economic benefits for the American people. For example, almost 11 million acres are now being managed more sustainably because of landowner planning; have been treated to protect against wildfires and insects and diseases; or have been protected from development since 2008 as a result of S&PF program investments. In addition, Forest Service programs assisted over two million landowners through education programs or other related services during this same timeframe.

Partnerships are critical in implementing and delivering S&PF programs. Through a coordinated effort in management, protection, conservation education, and resource use, S&PF programs help facilitate sound stewardship of lands across all ownerships on a landscape scale, while maintaining the flexibility for individual forest landowners to pursue their objectives. S&PF programs help Americans reconnect to the outdoors and are engines of job creation in rural communities. S&PF programs are key components of the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative to conserve important landscapes and reconnect Americans to the outdoors. Along with the National Forest System, Forest and Rangeland Research, the Department of the Interior, and State and local partners, S&PF programs manage the impacts of wildland fires on communities and the environment.

#### Landscape Scale Restoration

In FY 2014, the Forest Service continues its proposal to further institutionalize the S&PF "Redesign effort," a strategy to focus and prioritize funds and resources to better shape and influence forest land use on a scale, and in a way, that optimizes public benefits from trees and forests for current and future generations. "Redesigned" S&PF integrates a mix of competitive and formula funding. Competitive projects have been administered under a model of granting funds to result in a targeted, positive impact on the landscape while leveraging State capacity with strategic Federal dollars. Since FY 2008, S&PF has provided approximately \$20 million annually in funding for competitive projects focused on issues and landscapes of national importance. In FY 2014 the Redesign effort will continue with the implementation of the landscape scale restoration Budget Line Item (BLI), which will institutionalize the process that has been used to competitively fund Redesign projects. This BLI will focus on "All Lands" projects that accomplish meaningful change in high-priority areas.

#### **S&PF Program Leverages \$22 Million in FY 2012**

In FY 2012, S&PF competitively allocated \$15.3 million to State Foresters, supporting 75 projects in 39 States and Territories. These allocations enabled the Forest Service to leverage over \$22 million in partner dollars and in-kind contributions.

The 2008 Farm Bill tasked all States and Territories with crafting assessments of the forests within their boundaries and developing strategies to address threats and improve forest health. The resulting Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies, or State Forest Action Plans (<http://www.forestactionplans.org/>), provide an analysis of forest conditions and trends and delineate priority forest landscape areas. These State Forest Action Plans are an integral part of "Redesigned" S&PF and represent the first-ever "strategic plan" for the Nation's forests. The State Forest Action Plans focus on "All Lands" (State, private, Tribal, and Federal) and strategically assess the greatest need, highest value, or strongest innovation potential. State Forest Action Plans are a new path to effectively address contemporary conservation issues across the country in the urban-to-rural spectrum.

Cooperation and coordination across jurisdictional boundaries is needed to deal with the complex issues revealed in the State Forest Action Plans, most of which can only be meaningfully addressed at a

landscape level and working through local communities. State forestry organizations and the Forest Service have a long history of working together on important forest management issues and State Forest Action Plans are helping us identify priority landscapes on which to focus critical conservation actions. These Plans will enable the Forest Service and State partners to better leverage stakeholder partnerships and heighten public awareness of the value and importance of the Nation’s public and private forests. By focusing on priority outcomes that address landscape-scale issues, the State Forest Action Plans guide investments to conserve, protect, and enhance our forests.

As required by Congressional Direction (House Report 111-180, p. 127), the following table displays the allocation of funding to S&PF Redesign in FY 2012. These funds supported 75 projects, many of which were regional or multi-State in nature. They included a multi-State effort across Colorado, Idaho, and Montana to prepare for emerging pest threats by developing community action plans and outreach and education materials; a project to identify conservation “hotspots” in Virginia to proactively target conservation and stewardship actions in those areas; and restoring 40 acres of forest in the New Jersey Highlands (Highlands) that had been converted to unproductive uses. The Highlands are home to over 5 million people and produce almost 380 million gallons of drinking water. Other projects supported by this funding included watershed restoration, developing management tools for private forest landowners, urban forest resource assessments, invasive species early detection and containment, and providing education, online resources and other materials to new forest landowners as part of real estate transactions in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

**S&PF Redesign and Landscape Scale Restoration**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Approp.</b>	<b>Budget Line Item</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted*</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR **</b>	<b>Change**</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
S&PF	Landscape Scale Restoration	-	-	-	\$20,000
S&PF	FHM Cooperative Lands	3,601	-	-	0
WFM	FHM Cooperative Lands	468	-	-	0
S&PF	State Fire Assistance	0	-	-	0
WFM	State Fire Assistance	5,266	-	-	0
S&PF	Forest Stewardship	2,529	-	-	0
S&PF	Urban and Community Forestry	3,440	-	-	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,304</b>	<b>\$19,285</b>	<b>\$715</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>

\*In FY 2012 some Redesign funds were used in fire transfer.

\*\*The specific FY 2013 funding amounts needed from each program will be determined after the competitive process. This funding estimate was derived by pro-rating FY 2012 planned Redesign funding to align with the FY 2013 Annualized CR amounts for each BLI.

Budget Line Item	Landscape Scale Restoration				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Landscape Scale Restoration					
Annual Appropriations	0	0	\$20,000	\$20,000	0.00%
<b>Landscape Scale Restoration Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Landscape Scale Restoration</b>						
Total value of resources (expressed as a ratio) leveraged through partnerships with states and other partners	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$20,000,000 in the Landscape Scale Restoration Budget Line Item (BLI) that formalizes the State and Private Forestry (S&PF) Redesign process. Because Landscape Scale Restoration does not fund any full-time equivalent employees, the Budget does not contain any pay costs for this program. The request for Landscape Scale Restoration builds on the successful Redesign process by allowing States to continue pursuing innovative, landscape-scale projects across Forest Health Management, State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship, and Urban & Community Forestry programs without the limitation of a specific mix of program funding.

**Past Performance**

Because Landscape Scale Restoration is a new BLI there are not past performance measures to report. However, the Landscape Scale Restoration BLI builds on the Redesign process, so the results of the Redesign process provide a useful context for past performance. Through the Redesign process in FY 2012, S&PF competitively allocated \$15.3 million to State Foresters, supporting 75 projects in 39 States and Territories. These allocations enabled the Forest Service to leverage over \$22 million in partner dollars and in-kind contributions. Further information on the Redesign process is provided in the S&PF Overview section.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

Since FY 2008, S&PF has provided approximately \$20 million in funding annually for competitive projects, targeting issues and landscapes of national importance, by using 15 percent of the funding from selected S&PF programs. This allocation experiment was called “S&PF Redesign,” an effort that was designed to focus and prioritize resources to better shape and influence forest land use on a scale, and in a way, that optimizes public benefits from trees and forests. This program formalizes a process already in place and establishes a specific BLI, rather than combining funds from existing BLIs. This increased focus on “All Lands” projects brings particular attention to implementation of the priorities identified in State Forest Action Plans. This approach will allow States to implement the best projects without the limitation of a predetermined mix of programmatic funding for Redesign projects, achieving improved outcomes that support State Forest Action Plans.

The Redesign process has yielded numerous successful projects such as the Great Plains Tree and Forest Invasives Initiative in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, which is preparing these States for the arrival of the emerald ash borer; focusing on the recovery of one of the most biologically diverse ecosystems on the continent - longleaf pine - in Alabama and Georgia; and protecting Colorado’s Front Range watersheds from wildfire, insects such as bark beetles, and other hazards through the development of a collaborative watershed management strategy. Redesign projects have leveraged millions of dollars since 2008. A focused effort on collecting and recording partner dollar and in-kind contributions has demonstrated that these projects are matched on a more than one-to-one basis each year. This partnership success is expected to continue with this new BLI (see performance measure table above). The Redesign effort has been successful because forest management needs and forest health threats cross boundary lines and require integrated solutions that cross program lines. The mix and configuration of programs and services that can deliver the greatest public value varies among States.

This BLI will continue to identify the greatest threats to forest sustainability and accomplish meaningful change in priority landscapes. As a competitive grant program, it will provide flexible opportunities to fund innovative projects across program boundaries and across landscape jurisdictions to address priorities and needs consistent with the State Forest Action Plans. Projects will be focused on restoring healthy and resilient forests and communities in the priority areas that States have already identified. This will offer them the opportunity to develop targeted, creative projects that most effectively leverage the Federal dollar. Having a dedicated BLI will better enable us to track performance with these funds. The traditional performance measures associated with the other applicable S&PF BLIs will still be tracked. Through new spatial tracking tools and improved reporting methodologies, these projects will serve as a springboard for developing novel methods to measure and demonstrate improved outcomes on the ground in these priority areas – such as enhanced water quality and quantity; reduced forest loss; improved forest markets; and the energy conservation and carbon sequestration benefits resulting from these projects. State and Private Forestry’s recently-implemented Stewardship Mapping and Reporting Tool will be used to report spatial accomplishment tracking in this program. This program will continue to help ensure the ability of the Nation’s forests to sustain and enrich the well-being of all citizens and communities.

### Allocation and Integration

Funds will be allocated on a competitive basis, guided by the priorities outlined in State Forest Action Plans. Projects will be focused in priority areas also identified in the State Forest Action Plans. The projects will be required to address nationally and regionally significant issues or landscapes and will focus on conserving working forests, protecting forests from harm, and enhancing public benefits from trees and forests. Because there are different needs and focus areas in different parts of the country,

appropriate regionally-specific evaluation criteria may be developed, as in the past with Redesign projects. Projects will involve diverse collaboration and partnerships in planning and implementation and will coordinate with complementary State and Federal programs when possible.

#### Partnerships

The development and implementation of these projects will be coordinated through close collaboration with State and Territorial forestry agency partners. S&PF works directly with State forestry agencies to ensure that forest landowners have the best technical, educational, and financial assistance available to help them achieve their objectives in an environmentally beneficial way. This Federal investment leverages the capacity of State foresters and their partners to manage State and private lands and produce ecological, social, and economic benefits.

**Forest Health Management**

(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 President's Budget</b>	<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>Percent of Program Changes</b>
<b>Forest Health Management</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$87,424	\$87,959	\$104,577	\$16,618	18.89%
<b>Forest Health Management Total</b>	<b>87,424</b>	<b>87,959</b>	<b>104,577</b>	<b>16,618</b>	<b>18.89%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	352	352	470	118	33.52%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>33.52%</b>
<b>Forest Health Management</b>					
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	47,425	47,715	58,922	11,207	23.49%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	39,999	40,244	45,655	5,411	13.45%

**Forest Health Management Overview**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$104,577,000 for Forest Health Management (FHM), a budget line item increase of \$16,618,000 but a net decrease of \$7,693,000 from the funds in this account and Wildland Fire Management (WFM) in the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$403,000 for pay costs which includes \$63,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$340,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes consolidating FHM under State and Private Forestry. The net decrease is calculated from the combined budget line items as shown in the table below. The combination of funding into single budget line items improves program management and performance in addition to reducing administrative complexity.

**FHM Federal Lands Consolidated Budget Line Items**

(dollars in thousands)

<b>Approp.</b>	<b>Budget Line Item</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
S&PF	FHM Federal Lands	\$47,425	\$47,715	\$11,207	\$58,922
WFM	FHM Federal Lands	15,958	15,958	(15,958)	0
S&PF	FHM Cooperative Lands	39,999	40,244	5,411	45,655
WFM	FHM Cooperative Lands	8,353	8,353	(8,353)	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$111,735</b>	<b>\$112,270</b>	<b>(\$7,693)</b>	<b>\$104,577</b>

The FHM program provides insect, disease, and invasive plant survey and monitoring information on forest health conditions on Federal and non-Federal (Cooperative) lands and provides technical and financial assistance to prevent, suppress, and control outbreaks threatening forest resources and watershed

conditions. FHM utilizes science, active land management, and technology transfer expertise to restore and sustain forest landscapes, across urban, private, State, Tribal, and Federal forests, and creates private sector jobs because of the expertise required to carry out this work.

*Federal Lands:* activities on Federal lands are carried out in cooperation with the National Forest System, other Federal agencies, and Tribal governments. These activities optimize efficiency in executing a coordinated Federal program to prevent, detect, monitor, evaluate, and suppress insects and disease, and restore Federal forestlands.

*Cooperative Lands:* activities on cooperative lands are carried out in cooperation with States and territories. These activities optimize efficiency in executing a coordinated program to maintain and restore forestlands damaged by insects, disease, and invasive plants on lands owned by States, local governments, private organizations, and individual land owners.

### Background

Recently completed State Forest Action Plans have, in many cases, identified forest health as a key State priority. For example, most States in the South identified the southern pine beetle as a key threat in their area. The most frequently mentioned invasive plant in the Southern State Forest Action Plans was cogongrass, which easily spreads and thrives in disturbed landscapes making it hard to eradicate or slow down. These Forest Action Plans are being used to help guide protection and restoration priorities at the national and regional levels.

This work helps to restore forest landscapes, and the communities that depend on them, and makes them more resilient and healthy. Healthy forests which maintain their tree cover conserve more water, provide key wildlife habitat, and store carbon. With technical and financial assistance, FHM helps ensure that forests remain healthy and resilient by minimizing impacts of native and non-native invasive insects and diseases, and invasive plants. In addition, FHM works on facilitating assisted tree migration efforts and gene conservation that involve reforestation and afforestation in those areas where species have been identified as vulnerable to effects of changing resource conditions.

The FHM program will continue to treat prioritized areas, based on risk, to reduce the potential for new outbreaks; to protect these areas from damaging insects and diseases; and to reduce the risks of undesired mortality from wildfire. Allocations are based upon level of risk as identified in the National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM), current pest locations and abundances, and other factors including cost-effectiveness and probability of successfully implementing a treatment. Forest health treatments are integrated with other Forest Service activities, such as hazardous fuels, forest management and watershed restoration, and maintenance activities.

The Forest Service also continues to commit resources to address public safety concerns and forest health needs arising from the millions of acres of dead and dying trees from bark beetle infestations in the West. In FY 2014 the Forest Service will continue management actions to reduce forest susceptibility to beetle outbreaks and protect high value trees through multiple funding sources, including FHM. In coordination with partners and stakeholders, the Forest Service will direct funds to high-priority areas that have been experiencing tree mortality as a result of bark beetle infestations to more aggressively focus our response to promote human safety, forest recovery, and resiliency. See the Special Exhibit on Bark Beetles for more detailed information.

### Current and Future Conditions

Current conditions of mortality and defoliation are monitored every year by extensive nationally standardized aerial and ground surveys conducted on over 400 million acres of forestlands. Surveys are conducted in conjunction with State agencies and the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). These surveys are an integral part of the FHM program because, in the long run, rapid and early detection of forest pests saves more forests and money. Surveys provide key information to forest managers, helping to best target treatments to address the growing bark beetle infestation in the west; monitor the rate of spread and activity of the gypsy moth in the East; and tracking the activity level of the southern pine beetle in the South. Current conditions of mortality caused by other pests are not well-represented in aerial detection surveys, so FHM uses other reporting mechanisms, like ground surveys, to obtain information on current depictions of damage caused by the emerald ash borer, the hemlock woolly adelgid, the Asian longhorned beetle, and sudden oak death.

The NIDRM identifies acres at risk from more than 50 different pests, and highlights acres where mortality from these agents is projected to exceed 25 percent over the next 15 years. NIDRM was revised and updated in FY 2012, providing the most accurate assessment of expected future conditions of forest insect and disease activity.

### Current and Emerging Threats

To assist in the assessment and evaluation of the areas needing restoration, field units will continue to document the occurrence of damage caused by forest insects, tree diseases, and invasive plants; changes in the population dynamics of host preferences of pests; and other changes in pest activity caused by climatic and other changing conditions. FHM continues to collect important genetic material that is at risk, including five-needle pine species, such as whitebark pine, foxtail pine, limber pine, and bristlecone pine. FHM also is implementing a new effort, Monitoring on the Margins, whereby tree populations are tracked in areas likely to first experience environmental stress to monitor the interacting effects of a changing climate and forest pests. FHM also works collaboratively with other agencies, especially with APHIS, to combat several damaging invasive pests such as emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle, sudden oak death, gold-spotted oak borer, hemlock woolly adelgid, thousand cankers disease, and invasive plants on non-Federal lands. Most of the partnership work includes mapping surveys, control actions, methods development (including biocontrol development), and education and outreach with the public.

The following table displays funding levels for selected insects, diseases and invasive plants for FY 2012 to FY 2014. The funding strategy is based in large part on the findings from the NIDRM, current surveys of pest conditions, and priorities in the State Forest Action Plans.

**Funding for Selected Insects, Diseases and Invasive Plants by Fiscal Year**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>R&amp;D (Research Appropriation) S&amp;PF (S&amp;PF and WFM Appropriations)</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres. Bud</b>
<b>Asian Longhorned Beetle (Total)</b>	<b>\$110</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$98</b>
R&D	60	50	48
S&PF	50	50	50
<b>Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (Total)</b>	<b>\$146</b>	<b>\$113</b>	<b>\$110</b>
R&D	112	79	76
S&PF	34	34	34
<b>Emerald Ash Borer (Total)</b>	<b>\$3,892</b>	<b>\$2,772</b>	<b>\$2,883</b>
R&D	1,792	1,872	1,983
S&PF	2,100	900	900
<b>Gold Spotted Oak Borer, Thousand Canker Disease, and Laurel Wilt (Total)</b>	<b>\$1,634</b>	<b>\$1,612</b>	<b>\$1,482</b>
R&D	1,054	1,032	1,032
S&PF	580	580	450
<b>Gypsy Moth (Total)</b>	<b>\$8,981</b>	<b>\$9,503</b>	<b>\$9,454</b>
R&D	849	734	705
S&PF	8,132	8,769	8,749
Slow-the-spread	8,000	8,000	7,000
Suppression	75	720	1,700
Eradication	57	49	49
<b>Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (Total)</b>	<b>\$4,235</b>	<b>\$3,935</b>	<b>\$3,483</b>
R&D	2,335	2,035	1,983
S&PF	1,900	1,900	1,500
<b>Invasive Plants (Total)</b>	<b>\$2,818</b>	<b>\$2,941</b>	<b>\$2,658</b>
R&D	1,418	1,541	1,258
S&PF	1,400	1,400	1,400
<b>Oak Wilt (Total)</b>	<b>\$575</b>	<b>\$571</b>	<b>\$468</b>
R&D	75	71	68
S&PF	500	500	400
<b>Port Orford Cedar Root Disease - S&amp;PF</b>	<b>\$189</b>	<b>\$189</b>	<b>\$189</b>
<b>Sirex Woodwasp (Total)</b>	<b>\$540</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$460</b>
R&D	140	60	60
S&PF	400	400	400
<b>Southern Pine Beetle (Total)</b>	<b>\$4,118</b>	<b>\$3,918</b>	<b>\$3,868</b>
R&D	1,118	918	868
S&PF	3,000	3,000	3,000
<b>Subterranean Termites - R&amp;D (Total)</b>	<b>\$890</b>	<b>\$600</b>	<b>\$600</b>
<b>Sudden Oak Death (Total)</b>	<b>\$1,725</b>	<b>\$1,725</b>	<b>\$1,725</b>
R&D	375	375	375

<b>R&amp;D (Research Appropriation) S&amp;PF (S&amp;PF and WFM Appropriations)</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres. Bud</b>
S&PF	1,350	1,350	1,350
<b>Western Bark Beetles (Total)</b>	<b>\$6,083</b>	<b>\$5,935</b>	<b>\$5,380</b>
R&D	2,083	1,935	1,880
S&PF	4,000	4,000	3,500
<b>Whitebark Pine Pests - (Total)</b>	<b>\$274</b>	<b>\$274</b>	<b>\$224</b>
R&D	24	24	24
S&PF	250	250	200
<b>White Pine Blister Rust (Total)</b>	<b>\$784</b>	<b>\$634</b>	<b>\$584</b>
R&D	284	284	284
S&PF	500	350	300
<b>Sub-Totals</b>			
R&D	\$12,609	\$11,610	\$11,244
S&PF	\$24,385	\$23,672	\$22,422
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$36,994</b>	<b>\$35,282</b>	<b>\$33,666</b>

Budget Line Item	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands					
Annual Appropriations	\$47,425	\$47,715	\$58,922	\$11,207	23.49%
<b>Forest Health Management - Federal Lands Total</b>	<b>47,425</b>	<b>47,715</b>	<b>58,922</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>23.49%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	297	297	378	81	27.27%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>27.27%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Forest Health Management - Federal Lands</b>						
Federal acres treated - Invasives	138,293	157,507	136,515	104,037	152,643	153,629
Federal acres treated - Native pests	260,260	258,454	156,692	223,618	133,601	138,823

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$58,922,000 for Forest Health Management (FHM) Federal Lands, a budget line item increase of \$11,207,000 but a net decrease of \$4,751,000 from the funds in this account and Wildland Fire Management (WFM) in the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$324,000 for pay costs which includes \$51,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$273,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The President’s Budget proposes consolidating the FHM Federal Lands into one budget line item under State and Private Forestry (S&PF) because this combination improves program management and performance and reduces administrative complexity. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2013 as illustrated in the table below.

**FHM Federal Lands Consolidated Budget Line Items**  
(dollars in thousands)

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
S&PF	FHM Federal Lands	\$47,425	\$47,715	\$11,207	\$58,922
WFM	FHM Federal Lands	15,958	15,958	(15,958)	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$63,383</b>	<b>\$63,673</b>	<b>(\$4,751)</b>	<b>\$58,922</b>

Funds are used to conduct forest insect and disease surveys on over 400 million acres of forestlands; conduct forest insect and disease prevention, suppression, restoration, and eradication projects; provide technical assistance; and to monitor forest health on all Federal lands including those of the Departments of Defense and the Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers. Partnership work with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will continue to leverage funds to combat several damaging invasive pests. Addressing these threats demonstrates an “All Lands” approach to supporting the resilience and health of the forests and the communities that depend on them.

The request includes funding to meet the highest priority prevention and suppression needs for:

- Western bark beetles
- Emerald ash borer (EAB)
- Asian longhorned beetle (ALB)
- Sudden oak death
- Oak wilt, root diseases
- Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA)
- Thousand cankers disease (TCD)
- Southern pine beetle (SPB)

Funding also supports efforts such as slowing the spread, eradication of new outbreaks, and suppression of gypsy moth on forests and grasslands managed by the Forest Service, other Federal agencies, and Tribal governments.

In FY 2013, the Forest Service committed additional funds to address public safety concerns and forest health needs arising from the millions of acres of dead and dying trees from bark beetle infestations in the West. In FY 2014, the Forest Service will continue to fund management actions to reduce forest susceptibility to beetle outbreaks and protect high value trees. In coordination with partners and stakeholders, the Forest Service directs funds to the areas that have been experiencing tree mortality as a result of bark beetle infestations to more aggressively focus our response. See the Special Exhibit on Bark Beetles for more detailed information.

**Past Performance**

The Forest Service partnered with other Federal agencies in FY 2012 to treat invasive species on 104,037 acres using funds from the S&PF appropriation and 2,883 acres from the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. This equals a total of 106,920 acres, as illustrated in the following table, under achieving the FY 2012 target of 139,550 acres.

**FHM Federal Lands Consolidated Invasives Performance FY 2012 through FY 2014**

<b>Approp.</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>
S&PF	Federal acres treated - Invasives	136,515	104,037	152,643	153,629
WFM	Federal acres treated under National Fire Plan - Invasives	3,035	2,883	2,068	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>139,550</b>	<b>106,920</b>	<b>154,711</b>	<b>153,629</b>

For invasive species, priority treatments focused on slowing the advance of the gypsy moth infestation along a management zone stretching from North Carolina to Minnesota. The program continued to protect critical forest ecosystems from established non-native insects and diseases, such as Port Orford-cedar root

disease, white pine blister rust, and HWA. The program also addressed the threats of relatively new invasive pests such as EAB, sudden oak death, TCD, and gold-spotted oak borer. A decrease in invasive species acres treated is primarily due to fewer gypsy moth acres requiring treatment on Federal lands. Instead, focus was placed on more priority slow-the-spread treatments on cooperative lands. Additionally, changes in pest conditions, treatment methods, and unit costs also contributed to a decrease in acres treated for invasive species.

For FY 2012 and FY 2013, treatments done with WFM dollars have a higher unit cost per acre. The reason for the cost difference is the types of treatments and the pests treated. The WFM money is used mainly for Western bark beetle, particularly suppression treatments. These are mechanical treatments and are much more labor-intensive, and therefore expensive, than other kinds of treatment. The SPF funds are typically used for other types of pests, such as gypsy moth, HWA, and SPB, in particular. These treatments are focused on insecticide use, such as spraying and soil injections. Some SPF funds are also used for the Western bark beetle, but the treatments are more focused on insecticide treatment (spraying and soil injection) which is cheaper than mechanical treatment.

The Forest Service, with partners, also treated native pest species on 223,618 acres in FY 2012, through the S&PF appropriation and native pests on an additional 21,108 acres, through the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. Treatment areas for native pests, such as the SPB and western bark beetle, focused on high priority large-scale watersheds. This equals a total of 244,726 acres, as illustrated in the following table, exceeding the target of 177,174 acres.

**FHM Federal Lands Consolidated Native Pests Performance FY 2012 through FY 2014**

Approp.	Performance Measure	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
S&PF	Federal acres treated - Native Pests	156,692	223,618	133,601	138,823
WFM	Federal acres treated under National Fire Plan - Native Pests	20,482	21,108	8,316	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>177,174</b>	<b>244,726</b>	<b>141,917</b>	<b>138,823</b>

Targets are based on the average unit costs over the past five years, current year funding, and the relative risk to forests. The program allocates funds based on pests posing the greatest risks (e.g. mountain pine beetle, SPB, gypsy moth and invasives). In FY 2012, the significant increase in acres accomplished over the planned target for native species is attributed to changes in pest conditions, treatment methods, and unit costs. Additionally, more funding was allocated to address the bark beetle epidemic, resulting in a greater number of acres being treated than originally anticipated.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

The FHM Federal Lands program monitors and assesses both short-term and long-term forest health conditions across the Nation. Funds support three objectives: conduct pest surveys and provide technical assistance; conduct prevention,

**Southern Pine Beetle**



In 2012, SPB populations unexpectedly erupted on the National Forests of Mississippi, particularly on the Homochitto National Forest. From having no known infestations in 2011, the Homochitto exhibited over 800 SPB infestations this year, of which more than 370 required suppression measures. The aggressive suppression campaign has resulted in over 1,000 acres of suppression treatments.

suppression, restoration, and eradication projects; and monitor the health of the Nation's forests. These investments provide for prevention, detection, monitoring, evaluation, and suppression of forest insects and diseases on forestlands managed by the Forest Service, other Federal agencies, and Tribal governments. Pests that are managed include white pine blister rust, sudden oak death, TCD, HWA, and ALB. For invasive plants, the FHM program primarily provides technical assistance to Federal land managers, as the National Forest System (NFS) has the management lead on NFS lands. Since pests do not obey boundaries, FHM uses an "All Lands" approach involving all partners in the development of integrated management strategies to address each important pest.

Treating priority areas makes the most efficient use of Federal dollars. Treatments protect priority areas from damaging insects and disease, reduce the risks of mortality from wildland fire, and prevent future outbreaks by increasing the resilience of treated areas.

FHM also leads the Slow-the-Spread (STS) program for the gypsy moth, which continues to slow the progression of this invasive insect by 60 percent as it moves across the eastern U.S. Forest Service research indicates that without the STS program, over 50 million acres of oak hardwood forests would be infested with gypsy moth. STS is an integrated program of monitoring, trapping, and treating the gypsy moth so that populations do not spread rapidly.

Projects also include gene conservation efforts to conserve at-risk tree species that we project will be negatively impacted by the effects of a changing climate, insects, and diseases.

The program continues to fund the Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center in Asheville, North Carolina, and the Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Center in Prineville, Oregon. These Environmental Threat Assessment Centers (Centers) are supported by S&PF, NFS, and Forest Service Research & Development (Forest Service R&D) and provide information on how multiple threats interact with pests, focusing on the effects of a changing climate. The Centers are interdisciplinary resources that work to identify, provide information, and respond to emerging multiple threats to forest health. Center researchers work with other scientists nationally as well as with a variety of Federal, State, and local government agencies, universities, and nongovernmental partners to accomplish this work. This partnership illustrates the collaborative nature of the work necessary to determine and address the current and future challenges to forest health. See the Special Exhibit on Research & Development Threat Assessment Centers for more detailed information.

A brief synopsis of pest management strategies of the highest priority pests follows:

- Western bark beetle is causing severe mortality across many Western States, increasing risks for catastrophic fire, and health and safety of the people who use America's forests. FHM resources are focusing on prevention and suppression, especially in high value sites such as campgrounds in coordination with NFS and other Federal land managers.
- EAB has killed millions of ash trees in 18 States. APHIS is the lead agency in EAB survey, quarantine, and eradication. The Forest Service provides technical assistance to States and Federal land managers and continues to make significant advances in EAB management and detection. In 2011, the Forest Service worked with APHIS to develop a national EAB trapping model and is currently developing a national EAB management strategy. Other staff and partners are working on developing biological control agents to mitigate the effects of this pest.
- ALB poses a serious threat to several species of trees found in both urban and rural forests. APHIS is the lead agency for ALB detection, eradication, and quarantine. The Forest Service provides technical and scientific support to APHIS and States to help manage ALB.

- Sudden oak death threatens oak woodlands, urban forests, and horticultural industries. FHM continues to work with multi-agency partners, including Federal land managers, APHIS, the National Association of State Foresters, National Plant Board, and California Oak Mortality Task Force to better detect, contain, and manage this disease in forests where it is established. FHM funding continues to support the Oregon sudden oak death containment effort in Curry County, and most recently in northern Humboldt County in northern California.
- Oak wilt is the single most important disease affecting oaks in the eastern half of the Nation. FHM continues to support suppression efforts in the Great Lakes and Texas, including root graft disruption, spore tree removal, and threat-to-the-line tactics.
- HWA remains a significant threat to the health of hemlock forests in the eastern U.S., and the Forest Service has implemented a HWA strategic plan to address this non-native insect on private, State, and Federal lands. The multi-agency integrated effort focuses on management of high value hemlocks (using biological and chemical controls) and continued research and methods development to better manage hemlocks across their range.
- TCD is a recently described insect/disease complex causing black walnut mortality. A team of Federal and State agencies, universities, and conservation groups was assembled to develop a National Response Framework for TCD. This strategy provides land managers with current information to better manage TCD. The Forest Service and APHIS have developed a reliable trap to detect the insect vector that was made available commercially in 2012 and is currently being used. FHM continues to organize and assist with TCD surveys working across multiple agencies to develop guidelines and a survey database.
- SPB, which has historically been the most destructive forest pest in the South, continues to remain at low levels across the region. Since 2004, the Forest Service has implemented a SPB Prevention program which supports forest management activities to reduce SPB risk. In 2011, this program passed the one million acres treated milestone. In 2012 the southern region received the Secretary of Agriculture's Honor Award for their work with the Forest Health Protection SPB Prevention Program.

### Allocation and Integration

Annual priorities for mitigating the risk of future and current outbreaks are based, in large part, on the findings from the National Insect and Disease Risk Map as well as knowledge of current pest conditions and locations. Prevention and suppression programs for major pests such as the gypsy moth, western pine beetle, and SPB are directly related to the relative risk of these pests, areas currently experiencing pest outbreaks, and the availability of cost-effective treatment technologies. Some forest health pests, such as SPB, can be more easily treated than others, such as beech bark disease, for which there are few scientific tools available.

Some of the techniques used to determine optimal areas for treatment include overlaying national map layers using Geographic Information Systems for insect and disease, fire, watershed condition, and Wildland Urban Interface. The spatial placement and sequencing of treatments on NFS lands are planned and coordinated with other Forest Service vegetation management program areas, such as hazardous fuels reduction and forest management through the "Sustainable Landscape Management" Board of Directors, a group of Directors from S&PF (FHM, Fire and Aviation Management), Forest Service R&D (Forest Management Sciences), and NFS (Forest Management, Range Management, and Watershed, Fish, Wildlife, Air, and Rare Plants). This coordination optimizes on-the-ground prevention and treatment, and improves the overall health of forestlands across landscapes and ownerships.

### Partnerships

This program funds the detection, evaluation, and suppression of forest insect and disease pests on lands managed by all other Federal agencies and Tribal governments. Where proposed treatment locations are adjacent to other Federal lands or non-Federal lands, treatment scheduling is coordinated with non-Forest Service partners to optimize improvements to forest health across landownership boundaries.

The STS Gypsy Moth program works seamlessly across all landowners in a collaborative, “All Lands” approach, and partnership. This program has significantly reduced the spread of gypsy moth by over 60 percent. We work closely with all of the State Departments of Agriculture or State Foresters in 10 STS States from Georgia to Wisconsin.

The Forest Service works with APHIS and other partners to combat these important invasive pests and has systems established to survey, monitor and respond to these invaders, as well as help communities restore degraded ecosystems.

Other Federal agencies, such as the Department of the Interior and the Department of Defense, submit their project requests to the Forest Service regional or national office and the projects are evaluated in a competitive process. Coordination meetings occur frequently between the other agencies and the Forest Service to ensure the funds are used wisely.

Budget Line Item	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands					
Annual Appropriations	\$39,999	\$40,244	\$45,655	\$5,411	13.45%
<b>Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands Total</b>	<b>39,999</b>	<b>40,244</b>	<b>45,655</b>	<b>5,411</b>	<b>13.45%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	55	55	92	37	67.27%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>67.27%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands</b>						
Cooperative lands acres treated - Invasives	533,508	475,150	358,707	546,025	408,996	425,492
Cooperative lands acres treated - Native pests	152,119	151,564	32,966	33,483	43,498	47,626

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$45,655,000 for Forest Health Management (FHM) Cooperative Lands, a budget line item increase of \$5,411,000 but a net decrease of \$2,942,000 from the funds in this account and Wildland Fire Management (WFM) in the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$79,000 for pay costs which includes \$12,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$67,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The President’s Budget proposes consolidating the FHM Cooperative Lands into one budget line item under State and Private Forestry (S&PF) because this combination improves program management and performance and reduces administrative complexity. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2013 as illustrated in the table below.

**FHM Cooperative Lands Consolidated Budget Line Items**  
(dollars in thousands)

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
S&PF	FHM Cooperative Lands	\$39,999	\$40,244	\$5,411	\$45,655
WFM	FHM Cooperative Lands	8,353	8,353	(8,353)	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$48,352</b>	<b>\$48,597</b>	<b>(\$2,942)</b>	<b>\$45,655</b>

Funds will provide technical and financial assistance to State Forestry Agencies and State Departments of Agriculture to conduct forest insect and disease surveys; to provide technical assistance; to conduct prevention, suppression, restoration, and eradication projects for forest insects, diseases, and invasive plants; and to monitor forest health on State and private lands. In FY 2014, the Forest Service will reduce monitoring and treatments in some efforts such as the Slow-the-Spread (STS) program for gypsy moth and for work on sudden oak death, and hemlock woolly adelgid.

The program funds the highest priority prevention and suppression needs associated with western bark beetles, hemlock woolly adelgid, oak wilt, and southern pine beetle; and fund slowing the spread, eradication of new outbreaks, and suppression of gypsy moth on non-Federal lands. These pests are mentioned in State Forest Action Plans as high-priority pests. Other invasive pests also receive high priority as they can affect and spread to all forestlands. These pests include hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle, sudden oak death, gold-spotted oak borer and thousand cankers disease. We work with our partners to educate the public, map the pests with new surveys and develop methods to manage and mitigate these pests.

**Gypsy Moth Slow-the-Spread Program**

The STS program has reduced the spread rate of gypsy moth by 60 percent along a 1,000 mile long project area from NC to MN, and has delayed the need for increased expenditures by Federal, State, and local governments as well as landowners. In 2012, STS treated more than 526,000 acres in eight States. Without STS about 50 million more acres would be infested.



In FY 2013, the Forest Service committed additional funds to address public safety concerns and forest health needs arising from the millions of acres of dead and dying trees from bark beetle infestations in the West. In FY 2014, the Forest Service will continue to fund management actions to reduce forest susceptibility to beetle outbreaks and protect high value trees. In coordination with partners and stakeholders, the Forest Service directs funds to the areas that have been experiencing tree mortality as a result of bark beetle infestations to more aggressively focus our response. See the Special Exhibit on Bark Beetles for more detailed information.

**Past Performance**

The Forest Service partnered with other Federal agencies in FY 2012 to treat invasive species on 546,025 acres of State and private lands using funds from the S&PF appropriation. Invasive species were also treated on 32,058 acres using funds provided by the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. This equals a total of 578,083 acres, as illustrated in the following table, exceeding the target of 394,099 acres.

**FHM Cooperative Lands Consolidated Invasives Performance FY 2012 through FY 2014**

Approp.	Performance Measure	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
S&PF	Cooperative lands acres treated - Invasives	358,707	546,025	408,996	425,492
WFM	Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Invasives	35,392	32,058	35,544	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>394,099</b>	<b>578,083</b>	<b>444,540</b>	<b>425,492</b>

Priority treatments for invasive pests focused on slowing the advancing front of gypsy moth on State and private lands from North Carolina to Minnesota. Priority treatments also focused on invasive plants. The program continued to protect critical forest ecosystems from established insects and diseases, such as Port Orford-cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, hemlock woolly adelgid, and invasive plants. These

funds also continued to mitigate the threats of relatively new invasive pests such as the emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, and thousand cankers disease. The increase in acres treated is primarily due to more acres treated to slow-the-spread of gypsy moth. The gypsy moth treatment program covers both cooperative and Federal lands, when suppression or eradication needs are reduced; funds are focused on slow-the-spread treatments, which are mostly conducted on State and private lands. The number of acres treated through the Gypsy Moth STS program is expected to continue in FY 2014.

In FY 2012, the Forest Service treated native pest species on 33,483 acres, through the S&PF appropriation, and 3,862 acres through the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. This equals a total of 37,345 acres, as illustrated in the following table, exceeding the target of 36,413 acres. Treatment areas for native pests, such as the southern pine beetle and western bark beetles, focused on the highest priority large-scale watersheds.

**FHM Cooperative Lands Consolidated Native Pests Performance FY 2012 through FY 2014**

<b>Approp.</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>
S&PF	Cooperative lands acres treated - Native pests	32,966	33,483	43,498	47,626
WFM	Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Native pests	3,447	3,862	4,295	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36,413</b>	<b>37,345</b>	<b>47,793</b>	<b>47,626</b>

Targets are based on the average unit costs over the past five years, current year funding, and the risk to forests. The program allocates funds based on pests posing the greatest risks (e.g. mountain pine beetle, southern pine beetle, and gypsy moth). In FY 2012, the increase in acres accomplished over the target for native and non-native species is attributed to changes in pest conditions, treatment methods, and lower unit costs.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

The FHM Cooperative Lands program provides technical and financial assistance to States and territories to monitor, assess, and mitigate forest health threats on non-Federal lands across the Nation. Treatments protect priority acres from damaging insects, diseases, and invasive plants; reduce the risks of mortality from wildland fire; protect highly valued sites; and prevent future outbreaks by increasing the resilience of the vegetation in treated areas. Funds support three objectives: conducting pest surveys and providing technical assistance; conducting prevention, suppression, restoration, and eradication projects; and monitoring the health of the Nation’s forests.

The Forest Service uses risk maps to select insect and disease project locations for prevention work and aerial and ground survey techniques to identify suppression treatments. State Forest Action Plans help guide FHM activities, as forest health was often identified as a key element requiring attention. Treatment placements incorporate local priorities including priority landscapes such as: Wildland Urban Interface areas, municipal water supply areas, outdoor recreational sites, and administrative sites. The program also funds the use of Early Detection and Rapid Response efforts to find invasive insects and diseases early, thereby reducing future costs to address pest outbreaks.

### Allocation and Integration

Annual priorities are based, in large part, on the findings from National Insect & Disease Risk Map and current surveys of pest conditions and priorities in the State Forest Action Plans. Some pests, such as southern pine beetle, are more easily mitigated through management than others, such as oak decline. The Forest Service is working to align more closely identified risk with allocation, using an All Lands approach.

The program works with the FHM Federal Lands program to identify priority lands and manage forest insects and diseases across the landscape. In FY 2012 almost \$35 million in grant dollars for prevention and suppression were leveraged on a 1:1 basis with States and other non-Federal partners.

### Partnerships

Partnerships leverage Federal financial assistance with non-Federal resources to implement programs and projects that protect forest resources and improve the health of the Nation's forests.

Program activities are also coordinated closely with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and State departments of agriculture to detect and monitor introductions of new invasive species such as the emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle, sudden oak death, and thousand cankers disease.

The Gypsy Moth STS program is a strong partnership with State forestry and agriculture agencies, which is successfully slowing the spread of gypsy moth by over 60 percent.

**Cooperative Fire Protection**

(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 President's Budget</b>	<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>Percent of Program Changes</b>
<b>Cooperative Fire Protection</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$37,157	\$37,385	0	-\$37,385	-100.00%
<b>Cooperative Fire Protection Total</b>	<b>37,157</b>	<b>37,385</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-37,385</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	51	51	0	-51	-100.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
<b>Cooperative Fire Protection</b>					
State Fire Assistance	30,488	30,675	0	-30,675	-100.00%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,669	6,710	0	-6,710	-100.00%

**Cooperative Fire Protection Overview**

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the State Fire Assistance program and the Volunteer Fire Assistance program under the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. Information about this program is within the Wildland Fire Management Chapter, State Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance Sections.

**Past Performance**

For more information on Performance Metrics, as illustrated in the table above, see the Wildland Fire Management Chapter.

Budget Line Item	State Fire Assistance				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
State Fire Assistance					
Annual Appropriations	\$30,488	\$30,675	0	-\$30,675	-100.00%
<b>State Fire Assistance Total</b>	<b>30,488</b>	<b>30,675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-30,675</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	51	51	0	-51	-100.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
State Fire Assistance						
Communities assisted (number)	6,153	3,843	4,900	6,631	5,416	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the State Fire Assistance program into one budget line item under Wildland Fire Management. Information about this program is within the Wildland Fire Management Chapter, State Fire Assistance Section.

**Past Performance**

This program has been incorporated into the Wildland Fire Management Chapter.

Budget Line Item	Volunteer Fire Assistance				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Volunteer Fire Assistance					
Annual Appropriations	\$6,669	\$6,710	0	-\$6,710	-100.00%
<b>Volunteer Fire Assistance Total</b>	<b>6,669</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6,710</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Volunteer Fire Assistance</b>						
Volunteer fire departments assisted (number)	5,294	4,177	3,900	4,080	3,512	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the Volunteer Fire Assistance program into one budget line item in the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. Information about this program is in the Wildland Fire Management Chapter, Volunteer Fire Assistance Section.

**Past Performance**

This program has been incorporated into the Wildland Fire Management Chapter.

### Cooperative Forestry

(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Cooperative Forestry</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$120,358	\$121,094	\$111,725	-\$9,369	-7.74%
<b>Cooperative Forestry Total</b>	<b>120,358</b>	<b>121,094</b>	<b>111,725</b>	<b>-9,369</b>	<b>-7.74%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	142	142	116	-26	-18.31%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-18.31%</b>
<b>Cooperative Forestry</b>					
Forest Stewardship	28,814	28,990	22,398	-6,592	-22.74%
Forest Legacy Program	53,303	53,629	60,000	6,371	11.88%
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	1,997	2,009	4,001	1,992	99.15%
Urban and Community Forestry	31,327	31,519	25,326	-6,193	-19.65%
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	4,917	4,947	0	-4,947	-100.00%

#### Cooperative Forestry Overview

The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes \$111,725,000 for Cooperative Forestry, a decrease of \$9,369,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$81,000 for pay costs which includes \$13,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$68,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

Cooperative Forestry promotes working in partnership with States, Tribal governments, communities, and private landowners to improve management and protection of forests and use of forest-based goods to enable them to care for their lands and communities.

The Cooperative Forestry programs are Forest Stewardship Program, Forest Legacy Program, Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program, and the Urban and Community Forestry program.

The Forest Resources Information and Analysis program is shifted to the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation.

Budget Line Item	Forest Stewardship				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Stewardship					
Annual Appropriations	\$28,814	\$28,990	\$22,398	-\$6,592	-22.74%
<b>Forest Stewardship Total</b>	<b>28,814</b>	<b>28,990</b>	<b>22,398</b>	<b>-6,592</b>	<b>-22.74%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	58	58	50	-8	-13.79%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-13.79%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Forest Stewardship</b>						
Percentage of nonindustrial private forest acres in important forest resource areas being managed sustainably, as defined by a current Forest Stewardship Plan	1.8%	2.8%	5.0%	2.8%	5.0%	3.0%
Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans. (Annual)	1,805,353	1,531,858	1,750,000	1,652,087	1,500,000	1,250,000
Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans. (Cumulative)	19,592,387	21,124,245	22,500,000	21,045,039	22,000,000	20,000,000

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$22,398,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program (FSP), a decrease of \$6,592,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$43,000 for pay costs which includes \$7,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$36,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The program’s focus and impact have been significantly enhanced by the application of the completed State Forest Action Plans, better coordination with program delivery partners, landowner peer-to-peer networks, and information technology advances. State Forest Action Plans are enabling States to focus and coordinate program delivery to produce cumulative, landscape scale, measurable impacts, with multi-landowner, multi-partner planning and technical assistance efforts. In addition, State Forest Action Plans help States identify and address opportunities resulting from emerging ecosystem service and biomass energy markets, and focus program assistance to conserve a “green infrastructure” of interconnected, viable forested landscape areas. Efforts will continue to focus program delivery in priority landscape areas, further leverage existing partnerships, and further develop tools for reaching more landowners with limited resources.

The program also extends its reach through peer-to-peer efforts which support the program's long-term goal of managing significant landscapes, such as priority watersheds (as opposed to scattered, individual properties), and the conservation of strategically-located and connected open spaces. Through the use of the recently deployed Stewardship Mapping and Reporting Tool (SMART), the program's cumulative impact will be tracked spatially, to inform landscape based strategic planning and leverage place based partnerships.

## Past Performance

In FY 2012, nationwide, more than 21 million acres of non-industrial private forest lands were managed according to ongoing, active Forest Stewardship Plans, with over 1.5 million acres being added in FY 2012, slightly under achieving FY 2012 targets. Of this total, 10.7 million acres (2.9 percent of nonindustrial private forestlands in important forest resource areas) are within high priority landscape areas identified through the Forest Stewardship Spatial Analysis Project and/or by State Forest Action Plans. SMART enables us to spatially track accomplishments with respect to these priority areas. States monitor the implementation of Forest Stewardship Plans using a statistically reliable, nationally consistent, field monitoring program.

### The Stewardship Mapping and Reporting Tool (SMART)

SMART, formerly known as WebDET, is a powerful web-based plan-writing and spatial accomplishment tracking tool for field foresters and program managers. It displays and relates all program accomplishments to landscape priority areas identified by State Forest Action Plans and associated forest resource attributes. SMART provides the ability to identify our impact at the landscape scale.

The actual number of acres (21,045,039) managed under Forest Stewardship Plans was lower than targeted (22,500,000) primarily because States agencies continue to reorganize and adapt programs to target landscapes and priorities that were established with State Forest Action Plans. These adaptations continue to draw resources from individual landowner management plan development. Also, many program focus areas include different, and perhaps more diverse landowner demographics that require new and innovative outreach and educational tools. In addition, many State programs have been impacted by austerity measures to address budget deficits. The Forest Service will continue working with States to focus program investments where multiple resource outcomes are more likely, based on State Forest Action Plan assessment work. Performance is also likely to improve as the Forest Service and States together implement the recently adopted Landscape Stewardship Approach which includes the development of multi-landowner, landscape scale Forest Stewardship Plans.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

The Forest Stewardship Program is the only Forest Service program focused exclusively on private forest land management. A primary focus of the program is the development of comprehensive, multi-resource management plans that provide landowners with the information they need to manage their forests for a variety of products and services. The program focuses on priority landscape areas and attempts to connect individual landowners to the broader landscape. Assistance is delivered through a national network of forestry technical assistance providers and programs. Because of this unique role, and since the majority of America's forests are privately owned, the Forest Stewardship Program is central to fulfilling the Secretary's vision for managing for healthy forests across "All Lands."

Forest Stewardship Plans lay out strategies for achieving unique landowner objectives and sustaining forest health and vigor. Actively managed forests provide timber, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, recreational opportunities, and many other benefits for landowners and communities. Forest Stewardship

Plans motivate landowners to become more active in planning and managing their forests, greatly increasing the likelihood that their forests will remain intact, productive and healthy, and that the social, economic and environmental benefits of these lands will be sustained for future generations.

As such, the Forest Stewardship Program plays a fundamental role in “keeping forests as forests,” providing places where Americans can reconnect to the outdoors. The program also helps create jobs in rural communities by sustaining local forest products markets and increasing demand for qualified private forestry consultants and State agency field foresters. Additionally, the program helps prepare forest landowners for ecosystem services markets and other incentive programs.

The Forest Service continues to work with the National Association of State Foresters, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the American Forest Foundation, and other partners to coordinate and streamline technical planning assistance delivery to make the most effective use of available program resources and better address diverse landowner needs and priority resource concerns. This includes the deployment of a web-based management plan and spatial accomplishment tracking tool, SMART, and the development of a national geodatabase for relating program accomplishments to a variety of landscape management objectives.

The Forest Stewardship Program is increasingly serving as a “gateway” through which landowners can gain access to a variety of assistance and programs including USDA cost-share, State tax abatement, forest certification, and emerging ecosystem service and renewable energy markets. Demand for Forest Stewardship planning assistance has increased significantly because the 2008 Farm Bill expanded eligibility for several USDA conservation programs to include private forest landowners.

All Forest Stewardship Plans are required to consider the possible near and long-term impacts of a changing climate, including increased fire risk, invasive species migration and species range and habitat shifts. Where appropriate and feasible, management plans will include actions to mitigate the adverse impacts of a changing climate.

#### Allocation and Integration

Program funding is allocated to Forest Service regions, the Northeastern Area and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry based on statewide comprehensive program potential and cumulative program impact within priority landscape areas. Priority landscape areas are delineated in State Forest Action Plans and/or through the Forest Stewardship Spatial Analysis Project. Program impact is measured primarily by the number of acres within high priority landscape area being managed according to active Forest Stewardship Plans as confirmed through a statistically valid field monitoring program. States greatly enhance program impact by integrating programs and leveraging partnerships to target high priority areas, maximizing Federal program investment. This approach emulates both the Secretary of Agriculture’s “All Lands” vision and the Administration’s emphasis on integrated, place-based program delivery.

#### Partnerships

All Forest Stewardship activities are coordinated with and delivered through State and Territorial forest agency partners; thus, the program leverages substantial non-Federal financial and human resources. States are required to provide a minimum 1:1 match for Federal funds, but most far exceed this level. In FY 2012, the Forest Stewardship Program funded over \$22 million in grants to States and other partners that were matched at least 1:1 by funding and in-kind contributions.

Through the Forest Stewardship Program, the Forest Service works regularly with a variety of forest and resource conservation partners including the American Forest Foundation, the Resources First Foundation, the National Woodland Owner Association, and The Nature Conservancy.

The Forest Stewardship Program also continues to provide funding for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Forestry program for ecosystem restoration activities because the Chesapeake is the Nation's largest estuary and a high priority for Federal investment to improve water quality. In executing this program, the Forest Service works closely with State and Federal partners and other organizations in the Chesapeake Bay program to implement forest stewardship, restoration, and conservation actions that contribute to overall watershed health, and specifically to water quality. This program helps to improve coordination in the implementation of riparian forest buffers to protect water quality, and provides educational, and technical assistance to partners at all levels.

The Forest Stewardship Program also provides funding to partner with the NRCS to support the National Agroforestry Center, which successfully transfers sustainable agroforestry technologies to thousands of land management professionals each year. This Center, a multi-agency USDA partnership, is focused on three primary outcomes: (1) increasing the adoption of agroforestry practices that improve water, soil and air quality; sustainable agriculture; product diversity and rural wealth; (2) creating tailored, science-based agroforestry tools that can be used by landowners to address complex environmental, economic, and social conditions across all lands; and (3) integrating agroforestry into USDA programs and policies.

Also, Forest Stewardship provides funding for the Reforestation Nurseries and Genetic Resources program, which provides technical assistance to Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial, and private nurseries, supplying them with the latest technical information, thereby supporting an extensive network for seedling production. This Reforestation program is focused on six strategic areas: (1) providing leadership in reforestation, conservation, and restoration; (2) maintaining technical expertise in growing and planting adapted seeds and seedlings; (3) expanding the use of native plants; (4) assisting underserved communities; (5) streamlining and leveraging resources; and (6) conserving and assuring the proper use and development of genetic resources.

#### Reforestation Nurseries and Genetic Resources



The National, Virtual Center for Reforestation, Nurseries, and Genetic Resources (RNGR) promotes, facilitates, and supports the collection, propagation, and deployment of native plant materials to meet USDA and Forest Service goals. The RNGR Team provides technical support to Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial, and private nurseries with special emphasis on Native Americans and underserved communities in the Pacific and Caribbean. RNGR transfers science-based, pragmatic information to resource professionals through on-site workshops, award-winning publications, an on-line digital reference library, and an on-line database of native plant propagation protocols. Through its digital effort, RNGR annually delivers about 100,000 publications and protocols to more than 145 countries.

Budget Line Item	Forest Legacy Program				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Legacy Program					
Annual Appropriations	\$53,303	\$53,629	\$60,000	\$6,371	11.88%
<b>Forest Legacy Program Total</b>	<b>53,303</b>	<b>53,629</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>11.88%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	22	22	22	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Forest Legacy Program</b>						
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion (Annual accomplishment for Discretionary funds)	136,960	149,911	119,000	52,999	135,000	105,000
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion (Annual accomplishment for Mandatory funds)	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion (Cumulative)	2,056,107	2,210,563	2,329,278	2,275,320	2,410,320	2,557,320
Parcelization of forests avoided (number of parcels prevented) (Discretionary funds)	2,682	3,822	4,806	2,361	5,203	3,536
Parcelization of forests avoided (number of parcels prevented) (Mandatory funds)	0	0	0	0	0	1,430

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$60,000,000 in discretionary funds, an increase of \$6,371,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. In addition, the request includes \$24,800,000 in mandatory funds for the Forest Legacy Program (FLP) as a transfer from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) in the Department of the Interior, for a total of \$84,800,000.

Forest Legacy funds are used for the protection of important forests that are under significant development pressure and that protect air and water quality, provide access, and protect important habitat for threatened or endangered wildlife or fish species. The Forest Legacy Program is funded through the LWCF. By permanently protecting important working forest lands, the Forest Legacy Program helps to create and maintain rural jobs and ensure a robust forest infrastructure.

The increased funding for Forest Legacy is a key component of the President’s America’s Great Outdoors Initiative to conserve important landscapes and reconnect Americans to the outdoors. The funding helps the Forest Service continue to work across boundaries to support projects that protect forests in key landscapes as identified by State forestry agencies in their recently completed Forest Action Plans that

address the national priorities for private forests. These projects are coordinated with other partners to create viable and cohesive zones where the economic, social, and environmental values of forests are conserved.

In planning for FY 2014, 37 States submitted 57 proposed projects, totaling nearly \$154 million, to the Forest Service for funding consideration by the national selection panel. Funding is provided to highest priority activities that can demonstrate performance in a transparent manner. FLP projects are located in Priority Areas or Forest Legacy Areas identified in Forest Action Plans. In FY 2014, 28 projects are proposed for funding. Refer to the *FY 2014 Forest Legacy Program Proposed Projects* at the end of this section. The FY 2014 program targets include new measures for the acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion using mandatory funds and parcelization of forests avoided using mandatory funds.

### **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the FLP completed 32 conservation easements and 18 fee simple tract purchases, leveraging \$46,700,000 of Federal funds with \$32,000,000 of partner funds to protect a total of 52,999 acres. The number of acres protected was below the FY 2012 target of 119,000 acres. The FLP also prevented 2,361 parcels from parcelization, which was below the target of 4,806 parcels. Completed acres and parcels prevented from parcelization in FY 2012 were lower than anticipated due to the following factors: (1) A number of projects were costlier than anticipated and (2) real estate negotiations are very unpredictable, lengthening the project completion timeline. In addition to the unpredictable nature of real estate transactions, FLP projects typically take about two years to close, resulting in a time lag between annual funding and the accomplishments. Since the FLP program was authorized, a total of 2.27 million acres has been protected across the country. These acres include approximately 165,000 acres of bodies of water and 2,700 miles of streams.

In addition to these challenges that impact all projects, two projects totaling nearly 17,500 acres were unsuccessful and the States have returned the grant funds to the Forest Service. Oregon's Skyline project and Florida's St. Vincent project were unsuccessful. We anticipated that a third large project of approximately 50,000 acres would close in FY 2012. Maine's Lower Penobscot II and Machias III projects, which are two separate projects with one landowner was expected to close in FY 2012. However, there have been significant challenges and that project is not yet closed. The agency will continue to work to match program goals and targets as closely as possible with expected project completions. Additionally, the agency is currently analyzing trends in targets and actual accomplishments to determine whether or not the methodology for setting targets should be updated so that targets and accomplishments align more closely.

### **Program Description**

#### Program Overview

Through FLP, the Forest Service works with States, private landowners, and other conservation partners to protect environmentally critical forests threatened by land conversion through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases. Projects are evaluated by a panel in order to fund the highest priority land conservation areas. Funds for the FLP are provided through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. More than 50 percent (over 420 million acres) of our Nation's forests are privately owned. Family forest owners and timber companies are facing increasing pressure to sell, subdivide, and develop their land. This program provides financial incentives to private landowners to conserve their forests, thereby protecting outdoor recreation opportunities, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality. The program

operates on a “willing buyer-willing seller” basis and is a non-regulatory, incentive-based land conservation program.

Protection of private forests through FLP maintains a multitude of public benefits, ecosystem services, and products that forests provide. Eighty-nine percent of all FLP acres are adjacent to other protected lands. Conservation across a landscape rather than focusing solely within ownership boundaries is essential to address large-scale conservation issues such as protection and restoration of watersheds, reduction of wildfire risk, and protection of at-risk species.

Research also shows that approximately 17 percent of human-caused greenhouse gas emissions worldwide are the result of deforestation or conversion of forest land to other uses (*Congressional Research Service, International Forestry Issues in Climate Change Bills; 2009*). Protecting forests from conversion is key to ensuring resiliency to impacts of a changing climate on resource conditions.

### Allocation and Integration

FLP projects are nominated through a two-stage competitive process (State-level identification and approval, and a national review and ranking), resulting in high-quality projects supported both locally and nationally. Each project is ranked using three standardized criteria: (1) importance – public benefits gained from the protection and management of the property, (2) threat – likelihood of conversion to non-forest uses resulting in a loss of forest values and public benefits, and (3) strategic – project fits with a larger conservation plan, strategy, and initiative, and enhances previous conservation investments. Project management funds are allocated to the regions based on management needs for the projects.

### Partnerships

To date, more than two million acres of environmentally important private lands have been protected through FLP. States and landowners are the primary partners, but land trusts and other conservation organizations play a critical role in identifying and completing projects. While the program requires a 25 percent non-Federal match, the program averages a 50 percent non-Federal match.

#### **Crotched Mountain**



The Crotched Mountain project protected a 1,165 acre certified Tree Farm in southern New Hampshire, continuing a 50-year tradition of integrating exemplary forest stewardship with critical care for people with disabilities, through a conservation easement. The project will protect working forests and related resources while empowering Crotched Mountain Rehabilitation Center to establish the Nation’s most significant center for universally accessible outdoor recreation, including recreation from visitors with physical disabilities. This project protected and connected the remaining large, ecologically significant forest block in the highlands of New Hampshire. Nearly 6,000 acres in size, this block of unfragmented forestland supports sensitive amphibians, reptiles, mammals, migratory birds and invertebrates as well as protects headwater streams that drain into the Merrimack River.

## FY 2014 Forest Legacy Program Proposed Projects

Priority Rank	State	Project Name	Request
Administrative Funds			\$6,400,000
1	OR	Gilchrist Forest	3,000,000
2	MS	Pascagoula River Conservation Lands	5,035,000
3	NH	Mahoosuc Gateway	5,715,000
4	ME	Cold Stream Forest	6,000,000
5	ID	McArthur Lake East	5,225,000
6	MA	Quabbin Reservoir to Wachusett Mountain	5,000,000
7	WI	Brule-St. Croix	4,500,000
8	CA	McCloud Working Forest Phase I	2,335,000
9	SD	Blood Run National Historic Landmark Area	1,205,000
10	WA	Klickitat Canyon Working Forest	3,500,000
11	GA	Paulding County Land Area	2,000,000
12	WA	Pysht Coastal Forest	3,000,000
13	CA	Ryan Creek Conservation Easement	2,000,000
14	ME	Moosehead-Seboomook Inholding	500,000
15	NM	Upper Rio Chama River Watershed Phase III	2,980,000
16	VT	Groton Forest Legacy Initiative	1,605,000
<b>Subtotal, Discretionary</b>			<b>60,000,000</b>
16	VT	Groton Forest Legacy Initiative - <i>remainder of total recommended funding</i>	1,895,000
17	GA	Rocky Hammock at Broxton Rocks	2,000,000
18	CO	Sawtooth Mountain Ranch	3,000,000
19	WY	Munger Mountain Corridor	3,000,000
20	MT	Clear Creek Conservation	595,000
21	ID	North Idaho Timber Communities	1,545,000
22	TX	Bobcat Ridge	2,370,000
23	VT	Windham Region Working Forest	2,185,000
24	TN	Carter Mt. Working Forest Conservation Easement	1,875,000
25	SC	Liberty Hill Phase I	2,000,000
26	AR	Wye Mountain Headwaters	1,915,000
27	NC	Poison Fork Forests	1,500,000
28	CT	Thorpe Mountain	920,000
<b>Subtotal, Mandatory</b>			<b>24,800,000</b>
<b>Total Funding</b>			<b>\$84,800,000</b>

Budget Line Item	Community Forest and Open Space Conservation				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation					
Annual Appropriations	\$1,997	\$2,009	\$4,001	\$1,992	99.15%
<b>Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Total</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>99.15%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	1	1	1	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$4,001,000 for the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP), a \$1,992,000 increase above the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$800 for pay costs which includes \$100 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$700 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The purpose of CFP is to achieve community benefits through grants to local governments, Tribal governments, and qualified nonprofit organizations to establish community forests by acquiring and protecting forestlands. By creating community forests through land acquisition, communities and tribes provide public access and recreational opportunities, protect vital water supplies and wildlife habitat, address the effects of a changing climate, provide demonstration sites for private forest landowners, and derive financial and community benefits from sustainable management.

The Forest Service will use the FY 2014 funds to monitor previously funded projects and fund additional community forest projects. In addition, these funds will ensure that the agency has capacity to continue implementation of this program.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the CFP issued its first request for applications, received applications, and selected 10 CFP projects from across the country, awarding \$3.5 million in grants. The awarded CFP Federal funds are expected to leverage an additional \$8.5 million in partner funds. Grants are awarded for an initial two year period. As such, there may be a time delay before projects close and accomplishments can be reported.

The CFP program was authorized in 2008 and received funding in FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012. The final implementation regulations were issued October 14, 2011. These regulations outlined application

requirements as well as the standard selection criteria used by the Forest Service to manage the national competitive process to prioritize and fund CFP projects.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The CFP authorizing language specifies that the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, may award grants to local governments, Tribal governments, and qualified nonprofit organizations to permanently protect through fee simple acquisition private forests that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses and provide specified public benefits to communities. This program promotes protection and enjoyment of the Nation's outdoor heritage by empowering people and communities to protect and restore places they cherish. It is a key piece of the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative because it connects people to the outdoors where they live, not faraway places that are difficult to access. Community forests provide special public places that promote health, provide a place to find quiet and solitude, and generally improve quality of life.

Community benefits under CFP include, but are not limited to: (1) economic benefits through sustainable forest management and related jobs, and clean drinking water, (2) environmental benefits, including clean water and wildlife habitat, (3) benefits from forest-based educational programs, including vocational education programs in forestry, (4) benefits from serving as replicable models of effective forest stewardship for private landowners, (5) recreational benefits, including hunting and fishing, and (6) public access benefits. The Federal contribution to the project cannot be more than 50 percent of the total project cost. However, cost sharing provides key opportunities to increase financial capacity and promotes local investment, allowing communities to actively participate in sustainable management of their local forests.

The CFP complements the Forest Legacy Program (FLP) and the Urban and Community Forestry Program (U&CF), but is not duplicative of either program. CFP and FLP each engage unique partners and utilize different tools for land protection. CFP is focused on creating community forests through land acquisition, while FLP protects at-risk forests through easements and land purchase. While a few projects may align with the intent of both programs, most projects will qualify for only one. Also, unlike U&CF which builds capacity for communities to develop and implement urban forestry programs, CFP is a land protection program. The program provides another tool to those entities that have demonstrated a sustained commitment to community forestry.

### Allocation and Integration

The Forest Service conducts a competitive review and ranking process. The review and rankings are based on the criteria outlined in the published regulations. The Forest Service periodically issues a request for applications, which provides additional specificity on the review process, review criteria, and timelines.

### Partnerships

The CFP has received and continues to receive support from State and local governments, Tribal governments, land trusts and other conservation organizations, and communities. Though not required, some State agencies provide assistance to applicants in the development of their applications. In the case of one funded project, two non-profits and a Tribe worked closely together to develop a project and the application even though the non-profit organizations will not hold title to the community forest. The degree of community and partner support for the program is evident from the project cost-share

dollars. Community Forest Program funds totaling nearly \$3.5 million were awarded to ten projects in FY 2012. These dollars will leverage an additional \$8 million in non-Federal cost share.

Budget Line Item	Urban and Community Forestry				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Urban and Community Forestry					
Annual Appropriations	\$31,327	\$31,519	\$25,326	-\$6,193	-19.65%
<b>Urban and Community Forestry Total</b>	<b>31,327</b>	<b>31,519</b>	<b>25,326</b>	<b>-6,193</b>	<b>-19.65%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	44	44	43	-1	-2.27%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2.27%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Urban and Community Forestry</b>						
Percentage of people living in communities managing programs to plant, protect, and maintain their urban and community trees and forests.	43.0%	44.0%	43.0%	46.2%	43.0%	46.0%
Percentage of people living in communities developing programs and/or activities to plant, protect, and maintain their urban and community trees and forests.	33.6%	33.0%	34.0%	31.0%	34.0%	31.0%

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$25,326,000 for the Urban and Community Forestry (U&CF) program, a decrease of \$6,193,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$37,000 for pay costs which includes \$6,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$31,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

Currently, more than 83 percent of all Americans live in metropolitan areas. With the proposed FY 2014 President’s Budget, U&CF will continue to work with State forestry agencies and other partners to assist communities in developing and advancing their urban forestry programs. U&CF will work to optimize the social, economic, and environmental services that urban and community trees and forests provide. Special emphasis will be placed on landscape scale demonstration projects that have regional and national significance for urban and community forest management across landscapes.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, U&CF provided assistance to 7,499 communities, exceeding the USDA Strategic Plan target of 7,200 communities. Through these efforts, the program reached a total of 196 million people, over 60 percent of the population of the U.S. This assistance helped communities develop and maintain urban forestry programs, which protect their urban trees and forests. As a result of assistance provided by this

program, in FY 2012, 46 percent of people in the U.S. are living in communities that are managing programs to protect and maintain their urban forests, exceeding the target of 41 percent. Additionally, in FY 2012 over 31 percent of people in the U.S. are living in communities that are developing programs to protect and maintain their urban forests, which is slightly below the target of 34 percent. This decrease can be attributed to more communities transitioning from developing urban and community forestry programs to managing urban and community forestry programs.

This program has also helped to ensure that people in the U.S. are living in communities that are healthier and more livable. U&CF continued to work with State Forestry agencies and other partners to assist communities in developing and advancing their urban forestry programs. Funding is provided to the highest priority activities that can demonstrate results in a transparent manner.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

U&CF assists cities, suburbs, and towns across the country in improving the condition and coverage of community trees and forests. With 83 percent of the Nation's population in urban areas, there are strong environmental, social, and economic opportunities to revitalize cities and towns. The U&CF program promotes the creation of healthier, more livable urban environments across the Nation by focusing on connecting people from where they live to community parks, green spaces, and the trees along their streets. Trees and tree planting create strong ties among neighbors, provide a greater sense of safety, and reduce crime rates. The presence of healthy trees encourages outdoor activity among children and adults, improving physical health and lowering stress.

U&CF maintains, restores, and improves urban forest ecosystems. There are 100 million acres of urban forest lands in the U.S. All Americans benefit from the multitude of services that a well-planned and managed urban tree canopy provides, including improved human health and well-being, green jobs, energy conservation, improved air and water quality, carbon sequestration, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Forest Service researchers have helped shed light on the extent and value of these ecosystem services. Also, increased real estate values generated by trees produces direct economic gains to the local community through property taxes.

### Allocation and Integration

This program allocates funds based on performance, tracked in a web-based accomplishment reporting system. Allocations target communities that have established one or more of the following: (1) professional urban forestry staff, (2) tree ordinances, (3) urban forest management plans, or (4) tree boards or advisory organizations.

The U&CF program is well integrated with other Forest Service programs. The U&CF and Forest Health Management programs work together to survey and monitor conditions of urban forests' health, including the early detection and response to invasive insect pests such as emerald ash borer and Asian longhorned beetle.

#### Urban Forest Health Initiative



In partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Forest Service piloted a comprehensive program designed to help maintain the health of urban forest resources and more effectively address the major threat that non-native tree pests pose to our trees and forests. TNC, in collaboration with the Urban and Community Forestry Program, will establish a national steering committee to develop, coordinate and implement the multi-year action plan and oversee the implementation of the Initiative in three pilot cities (one each in the Northeast, West, and South).

U&CF works with Forest Service Research and Development to develop, disseminate, and support i-Tree, an urban and community forest benefits assessment and management software. i-Tree is a state-of-the-art software tool designed to help communities of all sizes to strengthen their urban forest management and advocacy efforts by quantifying the environmental services that trees provide and the structure of the urban forest. The software tools are public domain and are freely accessible. i-Tree currently has over 8,200 unique users across all 50 States and 99 different countries. Version 5.0 of the i-Tree software was released in October 2012, providing application upgrades and an innovative new watershed hydrology modeling application. Version 5.0 features a new data collection web form that allows any device, such as smart phones or tablets, with a modern internet browser to be used to collect and enter field data. Additionally, a new function within i-Tree forecasts the growth and benefits of trees through time, based on species and location-specific growth models.

Partnerships

U&CF delivers its program through State forestry agencies, other Federal agencies, local governments, community organizations, and volunteers. State programs leverage the Forest Service investment with other funding sources to deliver financial assistance to communities for urban and community forestry, often providing at least a 2:1 match for the Federal funds.

To achieve program priorities, U&CF is also working with the USDA National Agroforestry Center, The Conservation Fund, Sustainable Urban Forest Coalition, National Association of Regional Councils, National Science Foundation, and other national partnership organizations. The Forest Service is the Urban Waters Federal Partnership lead on behalf of USDA. This Federal partnership includes 11 Federal agencies, including USDA, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Interior, and the Army. This innovative Federal partnership aims to stimulate regional and local economies, create local jobs, improve quality of life, and protect Americans' health by revitalizing urban waterways in under-served communities across the Nation. The partnership also supports President Obama's America's Great Outdoors Initiative aimed at making the Federal Government a better partner with communities that are working to provide safe, healthy, and accessible outdoor spaces.

**Student Intern Program**



FY 2013 will be the third year of a three year grant to the Society of Municipal Arborists to conduct an Urban and Community Forestry Student Internship program. This successful program supports students in university urban forestry programs by providing them with a hands-on work experience alongside practicing professionals. At least 25 students, from diverse backgrounds, will have been placed in municipal forestry programs around the country and in Canada over the three summers.

Budget Line Item	Forest Resources Information and Analysis				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Resources Information and Analysis					
Annual Appropriations	\$4,917	\$4,947	0	-\$4,947	-100.00%
<b>Forest Resources Information and Analysis</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,917</b>	<b>4,947</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4,947</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	17	17	0	-17	-100.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the Forest Resources Information and Analysis program within the Forest and Rangeland Research (Forest Service R&D) appropriation. Funding to support implementation of Forest Inventory and Analysis activities will be provided entirely within Forest Service R&D.

**Program Description**

For more information on Program Changes, Program Description, and Past Performance, refer to the Forest and Rangeland Research Chapter.

Budget Line Item	International Forestry				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
International Forestry					
Annual Appropriations	\$7,987	\$8,036	\$3,652	-\$4,384	-54.55%
<b>International Forestry Total</b>	<b>7,987</b>	<b>8,036</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>-4,384</b>	<b>-54.55%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	33	33	15	-18	-54.55%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-54.55%</b>

### FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes \$3,652,000 for the International Forestry program, a decrease of \$4,384,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$13,000 for pay costs which includes \$2,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$11,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

With the proposed FY 2014 Budget, the International Forestry program will continue to focus on high priority investments in natural resource conservation issues, including protecting U.S. forests from invasive species, conserving habitat of U.S. migratory species, and addressing illegal logging and other U.S. policy interests.

### Past Performance

Addressing Illegal Logging - Worldwide trade of forest products is estimated to exceed \$1 trillion per year, approximately 15 percent of which is from illegally harvested wood. The artificially low price of the illegal harvest leads to an imbalance in which world markets cannot equally participate. This imbalance undercuts the competitiveness of U.S. forest products companies who are playing by the rules, resulting in the loss of jobs in the U.S. One of the major problems in policing illegal logging worldwide has been the difficulty in identifying wood species, especially tropical wood species. Identification is complex because of the sheer number of species and the difficulty in tracing illegally harvested wood. International Forestry staff is working on improving information on wood identification, fostering the competitiveness of the U.S. forest products industries, which depend on a steady supply of legally-sourced tropical hardwoods. This work includes the development of a hand held device using laser technology for wood identification. The device, which will become available in 2013, will enable wood processors, customs officials, and civil society organizations to more easily identify commercial species in the field. In the U.S. and other countries, producers and manufacturers need this state-of-the-art computer technology to be competitive in global markets.

Protecting U.S. forests from Invasive species - International Forestry works to protect the U.S. economy from the damage that invasive species inflict on our forests. The program involves Chinese counterparts to address one of the most destructive invasive forest pests, the emerald ash borer (EAB). International

Forestry continues to work with the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) to better understand why the borer is so resilient and pervasive. This will help predict and prevent potential future outbreaks by related wood boring beetles. With an aim of identifying biocontrol mechanisms, a partnership was formed between the Forest Service's Northern Research Station, the ARS and counterparts in China. With support from International Forestry, the team is working to find natural enemies of EAB in its native range. Two locations with different forest types will be selected in China and specimens of key natural enemies, primarily egg and larval parasitoids, will be collected and evaluated for their potential use in biological control programs. The scientists will also be looking for other wood-boring insect species that may have a high risk of becoming invasive in the U.S. Ultimately, this effort will contribute to the calculated use of biocontrol agents, including parasitoid wasps, which is likely to continue to be a key strategy to understanding and managing EAB in North America.

Conserving U.S. migratory species that are declining or at risk - Many U.S. organizations, including environmental groups, private citizen groups, and governmental and nongovernmental agencies, together invest millions of dollars in protecting habitat for listed migratory species. The American public cares about these birds, bats and butterflies which often spend the winter in Latin America and the Caribbean. If habitats in these areas are not protected, the large U.S. domestic investment in conservation is wasted. The current situation is dire: some 61 percent of neotropical migratory species are declining. We work extensively in their winter range to develop capacity to better manage the winter home for these birds – a small investment with a huge impact. Additionally, when species are listed or declining, American forests are closed off from being managed, stifling the forest products industries that need access. To address this, International Forestry works with counterparts to protect and restore habitat, develop conservation education, and improve protected area management. Work is always done with partners including Ducks Unlimited, Bat Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, the Audubon Society, and others to prevent species from becoming listed under the Endangered Species Act and to decrease the number of species currently listed as endangered and threatened.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The International Forestry program is critical in leveling the playing field in international trade for U.S. timber producers by encouraging the trade of legally harvested timber. Improving the legality and sustainability of timber management overseas means less underpriced timber on the world market. The program both addresses illegal logging and promotes sustainable, and legal, forest management overseas. The focus is on countries with significant forest resources and important forest product related trade with the U.S. In addition, the program addresses several critical domestic natural resource conservation issues, including protecting the Nation from invasive species as well as conserving habitat for U.S. migratory species of high importance. Forest Service land managers and scientists provide technical cooperation, policy assistance, and training in sustainable natural resource management as well as disaster preparedness and response. Innovations and important technologies are often brought back to the U.S. as a result of this work.

### Allocation and Integration

The program prioritizes work in collaboration with other Forest Service programs and in conjunction with the U.S. Department of State to address the most important international natural resource management issues including illegal logging, migratory species habitat, invasive forest pests, and sustainable forest management.

Partnerships

The International Forestry program works in coordination with Forest Service field units, domestic and international partners including those in other Federal agencies, foreign governments, international and local environmental organizations, universities and the private sector, on a range of forest management and policy issues. International Forestry engages in technical collaboration to develop capacity, strengthen institutions, and develop economic alternatives to unsustainable and illegal harvesting.

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Appropriation	National Forest System				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>National Forest System</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$1,554,137	\$1,563,648	\$1,556,662	-\$6,986	-0.45%
<b>National Forest System Total</b>	<b>1,554,137</b>	<b>1,563,648</b>	<b>1,556,662</b>	<b>-6,986</b>	<b>-0.45%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	11,442	11,442	11,429	-13	-0.11%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>11,442</b>	<b>11,442</b>	<b>11,429</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-0.11%</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>					
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	756,788	756,788	0.00%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	39,936	40,180	39,851	-329	-0.82%
Restoration Partnerships	0	0	10,029	10,029	0.00%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	184,781	184,781	0.00%
Land Management Planning	39,936	40,180	0	-40,180	-100.00%
Inventory and Monitoring	161,721	162,711	0	-162,711	-100.00%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	281,176	282,897	260,796	-22,101	-7.81%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	140,036	140,893	0	-140,893	-100.00%
Grazing Management	55,356	55,695	35,663	-20,032	-35.97%
Forest Products	335,511	337,564	0	-337,564	-100.00%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	184,046	185,172	0	-185,172	-100.00%
Minerals and Geology Management	83,426	83,937	70,970	-12,967	-15.45%
Landownership Management	85,738	86,263	71,131	-15,132	-17.54%
Law Enforcement Operations	143,829	144,709	126,653	-18,056	-12.48%
Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,426	3,447	0	-3,447	-100.00%

### National Forest System Overview

The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes \$1,556,662,000 for the National Forest System (NFS), a decrease of \$6,987,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$9,449,000 for pay costs which includes \$1,542,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$7,907,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The NFS appropriation provides funds for the stewardship and management of the over 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands. The FY 2014 President's Budget includes budget structure changes designed to increase efficiency in program administration and delivery and to reduce redundancy and overhead costs while continuing to support the Administration's highest priorities.

Following Secretary Vilsack's "All Lands" vision, the Budget focuses on meeting the challenges of ecological restoration through collaborative approaches to address fire and fuels, invasive species, and watershed degradation; engaging communities to help Americans reconnect to the outdoors, expand on

recreation benefits and create a wide range of opportunities for economic expansion to retain and create jobs; and partnering with communities and fellow agencies to reduce the threat of wildland fires.

Conserving forests and grasslands not only conserves air quality, water, plants, and wildlife; it responds to the public’s interests and needs. Forests and grasslands generate wealth by providing opportunities for outdoor recreation and tourism such as camping, picnicking, skiing, snowboarding, hunting, fishing, hiking, driving for pleasure, wildlife viewing, scenic driving, and visiting cultural sites and visitor centers. People improve their health and well-being by engaging in the wide array of outdoor activities available on NFS lands. The restoration of landscapes, sustainable forest management, and the development of markets for ecosystem services provide jobs to communities that benefit rural economies.

Management of the vast array of natural resources on NFS lands requires effective integration of many different and complex program areas. The suite of NFS programs support the planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of activities that provide: water-quality protection and improvement; recreation opportunities for the public; energy for the Nation; timber and non-timber forest products; habitat for wildlife; and forage for domestic animals. All of these services support the maintenance of jobs as well as growth in the domestic job market. These activities are managed to meet the needs of the Nation while maintaining or improving the health of the land and protecting the environment to provide the greatest good in the long term.

Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR)

The President’s Budget continues the FY 2012 pilot and fully implements IRR as a way of improving efficient delivery of many NFS programs throughout the Nation. This budget structure aligns with the Secretary’s vision of integrating watershed protection and restoration into all aspects of our management of national forests and grasslands and to create or maintain local economic opportunities and jobs. This budget structure allows us to more effectively accomplish forest health and water quality improvement goals. IRR leads to improved project integration and accomplishments to high priority, geographically specific, places on the ground. The following table illustrates IRR in FY 2012 and FY 2013 as a pilot compared to FY 2014 fully implemented without separating individual budget line items.

**Integrated Resource Restoration Consolidated Budget Line Items**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Approp.</b>	<b>Budget Line Item</b>	<b>FY 2012 Pilot</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
NFS	Integrated Resource Restoration*	-	-	\$756,788	\$756,788
NFS	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt.	25,508	25,664	(25,664)	-
NFS	Forest Products	44,514	44,786	(44,786)	-
NFS	Vegetation and Watershed Management	42,383	42,642	(42,642)	-
CIM	Legacy Roads and Trails	12,979	13,059	(13,059)	-
WFM	Hazardous Fuels non-Wildland Urban Interface	20,966	20,966	(20,966)	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$146,350</b>	<b>\$147,117</b>	<b>\$609, 671</b>	<b>\$756,788</b>

\*Integrated Resource Restoration in FY 2012 and FY 2013 is a pilot program in Regions 1, 3, and 4.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring

The President’s Budget proposes a consolidated budget line item (BLI) to facilitate an integrated approach to landscape management. We propose to merge the current BLIs of Land Management Planning, and Inventory and Monitoring, into a single budget line item called Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring. Forest Service management occurs around a continuous cycle of assessing, planning at multiple levels, implementing and adjusting programs, and projects based on information acquired through integrated inventory and monitoring activities.

The proposed BLI provides the agency flexibility to achieve efficiencies in several central activities in this cycle that are core to implementing the requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule. The 2012 Planning Rule promotes a collaborative science-based approach for planning, monitoring, and conducting assessments that considers information from and about all lands affected by, or influencing, planning unit activities. The need to integrate regional and local monitoring and assessment activities with unit planning efforts can be accomplished more effectively, clearly, and efficiently under the proposed budget line item. The proposed budget structure improves accountability within the activities funded as well as facilitates a more complete alignment with other budget line items that fund agency information management activities by reducing the complexity of agency budgeting and accounting structures. Accountability is improved though aligning priority management, information needs, and communicating explicit performance expectations in agency direction.

**Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring Consolidated Budget Line Items**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

<b>Approp.</b>	<b>Budget Line Item</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
NFS	Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	-	-	\$184,781	\$184,781
NFS	Land Management Planning	39,936	40,180	(40,180)	-
NFS	Inventory and Monitoring	161,721	162,711	(162,711)	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$201,657</b>	<b>\$202,891</b>	<b>(\$18,110)</b>	<b>\$184,781</b>

Budget Line Item	Integrated Resource Restoration				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Integrated Resource Restoration					
Annual Appropriations	0	0	\$756,788	\$756,788	0.00%
<b>Integrated Resource Restoration Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>756,788</b>	<b>756,788</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	944	944	5,792	4,848	513.56%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>513.56%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Integrated Resource Restoration</b>						
Number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class	0	0	5	9	10	15
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	0	2,624,016	2,600,000	2,569,617	2,600,000	2,210,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	3,577	3,878	2,670	3,704	3,315	3,100
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	2,592	2,533	2,600	2,644	2,800	2,380
Miles of roads decommissioned	2,549	1,540	2,028	2,103	2,028	2,000

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget continues to emphasize Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) as the leading approach to accomplish on-the-ground restoration. This work will lead to improved forest and grassland health and resilience using landscape scale restoration to recover watershed health and clean water and create or maintain local economic opportunities and jobs. The IRR budget line item (BLI) was first introduced in FY 2011 and proposed again in FY 2012 with the addition of portions of Hazardous Fuels from the Wildland Fire Management BLI and Legacy Roads and Trails, and the road decommissioning activity from the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Appropriation.

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$756,788,000 for IRR as a single budget line item, an increase of \$609,671,000 compared to FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$4,788,000 for pay costs which includes \$782,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$4,007,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

In FY 2013, IRR is a pilot program in Regions 1, 3, and 4 with up to \$147,117,000. IRR includes activities accomplished through previous budget line items for Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, Vegetation and Watershed Management, Forest Products, Legacy Roads and Trails, Hazardous Fuels in non-Wildland Urban Interfaces, and Rehabilitation and Restoration to reestablish watershed, forest and grassland health fire-adapted landscapes, and ecosystem function.

Funding focuses on implementing maintenance and restoration activities in priority places and through priority programs including emphasis on the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration projects. IRR aligns funding with program and policy direction from the Secretary of Agriculture reinforcing the agency's commitment to accomplish work more efficiently through collaboration and an "All Lands" restoration approach. The following table illustrates the programs that comprise IRR in FY 2013, under the pilot authority. In FY 2014, IRR would be fully implemented without separating individual budget line items.

In FY 2012, Regions 1, 3, and 4 were first selected to be part of the IRR pilot to demonstrate the benefits derived by merging multiple BLIs into a single BLI. The agency appreciates the approval of a limited IRR authority for Regions 1, 3, and 4.

### Integrated Resource Restoration Consolidated Budget Line Items

(dollars in thousands)

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Pilot	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
NFS	Integrated Resource Restoration*	-	-	\$756,788	\$756,788
NFS	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt.	25,508	25,664	(25,664)	-
NFS	Forest Products	44,514	44,786	(44,786)	-
NFS	Vegetation and Watershed Management	42,383	42,642	(42,642)	-
CIM	Legacy Roads and Trails	12,979	13,059	(13,509)	-
WFM	Hazardous Fuels non-Wildland Urban Interface	20,966	20,966	(20,966)	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$146,350</b>	<b>\$147,117</b>	<b>\$609,671</b>	<b>\$756,788</b>

\*Integrated Resource Restoration in FY 2012 and FY 2013 is a pilot program in Regions 1, 3, and 4.

Investing in IRR in FY 2014 is expected to result in 2,210,000 watershed acres treated; 2,380 MMBF timber volume sold, approximately 2,000 miles of road decommissioned; and 3,100 miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced. In addition, 15 watersheds will be restored to a higher condition class. Details on Forest Service funding with IRR for biomass and bioenergy, including the Community Wood to Energy Program, is outlined in the Special Exhibit on biomass and bioenergy.

### Past Performance

In FY 2012, the Forest Service received authorization to pilot the Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) Program for a period of three years (FY 2012 through FY 2014). Forest Service Regions 1, 3, and 4 were selected for the pilot program which facilitates and supports an integrated approach to land management that maintains, enhances, or restores watersheds at the landscape level to improve their resilience.

The primary outcome measure associated with IRR is the number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class. There are four output-based measures that indicate the Forest Service's progress toward improving the condition class of watersheds: (1) acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function or resilience, (2) miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced, (3) volume of timber sold, and (4) miles of roads decommissioned. Not only are the output indicators representative of the type of work conducted but these measures were also chosen because the public recognizes them and has been interested in the Forest Service's progress toward meeting historical targets. IRR works toward this outcome and associated outputs, in part, by consolidating funding previously in several other budget line items (e.g., wildlife and fisheries habitat management, forest products, vegetation and watershed management, non-WUI hazardous fuels, and legacy roads and trails, including road decommissioning activity) to implement treatments deemed most necessary within a landscape.

#### **Focus on Accomplishments under IRR**

The FY 2012 Budget Justification proposed IRR performance measures: *Number of Watersheds in Condition Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3*. As we completed the watershed condition assessments in FY 2011 it became clear that proposed performance measures would not be adequate to assess our accomplishments. The main issue with the previously proposed performance measures is that declines in watershed condition due to natural disturbances such as large fires, floods, or other landscape-altering events will mask improvements directly related to agency investments. Adapting our management to what we have learned during the watershed assessments, we proposed a more valid performance measure for FY 2013 and began collecting this information in FY 2012.

To more clearly capture the number of watersheds we improved as a result of our management actions, the FY 2012 accomplishments are reported under the new measure: *Number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class*. This represents the number of watersheds we improved through management actions. This number is not offset by the number of watersheds adversely affected by environmental factors such as fire or floods. This new accomplishment reporting measure is being used to track the number of watersheds purposefully moved to an improved condition. This measure is part of the foundation measure for the Watershed Condition Framework, a critical component to validate the success of the integrated resource restoration approach.

The three pilot regions used the Watershed Condition Framework (WCF) to assess the condition class of all of their 5,926 watersheds containing significant portions of National Forest System (NFS) lands. Among them, 78 watersheds were selected as priorities for restoration activities within the three-year pilot period. The watersheds will continue to be assessed using the WCF, and the number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class will be reported annually.

In addition to the WCF, the Forest Service is also evaluating the operational efficiencies of IRR for FY 2012. Regions 1, 3, and 4 are in the process of submitting:

- Three to five case studies showcasing accomplishments, successes, and challenges of implementing IRR
- Examples of combining focus and funding with Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration projects to advance on-the-ground restoration through community-based collaboration
- Descriptions of how consolidation of multiple budget line items affected programs/activities/project selection, and
- Advantages and disadvantages of a consolidated BLI

The evaluations will be used to summarize the first year's accomplishments. The information will also be used to evaluate and improve the application of IRR and communicated to the House and Senate

Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies in the Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot Program Accountability report.

The overall FY 2012 accomplishments for IRR are listed below for:

- Number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class
- Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience
- Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced
- Volume of timber sold, and
- Miles of road decommissioned

Number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class (180 percent of the targeted accomplished). In FY 2012 the agency moved nine watersheds to an improved condition. The four additional watersheds improved over the initial target of five watersheds represent the refocusing of restoration efforts in the priority watersheds and the further maturing of the watershed restoration action plan components of the WCF.

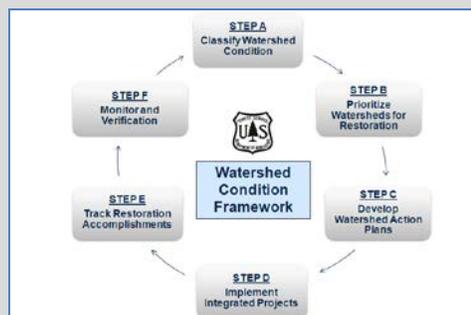
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience (99 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012 the agency treated 2,569,617 acres. These represent the cumulative acre-based accomplishments achieved through Integrated Resource Restoration related activities that sustain or restore watershed function and resilience and include treatments that contribute significantly to improvement of watershed conditions.

Many of these resiliency activities contributed to the more than 300,000 acres of high impact targeted (HIT) practices that were accomplished within the USDA Landscapes of National Importance (LNIs). These HIT practices are actions that contribute to the USDA’s Agency Priority Goal, formerly High Priority Performance Goal, for water resources. These HIT actions are implemented on NFS and private working lands in priority landscapes that accelerate the protection of clean, abundant water.

Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced (139 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012 the agency restored 3,704 miles of stream habitat. This accomplishment enhanced habitat for native fishes with commercial and non-commercial value, as well as for desired non-native species important to recreational fishing.

### Watershed Condition Framework

The Forest Service has established a framework to guide the improvement of watershed health on national forests and grasslands. The WCF is a comprehensive approach for: (1) evaluating the condition of watersheds, (2) prioritizing work in areas important to the public and where work results in noticeable differences in overall watershed condition, (3) strategic integrated restoration, and (4) tracking and monitoring outcomes.



Watersheds were classified using a core set of 12 indicators. These indicators identify elements to be addressed to maintain a watershed’s condition class or move it to an improved condition class, and track changed watershed condition aspects over time.

The classification of 15,000 sub-watersheds and the identification of over 200 priority watersheds were completed in FY 2011. The initial assessment determined that 52 percent (7,882) of watersheds were Class 1 – Good, 45 percent (6,751) were Class 2 – Fair, and 3 percent (431) were Class 3 – Poor. In FY 2012, Step C, the development of the watershed action plans designed to move priority watersheds to an improved condition class, focused on the high priority watersheds. Integrated project implementation began in FY 2012 and will continue in FY 2013.

A website has been developed for the public to share more detailed information and post map products as the processes are completed. This link is: <http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/watershed>

This accomplishment is a critical component of our threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) aquatic species restoration. For example, while there are benefits to all aquatic species, the aquatic organism passage component is a key element for helping offset the effects of a changing climate. The removal of passage barriers significantly expands the potential range available to these TES species which may be limited to isolated, short segments of stream, often limited to as little as a half-mile of stream or less, making them highly vulnerable to increasing temperatures or catastrophic impacts of climate change related factors such as wildfires or flood damage that can significantly alter habitat.

Opening barriers and expanding potential suitable habitat gives those vulnerable species the ability to relocate to more suitable habitat in the event of catastrophic impacts affecting a segment of their occupied range. Longer stream segments also mean more access to a wider variety of stream habitats and a larger effective population size, all of which help those isolated TES populations be more robust and better able to resist impacts to their environment. Restoration activities also remove invasive species that outbreed or out compete native fish species, and disrupt aquatic stream habitat.

Other work accomplished that was particularly beneficial to aquatic TES habitat includes the reconstruction of stream channels and the enhancement of riparian habitat. Target accomplishments continue to be on an upward trend that reflects integrated restoration and effective partnerships.

Volume of timber sold (101 percent of targeted accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency prepared and sold 2,644 million board feet (MMBF) using forest products appropriations and permanent and trust funds. Timber harvest is an important tool used to achieve multiple resource objectives. Integrated with other activities including road decommissioning, stream restoration, and others, it helps to achieve the agency-wide goal of increasing watershed health and improving resilience at the landscape level. Timber harvest also makes important contributions to rural economies; each year forest products from NFS lands contribute approximately 42,000 jobs and \$2.7 billion to the national economy.

Miles of road decommissioned (104 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012 the agency decommissioned a total of 2,103 miles of roads through IRR and Legacy Roads and Trails funding. In addition, the agency maintained 1,232 miles of roads; improved 596 miles of roads; disposed or transferred two bridges; repaired or replaced 14 bridges or major culverts; and constructed or reconstructed 75 stream crossings for aquatic organism passage. All of these accomplishments, including the road decommissioning work, make key contributions to our restoration goals by addressing the environmental impacts from our transportation systems.

The agency also maintained 353 miles of trails to standard and improved 32 miles of trails. Work was targeted to mitigate conditions that were causing water quality issues adversely affecting threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or impacting community water systems. These accomplishments also contribute directly to achieving resource restoration goals.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Secretary of Agriculture's vision for active forest management advances the role of healthy forests to protect and enhance water resources and to maintain landscape resilience in response to impacts of a changing climate and other stressors. The IRR program focuses on priority needs for landscape scale activities that promote watershed resilience. Included is all traditional work activities associated with investments, management and services that occurred under previous individual budget line items. Active management of national forest and grasslands is critically necessary to address threats to health and safety of America's forest-dependent communities and watersheds. IRR enhances the capacity of the agency to

increase the pace and scale of restoration activities agency-wide. The IRR landscape scale approach aligns and emphasizes restoration actions through forest management, range management, wildlife and fisheries habitat management, vegetation and watershed management, hazardous fuels management in non-WUI areas, road decommissioning, and activities previously accomplished under the Legacy Roads and Trails, and Rehabilitation and Restoration programs.

Activities previously accomplished under the Legacy Roads and Trails activity continues under IRR, including urgently needed road and trail decommissioning, long-term road storage, repair, and maintenance and associated activities. The removal of fish passage barriers is especially important in areas where roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies that supported threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Road and trail repairs required due to storm disturbances in local communities that are urgently needed to protect community water resources is also an important consideration for funding within IRR.

The WCF will be used interactively to identify where decommissioning will occur within priority watersheds and where culverts blocking fish passage should be removed or upgraded to protect aquatic resources and provide resiliency to flooding. Road and trail decommissioning will continue to be based on travel management analysis and to reduce the impact of unneeded systems by putting roads into long term storage to protect water quality and other resources such as wildlife, fish, and plant communities.

The IRR program also incorporates implementation of the WCF. By combining the budget authority of multiple land management programs into one budget line item, we gain administrative efficiency by reducing accounting codes, and flexibility to schedule multiple resource management activities at one time, in one place.

Several activities contribute to the number of watershed acres treated, including reforestation, rangeland improvements, invasive species treatments, terrestrial habitat improved for wildlife, soil and water resource improvements, and non-WUI fuel treatments. Other work supported in the IRR program includes air quality monitoring, wildlife interpretation and education programs, water rights management, and soil quality management, stewardship contracts, timber sales, special forest products, and firewood sales.

The IRR, landscape scale approach also allows the agency to better address many of the resource challenges facing NFS lands, such as the bark-beetle epidemic (see Special Exhibit for additional information), the decline of longleaf pine and other forest ecosystems, threatened and endangered species management, wild horse and burro management, restoring lands historically used as roads to a natural state, replacement of bridges or major culverts to allow aquatic organism passage, and impacts from climate variability, while protecting the overall resiliency of forests and grasslands.

IRR implementation emphasizes collaboration with stakeholders and internal interdisciplinary planning in an effort to continuously improve restoration projects and increase community support. In return, the agency expects to accomplish more on-the-ground work, create or maintain jobs, and improve the stability of rural communities and the safety of their drinking water.

Watershed restoration, fish, wildlife and threatened and endangered species enhancement activities, vegetation management, timber management, and road restoration activities contribute to, enhance, and maintain jobs in rural communities where employment opportunities are often limited. These restoration activities provide critical support to local economies.

Stewardship contracts are a critically important tool used to implement integrated resource restoration projects across priority watersheds and Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Projects (CFLRP). Use of this authority creates jobs in the forest products industry, helping to sustain communities and

develop and maintain forest operations infrastructure. By using the value of forest products to offset the cost of services, we can better provide opportunities to achieve landscape scaled management goals.

### Allocation and Integration

Allocations to the regions represent a strategic investment of financial resources focused on sustaining, improving, and restoring natural ecosystems. Allocations reflect priority needs for landscape and watershed restoration; reducing wildfire risk; support for local economic infrastructure and jobs; decommissioning of roads or trails; forest vegetation management; and resource needs to address TES species, air quality, invasive species, and those activities that are critical to the overall management of the national forests and grasslands. Funds continue to also support core and historical operations and management functions to prevent the decline in the health and condition of the national forest and grassland ecosystems.

As regions compile and analyze data from Watershed Condition Action Plans it is estimated that regional allocations will be at 10 percent or more of total IRR funding. Restoration activities reflect the need to support strong and diverse forest products and livestock grazing industries, facilitating their important contributions to jobs and communities.

Integration and collaboration with other programs not included in IRR is important to implementing land management activities. Coordination of efforts with S&PF programs and other USDA agencies such as the NRCS has resulted in a synergistic effect in restoring priority watersheds on a landscape scale.

### Partnerships

The agency continues to enhance program delivery and accomplishments through an extensive network of collaborators and long-term partners, Federal and State agencies, Tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. For decades, the agency has worked closely with this extensive network and with local communities; civic organizations; and national conservation-oriented organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the National Forest Foundation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Wildlife Forever, Ducks Unlimited, and the National Wild Turkey Federation. In FY 2011 external partners helped the agency complete over 6,000 fish and wildlife projects on national forests and grasslands. The dollar and in-kind value of these partner contributions totaled nearly \$80 million.

Successful partnerships and collaborative efforts have led to the improvement of millions of acres of terrestrial habitat, and thousands of miles of streams for imperiled, common, and economically significant species throughout the Nation. Our partnerships support ecosystem services such as clean water and woody biomass. These partnerships have increased our capacity to conduct restoration through sizeable contributions of matching funds and in-kind support from external partners (See Special Exhibit on Partnerships for more detailed information).

The Forest Service has also entered in to partnership agreements with several organizations (including American Forests, the National Arbor Day Foundation, the National Forest Foundation, and the National Garden Clubs) and businesses to increase the amount of NFS lands receiving reforestation treatments following catastrophic wildfires and other natural events.

Budget Line Item	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration					
Annual Appropriations	\$39,936	\$40,180	\$39,851	-\$329	-0.82%
<b>Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Total</b>	<b>39,936</b>	<b>40,180</b>	<b>39,851</b>	<b>-329</b>	<b>-0.82%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	38	38	38	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration</b>						
Acres of forest vegetation established	0	5,537	8,000	20,906	3,500	19,400
Acres of forest vegetation improved	0	20,561	26,000	34,591	51,000	173,200
Acres of noxious weeds and invasive plants treated	0	11,393	20,600	19,478	15,800	24,700
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	0	38	55	298	130	222
Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	0	167,263	69,000	182,046	185,000	382,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	0.0	121.3	50.0	216.0	165.0	420.0
Number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on Federal land that are made available through permits, contracts, grants, agreements, or the equivalent	0	267,890	445,000	354,906	518,000	534,900
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	0	77,133	62,000	142,661	87,000	304,500
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the Wildland Urban interface to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	0	45,884	79,500	114,758	108,500	197,300
Miles of roads decommissioned	0	50	170	169	173	555
Miles of passenger car system road reconstruction and capital improvement	0	25	140	89	67	229
Miles of high clearance system road reconstruction and capital improvement	0	40	65	56	40	87

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$39,851,000 for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP), a decrease of \$329,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The FY 2013 Annualized CR amount is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculations. The authorized level is \$40 million. The Budget contains \$32,000 for pay costs which includes \$5,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$27,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery. The amount for FY 2013 is based on annualized CR calculations; the authorized level is \$40 million.

The proposed FY 2014 President's Budget will continue to support implementation of the 20 CFLRP projects selected in FY 2010 and FY 2012. Three additional projects were recommended by the CFLRP Advisory Committee in FY 2012 and will receive funding in FY 2013 and FY 2014. The High Priority Projects are located in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Washington.

Project activities include:

- Safety enhancement through the treatment of hazardous fuel acres
- Restoration of watershed function and resilience
- Improvement of forest vegetation and wildlife habitat, and
- Generation of commercial timber and biomass for bioenergy as a result of restoration treatments

The FY 2014 projects and emphasis areas are listed in the following table and described below.

**FY 2014 CFLRP Projects**

Project Name	Region	Forest(s)
Southwestern Crown of the Continent	1	Flathead, Lolo and Helena NFs
Selway-Middle Fork	1	Nez Perce-Clearwater and Bitterroot NFs
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	1	Idaho Panhandle NF
Uncompahgre Plateau	2	Uncompahgre NF
Front Range	2	Pike, San Isabel, Arapaho and Roosevelt NFs
Four Forest Restoration Initiative	3	Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Kaibab and Tonto NFs
Southwest Jemez Mountains	3	Santa Fe NF and Valles Caldera National Preserve
Zuni Mountain CFLRP	3	Cibola NF
Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	4	Payette NF
Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	5	Sierra NF
Burney-Hat Creek Basins Project	5	Lassen NF
Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	5	Eldorado and Stanislaus NF
Tapash	6	Okanogan-Wenatchee NF
Deschutes	6	Deschutes NF
Lakeview Stewardship CFLRP	6	Fremont-Winema NF
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	6	Malheur NF
Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020*	6	Colville NF
Accelerating Longleaf Restoration	8	Florida-Osceola NF
Shortleaf-Bluestem Community	8	Ouachita NF
Grandfather Restoration Project	8	Pisgah NF
Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration*	8	Ozark-St. Francis NF

Project Name	Region	Forest(s)
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction*	8	De Soto NF
Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Restoration Project	9	Mark Twain NF

\*These projects were recommended by the CFLRP Advisory Committee in FY 2012 but were not funded in FY 2012 because only two projects could be selected per Forest Service region in a given year. These high priority projects will be funded in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

FY 2014 Project Emphasis Areas

Southwestern Crown of the Continent

This project, located on the Flathead, Lolo and Helena National Forests, will focus on protecting communities and enhancing terrestrial habitat by removing hazardous fuels on acres within and outside of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Pre-commercial and commercial thinning will restore forested acres, generating forest products such as timber and biomass to support local communities.

Selway-Middle Fork

The Selway-Middle Fork project, located on the Nez Perce-Clearwater and Bitterroot National Forests, will focus on improving aquatic habitats through road decommissioning, road and trail maintenance and improvement, and replacing culverts for aquatic organism passage. Terrestrial wildlife habitat will be improved through pre-commercial thinning and prescribed burning, and the invasive plant management program will be expanded through implementation of revegetation work, bio-control introductions and weed-free area detection and treatment.

Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative

This project, located on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, will focus on protecting communities and enhancing ecosystems by removing hazardous fuels. This work will lead to the production of woody biomass that can support local rural communities. Road maintenance, improvement and decommissioning, trail maintenance, and stream crossing reconstruction will help to protect local watersheds and enhance aquatic habitat.

Uncompahgre Plateau

The focus of the Uncompahgre Plateau Project, located on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests, will be to restore structure and function of priority ecosystems across broad landscapes. This goal will be achieved through the use of prescribed fire, mechanical treatments using stewardship contracting, restoration of native plant communities and riparian areas, and control and treatment of invasive plants in high risk areas.

Front Range

This project, located on the Pike, San Isabel, Arapaho, and Roosevelt National Forests, will emphasize restoring ponderosa pine ecosystems and protecting communities through hazardous fuels reduction in the Wildland Urban Interface. Additional accomplishments will include noxious weed treatment, watershed restoration, and wildlife and fish habitat improvement.

#### Four Forest Restoration Initiative

The Four Forest Restoration Initiative (4FRI) is located on the Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests. Implementation of the 4FRI Integrated Resource Stewardship Contract will increase to approximately 30,000 acres annually. Hazardous fuels reduction thinning will lead to enhanced community security and restored ecosystems, and produces woody biomass and timber to support local economies. Treatments will also lead to enhanced terrestrial habitat for wildlife species and improve rangeland vegetation.

#### Southwest Jemez Mountains

The project straddles the Santa Fe National Forest and Valles Caldera National Preserve. Implementation will focus on reducing hazardous fuels and restoring landscapes through large scale thinning and prescribed burns. Erosion will be reduced through the maintenance, improvement and decommissioning of roads, as well as implementation of erosion control measures throughout the Las Conchas fire burn perimeter. Working with a non-profit collaborator, the project will restore riparian and rangeland areas, including the repair of an earthen dam, addressing erosion issues, restoring historic wetlands, and building fences to protect riparian areas.

#### Zuni Mountain

The Zuni project, located on the Cibola National Forest, will build on mechanical treatments completed in previous years by increasing implementation in prescribed burning. The project will support local businesses through the production of timber and woody biomass, improve forest and rangeland vegetation, and restore or enhance terrestrial habitat for wildlife.

#### Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters

This project is located on the Payette National Forest. The project will protect local communities through the treatment of hazardous fuels in the WUI. These treatments will generate timber and woody biomass to support local industry, and will help to restore terrestrial habitat for wildlife. Forest vegetation will be improved, and noxious weeds and invasive plants will be managed and controlled on Federal lands.

#### Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project

This project is located on the Sierra National Forest. Stewardship Contracting will be implemented on the Bald Mountain project. Implementation will include commercial and non-commercial thinning, prescribed burning, watershed improvement, meadow restoration, plantation maintenance, and wildlife habitat improvement.

#### Burney-Hat Creek Basin

This project is located on the Lassen National Forest. The project will focus on implementing active and adaptive management to reduce fuels, improve forest vegetation and enhance habitat for wildlife. Timber removed in restoration treatments will support rural economies.

#### Amador Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone

This project, located on the Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests, will implement treatments to improve forest health and resiliency. Vegetation treatments will include commercial and pre-commercial thinning, biomass removal, and brush mastication. In addition, two washed-out road stream crossings will be decommissioned in order to improve aquatic habitat and decrease the amount of sediment flowing into the Mokelumne River. Hazardous fuels reductions will continue with under-burning and burn preparations throughout the project, as well as hand cutting, piling and burning fuels within existing cultural sites.

Tapash

This project is located on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. Forest vegetation will be improved through commercial timber sale preparation, non-commercial thinning and stand improvement, and preparation of helicopter-based vegetation treatments. The project will also continue to implement activities that benefit fisheries and the aquatic resources. Risk of catastrophic wildfire will also be reduced by thinning hazardous fuels outside of the WUI.

Deschutes

This project, located on the Deschutes National Forest, will continue to implement forest vegetation improvements and hazardous fuels reductions through stewardship contracts. In addition, the project will treat noxious weeds and re-establish native plants in key acres. Watersheds will be improved through road decommissioning and the construction of a culvert for fish passage.

Lakeview Stewardship CFLR

This project is located on the Fremont-Winema National Forests. Restoration work will include hazardous fuels reduction to protect communities, enhance ecosystems, and reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire. In addition, prescribed fire will enhance ecosystem resiliency, and treatments will restore wildlife and aquatic habitats.

Southern Blues Restoration Coalition

This project is located on the Malheur National Forest. This project will increase the pace of restoration to support local economies. Working with local and state officials, the goal will be to double the annual outputs from restoration activities, including the volume of commercial products and acres treated. Local communities will also be protected through the thinning of hazardous fuels in the WUI.

Northeast Washington Forest Vision 2020

This project is located on the Colville National Forest. The project will continue to work under the guidance of the original project proposal, the Colville National Forest Restoration Strategy, and with the feedback of the collaborative group. Local communities will be supported through the sale of timber harvested through restoration treatments, and protected through the treatment of hazardous fuels in the Wildland Urban Interface.

Accelerating Longleaf Restoration

This project, located on the Florida-Osceola National Forest, will continue to establish and improve forest vegetation and thin and remove hazardous fuels to protect communities and reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire. These treatments will generate commercial timber and woody biomass to support local economies and will enhance terrestrial habitat for wildlife.

Shortleaf Bluestem Community

This project, located on the Ouachita National Forest, will focus on prescribed burning to restore the understory and structure of the Shortleaf Pine-Bluestem community. Commercial thinning will produce timber to support local communities and herbicide treatment will manage invasive species populations. Habitat improvement work will support endangered species by creating open, park-like stands, and native plant species such as milkweed will be reestablished.

Grandfather Restoration Project

This project is located on the Pisgah National Forest. The project team will continue to treat non-native invasive species in key drainages while restoring and enhancing wildlife habitat through mechanical and herbicide treatments. Maintaining and improving roads will reduce sedimentation into streams, and prescribed fire will restore fire adapted ecosystems.

### Ozark Highlands Ecosystem Restoration Project

This project is located on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests. The project team will continue to look for efficiencies, such as contracting project layout, to more effectively implement their program of work. Restoration activities will focus on the restoration and enhancement of wildlife habitat and on treating high priority acres for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species.

### Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration & Hazardous Fuels Reduction

This project, located on the National Forest of Mississippi, De Soto National Forest, supports implementation of the restoration plan through high priority, accelerated restoration activities including hazardous fuels reduction, pitcher plant bog restoration, and cogongrass (invasive species) treatments. Roads will be decommissioned, and roads and trails will be improved and maintained to enhance watershed health.

### Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands

This project is located on the Mark Twain National Forest. Understory thinning will restore pine-oak woodlands and generate timber to support local economies. Prescribed fires will also contribute to this restoration, while simultaneously reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire and protecting communities. In addition, road maintenance and improvements will reduce sediment and enhance aquatic habitat.

## **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the CFLRP projects implemented treatments to restore ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity while also generating forest products to help support local infrastructure and economies.

National targets established for CLFRP were estimates for FY 2012 because:

- FY 2012 was the first year for full implementation of CFLRP projects under the Act
- Decisions on how to allocate project resources are made locally
- Local CFLRP targets could not be determined before the FY 2013 President's budget was published due to the factors of conceptual design and local decision making

CFLRP project accomplishments contribute to unit and regional accomplishments. CFLRP accomplishments will continue to reflect local decision making, in accordance with the Forest Landscape Restoration Act (FLRA, Title IV of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2011, P.L. 111-11). While annual accomplishment estimates will continue to improve over the 10-year life of CFLRP projects, those projects will continue to focus on the strength of local decision making to achieve the outcomes of CFLRA, as opposed to accomplishing an estimated national target.

For example, in FY 2012: 55,497 acres of forest vegetation were improved or established (163 percent of estimate); 142,661 acres of forest were treated to reduce hazardous fuels in the WUI (230 percent of estimate); 216 million board feet (MMBF) of timber was sold (432 percent of estimate); and 354,906 green tons of woody biomass were made available for bioenergy production (80 percent of estimate). In 2012 CFLRP projects created or maintained approximately 4,192 jobs, generating an estimated \$177,433,218 in labor income.

CFLRP is a unique program in that it funds projects with a 10-year life span. Ten of the twenty projects have been implementing and monitoring treatments since FY 2010. Over three years (FY 2010 to FY 2012), these projects sold more than 444.8 MMBF of timber, made 1,157,984 green tons of woody biomass available, established or improved 106,665 acres of forest vegetation, decommissioned 249 miles

of roads, restored or enhanced 363 miles of streams, decreased hazardous fuels in 310,494 acres of the WUI, and created or maintained approximately 3,374 jobs in FY 2011, and 4,174 jobs in FY 2012, generating almost \$272,000,000 in labor income.

Starting in 2011, the Forest Service worked with partners to produce an annual report on all CFLRP funded projects, summarizing the accomplishments of each selected proposal beginning in the fiscal year that CFLRP funding was first received and annually thereafter for the life of the project. The report includes the following information for each project: the size and type of treatment, effectiveness of treatments, benefit to local communities, the results from multi-party monitoring, and a summary of treatment costs.

The 2012 annual report is available on the internet at <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/CoalitionReports/CFLRP2012AnnualReport20130108.pdf>

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The CFLRP encourages collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. The CFLRP was authorized by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-11, Title IV, March 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1141). This Act authorizes the ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes that must be at least 50,000 acres in size, with the aim of recovering resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed.

The CFLRP funds can be matched with appropriated, permanent and trust, or partnership funds, in-kind contributions, and restoration treatments funded through timber value within a stewardship contract. The CFLRP funds may be used to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of carrying out and monitoring ecological restoration treatments that occur on NFS lands. Activities implemented using CFLRP funds include: reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire, including the use of fire for ecological restoration and maintenance and reestablishing natural fire regimes; improving fish and wildlife habitat; maintaining or improving water quality or watershed function; preventing, remediating, or controlling invasions of exotic species; maintaining, decommissioning, and rehabilitating roads and trails; and facilitating the removal and utilization of woody biomass and small trees produced from projects implementing the strategy. No more than \$4 million of CFLRP funds can be allocated to an individual project in any one year. Land areas for consideration must have a substantially complete restoration strategy, be primarily composed of forested NFS land, and be accessed by wood-processing infrastructure to use the woody biomass and small-diameter wood removed during ecological restoration treatments.

Investing in CFLRP advances on-the-ground restoration through community-based collaboration, implementation, and monitoring. Furthermore, it supports local rural communities through the generation of forest products such as timber and biomass for bioenergy production, as well as the creation and maintenance of jobs.

### Allocation and Integration

A Federal Advisory Committee Act Advisory Panel reviewed CFLRP project proposals and made recommendations for selection. The Secretary of Agriculture then made the final decision as to which projects would receive funding. The amount of CFLRP funds distributed to each project varies depending upon the amount requested in the original proposal and the amount of funding allocated to the CFLRP from Congress. The CFLRP funds can be spent on up to 50 percent of implementation and monitoring

within the CFLRP project boundary on NFS lands. The other 50 percent of implementation and monitoring must be funded by specified matching Forest Service budget line items, funds contributed through agreements, partner in-kind contributions, or service work accomplished through goods-for-services funding with a stewardship contract. Matching budget line items are interdisciplinary, and the primary purposes must be consistent with the CFLRP project description and landscape restoration strategy. Matching funds can include a combination of appropriated, permanent and trust, or partnership funds, in-kind contributions, and restoration treatments funded through timber value within a stewardship contract. Determination for qualification of a BLI as appropriate for matching the CFLRP BLI is based upon: budget direction primary purpose and definition as a treatment activity necessary to implement a landscape restoration treatment in the context of the project restoration strategy.

Partnerships

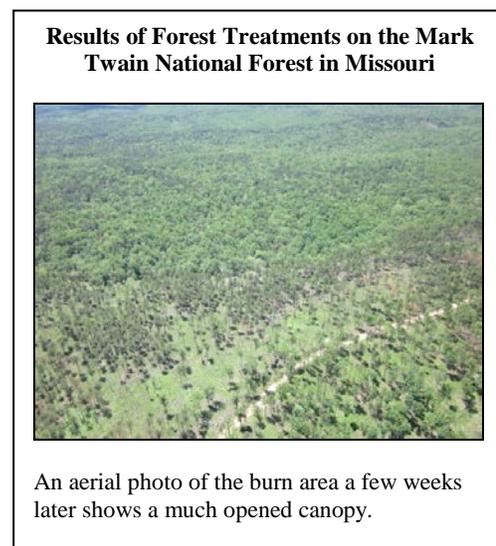
At the national level, the Forest Service works with the National Forest Foundation (NFF) to provide support to the field units. NFF has facilitated several peer-to-peer webinars for CFLRP projects. These webinars are designed to facilitate the sharing of information and best practices, and have focused on topics such as implementation, collaboration, and multi-party monitoring. The Forest Service also worked with field units and partners to develop methodologies for tracking project progress. In June 2011, the Forest Service met with interested partners and field representatives to develop indicators of project progress to develop the five year report to Congress required by the Act. These indicators cover topics including ecology, jobs, fire cost reduction, leveraged funds, and collaboration. Four of these indicators were implemented by the Forest Service in FY 2012. The CFLR Coalition, a partner group spearheaded by five non-governmental organizations, is taking on the collaboration indicator independently. The Forest Service also partnered with the CFLR Coalition to draft a report on the program’s progress in November 2011; an updated version of this report was published in late 2012.

Described below are two examples (Missouri Pine Oak Woodland Restoration Project and Four Forest Restoration Initiative-4FRI) of how public and non-governmental organizations are working together to prioritize and accomplish forest landscape restoration.

Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Restoration Project: All Lands Success

On March 26-27, 2012, two Mark Twain National Forest Ranger Districts completed prescribed burns totaling 11,758 acres in the Pineknott and Handy project areas. These areas have great importance to the survival of forest interior birds and endemic aquatic wildlife, and are a part of the world’s largest restorable fire-mediated shortleaf pine-bluestem ecosystems.

What made these burns unique and successful were the partnerships developed with local landowners using the Wyden Amendment (P.L. 105-277, Section 323 as amended by P.L. 111-11, Section 3001). The Wyden Amendment authorizes the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements to benefit resources within watersheds on NFS lands. Agreements may be with willing Federal, Tribal, State, and local governments, private and nonprofit entities, and landowners.



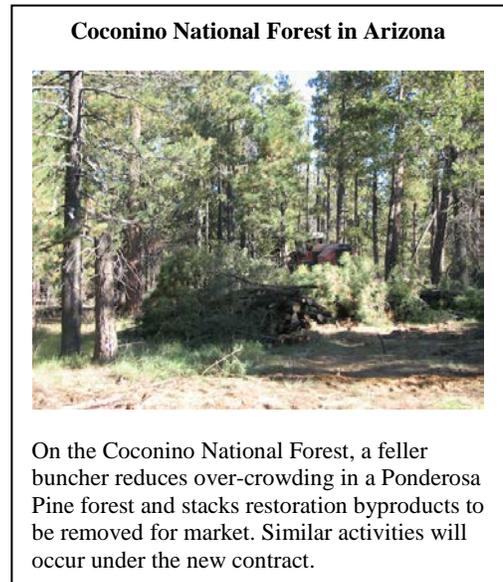
The use of private lands allowed for the expansion of the burn unit perimeters to major roads, green pastures, and large creeks. The location of the containment lines increased firefighter safety, reduced environmental and visual impacts, and created a contiguous area for natural community restoration across boundaries and the landscape. Furthermore, by burning a large landscape over a two-day period, local communities were affected by smoke for a shorter duration than if prescribed burns were conducted on multiple days within the same geographical area.

The cooperation between Missouri Department of Conservation Private Lands Division, which supports the program, has augmented the community support in surrounding areas. Mark Twain National Forest districts continue to have private landowners interested in partnering and in restoring natural communities on their lands.

The Four Forest Restoration Initiative: Supporting Local Economies and Increasing the Pace of Restoration

In 2012, the Four Forest Restoration Initiative awarded the largest stewardship contract in Forest Service history. This contract will result in 300,000 acres of treatments that will improve forest health, reduce the risk from wildfire to communities, create jobs and improve local economies. The expectation is that the cost of restoration will be covered by the value of the wood products removed, creating sustainable ecosystems and industries over the long term.

The desired outcome is a forest with groups of trees of similar size or age, fewer trees per acre, and openings between groups of trees. The groups and openings will be well distributed across the landscape. This first entry treatment is designed to begin the process of converting these dense, mostly even-aged stands to clumpier, open, uneven-aged stands of trees with a vigorous grass and forb understory.



On the Coconino National Forest, a feller buncher reduces over-crowding in a Ponderosa Pine forest and stacks restoration byproducts to be removed for market. Similar activities will occur under the new contract.

Pioneer Forest Products, the company that received this contract, plans to build a plant near Winslow, AZ, where they will convert ponderosa pine timber into non-commodity, high value lumber, laminate wood panels, door and doorframe, window frames, furniture, cabinetry, and specialty components. They will use a portion of the slash from the forest operations and mill waste to fire the kiln used to dry their material. The remainder will be used to create bio-diesel fuel at a bio-diesel plant built as part of their overall operation.

Pioneer Forest Products estimated they will create approximately 550 jobs in order to fulfill this contract. It is estimated there will be about 170 jobs associated with the work in the woods and 380 jobs associated with the mill operations.

Budget Line Item	Restoration Partnerships				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Restoration Partnerships					
Annual Appropriations	0	0	\$10,029	\$10,029	0.00%
<b>Restoration Partnerships Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,029</b>	<b>10,029</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	0	0	35	35	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Restoration Partnerships</b>						
Total value of resources (expressed as a ratio) leveraged through partnerships with states and other partners	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes a new budget line item, Restoration Partnerships, at \$10,029,000. The Budget contains \$29,000 for pay costs which includes \$5,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$24,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay cost increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

We propose a new \$10 million program to create and build partnerships for improving municipal and beneficial-use watersheds, reduce risks from wildfire to public utilities and infrastructure, and reduce biomass to sustain landscape fuel reduction and watershed investments. This program will include a cost-share program that supports the development of partnerships with municipalities, public utilities, and other organizations complying with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and analysis of the siting and implementation of restoration project proposals, especially those that involve energy and electrical transmission corridors.

This program will develop public-private partnerships to reduce risk to fire prone communities, protect and enhance water quality in municipal watersheds and beneficial use watersheds and for other public service utilities; and help maintain and restore resilience to aquatic ecosystems through the agency’s Watershed Condition Framework (WCF). Eligible for restoration partnership funding will be national forests that largely comprise a municipal watershed’s area or that have special use utility permits. Those national forests identified as having priority partnership actions within the WCF will also be eligible. Many public utilities are authorized on or adjacent to national forests. Hazardous fuel loading and associated wildfire present common risk to electrical service throughout rural communities, as wildfires can burn into utility corridors and cause outages. This program will support Restoration Partnership

projects reducing fire risk through hazardous fuels reduction, forest thinning, and similar vegetative activities to protect and enhance water quality and reduce risk to utility investments. These project activities will also provide ancillary benefits for public recreation and trails, as well as fish and wildlife management.

Restoration Partnerships emphasizes the critical role of non-Forest Service resources across projects diverse in scope and duration to improve municipal water quality protection, reduce risks associated with other public utilities in meeting contemporary restoration needs, and reduce live and dead vegetation fuels in order to sustain watershed investments and landscape fuel reduction by changing and removing the size, component structure, and distribution of accumulated vegetation. These projects may incorporate partnerships underway such as *Western Utilities Fuel Reduction and Fire Protection Partnership* where the Forest Service and Western Utilities Group have formed a contemporary partnership to increase vegetation management efforts outside of transmission right-of-ways. Also, the *Western Watershed Enhancement Partnership*, with the Bureau of Reclamation, showcases shared Federal cooperation in establishing pilot projects designed to improve watershed functions and reduce the risk of uncharacteristically severe wildfire.

### **Past Performance**

This is a newly proposed budget line item and as such, there is no past performance on which to report. We will track the total value of resources (expressed as a ratio) leveraged through partnerships with States and other partners.

### **Program Description**

#### Restoration Partnership Program Overview

For a century, the Forest Service has maintained a commitment to working with a variety of organizations and interests while fulfilling our motto of “caring for the land and serving people”. This program will focus on expanding public-private partnerships and serve as a catalyst to stimulate a number of high profile partnerships ready for development. Developing innovative partnerships involving more diverse people and organizations is an essential mechanism for achieving social, economic, and ecological goals associated with public lands and dependent local municipalities. We exercise many creative and innovative approaches to address place-based needs and opportunities and to promote healthy and vibrant watersheds, forests, grasslands, and communities. These opportunities for partner engagement include not only funding support, but significant volunteerism and in-kind contributions across the country in areas where partner and Forest Service interests intersect. Expanding public-private partnerships, and the strong and enduring relationships they build, are essential to assuring that the National Forests and Grasslands continue to offer the myriad of benefits the American public has come to expect from them. This new budget line item will support the agency’s objectives as outlined in the agency’s initiative to accelerate landscape restoration to:

- Save time and money
- Make better use of available resources through leveraging
- Engage youth and underserved communities through public land corps involvement
- Increase delivery of goods and services
- Broaden public and stakeholder support for mission delivery through the use of partnerships
- Increase leadership alignment, both within the agency and with federal partners in order to facilitate comprehensive discussion/engagement across the agency
- More effectively and efficiently implement national policy and programs

This program will be delivered through the Agency's Watershed Condition Framework, placing emphasis in at least two key areas:

Municipal and Beneficial Use Watersheds - A national forest that largely comprises a municipal or beneficial use watershed (used for irrigation, recreation, fisheries and other non-culinary water uses) area will be eligible for restoration partnership funding. Forest Service regions will be able to respond affirmatively to beneficial partner sponsored projects ranging from reducing fire risk and implementing watershed restoration to protect and enhance water quality while providing ancillary benefits for public recreation and trails, as well as fish and wildlife management.

Utility Corridors - This restoration program includes a wide and diverse scope of projects and durations, and emphasizes the critical role of non-Forest Service resources to improve municipal water quality protection or reduce risks associated with other public utilities in meeting contemporary restoration needs. Additionally, there are important benefits of vegetation management outside of utility corridors in terms of reducing fire risk through hazardous fuels reduction and biomass energy production, as well as, developing new technologies.

### Allocation and Integration

Funding for both Restoration Partnership activities will be competed among the regions using project criteria and selection determined by the Chief of the Forest Service.

Within Restoration Partnerships, funding will be allocated to a cost-share program and to partnership development. Partnership development funding will allow the agency to continue fostering an efficient NEPA process by focusing on improving agency policy, quality assurance, learning, and appropriate use of technology to deliver NEPA analysis more efficiently. This new partnership authority will be used to help analyze, approve, and monitor the implementation of proposals by users and special use permittees. Additionally, work will be done to explore options within current authorities such as Cost Share and Stewardship Contracting to mitigate concerns or create new opportunities.

### Partnerships

The Restoration Partnerships program will enable regions and forests to act on innovative partner supported ideas, with diverse partners and a variety of public service utilities. The projects supported will expand the success of smaller scale projects to much larger landscapes; they will grow the circle of partners to include more and a broader number of municipal, utility, and NGO partners. The projects will build on a greater public appreciation of the ecosystem services and benefits that accrue to communities from the agency's watershed condition framework, and they will increase the contribution of major partners and congressionally chartered foundations including the National Forest Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Environmental Education Foundation.

This new authority will help the agency to achieve restoration based outcomes including:

- Active involvement in restoration objectives across the agency
- Acreage and volume goals outlined in the February 2012 document "*Increasing the Pace of Restoration and Job Creation on Our National Forests*" are achieved
- Sound, comprehensive, and science-based restoration work is implemented on the National Forests on a trajectory that ultimately achieves the pace and scale necessary to counter current trends: ever-increasing large-scale wildfires, insect and disease outbreaks, drought, and growing impacts from invasive species, all exacerbated by a changing climate and increasing human use

- Focus on landscape-scale restoration treatments that are developed collaboratively, with an all-lands approach, and incorporate social, economic, and ecological considerations
- Partnership involvement and support results in a significant increase in accomplishments without additional appropriated funding
- Efficiencies in project planning processes and implementation result in reduced cost and increased accomplishments

Several models for emerging public-private partnerships and a sampling of potential candidates for the program are introduced below:

Water Quality and Quantity - To be truly effective, watershed-based restoration efforts in fire risk communities require the involvement of partners; local, State, Tribal, other Federal agencies, interest groups, and citizens. The WCF provides ample opportunity for such partner involvement. The Forest Service and its partners recently finished classifying over 15,000 national forest watersheds through a nationally consistent, comparable, and science-based approach to help prioritize restoration projects. Partners and forests will work together to develop and implement priority watershed restoration action plans where national forests function as municipal watersheds.

Municipalities and utilities represent two classes of increasingly supportive partners for Forest Service projects to protect key sources of water and utility investments. In one southwestern city, the city government has entered into a collection agreement for \$900,000 to support Forest Service work in the municipal watershed. Individual rate-payers fund the city's investment through a "payment for watershed services" strategy designed by a consortium of partners, including the Forest Service. Elsewhere in the West, major water utilities have partnered with the Forest Service and other corporate and non-profit partners to invest significantly in watershed restoration projects that protect and restore their water resource. In one region, a suite of partners will contribute nearly \$20 million to help the Forest Service mitigate the pine beetle epidemic, reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires, improve water quality, and restore areas burned by past wildfires.

Community and Corporate Investments in Restoration - Working together, the partners are able to develop agreements and joint funding mechanisms to make the forests more resilient to environmental stresses and uncharacteristically severe wildfire and restore impacted landscapes. Cities at risk from fire damage and flooding stand ready to commit considerable resources to the restoration of their local landscapes. Similarly, corporations have made multiple investments to support re-forestation and water quality enhancements in areas severely burned by wildfire. One corporation has provided approximately \$3 million to support two re-forestation projects that will generate voluntary carbon sequestration offsets. Through the Restoration Partnerships program, forests will be equipped to accommodate and encourage these commitments made by their surrounding neighbors and businesses.

Two new relative examples of enabling partnerships include:

Western Utilities Fuel Reduction and Fire Protection Partnership – Wildfire has impacted electric transmission both at the local community level and on a national scale. These increasingly volatile fires have also resulted in significant impacts on National Forest System lands and adjacent lands, including loss of resources at a great financial and personal cost to many. The Forest Service and Western Utilities Group are working together in this new partnership to increase vegetation management efforts outside of transmission rights-of-way. The Forest Service has assembled a comprehensive team from various staff, to develop pilot sites and implement

initial projects. Goals of such projects are to: (1) treat and restore Forest Service lands; (2) enhance financial leverage for Forest Service funds going toward vegetation and fuels management; (3) reduce risk to transmission lines and other utility infrastructure; (4) reduce disruption to transmission line capacity and infrastructure; and (5) avoid costs for repair and replacement of utility infrastructure. Additionally, there may be added cost benefit in working across Forest Service deputy areas to develop and implement wood-to-energy technologies.

Western Watershed Enhancement Partnership – By filtering rain and snowmelt and regulating runoff and soil erosion, healthy forests provide drinking water to millions of people and the environment. The Forest Service and the Bureau of Reclamation have begun a new chapter of Federal cooperation, embarking on a national Memorandum of Understanding and several pilot projects designed to improve watershed functions and reduce the risk of uncharacteristically severe wildfire. Working collaboratively with water users, the pilot project program is in the process of outlining partnership action plans and potential restoration projects that will realize the goals of this new high-performance partnership and reap the benefits of the avoided-cost approaches, leveraging other Forest Service investments with partner contributions.

Budget Line Item	Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Annual Appropriations</b>					
Inventory and Monitoring	\$161,721	\$162,711	0	-\$162,711	-100.00%
Land Management Planning	39,936	40,180	0	-40,180	-100.00%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	\$184,781	184,781	0.00%
<b>Land Management Planning, Assessment &amp; Monitoring Total</b>	<b>201,657</b>	<b>202,891</b>	<b>184,781</b>	<b>-18,110</b>	<b>-8.93%</b>
<b>Annual Appropriation FTEs</b>					
Inventory and Monitoring	1,010	1,010	0	-1,010	-100.00%
Land Management Planning	271	271	0	-271	-100.00%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	1,238	1,238	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-3.36%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Land Management Planning, Assessment &amp; Monitoring</b>						
Number of land management plan amendments underway	41	33	26	38	26	20
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	20	19	28	23	25	16
Acres of inventory data collected and acquired	32,882,996	44,871,472	20,078,000	30,489,750	20,078,000	16,650,000
Number of annual monitoring requirements completed	1,387	1,464	1,350	1,542	1,350	1,158
Number of land management plan assessments completed	62	58	38	49	38	21

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$184,781,000, for the Land Management Planning, Assessments, and Monitoring Program, a net program decrease of \$18,110,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$1,023,000 for pay costs which includes \$167,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$856,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the Land Management Planning and Inventory and Monitoring programs into one budget line item. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2013 Annualized CR as illustrated in the table below.

**Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring Consolidated Budget Line Items**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Approp.</b>	<b>Budget Line Item</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
NFS	Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	-	-	\$184,781	\$184,781
NFS	Land Management Planning	39,936	40,180	(40,180)	-
NFS	Inventory and Monitoring	161,721	162,711	(162,711)	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$201,657</b>	<b>\$202,891</b>	<b>(\$18,110)</b>	<b>\$184,781</b>

The consolidation was first proposed in the FY 2012 President's Budget. Forest Service management occurs around a continuous cycle of assessing, planning at multiple levels, implementing and adjusting programs and projects based on information acquired through integrated inventory and monitoring activities. The proposed BLI provides the agency flexibility to implement the requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule which includes an increased focus on agency assessment and monitoring activities, although we will still track performance and funding allocated to historic activities. Under the proposed BLI, critical work would not be constrained by insufficient funds in one activity that would otherwise prevent successful implementation of the full range of activities in the management cycle. The need to integrate regional and local monitoring and assessment activities with unit planning efforts can be accomplished more effectively and efficiently under the proposed budget line item. These efficiencies help achieve plan revisions in three to four years instead of the five to six years it currently takes.

The 2012 Planning Rule has been developed under 36 CFR 219 and replaces the 2008 Planning Rule invalidated by the Federal district court decision in *Citizens for Better Forestry v. USDA*, 632 F.Supp. 2d 968 (N.D.Cal., 2009). The 2012 Planning Rule promotes a collaborative science-based approach for planning, monitoring, and conducting assessments that considers information from and about "All Lands" affected by, or influencing, planning unit activities. National Forest System (NFS) units work with counterparts in Research and Development and State and Private Forestry, as well as with the public, Tribes, and other partners, to revise and amend plans, develop unit and regional monitoring programs and strategies, conduct assessments in advance of plan revisions, and ensure that inventories, data management, and corporate data systems support these and other business requirements.

Management priorities and actions funded under each activity area include:

Land Management Plan Revisions and Amendments - The FY 2014 President's Budget includes funds for the creation, revision, and amendment of land management plans (LMPs). Funding supports LMP revisions required under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). These funds will allow continued assessment and revision work on 22 land management plans including six currently scheduled for completion by the end of FY 2014. The agency will continue to improve its capacity to revise LMPs and implement the other provisions of the 2012 Planning Rule. In addition, the agency amends, corrects or adjusts, as needed, the plans not currently under revision, focusing on completing amendments to address critical issues and decisions, including energy corridors, integrated forestry, travel management plans, and watershed restoration opportunities. This funding level supports work on 20 LMP amendments.

Assessments and Monitoring - The FY 2014 President's Budget funds inventory, monitoring and assessment work on national forests and grasslands in support of LMP revisions, amendments, and other agency priorities. The agency also integrates and improves databases and ensures that

all existing and newly acquired data resides in a centralized repository which supports the efficient implementation of the 2012 Planning Rule and other programs requiring forest-wide inventory data. Assessments conducted in advance of LMP revisions determine the need to change direction in existing plans. The agency will complete 21 assessments in FY 2014.

The 2012 Planning Rule establishes a planning framework that emphasizes developing collaborative, science-based unit-monitoring programs and broad-scale monitoring strategies at the regional and national level to address high-priority resource questions, conditions, and issues. These could include watershed and ecological conditions, focal species, visitor use and recreation objectives, influences from a changing climate, and other local, regional and national objectives. This multi-tiered approach highlights ecological, social, and economic trends and conditions relevant to LMPs. The approach also generates efficiencies in data collection, mapping, storage, reporting, and use. Units will be completing and compiling monitoring information prior to initiating revisions or amendments in order to assess plan direction and identify resource issues.

## Past Performance

Number of land management plan amendments underway (146 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012 NFS units had 38 plan amendments underway. Additional amendments were initiated to address the sage grouse habitat issue in the Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. The agency continues to expect that the number of major amendments underway and completed during the next two to three years will stabilize as the agency transitions to the requirements under the 2012 Planning Rule.

Number of land management plan creations or revisions underway (82 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency was working on 20 plan revisions using the 1982 procedures under the 2000 Planning Rule. Initial assessment activities were also started on eight Early Adopter units that are implementing the requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule. However, these eight units could not officially commence planning work in FY 2012, and thus, could not correctly claim target accomplishment for revisions underway. As a result, the correct target for revisions underway in FY 2012 should have been 20. The assessment work begun in advance of initiating revisions on these eight units could be claimed as target accomplishment for the Assessments Completed performance measure. Plan revision work on the 20 units using the 1982 procedures resulted in three revision completions in FY 2012 with another six units expected to be completed in FY 2013.

Acres of inventory data collected and acquired (152 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012 the agency inventoried over 30 million acres. Additional acreage was accomplished on several units due to an increase in the migration of legacy data from digital or hardcopy sources into corporate applications and the purchase or acquisition of remote sensing data from external sources. Inventory data supported 20 plan revisions, 38 amendments, assessments and other agency priorities.

Number of land management plan assessments complete (129 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency completed 49 plan assessments, many of which reflect anticipation of the 2012 Planning Rule. Assessments are a key initial step for determining the need to revise or amend plans in response to changing ecological, social and economic conditions and for collaborating with the public.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

The Land Management Planning, Assessments and Monitoring program funds the inventory, monitoring, and assessment activities that are integral to the development, maintenance, and revision of Land

Management Plans (LMPs). The program funds the acquisition, analysis, and storage of data that supports planning and a variety of other business requirements and resource management needs of the agency.

A LMP provides broad guidance for identifying, prioritizing, and implementing the programs and projects that move a NFS unit towards achieving desired conditions and agency objectives. Collaboration with the public and partners results in plans that address a wide variety of programs and issues. Goals and objectives may include adapting to changing climate conditions, ensuring abundant clean water, providing recreation opportunities, restoring and maintaining forest and rangeland ecosystems, and improving priority watersheds across larger landscapes.

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requires that each unit of the NFS have a LMP that is formally revised every 10 to 15 years to address changing conditions and new information related to natural resources, management goals, and public use. The Forest Service has developed 125 LMPs to guide the management of 155 national forests, 20 grasslands, and other unique units of the NFS. Since the late 1980s, the agency has revised 59 LMPs, about 48 percent of the total.

The agency funds and conducts inventory, monitoring, and assessment activities that are designed and integrated to meet land management planning and other business requirements. This program also supports the development, maintenance, and coordination of numerous corporate applications and systems that support resource information storage and analysis needs of the agency.

Examples of data collected through inventory and monitoring activities, analyzed in assessments, and used for planning and restoration purposes include: vegetation conditions; wildlife habitat; social and economic conditions and impacts; air, water and soil quality; recreation visitor use; and potential impacts to climate. Inventory activities help establish baselines of information that are used to identify, prioritize, and frame objectives for achieving desired conditions through restoration programs and activities. Assessments consider and evaluate social, economic and ecological conditions, trends and future management opportunities for the unit. Monitoring provides information for evaluating progress towards achieving objectives.

Specific program objectives needing information resource support include:

- Planning for the management of land and other resources
- Enhancing scientific understanding of ecosystems
- Fulfilling agreements for conducting inventory and monitoring activities with partners
- Providing data, information, and analyses to decision makers in response to current management needs and emerging issues
- Providing information necessary to assess efficacy and responsiveness of Forest Service programs
- Supporting cost-effective program delivery

This program is delivered through the following major activities:

Land Management Plan Revisions and Amendments - This activity includes all planning activities associated with LMP revisions, creations, amendments, corrections, and other plan maintenance identified in the current planning rule. This includes: collaboration and public involvement; development of LMP components; conducting any analyses after legal notice initiating an amendment or revision; development and evaluation of alternatives; preparation of draft and final environmental impact statements; content analysis of public comments; and resolving appeals, litigation, and objections to the LMP.

Assessments and Monitoring - This activity includes the inventory, assessments, and monitoring essential to the development, amendment, or revision of LMPs. Resource inventories are designed to meet LMP requirements and other management needs of the agency. Resource inventory activities include data collection and acquisition; data entry, including migration of legacy data, and storage in corporate systems; data evaluation and analyses to ensure accuracy and determine data classifications; documentation and implementation of quality control procedures and compilation of metadata; and resource mapping. LMP development and revision assessments evaluate current and desired resource conditions and trends for the unit at appropriate scales. These assessments rapidly evaluate existing information about relevant ecological, economic, and social conditions, trends and sustainability and their relationship to the LMP within the context of the broader landscape. LMP implementation assessments assist in identifying and locating projects and activities designed to achieve plan objectives. Monitoring and evaluation assists in determining if there is a need to change direction in an LMP. Both implementation and effectiveness monitoring are needed to evaluate progress towards achieving desired LMP conditions and objectives. The development and implementation of broader scale monitoring strategies assist in obtaining information on specific resource issues that need to be addressed consistently at the regional or national level.

#### Allocation and Integration

Integrated allocations for this program are based on several factors related to each activity. These include the number of LMPs in each region that are under revision, the number of plans in a non-revision or maintenance mode, and the number of units and total acreage in each region. Priority for allocating funds for planning is given to those units revising their LMPs under the current planning rule. Funding is also provided for inventory, assessment, and monitoring activities which support land management planning under the 2012 Planning Rule. Additional funding may also be allocated to field units conducting roadless area evaluations. Adjustments may be made among regions based on regional capability or to mitigate situations where a proposed allocation would create undesirable transition effects. Coordination with other programs with responsibility for inventory, monitoring and assessments ensures that appropriate direction, funding, and performance expectations are included in agency program and information resource direction.

#### Partnerships

Collaboration with partners and the public is critical to developing, revising or amending LMPs, conducting assessments and developing and implementing a monitoring program. Collaborative activities assist in identifying needs, establishing desired conditions, crafting alternatives or scenarios for future management, and identifying information needs and monitoring requirements.

For plan development, revision, and maintenance activities, agency field units work closely with citizens and organizations with an interest in how the land is managed. The agency also works with Federal, regional, and local partners to inventory and monitor its lands. Within the Federal Geographic Data Committee, the agency has the lead responsibility to work with other agencies to set standards for vegetation classification. It also works with governmental and nongovernmental partners to collect data and set inventory and monitoring protocols for consistent data collection methods.

See next page for the Land Management Plan Revision Schedule.

**Land Management Plan Revision Schedule****Creations and Revisions Completed prior to FY 2013** (Total =59)

R-1 Beaverhead-Deerlodge	R-5 Los Padres	R-9 Allegheny
R-1 Dakota Prairie NG	R-5 San Bernardino	R-9 Chequamegon-Nicolet
R-2 Arapaho-Roosevelt	R-5 Sequoia NM	R-9 Chippewa
R-2 Black Hills	R-8 Chattahoochee-Oconee	R-9 Finger Lakes
R-2 Bighorn	R-8 Cherokee	R-9 Green Mountain
R-2 Medicine Bow	R-8 Croatan	R-9 Hiawatha
R-2 Nebraska	R-8 Daniel Boone	R-9 Hoosier
R-2 Rio Grande	R-8 Francis Marion	R-9 Huron-Manistee
R-2 Routt	R-8 Jefferson	R-9 Mark Twain
R-2 Thunder Basin NG	R-8 Kisatchie	R-9 Midewin National
R-2 White River	R-8 El Yunque	Tallgrass Prairie (new plan)
R-3 Cibola NG	R-8 Land Between the	R-9 Monongahela
R-4 Boise	Lakes NRA (new plan)	R-9 Ottawa
R-4 Caribou	R-8 NFs in Alabama	R-9 Shawnee
R-4 Payette	R-8 NFs in Florida	R-9 Superior
R-4 Sawtooth	R-8 NFs in Texas	R-9 Wayne
R-4 Targhee	R-8 Ouachita	R-9 White Mountain
R-4 Uinta	R-8 Ozark-St. Francis	R-10 Chugach
R-4 Wasatch-Cache	R-8 Sumter	R-10 Tongass
R-5 Angeles	R-8 George Washington	
R-5 Cleveland	R-8 Uwharrie	

**Revisions and Early Adopter Assessments Underway in FY 2013** (Total = 25)

R-1 Idaho-Panhandle*	R-3 Coronado**	R-6 Okanogan-Wenatchee
R-1 Kootenai*	R-3 Kaibab*	R-6 Umatilla
R-1 Clearwater	R-3 Prescott**	R-6 Wallowa-Whitman
R-1 NezPerce	R-5 Lake Tahoe Basin*	R-8 NFs in Mississippi**
R-2 San Juan*	R-5 Sequoia NF#	R-8 El Yunque
R-2 Shoshone**	R-5 Sierra#	(2 <sup>nd</sup> revision)
R-3 Apache-Sitgreaves**	R-5 Inyo#	R-8 George Washington*
R-3 Cibola NF#	R-6 Colville	(2 <sup>nd</sup> revision)
R-3 Coconino**	R-6 Malheur	R-10 Chugach (2 <sup>nd</sup> Revision)

\* Expected completions in FY 2013 (6)

\*\* Expected completions in FY 2014 (6)

# Conducting assessments; Notice of Intent to Revise LMP expected in early FY 2014

**Revisions starting in FY 2014 and Beyond** (Total = 46)

R-1 Bitterroot	R-4 Ashley	R-5 Stanislaus
R-1 Custer	R-4 Bridger-Teton	R-5 Tahoe
R-1 Flathead	R-4 Dixie	R-6 Deschuttes
R-1 Gallatin	R-4 Fishlake	R-6 Fremont-Winema
R-1 Helena	R-4 Humboldt-Toiyabe	R-6 Gifford Pinchot
R-1 Lewis & Clark	R-4 Manti-La Sal	R-6 Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie
R-1 Lolo	R-4 Salmon-Challis	R-6 Mt. Hood
R-2 Cimarron-Comanche NG	R-5 Eldorado	R-6 Ochoco
R-2 Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison	R-5 Klamath	R-6 Olympic
R-2 Pike-San Isabel	R-5 Lassen	R-6 Rogue River
R-3 Carson	R-5 Mendocino	R-6 Umpqua
R-3 Gila	R-5 Modoc	R-6 Siskiyou
R-3 Lincoln	R-5 Plumas	R-6 Siuslaw
R-3 Santa Fe	R-5 Shasta-Trinity	R-6 Willamette
R-3 Tonto	R-5 Six Rivers	R-8 Nantahala-Pisgah
		R-8 Francis Marion

There will be 21 LMP revisions underway (Notice of Intent published) in FY 2013. Seventeen of those are using the 1982 procedures under the 2000 Planning Rule. Eight “Early Adopter” units began assessment work in FY 2012 in advance of initiating revisions under the 2012 Planning Rule. Four of these units will initiate their revisions in FY 2013 and four in FY 2014. An additional three units will begin assessment work in FY 2013 in advance of initiating revisions in FY 2014. The units initiating assessment work in FY 2012 (Early Adopters) and FY 2013 are:

**FY 2012 and FY 2013 Early Adopters List**

<b>FY Assessment Initiated</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>State</b>
2012	1	Clearwater NF	Idaho
2012	1	Nez Perce NF	Idaho
2012	5	Inyo NF	California
2012	5	Sequoia NF	California
2012	5	Sierra NF	California
2012	3	Cibola NF	New Mexico
2012	8	El Yunque NF	Puerto Rico
2012	10	Chugach NF	Alaska
2013	1	Flathead NF	Idaho
2013	8	Francis Marion NF	South Carolina
2013	8	Nantahala-Pisgah NF	North Carolina

Budget Line Item	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness					
Annual Appropriations	\$281,176	\$282,897	\$260,796	-\$22,101	-7.81%
<b>Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Total</b>	<b>281,176</b>	<b>282,897</b>	<b>260,796</b>	<b>-22,101</b>	<b>-7.81%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	2,231	2,231	2,171	-60	-2.69%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-2.69%</b>
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness					
Manage Recreation Operations	154,701	155,157	143,285	-11,872	-7.65%
Administer Recreation Special Use Authorizations	44,403	44,872	41,267	-3,605	-8.03%
Manage Heritage Resources	33,774	33,983	31,326	-2,657	-7.82%
Manage Wilderness & Wild & Scenic Rivers	48,298	48,885	44,918	-3,967	-8.11%

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness</b>						
Number of recreation site capacity (PAOT days) operated to standard	88,711,234	86,575,330	86,575,330	83,127,395	88,115,038	74,080,790
Percentage of NFS lands covered by travel management plans resulting in visitor safety, resource protection using best management practices, and less visitor conflict with off-road vehicle usage	66.7%	76.8%	100.0%	79.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of recreation special use authorizations administered to standard	14,772	13,308	13,300	13,784	14,098	12,279
Number of wilderness areas managed to minimum stewardship level	176	220	279	307	309	365
Number of wild and scenic river areas meeting statutory requirements	46	42	44	53	44	57
Number of heritage programs managed to standard	0	0	65	77	80	61
Heritage program score	0	0	4,452	5,108	5,414	4,130
Customer satisfaction with value for fee paid	83.0%	83.0%	85.0%	83.0%	80.0%	80.0%

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$260,796,000 for the Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness program, a decrease of \$22,101,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$1,795,000 for pay costs which includes \$293,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$1,502,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

This program implements the Framework for Sustainable Recreation which is the Forest Service's commitment to the President's America's Great Outdoors and the First Lady's "Let's Move" Initiatives. As a part of this effort, the recreation program will focus on improved operation and maintenance of recreation facilities, the continued enhancement of Recreation.gov, volunteer and youth programs, the Travel Management Rule, the National Travel and Tourism Strategy, and the 10-Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge (10YWSC).

#### **Framework for Sustainable Recreation**

Launched in January 2011, this guiding tool recognizes that outdoor recreation experiences are the best way to connect people to their natural and cultural heritage, promote healthy lifestyles, and provide economic benefits to communities, States, and the Nation as a whole. The Forest Service is thus taking a collaborative, community-focused approach to recreation to provide environmental integrity, social stability, and economic vitality to communities near the National Forest System (NFS). As the Forest Service moves into revising Forest Plans under the 2012 Planning Rule, this Framework will guide forests to:

- Restore recreation settings affected by declining forest health or unmanaged recreation and adapt them to meet America's needs
- Integrate services and access to community parks and open spaces, State lands, and the NFS
- Forge strategic partnerships with nonprofit organizations, volunteers, the private sector, and other Federal providers to integrate resources and operate more efficiently.

#### Promoting America's Great Outdoors

In support of the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative, the Forest Service expands recreation opportunities for youth and diverse populations, supports job creation through youth conservation corps, and expands opportunities for private sector outfitters and guides, ski areas and resorts that operate on the National Forest System (NFS). We also improve recreational access, a major goal of AGO.

The Federal Interagency Council on Outdoor Recreation (FICOR) was established in accordance with the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Report. As a charter member and 2013 chair of the FICOR, we aim to increase coordination and collaboration among the Federal land and water agencies to increase efficiencies and provide more seamless visitor experiences. On January 9, 2012, the President signed an Executive Order establishing a new Task Force on Travel and Competitiveness. We will continue to engage a diverse array of recreation stakeholders to encourage their ongoing input to implement better cooperative recreation management. We will increase access to recreation information by making improvements to Recreation.gov by expanding its web-based information and use of other technologies such as smart phone applications. These improvements enhance trip-planning and link to local and regional itineraries as well as the National Travel and Tourism Strategy and AGO goals. We will also continue working with others to identify our gaps in visitor information and to leverage resources to conduct market research. This research in the short-term, when coupled with our National Visitor Use Monitoring, will illuminate gaps between what domestic and international visitors expect and what we are currently offering.

By greening our operations, we reduce our environmental footprint while maintaining a comparable level of service to the public and helping to protect recreation opportunities for generations to come. We are also working to diversify recreation offerings, including those delivered by special use permittees.

The AGO listening sessions identified peoples' desire for more user friendly access to their rivers, waterways and wild places. In response we will continue to work to forge stronger connections between

communities and Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers using assistance from partner groups. For example, the National Wilderness Stewardship Alliance and its members, American Rivers, and others are helping us engage the public and implement the Wilderness Character Monitoring protocol and the 10YWSC. The Arthur Carhart Interagency Wilderness Training Center and the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute continue their efforts to provide education and research that directly supports ecosystem health, resilience, and restoration of Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

The 2014 President's Budget provides funds for Volunteer and Youth programs. These funds provide public service opportunities for people of all races, age, and socio-economic backgrounds. In FY 2012 more than 106,000 volunteers contributed service valued at \$93 million, representing a 6 percent increase above FY 2011 levels. They produce significant long-term benefits by building a knowledgeable and energetic constituency base for natural resources and the agency's mission. The program is delivered through volunteers, Youth Conservation Corps, and hosted Programs. Hosted program organizations such as the Greening Youth Foundation, Student Conservation Association, AmeriCorps, Los Angeles Conservation Corps, Southwest Conservation Corps, and others work with the agency to offer public service opportunities to connect youth with nature and prepare the next generation of conservationists. Over 80 percent of these contributions have been in the areas of recreation, trails, and wilderness. Invasive species control, disturbed landscape restoration, hazardous fuels reduction, reforestation, and erosion control continue to be growth areas.

**Recreation Contributes \$13.6 Billion to National Gross Domestic Product**

Each year, outdoor recreation and tourism, including hunting and fishing, contributes about \$13.6 billion dollars and 205,000 jobs to the economies of communities within 50 miles of the National Forests and Grasslands. This comprises around 40 percent of the Forest Service's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product.

The Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness program is subdivided into four activities; specific priorities within each activity include:

Manage Recreation Operations - The FY 2014 President's Budget provides funding for Recreation Operations. While integrating key concepts of the Framework for Sustainable Recreation, we will provide to the public such services as, campgrounds, cabins, lookouts, reservations, visitor centers, picnic areas and other day use sites, interpretive and heritage services, outfitter guides and recreation events.

Implementation of route and area designations for motor vehicle use, reflected on Motor Vehicle Use Maps (MVUMs), helps us sustain critical watersheds and ecosystems in the face of climate change, and enables us to provide recreation opportunities for Off-Highway Vehicle enthusiasts. The Forest Service's Route and Area Designation Implementation Guide identifies four activities for focus: Education, Engineering, Enforcement, and Evaluation.

Completing MVUMs has taken longer than anticipated due to the need for more public involvement and collaboration. Public controversy, appeals, and litigation has delayed producing some MVUMs. At the end of FY 2012 approximately 79 percent of NFS administrative units had completed route and area designations for motor vehicle use. We will continue our efforts to complete all remaining MVUMs in FY 2013 and 2014.

We engage stakeholders, youth, and volunteers as we implement the America's Great Outdoors Initiative, the National Travel and Tourism Strategy, and the Framework for Sustainable Recreation. Our coordination with Federal, State, local agencies, and stakeholders provides efficiencies in planning and delivers improved access to recreation opportunities on NFS lands. These efforts support community based outdoor recreation and sustainable tourism development,

resulting in job creation and economic expansion. We will also expand our partnerships and volunteer programs to build inclusive support to restore and conserve our resources and improve public access and employment opportunities.

Administer Recreation Special Use Authorizations - The FY 2014 President's Budget provides funds for Recreation Special Use Authorizations. With these funds we will prioritize monitoring and inspections to focus our limited staffing resources on situations where, if noncompliance occurs, it is more likely to have an adverse impact. Additionally, we will align inspection priorities with work necessary to process expired authorizations. Special use authorizations are an important tool for delivering services on the national forests and grasslands, and we anticipate an increase in requests for uses on NFS lands in response to the Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act of 2011. This authority is intended to allow ski resorts on NFS land to offer recreational activities year round. The year-long recreation season could sustain up to 600 extra jobs and could raise up to an additional \$40 million for local communities in direct spending, annually (projections based on Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring data).

In addition to services provided through ski areas, concessionaires operate 54 percent of the developed recreation campsites in the NFS, providing needed visitor services and facility maintenance through their permits (INFRA data source, also Special Uses database for 122 ski areas). NFS lands host 122 Alpine ski areas, comprising nearly 60 percent of the skiing capacity in the U.S. These ski areas provide jobs and economic stimulation to local communities, often as a primary local economic driver.

Special use authorizations enable thousands of private-sector professionals to lead a broad range of activities on NFS lands, from whitewater rafting, horseback riding, and big game hunting, to youth education trips in the Wilderness, and even scenic jeep tours. For many Americans, these activities represent their first introduction to their public lands. Permittees are encouraged to adopt practices that reduce their environmental footprint and adapt activities to meet changing climatic conditions.

Manage Heritage Resources - The 2014 President's Budget provides funding for the stewardship of our heritage and cultural resources. These funds provide for the management of at least 50 percent of our 114 forest and grassland unit programs to standard (114 of the 155 forests and 20 grasslands have heritage assets or programs). In FY 2012, we implemented a new performance measure. The new Heritage Program Managed to Standard is a comprehensive measure that allows us to monitor progress toward a sustainable and balanced Heritage Program. Through analysis of several indicators, the new measure is designed to increase public use and support accurate reporting and needed stewardship activity to protect, evaluate, and inventory the most significant heritage assets in a portfolio of over 340,000 cultural sites.

The FY 2014 President's Budget provides for investment of Heritage Resource funding into initiatives such as Historiccorps and Passport in Time. These programs preserve and sustain historic places and resources for public benefit through partnerships that foster public involvement, engage volunteers, and provide training and education. By implementing the Preserve America Executive Order 13287, we further support local communities by rehabilitating significant heritage assets linked to community economic development and sustainable operational plans, and we provide useful asset evaluations and inventories for agency, Tribal, and public benefit.

Manage Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers - The 2014 President's Budget provides funding for Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers. These funds allow us to bring an additional 58

wilderness areas to minimum stewardship levels, above those of FY 2012. This work is a part of the 10YWSC. It brings the total number of wilderness areas managed to the minimum stewardship level to 365, or 90 percent, of the original 406 areas that are part of the 10YWSC. This is up substantially from only 44 wildernesses, or 11 percent, managed to this standard in FY 2005. Wilderness areas established since the start of the 10YWSC have ten years to be managed to this level of stewardship. A total of 57 wild and scenic rivers will meet statutory requirements under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Program Agenda. We continue to ensure that wilderness and wild and scenic rivers values are addressed as part of agency efforts in response to the President's America Great Outdoors Initiative. In addition, we ensure that wilderness and wild and scenic river values are recognized for their contributions to addressing climate change and for providing recreation, renewal, subsistence, and employment to surrounding communities.

### **Past Performance**

Percentage of NFS lands covered by travel management plans resulting in visitor safety, resource protection using best management practices, and less visitor conflict with off-road vehicle usage (79 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, we demonstrated improvement toward achieving our target, however completing motor vehicle use maps (MVUMs) has taken longer than anticipated due to the need for more public involvement and collaboration. Public controversy, appeals, and litigation has delayed producing some MVUMs. A number of states within western regions have been particularly contentious, namely California, Nevada, Montana, and parts of Colorado and Oregon. Out of 114 units producing MVUMs, 91 have completed MVUMs to date. We will continue our efforts to complete all remaining MVUMs in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

Number of Heritage Programs Managed to Standard (119 percent of target accomplished).

In FY 2011, we established a standard at which the 122 Heritage Resource programs across the individual national forests and grasslands should strive to operate. An individual program has to meet seven criteria in order to be classified as being "managed to standard."

In FY 2012, the agency implemented this new and comprehensive measure that allowed us to monitor progress toward a sustainable and balanced Heritage Program. Using this new measure, 77 sites were managed to standard above a targeted 65 sites. Using the new framework we will continue to monitor the accuracy of this measure in order to protect, evaluate, and inventory the most significant heritage assets.

Number of wilderness areas managed to minimum stewardship level (110 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency managed a total of 307 wilderness areas to a minimum stewardship level, exceeding the target by 10 percent and the prior year total of 220 areas managed to standard. This greater than anticipated gain towards the 10YWSC is attributable to focused national support of on-the-ground management and regional strike teams, as well as partnerships leveraged through the National Forest Foundation's Wilderness Stewardship Grants program. The most notable gains were accomplished in Regions 3 and 6.

Number of wild and scenic river areas meeting statutory requirements (120 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency achieved a total of 53 wild and scenic river areas meeting statutory requirements. This is an increase from the FY 2011 accomplishment of 42 areas meeting standard. This number is consistent with the steady increase we have seen over time in this area of programming.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

The NFS offers a vast and diverse range of recreational opportunities across the 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands. Over the past few years, the national forests and grasslands hosted on average nearly 166 million visits per year, with increasingly diverse visitors engaging in activities such as camping, picnicking, skiing, snowboarding, hunting, fishing, hiking, driving for pleasure, wildlife viewing, scenic driving, and visiting cultural sites and visitor centers. These recreation opportunities produce significant social and economic benefits for the Nation including employment in rural and urban communities. Population growth and increasingly limited public access to privately-owned land contributes to high demand for quality recreation on NFS lands.

The Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness program manages and administers over 21,600 recreation sites, over 23,500 recreation special use authorizations, 25 major visitor centers, 22 National Historic Landmarks, over 345,000 heritage assets, 136 national scenic byways, 439 designated wilderness areas, and 122 wild and scenic rivers. The program is delivered through the following activities:

Manage Recreation Operations - This activity funds the operation of developed sites, such as campgrounds, day-use areas, boat ramps, solid waste disposal facilities, and visitor centers; general forest areas, including landscape corridors for national trails and scenic byways, snow play areas, lakes, streams, and roads; interpretive and educational services; and dispersed recreation activities such as hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and wildlife and scenic viewing. This activity also funds sustainable recreation and tourism planning, visitor use management, cleaning facilities and sites; providing safety and security measures for visitors and employees; conducting prescribed inspections; managing partnerships and volunteers; and providing interpretive or educational programs, presentations, and products to visitors.

Administer Recreation Special Use Authorization - This activity funds processing new requests for recreation special use permits and administering existing authorizations, including permits for downhill ski areas, campground management, organization camps, and outfitting and guiding, resorts and marinas, recreation events, and recreation residences. This activity funds responses, analyses, and decisions to proponents and applicants who request the use of NFS lands to provide recreation opportunities and benefits to forest visitors. Activities also include providing inspection, oversight, and monitoring of authorizations issued to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization. Special use permits make it possible for the public to enjoy many recreational opportunities which we would not otherwise be able to provide.

Manage Heritage Resources - This activity supports the protection of significant heritage assets and contributes interpretive, educational, site stewardship, and scientific and technical information to governmental entities, the public, and tribes. Agency efforts include heritage asset rehabilitation, both to reduce deferred maintenance and to provide enhanced opportunities for community economic development and tourism. Funded activities include identifying, evaluating, protecting, monitoring, and preserving heritage resources, sites and areas; and promoting heritage values through interpretation, Passport in Time projects, presentations, and other public information and outreach efforts.

Manage Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers - This activity funds the protection and management of designated wilderness and wild and scenic rivers. Funded activities include evaluating and recommending areas and rivers worthy of addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Funded activities also

include managing visitor use and impacts, education and outreach, inventory and monitoring, information management, protecting wilderness character for designated wilderness, and protecting free-flowing conditions for wild and scenic rivers through collaborative public, private, and interagency management.

### Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated to the regions based on program capability, core operations, and national priorities. The allocation process considers past performance and future needs regarding developed recreation site use; special use permit processing and administration; heritage resources; and management of wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers.

Recreation and wilderness programs achieve multiple management objectives by integrating with other land and resource programs. Examples include joining resources with Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs to implement travel management; coordinating with other programs to address interpretation and education needs that connect the American public to nature; identifying and pursuing acquisition of needed access with and through the Lands programs; coordinating with the Integrated Resource Restoration program to complete resource tasks in wilderness areas such as invasive species management, air quality monitoring, and prescribed burning; and utilizing Research and Development programs to address the effects of climate change on wilderness area attributes.

### Partnerships

The public's use and enjoyment of resources on national forests and grasslands is enhanced through a variety of partnerships, including volunteers and non-governmental organizations such as outfitting and guiding, ski areas, and campground concessionaires. Maintaining long-standing partners is essential to addressing and delivering upon public demands for recreation opportunities. This program consistently involves the highest number of volunteers within the agency.

#### **Supporting 5,000 Outfitters and Guides on NFS Lands**

Many outfitters and guides are small businesses that provide jobs and income and help create tourism-oriented identities for the local areas in which they operate. These permittees provide access to public lands which many people would not otherwise have.

Volunteers contribute significantly to assisting the agency in managing heritage resources, providing interpretive services, maintaining trails, and managing youth programs and campgrounds. In addition, we work with partners at the national level, such as the National Forest Foundation, American Rivers, and the River Management Society, to recruit wilderness and wild and scenic river volunteers and with the WILD Foundation on international skill exchanges. In FY 2012 more than 106,000 volunteers contributed service valued at \$93 million, representing a 6 percent increase above FY 2011 levels. We also collaborate with the Departments of Transportation, Commerce, and the Interior; States and communities; and other recreation providers to improve programs, provide access, and to support social and economic benefits derived from federally managed lands.

Budget Line Item	Grazing Management				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Grazing Management					
Annual Appropriations	\$55,356	\$55,695	\$35,663	-\$20,032	-35.97%
<b>Grazing Management Total</b>	<b>55,356</b>	<b>55,695</b>	<b>35,663</b>	<b>-20,032</b>	<b>-35.97%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	419	419	342	-77	-18.38%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-18.38%</b>
Grazing Management					
Manage Grazing Allotments	0	24,603	19,508	-5,095	-20.71%
Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA	0	31,092	16,155	-14,937	-48.04%

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Grazing Management</b>						
Allotment acres administered to 100% of Forest Plan standards	33,113,679	27,132,200	29,845,420	30,396,997	29,845,420	27,000,000
Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	248	194	250	111	125	50

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$35,663,000 for Grazing Management, a program decrease of \$20,032,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$283,000 for pay costs which includes \$46,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$237,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

Funding the Grazing Management Program supports two primary activities: administering livestock grazing use on approximately 90 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands and approximately 10 million acres of private land within grazing allotments; and completing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis on grazing allotments in accordance with the NEPA schedule established under the provisions of the Rescissions Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-19, section 504), along with the subsequent implementation of management practices derived from NEPA. In FY 2014 the administration of existing permits will be emphasized. Administration of existing permits will focus on a basic stewardship level to ensure grazing will be sustained at the appropriate levels. Implementation of newly developed management practices aimed at restoration and/or rehabilitation of rangelands will continue at a reduced level, extending the timeframe for gaining overall improvement in sustainability and proper functioning of these lands.

We propose to assess an administrative fee of \$1.00 per Head Month based on annual authorized Head Months to offset administrative costs associated with administering grazing permits on NFS lands. Based

on the total Head Months of use, the Forest Service could generate approximately \$5 million in administrative fees that could be used to offset costs associated with grazing permit administration.

Benefits from the FY 2014 program of work will include: a sustainable supply of forage for livestock; economic opportunities for rural communities; sustaining grazing management practices to support ecosystem restoration efforts; and working landscapes associated with open space and habitat connectivity across NFS and other Federal, State, Tribal, and private lands. Opportunities to coordinate sustainable landscape management on grazing lands will be at reduced levels.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Manage Grazing Allotments - The FY 2014 President's Budget includes administration of 27,000,000 acres of grazing allotments to 100 percent of Forest Plan standards, a decrease of 2,845,420 acres from the FY 2013 target. This measure reflects the level of permit administration relative to implementing all grazing management direction prescribed in land management plans, project level NEPA decisions, grazing permits or agreements, and other relevant documents. Administering allotments to standards assures that management decisions identified during the NEPA process are implemented, achieve desired outcomes, or are adjusted if initial actions are not effective. Although all grazing allotments are administered, priority is placed on administering allotments with known critical resource issues, such as management of habitat for endangered species.

Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA - The FY 2014 President's Budget provides funding to complete grazing NEPA analysis and decisions for 50 grazing allotments, a reduction of 75 from the target of 125 allotments for FY 2013. The planned accomplishment level reflects an accurate capacity assessment based on a number of factors including a lower fund request reflecting national efforts to reduce federal budgets, an anticipated increase in NEPA analysis unit costs due to many controversial and complex allotments, and prioritized allocation of funds towards restoration activities. As a result of the anticipated cost increases and lower fund request, greater emphasis is now being placed on administering the grazing to a basic stewardship level. Effective NEPA analysis and decisions ensure that livestock grazing strategies are designed to provide for the restoration and long-term sustainability of rangeland vegetation and dependent resources while continuing to provide essential goods and ecosystem services.

## Past Performance

Allotment acres administrated to 100 percent of forest plan standards (102 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012 the agency administered 30,396,997 acres to 100 percent of Forest Plan Standard. This measure was designed so that we would know how close we are to having all allotment plans fully implemented and monitored with the objective of meeting all the forest plan standards, which are developed in part through a public involvement process. By meeting the forest plan standards, we ensure that grazing is managed to sustain healthy rangelands and the associated quality and quantity of other resources such as water associated with rangelands.

Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices (44 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency completed NEPA analysis for 111 allotments. Several factors led to the shortfall in NEPA accomplishments, including increased complexity of analysis, increased workload associated with litigation, increased costs for comprehensive resource condition and trend data to support decisions, and the lack of completed assessments necessary to support the record for making management decisions.

NEPA allotment planning and management is a dynamic ongoing process that will continue in the future. The NEPA national summary of allotment schedules will be published at least every three years to incorporate a new three-year planning period and to maintain a long term schedule. FY 2011 was the first year of a new three-year cycle. At the end of the FY 2013, a new national summary of allotment schedules will be published. The reduced rate of completion of NEPA will necessitate extending the scheduling timeframe for all needed NEPA, as provided for under the Rescissions Act.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

Proper control and management of grazing use was one of the core reasons for the establishment of a Forest Reserve system that eventually became the National Forest System (NFS). The development and implementation of proper grazing practices has been a significant part of the overall management of the Forest Service from the very beginning of the Agency. Restoration of historic adverse practices has been an ongoing key focal point of Grazing Management. The Grazing Management program manages the diverse rangeland resources on approximately 90 million acres of NFS lands. The program seeks to restore and/or rehabilitate historically depleted rangelands to maintain a sustainable supply of forage for livestock, to maintain open space and habitat connectivity by linking NFS grazing authorizations to privately owned lands managed for agricultural production, and by helping sustain the rural based ranching and farming lifestyle. Each year livestock grazing on NFS lands contributes approximately 19,500 jobs and almost \$900 million to the Nation's economy.

Properly managed rangelands use benefits ecosystems that provide for a secure food source as well as ecosystem restoration that provides wildlife habitat and other natural resources benefits. This program's activities include environmental planning through compliance with NEPA for the use of grazing allotments and grazing permit administration. Through the Grazing Management program, national forests and grasslands make sure that they meet the management standards for grazing established in their land management plans and the allotment specific NEPA based decision that maintains ecosystem sustainability. By administering grazing permits in compliance with these standards, the agency ensures that grazing on NFS lands provide for secure food source while being managed to facilitate ecosystem restoration and maintenance at both the allotment and landscape scale, and that water resources associated with grazing allotments are managed for sustained quality and quantity.

This program is delivered through the following activities:

Manage Grazing Allotments - This activity provides for implementation of NEPA sufficient management plans along with the proper administration and monitoring of grazing permits and activities. This includes issuance of grazing permits, processing permit transfers, preparation and processing of bills for collection, and the development of annual operating instructions. Compliance monitoring determines if the terms and conditions of the grazing authorization are being implemented by the grazing permittee. Implementation monitoring determines whether the evaluated acres meet, do not meet, or are moving towards resource objectives identified in the land management plan or other appropriate decision document, and allows managers to determine whether additional monitoring or adjustments in management are required.

Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA - Involves all elements of NEPA compliance pertaining to decisions authorizing grazing on an allotment, including the resolution of appeals and litigation associated with these decisions. This activity includes managing public involvement in the decision process; coordinating with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments; development of alternatives; analysis of environmental effects; and the preparation of NEPA documents. The

agency strives to incorporate adaptive management into grazing NEPA decisions. Adaptive management strategies are designed to maximize management flexibility for the grazing permittee with a concurrent increase in accountability for success in meeting desired resource condition on the allotments and across the larger landscape. It also allows maximum flexibility for the agency to gain ecosystem improvement by properly changing timing and use to fit ever changing weather and climate conditions.

#### Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated to the field based on the number of term grazing permits, the number of acres in active allotments, the amount of scheduled NEPA work, and the number of grazing allotments for which the agency made NEPA decisions during the previous three fiscal years. The agency may make additional adjustments to reflect regional capability.

The Grazing Management program is closely integrated with the proposed Integrated Resource Restoration program. The Integrated Resource Restoration program provides the funding for the necessary assessments for rangeland vegetation monitoring necessary to determine the health of rangeland ecosystems, as well as to determine whether implemented grazing management actions are achieving desired resource conditions. Data gathered through these monitoring efforts is the foundation for preparing grazing NEPA analyses and making subsequent decisions for allotment management, as well as determining where management adaptations are necessary.

#### Partnerships

The agency supplements our capability to accomplish grazing permit administration through a variety of partnerships. Grazing permittees may be certified to conduct utilization monitoring, and may provide documentation demonstrating compliance with livestock distribution and other management requirements. Special interest groups also enter into agreements with the agency to conduct implementation monitoring, often in coordination with the grazing permittee.

Budget Line Item	Minerals and Geology Management				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Minerals and Geology Management					
Annual Appropriations	\$83,426	\$83,937	\$70,970	-\$12,967	-15.45%
<b>Minerals and Geology Management Total</b>	<b>83,426</b>	<b>83,937</b>	<b>70,970</b>	<b>-12,967</b>	<b>-15.45%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	529	529	494	-35	-6.62%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-6.62%</b>
Minerals and Geology Management					
Administer Minerals Operations	29,425	29,973	25,322	-4,651	-15.52%
Process Mineral Applications	21,504	21,835	18,451	-3,384	-15.50%
Manage Geologic Resources & Hazards	6,471	6,595	5,572	-1,023	-15.51%
AML Safety Risk Mitigated	7,817	7,907	6,683	-1,224	-15.48%
Manage Environmental Compliance	1,980	2,034	1,718	-316	-15.54%
Manage Environmental Restoration	16,229	15,593	13,224	-2,369	-15.19%

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Minerals and Geology Management</b>						
Number of mineral operations administered	15,472	12,441	12,000	9,985	12,339	10,000
Number of mineral applications processed	12,366	8,350	8,350	6,953	8,276	7,000
Number of leasable energy minerals actions processed.	0	0	0	0	0	240
Number of AML safety risk features mitigated to "no further action"	725	418	517	374	557	430
Number of administrative units where audits were conducted	20	26	22	22	24	20
Number of contaminated sites mitigated	119	73	50	51	57	40
Number of geologic hazards managed	279	276	276	282	240	190
Number of geologic resources managed	566	633	600	642	550	565

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$70,970,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, a program decrease of \$12,967,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$408,000 for pay costs which includes \$66,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$342,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

Priority will be given to programs with statutory requirements. The program will emphasize environmental review of proposed operations, including processing oil and gas drilling applications and related infrastructure needs. Other priorities will include inspection and monitoring of ongoing mineral

operations, providing professional expertise to ensure watershed health and public safety, and managing geologic hazards and important geologic resources.

Specific priorities within each activity will include:

Administer Mineral Operations - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal funds the administration of an estimated 10,000 active mineral operations. The program will emphasize meeting minimum administration levels to ensure compliance with operating plan requirements and specific environmental standards for the protection of resources.

Process Mineral Applications - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal funds processing an estimated 7,000 mineral applications and plans. The actual number of applications received may be as high as 12,000 and varies significantly due to market influences and variable demand for mineral resources from National Forest System (NFS) lands. The energy component of this activity will continue to focus on increasing opportunities to develop oil and gas, coal, and geothermal resources from National Forest System lands, in support of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The pilot offices, authorized under the Energy Policy Act, will continue to help the agency efficiently process energy permit applications, particularly with respect to eliminating the backlog of surface use plan of operations relative to applications for permits to drill.

Manage Geologic Hazards - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal funds the identification and management of an estimated 190 geologic hazards. Identifying and managing geologic hazards provides for the safety of the public by protecting infrastructure, soil, and groundwater.

Abandoned Mine Land (AML) - Safety Risk Features Mitigated - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal funds the mitigation of an estimated 430 abandoned mine sites. The AML program specifically focuses on mitigating safety risk features and related activities associated with abandoned mines that are likely to cause serious injury or death in high use areas and high-priority watersheds.

Manage Environmental Compliance - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal funds 20 environmental compliance audits, assuring that employee and public health and safety are protected through agency compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

Manage Environmental Restoration - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal funds restoration activities on 40 known hazardous material sites on NFS lands. Cleanup of contaminated sites is critical for the long-term protection of surface and groundwater quality, and contributes to overall public and ecological health.

A performance measure called *Number of leasable energy minerals actions processed* will replace the previously reported performance measure called *Number of New Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) processed within prescribed timeframes*. The proposed measure better reflects energy activity on NFS lands and can be efficiently and accurately tracked by the agency. The target for FY 2014 is 240 leasable energy minerals action process.

## **Past Performance**

Number of Mineral Operations Administered (83 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency administered 9,985 mineral operations to standard. Mineral operations include activities for locatable and salable minerals, non-energy leasable minerals activities on acquired lands, and approved oil, gas, and geothermal operations. Administering an operation includes all previously approved

proposals or authorizations through other means, such as a mineral material permit, acceptance of a Notice of Intent, an approved Plan of Operation, or prospecting permits. The shortfall in the number of operations administered was primarily due to fewer than expected approved operations (tied to applications processed), which was influenced by market prices and scarce resources.

Number of Mineral Applications Processed (83 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency processed 6,953 mineral applications. The shortfall in our anticipated FY 2012 accomplishment for mineral applications processed was due, in part, to court decisions which require full notice, comment and appeal opportunities for actions that were once typically categorically excluded and added new permitting requirements. Proposals or plans for locatable minerals are often the result of walk-in traffic. These proposals are usually not planned, but instead are brought in by a proponent and are subject to the availability of specialists and other resources. Some proposals are not processed until the following year. Analyses are often completed during the summer months when the lands are accessible, which is also the season most prone to wildfires. Furthermore, conflicting programmed work and unpredictable safety issues (such as fire) may take precedence for available staff and other resources.

Number of Geologic Hazards Manage (102 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency took management action on 282 identified geologic hazards. Diligence in identifying, assessing, and managing hazards is imperative for safety and health reasons. Reduced budget emphasis on geologic hazards would reduce management actions and increase risk to human health and safety, as well as risking damage to infrastructure.

Number of Geologic Resources Managed (107 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency took management action on 642 geologic resources, including paleontological sites, caves, and other specially managed geologic features. The larger than expected accomplishment was due, in part, to the fact that many of these actions were simple and of short duration, allowing additional geologic resources to be addressed. Sustained funding is necessary for maintaining conservation and interpretation of special and unique features, including paleontological resources and caves, for purposes of ecological sustainability, education, scientific discovery, and public enjoyment of public lands.

Number of Administrative Units where Audits were Conducted (100 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency completed 22 external environmental compliance audits of our facilities, meeting the agency target for the year.

Number of Abandoned Mine Land Safety Risk Features Mitigated: (72 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency mitigated 374 hazardous mine features including open adits (horizontal mine openings) and shafts (vertical mine openings) at abandoned mines resulting in a safer environment for visitors and employees on NFS lands. The shortfall in accomplishment was due in part to delays in completing NEPA analysis and awarding closure contracts.

Number of Contaminated Sites Mitigated (102 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency mitigated 51 contaminated hazardous material sites. The increased accomplishment is due primarily to the identification of previously unknown contaminated sites located within ongoing cleanup of project areas that were able to be added cost effectively to various projects' scopes of work, unanticipated cleanups such as oil spills, marijuana farms, and methamphetamine labs. Additionally, partnerships and responsible party settlements contributed to our ability to accomplish more work on the ground.

**Barren Fork Coal Mine Portal Safety Closures, Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky**



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

These pictures of the Barren Fork Coal Mine provide an example of a permanent closure constructed at the opening of an abandoned coal mine to improve public safety, protect bat habitat and minimize vandalism to historic structures. This Kentucky coal mine was in operation in the late 1800s to 1930s by the Barren Fork Coal Company. Today, mine openings, or portals, associated with this mine are located adjacent to the Sheltoewe Trace National Recreation Trail. “Extreme explorers” view these abandoned mines as challenging and dangerous adventures. Such hazardous environments can become deadly due to toxic gases, low oxygen levels and subsidence or collapses. Safety closures over mine portals are completed every year providing a safer environment for visitors and employees on NFS lands.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

The Minerals and Geology Management (MGM) program provides significant contributions to meeting the Nation’s energy and mineral needs while providing jobs and protecting NFS watersheds and resources. The MGM program also provides the technical foundation and direction for management of geologic hazards and management and the protection of geologic resources. Additionally, the MGM program mitigates the effects of abandoned mines and other contaminated sites on NFS lands and conducts environmental compliance audits to assure our operations are in agreement with environmental laws and requirements to protect human health and safety and the environment.

*Minerals and Energy on NFS lands*

Energy and mineral production from NFS lands contributes almost \$8 billion annually to the Nation’s economy. In addition to receipts from lease rentals, royalties, bonus bids, and mineral material sales returned to the Treasury, States, and counties, mineral and energy development on NFS lands supports on average approximately 56,000 jobs each year, often in areas or communities where employment opportunities are limited. Of the total receipts received through energy and minerals production on NFS lands, 75 percent or 50 percent (depending on whether production is from Acquired or Public Domain lands) are returned to the Treasury. The other 25 percent or 50 percent (again, depending on land status) is returned to the States or counties where production occurred.

Energy and mineral production on NFS lands falls into the following four categories:

Energy exploration and production from federal leases on NFS lands - Over five million acres of Federal minerals underlying NFS lands are currently leased for oil, gas, coal, and geothermal operations. Approximately 25 percent of the Nation's coal production and an estimated 4,200 federal oil and gas wells are from NFS lands. In 2011, receipts from annual lease rentals, royalties on production, and bonus bids for competitive leases were \$629 million, with \$447 million from coal and \$182 million from oil and gas.

Energy exploration and production from non-federal minerals underlying NFS lands - Non-federal, mostly private, mineral interests are associated with close to 11 million acres of NFS lands. In addition to activities associated with federal minerals described above, close to 15,500 oil and gas wells and a few other types of mineral development operations are associated with these private mineral interests on NFS lands. Small business interests conduct the majority of these operations. Each oil and gas well can directly contribute to up to 115 jobs through the life of the well, with about three additional indirect jobs associated with each direct job.

Solid leasable minerals (non-energy) - Production of solid non-energy leasable minerals on NFS lands include phosphate, lead, zinc, and copper and in 2011 generated royalties of \$24 million. Ongoing exploration projects for similar mineral deposits are occurring across the country.

Mineral production from NFS Lands - At any given time, the agency administers operations on approximately 160,000 mining claims, and manages approximately 2,600 mineral material permits and/or sale contracts. Hard rock mines on NFS lands produced resources with an estimated value of \$1.86 billion. Mineral material sales (e.g., sand and gravel) vary from year to year but in FY 2011, 3.9 million short tons were produced. A large portion of the material is provided as free use to other government agencies or for in-service use. The portion that was sold generates \$2.5 million in revenue.

#### *Geologic Resources and Hazards on NFS lands*

Geologic resources include landscapes with unique geologic settings, scientific value, or interpretive value; paleontological resources; cave systems; and groundwater resources and associated groundwater-dependent ecosystems. NFS lands have over 1,000 designated special geologic sites and areas, with potentially thousands more undesignated sites that provide a variety of benefits to the public. In many cases, geologic resources, especially those with statutory protection, such as paleontological resources, significant caves, and water, require specialized expertise and strategies for conservation. Geologic hazards are geologic conditions or processes, such as floods, landslides, avalanches, earthquakes, volcanoes, and naturally occurring hazardous minerals (e.g., asbestos, radon gas) that present a risk or have the potential to threaten life, property, or other natural resources. Hundreds of sites, especially those with high recreational value and use, require specialized technical assessment, continuous monitoring, and/or mitigation to minimize threats to life, health, and infrastructure from geologic hazards

#### *Abandoned Mine Lands, and Environmental Compliance and Protection*

Analysis of available data indicates there may be 27,000 to 39,000 abandoned mines on NFS lands, of which 18,000 to 26,000 are abandoned hardrock mines. Of these hardrock mines, 9,000 to 13,000 are past producers of valuable minerals, and therefore more likely to require environmental cleanup or safety mitigation work. Since 1998, the agency has mitigated more than 4,000 safety hazards and cleaned up hazardous substances at more than 450 sites, with more than 100 cleanups in progress. Additionally, the agency conducts environmental compliance audits of approximately 20 percent of its administrative units

annually. The agency emphasizes training and pollution prevention as a means to both achieve and maintain environmental compliance.

The Minerals and Geology Management program is delivered through six activities:

Administer Mineral Operations - Provides for the inspection, oversight, and monitoring of approved mineral operations on NFS lands. Administration ensures compliance with approved plans, and with State and Federal environmental laws and regulations, for the protection of public health and safety.

Process Mineral Applications - Provides for the review and approval of plans for proposed mineral activities, including exploration and development of hardrock minerals under the authority of the Mining Act of 1872; coal, oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and production under the various mineral and geothermal leasing acts; and contracts for the extraction of mineral materials such as sand and gravel, by the public and local, State, and Federal agencies under the Materials Act of 1947.

Mitigate Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Safety Risk Features - Provides for the inventory, assessment, and mitigation of abandoned mine safety hazards and associated environmental damage. This work includes closing underground mine openings and vertical shafts; re-contouring open pits, trenches, and associated roads; and removing or stabilizing abandoned buildings, and equipment. Wherever feasible, AML work minimizes or mitigates adverse effects on dependent wildlife and AML-associated cultural and historic resources.

Manage Geologic Resources and Hazards - Provides assessments of geologic settings and processes for land management planning, environmental protection and restoration, and cost-effective management of roads, recreation sites, and other infrastructure. Program delivery activities include inventory and management of geologic resources such as caves and karst areas, paleontological resources, groundwater, and ground water-dependent ecosystems for protection, study, and appropriate use. Activities also include identification, assessment, and management of potential risks to public health and safety from geologic hazards such as landslides, debris flows, karst collapse features, and naturally occurring hazardous minerals (e.g., asbestos).

Manage Environmental Compliance - This activity funds audits and our compliance program that assesses Forest Service compliance with environmental statutes and trains field personnel on compliance and pollution prevention.

Manage Environmental Restoration - This activity provides for the inventory, assessment, cleanup, long-term operation and maintenance, and monitoring of sites where there is a release, or threat of release, of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant on NFS lands. Restoration occurs at both AML and non-AML sites and involves Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and non-CERCLA authorities. Cleanup

**Santiago Mine, Arapaho National Forest, Colorado**



This example of an abandoned mine land mitigation demonstrates how the program addresses the cleanup of mine-related wastes and also works to preserve the historical values of these sites.

projects are typically initiated under requirements of CERCLA, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or the Clean Water Act. This restoration helps minimize or eliminate threats to human health and the environment.

**Relief Hill Illegal Dump, Tahoe National Forest, California**



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

The Relief Hill Illegal Dump is an example of the type of environmental restoration work that occurs through the MGM program. The site not only contained vast amounts of waste, but it was located on steep rocky cliffs containing naturally occurring asbestos which complicated the clean-up efforts. Completed in 2012, the cost of the project was split between the State of California and the Forest Service with assistance from Nevada County. The project entailed gathering waste; loading it into bins and boxes; hauling it up the cliff; and disposing of the debris at a legal disposal site. The site was then closed to further dumping by blocking off the access with K-rails topped with chain-link fence. Signs were posted to notify the public that dumping is prohibited.

Allocation and Integration

Regional allocation criteria for the Minerals and Geology Management program include projected workload in response to new and ongoing mineral exploration, development, production and reclamation activities; number of abandoned mines, as well as severity of and probability of human contact to abandoned mine hazards; projected need for inventory, interpretation, and protection of geologic resources; number of required environmental audits; and number of nationally prioritized environmental cleanup projects. Adjustments may be made between regions based on regional capability data to respond to new issues or emerging mineral development trends and markets.

Integration with other resource programs is a priority that helps the agency facilitate environmentally sound mineral development while maintaining and restoring healthy watersheds. This integration is designed to ensure compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and to minimize impacts on natural resources. Integration with other programs also maximizes the achievement of diverse resource objectives that are compatible with program activities, such as interpretation of culturally significant sites, restoration of water quality, and protection of threatened and endangered species.

Partnerships

The Forest Service works in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage the Federal minerals on NFS lands. The Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, has management responsibilities for the Federal mineral estate, including Federal minerals that underlie NFS lands. The

Forest Service is responsible for the management of surface resources on mineral, oil, and gas projects proposed or operating on NFS lands.

The Forest Service, the BLM, and industry form partnerships through the issuance of various mineral leases. Industry provides capital, and expertise, while the agencies provide lands on which to explore and develop mineral and energy resources in an environmentally sound manner for the Nation.

The Forest Service is also developing partnerships with geologic and hydrologic organizations to help raise awareness of the importance of applying geologic principles to ensure sound and sustainable management of geologic hazards and geologic resources on NFS lands. In addition, these partnerships will help improve awareness of the role of NFS lands in supplying ground and surface water to meet societal needs. Cooperative partnerships with other government agencies and non-profit organizations also supplement appropriated funds to inventory and assess geologic resources and restore streams and watersheds.

Agency emphasis within the environmental compliance and protection and AML activities includes cost recovery and efficient and effective use of partnerships including, but not limited to, Environmental Protection Agency, States, non-profit groups, and Tribes to restore and remediate abandoned mine lands and disturbed ecosystems. Costs may be recovered when the potentially responsible party is identified or to restoration work.

Budget Line Item	Landownership Management				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Landownership Management					
Annual Appropriations	\$85,738	\$86,263	\$71,131	-\$15,132	-17.54%
<b>Landownership Management Total</b>	<b>85,738</b>	<b>86,263</b>	<b>71,131</b>	<b>-15,132</b>	<b>-17.54%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	646	646	590	-56	-8.67%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>-8.67%</b>
Landownership Management					
Adjust Land Ownership	12,488	12,319	10,174	-2,145	-17.41%
Protect Land Ownership Title	9,922	9,940	8,199	-1,741	-17.52%
Locate Land Boundaries	31,971	32,498	26,775	-5,723	-17.61%
Administer Energy, Communication and Land Use Authorizations	20,359	20,358	16,795	-3,563	-17.50%
Process Land Use Proposals	10,998	11,148	9,188	-1,960	-17.58%

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Landownership Management</b>						
Acres of land adjustments to conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality	26,120	156,081	35,000	26,330	30,000	26,000
Number of land use authorizations administered to standard	17,784	17,271	16,050	17,735	14,850	12,500
Number of land use proposals and applications processed	4,341	4,505	4,175	4,339	3,875	3,500
Miles of landownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard	4,804	3,823	3,400	3,862	3,170	2,707

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The President’s 2014 Budget proposes \$71,131,000 for Landownership Management, a reduction of \$15,132,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$488,000 for pay costs which includes \$80,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$408,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

These funds support land restoration needs by providing critical boundary work on national forests and grasslands to support the Administration’s initiative on renewable energy. The Landownership Management program lays the foundation for other natural resource management activities, including integrated resource restoration and energy siting and production.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Adjust Land Ownership - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal includes funds to exchange, through acquisition or conveyance, approximately 26,000 acres of National Forest System (NFS) land. Land adjustments help improve public access, conserve open space where its loss threatens the sustainability of the national forests and grasslands, and protect healthy forested lands and watersheds. Land adjustments provide multiple resources restoration and conservation benefits, including: facilitating protection of ecosystem services, preserving intact watersheds, and natural processes to maintain water quantity and quality. Maintaining these ecosystem services requires an integrated, landscape-level approach across land ownerships that can be enhanced through land adjustments. Land consolidations also reduce future land management costs, respond to urban and community needs, reduce ownership fragmentation, make lands better suited for non-forest management purposes available for other uses, and promote conservation.

Protect Land Ownership Title - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal includes funds to resolve approximately 2,700 critical land title claims, encroachments, trespass, and other unauthorized uses, specifically those that involve litigation, legislation, or are associated with tribal land claims. Resolution of these claims secures and protects the interest, rights, title, and land and resources of the U.S. and bona fide claimants. We also identify and process critical changes in land classifications such as wilderness, roadless, and research natural areas, to protect these designated areas. In addition, we anticipate reducing overall costs to resolve title cases by improving the processing of title claims through automated data support.

Locate Land Boundaries - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal includes funds to mark and maintain 2,707 miles of NFS property line as part of priority restoration, watershed protection, and other resource management projects. Encroachments and trespass on NFS lands continue to grow due to increasing development in the rural landscape and the rapidly expanding Wildland Urban Interface. Marking and maintaining property lines helps secure the investments we make in natural resource management. Clearly identifying NFS boundaries also provides landownership protection, security, and title defense. Leaving property lines unmarked and unmaintained can result in expensive and protracted litigation and loss of public lands and public trust. To maximize cost efficiencies, we prioritize cooperative and joint land surveys with other agencies through challenge cost share and other agreements.

Administer Energy, Communication and Land Use Authorizations and Process Land Use Proposals - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposal includes funds to administer land use authorizations and funds to process land use proposals. This request will enable us to process approximately 3,500 land use proposals and applications and administer an estimated 12,500 energy, communications, and land use special use authorizations to standard, with primary focus on those authorizations that address critical health and safety issues and to increase energy production and transmission. Additionally, priority will be given to reducing the expired authorization backlog to meet reductions outlined in regional action plans developed in response to Office of Inspector General Audit report 08601-55-SF.

This program supports critical energy projects involving energy pipelines, geothermal transmission and hydropower. Telecommunication infrastructure is a key component of this activity. Along with other major energy projects funded through cost recovery, these land use projects increase the power grid load capacity for renewable energy, improve energy reliability, and access to energy generation, and advance broadband service for thousands of communities across the country.

Administering permits to standard helps us to identify potential liabilities and boundary disputes, and their associated administrative costs, before they occur. Actively administering permits to standard also enables us to identify and return to the Treasury owed revenue by permit holders. Administration to standard of energy permits on NFS lands also directly lowers energy costs paid by consumers. We can process approximately 3,500 new applications, focusing on those associated with statutory rights and energy-related uses.

Special use authorizations provide the authority for use of Federal lands for a wide variety of purposes. These include rights-of-way for roads, pipelines, communication sites, and electric transmission and distribution facilities. Processing and authorizing these uses facilitate the development and transmission of affordable, reliable energy; support national security and economic development; and promote the public health and safety of populations within, or in proximity to, national forests and grasslands throughout the country.

## Past Performance

Acres of land adjustments to conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality (75 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency acquired 26,330 acres. This is under the planned level of 35,000 acres. As the result of late appropriation's and fire transfer, some projects were not able to be closed before the end of the fiscal year.

Miles of land ownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard (114 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency marked and maintained to standard 3,862 miles of NFS boundary line, above our target due to more cost effective survey technology, cooperative efforts with adjoining landowners.

Number of land use authorizations administered to standard (111 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, we administered to standard 17,735 out of approximately 45,000 total authorizations for non-recreation special uses on the NFS, exceeding our target of 16,050 land use authorizations managed to standard. Our ability to administer an authorization to a minimal standard is dependent upon the availability of resources to review authorization documents and perform necessary inspections to ensure uses are conducted in a manner that protects public health and safety and natural resources. This performance element does not account for costs necessary to address non-compliance, nor if the uses administered are targeted towards critical infrastructure (e.g., uses such as renewable energy development, transmission, communication, and transportation) or uses that involve publicly sensitive or outstanding resource issues. Therefore, this performance element may not reflect our comprehensive workload.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

The Landownership Management program enables us to secure and protect approximately 193 million acres of lands and interests within the NFS and ensures that we carry out and return economically valuable public services and benefits from those lands. Through this program, we support the public interest both as a Federal landowner and as a neighbor and member of local communities across the Nation. Landownership management is a critical component to effectively carry out agency and national priorities, funding the acquisition of lands to consolidate aquatic and terrestrial habitats and fire buffers, legal protection of watersheds that serve as natural reservoirs for water supplies, identification and administration of energy corridors, and many other economically and environmentally valuable land uses. Legally defensible boundaries and records are essential to implement any type of land management

activity, from timber sales to habitat management to exploration for energy or gas production. Without the certainty of legally defensible boundaries, Federal investments on NFS lands are often subject to expensive and time-consuming legal disputes.

Some of the uses and activities we facilitate include:

- Purchasing land to protect critical resource areas and to increase public recreation opportunities
- Authorizing powerlines to provide electricity to a community
- Authorizing the use of mountain tops for many types of communications, including emergency services
- Authorizing the reconstruction of a recreation residence
- Authorizing use of a pipeline to carry natural gas or oil
- Ensuring that hydroelectric projects protect riparian areas on a national forest or grassland
- Exchanging and conveying lands to achieve a desired NFS landownership pattern that supports forest land and resource goals and objectives
- Conveying administrative sites to allow us to realign and enhance our asset portfolio
- Surveying national forest boundaries to identify and protect private and public lands
- Determining the market value of lands purchased, exchanged, or conveyed
- Authorizing a right-of-way for a road to a private home within a national forest
- Accepting donations of land to protect archaeological or historical sites
- Maintaining records of NFS land areas, transactions, status, permitted uses, and easements
- Securing public road and trail access to existing NFS lands

The program is delivered through the following activities:

Adjust Land Ownership - This activity supports landscape scale management by consolidating ownership patterns, creating more contiguous habitat and managing benefits to the public and wildlife. Improved efficiency of land management, through this activity, allows the agency to meet public access needs, reduce intermingled ownership, reduce boundary maintenance, ease fire protection and law enforcement control, ease road maintenance, and minimize trespass and encroachment cases. Land ownership adjustment is carried out principally through exchanges, purchases, conveyances, and rights-of-way acquisitions. Case processing involves site analysis, title review, legal description verification, and appraisal and deed execution.

Protect Land Ownership Title - This activity funds title defense and resolution activities affecting landownership activities related to land title claims, Tribal claims, trespass, encroachments, other unauthorized uses, land sales, and grants and selections including work associated with land title claim identification, inventory, and investigation. This activity also includes managing the land status record system which provides legally defensible boundaries and accurate, complete landownership records of NFS lands.

Locate Land Boundaries - This activity provides professional land surveying services, including property boundary surveys, locating and marking NFS property lines and administrative boundary lines, boundary and property corner maintenance and perpetuation, legal land description preparation and review, land title research, expert witness testimony, and geospatial and geodetic services, in order to protect the title, land ownership, and use of the public estate. The Forest Service has 276,000 miles of property line, of which over 33,000 miles (12 percent) are currently marked to Forest Service standards.

Administer Energy, Communication and Land Use Authorizations - This activity allows the program to administer approximately 47,200 land use authorizations annually for a wide variety of purposes, including rights-of-way for roads, pipelines, communication and navigation sites, and electric transmission and distribution facilities. Such permitted uses on NFS lands directly support jobs, particularly in rural communities where the agency is a major landowner. The program funds inspection, oversight, and monitoring of existing non-recreation Special Use authorizations to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization while ensuring the health and safety of the public; protection of the environment; compliance with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations; and protection of the interests of the U.S.

Process Land Use Proposals - This activity provides for responses, analyses, and decisions support for requests to occupy and use NFS lands for non-recreational purposes. Many of these land uses include roads, communications sites, hydropower facilities, oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, and other energy related uses to facilitate the delivery of reliable energy resources and communication links.

### Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated to the regions based on regional program capability, core operations support, and national priorities. The allocation process considers past performance and future needs regarding property line marking and maintenance, acquisition or conveyance of NFS land; special use permit administration and management; and title protection.

The agency marks and maintains NFS property lines and protects forest resources in support of other land and resource management priorities. Boundary management resources are allocated directly to areas of increasing demand, such as integrated resource restoration, timber sales, energy development, and protection of congressionally designated management areas such as wilderness. Not meeting critical land and resource management needs can result in trespasses, encroachments, title claims, expensive and protracted litigation, and loss of public lands, as well as damage or destruction of special areas, plants, fish, and wildlife.

### Partnerships

The agency cooperates with many other Federal agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the Department of Defense; State agencies; interagency working groups; local and Tribal governments; non-Federal exchange parties; and private landowners. The program identifies and secures cost-share and partnership opportunities in order to eliminate or reduce redundant efforts, and the leverage of funds to secure high-priority resource lands for public access and resource protection.

Budget Line Item	Law Enforcement Operations				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Law Enforcement Operations					
Annual Appropriations	\$143,829	\$144,709	\$126,653	-\$18,056	-12.48%
<b>Law Enforcement Operations Total</b>	<b>143,829</b>	<b>144,709</b>	<b>126,653</b>	<b>-18,056</b>	<b>-12.48%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	782	782	729	-53	-6.78%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>-6.78%</b>
Law Enforcement Operations					
Enforce Laws & Regulations	94,942	95,561	83,591	-11,970	-12.53%
Investigate Crime	48,887	49,148	43,062	-6,086	-12.38%

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Law Enforcement Operations</b>						
Percent of cases referred for adjudication	6.9%	7.5%	6.8%	7.7%	6.7%	7.3%
Number of documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.1

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s budget proposes \$126,653,000 for Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI), a decrease of \$18,056,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$603,000 for pay costs which includes \$99,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$504,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

LEI will continue to prioritize response to emergency and life-threatening situations. LEI will also continue crime prevention with the National Sheriff’s Association through the use of cooperative law enforcement agreements at a reduced level. In support of the National Fire Plan, LEI will continue to prioritize arson investigations. LEI will also continue to combat the activities of drug trafficking organizations along the Southwest and Northern borders. LEI efforts focusing on California will address the cultivation of marijuana on the National Forest System lands.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Enforce Law and Regulations – The FY 2014 President’s Budget request of \$83,193,000 funds uniform patrol presence to protect natural resources, Forest Service employees, and the public and respond to safety incidents and violations of law and regulations.

**Investigate Crime** – The FY 2014 President’s Budget request of \$42,857,000 will fund criminal and civil investigations for arson, drug possession, theft and assaults. Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) have been identified as the key producer of marijuana on NFS lands. DTO activities have been confirmed on 67 national forests in 20 States.

In FY 2014, LEI estimates 7.3 percent of cases will be referred for adjudication and there will be approximately 6.1 documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits.

### **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, 7.7 percent of cases were referred for adjudication compared to a target of 6.8 percent. The adjudicated cases target of 6.8 percent was based on the projection using the 2010 actual adjudicated cases number of 6.9 percent. This number was low compared to our 5 year average of 7.8 percent and we likely projected a conservative number based on a flat budget. There were 6.5 documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits, compared to a target of 7.0. The documented law enforcement incidents for 2012 is lower than expected for two primary reasons. First, the exceptional 2012 fire season committed a large percentage of LEI field personnel to fire related incidents during the busy summer months. This resulted in less time doing normal patrol activities. Second, the hiring of new personnel to replace officers lost due to attrition and retirement did not occur until late in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter.

#### **Drug Eradication on the Los Padres NF**

The Los Padres National Forest successfully eradicated 159,575 plants of marijuana and made 19 associated arrests during FY 2012. The Forest Service Law Enforcement organization partnered with Kern, Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura counties and other Federal law enforcement agencies to combat drug cartel activities on the Forest.

### **Program Description**

#### **Program Overview**

The Forest Service LEI program is charged with providing a safe environment for the public, our employees and protecting the Nation’s natural resources on approximately 193 million acres of NFS lands in 44 states. LEI staff cooperates with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and other Forest Service programs in support of this mission. Increasing population growth in the Wildland Urban Interface, increasing popularity of NFS lands for motorized recreational use, and illegal occupancy of NFS lands cause significant impacts to NFS lands and resources and increase risks to public and employee health and safety.

This program performs the following two activities:

**Enforce Laws & Regulations** – Includes uniformed patrol presence resource protection patrols and response to public and employee safety incidents and violations of law and regulations. Common incidents on national forests include theft, assault, alcohol and drug use, unauthorized motor vehicle use, illegal occupancy, and trespassing.

Cultivation activities produce large amounts of trash and hazardous materials which are typically left on NFS lands. Growers frequently damage soils, cut timber, and clear vegetation to create room for their crops creating resources damage and erosion problems, and have assaulted and threatened Forest Service employees with violence. To protect NFS resources and visitors, Forest Service law enforcement officers carry firearms, defensive equipment, make arrests, execute search warrants, complete reports and testify in court. They establish a regular and recurring presence on a vast amount of public lands, roads, and recreation sites. The regulations law enforcement officers enforce include 36 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 242 & 261. Part 242 of 36 CFR refers specifically to

subsistence hunting and fishing regulations and is only applicable to Federal land in Alaska. Part 261 of 36 CFR refers to regulations that apply to all National Forest lands nationwide. The primary focus of their jobs is the protection of natural resources, protection of Forest Service employees and the protection of visitors.

Investigate Crime – Covers criminal and civil investigations of both internal and external cases such as felony arson, drug possession, smuggling and manufacturing, thefts, and assaults.

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) have been identified as the key producers of marijuana on NFS lands. DTO activities have been confirmed on 67 National Forests in Region 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9. Of the marijuana grown on Federal public land, 83 percent is on NFS lands. Illegal ground importation and trafficking on or near national forest lands of immigrants, drugs, weapons and other contraband, and illegal exportation of weapons and illicit cash profits create ongoing and imminent threats to the personal safety of employees and the visiting public. Special Agents plan and conduct investigations concerning possible violations of criminal and administrative provisions of the Forest Service and other statutes under the United States Code. These normally plain clothes officers carry concealed firearms and other defensive equipment, make arrests, carry out complex criminal investigations, present cases for prosecution to U.S. Attorneys, and prepare investigative reports.

#### Allocation and Integration

Funding allocations support core operations and address priority needs, based on competitive regional criteria including number of visitors and acreage of NFS lands. In addition to public safety, priority is placed on responding to activity by drug trafficking organizations.

#### Partnerships

LEI staff cooperate with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and other Forest Service programs by building strong relationships with sheriff's offices, State police agencies, and Federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Agency; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; the Office of the United States Attorney, the Federal Court System; and other Federal land management agencies.

Budget Line Item	Valles Caldera National Preserve				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Valles Caldera National Preserve					
Annual Appropriations	\$3,426	\$3,447	0	-\$3,447	-100.00%
<b>Valles Caldera National Preserve Total</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,447</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	1	1	0	-1	-100.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
Valles Caldera National Preserve					
N/A	0	3,447	0	-3,447	-100.00%

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget does not propose a separate funding level for management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve. This is a decrease of \$3,448,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. This program will be maintained in FY 2014 from a variety of budget lines that are directly relevant to the work being completed. Funds will support the integrated program management objectives of the Preserve.

This proposal also allows the Valles Caldera Trust (Trust) to maintain Preserve operations, and continue progress toward meeting the goal of becoming financially self-sustaining by the end of FY 2015. Continued investment in the Preserve allows the agency and the Trust to protect and preserve for future generations the scientific, scenic, historical, and natural values of this unique land area. Continued investment also allows the Trust to fully implement the aspiration of managing public land in a transparent and financially self-sustaining manner.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the Trust’s goals focused on public access use, restoration, and enhancement of the preserve’s rich natural, cultural and historic resources for sustainable use and enjoyment and the financial sustainability to support the preservation, enhancement, and operation of the Valles Caldera National Preserve. The year-round access offered additional recreation and education programs and activities which contributed to an increase in public participation from FY 2011. Public programs included hunting, fishing, hiking, van tours, environmental education, along with winter programs, and special events. The Trust also offered an ecological and economical livestock program, which contributed revenues towards the management of the Preserve’s resources. Total revenue generated from these recreation programs totaled \$714,537. Appropriated dollars were used for rehabilitation of our road infrastructure, due to the post-fire flooding events in FY 2012 after the 2011 Las Conchas Wildfire.

The Valles Caldera National Preserve continues with two major planning efforts. The two environmental impact statements (EIS) are the Valles Caldera National Preserve Public Access and Use Plan, along with the Valles Caldera National Preserve Landscape Restoration and Management Plan. As a result of the Las

Conchas Wildfire in 2011, the environmental analyses on both plans were delayed due to the impacts to the Preserve. A decision on the Public Access and Use Plan is scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2013, and the decision on the Valles Caldera National Preserve Landscape Restoration and Management Plan is scheduled for the fourth quarter of FY 2013.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Valles Caldera Preservation Act of July 25, 2000 (Public Law 106-248) provided for the acquisition of the Baca Ranch, located in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. The Act designated the Baca Ranch as the Valles Caldera National Preserve and provides for the management of the 88,900-acre tract as a unit of the National Forest System. The Preserve was established to protect various natural resources within its boundaries, and to provide multiple-use and sustained-yield of renewable resources. In addition, the Act requires the tract to continue to be managed as an operating ranch.

The Act requires management of the Preserve by the Trust, a government corporation subject to the Government Corporation Control Act. A nine-member Board is responsible for the protection and development of the Valles Caldera National Preserve. Seven of its members are appointed by the President of the United States. In addition, the current Superintendent of nearby Bandelier National Monument and the Forest Supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest also serve on the Board. All Board decisions are made at public meetings. In August of 2002, the management authority for the Preserve was transferred to the Trust.

Funding for the Trust contributes to the management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve's resources to protect grasslands, watersheds, and forest vegetation through the practice of sound range, watershed, and forest management. The Valles Caldera National Preserve program also supports recreation opportunities as well as protecting and interpreting cultural and historic resources.

The Valles Caldera National Preserve program is delivered through the following activities:

Inventory, Monitoring, and Research - This activity includes the inventory, monitoring, and research of natural and cultural resources, such as vegetation, animals, soils, geologic formations, water resources, archaeological resources, and historic resources. These activities provide information for adaptive management of Preserve resources and for preparation of environmental documents.

Ecosystem Management - The program emphasis is to restore the resilience and adaptive capacity of the Preserve's forest and grassland systems by thinning forests, managing wildland fires, and eradicating or controlling the spread of noxious weeds. The program also promotes increased soil, riparian, and wetland resilience and reduced erosion by closing, decommissioning, and maintaining roads; rehabilitating the Preserve's wetlands, geothermal exploration areas, log landing sites, aggregate pit source sites, and other historic infrastructure created in support of logging, grazing and geo thermal development. This includes re-vegetating and otherwise stabilizing stream banks, and restoring historic wetland flows. This also includes the management of domestic livestock grazing on the Preserve.

Recreation and Special Use Management - This activity provides for the management of recreation and education programs, special use authorizations, and management of volunteers. This includes providing interpretive activities; reservation services for activities and special events; establishment and management of day-use programs, such as, fishing, elk hunting, guided

and unguided hiking, horseback riding, and winter sports; authorizing special uses for commercial filming and photography; special events such as mountain bike rides, marathons, celestial and solar viewing, and group tours; and uses by Native Americans for religious and cultural purposes.

Infrastructure Management - This activity includes the inventory, evaluation, planning, programming, and management actions related to occupancy, maintenance and improvement of buildings, water and wastewater systems, communication facilities, roads, trails, signing, and ranch infrastructure, such as corrals, fences, and earthen tanks. Evaluation includes determining the condition and effectiveness of the facility. Planning includes forecasting the development, disposal, and major alterations and renovations necessary to preserve or restore the functionality of the facility. This includes the use and daily maintenance of the Valle Grande Staging area, which is a self-sustainable contact station, used for visitor contact and information.

### Partnerships

The Preserve benefits from monetary as well as non-monetary contributions. Non-monetary contributions include time and expertise contributed by our many volunteers. In 2012, the Trust increased volunteer hours from 2011 levels by 3,629 hours for a total of 10,848 hours. These volunteers assisted with many of the recreation programs, along with wetland restoration projects throughout the year.

Extramural funding refers to money invested in projects (mostly research, inventory, and monitoring) conducted on the Preserve by outside agencies and organizations. A continued objective for the Trust is to encourage scientific activities on the Preserve. Indicators for science community interest in studying the Valles Caldera National Preserve can be gleaned from the number of projects conducted, the amount of funding generated to support these projects, and the number of publications and presentations resulting from the research. Current (FY 2012) funding from outside (non-VCT) sources came from 46 different project sources, and exceeded \$5.19 million. While these outside grant funds were not part of the VCT budget, they nonetheless contributed to the regional economy through personnel salaries, purchasing of equipment and supplies, travel, contracts, and educational stipends – and all of these transactions generate tax revenues for the local, State and Federal governments. More importantly, the information gleaned from these studies is being used to advise managers on how best to apply manipulative actions on the ground including: forest thinning prescriptions, use of fire, distributions of livestock, predator impacts on elk populations, fisheries management, and other land management tools.

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Appropriation	Capital Improvement and Maintenance				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$394,089	\$400,901	\$328,783	-\$72,118	-17.99%
<b>Capital Improvement and Maintenance Total</b>	<b>394,089</b>	<b>400,901</b>	<b>328,783</b>	<b>-72,118</b>	<b>-17.99%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2,446	2,446	2,247	-199	-8.14%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>-199</b>	<b>-8.14%</b>
<b>Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>					
Facilities	75,664	76,127	93,827	17,700	23.25%
Roads	182,525	183,642	145,304	-38,338	-20.88%
Trails	81,851	82,352	82,531	179	0.22%
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	9,121	9,177	7,121	-2,056	-22.40%
Legacy Roads and Trails	44,928	45,203	0	-45,203	-100.00%
Supplemental, Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L.113-2)	0	4,400	0	-4,400	-100.00%

### Capital Improvement and Maintenance Overview

The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes \$328,783,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, a decrease of \$72,118,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. Of this total, \$4,400,000 was not part of the FY 2013 Annualized CR but was provided as supplemental funding in FY 2013. The Budget contains \$1,858,000 for pay costs which includes \$289,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$1,569,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

This proposal shifts activities previously conducted under the Roads program and the Legacy Roads and Trails program to the Integrated Resource Restoration program under the National Forest System appropriation. Capital Improvement and Maintenance activities help to preserve: high-quality recreation opportunities; quality facilities, roads, and trails; and affords the public opportunities to interact with the natural environment while supporting a wide range of tourism and infrastructure-related jobs. Infrastructure maintenance and improvement enables the Forest Service to supply goods and services to the American public, while helping meet critical resource needs.

In an effort to manage Forest Service lands in a manner consistent with the America's Great Outdoors Initiative, a portion of the Forest Service roads funding will be used to cost-effectively address the transportation system maintenance backlog. The National Forest Road System is an integral part of the rural transportation network. It provides escape routes in the event of wildland fire or other emergency

situations, and emergency access for first responders. The system also supports recreation visitors who bolster local economies through expenditures in and around National Forest System (NFS) lands. Maintaining this system is necessary to continue to provide this access, to meet Highway Safety Act requirements and to protect the quality of water provided by NFS lands to communities.

Our agency priority is to provide safe and healthful environments for all users that are in compliance with all applicable regulations and codes. Funds will be prioritized to provide infrastructure that supports safe public, administrative, and recreation uses. Priority for Facilities funding will be placed on repairing and improving those facilities, including buildings, water and wastewater systems, dams, and recreation sites, that receive public use and are critical to supporting agency mission and operations.

Budget Line Item	Facilities				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Facilities					
Annual Appropriations	\$75,664	\$76,127	\$93,827	\$17,700	23.25%
<b>Facilities Total</b>	<b>75,664</b>	<b>76,127</b>	<b>93,827</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>23.25%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	453	453	440	-13	-2.87%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-2.87%</b>
Facilities					
Maintain Facilities	62,561	61,738	77,642	15,904	25.76%
Improve Facilities	13,103	14,389	16,185	1,796	12.48%

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Facilities</b>						
Facilities condition index	85.0%	85.0%	81.0%	84.0%	83.0%	82.0%
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating	64.4%	62.7%	60.0%	58.0%	63.0%	63.0%
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard	10,812	11,480	10,000	11,978	10,100	10,000
FA&O facilities maintained to standard	10,911	10,541	10,100	9,717	10,150	10,000

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$93,827,000 for Facilities, an increase of \$17,700,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$364,000 for pay costs which includes \$57,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$307,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

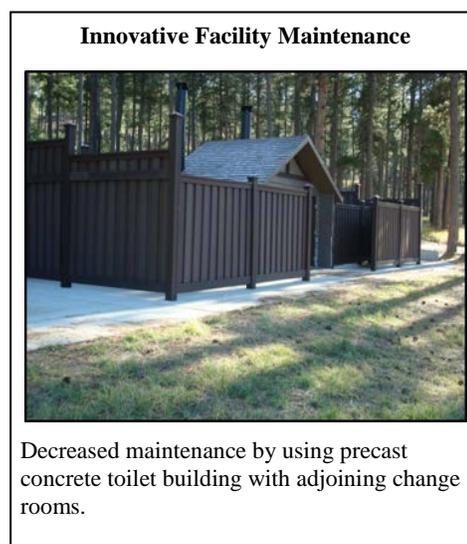
Program priorities are to support the safety and health of all users of our existing infrastructure and to judiciously defer all new construction, including phased projects that include new construction. We will place emphasis on facilities that receive public use and are critical to supporting agency operations. These facilities include buildings, water and wastewater systems, dams, telecommunication facilities, towers, and recreation sites. The table at the end of this section provides a list of major projects costing more than \$500,000 and is based on receiving approval for the major projects contained in the FY 2013 President’s Budget.

One of our priorities is to emphasize reduction of the agency footprint thru consolidation and elimination of underutilized facilities. These opportunities for footprint reduction are identified thru asset management planning.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

**Maintain Facilities** - The FY 2014 President's Budget funds the maintenance of fire, administrative and other facilities (FA&O); along with recreation facilities and sites. Our agency priority is to provide safe and healthful environments for all users that are in compliance with all applicable regulations and codes. We will concentrate first on facilities that house employees for long periods of time, store mission-critical equipment, and provide unique recreation experiences. Other priorities the agency will address when possible include reducing deferred maintenance and making our facilities more sustainable.

**Improve Facilities** - The FY 2014 President's Budget funds the improvement of facilities. Our agency priorities include replacing or renovating obsolete facilities and recreation sites that are critical to the agency mission, receive the highest use by the public and agency personnel, and are in the worst physical condition. New building construction projects for regional offices, supervisor's offices, district offices, visitor centers, and research offices or laboratories where the building is 10,000 gross square feet or greater in size must be registered and certified using either the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design rating system (minimum Silver certification), Green Globes (minimum Two Green Globes certification, or other third-party certification system. All other buildings, whether new or major renovations, must be designed to incorporate sustainable principles into the systems and components appropriate to the building type and project scope. This requirement applies to buildings on an individual basis, and the most recently issued version of the third-party certification system must be used. We encourage construction projects to be designed and constructed with domestically harvested wood products ideally locally sourced and from National Forest System lands, whenever practicable and feasible.



## Past Performance

From 2004 through 2012, the agency reduced its total number of buildings from 41,296 to 40,126 and the total square footage of its facilities by nearly 1.4 million square feet. We continue to make significant progress in reducing our facilities footprint.

Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard (120 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, we maintained 11,978 recreation sites to standard, or 60 percent of the 21,600 total recreation sites. These sites include primarily campgrounds, day-use areas, boat ramps, solid waste disposal facilities, and visitor centers. The increase in volunteer hours, use of concessionaires, and the leveraging of partnership opportunities contributed to the increase in accomplishments in FY 2012. We also began implementing a system-wide recreation visitor safety assessment and action plan identifying areas needing possible site revision, relocation, or other associated safety modifications. We proactively

identify and correct safety hazards at developed recreation sites to ensure we are providing the safest possible facilities for the recreating public; otherwise we close a site until we correct all critical safety hazards. Over the past few years, the national forests and grasslands hosted on average nearly 166 million visits per year. Population growth and increasingly limited public access to privately-owned land contributes to high demand for quality recreation on NFS lands.

**Lucerne Campground Reconstruction, Ashley National Forest, Utah**



**Before Construction**

**After Construction**

The Lucerne Campground on the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area was constructed in the 1960's. It had deteriorated, was not designed for today's larger vehicle, and the original shelters and tables on the campground were not wheelchair accessible. All of the sites in this section of the campground have been reconstructed to meet the current accessibility requirements. The newly constructed campground will provide accessibility to all sites and upgraded features (electrical hookups, concrete pads, walks, and accessible hydrants, etc.).

Number of FA&O facilities maintained to standard (96.2 percent of target accomplished). The agency maintained 9,717 out of 15,300 administrative facilities to standard. In FY 2012, maintenance activities were focused on the most critical health and safety needs and higher cost maintenance needs. The agency focused work on those facilities where employees are housed and facilities that provide for interactions with the public.

**Cascade Creek Bunkhouse Renovation, Tongass National Forest, Alaska**



**Before**

**After**

In FY 2012, the agency completely renovated bunkhouse to provide accessibility, replace worn and inefficient systems and building components, and gutted interior to the exterior wall and ceiling framing. Installed new energy efficient heating system, doors, windows, and added insulation. Also, abated asbestos and lead based paint hazards. Provides housing for eight employees in Sitka, Alaska.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

The Facilities program supports agency mission activities by administering facilities and sites used for recreation, research, and FA&O purposes. FA&O facilities include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations, and laboratories), and service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, dams, and recreation visitor centers. This program includes carrying out maintenance and capital improvement on approximately 21,600 recreation sites; capital improvement, and maintenance costing more than \$500,000 on FA&O facilities including approximately 23,100 research and other administrative buildings. The condition of administrative facilities ranges from poor to good, with approximately 41 percent needing major repairs or renovation, approximately 12 percent in fair condition; and 47 percent of the facilities in good condition.

Flexibility to consider a full range of engineering tools is essential to continue to efficiently and cost-effectively modernize services the Forest Service provides to the American public, in part by responsibly reducing the agency's facilities footprint. When planning major facility projects, we include both new construction and maintenance in our list of major facilities projects based on our facility master plans and the most efficient use of taxpayer dollars. The facility staff are demonstrating leadership in environmental sustainability and increasing workforce efficiency by providing effective delivery of services to protect human safety, providing cost-effective work plans for facilities, modernizing recreational facilities, and eliminating excessively high leases.

The Facilities program consists of two activities. The terms "Capital Improvement" and "Maintenance" are used as defined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board Accounting Standards No. 6 (GPO # 041-001-00462-9):

Maintain Facilities – Maintenance is defined as the act of keeping fixed assets in acceptable condition. It includes repairs, preventive maintenance, and replacement of parts and structural components. Maintenance projects for recreation developed sites, such as campgrounds and day-use sites, and FA&O facilities projects greater than \$500,000 are funded within this activity. Maintenance excludes operation costs. The maintenance of facilities is essential to prevent a potential risk to public or employee safety or health, compliance with codes, standards and regulations, to reduce energy and water consumption across the agency, and to create a sustainable network of facilities that meet Forest Service needs while reducing their environmental impact.

Improve Facilities – This activity includes capital improvement projects for FA&O and recreation sites. Capital improvements include alteration of existing facilities to change function and

**Camping Through Generations**



Forest Service campgrounds and other developed recreation sites are funded through Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Facilities. These sites offer families and other visitors low-cost opportunities to camp, swim, fish, and enjoy the outdoors. Maintenance at these sites includes replacing fixtures in the bathhouses, maintaining campsites and picnic shelters to improve visitors' experiences.

expansion of facilities to enhance our capacity to meet needs that are different from the original intent. Improvements are often required to expand public service capability or recreational opportunities. In many cases, capital improvements eliminate deferred maintenance.

#### Allocation and Integration

Allocations to the field are based upon the agency's FA&O master plans and the Recreation Facility Analysis five year programs of work that address the agency's long-term strategic asset management objectives and the visitor safety action plan. These objectives include reducing long-term operation and maintenance costs, reducing deferred maintenance, disposing of unnecessary assets, and identifying and mitigating significant potential threats to employee and public safety.

Facilities maintenance and improvement activities are also funded by the Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line item. FA&O facilities are also funded through the Facilities Maintenance Assessment funds (see Special Exhibit - Facilities Maintenance Assessment) and the Permanent Appropriations Chapter, Operation and Maintenance of Quarters Fund. In addition to appropriated funds, annual maintenance and repairs to recreation facilities are also funded through other special authorities, including the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund. Through the use of these funds the Forest Service is able to operate and maintain many of its recreation facilities that might otherwise have been closed due to increasing costs.

#### Partnerships

The agency accomplishes valuable facility work by leveraging funds for completing these activities through partnerships. Volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners are engaged to enhance recreation experiences and help maintain nearly 70 percent of recreation sites. The agency also co-locates with other Federal and nongovernmental agencies to share facilities and thereby lower operation costs.

**FY 2014 Facilities Major Projects List**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Agency-wide Critical Infrastructure Support</b>		<b>Total Cost</b>
<b>Recreation Maintenance (Projects Under \$500,000)</b>		<b>\$41,763</b>
FA&O Maintenance (Projects \$250,000 - \$499,000)		3,638
Capital Improvement (Projects Under \$500,000)		2,130
Planning and Design for Future Projects		4,207
Washington Office (Maintenance and Improvement)		5,782
Albuquerque Service Center Business Management (Maintenance and Improvement)		7,752
Project Management and Implementation Support		1,600
<b>Critical Infrastructure Support Subtotal</b>		<b>\$25,109</b>

Region/ Station/ Area	State	Project Name and Type	Unit	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated	Project Cost
<b>National Priority Projects</b>					
2	SD	National Grasslands Visitor's Center & Wall Ranger District Office Improvement	Nebraska	\$225	\$885
5	CA	Photovoltaic Systems Improvements on the Inyo	Inyo	27	1,411
9	WI	Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (NGLVC) Renewable Energy Improvements	Chequamegon-Nicolet	100	2,433
National Priority Subtotal					\$4,729
<b>Regional Priority Projects</b>					
1	MT	Red Lodge Office Improvement	Custer	\$316	\$701
3	AZ	Winslow Air Tanker Base Improvements	Apache-Sitgraves	647	725
3	AZ	Escudilla Lookout Tower Improvements	Apache-Sitgraves	600	600
4	WY	Bridger-Teton Administrative Facilities Improvements	Bridger-Teton	3,000	2,850
5	CA	Dorrington Fire Station Improvement	Stanislaus	739	1,502
6	WA	Three Rivers Ranger District Fire Cache Improvement	Colville	580	995
6	WA	Kachess Campground Water System Improvement	Okanogan-Wenatchee	1,540	945
8	GA	Morganton Point Bathhouse and Waste Water System Improvement	Chattahoochee	129	716
8	LA	Catahoula Work Center Improvement	Kisatchie	610	1,500
8	VA	Clinch Ranger District Office Improvement	George Washington & Jefferson	233	2,240
9	MI	Chittenden Nursery Site Conversion to Office Improvement	Huron-Manistee	779	2,767

Region/ Station/ Area	State	Project Name and Type	Unit	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated	Project Cost
10	AK	CoLocated Sitka Office Improvement	Tongass	474	1,900
Research	AZ	Fort Valley Experimental Forest Site Improvements	RMRS	707	885
Research	WI	Forest Products Lab Building 34 Window Improvement	FPL	1,165	1,165
Research	WI	Forest Products Lab Building 33 Window Improvement	FPL	1,242	1,242
Research	UT	Logan Forestry Sciences Lab Improvement	RMRS	793	1,129
<i>Regional Priority Subtotal</i>					<i>\$21,862</i>
<b>Total - National and Regional Facilities Projects Funding</b>					<b>\$26,591</b>

Budget Line Item	Roads				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Roads					
Annual Appropriations	\$182,525	\$183,642	\$145,304	-\$38,338	-20.88%
<b>Roads Total</b>	<b>182,525</b>	<b>183,642</b>	<b>145,304</b>	<b>-38,338</b>	<b>-20.88%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	1,162	1,162	1,136	-26	-2.24%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-2.24%</b>
Roads					
New Road Construction	7,264	7,592	6,018	-1,574	-20.73%
Operations & Maintenance	155,242	155,171	122,758	-32,413	-20.89%
Reconstruction of Existing Roads	20,019	20,879	16,528	-4,351	-20.84%

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Roads</b>						
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	33,651	22,170	19,063	17,679	17,600	14,000
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	52,837	37,304	33,358	37,437	35,000	30,000
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	5,352	2,379	1,972	2,512	2,000	2,000
Percent of road and trail rights-of-way acquired that provide public access through easement acquisitions or land adjustments	106.0%	90.0%	85.0%	20.0%	85.0%	85.0%

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$145,304,000 for Roads a decrease of \$38,338,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$939,000 for pay costs which includes \$146,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$793,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

Our focus is on the work related to ensuring public safety and critical access needs. The agency will continue to identify a properly sized road system for each National Forest System (NFS) unit. Our ultimate goal is management and sustainability of a road system that minimizes adverse environmental impacts by assuring roads are in locations only where they are necessary to meet access needs, and can be maintained within budget constraints. The agency will continue to use a science-based approach that considers the ecological, social, and economic impacts of roads to inform future travel-management decisions that move administrative units toward the Minimum Road System. Through Subpart A of the Agency’s Travel Management Rule we are reviewing and analyzing the existing road system to determine which roads are needed for future administration, use, and protection of the National Forest System.

For FY 2014, the activities previously accomplished with the Legacy Roads and Trails program will be moved to the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item (BLI). Activities include road decommissioning, road and trail repair and maintenance and associated activities, and removal of fish passage barriers, especially in areas where Forest Service roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies that support threatened, endangered or sensitive species or community water sources. Activities also include decommissioning of roads which are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads not part of the transportation system. Decommissioning unneeded roads and structures eliminates the environmental effects of such roads and helps achieve ecological, terrestrial, and aquatic restoration objectives. The work performed on the ground can include removing drainage structures, constructing water bars and scarifying and seeding the road bed. Refer to the Integrated Resource Restoration section in the National Forest System appropriation for more details.

In FY 2014 for the Roads BLI, specific priorities within each activity include:

Operations and Maintenance - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes funding for the operations and maintenance of the National Forest Road System (NFRS). The request funds maintenance of an estimated 30,000 miles of passenger car roads and 14,000 miles of high clearance and closed roads. Currently, there are approximately 65,500 miles of passenger car roads, 204,200 miles of roads operated for high clearance vehicle use, and 102,300 miles of closed roads, which are kept in storage to provide options for future management activities.

Operations and maintenance funds maintain the NFRS in its current standard. Priority projects include the maintenance necessary to meet Highway Safety Act requirements, emergency access for first responders, escape routes in the event of wildland fire or other emergency situations, as well as roads identified on a motor vehicle use map. Effective road maintenance ensures that roads open for public and administrative travel comply with safety requirements and environmental protection laws and are available for critical access needs. We will explore innovative technologies that reduce deferred maintenance with cost effective methods. Road maintenance activities reduce sediment deposition into streams, and this maintenance is critical to protect the quality of water originating on NFS lands that are critical to many communities. Properly functioning road drainage makes our roads less susceptible to mass failure, and the resulting water quality impacts, due to severe storms.

Reconstruction of Existing Roads - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes funding for the reconstruction of existing roads. The funds provide for the reconstruction of an estimated 2,000 miles of existing road, considering all funding sources. Priority reconstruction projects include replacement of deficient bridges and stream crossings, recreation site and administrative site access needs, and engineering support for road reconstruction needed for vehicle and equipment access for timber sale and stewardship contracts. Road reconstruction ensures a transportation system that meets applicable safety laws and standards as well as essential public and critical access needs.

Road Construction - The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes funding for road construction. A limited amount of funds will only be used to build segments of new roads when needed to support critical resource efforts, such as the agency's bark beetle efforts or to ensure human health and safety.

## **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, we emphasized the safety of our passenger car roads and, as a result, exceeded our expectations for both Passenger Car Road Maintenance and Road Improvement. For this same reason, we

fell short of our target for expected amounts of High Clearance Road Maintenance. Maintaining our transportation system is crucial to providing safe access to the NFS lands. In addition, maintained roads assist with protecting the environment by reducing erosions that can cause a negative effect on our Nation's drinking water.

#### FY 2012 Miles Accomplished by Funding Source

Funding Source	Passenger Car Road Maintenance (miles)	High Clearance Road Maintenance (miles)	Road Decommissioning (miles)	Road Improvement (miles)
Roads	23,937	9,620	352	597 <sup>2</sup>
Other <sup>1</sup>	13,500	8,059	1,751	1,915 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,437</b>	<b>17,679</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>2,512</b>
Target	33,358	19,063	2,028	1,972
Accomplishment as percent of Target	<b>112%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>127%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes Permanent & Trusts Funds, Integrated, and Partnership contributions.

<sup>2</sup>Includes one mile of new road construction.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 67.3 miles of new road construction, of which 1.9 miles is from Stewardship Contracts and 56.6 miles is from timber purchasers.

#### FY 2012 Structures Accomplished by Funding Source

Funding Source	Bridges Disposed or Transferred	Bridges Repaired	Bridges Constructed or Reconstructed	Stream Crossings Mitigated
Roads	8	20	9	41
Other <sup>1</sup>	13	14	47	234
<b>Total (each)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>275</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes Permanent & Trusts Funds, Integrated, and Partnership contributions.

We acquired 102 rights-of-way to enable access to the National Forest System where we do not have jurisdiction; this resulted in 84 miles of road and trail easements (123 percent of target). We were able to exceed our expectations because some cases planned for completion in the previous year were not completed until FY 2012. Additionally, we were able to act on some unexpected opportunities for acquiring easements.

### Program Description

#### Program Overview

The NFRS is essential for the management, protection, public use and enjoyment of 193 million acres of NFS lands. Virtually all agency and public activities on NFS lands require travel over the system, which consists of approximately 372,000 miles of roads and 6,200 road bridges.

The transportation system on each National Forest provides for the protection, utilization, and administration of very diverse natural landscapes. The operation and maintenance of these transportation systems is complex. Work that supports public safety and resource protection by minimizing erosion and



fragmentation of habitats are priorities for these program funds, and emphasis will be placed on the safety of our passenger car road system.

At the end of FY 2012, approximately 65,500 miles of Forest System roads were open for use by and maintained for passenger cars and other State highway legal vehicles (Maintenance Levels 3 – 5), making them subject to Highway Safety Act requirements. These roads provide public access for camping, recreation, administrative uses, and resource management and development activities. In some cases, these roads provide the only escape or access routes for forest users and local residents in the event of wildfire or other emergency situations, including access for emergency responders. Approximately 204,200 miles of road are managed for high clearance vehicles (Maintenance Level 2) and provide access primarily for recreational, administrative and resource management and development activities. Approximately 102,300 miles of road have been placed in long-term storage for future use (Maintenance Level 1) and are not maintained for traffic.

Following are several of the key uses and associated benefits of a well-maintained NFRS:

- Effective road maintenance is essential to protect the quality of waters provided by NFS lands, which provide the drinking water supply for approximately one-fifth of U.S. communities and habitat for over 470 fish and 346 crayfish species as well as more than 124 Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Aquatic species. The condition of our roads has a direct effect on our ability to provide clean water. Deferring maintenance or not repairing roads after storm events allows sediment to enter streams and rivers thereby degrading water quality and jeopardizing the safety of users.
- Recreation visitors contributed an estimated \$13.6 billion annually to economies and communities within 50 miles of National Forests and Grasslands. Goal A of the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative is to, "Increase and improve recreational access and opportunities." The road system is the critical component in maintaining access, and supporting local recreation-dependent communities associated with NFS lands.
- In order to maintain, reconstruct, and construct the NFRS, the Forest Service hires contractors that frequently supply good jobs in rural areas. The NFRS provides access to a variety of



resources such as energy and minerals. In 2011, receipts from annual leases were \$629 million, with \$477 million from coal and \$182 million from oil and gas.

The Forest Service is committed to preventing watershed and habitat degradation associated with off-road vehicle use. Furthermore, we are working to ensure our roads do not prevent the movement of aquatic organisms through stream crossings. A designated system of roads, trails, and areas for motor vehicle use provides for sustained recreation opportunities for motor vehicle enthusiasts and provides a foundation for provision of support facilities such as trailhead parking and information. The pictures illustrate an example of improvements to road/stream crossings to protect water resources. Over the past ten years, the Forest Service has reduced the total number of road miles by approximately 12,000 miles. During that same period, the number of miles of passenger car road available has gone from approximately 80,000 to 65,500; a reduction of 18 percent. The Forest Service continues to identify the minimum transportation system required to meet the needs of the various users while balancing our ability to properly maintain that system.

The terms “Construction” and “Maintenance” are used as defined by 23 U.S.C. 101. The roads program is delivered through the following activities:

**Operations and Maintenance** - This activity includes the operation and maintenance of existing system roads, bridges, and other vehicle access areas such as parking lots. Operations include the inventory, classification, and mapping of the transportation system, traffic monitoring, road management, and transportation planning (travel management). Transportation planning, formally known as travel management helps the agency identify opportunities to reduce the number of open roads and determine the appropriate service level for the roads remaining to obtain a sustainable transportation system. Maintenance includes actions necessary to preserve or restore a road to its original service level and condition to provide acceptable service and achieve its expected life. This includes maintenance of the travel ways; roadside vegetation; drainage facilities; structures, including bridges; traffic control devices, including signs and gates; and engineering support for timber sale contracts that include required road maintenance by the timber purchaser. Engineering support costs for timber sales are included in this activity only for road work that qualifies as maintenance. Engineering support includes the design, cost estimates, contract preparation, and contract administration necessary to assure applicable safety and environmental standards are met.

Reconstruction of Existing System Roads - Reconstruction includes: the renovation and restoration of existing roads, bridges, or other vehicle access areas such as parking lots that have deteriorated due to the accumulation of deferred maintenance; rights-of-way acquisition; changing the function of existing roads to accommodate different users, such as changing a logging road to a recreation road; increasing capacity of an existing road such as changing a single-lane road or bridge to a two-lane road or bridge; safety improvements that correct or improve high hazard locations such as replacement of deficient bridges or culverts; and other improvements to meet public and resource management needs. Most of the Forest Service Road System was built in the 1960's and 1970's and the associated road bridges are reaching their 50 year design life. Due to age related deterioration, 13.5 percent of road bridges are now structurally deficient and are being load restricted or closed at an accelerating rate. Reconstruction also includes the engineering support costs for timber sale contracts that include timber purchaser provided reconstruction of existing roads that may be in storage. Engineering support includes the design, cost estimates, contract preparation, and contract administration necessary to assure applicable safety and environmental standards are met.

New Road Construction - New road construction includes the construction of roads, bridges, and vehicle access areas to meet public and resource management needs; reclassifying unauthorized roads; and rights-of-way acquisitions. New road construction also includes the engineering support costs for timber sale contracts that include new road construction provided by the timber purchaser. This activity results in minor addition of miles to the transportation system where none previously existed.

### Allocation and Integration

In several of the past years, Congress has provided annual direction on the proportionate amounts of the Roads appropriation to be spent for construction and to be spent for maintenance. When funding is allocated to the field, the agency uses a formula that reflects this direction. The formula considers land area, visitor use, timber volume offered on timber sale and stewardship contracts, and acres treated for hazardous fuels. Adjustments may be made between regions based on capability information submitted by the regions or to mitigate situations where proposed allocations would create undesirable transition effects.

The NFRS is an integral part of the rural transportation network and is operated and maintained to provide safe access for all resource program activities including terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem management programs such as Integrated Resource Restoration, Hazardous Fuels, and Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, and Trails. The NFRS supports public enjoyment of NFS lands by providing access to recreation sites, trailheads, and special areas. We focus allocations on the implementation of completed travel analyses. Coordination across multiple program areas is integral to successfully managing the NFRS to ensure the transportation system is adequate to meet those needs.

### Partnerships

The National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-657, 16 U.S.C. 535) authorizes cooperative construction and maintenance of road systems. Under this authority, the Forest Service enters into Cooperative Road Construction and Use Agreements (i.e. Cost Share Agreements) with the owners of large tracts of lands intermingled with NFS lands. The Forest Service also enters into Forest Road Agreements with public road authorities, such as States and counties, where NFS access, local residential access, and local commerce needs coincide. Tens of thousands of miles of NFS roads are included in these kinds of agreements.

Budget Line Item	Trails				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Trails					
Annual Appropriations	\$81,851	\$82,352	\$82,531	\$179	0.22%
<b>Trails Total</b>	<b>81,851</b>	<b>82,352</b>	<b>82,531</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>0.22%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	661	661	661	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Trails					
Maintain Trails	63,321	62,596	62,864	268	0.43%
Improve Trails	18,530	19,756	19,667	-89	-0.45%

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Trails						
Miles of system trails maintained	49,576	50,305	46,580	59,274	47,045	48,784
Miles of system trail improved	2,303	1,255	1,162	1,886	1,173	1,403

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$82,531,000 for Trails, an increase of \$179,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$547,000 for pay costs which includes \$85,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$462,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The National Forest System (NFS) inventory of 158,400 miles of trails offers a vast range of recreation opportunities to the American public, directly supporting the America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) and the First Lady’s “Let’s Move” Initiatives. We continue to designate trails for motor-vehicle use consistent with the Travel Management Rule and to strengthen partnerships in trail stewardship; particularly those that help deliver youth programs. The program continues to focus on management and protection of the national scenic and historic trails.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Maintain Trails - The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes funding to maintain and repair approximately 48,784 trail miles, including repair and reconstruction of bridges and trails damaged by Hurricane Irene, Hurricane Sandy, and other natural disasters. Approximately 20 percent of this work will be accomplished through the use of volunteers. In FY 2014, the agency will address approximately 20 percent of the total trail system miles through a unified program of work. We continue to validate and improve our basic trails inventory as well as the collection of trail assessment and condition survey data, to ensure that we have sound, accurate information on

NFS trails. We are also increasing training for reporting trail accomplishments. Trail maintenance reduces resource damage and improves safety conditions to provide a safe and a quality experience for trail users.

Improve Trails - The FY 2014 President's Budget includes funding to improve approximately 1,403 miles of trails in the NFS, investing funds to provide increased connectivity and enhanced trail-related access and recreation opportunities. Funds will also improve access to recreational rivers, directly addressing an AGO goal. Trail improvement helps ensure a safe and quality experience for trail users; protects valuable wildlife, fish, and plant habitat; and protects water quality by preventing sedimentation of streams.

## **Past Performance**

Miles of system trails maintained (127 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency maintained 59,274 miles of system trails, out of a total of over 158,000 miles total. Over the past year, the trails program has streamlined its data collection efforts and has increased training for field personnel to ensure that data are consistently collected and reported. When trails receive adequate maintenance, we can provide a higher quality experience for visitors to the national forest. Trails are accessed by many different user groups including hikers, motorized vehicle enthusiasts, and equestrian groups. Maintenance priorities are determined at the local level based on funding levels, condition survey results, visitor use patterns, and other local needs. Local partnerships and volunteer resources are also a factor in determining which trails are maintained in the course of a program year.

Miles of system trails improved (162 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, the agency improved 1,886 miles of system trails. Trail improvement involves the development of new trails and the alteration or expansion of existing trails for recreational use. Trail improvements result in an enhancement or expansion of recreational infrastructure on NFS land. For example, on the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, we continue to build new trail to provide expanded and improved access for the public. These newly developed and improved trails give visitors a broader opportunity to experience the National Forests. In addition, when new trails are constructed, we use the latest safety standards which create a safer experience for trail users.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The trails program ensures public safety and backcountry access through the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of NFS trails, serving a wide constituency of visitors at a relatively low cost. Out of a total of over 158,000 miles of trails, about 32,000 miles of trails are inside designated wilderness areas. The NFS trail system accommodates roughly 50 million visitor-days of non-motorized and motorized travel such as cross-country skiing, hiking, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, horseback riding, mountain biking, snowmobiling, and off-highway vehicle use each year.

The trails program also administers National Scenic and Historic Trails, including the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Florida National Scenic Trail, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Nez Perce (Nee Mee Poo) National Historic Trail, Arizona National Scenic Trails, Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, and portions of an additional 15 other national scenic and historic trails. This administration is accomplished in coordination with other Federal public land agencies (see the Special Exhibit on National Scenic and Historic Trails for further details.)

The trails program is delivered through the two following activities. The terms “Capital Improvement” and “Maintenance” are used as defined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board Accounting Standards No. 6 (GPO # 041-001-00462-9). The maintenance and improvement of system trails ensures trails are accessible, adequately designed, safe, and environmentally responsible as described below:

Maintain Trails - (both annual and deferred maintenance) This activity includes the maintenance and operation of system trails and trail bridges. Maintenance activities include the actions necessary to preserve or restore a trail to its originally intended condition in order to provide acceptable service and achieve the expected trail lifespan. Work includes clearing encroaching vegetation and fallen trees and the repair, preventive maintenance, and replacement of trail signs, treadways, water drainage, trail bridges, and other trail structures. Trail maintenance also provides trail accessibility and promotes ecosystem health by protecting soil, vegetation, and water quality.

Improve Trails - Provides for the planning and design, new construction, alteration and expansion of system trails, trail bridges, and trail components, such as barriers, culverts, fencing, and wildlife viewing platforms.

#### Allocation and Integration

Funding is allocated based on the existing miles of NFS trails, regional capability, and management of National Scenic and Historic Trails. While maintaining a base-level ability to maintain trails in all of the national forests and grasslands, a portion of the trails funding creates jobs for youth in rural areas by leveraging resources. Priority projects leverage the most non-Federal dollars and create the most jobs. Trail maintenance and improvement is also funded by Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement; Integrated Resource Restoration; and Permanent Appropriation as well as Legacy Roads and Trails.

#### Partnerships

The trails program leverages thousands of hours of trail work from volunteers and youth organizations to operate, maintain, and construct thousands of miles of trail each year. Trail crews are one of the primary means for the Forest Service to employ young adults and partner with local communities and interest groups. In FY 2012, over 345,000 hours of service were contributed by volunteers from partnering organizations to help achieve targets on national scenic and historical trails. Approximately 3,700 miles of trails were maintained and 325 miles were improved by outside partnering organizations. For example, on the Pacific Crest Trail there were over 1,000 miles maintained by The Pacific Crest Trail Association and other area partners through 74,000 hours of service by their volunteers.

**STF Trail Storm Proofing—Stanislaus National Forest, California**  
*2012 Project Accomplishment Highlight*

CMTL Funds: \$215,000

Other Funds (incl. Partner Contributions): \$351,165

Work Performed: 3.25 miles trail improved to standard, 343 feet of new trail construction, and 185 miles of trail storm proofed and maintained to standard.

Project Purpose/Objective: Cleaning, repairing, and installing trail drainage structures within the affected watersheds on system trails. Structures to be repaired or installed included rock water bars, drainage swales, gully crossings, shallow stream crossings, trail tread rip rap, rock walls and retainers.

Expected Benefits: The project will improve trail conditions and reduce safety risks to the public areas with high public use. Reduce impacts of existing trail on water quality and riparian and aquatic habitat. Reducing sediment input to streams from the trail treads there by restoring necessary hydrologic characteristics. This project will bring existing trails into compliance with approved condition objectives.

Partnering Organizations: The forest utilized the California Conservation Corps Backcountry Trails Program and the Cal Fire Vallecito Inmate Crew as partners in this project.



**Area Before**

**Area After**

Budget Line Item	Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement					
Annual Appropriations	\$9,121	\$9,177	\$7,121	-\$2,056	-22.40%
<b>Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement Total</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>9,177</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>-2,056</b>	<b>-22.40%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	10	10	10	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement</b>						
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	75	0	0	1	0	0
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	36	9	0	0	0	0
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard	0	0	3	0	5	4
FA&O facilities maintained to standard	0	0	7	0	4	8
Miles of trails maintained to standard	18	0	0	181	0	0
Miles of system trail improved to standard	0	0	15	1	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$7,121,000 for Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement, a decrease of \$2,056,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$8,000 for pay costs which includes \$1,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$7,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

Other appropriations, such as Facilities, Roads, and Trails, contribute to the agency’s efforts to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. For FY 2014, we developed a national prioritized list of projects from proposals developed by the units. We selected projects to implement that address the most critical health and safety infrastructure needs particularly in areas that are heavily used by the public and agency employees, such as performing critical maintenance and repairs to dams; correcting health and safety deficiencies in buildings, campgrounds, and water and wastewater systems; and renovation of recreation structures.

**FY 2014 Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement Projects**  
(dollars in thousands)

Region	State	Forest	Project Name	Allocation
1	ID	Nez Perce	Sewer Systems Repairs	\$594
1	ID	Idaho Panhandle	Coeur d' Alene Air Tanker Base Environmental Repairs	376
2	CO	Rio Grande	Jumper Lake Dam Repairs and Hazard Analysis	280
3	NM	Carson	Canjilon RS & El Rito RS Water System Improvements	511
3	AZ	Tonto	Tonto Recreation Site Decommissioning	350
4	WY, UT	Ashley	Flaming Gorge NRA Critical Water and Wastewater System Repairs	900
5	CA	Los Padres	Los Prietos Water System Replacement	950
8	NC	Croatan	Cedar Point Campground Wastewater System Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation	700
9	MI	Huron-Manistee	Huron Shores Ranger Station Renovations	437
10	AK	Tongass	Sitka Energy Retrofit	600
Research	CA	PSW Research Station	Placerville Institute of Forest Genetics Lab Facilities and Energy Improvements	498
Research	OR	PNW Research Station	Corvallis Forestry Sciences Lab HVAC Repairs and Energy Upgrades	917
<b>Pay costs</b>				<b>\$8</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$7,121</b>

\*The projects table states a total of \$7,121,000, which includes an increase of \$8,000 of pay costs to support the programs in aggregate.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the agency completed the following major projects and eliminated over \$5.4 million of deferred maintenance.

**FY 2012 Deferred Maintenance Major Projects**  
(dollars in thousands)

Region	State	Forest	Project Name	Allocation
1	MT	Lolo	Plains RS Water System Replacement – Phase 2 Reprogrammed \$150 to complete FY 2011 CMFC Red River Water/Wastewater System Project	\$388
1	MT	Gallatin	Earthquake Lake Visitor Center Retrofit – Phase2	955
1	ID	Idaho Panhandle	Residential-Electrical-Roofing-Siding – Phase 2	476
1	ID	Nez Perce	Red River Water/Wastewater System	150

**FY 2012 Deferred Maintenance Major Projects**  
(dollars in thousands)

Region	State	Forest	Project Name	Allocation
2	CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison	Crystal Lake Dam Reconstruction – Phase 2	334
2	CO	White River	Rifle Office Renovation & Addition – Phase 2	1,046
3	AZ	Apache-Sitgraves	Big Lake Campground Utility Infrastructure – Phase 2	393
3	AZ	Coconino	Red Rock Trail System Enhancement and Maintenance	573
4	ID	Boise	Landmark Historic Ranger Station Rehabilitation	747
4	WY	Bridger-Teton	Critical Water and Wastewater Repairs	759
5	CA	Las Padres	Rose Valley Helibase Decommissioning – Phase 2	937
5	CA	Lassen	Hat Creek Work Center Wastewater Upgrade – Phase 2	352
6	WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee	Wenatchee River RD Fire Building Renovation	1,034
9	WV	Monongahela	Big Bend Campground – Water & Wastewater System Replacement – Phase 2	977
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$9,121</b>

### Program Description

#### Program Overview

The Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement program provides for maintenance, repair, and improvement of the agency's infrastructure. The agency's portfolio includes approximately 40,200 buildings, 4,840 drinking water systems, 4,890 wastewater systems, approximately 21,600 recreation sites, over 158,000 miles of trails, 6,640 trail bridges, 6,200 road bridges, 372,000 miles of roads, 560 dams, and additional infrastructure features. These assets currently have a backlog of over \$6.03 billion dollars in maintenance needs. The amount of deferred maintenance backlog has increased overall, especially because the funding for deferred maintenance has decreased. Additional needs are added to the inventory each year, which has increased the total amount. In addition, the cost of addressing deferred maintenance varies each year (e.g. changes in building material). See the Special Exhibit on Deferred Maintenance.

**Crystal Lake Dam Reconstruction, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison National Forests, Colorado**



**Before:** North face of dam showing lack of clearing.

**After:** The dam is now safer. It has an operable outlet and emergency spillway. It has protection from wind erosion with placed riprap and the vegetation clearing allows seepage to be more visible to quantify and correct.



**Before:** Gate operator not functional.



**Before:** Outlet not functional.

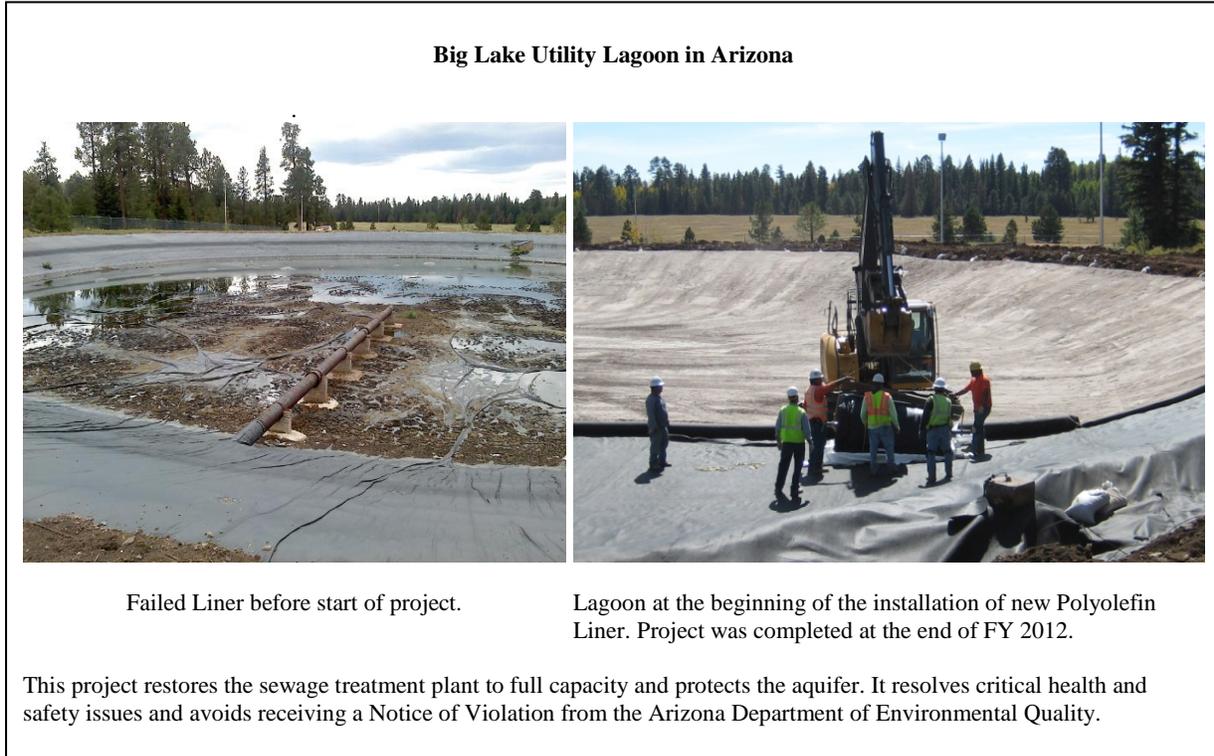


**After:** New emergency spillway.

This program provides for maintenance of recreation developed sites, water-wastewater systems, roads, trails, road and trail bridges, fire, administrative, and other facility maintenance projects costing more than \$500,000 as well as infrastructure capital improvements as described below:

Maintenance - This activity includes repairs, preventive maintenance, and replacement of parts and structural components. Maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled is referred to as deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and a decrease in the value of the infrastructure. Deferred maintenance complements the Facilities, Roads, Trails, and the Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) programs by directing funds specifically toward reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance in large part to ensure the safety of the recreating public, agency employees, volunteers, and contractors.

**Infrastructure Improvement** - This activity includes the construction of new infrastructure, alteration of existing infrastructure to change its function, and the expansion of existing infrastructure to increase capacity. Improvements are often required to maintain public service capability or recreational opportunities. Capital improvement projects eliminate deferred maintenance and provide mission-critical infrastructure.



Allocation and Integration

Projects that achieve the greatest reduction in the agency’s total deferred maintenance backlog are given priority for funding. Starting in FY 2011, funds have been allocated to nationally selected projects that address the most critical health and safety infrastructure needs particularly in areas heavily used by the public and agency employees. Condition assessment surveys drive management decisions and national allocations regarding construction, use, maintenance or decommissioning, and disposal of assets.

In addition to Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement, other programs and authorities are available to reduce deferred maintenance, including IRR; Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities, Roads, and Trails programs; and Permanent Appropriations including Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund, Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Fund, and Operations and Maintenance of Quarters. Through the use of these funds, the agency is able to direct additional resources that address the significant backlog of deferred maintenance on the agency’s infrastructure.

Partnerships

This program leverages funds through partnerships with non-profit organizations and volunteers. Additional leveraging is accomplished through concessionaire programs, user maintenance fees, and other partner-based work.

Appropriation	Land Acquisition				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Land Acquisition</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$52,521	\$52,842	\$57,984	\$5,142	9.73%
<b>Land Acquisition Total</b>	<b>52,521</b>	<b>52,842</b>	<b>57,984</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>9.73%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	61	61	61	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

Appropriation	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$953	\$959	\$912	-\$47	-4.90%
<b>Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-4.90%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

Appropriation	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges</b>					
Annual Appropriations	0	0	\$217	\$217	0.00%
<b>Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Land Acquisition (Appropriation)</b>						
Number of acres acquired or donated (Discretionary funds)	169,086	20,149	18,374	26,330	25,000	43,378
Number of acres acquired or donated (Mandatory funds)	0	0	0	0	0	11,733
Priority acres acquired or donated that reduce the conversion of forests, grasslands, and aquatic and riparian ecosystems to incompatible uses in order to improve and maintain ecological conditions for federally listed and candidate species, species of concern and species of interest (Discretionary funds)	125,326	14,075	13,781	20,624	18,750	34,463
Priority acres acquired or donated that reduce the conversion of forests, grasslands, and aquatic and riparian ecosystems to incompatible uses in order to improve and maintain ecological conditions for federally listed and candidate species, species of concern and species of interest (Mandatory funds)	0	0	0	0	0	9,016

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

Land Acquisition

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$57,984,000 in discretionary funding for the Land Acquisition budget line item, an increase of \$5,142,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$50,000 for pay costs which includes \$7,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$43,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery. An additional \$34,266,000 of mandatory funding is proposed to be transferred from the Department of the Interior (DOI) for a combined total of \$92,250,000. Acquisitions also address public demand, as outlined in the America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative. The FY 2014 program targets include new measures for acres acquired or donated using mandatory funds and priority acres acquired or donated using mandatory funds.

*Collaborative Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Initiative*

The request includes \$57,015,000 within both the discretionary and mandatory portions to support the projects described in this section under the heading “Collaborative Landscape Planning” (CLP). This endeavor addresses AGO Action Item 5.2a: Implement an interagency process to invest part of the Federal LWCF funds in high-yield conservation projects that address shared ecological goals. USDA and the Forest Service, with the DOI and its agencies, identified landscapes where the agencies can collaboratively respond to locally supported planning efforts to protect critical ecosystems before fragmentation occurs.

Conserving large-scale landscapes provides multiple resource and economic benefits to the public, including cleaner drinking water, recreational opportunities, reduced wildfire risk, protected habitat for at-risk and game species, and jobs generated on and off forests and grasslands. All of these proposed land acquisition projects are within National Forest System (NFS) boundaries and congressionally designated areas. Acquiring them will reduce expenditures associated with boundary management and fire suppression for the Forest Service and surrounding communities and will increase public access to Federal land.

Two CLP projects, the Longleaf Pine and Crown of the Continent: Northern Rockies Montana Legacy Completion, are proposed for a second round of funding in order to reinforce the Administration's commitment to make significant investments in important landscapes that make a difference in those landscapes more rapidly. The California Southwest Desert project is an initial investment in this landscape and the Pacific Crest Trail that compliments larger investments by the DOI.

#### *Core Forest Service Acquisitions*

The \$35,235,000 in discretionary (\$21,600,000) and mandatory (\$13,635,000) project funding focuses on acquiring the highest priority lands within National Forest System boundaries that further specific agency goals for forest and grassland restoration, watershed management under the Watershed Condition Framework, and public and private access.

#### *Priority Recreational Access*

The Forest Service will use up to \$2.5 million of FY 2014 LWCF funds to acquire parcels that provide access to NFS lands whereby access is not currently available or is impeded, and acquire important inholdings. Upon receipt of an appropriation, the Forest Service's Washington Office will coordinate a request to Forest Service Regions to nominate potential access and inholding acquisitions for funding. For the purposes of this funding, we intend "access" to include both motorized and/or non-motorized.

The Priority Recreational Access budget line item will invest a portion of FY 2014 LWCF funds to provide access to portions of the NFS that were previously considered to have limited or no public access, and to acquire inholdings in Wilderness and other lands inside National Forest boundaries.

Our goal with recreational access, as recommended in the AGO report, is to invest LWCF funds to better meet recreation and other management needs. The Forest Service will work with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements, or fee simple lands that provide access to areas that are chronically difficult to access, or acquire inholdings that consolidate Federal ownership so that the public has unbroken spaces in which to hike, hunt, and fish.

#### *Eligibility*

The conditions of eligibility for all parcels at the time of nomination are that the parcel must have a willing seller and must have clear title.

#### *Rating Criteria*

Projects will be evaluated on the degree to which previously inaccessible lands are made accessible, or the importance of the inholding acquisition to protect and enhance habitat, recreation, access, restoration and/or viewsheds. This can be quantified in terms of area (acres), a linear measure (e.g. stream frontage), and/or costs savings and operational efficiencies for access and inholding purposes achieved by the acquisition. The Regional Forester will make final project recommendations for project selection. The Deputy Chief of NFS has final approval for selecting projects for funding.

#### Partnerships

Forest Service Land Acquisition has been a partnership based program for over 30 years. Our work with partners on important conservation acquisitions funded by the LWCF is the foundation of several longstanding relationships that have protected key strategic lands that allow the Forest Service to provide a diversity of benefits to the public. The agency's priority through our Land Acquisition list is in many

respects a compendium of years of collaboration and on-going dialogue with partners. Partnerships provide more than funding and logistical support for acquisitions. They are essential for communication, learning and innovation, helping us be responsive and deliver results. The Land Acquisition program relies on partnerships and relationships with local, State, Federal, Tribal, corporate and non-governmental organizations, and individuals. These partners often work with us on multiple programs. For instance, many of the partners working on the Crown of the Continent Northern Rockies: Montana Legacy Completion acquisition in the Flathead and Lolo National Forests were integral to the selection of those forests for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration funds in 2010.

Partners working with the Forest Service on projects recommended for FY14 funding include The Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, The Trust for Public Land, The Partnership for the National Trails System, Charleston County South Carolina, and The Truckee Donner Land Trust.

#### Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts; Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges

The request includes \$912,000 for the Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts and \$217,000 for Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges. These funds acquire lands that protect critical watersheds, address flood damaged areas, and protect forested lands and resources.

#### **Past Performance**

Number of acres acquired or donated (143 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2012, we acquired 26,330 acres. The accomplishment is primarily due to projects in the Rocky Mountain and Eastern Regions of the agency. The FY 2012 program focused on acquiring the highest priority lands to consolidate inholdings and support management needs related to restoration, fire, and watershed management. Significant accomplishments include the completion of the “Rocky Fork” acquisition on the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee. This 10,000 acre parcel was the last large forested parcel in the region. Completed in partnership with the Conservation Fund, this acquisition now connects the Cherokee National Forest and the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. The final phase of the Hell Canyon National Recreation Area (HCNRA) acquisition was also completed in partnership with The Nature Conservancy. This 6,673 acre acquisition consolidated 27 privately owned parcels in the HCNRA that are now open to the public for hunting, fishing, and hiking.

#### **Program Description**

##### Program Overview

The Land Acquisition program funds the acquisition and donation of lands, waters, and related interests within the NFS to further agency goals for restoration, outdoor recreation and public access, habitat for wildlife including threatened and endangered species, and to protect water quality and quantity. Land acquisition is best able to further these goals through consolidation and connection of fragmented lands. We evaluate potential acquisitions based on how well they will support effective land management and improve stewardship functions such as habitat restoration, fuels reduction, and public access, and how much they will reduce costs associated with boundary line management and trespass encroachments.

Land acquisition can reduce management costs by consolidating landownership, avoiding further fragmented development within forest boundaries which can exacerbate fire, insect, and disease management challenges. Forest Service land acquisitions have broad support by stakeholders at the local level and ensure water quality, recreational access, wildlife habitat, and other public benefits, including the benefits these acquisitions have on local and regional economies. Land acquisition is one land

adjustment tool we have to promote the long-term health and sustainability of the national forests and grasslands and thereby protect taxpayer investments in National Forest System lands.

The Land Acquisition program plays an important role in restoring the ecosystem function and resilience of landscapes in the face of the effects of climate change. These contributions include acquisition of watersheds that serve as natural reservoirs for downstream water supply, and the acquisition of vegetated lands that sequester carbon. Maintaining these ecosystem services requires an integrated, landscape-level approach that is best achieved through strategic land acquisitions. Land acquisitions may provide recreational access to key hunting and fishing grounds, directly supporting local gateway economies. Land acquisition also directly lowers land management costs by consolidating and connecting large landscapes, making restoration efforts more efficient, and it reduces costs associated with boundary line management and trespass encroachments.

The program is delivered through the following activities:

Land Acquisition Management - This activity covers expenses to complete land acquisitions and donations, including costs associated with employing technical expertise, and due diligence work such as title search, appraisals, land acquisition surveys, and legal document preparation. Acquisition management funds also cover administrative costs associated with exchanges and donations when the land acquired through these methods are within an approved project area.

Purchase Land - Funds pay for the cost of purchased lands and land equalization cash payments for those exchanges that would otherwise qualify for purchase.

Cash Equalization - This program provides for the payment of cash to equalize a land exchange when the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land (up to 25 percent of the Federal land value).

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts - This program provides for the acquisition of lands to protect watersheds, minimize soil erosion, and rehabilitate specified national forests in Nevada, Utah, and California.

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges - This program provides for the acquisition of lands through land exchanges with funds collected from the exchange or sale of NFS lands with State, county, or municipal governments, public school authorities, or other non-Federal parties, when in the public interest to do so.

### Allocation and Integration

Core land acquisition projects funded through LWCF are selected using a two-stage process. First, Forest Service regions review and rank projects according to the Strategic Land Acquisition Rating System (SLARS). Top regional projects are submitted to agency headquarters, where they compete nationally against other projects proposed by other Forest Service regions. Criteria tie the selection process to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the agency's Strategic Plan goals and objectives, and are used to identify and prioritize acquisitions to maximize public benefit. Congressionally approved project funds are allocated to the benefiting regions as soon as all parties are ready to close on the sale of the property. Acquisitions may be funded through other means such as Sisk Act funds or revenue raised through sales or exchanges. Information about the SLARS and the national criteria are available on the Forest Service web site at <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/LWCF/index.shtml>. The processes used to identify and recommend funding for the Priority Recreational Access Parcels and the CLP are described elsewhere in this section.

Acquisition management funding is allocated to the regions using criteria based on workload, including prior year accomplishments and new current fiscal year appropriations for projects. Cash equalization funds are accessed at the time an individual land exchange is ready to close.

### Collaborative Landscape Planning

Land Acquisition in FY 2014 builds on efforts started in FY 2013 to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the USDA Forest Service collaborated extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals.

The new Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) process is designed to:

- Use LWCF to incentivize collaborative planning for measurable outcomes at the landscape scale
- Invest LWCF resources in the most ecologically important landscapes
- Invest in projects that have a clear strategy to reach shared goals grounded in science-based, and planning, are backed by strong local community support, and will make the most efficient use of Federal funds

For FY 2013, DOI and USDA are piloting the CLP process with a combined request of \$109 million. Approximately \$90 million is requested among the three DOI bureaus and the remaining \$25 million by the Forest Service. The FY 2013 CLP projects have been evaluated by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) according to merit-based criteria in the following categories:

- Process - Ensure proposals are built through Federal agency and local stakeholder collaboration and make efficient use of Federal funding.
- Outcomes - Ensure Federal resources are targeted to achieve important biological, recreational, cultural, and socio-economic outcomes.
- Urgency - Ensure funding is focused on outcomes that may be lost today if no action is taken or that are particularly achievable today.
- Contribution to National Priorities - Ensure local proposals are important contributors to the highest priority national conservation goals.

Through this rigorous evaluation process, the joint DOI-USDA National Selection Committee selected the Northern Rockies and the Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative landscapes, as well as an initial investment in the Greater Yellowstone landscape as the priorities for pilot funding.

Investing now in these ecologically important but threatened landscapes will ensure that they remain resilient in the face of development pressures and global climate change. Smart investment in strategic conservation in these landscapes will prevent further ecosystem decline or collapse.

In the *Northern Rockies*, the collaborating Federal agencies have been working with NGO partners, local community groups such as the Blackfoot Challenge & Rocky Mountain Front Landowner Advisory Group, and state and county government officials, to tailor the Federal acquisition program in a way to

achieve a synergy between private rights, open space, traditional land uses and conservation. This shared vision includes maintaining working ranches and forests by acquiring conservation easements as well as acquiring lands in fee simple that will provide public access and enjoyment.

The landscape is home to a number of large game species. Antelope, elk, deer, and moose range throughout the acquisition area, and can be hunted within some fee ownership acquisitions. The Federal acquisition projects will complement the conservation goals of State wildlife action plans as well as other conservation plans including Partners in Flight, Endangered Species Recovery Plans, Forest Management Plans and agency general management and departmental-level strategic plans.

In the *Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative* landscape, Federal agencies drew from Florida wildlife habitat gap analyses, recovery plans, other Florida and Federal natural resource assessments and initiatives, and local government and general public input, to develop a plan for land acquisition that targets the most critical conservation needs. The endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) is the keystone species of the longleaf pine ecosystem which once encompassed up to 98 million acres of the Southeast, now reduced to about 3 million acres, much of it in poor condition. The Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State of Florida have collaborated over the last 20 years to dramatically grow the RCW populations and promote the recovery of the longleaf pine ecosystem through the RCW Southern Range Translocation Cooperative, as well as to protect and expand critical wildlife areas and the Florida National Scenic Trail corridor.

The acquisitions funded in this request allow these long-time partners to focus on the most critical needs of each agency in support of our shared priority of longleaf pine ecosystem conservation & restoration and endangered and threatened species recovery. The lands selected for this proposal are the highest priority for each unit to protect critical habitat, improve management, protect private lands from wildfire, and leverage the efforts of our conservation partners to secure these tracts for Federal protection.

In the *Greater Yellowstone* landscape, the planned acquisitions will contribute to species conservation and will secure habitat connectivity for large game species including elk, deer and moose. The network of protected lands in this ecosystem supports a robust local tourism economy which draws millions of tourists annually for outdoor recreation, hunting and angling. Development of unprotected lands in this area is an urgent threat to the landscape's ecological integrity and to the rural character of the landscape that underpins the area's tourism economy.

The following table includes four projects totaling \$57,015,000 that make up the Forest Service's discretionary and mandatory CLP funding recommended by USDA and DOI agencies: Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service.

**FY 2014 Land Acquisition Projects**

<b>FINAL LWCF FY 2014 PRIORITY ACQUISITION LIST</b>				
				<b>Funding Request</b>
	Acquisition Management*			\$9,050,000
	Priority Rec Access			\$2,500,000
	Cash Equalization			\$820,000
<b>Priority Order</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Forest/Unit</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Funding Request</b>
1	CLP: Crown of the Continent Northern Rockies-MT Legacy Completion	Lolo/Flathead	MT	\$31,000,000
2	Sierra Nevada Checkerboard-Royal Gorge	Tahoe	CA	\$2,300,000
3	Washington Cascades-Yakima River Watershed	Okanogan-Wenatchee	WA	\$3,000,000
4	Missouri Ozarks-Current River	Mark Twain	MO	\$1,760,000
5	Miranda Canyon	Carson	NM	\$2,170,000
6	CLP: Longleaf Pine	Francis Marion	SC	\$5,384,000
<b>Subtotal Discretionary Funding</b>				<b>\$57,984,000</b>
6	CLP: Longleaf Pine	Francis Marion – remainder of total recommended funding	SC	\$1,316,000
7	Greater Yellowstone Area	Caribou-Targhee/Bridger Teton	ID/WY	\$2,000,000
8	Ophir Valley Phase VI	Uncompahgre	CO	\$1,500,000
9	Tenderfoot	Lewis & Clark	MT	\$3,200,000
10	Disappearing Wildlands of Georgia Mountains and Rivers	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	\$1,435,000
11	CLP: California Southwest Desert	San Bernardino; San Jacinto, Santa Rosa NM; Pacific Crest NST	CA	\$10,390,000
12	Great Lakes Northwoods	Superior, Chequamegon-Nicolet, Ottawa, Chippewa, Hiawatha	MN,WI,MI	\$1,400,000
13	North Carolina's Threatened Treasures	Pisgah, Uwharrie	NC	\$1,250,000
14	Salmon Selway-IDGF	Payette, Salmon-Challis	ID	\$800,000
15	Pacific Northwest Streams	Mt Hood, Umatilla, Rogue River-Siskiyou	OR	\$1,050,000
16	CLP: National Scenic and Historic Trails	Continental Divide NST; Pacific Crest NST; Appalachian NST	CO; CA,WA; TN,VA,NC	\$8,925,000 (\$200,000 CDNST) (\$5,625,000 PCNST) (\$3,100,000 ANST)
17	Cube Cove	Admiralty Island NM/Tongass	AK	\$1,000,000
<b>Subtotal, Mandatory Funding</b>				<b>\$34,266,000</b>
<b>Forest Service Projects Total</b>				<b>\$92,250,000</b>

\*Includes pay costs.

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 President's Budget</b>	<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>Percent of Program Changes</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$2,569	\$3,277	\$1,922	-\$1,355	-41.35%
<b>Range Betterment Fund Total</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>-1,355</b>	<b>-41.35%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	8	8	7	-1	-12.50%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-12.50%</b>

	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>						
Number of range structural improvements	403	379	350	350	335	250

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$1,922,000 for Range Betterment, a decrease of \$1,355,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$6,000 for pay costs which includes \$2,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$4,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

This program emphasizes essential structural and non-structural improvements prescribed in grazing allotment National Environmental Policy Act decision documents. Treatment of noxious weed species related to permitted livestock use continues to be a significant portion of the non-structural rangeland improvement work. Aside from the annual restoration and rehabilitation of rangelands, there is an urgent need to address the considerable loss of range improvements over the past two years due to fires.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, we constructed or improved a total of 350 structures, which met the target of 350 structures, 168 using Range Betterment Funds and an additional 182 structures through other programs. The agency also accomplished 113,185 acres of rangeland vegetation improvement through the Range Betterment Fund appropriation.

The structures constructed or improved through this program can include but are not limited to fences and livestock watering facilities. These structures help manage the movement of animals to provide for proper range management and maintain or improve plant health.

The non-structural rangeland improvement activities accomplished through this program primarily include noxious weeds and invasive plants treatments. In addition, brush control helps reduce fire risk on rangelands by limiting plant densities and/or by changing species composition.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, (43 U.S.C. 1751) P.L. 94-579, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1751(b)(1) P.L. 95-514, authorizes the Range Betterment program. Further, it authorizes the allocation of one-half of grazing receipts from National Forest System (NFS) lands in the 16 Western States for rangeland rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on the NFS lands from which the receipts were collected. Allocations have historically been at one-half of the receipts level. One-half of the receipts level for FY 2012 would be approximately \$2,550,000.

### Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated proportionately to the regions where receipts are collected. Activities performed to improve forage, change vegetative composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, and provide habitat for livestock and wildlife include, but are not limited to: construction of water developments to aid in livestock distribution, building fences to protect sensitive resources, and treatment projects to alter soil and vegetation conditions on NFS lands. These activities enhance or stabilize vegetative conditions, improve water quality, maintain riparian areas and stream banks while conserving threatened or endangered plant and animal species. Funds may also be used to treat noxious weeds that are present as a result of permitted livestock grazing.

### Partnerships

Grazing permittees are significant and important partners in the implementation of rangeland betterment projects. Program funds are leveraged with permittees' matching funds or in-kind contributions to enhance livestock management. This partnership also provides a foundation for involving a variety of special interest organizations such as cattlemen's associations, resource conservation organizations, and land trusts further enhancing opportunities for rangeland betterment.

Appropriation	Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$6	\$45	\$40	-\$5	-11.11%
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-11.11%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$40,000 for Gifts, Donations, and Bequest for Research, a decrease of \$5,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the Forest Service received donations from individuals and businesses for research work units and other organizational sub-units to further their research and development programs. The funds were used to purchase supplies and equipment and to offset travel to training and seminars.

**Program Overview**

Program Description

This special account serves for acceptance of gifts, donations, and bequests for deposit that are used to establish or operate any forest and rangeland research facility. These gifts or donations can be received from outside sources, such as individuals and businesses.

Appropriation	Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$2,573	\$2,589	0	-\$2,589	-100.00%
<b>Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses Total</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,589</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	15	15	0	-15	-100.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget does not propose a separate funding level for Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses. This is a decrease of \$2,589,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

To the extent possible, the Forest Service will continue to meet its responsibilities under the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The most critical subsistence management related components will be achieved through other National Forest System funds, such as Integrated Resource Restoration, Recreation Management, and Law Enforcement Operation funds that complement the objectives of the subsistence program. This approach will continue to provide vital employment in isolated rural communities where opportunities are severely limited. Local residents are typically hired to monitor fish and wildlife populations which are essential for adjusting harvest regulations and keeping fish and wildlife populations strong.

**Past Performance**

Past performance includes activities accomplished using both Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence funds and other NFS funds that complement the objectives of this program. In FY 2012, the Forest Service completed 37 management analyses to determine current population levels and appropriate harvest levels for fish and wildlife species on to the national forests in Alaska. Together with the Department of Interior, the Forest Service also expanded consultation on all facets of the federal subsistence program, including annual rulemaking, with all Alaska Tribes and Native Corporations in order to comply with presidential and secretarial policy direction and to be respectful of the current and historical role of native Alaskans in managing for their customary and traditional subsistence uses.

In addition, the agency oversaw nine salmon stock assessments, one comprehensive assessment for the eulachon (a small anadromous fish), and seven population surveys for subsistence-harvested wildlife species. Most monitoring was implemented through contracts and agreements, which supported about 45 local jobs in rural communities with tribal organizations.

Law enforcement personnel spent 3,592 hours conducting fish and wildlife enforcement and education activities. This was approximately 40 percent fewer hours than the previous fiscal year. Law enforcement investigated 85 fish and wildlife cases (also 40 percent fewer than the previous fiscal year) resulting in 29 warnings and 36 citations. Based on the priorities of the subsistence program, more subsistence funding was focused on other priorities such as greater participation and more support of tribal participation in board activities. Unlike previous years, no special emphasis patrols were conducted for subsistence in FY 2012.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (16 U.S.C. 3101) provides rural Alaskan residents a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife on Federal lands over sport and commercial uses. ANILCA authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue regulations relevant to the taking of fish and wildlife on public lands in the State of Alaska. The ANILCA envisioned that the State of Alaska would manage for this rural priority, as was the case for 10 years. However, the statute was found to conflict with the Alaska State Constitution, which prohibits granting subsistence priority to only rural residents. As a result, the Federal government assumed responsibility for subsistence management on Federal public lands in 1990 and expanded its responsibility to Federally-reserved navigable waters in Alaska in 1999.

The Subsistence program is delivered through the following activities:

Regulatory - This activity includes an annual cycle of rule promulgation for harvesting fish and wildlife, in-season actions to address immediate conservation issues, and administration of harvest permits to manage use. The Alaska Regional Forester serves on the inter-agency Federal Subsistence Board, and is delegated to act for the Secretary of Agriculture for all aspects of the Federal interagency program. Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations must be reviewed annually to ensure a sustained supply of wild food resources and that a harvest priority is provided for rural residents on Federal lands. Annually, the Forest Service, through the Board, addresses up to 60 proposed changes to existing regulations and responds to more than 1,500 requests for harvest permits.

Information Gathering - This activity includes fish and wildlife monitoring necessary for regulatory purposes and to ensure the conservation of fish and wildlife. Most monitoring is implemented through contracts and agreements, providing local jobs in rural communities with tribal and other local organizations. Collection and analysis of critical information is used to substantiate which regulatory changes should be implemented, and justification for those which cannot be supported. Monitoring information can also lead to emergency actions to curtail harvest in-season, to assure conservation of viable populations.

Law enforcement and education - This activity includes enforcement of Federal regulations for the taking of fish and wildlife on 22 million acres, approximately 75 waterways and navigable lakes, and areas of the Prince William Sound. It also includes education of subsistence users and others to reduce the need for enforcement action. Enforcement of Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations requires protecting the subsistence priority and conserving healthy fish and wildlife populations.

The subsistence program provides vital employment in isolated rural communities where opportunities are severely limited. Local residents are hired to monitor fish and wildlife populations which are essential for adjusting harvest regulations and keeping fish and wildlife populations strong.

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Appropriation	Wildland Fire Management				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$1,974,467	\$1,971,390	\$2,046,669	\$75,279	3.82%
<b>Wildland Fire Management Total</b>	<b>1,974,467</b>	<b>1,971,390</b>	<b>2,046,669</b>	<b>75,279</b>	<b>3.82%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	12,094	12,094	11,415	-679	-5.61%
Recovery Act FTEs	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>12,094</b>	<b>12,094</b>	<b>11,415</b>	<b>-679</b>	<b>-5.61%</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>					
Preparedness	1,004,442	1,004,442	1,057,580	53,138	5.29%
Suppression	537,858	534,781	680,488	145,707	27.25%
Hazardous Fuels	317,076	317,076	201,228	-115,848	-36.54%
Research and Development	21,699	21,699	19,795	-1,904	-8.77%
Joint Fire Science Program	7,250	7,250	6,914	-336	-4.63%
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	15,958	15,958	0	-15,958	-100.00%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	8,353	8,353	0	-8,353	-100.00%
State Fire Assistance	55,475	55,475	69,459	13,984	25.21%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,356	6,356	11,205	4,849	76.29%

**Wildland Fire Management Overview**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$2,046,669,000 for Wildland Fire Management (WFM), an increase of \$75,280,000 or 3.8 percent from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$9,437,000 for pay costs which includes \$1,521,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$7,916,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

This funding level fully covers the 10-year average for fire suppression and funds preparedness needs. The above amounts do not include funds appropriated in the CR for repayment in FY 2013 of \$400,000,000 borrowed from other appropriations in FY 2012 for fire transfer. Those funds have been distributed back to their original appropriations. FY 2012 levels includes \$240 million in carryover emergency fire suppression funds. In FY 2013 \$400 million was received for fire repayment, which is not part of the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The FY 2014 Budget includes the consolidation of the Cooperative Fire programs to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation and the consolidation of the Forest Health Management programs in the State and Private Forestry appropriation.

This request continues the President’s commitment to a responsible budget for wildfires. Suppression funding will come from both the regular Suppression account and the Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act of 2009 (FLAME) Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, which, when

combined, total \$995,488,000. The two-tier system of Suppression and FLAME requires the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize expenditure of funds from the FLAME account. This ensures that fire management resources are used in a cost-effective manner in high priority areas, such as the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), and that sufficient funds are available to fight fires without diverting funds from other critical Forest Service programs and activities.

The WFM program recognizes the importance of integrating fire as a critical natural process in land and resource management plans and activities, managing wildfire across landownership boundaries, and applying the best available science. The funding will allow the Forest Service to reduce fuels on 685,000 acres of national forest and adjacent lands within the WUI, with Community Wildfire Protection Plans identifying areas to be treated. In addition, along with the National Forest System, Forest and Rangeland Research, the Department of the Interior, and State and local partners, Cooperative Fire programs manage the impacts of wildland fires on communities and the environment.

This request continues to include in Preparedness the costs of aviation assets and cost pools that were historically shifted to the Suppression account.

Budget Line Item	Preparedness				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Preparedness					
Annual Appropriations	\$1,004,442	\$1,004,442	\$1,057,580	\$53,138	5.29%
<b>Preparedness Total</b>	<b>1,004,442</b>	<b>1,004,442</b>	<b>1,057,580</b>	<b>53,138</b>	<b>5.29%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	7,063	7,063	6,749	-314	-4.45%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>-314</b>	<b>-4.45%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Preparedness</b>						
Percent change from the 10-year average for the number of wildfires controlled during initial attack.	0.8%	-0.8%	0.5%	-1.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Percent change from the 10-year average for the number of human caused wildfires.	-15.7%	-11.6%	-2.0%	-21.5%	-2.0%	-2.0%

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes \$1,057,580,000 for Preparedness, an increase of \$53,138,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$5,580,000 for pay costs which includes \$899,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$4,681,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery. This funding fully reflects the costs of readiness resources and program management and includes an additional \$50 million to pay for the increased costs of modernizing the firefighting airtanker fleet. This is in addition to the \$24 million requested in the FY 2013 budget for a total of \$74 million proposed over the last two years to further enhance the agency's capacity to fight wildland fire.

The Preparedness program ensures agency capability to protect life, property, and natural resources while assuring an appropriate, risk informed, and effective response to wildfires that is consistent with land and resource management objectives. Firefighter and public safety are the primary considerations for all operations.

In FY 2014, the agency will continue to emphasize strategies to increase operational efficiency, including:

- Predictive services analysis of fire season potential to strategically deploy firefighting resources
- Risk-informed, performance-based fire suppression strategies
- Web-based decision support tools
- Development, enhancement, and integration of technology applications
- Centralized management of aviation assets, and
- Exclusive use aviation contracts

**Resource Summary FY 2011 to FY 2014**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
Firefighters (FFTR) – Total is inclusive of categories below	10,480	10,480	10,480	10,480
Type I Interagency Hot Shot Crews (twenty person)	67 crews 1,340 FFTR	67 crews 1,340 FFTR	67 crews 1,340 FFTR	67 crews 1,340 FFTR
Other Firefighters	8,420	8,420	8,420	8,420
Smoke Jumpers	320	320	320	320
Prevention Technicians	400	400	400	400
Engines	950	950	951	951
Heavy Equipment – Dozers, Tractor Plow Units, Tenders	210	210	210	210
Helicopters <sup>1</sup>				
Type 1	26	34	34	34
Type 2	41	33	33	33
Type 3	52	52	52	52
Airtankers <sup>1</sup>				
Large Airtankers	19	11	Up to 15	Up to 22
C-27's <sup>2</sup>	0	0	Up to 7	Up to 14
Single Engine Airtankers	2	2	Up to 2	Up to 2

<sup>1</sup> Only includes agency owned/leased or exclusive use contracted assets.

<sup>2</sup> Dependent on final action by the Department of Defense.

For large airtankers, “up to 22” indicates the maximum large airtankers the Forest Service would have under the legacy and next generation contracts. Not all of these contract line items may be executed, but the table shows the potential maximum. C-27’s are not large air tankers but medium air tankers that have a different operational mission than the large airtankers. The Forest Service will pay for C-27’s within our requested budget by implementing programmatic efficiencies and identifying firefighter resource allocation changes that will decrease our costs and maintain or increase our operational capability. Programmatic efficiencies include implementation optimized dispatching analysis, streamlining of our IT investments through the Wildland Fire IT initiative and a decrease in programmatic overhead costs.

Phase II of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy (Cohesive Strategy) was completed in 2012 and builds upon the national strategy through development of regional strategies and comparative risk assessments that will take into account local and regional priorities. This science-based framework will allow for systematic evaluation of a range of alternative future scenarios and land management options at national, regional, and sub-regional scales, building towards the ultimate outcome of using the best available data to analyze wildfire risk across the country and help inform management decisions regarding allocation of resources to best address this risk. The final Phase III, the National Risk Trade-Off Analysis, will develop models that will better inform decision-makers and allow them to understand the risks and trade-offs associated with their wildland fire management decisions.

The Forest Service is committed to the national vision of the Cohesive Strategy that is shared by federal and non-federal partners to “Safely and effectively extinguish fire, when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a Nation, live with wildland fire.” Wildfire response decision making is evolving based on risk informed analysis that reduces exposure to wildland firefighters while ensuring high value resources are protected. Fires in FY 2012 were managed utilizing the Risk Decision Framework to determine when fires were unwanted and unsafe, when aggressive initial attack was needed, and when we could safely, effectively, and efficiently use fire to achieve resource objectives and limit firefighter exposure. The Risk Decision Framework allows managers to evaluate risk and benefit relative to the overall objective of any given wildland fire and reduce the level of uncertainty when determining how to respond to a fire. Any suppression strategy that includes a restoration objective requires approval by the Regional Forester. A restoration strategy was used in some cases on fires in 2012, with approval by the Regional Forester. The overarching paradigm for wildfire response is to have the right plan, in the right place, at the right time, with the right assets, for the right duration.

### **Past Performance**

The agency’s preparedness performance measures identify key program outcome and efficiency measures that focus on reducing fire risk. These measures track the agency’s success in reducing the number of human-caused wildfires and maintaining our ability to control wildfires effectively. In FY 2012 the number of human-caused wildfires was 21.5 percent below the 10-year average. We exceeded the targeted reduction. This result is due to the continued success of our outreach and prevention programs. This measure does have significant variability over the 10-year period and is also affected by local weather. The agency’s initial attack success rate—the percent of fires that were suppressed in less than 300 acres—was 96.5 percent which is 1.2 percentage points less than the 10-year average, slightly underachieving the planned amount. While the Forest Service maintained levels of firefighting assets that were comparable to previous years, the conditions of the landscape and severe drought in many areas of the country created fire conditions and fire behavior that were more severe than historical averages. As such, containment of fires within initial attack efforts was slightly less than anticipated in FY 2012.

### **Program Description**

#### Program Overview

Wildland fire is a natural and necessary component of restoring and maintaining most of the ecosystems managed by the Forest Service. In efforts to minimize the negative impacts, while maximizing the utility of unplanned fire on the landscape, a fire organization is maintained that has the capability to ensure appropriate, risk informed, and effective initial response operations to wildfires. The Preparedness program protects NFS, other Federal, State, and private lands from wildfire damage by deploying firefighters and other suppression resources to reduce threats to life and values at risk commensurate with land management objectives. Key components of the wildland fire response mission delivery are readiness capability (expressed via resources and capability) and program leadership necessary to ensure safe and effective operations. Mission delivery also includes planning, prevention, detection, information and education, training, equipment, advancement of technology, program analysis and reviews, and other fire program management activities.

The Preparedness program is a core component of implementing the Cohesive Strategy, developed in FY 2010, which is a national collaborative effort between wildland fire organizations, land managers, and policy making officials representing Federal, State and local governments, Tribal interests, and nongovernmental organizations that builds on the successes of the National Fire Plan and other foundational documents. Federal, State, local, Tribal and nongovernmental partners completed Phase I in 2011, which outlines the national strategy to address wildland fire issues across the Nation. Phase II was

completed in 2012 and developed a risk based framework for evaluating local, regional, and national alternatives for wildfire response and preparedness at a mix of different temporal and geographic scales.

These partners identified three key areas that present the greatest challenges and the greatest opportunities for making a positive difference in addressing our national wildfire issues:

- Restoring and maintaining fire resilient landscapes
- Creating fire-adapted communities
- Effectively responding to wildfire

In order to streamline operations, the Preparedness program pre-positions resources as needed to ensure an appropriate, risk informed, and effective wildfire response. The Forest Service is also leveraging existing resources by coordinating wildfire response actions across jurisdictions and funding training for multiple partners to bolster operational capability and increase effectiveness of collaborator preparedness assets.

### Allocation and Integration

Preparedness funds are allocated to regions based on predicted fire activity and anticipated workloads. The placement, and associated funding allocations of specific resources considers logistical and mobilization efficiencies. The agency's overall readiness capability and resource geographical placements have been established through various fire planning and budgeting analyses. However, as the fire season develops and ongoing risk is assessed, national resources are repositioned to ensure timely and effective responses. Predictive services and other resources are used to analyze potential seasonal fire activity to guide strategic placement of resources.

The Forest Service continues its strategy to deploy, assess, and improve the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system, which was used to support and inform the FY 2014 budget formulation. The FPA was used to assess trade-offs between different potential preparedness and suppression scenarios. The development of this comprehensive interagency fire planning and budget analysis tool began in 2002. The vision was that this tool would replace existing budget planning systems in the five federal fire management agencies. The goal was to have a system which could identify the most cost effective fire management program, irrespective of jurisdictional boundaries, to facilitate long term strategic planning and budget formulation exercises. The FPA system incorporates the highly complex science associated with modeling natural resource variables over an immense and highly variable geographic area. In 2008, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviewed the FPA system and recommended increased transparency between the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior regarding FPA's role in budget development and allocation. The GAO also recommended the agencies develop a strategic operating plan for future FPA development efforts, including an evaluation of FPA's ability to meet its original objectives.

As FPA development has progressed, the program has evolved into a decision support tool for national level budget formulation and allocation. The FPA is now a set of analytical tools used to help develop and justify the wildland fire preparedness budgets of the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. However, the FPA does provide a strategic trade-off analysis tool that allows decision makers to make informed national-level wildland fire investment choices. The trade-off analysis is used during the development of program priorities and to support budgetary decisions related to wildland fire management. Since FY 2012, the FPA has provided both the Forest Service and Department of the Interior key outputs for budget formulation. The current FPA outputs provide information suitable for national strategic wildland fire management planning. An example of how these analyses inform the budget includes outputs such as: given current conditions, a \$1.00 reduction in Preparedness funding will

result in a \$1.70 increase in Suppression costs. This type of analysis is extremely valuable in ensuring informed national level investment choices.

While the FPA program is considered to be in a steady state, continued research will occur to develop new and existing tools, improving both functionality and streamlining the user interface.

### Partnerships

The Preparedness program has numerous partnerships with other Federal agencies and States which include protection agreements, collaborative research efforts, and development of an interagency fire planning and budgeting analysis system. The agency also collaborates with cooperators, including the National Association of State Foresters and the Department of the Interior for training, planning, equipment use contracts, and interagency fire coordination centers. In addition the agency has an agreement with the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide support in fire suppression through the Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) program. The DOD provides C-130 aircraft equipped with MAFFS units as surge capacity for aerial firefighting when requested by the Forest Service. MAFFS are portable fire retardant delivery systems that can be inserted into military C-130 aircraft to convert them into large airtankers when needed. The MAFFS program is a 40-year long joint effort between the Forest Service and the DOD. The Forest Service owns the MAFFS equipment and supplies the retardant, while the DOD provides the C-130 aircraft, pilots, and maintenance and support personnel to fly the missions.

The Forest Service both sponsors and participates in interagency training exercises. Municipal, State, and other fire, emergency, and medical professionals are actively recruited for incident training drills. The experience and education provided to the participants strengthens job performance and communication throughout the U.S. emergency response community.

Budget Line Item	Suppression				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Suppression					
Annual Appropriations	\$537,858	\$534,781	\$680,488	\$145,707	27.25%
<b>Suppression Total</b>	<b>537,858</b>	<b>534,781</b>	<b>680,488</b>	<b>145,707</b>	<b>27.25%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	2,710	2,710	3,010	300	11.07%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>11.07%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Suppression</b>						
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a Stratified Cost Index (SCI)	39.7%	20.8%	14.0%	24.0%	18.0%	24.0%
Three-year average percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a Stratified Cost Index (SCI)	26.7%	27.5%	24.0%	28.2%	24.0%	26.0%

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$680,488,000 for Suppression; an increase of \$145,707,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$2,488,000 for pay costs which includes \$401,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$2,087,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

This funding fully reflects the costs of readiness resources and program management. The request, when combined with the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, fully covers the 10-year average (adjusted for inflation). The President’s Budget proposes \$315,000,000 for funding the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund (see the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund Chapter for more information). FY 2012 levels includes \$240 million in carryover emergency fire suppression funds.

Suppression is an “All Lands” program that funds activities to suppress wildland fires on or threatening National Forest System (NFS) lands, other Federal lands, and 20 million acres of non-Federal lands under fire protection agreements. Funding for Suppression enables the agency to respond to unplanned wildland fire incidents which threaten lives, property, and resources. Wildfires continue to be larger and more difficult to suppress due to the effects of a changing climate, persistent drought and hazardous fuels conditions, and the increased size and complexity of housing developments adjacent to the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The Forest Service recognizes the costs of WUI suppression activities and will continue to aggressively pursue cost-mitigation measures including:

- Focusing hazardous fuels funding for treatments in the WUI
- Using risk-informed, performance-based suppression strategies
- Clarifying roles and responsibilities in the WUI
- Using appropriate cost-share agreements, and
- Deploying decision support tools

The Forest Service and the Department of the Interior are committed to restoring the resilience and diversity of fire-adapted ecosystems on the landscape, consistent with public safety needs. The agencies will identify, establish, and maintain necessary governance and risk management protocols that will guide program management and incident response with the application of resources to reduce unnecessary risk to firefighter safety in the short-term and to the long-term resiliency of fire-adapted ecosystems.

The Forest Service will expand our efforts to manage wildfires to meet land management objectives. We will make a concerted effort to allow fire to return to the landscape when these fires will improve the health of the forest and when risks to safety and communities make it appropriate to do so. As previously mentioned, Phase III of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy (Cohesive Strategy) will develop models that will better inform decision-makers and allow them to understand the risks and trade-offs associated with wildland fire management decisions.

### **Past Performance**

The Forest Service suppression performance measure is a program outcome and efficiency measure. To help analyze suppression costs the agency uses an efficiency measure that compares actual to expected suppression costs via a stratified cost index (SCI).

The SCI is a set of predictive models based on spatially explicit historical large fire data from 1995-2004. This data set provides a baseline for comparison. The SCI determines expected suppression costs for each fire utilizing several factors found to influence suppression costs. In real time, the SCI provides a comparison of a fire's expenditures to historical fires with similar characteristics (including fuel type, slope, elevation, and total housing value), increasing cost awareness and providing a basis for fire incident budgeting.

The percentage of incidents not contained in initial attack that exceeded the SCI in FY 2012 was 24 percent—an increase of 3.2 percent over FY 2011. The 2012 fire season was a very active one, and while we did not achieve our planned accomplishment of 14 percent, we did perform relatively consistently in 2012 when compared to 2011. The FY 2012 target was established during the development of the Forest Service Strategic Plan in FY 2006, at which time this calculation methodology was very new with little historical data. Since then, more historical data sets have been added, as well as fire data from the fire seasons since 2006. Based on this additional information, and subsequent refinements to the model, we have learned that a target of 14 percent is unattainable and we expect that our performance will consistently fall in the 20 to 25 percent range. Our challenge is to consistently drive agency performance to the low end of this range. We are refining the methodology used to calculate the SCI as we obtain more data and improve computational ability. This will improve the SCI calculation by enabling us to more thoroughly analyze how our wildland fire management response decisions affect overall costs.

In fiscal year 2012 we continued to implement risk management and fiscal accountability initiatives to help ensure we have an appropriate, risk informed, and effective response to all wildland fires. We also continued to refine how large and complex wildfires are managed, focusing on improving risk management protocols and striving to increase incident management efficiency. In FY 2012, National Incident Management Organization teams actively engaged national Forests and local communities in risk

assessment and the development of risk-informed decision making. Fire managers used the latest decision support tools, emerging technology, and localized knowledge to make decisions and measure the probability of success of those decisions to reduce risk while more effectively managing cost. The Forest Service will continue these efforts in FY 2014.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Suppression program is the primary source of funding for wildfire response. Naturally ignited, unplanned wildland fires can be managed on NFS lands to help restore and maintain fire resilient landscapes to accomplish resource management, ecological restoration, and fuels reduction goals, when it is consistent with the revised guidance for the implementation of the Federal wildland fire policy and land management plan direction.

This program provides resources to efficiently suppress wildland fires on or threatening NFS lands and other Federal and non-Federal lands under fire protection agreements. The program funds:

- Firefighter salaries
- Equipment in direct support of a fire incident
- Aviation asset operations
- Incident support functions, and
- Fire management administration

We also provide suppression resources to Department of the Interior incidents on a reciprocal non-reimbursement basis. In addition, the Suppression program funds personnel and resources for the following activities:

Attainment of Resource Benefits - Management of naturally ignited, unplanned wildland fires on NFS lands to accomplish resource management, ecological restoration, and fuels reduction goals consistent with the revised guidance for the implementation of the Federal wildland fire policy and land management plan direction.

Burned Area Emergency Response - Post-fire actions on NFS lands to prevent or minimize unacceptable erosion and loss of soil productivity, deterioration of water quality and downstream damage, changes to ecosystem function, establishment of non-native invasive species, and degradation of cultural and natural resources.

Severity - Increasing readiness and response capability when predicted or actual burning conditions are extraordinary or are deemed imminent. This capability is also used during early or extended fire seasons.

Non-Fire Incident Response - Supports the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency through Forest Service participation in the National Response Framework and other activities authorized by the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5121, as amended).

The Forest Service utilizes the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) in managing wildland fires. This system is structured to provide access to a suite of decision support tools and document fire-management decisions and long-term operational plans when needed. Managers use WFDSS to assess management options with regard to risk and tactical implementation strategies on wildland fires.

### Allocation and Integration

The Forest Service allocates funds from the Suppression account only for active incident response. Each incident is immediately sized up and an incident risk analysis is completed. Fires may go into extended attack, but not require a high level management team. If fires escape initial response, and if extended attack is sufficiently complex, a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Team is assigned.

These complex extended attack incidents may be declared eligible for FLAME funding by the Secretary of Agriculture. Once the Secretary makes the declaration, funds are moved from the FLAME Reserve Fund into the Suppression account.

### Partnerships

The Suppression program is a key component of implementing the Cohesive Strategy. The Cohesive Strategy, developed in FY 2010, is a national collaborative effort among wildland fire organizations, land managers, and policy making officials representing Federal, State and local governments, Tribal interests, and nongovernmental organizations that builds on the successes of the National Fire Plan and other foundational documents. Federal, State, local, Tribal and nongovernmental partners completed Phase I in FY 2011.

This new guidance is a broad, national strategy to address wildland fire issues across the Nation. Together with our partners, we identified three key areas that present the greatest challenges and the greatest opportunities for making a positive difference in addressing our national wildfire issues:

- Restoring and maintaining fire resilient landscapes
- Creating fire-adapted communities, and
- Effectively responding to wildfire

We maintain strong partnerships with other Federal agencies, States, local government entities, and contractors. Mutual-aid response agreements are often at the State level, but may be created at the local level. We encourage our wildland firefighters to cross train with State and local forces to be familiar with their communications, equipment, and capabilities if and when a complex multi-party response incident occurs. These local partnerships are essential to ensure protection of life, property, and resources through cost effective and efficient operations.

Budget Line Item	Hazardous Fuels				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Hazardous Fuels					
Annual Appropriations	\$317,076	\$317,076	\$201,228	-\$115,848	-36.54%
<b>Hazardous Fuels Total</b>	<b>317,076</b>	<b>317,076</b>	<b>201,228</b>	<b>-115,848</b>	<b>-36.54%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	2,021	2,021	1,485	-536	-26.52%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>-536</b>	<b>-26.52%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Hazardous Fuels</b>						
Number of acres restored and maintained per million dollars gross investment.	4,125	3,910	3,000	3,649	2,800	2,600
Acres moved to a better condition class per million dollars gross investment.	1,184	1,060	1,039	944	1,002	980
Percent of treated acres identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or equivalent plans.	44.8%	60.8%	75.0%	93.0%	75.0%	90.0%
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	1,955,057	1,611,991	1,200,000	1,867,202	1,100,000	685,000

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$201,228,000 for Hazardous Fuels, which reflects a decrease of \$115,848,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$1,228,000 for pay costs which includes \$198,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$1,030,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery. The Forest Service is continuing to focus on the most strategic acres for treatment, which are often the most expensive.

Funds that may have been spent outside the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) in previous years will now be combined into IRR to support integrated restoration of National Forest System (NFS) lands.

The remaining Hazardous Fuels program funds in the Wildland Fire appropriation will focus on the

**Hughes Creek Fuels Reduction  
Salmon Challis National Forest**



Between 2009 and 2012, fuels were reduced on 12,000 acres of conifer forests on the North Fork Ranger District in Lemhi County, Idaho. The Hughes Creek Fuels Reduction project was a collaborative effort with the Lemhi County Forest Restoration Group. Treatments included commercial thinning, reduction of ladder fuels, hand piling and prescribed fire. During the 2012 Mustang Fire, fire behavior was reduced to surface fire in the treatment areas, allowing fire managers to protect homes and keep fire fighters safe.

WUI. The funds shown here, under hazardous fuels, will treat approximately 685,000 acres of the highest priority areas in the WUI. WUI treatment cost per acre is more than four times the cost per acre for other areas because most of it is done mechanically, by hand crews, or with machinery. There is no economy of scale when working on lands adjacent to or in between homes. The target is lower than previous years reflecting the cost, time, and protection focus of these treatments.

Projects completed using hazardous fuels funds will focus on:

- Strategically protecting communities (and associated lives, property, and public infrastructure) which are at the highest risk from damaging wildfire
- Providing a safer environment for wildland firefighting
- Supporting communities that are working to achieve Firewise standards, have identified acres to be treated in Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) or equivalent plans, and have made an investment in implementing local solutions to protect against wildland fire

The agency continues to emphasize the importance of CWPPs or equivalent plans by prioritizing hazardous fuels treatments in the WUI that are identified in these plans. In FY 2012 over 90 percent of the acres treated in the WUI were identified in such a plan. This trend is expected to continue in FY 2014.

In FY 2014 this budget line item will also support the USDA Wood to Energy Initiative. The Forest Service will leverage a small amount of grant funds with USDA Rural Development's grant and loan programs by providing subject matter expertise and technical assistance in the early stages of project development, so the proponents can successfully compete for Rural Development's loans and grants. Funding will support the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant Program, State Wood to Energy Teams, Biomass Air Quality Improvement, and Development of Financial Instruments for Wood Energy as described below:

Woody Biomass Utilization Grant Program - Proposed to be funded at \$6 million, an increase of \$1 million from FY 2013. Funding will focus on providing assistance to pre-construction design and permits so the projects can then compete for funds available through programs administered by Rural Development or other agencies or for private equity.

State Wood to Energy Teams - Proposed for funding at \$2.5 million from this budget line item and \$1.25 from Integrated Resource Restoration to provide technical, financial, and communication assistance in support of project development.

Biomass Air Quality Improvement - Proposed for funding at \$1 million. Improving air quality with better combustion technology creates opportunities to expand advanced wood combustion energy use. Funding will be used to carry out additional wood stove change out programs in partnership with the EPA through a competitive grant process.

Development of Financial Instruments for Wood Energy - Proposed for funding at \$1 million. This funding will be used to accomplish a detailed analysis and distribute results through various outreach mechanisms. The results could demonstrate viable financial techniques for commercial and institutional facilities to convert to wood energy. It would also help public utility commissions understand the financial and infrastructure risks posed to their systems from wildfire, and the opportunities that wood energy demand present for reducing these risks. This funding would also provide seed money to partner with utilities to take advantage of these opportunities.

Refer to the special exhibit on Biomass and Bioenergy for further details.

## **Past Performance**

Acres of WUI high-priority hazardous fuels treatment - The Hazardous Fuels program treated approximately 1.87 million acres on NFS and adjacent lands in the WUI in FY 2012, exceeding the target of 1.2 million acres of WUI high-priority hazardous fuels treated. In addition, over 750,000 acres were treated outside of the WUI, resulting in a total program accomplishment of over 2.6 million acres. Included in the total Hazardous Fuels program accomplishment are over 130,000 WUI/non-WUI acres burned by naturally ignited wildfires, which were shown through field verification to have benefitted ecosystems by moving them toward specific desired conditions for forests and grasslands based on land management objectives identified in Land and Resource Management Plans or other planning documents. Tools used to determine the effects of the fire include satellite imagery or burn severity mapping, as well as collection of site-specific data. Naturally ignited fires that benefit ecosystems will continue to be an important part of the total Hazardous Fuels program, and the acres treated each year will vary with the activity of the fire season.

Percent of treated acres identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or equivalent plans - The target for “percentage of acres treated in the WUI that have been identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or equivalent plan” is 75 percent. In FY 2012, 90 percent of the acres treated in the WUI were identified in areas covered by a CWPP or equivalent plan. In FY 2012, performance for this measure increased significantly from previous years due to an update in the measure definition. When this measure was developed, it was worded to ensure that plans that serve a similar purpose and function as a CWPP were accounted for, thus the inclusion of the phrase “or equivalent plans.” To ensure the use of these equivalent tools is properly accounted for, the definition of “or equivalent plans” in this measure was modified to include the Southern Fire Risk Assessment and the Northeast Wildfire Risk Assessment. The use of risk assessments in the southern and eastern areas of the Nation and CWPPs in the West to prioritize fuel treatments in the WUI should produce the highest quality, most effective projects that enjoy the support of the local community.

## Biomass Energy

In FY 2012, 20 biomass grant awards from the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant program, totaling approximately \$3 million, were made to small business and community groups across the country. These grants are a component of the Forest Service’s focus on bioenergy and biobased products that will result in secure, sustainable renewable energy sources and strong rural economies. Wood energy and biobased products are newer products that are part of an integrated wood products industry and need to be incorporated synergistically. To that end, three of the grants above are associated with existing wood product manufacturers. Since 2005, this program has awarded a total of \$38 million to 160 grant recipients, including small businesses, non-profits, tribes, and State agencies, across the country. Forest Service employees and partners provide technical assistance to grant applicants and assist in the administration of the awarded grants.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Hazardous Fuels program restores forest health and reduces wildfire risks. Hazardous fuels are treated using a wide range of tools with the goal of reducing the risk of wildland fire to communities and the environment.

Hazardous fuels reduction is reducing the quantity or changing the arrangement of living and dead vegetation in forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands through prescribed burning, mechanical treatments, and other methods, to:

- Restore and maintain fire resilient landscapes
- Create fire-adapted communities that protect associated lives, property, and public infrastructure which are at the highest risk from damaging wildfire
- Provide a safer environment for wildland firefighting

These activities restore fire-adapted ecosystems and reduce the intensity, severity, or effects of wildland fire to within acceptable ecological parameters that are consistent with land management plan objectives. The fuels treatment program focuses on reducing the risks of wildland fire and long-term damage to resources and property.

To measure success and for program evaluation, fuels treatment effectiveness assessment must be completed for every wildfire that starts in, or burns into, a fuel treatment. These assessments increase the understanding of the effects of hazardous fuels treatments on fire behavior, fire severity, and fire suppression effectiveness and help direct program improvements that increase success.

Healthy, resilient landscapes have greater capacity to survive natural disturbances and large scale threats to sustainability, especially under changing and uncertain future environmental conditions, such as those driven by climate change and increasing human uses. While hazardous fuel projects emit greenhouse gases, they also mitigate potentially greater quantities of emissions from uncharacteristic wildfire. Prescribed fire is an important fuels management practice that achieves desired ecosystem management objectives and manages greenhouse gas emissions in a controlled and measured manner. Hazardous fuels treatment, either through prescribed fire or mechanical treatment, requires skilled workers to implement. This program also serves as an important source of jobs, especially in rural communities.

The Hazardous Fuels program is a key component of implementing the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy and will contribute to successful outcomes in restoring and maintaining resilient landscapes, creating fire adapted communities, and responding to wildfires by funding projects that restore forest landscape health and reduce wildfire risks to communities. Hazardous fuels reduction can be the most effective way to protect community values, restore forest and grassland health, improve firefighter and public safety, and potentially reduce large fire suppression costs.

### *Biomass*

The Hazardous Fuels program funds biomass grants through the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant program up to \$5 million annually. Since FY 2005, the Hazardous Fuels program has provided funding for this successful grants program to help build capacity for biomass utilization in support of fuels reduction and restoration. Biomass utilization provides energy from vegetation that is removed for fuels management. Using this biomass for energy, instead of just burning it in piles, contributes to rural economic vitality, national energy security, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

### Allocation and Integration

The Forest Service will continue to use the Hazardous Fuels Prioritization and Allocation System (HFPAS) to allocate funds to the field. Additional modifications to HFPAS will be made as better data and information become available. We will prioritize funding for communities that have:

- Identified acres to be treated in CWPPs
- Made an investment in implementing local solutions to protection against wildland fire

### Partnerships

In addition to the integrated efforts within the Forest Service, we use our authorities and the Hazardous Fuels program to work with outside partners to address the wildland fire threats on other Federal, State, and private lands to:

- Conduct fuel treatments on adjacent non-Federal lands
- Partner with local communities in the development of CWPPs
- Coordinate fuel treatment programs with Department of the Interior agencies
- Conduct treatments on NFS lands in cooperation with nongovernmental organizations

Expanded partnerships and collaborative efforts increase treatment efficiencies and allow the agency to reduce costs, treat additional areas and reduce the risk to communities. For example, use of the Good Neighbor Authority in Colorado and Utah allows these States to conduct hazardous fuels treatments on National Forest System land when performing similar activities on adjacent State or private land.

The budget also funds institutes established in the Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-317) to enhance our capacity to execute practical science-based forest restoration treatments that will reduce the risk of severe wildfires and improve the health of dry forest and woodland ecosystems in the Interior West.

Budget Line Item	Research and Development				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Research and Development					
Annual Appropriations	\$21,699	\$21,699	\$19,795	-\$1,904	-8.77%
<b>Research and Development Total</b>	<b>21,699</b>	<b>21,699</b>	<b>19,795</b>	<b>-1,904</b>	<b>-8.77%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	133	133	108	-25	-18.80%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-18.80%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Research and Development</b>						
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	75	75	75	79	79	79

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes \$19,795,000 for the National Fire Plan Research and Development, a decrease of \$1,904,000 from FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$89,000 for pay costs which includes \$14,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$75,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The proposed budget will prioritize fire research that informs management to reduce the negative impacts of wildland fire on human communities and protect the ecological benefits forests supply including clean water, recreational opportunities, fish and wildlife habitats, and forest products. Investment priorities will focus on partnerships that leverage Forest Service funding.

**Past Performance**

Research in FY 2012 contributed to fundamental understanding of fire behavior, fire ecology, wildland fuels, smoke, and other fire emissions. Fire research results are delivered to fire managers through an integrated decision support system (Wildland Fire Decision Support System) for use in real-time decision making on wildland fire incidents. These products provide managers with information and decision support tools to most efficiently and safely allocate fire suppression and control efforts while protecting the ecosystem services forests provide. Local communities and the public use these tools to make fire smart decisions that protect life and property. A few key Forest Service Research and Development (Forest Service R&D) products delivered are summarized below.

The Forest Service led an innovative effort to synthesize and distill recent scientific research to guide revision of land and resource management plans on the national forests of the Sierra Nevada. This approach summarized recent advances in scientific understanding to inform landscape-scale management strategies to sustain social, economic, and ecological resilience in the Sierra Nevada region, including an analysis and design of treatments that reduce the extent of undesirably severe wildfire while avoiding impacts to sensitive species.

Forest Service scientists identified the most important resources and assets that could be impacted by fire in the Rocky Mountain Region. Coupled with estimates of wildfire likelihood and intensity, this information was integrated into a wildfire risk assessment framework to describe likely fire-related benefits and losses across the landscape. Results from the risk analysis are summarized in a geospatial risk calculation toolbox that allows decision makers to identify areas of greatest risk and cost-effectively implement treatments to mitigate that risk.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

The Forest Service R&D program conducts research to support management of fire-affected ecosystems to sustain forest health and to reduce the risk of damaging wildland fires in the context of changing social and physical environments. The Forest Service R&D program is managed under a strategic plan that outlines five portfolio areas:

- Core Fire Science
- Ecological and Environmental Fire Science
- Social Fire Science
- Integrated Fire and Fuels Management Research
- Science Application

These investments help fire managers, policy makers, and citizens make: scientifically sound wildfire and fuels management decisions; wisely invest fuel and fire expenditures to minimize the negative social, economic, and ecological impacts of fire; avoid environmental damage when dealing with fuel and fire risk problems; and develop effective community programs to speed the adoption of fire-safe construction and landscaping practices.

This knowledge and technology improves on-the-ground operations by providing better risk assessments to support fire season planning and appropriate management response; evaluating the effects of fuel treatments restoration activities, and post-fire emergency treatments.

Forest Service R&D funds support resources needed to maintain a fire research program that is focused on the changing needs of users in the fire and land management communities. Forest Service R&D programs are coordinated with other research efforts and the Joint Fire Science Program to provide complementary efforts that address current and future needs.

### Wildfire Prevention Pays Big Dividends



A team of Forest Service scientists and Federal, State, and tribal partners analyzed the extent to which wildfire prevention efforts reduce human-caused wildfires. Research showed that for a small investment in prevention of half a million dollars per year in the early 2000's, the State of Florida saved over \$3 million in suppression expenditures and avoided over \$12 million in losses of structures, timber, and economic disruptions. These findings are being used to update existing wildfire management software used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies.

### Allocation and Integration

A Wildland Fire Strategic Program Area (SPA) team and Portfolio teams made up of Washington Office staff and research station representatives evaluate and recommend allocations of Forest Service R&D funds annually. The Wildland Fire SPA and Portfolio teams enhance integration and collaboration across stations on research focused in four major areas: firefighting, rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuels reduction, and community assistance.

### Partnerships

Partnerships with users and other research organizations are a fundamental component of Forest Service fire research. These partnerships include Federal agencies, a number of national forests, 90 U.S. colleges and universities, 30 nongovernmental organizations, more than 50 State and local governments, industry partners, and international organizations.

Budget Line Item	Joint Fire Science Program				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Joint Fire Science Program					
Annual Appropriations	\$7,250	\$7,250	\$6,914	-\$336	-4.63%
<b>Joint Fire Science Program Total</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>6,914</b>	<b>-336</b>	<b>-4.63%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	17	17	16	-1	-5.88%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-5.88%</b>

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes \$6,914,000 for the Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP), a decrease of \$336,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$13,000 for pay costs which includes \$2,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$11,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

This JFSP funding produces important technical and scientific information that is needed to support the large national effort concerning hazardous fuels, fire management, and fire-related restoration. Forest Service Research and Development will continue to work jointly with the Department of the Interior in managing the program and setting priorities. This funding will allow continuation of two of three lines of research as well as science delivery, and research on emerging management needs.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the JFSP had 106 active projects, 36 of which were completed in FY 2012. In addition, 47 new projects were initiated based on proposals funded in FY 2012. To accelerate the awareness, understanding, and adoption of wildland fire science information by Federal, State, Tribal, local, and private stakeholders within ecologically similar regions, the JFSP created a national collaborative science delivery network comprised of Regional Consortia. The Regional Consortia are local experts that help managers get connected with other managers, practitioners, and scientists working in the different areas of the country. The Regional

**Advances in Suppression Cost Forecasting**



Multiple forecasts of Forest Service and the Department of the Interior fire fighting budgetary needs are produced by Forest Service scientist each year to help both agencies meet the statutory requirements of the Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement (FLAME) Act. These forecasts have reduced delays in implementing agency activities and provide an early alert about upcoming firefighting needs.

Consortia provide the best fire information for managers and demonstrate new knowledge in the field. There are now fifteen Regional Consortia, including eight established and seven new consortia.

Forest Service scientists worked with numerous stakeholders including Federal and State agencies, regional planning organizations, and air quality regulators to significantly improve the national emissions inventory for wildland fire. The inventory now significantly improves overall estimates of fire size, fuel loading, fuel consumption, and emissions by utilizing additional data and a new methodology for combining and reconciling disparate datasets into a unified data stream. This inventory forms the basis of regulatory modeling, policy decisions, State and Federal air quality plans, and reports on global greenhouse gasses.

Forest Service scientists and partners interviewed more than 130 people to collect best management practices from existing community wildfire protection plans. Community wildfire protection planning has been called one of the most successful tools for addressing wildfire fire management in the WUI and these best management practices are foundational for at risk communities in developing their plans.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

JFSP is an interagency fire research and development partnership between the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. JFSP contributes to sound decision-making and project implementation through credible research tailored to the needs of fire and fuel managers. Research projects compliment and build on other Federal research programs, such as those carried out by the Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and other research partners. Synthesis of research findings and targeted delivery to managers are essential components of the program. Land managers use results from JFSP projects to plan and implement fuels treatments, support fire management decisions, restore lands affected by fire, and meet regulatory requirements. More information can be found at <http://www.firescience.gov>.

### Allocation and Integration

Funding priorities and policies are set by the JFSP governing board with representatives from the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. Proposals are accepted for topics determined annually by the governing board. Allocations are determined by the board following a competitive peer review of submitted proposals. The reviews are conducted by land managers, technical specialists, and scientists, resulting in approximately 20 percent of research proposals receiving funding.

### Partnerships

JFSP is a partnership-based program. The governing board has representatives from the Forest Service and five Department of the Interior bureaus. The program office is staffed with personnel from both Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. JFSP collaborates with other governmental and non-governmental entities including more than 90 colleges and universities. In all, JFSP has engaged nearly 200 organizations in its research.

Budget Line Item	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands					
Annual Appropriations	\$15,958	\$15,958	0	-\$15,958	-100.00%
<b>Forest Health Management - Federal Lands</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-15,958</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	109	109	0	-109	-100.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Forest Health Management - Federal Lands</b>						
Federal acres treated under NFP - Invasives	5,700	5,714	3,035	2,883	2,068	0
Federal acres treated under NFP - Native pests	39,309	28,688	20,482	21,108	8,316	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget combines Forest Health Management Federal Lands into one budget line item in the State and Private Forestry appropriation. Information about this program is within the State and Private Forestry Chapter, Forest Health Management Federal Lands Section.

**Past Performance**

For more information on Performance Metrics, as illustrated in the table above, see the State and Private Forestry Chapter.

Budget Line Item	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands					
Annual Appropriations	\$8,353	\$8,353	0	-\$8,353	-100.00%
<b>Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands Total</b>	<b>8,353</b>	<b>8,353</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-8,353</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	40	40	0	-40	-100.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands</b>						
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Invasives	123,892	131,681	35,392	32,058	35,544	0
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Native pests	5,431	7,607	3,447	3,862	4,295	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget combines Forest Health Management Cooperative Lands into one budget line item in the State and Private Forestry appropriation. Information about this program is within the State and Private Forestry Chapter, Forest Health Management Cooperative Lands Section.

**Past Performance**

For more information on Performance Metrics, as illustrated in the table above, see the State and Private Forestry Chapter.

Budget Line Item	State Fire Assistance				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
State Fire Assistance					
Annual Appropriations	\$55,475	\$55,475	\$69,459	\$13,984	25.21%
<b>State Fire Assistance Total</b>	<b>55,475</b>	<b>55,475</b>	<b>69,459</b>	<b>13,984</b>	<b>25.21%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	1	1	47	46	4,600.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4,600.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
State Fire Assistance						
Communities at risk from wildfire assisted - NFP (number)	9,229	10,881	7,500	9,946	8,124	12,180

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$69,459,000 for the State Fire Assistance (SFA), an increase of \$13,984,000 but a net decrease of \$16,691,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. The Budget contains \$39,000 for pay costs which includes \$6,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2013 pay raise and \$33,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2014 pay raise. The pay costs increase would enable the program to cover its increased staff costs without reducing the resources available for program delivery.

The President’s Budget proposes consolidating the SFA program into one budget line item under the Wildland Fire Management (WFM) appropriation to improve program management, reduce administrative complexity, and assist with improved performance management. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2013 as illustrated in the table below.

**State Fire Assistance Consolidated Budget Line Items**  
(dollars in thousands)

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
WFM	State Fire Assistance	\$55,475	\$55,475	\$13,984	\$69,459
S&PF	State Fire Assistance	30,488	30,675	(30,675)	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$85,963</b>	<b>\$86,150</b>	<b>(\$16,691)</b>	<b>\$69,459</b>

Funds will support 12,180 communities and will continue to be focused on assisting communities with hazardous fuel treatments, capacity building, fire prevention education, and preparedness activities to help ensure States and local governments continue to reduce fire risk in their communities, and to support firefighting capacity within each State.

Projects are planned, completed, and entered into the performance database by each State and are not under the direct control of the Forest Service. However, to help ensure focus on the highest priority projects, the agency will continue to issue program direction encouraging the States to focus the funds on areas covered by Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) or equivalent plans.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the SFA program assisted 9,946 communities in a variety of different activities through the WFM appropriation, exceeding the target of 7,500. The SFA program also assisted 6,631 communities through the S&PF appropriation, exceeding the target of 4,900. A total of 16,577 communities were assisted (see table), exceeding the target of 12,400.

**State Fire Assistance Performance FY 2012 to FY 2014**

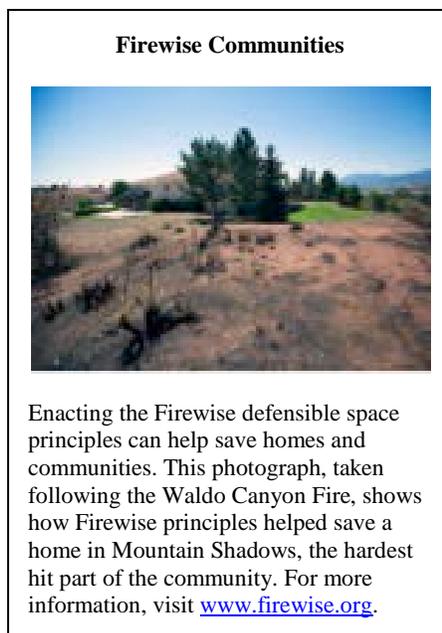
Approp.	Performance Measure	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
WFM	Communities at risk from wildfire assisted – NFP*	7,500	9,946	8,124	12,180
S&PF	Communities assisted	4,900	6,631	5,416	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>16,577</b>	<b>13,540</b>	<b>12,180</b>

\*National Fire Plan.

The SFA program in the WFM appropriation focused on mitigating the risk of wildland fire for communities at risk. Assistance was provided in the form of risk assessments and fire management planning projects. SFA provided \$20,973,584 for hazardous fuels treatments in the WUI, directly treating 256,933 acres of hazardous fuels and leveraging the treatment of another 133,514 acres. Over 4,900 prevention and education programs were conducted in FY 2012. The program supported \$7,492,087 in preparedness activities and \$4,128,629 in suppression operations in the WFM appropriation. In addition, SFA funded the training of 33,300 firefighters and invested \$3,378,481 in the purchase, maintenance, and rehabilitation of needed firefighting equipment for State agencies in this appropriation.

The SFA program in the S&PF appropriation focused on fire danger mitigation and protecting communities at risk. The program supported 3,293 prevention and education programs through the S&PF appropriation. The SFA program also provided \$2,752,419 to address critical preparedness needs for firefighter safety, increase initial attack capability, and training in the S&PF appropriation. Additional assistance was provided in the form of risk assessments and fire management planning projects (elements of fire-adapted communities).

SFA also provided significant support for the Fire-Adapted Communities program, which is designed to reduce risks in WUI areas. In FY 2012, the Fire Adapted Communities program leveraged \$2.6 million in Federal funding to garner 802 Firewise Communities nationwide, \$11.4 million in Firewise mitigation activities, and over \$5 million in donated media through the national Fire Adapted Communities Ad Council public awareness campaign.



SFA supported national level partnerships and agreements that further elements of Fire Adapted Communities, such as:

- Supporting the development of Ready, Set, Go! programs in over 450 fire departments
- Establishing 600 Ready, Set, Go! program members in 50 States
- Supporting a total of 802 recognized Firewise Communities, and countless other individual homeowners and communities who use Firewise principles without seeking recognition
- Expanding partnerships with national organizations that leverage Federal and State funding for fire adapted communities, including The Nature Conservancy, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Association of State Forestry, and the National Fire Protection Association
- Initiating an effort to develop training to help volunteer fire departments in the WUI areas conduct needed assessments through the National Volunteer Fire Association
- Launching a national Fire Adapted Communities public service announcement campaign and establishing a Fire Adapted Communities website (fireadapted.org)
- Supporting post-Waldo Canyon Fire assistance and outreach to the State of Colorado through the Colorado Springs Mitigation Assessment, the Colorado Rebuilds Fire Adapted Communities media outreach, State-wide mitigation workshops, outreach to the Nation's insurance companies, and development of a fire adapted communities pilot project

Actual accomplishment figures tend to fluctuate from year to year depending on the type and costs of the individual projects that the States choose to implement. For example, if some States' priority projects were relatively expensive then they generally accomplished fewer projects and therefore assisted fewer overall communities. However, if the States spread the funds across a larger number of communities to accomplish priority projects that were less expensive, then the total number of communities assisted was greater.

The Forest Service strongly encouraged States to focus their efforts on the objectives of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy: Creation of fire-adapted communities, landscape restoration, and wildfire response. Projects are planned, completed, and entered into the performance database by each State and are not under the direct control of the Forest Service. To help ensure focus on the highest priority projects, the agency issues program direction encouraging the States to focus the funds on areas covered by CWPPs or equivalent plans.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The SFA program provides financial assistance via partnership agreements with State Foresters for fire management activities focused on mitigation by helping communities become fire-adapted through completing hazardous fuel treatments around communities, planning and preparing for wildland fire, and obtaining equipment to respond to and mitigate fire. The creation of fire-adapted communities is critical to reducing the risk and cost of large wildfires. Funding helps Federal, State, and local agencies implement a pre-fire strategy and deliver a cohesive suppression response to wildfire. This program emphasizes pre-fire planning in the WUI and hazardous fuel mitigation near communities at risk of catastrophic wildfire in order to create more fire-adapted communities. SFA fire training programs (part of the fire-adapted communities' effort) build capacity to provide effective initial attack response (response to wildfire). Creating fire-adapted communities is an element of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy.

These funds also benefit communities by promoting initiatives related to the Forest Service's Fire-Adapted Communities effort through:

- The Firewise program, a national education program which provides information on defensible space and community wildfire risk reduction
- Ready, Set, Go! - a national effort delivered through fire departments which teaches Firewise, situational awareness during wildfire, and safe evacuation preparedness and implementation
- Development of CWPPs
- Capacity building for volunteer fire departments through targeted training programs
- The Smokey Bear fire prevention program

The Forest Service tracks the number of Communities at Risk. State Foresters report to the Forest Service the number of communities in which their efforts have reduced risk (Communities Assisted, see State Fire Assistance Performance FY 2012 to FY 2014 table) which was determined to be the best accomplishment measure for SFA given the variety of program needs and uses.

#### Allocation and Integration

SFA funding is distributed to the State Foresters to address critical fire adaptation, preparedness, and hazard mitigation needs and to maintain and enhance coordination and communication with Federal agencies, as well as supply needed performance data. Funding allocations take into consideration acres of non-Federal land, population, level of fire protection, vegetative condition class, and communities at risk, as identified in each State Forest Action Plan. State Foresters use their State Forest Action Plans to make determinations about how best to direct funding to target the highest priority needs in their State. A percentage of these funds is also used on a competitive basis for hazard mitigation projects.

#### Partnerships

The SFA program is delivered through partnerships with States, local agencies, local communities, and other organizations such as Fire Safe Councils. These groups can then participate actively in protecting their communities from wildland fire and providing wildland fire response.

Budget Line Item	Volunteer Fire Assistance				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Volunteer Fire Assistance					
Annual Appropriations	\$6,356	\$6,356	\$11,205	\$4,849	76.29%
<b>Volunteer Fire Assistance Total</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>11,205</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>76.29%</b>
Annual Appropriations FTEs	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Volunteer Fire Assistance</b>						
Number of Volunteer fire departments assisted - NFP (number)	7,941	5,605	4,500	6,120	5,268	8,120

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$11,205,000 for the Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) program, a budget line item increase of \$4,849,000 but a net decrease of \$1,861,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. Because VFA does not fund any full-time equivalent employees, the Budget does not contain any pay costs for this program.

The President’s Budget proposes consolidating the VFA program into one budget line item under the Wildland Fire Management (WFM) appropriation to increase effectiveness in management and reduce administrative complexity. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2013 as illustrated in the table below.

**Volunteer Fire Assistance Consolidated Budget Line Items**  
(dollars in thousands)

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
WFM	Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$6,356	\$6,356	\$4,849	\$11,205
S&PF	Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,669	6,710	(6,710)	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,025</b>	<b>\$13,066</b>	<b>(\$1,861)</b>	<b>\$11,205</b>

The program will provide matching financial assistance to 8,120 rural communities of less than 10,000 people to build and maintain fire suppression capacity.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the VFA program assisted volunteer fire departments in 6,120 communities through the WFM appropriation, exceeding the target of 4,500 volunteer fire departments assisted. In addition, the VFA program provided VFA funding to 4,080 volunteer fire departments in FY 2012 through the S&PF appropriation, exceeding the target of 3,900. This equals 10,200 fire departments assisted, as illustrated in the following table. The combined total exceeded the combined target by 1,800.

**Volunteer Fire Assistance Performance FY 2012 to FY 2014**

<b>Approp.</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>
WFM	Volunteer fire departments assisted – NFP*	4,500	6,120	5,268	8,120
S&PF	Volunteer fire departments assisted	3,900	4,080	3,512	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>8,120</b>

\*National Fire Plan.

The VFA program supported training of 27,865 firefighters (16,719 through WFM and 11,146 through S&PF), the organization or expansion of 87 fire departments (52 through WFM and 35 through S&PF), and the purchase, rehabilitation, and maintenance of \$9,056,774 of equipment (\$5,434,064 through WFM and \$3,622,710 through S&PF).

The VFA program is managed by the States to provide funding to the areas of highest risk and greatest need. Therefore, the Forest Service can only estimate projected accomplishments based on previous years’ performance. The actual number of volunteer fire departments assisted tends to fluctuate from year to year depending on the types and cost of individual projects the States choose to implement. For example, if some State’s priority projects were relatively expensive then they accomplished fewer projects and therefore assisted fewer overall communities. However, if the State spread the funds across a larger number of communities to accomplish priority projects that were less expensive, then the total number of communities assisted is greater.

**Volunteer Fire Departments**

In FY 2012, the VFA program provided funding to help train over 27,000 firefighters that are often the first line of defense in meeting expanded protection needs for WUI fires. Of the more than 35,000 local fire agencies nationwide, 75 percent are volunteer run. They provide nearly 80 percent of initial attack on wildland fires in the U.S., making them a crucial partner in effective national wildland fire management. The assistance, such as training provided by VFA funding, assisted over 10,000 communities in FY 2012.

The Forest Service strongly encouraged the States to focus their efforts on the objectives of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy: Creation of fire-adapted communities, landscape restoration, and wildfire response.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

Through the VFA program, the Forest Service provides technical and financial assistance to local communities—via the States—to protect State and private forestlands threatened by wildfire. The VFA is delivered by the State Foresters and supports local fire suppression efforts by providing grants for equipment, training programs, and technical assistance in organizing or expanding fire departments. The program targets volunteer fire departments that protect communities of less than 10,000 inhabitants from wildland fire. Local fire agencies are the first line of defense for initial attack on wildland fires, and

therefore play a key role in educating their jurisdictions about fire adaption and the need for mitigation, along with meeting expanded fire protection needs within the WUI.

Grants are matched dollar-for-dollar by the recipients to leverage the value of Federal investment. Program funding helps Federal, State, and local agencies deliver a uniform and coordinated suppression response to wildfire by training, equipping, and organizing volunteer fire departments. Through this program, the Forest Service provides support that better enables local communities in rural areas to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to natural and human-caused fires prior to them spreading to lands managed by other jurisdictions. VFA fire prevention education programs, through building capacity to provide effective initial attack response and hazardous fuel reduction projects, are also an integral part of the overall WFM program response to the effects of a changing climate. All of these initiatives work together to create more fire-adapted communities, an important Forest Service effort that will reduce the risk, cost, and impact of wildfires.

#### Allocation and Integration

Allocation of funds takes into account risk from catastrophic fires to communities in the WUI, the number of acres to be protected, and the number of volunteer fire departments serving qualifying communities. State Foresters utilize their Forest Action Plans to determine which volunteer fire departments within their State should receive priority for VFA funding.

#### Partnerships

The VFA program directly supports local fire suppression initial attack efforts by providing technical assistance grants for training and fire department development. The program supports volunteer fire programs throughout the country in rural areas with populations of less than 10,000 people.

Appropriation	FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>					
Annual Appropriations	\$315,381	\$317,311	\$315,000	-\$2,311	-0.73%
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund Total</b>	<b>315,381</b>	<b>317,311</b>	<b>315,000</b>	<b>-2,311</b>	<b>-0.73%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes \$315,000,000 for the Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act of 2009 (FLAME) Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, a decrease of \$2,311,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. Because FLAME does not fund any full-time equivalent employees, the Budget does not contain any pay costs for this program.

Amounts provided through FLAME, together with amounts provided through the Wildland Fire Management appropriations account, fully covers the 10-year average costs, adjusted for inflation.

**Past Performance**

The Forest Service received authorization and funding in FLAME in FY 2012. The FY 2012 fire season was severe and is comparable to those in FY 2006, FY 2002, and FY 2000 in terms of duration and intensity. A number of large and complex fires occurred during FY 2012, including historic fires in Colorado, Arizona and Idaho, as well as an unusually long fire season in much of the Northwest and Northern Rocky Mountains. The Secretary of Agriculture signed two declarations covering 61 fires that met the criteria required to be eligible for FLAME funds in FY 2012.

These “FLAME” fires were complex enough to warrant the assignment of a Type I or Type II Incident Management Team – those with the most training and experience in tactical decision making, resource assignment and staffing for large, complex wildland fires. These fires were declared eligible for a transfer of funds from FLAME to the Suppression account by the Secretary of Agriculture. The FY 2012 FLAME fires are listed below by State.

**Fires Declared Eligible for FLAME Funding in FY 2012**

Name of Incident	Type	State	Name of Incident	Type	State
Bull Flat (DOI)	1	AZ	East End	2	MO
Poco	2	AZ	Ash Creek (DOI)	2	MT
Sunflower	1	AZ	Bear Trap 2	2	MT
Whitewater-Baldy Complex	1	AZ	Chrandal Creek	2	MT
257	2	CA	East Sarpy	2	MT

## Fires Declared Eligible for FLAME Funding in FY 2012

Name of Incident	Type	State	Name of Incident	Type	State
Ash Creek	2	CA	Elbow Pass Complex	2	MT
Chips	2	CA	Pony	2	MT
Cow Camp	1	CA	Southeast Montana Complex (DOI)	2	MT
George	1	CA	Gladiator	1	NM
Hill	2	CA	Little Bear	2	NM
Mill	2	CA	North Schell	2	NM
Ozena	2	CA	Egan (DOI)	2	NV
PNF Peak	2	CA	White Rock (DOI)	1	NV
SHF Flat	2	CA	Bonita Complex	2	OR
SHF Salt Creek	2	CA	Long Draw (DOI)	2	OR
SQF Piute Complex	2	CA	Miller Homestead (DOI)	2	OR
Hewlett	1	CO	Dakota	2	SD
High Park	2	CO	Long Horn Complex (DOI)	2	SD
Little Sand	1	CO	Myrtle	2	SD
Pine Ridge (DOI)	2	CO	White Draw	2	SD
Powell Complex (DOI)	2	CO	Lost Lake	1	UT
Springer	2	CO	Seeley	2	UT
Sunrise Mine (DOI)	1	CO	Shingle	2	UT
Waldo Canyon	2	CO	Wolf Den (DOI)	2	UT
Weber (DOI)	2	CO	Easter Complex	1	VA
County Line	1	FL	Neighbor Mountain (DOI)	2	VA
Box Creek	2	ID	Antoine 2	2	WA
Charlotte (DOI)	2	ID	Fontenelle	2	WY
Kinyon Road (DOI)	2	ID	Guernsey State Park (DOI)	2	WY
Mustang Complex	2	ID	Seminole (DOI)	2	WY
Trinity Ridge	2	ID	Squirrel Creek	2	WY
Little Mack Lake	1	MI			

*Fires originating on Department of the Interior (DOI) lands are included in the table along with those originating on Forest Service lands because the Forest Service and the DOI have an interagency agreement to provide suppression resources on a reciprocal non-reimbursement basis.*

The Forest Service will issue an annual report that describes the obligations and expenditures of amounts transferred from FLAME in FY 2012, as required by the FLAME Act.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

The FLAME Act of 2009 was authorized in P.L. 111-88, as part of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010. The FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund is a separate treasury account and distinct appropriation providing funds to cover fires that are sufficiently large and complex or when the Suppression account is expected to be completely obligated. It is intended to address the impacts of increasing wildfire suppression costs and their effects

on other agency programs. These funds are available to the Secretary of Agriculture to be transferred into the Suppression account.

Each fire incident is immediately evaluated for complexity and risk to high valued resources and an incident risk analysis is completed. If a fire is deemed to be sufficiently complex to require a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident team, the fire may be declared eligible for FLAME funding by the Secretary of Agriculture. Once the Secretary makes the declaration, funds are transferred from FLAME to the Suppression account.

FLAME is intended to allow us to respond effectively during highly variable fire seasons. The President's Budget also continues to fund wildland fire management reforms such as the use of strategic and operational protocols and improved oversight, as well as the use of a risk management framework that ensures that fire management resources are appropriately focused. Through the combination of FLAME and these program improvements, the President's Budget seeks to avoid transfer of funds from other Forest Service accounts to Suppression.

In recent years, fires have become larger and more difficult to control due to a variety of factors, including:

- Climate change
- Persistent drought
- Accumulation of hazardous fuels
- More homes near wildlands, expanding the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

As fire seasons have been extended, use of resources (aviation, equipment, and personnel) has increased. Over the long-term, research indicates that a changing climate will result in longer fire seasons and larger fires (e.g. A.L. Westerling, H. G. Hidalgo, D. R. Cayan, and T. W. Swetnam. *Warming and Earlier Spring Increase Western U.S. Forest Wildfire Activity*. Science 18 August 2006). These trends were apparent in the 2012 fire season, which was extremely active. Numerous states experienced record-breaking fires and many parts of the West had historically long fire seasons.

#### Allocation and Integration

This fund is not allocated to the field units. FLAME functions as a transfer account to accommodate those large fires which historically have resulted in the greatest expenditure of Suppression funds.

The protocols and criteria for use of these funds are based on complexity of wildfire incidents. Funds can also be made available when the regular Suppression account is almost completely obligated. Both of these instances require a declaration to the Secretary who would then request transfer of funds from FLAME into the Suppression account.

The agency is continuing to implement improvements in risk management that will become components of the protocols and criteria, including:

- Performance metrics associated with resource applications and their effectiveness on large fires
- Fiscal boundaries for suppression expenditures with active oversight and monitoring protocols
- A resource allocation system/model for risk-informed resource allocation (dispatch) to make optimal resource allocation decisions during periods of likely and actual high fire activity

- A national risk management framework for managing the inherent risks of wildland fires—including air and ground operations—that classifies fires into risk categories and associates mitigation measures commensurate with each category

Partnerships

The Forest Service works in conjunction with the Department of the Interior Office of Wildland Fire Coordination to develop joint protocols for identifying and declaring FLAME-eligible fires to ensure that both Department of the Interior and the Forest Service submit the same fires for FLAME declaration by their respective Secretaries.

Appropriation	Payments to Communities				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
<b>Payments to Communities</b>					
Annual Appropriations	0	\$311,000	\$278,000	-\$33,000	-10.61%
<b>Payments to Communities Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>311,000</b>	<b>278,000</b>	<b>-33,000</b>	<b>-10.61%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Payments to Communities</b>					
Payments to Communities	0	311,000	278,000	-33,000	-10.61%

**FY 2013 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget assumes a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Act starting in FY 2013 with \$311 million from mandatory sources. This amount represents the proposal and is not the calculated amount under the Annualized CR. The FY 2014 budget proposes funding through mandatory appropriations supplemented by funds from the Treasury. The FY 2014 payment proposed is for \$278 million.

**Payments to Communities Proposal – Funding Source**  
(dollars in thousands)

Funding Source	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Mandatory	\$311,000	\$278,000	\$171,000	\$130,000	\$106,000

This proposal titled “Payments to Communities” revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the previous authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health, and water quality and the increase of economic activity.

**Title I:** The School and Roads portion is reduced over the next five-year reauthorization. It would be reduced by 20 percent of the previous authority for the first year (2013), 10 percent in the second year (2014), and 25 percent each year thereafter. Starting in year three, (2015), any state that would receive less than \$10 million in the Payments to Communities payment would no longer be eligible for this program. Those states would revert to the 25 percent fund payments.

**Title II:** The Economic Investment & Forest Restoration/Protection portion is doubled from the previous funding level. This funding is for projects that enhance forest ecosystems, restore and improve land health and water quality, and increase economic activity. This portion would be held constant through the five-year reauthorization.

Title III: The Fire Assistance portion is reduced by 50 percent from the previous funding level in year one (2013). This portion is eliminated starting in the second year (2014). Other existing Forest Service programs already fund some of these activities.

### **Past Performance**

Six-hundred fifty-one counties from 41 States and Puerto Rico received \$306,077,065 for FY 2012 on February 15, 2013. Of these payments, 84.96 percent were for Title 1, 10.44 percent were for Title II and 4.60 percent were for Title III.

### **Program Description**

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS Act), P.L. 106-393, was enacted to provide for transitional assistance to rural counties affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. The last payment authorized under P.L. 106-393 was for 2006. Section 601 of Division C of P.L. 110-343 amended and reauthorized the SRS Act (P.L. 106-393) through 2011, and P.L. 112-141 reauthorized the program through FY 2012. The SRS Act, as amended, retains the original title. The amended SRS Act was similar to P.L. 106-393, although it is structured to phase out payments. The amended Act is no longer authorized at the end of FY 2012 with the last payment being issued in FY 2013.

If the SRS Act is not reauthorized, States will revert to the Payments to States Act of 1908, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500). The Payments to States Act requires, with a few exceptions, that 25 percent of all monies received from the national forests and deposited into the National Forest Fund during a fiscal year from timber, grazing, special-use permits, power and mineral leases, and admission and user fees be paid to the States in which the national forests are located, for public schools and public roads in the county or counties in which the national forests are situated.

The Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization, starting in 2013, of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory appropriations. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three parties portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration, and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity.

Refer to the Payment to States section under the Permanent Appropriations chapter for more detail on other payments.

### Permanent Appropriations

(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Brush Disposal				
New Budget Authority	\$9,231	\$9,300	\$9,300	0
Program Level	6,629	8,600	8,600	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	57	68	68	0
Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research				
New Budget Authority	23	5	50	45
Program Level	37	90	90	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales				
New Budget Authority	24,717	20,000	19,000	-1,000
Program Level	22,610	21,400	19,300	-2,100
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	216	199	187	-12
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration				
New Budget Authority	5,871	5,200	5,200	0
Program Level	3,573	6,800	6,600	-200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	32	50	49	-1
Forest Botanical Products				
New Budget Authority	1,634	1,500	1,580	80
Program Level	1,569	1,600	1,700	100
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	19	19	20	1
Stewardship Contracting				
New Budget Authority	9,712	9,700	9,700	0
Program Level	6,747	11,900	12,300	400
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Recreation Fees, Forest Service				
New Budget Authority	66,711	67,850	68,050	200
Program Level	62,024	75,570	75,870	300
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	543	624	626	2
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction				
New Budget Authority	4,000	2,000	2,000	0

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
Program Level	669	2,000	2,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters				
New Budget Authority	7,758	9,000	9,000	0
Program Level	7,394	9,600	9,700	100
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	26	31	31	0
Roads and Trails for States				
New Budget Authority	18,686	12,000	18,000	6,000
Program Level	73	0	0	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Land Between the Lakes Management				
New Budget Authority	4,119	3,800	3,900	100
Program Level	3,861	3,800	3,800	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	15	15	15	0
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee				
New Budget Authority	893	800	800	0
Program Level	635	800	800	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration				
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Program Level	0	0	0	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Quinalt Special Management Area				
New Budget Authority	1	10	10	0
Program Level	9	10	10	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera Fund				
New Budget Authority	959	800	800	0
Program Level	660	800	1,000	200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Restoration of Forest Lands & Improvements				
New Budget Authority	62,863	40,000	15,000	-25,000
Program Level	14,065	40,000	40,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	77	166	166	0
Commercial Filming and Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention				
New Budget Authority	437	490	490	0
Program Level	385	685	679	-6
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	4	5	5	0

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Organizational Camps Programs</b>				
New Budget Authority	562	600	600	0
Program Level	487	667	669	2
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	6	7	7	0
<b>Cost Recovery (Administration of Rights-of-Way)</b>				
New Budget Authority	5,454	8,700	8,700	0
Program Level	5,650	9,210	9,302	92
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	54	76	76	0
<b>Licensee Program Smokey Bear</b>				
New Budget Authority	151	100	100	0
Program Level	89	100	100	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
<b>Licensee Program Woodsy Owl</b>				
New Budget Authority	2	4	4	0
Program Level	7	15	15	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
<b>Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation)</b>				
New Budget Authority	96	39	34	-5
Program Level	18	42	32	-10
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
<b>Conveyance of Administrative Sites</b>				
New Budget Authority	2,688	37,000	18,700	-18,300
Program Level	2,992	18,100	24,400	6,300
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	6	7	7	0
<b>Site-Specific Lands Acts</b>				
New Budget Authority	1,950	7,600	3,600	-4,000
Program Level	1,364	9,500	5,800	-3,700
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	4	4	4	0
<b>Payment to States</b>				
New Budget Authority	365,444	300,116	348,000	47,884
Program Level	391,707	362,804	348,000	-14,804
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	242	208	0	-208
<b>Permanent Funds New Budget Authority</b>	<b>593,962</b>	<b>536,614</b>	<b>542,618</b>	<b>6,004</b>
<b>Permanent Funds Program Level</b>	<b>533,254</b>	<b>584,093</b>	<b>570,767</b>	<b>-13,326</b>
<b>Permanent Funds Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>-218</b>

Budget Line Item	Brush Disposal			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Brush Disposal				
New Budget Authority	\$9,231	\$9,300	\$9,300	0
Program Level	6,629	8,600	8,600	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	57	68	68	0

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Brush Disposal</b>						
Acres of harvest related woody fuels treated	54,522	64,488	70,000	51,852	75,000	73,000

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$8,600,000, for the Brush Disposal fund, the same level as FY 2013. Funding will be used to treat an estimated 73,000 acres of woody debris resulting from timber harvesting on the national forests. The target is lower than FY 2013 due to increasing costs associated with brush disposal.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, 51,852 acres were treated. This accomplishment represents 74 percent of the planned level of 70,000 acres. The ability to dispose of unwanted slash and debris disposal generated by commercial timber sales depends on availability of the units for treatment, weather and fuel conditions, smoke management prescriptions, and geographical location. Brush disposal treatments where prescribed fire is the preferred alternative requires optimal environmental conditions to achieve desired objectives and must follow strict burning parameters and guidelines. Unusually dry and or extremely wet conditions prevented the execution of additional acreage targeted under approved Brush Disposal Plans for execution during FY 2012. The disposal of unmerchantable material upon completion of timber harvest not only reduces hazards fuel loading but it is necessary for maintaining and improving forest health conditions.

**Authorities**

The Brush Disposal Act of August 11, 1916, as amended (16 U.S.C. 490). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of national forest timber to deposit the estimated cost to dispose of brush and other debris resulting from their cutting operations.

**Program Description**Program Overview

This program provides for the disposal of unmerchantable brush and other debris resulting from timber harvest operations. Timber harvest activities create logging slash which, left untreated, can increase the risk of fire, impair reforestation, and contribute to the buildup of insect populations. Depending upon the amount of logging debris generated, as well as the relative fire hazard created, logging slash can be mechanically treated by scattering, chipping, or crushing down by logging equipment and allowed to decay. Slash can also be subjected to broadcast burning or collected into piles and burned during non-hazardous weather conditions.

Timber sale operators can perform the required work, or they can request that the agency complete this work by depositing funds to cover these costs. Brush disposal funding comes from deposits required of timber purchasers, and is used only on timber sale areas.

Allocation and Integration

The allocation of brush disposal funds responds to each region's assessment of budget authority required to accomplish necessary treatments. These treatments are integrated with hazardous fuel reduction treatments outside timber sale areas to achieve optimal progress toward agency forest health and fire hazard reduction goals.

Budget Line Item	Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research				
New Budget Authority	\$23	\$5	\$50	\$45
Program Level	37	90	90	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$90,000 for the Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research fund, the same level as FY 2013. Funds will provide for the operation and maintenance of the Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC) which includes an office building, training annex, rough mill, and wood shop.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, \$23,000 was collected from lessee rent. However, since the departure of the previous lessee of the rough mill and wood shop in March 2012, there have been no revenue additions from lessee rent to the fund. A prospectus has been released in a search for a new lessee. Annual collections for this fund vary for several reasons including escalating monthly payments built into the special use permit, fee adjustments due to market and business conditions, and collection challenges due to lessee/permit holder business shutdown.

**Authorities**

P.L. 106–113, div. B, §1000(a)(3) [Title III, §332], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1535, 1501A–197. Title 16 – Conservation; Chapter 36 - Forest And Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning, Subchapter II – Research; Sec. 1650 - Hardwood technology transfer and applied research. This Act provides authority for the WERC to conduct technology transfer and development, training, dissemination of information, and applied research in the management, processing and utilization of the hardwood forest resource. The Act authorizes the generation of revenue and funds to be deposited into a special fund in the U.S. Treasury, known as the Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research fund, which shall be available until expended, without further appropriation, in furtherance of the purposes stated in the Act including upkeep, management, and operation of the WERC and the payment of salaries and expenses.

**Program Description**

The Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research fund allows for funds to be collected from leasing the wood shop and rough mill under a special use permit and are used to pay for utilities, salaries, repairs and maintenance expenses. While the majority of the funds are generated from lessee rent, a portion of the funds may be derived from machine/timeshare rentals for start-up wood businesses and workshop fees.

Budget Line Item	Timber Salvage Sales			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Timber Salvage Sales				
New Budget Authority	\$24,717	\$20,000	\$19,000	-\$1,000
Program Level	22,610	21,400	19,300	-2,100
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	216	199	187	-12

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Timber Salvage Sales</b>						
Volume of salvage timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	634,015	644,319	323,340	567,180	352,727	500,000
Volume of salvage timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	338	322	162	306	176	250

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$19,300,000 for the Timber Salvage Sales fund, a decrease of \$2,100,000 from FY 2013. The funding will be used to analyze, prepare, and offer new salvage sales while administering salvage timber sales awarded in the recent past. Salvage sale treatments primarily follow recent fire and insect outbreaks in the West. The Forest Service expects to sell about 500,000 CCF (250 MMBF) of timber volume in FY 2014. The volume outcome from this permanent fund is included in the unified volume sold target displayed under the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item for FY 2013 and FY 2014.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the agency sold 567,180 CCF (306 MMBF) from Timber Salvage Sales, an attainment of over 75 percent more than the planned volume. Setting volume targets for this program can be difficult, as unit costs for salvage sales are highly variable, depending on the remaining value of the damaged, diseased, or insect-infested trees being removed to reduce the hazards posed to adjacent forest vegetation and communities. Salvage sales permit the timely removal of fire damage, insect damaged and diseased trees, aiding in developing health and resilience forest stands. In FY 2012, 10 FTEs were reported in the Resource Management Timber Receipts Fund, and they are included here because the work is similar, and the Resource Management Timber Receipts Fund will become obsolete.

**Authorities**

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a (h)). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of salvage timber to make monetary deposits in a designated Treasury fund to cover the costs for sale preparation and administration, and the engineering design and

administration of any needed roads necessary for the harvesting of salvage timber. Funds are available until expended.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Timber Salvage Sale program collects revenues from the sale of timber from dead and dying trees to prepare and administer future salvage timber sales, including the provision of engineering support. These revenues are deposited into the Salvage Sale Fund and are available to immediately respond to timber salvage opportunities. The removal of fire-damaged, diseased, and insect-infested timber through timber sale contracts is a valuable tool to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildland fires and other hazards associated with dead or dying trees. Timely salvage sales also help maximize the recovery of timber product value that would otherwise be lost, and through the collection of Knutson-Vandenberg Act funds, can provide for restoration of an affected area.

### Allocation and Integration

Timber Salvage Sale funds are allocated based upon the amount of cash available in regional salvage accounts and the relative need for treatment each fiscal year. In addition to the Salvage Sale Fund, timber sales are funded through regular appropriations and other special authorities, including the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, the Knutson-Vandenberg Fund, and the Stewardship Contracting Fund. All of these funds may receive a portion of the revenues received from timber sales.

### Partnerships

Effective implementation of this program requires partnership with local timber industries, as having timber infrastructure located close to the national forests facilitates salvage timber sales. Without this infrastructure, timber sales may not be economically viable, and no salvage timber volume would be harvested.

Budget Line Item	Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration				
New Budget Authority	\$5,871	\$5,200	\$5,200	0
Program Level	3,573	6,800	6,600	-\$200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	32	50	49	-1

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund</b>						
Volume of pipeline timber prepared (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	556,846	581,055	740,000	441,682	420,500	450,900
Volume of pipeline timber prepared (million board feet (MMBF))	320	290	370	211	210	225

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$6,600,000 for the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration fund, a decrease of \$200,000 from FY 2013. Specific program funding within this request is as follows:

Timber Sale Pipeline Sale Preparation - The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes funding for the timber sales pipeline preparation. About 450,900 CCF (225 MMBF) of timber volume would be added to the pipeline of timber sales prepared as a result of this funding. Program levels remain unchanged based on projected receipts collected in FY 2013.

Timber Sale Pipeline Recreation Backlog - The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes funding for the backlog of recreation maintenance projects. Emphasis will be placed on repairs to correct health and safety deficiencies, reductions in the backlog of deferred maintenance at priority recreation sites as identified in forests’ Recreation Facility Analyses, and maintenance of system trails.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, 441,682 CCF (221 MMBF) in timber pipeline volume was prepared. Outputs associated with the recreation backlog projects are combined and reported under the Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities and Trails programs.

**Authorities**

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134, Sec. 101 (c), [title III Sec. 327], April 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 1321-206 and 207). The Secretary of Agriculture is

authorized to collect and deposit revenues from a specific set of timber sales (i.e., sales released under P.L. 104-19, [title II, Sec. 2001(k)], July 27, 1995) for the purpose of preparing timber sales and addressing the backlog of recreation projects. Revenues from the sale of timber prepared using these funds are also deposited into this fund and are available for preparation of additional timber sales and recreation backlog projects.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund accomplishes a multitude of land and resource management objectives, such as improving forest health, restoring wildlife habitat, and providing forest products to meet local and national needs. In addition, the fund helps to address health and safety issues in recreation facilities and on system trails, benefiting the recreating public by addressing maintenance issues that may cause harm or otherwise detract from the outdoor experience. These activities are aligned with the agency's water conservation goals and ensure forest and grasslands are conserved, restored, and made more resilient to climate change.

The following programs are included in the Fund:

Timber Sale Pipeline Sale Preparation - Seventy five percent of the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration funds are used for the preparation of future non-salvage timber sales to restore the timber sales pipeline volume. This activity provides for the National Environmental Policy Act analysis to meet long-term forest health and desired condition objectives, determination of the volume and value of the trees to be removed, and timber sale layout and design leading to timber sales offered in future years. Expenditures may also include the necessary planning and design for the associated timber roads.

Recreation Backlog - Twenty-five percent of the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration funds are expended on backlog recreation facility projects and system trails. This activity includes maintenance and improvement of recreation sites, system trails, bridges, and trailheads.

### Allocation and Integration

Funding is allocated to the field each year based upon the actual prior year collections from qualifying timber sales, with 75 percent of the net receipts collected in each region being returned to the region for additional timber sales pipeline preparation work, and the remaining 25 percent for the recreation backlog.

In addition to this fund, timber sales are funded through the National Forest System, Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) budget line item as well as the Salvage Sale Fund and the Knutson-Vandenberg Trust Fund. Recreation facility and trail projects are also funded through the Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities, Trails, and Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line items, the Legacy Roads and Trails activity in the IRR budget line item, and the Permanent Appropriation, Recreation Fees, Forest Service fund.

### Partnerships

Effective implementation of this program requires partnership with local timber industries, as having timber infrastructure located close to the national forests facilitates timber sales. Without this

infrastructure, timber sales might not be economically viable, and no timber volume would be harvested, and the needed forest health improvement projects could not occur.

The agency accomplishes valuable recreation facility and trails work by leveraging funds and in-kind contributions through many partnerships. The Forest Service engages volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners to enhance recreation experiences and help maintain nearly 70 percent of agency owned recreation sites. Trail crews are one of the primary means for the Forest Service to employ young adults and partner with local communities and interest groups.

Budget Line Item	Forest Botanical Products			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Forest Botanical Products				
New Budget Authority	\$1,634	\$1,500	\$1,580	\$80
Program Level	1,569	1,600	1,700	100
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	19	19	20	1

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Forest Botanical Products</b>						
Sold value of forest botanical products	\$2,319,435	\$1,589,163	\$2,300,000	\$1,633,714	\$2,300,000	\$1,700,000

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$1,700,000 for the Forest Botanical Products Pilot Program Fund, an increase of \$100,000 from FY 2013. The Forest Service continues to use these funds to accomplish and further develop important projects and activities designed to ensure the viability and sustainability of forest botanical products while responding to the increasing demand for culturally important, medicinal, and the wide variety of other botanical products.

While the estimated value of forest botanical products is dependent on market conditions, we expect a relatively level demand during the life of the pilot program, which is authorized to collect fees through the end of FY 2014.

The 2014 President’s Budget proposes a five-year extension of the authority for Forest Botanical Products. This proposal would provide the agency flexibility to maintain, enhance, or restore forest ecosystems to desired conditions, while contributing to meeting the Nation’s demand for these goods and services.

**Past Performance**

The total value of agency forest botanical products sold in FY 2012, based on collections, was \$1,633,714, a slight (2.8 percent or \$44,551) increase compared to FY 2011. Accomplishments in this area are tied very closely to demand and can be difficult to predict. Historically an increase in demand has led to increased competition for often limited forest botanical products. Administration of this program permits the sale and harvest of forest botanical products in a sustainable manner.

The term “forest botanical product” refers to any naturally occurring mushrooms, fungi, flowers, seeds, roots, bark, leaves, and other vegetation (or portion thereof) that grow on National Forest System lands. Providing these products for sale, in a sustainable manner, is important to maintaining local economies. For example, during FY 2012, the sold value of mushrooms alone was \$392,437, which does not include the added economic value that the sale of these mushrooms provided through jobs and revenue sources for local gathers; thus, helping to maintain livelihoods and sustain local economies.

### **Authorities**

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 528 note) (P.L. 106-113, div. B, Sec. 1000(a)(3), [Appendix C, title III, Sec. 339], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1535, 1501A-199, as amended by P.L. 108-108,[title III, Sec. 335], Nov. 10, 2003, 117 Stat. 1312, and P.L. 111-88, [title IV, Sec. 420], Oct. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 2960). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to charge and collect fees from persons who harvest forest botanical products to cover at least a portion of the fair market value for the harvest of forest botanical products and a portion of the costs the Agency incurs in administering the Pilot Program. Funds collected are deposited in a special fund in the Treasury. This authority is authorized through September 30, 2014, with the funds collected available for expenditure through September 30, 2015.

### **Program Description**

#### Program Overview

This pilot authority provides a mechanism for charging and collecting fees from persons who harvest forest botanical products. Fees collected are to cover the costs associated with granting, modifying, or administering the authorization for harvesting, including the costs for environmental analyses. Work activities include inventory, analysis, sustainability determination for harvest levels, permit issuance and administration, and monitoring to facilitate the sale and harvest of forest botanical products. The objectives of this pilot program are to maintain, enhance, or restore forest ecosystems to desired conditions, and to provide for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products in a sustainable manner that contributes to meeting the Nation’s demand for these goods and services.

#### Allocation and Integration

Under this authority, funds collected through FY 2014 are authorized for expenditure through FY 2015, on the unit where the funds were collected. The Forest Botanical Products fund supplements the National Forest System, Integrated Resource Restoration program for the sale and administration of forest botanical products.

Budget Line Item	Stewardship Contracting			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Stewardship Contracting				
New Budget Authority	\$9,712	\$9,700	\$9,700	0
Program Level	6,747	11,900	12,300	\$400
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$12,300,000 for the Stewardship Contracting fund, an increase of \$400,000 from FY 2013. This approach supports the agency’s goal of creating jobs while restoring forest and watershed health.

Stewardship Contracting funds become available when the sale of forest products exceeds the cost of the service work obtained under an integrated resource contract. The Stewardship Contracting fund is used to complete resource work, including:

- Improving, maintaining, and restoring forest and rangeland health
- Restoring and maintaining water quality
- Improving fish and wildlife habitat; reestablishing native plant species
- Reducing hazardous fuels that pose risks to communities and ecosystem values
- Decommissioning roads

The 2014 President’s Budget proposes permanent authority for Stewardship Contracting, which expires at the end of FY 2013. This proposal would provide the agency flexibility to accomplish collaborative restoration work at a landscape scale.

**Past Performance**

Key accomplishments in FY 2012 utilizing the Stewardship Contracting fund include:

- 4,321 acres of forest vegetation established
- 25,763 acres of forest vegetation improved
- 2,356 acres of noxious weed and invasive plant treatments
- 58,394 acres of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) hazardous fuels treated

Retained receipts deposited in the Stewardship Contracting fund may be used to accomplish a wide variety of activities through the Stewardship Contracting authority. The mix and level of accomplishments vary annually. This is due in part to the variability both in the resource work needed in

the region where the receipts are collected and the cost of those activities. The performance accomplishments described above are a subset of the total accomplishments associated with the Stewardship Contracting authority. Appropriated funds from a variety of program areas may be used to implement projects utilizing Stewardship Contracting authority.

### **Authorities**

Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 2104 note) (P.L.105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e), [title III, Sec. 347], Oct. 21, 1998, Stat. 2681-231, amended by Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 2003, P.L. 108-7, div. F, [title III, Sec. 323], Feb. 20, 2003, 117 Stat. 275). Section 323 of P.L. 108-7 supersedes the original authority granted to the Forest Service in section 347 of P.L. 105-277. This Act authorizes the Forest Service to enter into stewardship projects via agreement or contract to perform services to achieve land management goals and meet local and rural community needs. The ten-year Authorization expires on September 30, 2013.

### **Program Description**

#### Program Overview

Stewardship Contracting permits the Forest Service to apply the value of timber or other forest products from stewardship contracts as an offset against the costs to accomplish land and resource management objectives. If the offset value exceeds the value of the resource improvement treatments, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting fund and are available until expended for other authorized stewardship projects. Stewardship Contracting funds may be used for:

- Road and trail maintenance or decommissioning to restore or maintain water quality
- Work to improve soil productivity, or other resource values
- Prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of forest stands or to improve wildlife habitat
- Removal of vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives
- Restoration and maintenance of watersheds
- Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fish habitat
- Control of noxious and invasive weeds, and re-establishment of native plant species

#### Allocation and Integration

Stewardship Contracting retained receipts remain on the unit where the receipts were collected for use on other authorized stewardship projects. Funds can be used on other units after approval by the regional forester in the region where the receipts were collected.

Partnerships

Stewardship contracting allows for national, regional, and local-level partnerships. Significant partnerships exist with national organizations, such as the National Wild Turkey Federation. These partnerships range from collaboration during stewardship project development to entering into stewardship agreements with the Forest Service. These collaborative partnerships have resulted in community support for stewardship projects and have helped the agency to move forward with projects without litigation costs and delays that often confront traditional timber sales and some hazardous fuel reduction projects.

Budget Line Item	Recreation Fees, Forest Service			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Recreation Fees, Forest Service				
New Budget Authority	\$66,711	\$67,850	\$68,050	\$200
Program Level	62,024	75,570	75,870	300
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	543	624	626	2

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$75,870,000 for the Recreation Fees, Forest Service fund, an increase of \$300,000 from FY 2013.

Specific priorities within each program include:

Recreation Fees, Forest Service Site Specific - The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$55,000,000 to conduct annual maintenance and repairs to recreation facilities, enhance visitor services such as interpretation and education, and provide for the presence of law enforcement and other uniformed employees in recreation areas. We will prioritize reducing deferred maintenance at high-priority fee sites and will improve the condition of the facilities used by the recreating public.

Recreation Fees, Forest Service Agency Specific - The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$19,000,000 to continue providing guidance from regional offices, grant money for projects at the forest level, and continue to serve as the contracting agency for the National Recreation Reservation Service (NRRS) for all federal agencies.

Recreation Fees, Forest Service Grey Towers National Historic Site Fees - The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$70,000. Specific priorities within each activity will use recreation fees to support a) visitor services at Grey Towers National Historic Site that include, but are not limited to, interpretive and education programs that perpetuate the conservation legacy of Gifford Pinchot and b) conference center programs and activities that foster leadership within the natural resource community.

Shasta-Trinity Marina Fees - The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$1,800,000. Fees collected from the marina special use permits are used for the direct operating or capital costs associated with issuance of the permits and provide services, protect resources, and meet the needs of the estimated 2.1 million annual visitors to the Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

## Past Performance

From 2005 to 2011, the Forest Service collected over \$400 million in fee revenue, which includes revenue retained from outfitter and guide fees. During the same time the Forest Service has expended over \$400 million to maintain and improve recreation sites and services across the Nation.

The recreation fee program has been successful in providing quality recreation facilities and services to the American public that recreate on federal lands. National surveys show that most visitors (94 percent) are satisfied with their recreation experience and 83 percent are satisfied with the value received for the fee paid. The Forest Service receives approximately \$65 million annually in recreation fee revenue. This includes approximately \$12 million from National Recreation Reservation Service (NRRS) fees, \$10 million from certain special use permits, \$2 million from interagency pass sales, \$21 million for fees such as campgrounds and cabin rentals, and \$20 million for fees such as picnic areas and day use sites. Ninety-five percent of the recreation fees collected on a national forest stay at that national forest to be reinvested back into recreation sites and services.

## Authorities

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6806 and 6807) (P.L. 108-447, div. J, [title VIII, Sec. 807 and Sec. 808] Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 3388). This Act provides authority through December 8, 2014 to implement a fee program for certain recreation sites on Federal lands. Fees collected from users of recreation facilities are used to pay for on-the-ground operation, maintenance, and improvements of recreation sites and services to maintain and enhance recreation opportunities, visitor experiences, and related habitat. Funds are available until expended. The Act directs the creation of Recreation Resource Advisory Committees to allow for public involvement in recreation fee programs. The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes a one-year extension of Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act authority.

Section 422, Div. F, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161; 121 Stat. 2159). This Act provides authority through September 30, 2014 for the Forest Service to retain permit fees collected for marinas on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest under the Term Permit Act and use the retained fees for the purposes in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. These purposes include repair, maintenance and facility enhancement, interpretation and visitor services, habitat restoration, and law enforcement. The fees may also be used for direct operating or capital costs associated with the issuance of a marina permit. The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes a five-year extension of Shasta-Trinity marina fee authority.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

At least 80 percent of the recreation fees collected are deposited in the Recreation Fees, Forest Service fund and are spent on maintaining and improving the area, site, or projects that directly relate to visitor enjoyment, access, and health and safety. Work activities include: annual operation and maintenance, interpretation, signage, wildlife habitat restoration, resource preservation, and law enforcement. We execute a large amount of work in this program through contracts.

There are four programs within the Recreation Fees, Forest Service fund:

Recreation Fees, Forest Service Site Specific - We collect approximately \$50 million annually to maintain and improve facilities and services for which the fees are collected. At least 95 percent of the fees collected are deposited in the Recreation Fees, Forest Service fund and are spent on the area, site, or projects that directly relate to visitor enjoyment, access, and health and safety. Work activities include: annual operation and maintenance, interpretation, signage, wildlife habitat restoration, resource preservation, and law enforcement. We execute a large amount of work in this program through contracts. The remaining 5 percent goes to the regional offices and is then given back to the forests as grants. These grants are generally vetted through a Regional Recreation Fee Board.

Recreation Fees, Forest Service Agency Specific - The Forest Service is the contracting agency for the National Recreation Reservation Service (NRRS), part of Recreation.gov, an e-government initiative. The contract is valued at \$100 million to provide reservations for all recreation facilities on public lands that allow reservations. One task of administering the contract is to manage the pass through account for the reservation fees for all agencies. Over \$13,000,000 annually is included in this program, and as more sites come on to the reservation system throughout the entire federal public lands system, this account will continue to grow. This program also requires five percent of the recreation fee collections to go towards regional offices that provides strategic program oversight, financial management, training, and grants to forests for improvements/special projects on the ground.



Recreation Fees, Forest Service Grey Towers National Historic Site Fees - Recreation fees are used for annual operations and maintenance of the historic mansion and 102 acre landscape; interpretive and education programs and projects that perpetuate the legacy of Gifford Pinchot for general public and youth; public programs that foster stewardship of natural resources; safety of the visitor and security of the resource; and support for the conference facility that provides conservation leadership development programs and enhances the dialogues taking place within the natural resource community.

Shasta-Trinity Marina Fees - Fees received from the marina project provide funding needed in the Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area (NRA) to meet critical health and safety standards, address portions of the maintenance backlog, provide for many noteworthy, innovative projects including high quality interpretive and environmental education programs, installation and maintenance of over 300 underwater obstacle markers and 100 safety-related floating directional signs, establishment and maintenance of the NRA Boating Safety Program, implementation and

administration of NRA Marina Standards, maintaining a floating toilet program, and the construction of accessible facilities to provide greater access for persons with disabilities. The goal of these projects is to meet the intent of NRA’s which is to showcase recreation opportunities in the agency.

Allocation and Integration

Recreation fees supplement discretionary appropriations such as National Forest System – Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness; and Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Facilities and Trails budget line items. Outputs associated with this program are combined and reported under individual resource programs throughout the Forest Service appropriated accounts. A significant benefit from recreation fees is that these fees can roll over from one year to the next, so forests can save some money to tackle a costly capital improvement project later.

Because 95 percent of the recreation fee dollars stay at the forest where they were collected, the forest has the authority to direct spending to their priorities.

Partnerships

Recreation fees are used to fund volunteer projects and leverage grants and other challenge cost-share dollars. These fees provide for the health and safety of visitors to national forest recreation areas and restore ecosystem damage caused by recreation use.

The Forest Service has chartered five Recreation Resource Advisory Committees (RRACs), which include the Southern, Eastern, and Pacific Northwest Regions, and the States of California and Colorado. In cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the agency participates in 12 additional RRACs. These committees meet several times a year to review proposed changes to the recreation fee program. Chartering and sustaining these RRACs demonstrates our continued commitment to improving our effectiveness and efficiency through increased public involvement and cooperation.

**Partnering for Wilderness on the  
Ottawa National Forest in Michigan**



The Sylvania Wilderness is home to some of the most extensive and beautiful old-growth northern hardwood forests in North America. Within its boundaries are 34 named lakes, many of which can be accessed by kayak, canoe, or by foot on 40 miles of trail. The Ottawa National Forest partnered with a Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) to relocate 50 latrines in the Sylvania Wilderness.

Budget Line Item	Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction				
New Budget Authority	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	0
Program Level	669	2,000	2,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$1,000,000 each for the Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction and Purchaser Election Vegetative Treatment funds totaling \$2,000,000, the same level as FY 2013. Program level and accomplishments in FY 2014 will depend upon the number of qualifying small businesses purchasing timber sales, and the number of those businesses that do not have the capability to perform the required road work under those sales. This program constructs or improves specified roads and bridges in order to support the timber harvest operations of small business operators.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, 3.6 miles of high clearance roads were improved and one bridge constructed/reconstructed under the Purchaser Election Road Construction Fund in support of the Forest Products program. In addition 1,045 acres of vegetative fuels were treated in the non-Wildfire Urban Interface and 138 acres of vegetation fuels were treated in the Wildfire Urban Interface to improve forest health.

**Authorities**

National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(i)). The act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use any receipts from the sale of timber for the construction of roads required under the timber sale contract.

Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 535a (c)) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e), [title III, Sec. 329], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-231, 2681-292). This act authorizes small business timber purchasers to elect to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct any permanent roads or bridges required by the timber sale. The timber purchaser must be classified as a small business operator, and the total estimated reconstruction and construction cost in the timber sale contract must exceed \$50,000.

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Sec. 6., div. F, [title IV, Sec. 423], Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 2150). The Forest Service shall allocate to the

Regions of the Forest Service, \$15,000,000 from the current balance in the “timber roads purchaser election fund,” to remain available until expended.

## **Program Overview**

### Program Descriptions

#### *Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction*

The Purchaser Election Road Construction program supports construction and reconstruction of any permanent road or bridge as required under the terms and conditions of a timber sale contract. When a small business timber purchaser is awarded a contract, the purchaser may elect to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct specified roads in the timber sale contract to a standard necessary to harvest and remove timber and other forest products. The agency then uses the Purchaser Election funds to contract for the required road work and administer the contract. This program benefits small timber contractors who might otherwise be unable to bid on Forest Service timber sales, as well as provides for appropriate road improvements preventing soil degradation, stream sedimentation, or other damages resulting from poor road construction and maintenance.

#### *Purchaser Election Vegetative Treatment*

The Purchaser Election Vegetative Treatment funds support the following activities to improve forest health: vegetative treatments in timber stands at high risk of fire due to insect, disease, or drought; road work in support of vegetative treatments to support forest health objectives; and maintaining infrastructure for the processing of woody fiber in Regions where it is critical to sustaining local economies and fulfilling the forest health objectives of the Forest Service.

At the close of FY 2012 approximately \$205,000 remains of the \$15,000,000 appropriated in 2008. Funding from the Purchaser Election Vegetative Treatment appropriations is available until expended.

Budget Line Item	Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters				
New Budget Authority	\$7,758	\$9,000	\$9,000	0
Program Level	7,394	9,600	9,700	\$100
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	26	31	31	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$9,700,000 for the Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters program, an increase of \$100,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. These funds maintain employee occupied living quarters in safe and healthy conditions. The program will emphasize improvements to water systems and health and safety issues.

**Past Performance**

Accomplishments under this program are recorded in the Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Facilities Section.

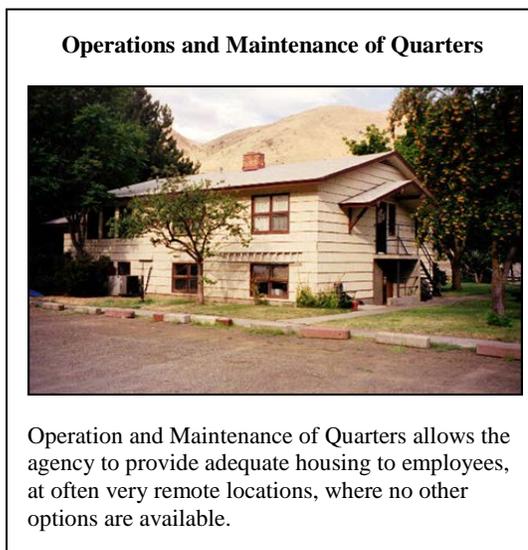
**Authorities**

Forest Service Quarters Operation and Maintenance (5 U.S.C. 5911, Other Provisions). This Act authorizes the collection of rental income from employees living in government owned or leased residences. Such rents and charges are deposited in a special Treasury fund, and remain available for obligation until expended, for operation and maintenance of quarters.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

This program provides for operation, maintenance, and management of employee housing facilities, including associated utility systems. Funds may also be used to pay the rental costs for leased quarters, including utilities, due to extreme housing shortages in an area. In addition to maintaining safe and pleasant housing, work using this fund contributes to the reduction of the agency’s deferred maintenance backlog.



This fund covers all types of maintenance of a structure or building, including any government-owned property and any appliances integral to the facility. The fund does not cover betterments, additions, replacement construction, or new construction.

Allocation and Integration

Rental deposits are pooled and remain on the forest where the deposits are collected. Maintenance costing less than \$250,000 may be funded using the Facilities Maintenance Assessment funds, if Quarters Maintenance funds are not available. Maintenance needs greater than \$250,000 in cost may be funded using the Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Facilities and Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line items.

Budget Line Item	Roads and Trails for States			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Roads and Trails for States				
New Budget Authority	\$18,686	\$12,000	\$18,000	\$6,000
Program Level	73	0	0	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

### FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 President's Budget program level is zero. The Forest Service proposes to transfer \$12 million (FY 2013) and \$18 million (FY 2014) in unexpended collections under this authority to the General Fund of the Treasury. From FY 2008 through FY 2013, Congress directed that funds becoming available under the Act of March 4, 1913 be transferred to the Treasury. The agency proposes to continue to propose deferral of any payments to this fund.

### Past Performance

In FY 2012, the agency did not have any accomplishments with Road and Trails for States carryover funds. No new funds were available in FY 2012.

### Authorities

The Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U.S.C. 501). This Act authorizes 10 percent of all National Forest Fund receipts received from the national forests during each fiscal year to be expended for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests in the States from which proceeds are derived.

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-88, div. A, title III, Oct. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 2940). This Act directed "That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2010 under the act of March 4, 1913, (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated."

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74, Dec. 2011). This Act directed "That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2012 under the act of March 4, 1913, (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated."

**Program Description**Program Overview

Under this fund, 10 percent of all National Forest Fund receipts, which is inclusive of both fees and other types of revenue, are used by the Forest Service without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived, to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System (NFS) lands. Funds are directed towards correcting road and trail deficiencies that adversely affect ecosystems.

Beginning in FY 1999 and continuing in subsequent appropriation acts, the authority was expanded to allow the use of funds for the purpose of improving forest health conditions, and repairing or reconstructing roads and bridges on NFS lands in the wildland-urban interface where there is an abnormally high risk of fire. The program reduces risk to human safety and public health and property, and enhances ecological functions, long-term forest productivity, and biological integrity.

FY 2009 was the last year the agency received new Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Funds.

Budget Line Item	Land Between the Lakes Management			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Land Between the Lakes Management				
New Budget Authority	\$4,119	\$3,800	\$3,900	\$100
Program Level	3,861	3,800	3,800	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	15	15	15	0

### FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes a program level of \$3,800,000 for the Land Between the Lakes Management fund, the same level as FY 2013. Funds will be used to support operational costs for customer-focused recreation and environmental education programs, as well as capital improvements at the facilities where funds are collected. Land Between the Lakes Management fund (LBL) will continue to assess, analyze, and implement the highest priorities identified in the LBL Area Plan for integrated forest management. The LBL Area will continue to maintain recreation facilities to standard for public use, and small infrastructure replacement projects will be completed in several of the developed facilities.

### Past Performance

FY 2012 visitation increased by more than 12 percent from FY 2011, with the highest number of visitation since FY 2007. LBL has historically covered 30 percent of its costs by receipts through the LBL Fund authority. Fee collections were up by over 7 percent in FY 2012.

Annual Forest Service appropriations continued to be level, which required the use of the LBL Management fund to cover routine and inflationary increases to operational costs for the facilities that generate revenue.

### Authority

Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460III-24) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e) [title V, Sec. 524], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-315). This Act establishes the Land Between the Lakes Management fund. In accordance with Title V of the Act, responsibility for the LBL National Recreation Area in Kentucky and Tennessee transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary of Agriculture.

**Program Description**Program Overview

The LBL National Recreation Area provides public recreational opportunities; conserves fish and wildlife and their habitat; provides for a diversity of plants and animals; and offers opportunities for hunting, fishing, and environmental education. LBL hosts an average of 1.5 million visits annually from people all over the Nation and more than 30 foreign countries. LBL continues to demonstrate success with its camping reservation system, which allows visitors to register for camp sites before arrival.

Section 524 of the Land Between the Lakes Protection Act established a special fund known as the Land Between The Lakes Management fund. All amounts received from charges, user fees, and natural resource use, including timber and agricultural receipts, are deposited into the fund. Funds are available for management of LBL, including payment of salaries and expenses.

Partnerships

LBL's program of work provides the opportunity to partner with a number of regional and national conservation organizations, such as the National Wild Turkey Federation, Quail Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and Ducks Unlimited. Further, LBL's volunteers, coordinated through the Friends of LBL partnership, log more than 124,000 hours of volunteer time on LBL projects annually.

Budget Line Item	Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees				
New Budget Authority	\$893	\$800	\$800	0
Program Level	635	800	800	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$800,000 for the Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees fund, the same level as FY 2013. Funds restore and manage prairie and wetland habitats on the Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNTP).

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, fees from the Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees fund were used to protect and maintain 728 acres of water and soil resources.

**Authorities**

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 1609 note) (P.L. 104-106, div. B, [title XXIX, sec. 2915 (b), (c)], Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 601-602). The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to issue agricultural special use authorizations or grazing permits for purposes primarily related to erosion control, provision for food and habitat for fish and wildlife, or other resource management activities consistent with the purposes of the MNTP.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 established MNP, to be managed as part of the National Forest System. The act authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to issue agricultural special use authorizations and grazing permits. After appropriate payments to the State of Illinois and Will County, pursuant to the act of May 23, 1908, and section 13 of the act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 500), available receipts from rental fees may be used to cover the cost of restoration, prairie improvements, and administrative activities directly related to those activities. The funds provide for maintenance of native plant communities and grassland bird habitat at the prairie. The ability to collect funds from grazing and agricultural uses provides a needed resource to the prairie managers to continue to restore ecosystems and habitats in order to enhance biodiversity; promote scientific, environmental, and educational research;

develop best practices for land management; and provide a variety of recreation opportunities which would otherwise be foregone.

Budget Line Item	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration				
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Program Level	0	0	0	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

No funds are included for this program in the FY 2014 President’s Budget.

**Past Performance**

To date, salvage opportunities anticipated by the legislation have not materialized. Less than \$4,000 has been generated by the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration fund over the past 10 years. No expenditures have been made from this account since its creation in 1995.

**Authorities**

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 1609 note) (P.L. 104-106, div. B, [title XXIX, sec. 2915 (d), (e) and (f)], Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 602). The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to charge reasonable user fees for the admission, occupancy, and use of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, and may sell for salvage value any facilities and improvements which have been transferred under this Act. The Secretary may use amounts in the fund, in such amounts as are provided in advance in Appropriation Acts, for restoration and administration of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 established the MNP to be managed as part of the National Forest System. Receipts from grazing fees, agricultural leases for row crops, sales of surplus equipment, and the salvage value proceeds from the sale of any facilities and improvements can be used to cover the cost of restoration of ecosystems; construction of a visitor center, recreational facilities, trails, and administrative office; prairie improvement; and operation and maintenance of the MNP.

Budget Line Item	Quinault Special Management Area			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Quinault Special Management Area				
New Budget Authority	\$1	\$10	\$10	0
Program Level	9	10	10	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$10,000 for the Quinault Special Management Area fund, the same level as FY 2013. The Forest annually reviews the current deposits of the 10 percent of proceeds from the sale of forest products, and requests authority to use those funds for work performed on the Quinault Special Management Area.

**Authorities**

The Act of November 8, 1988 (P.L 100-638) (102 Stat. 3327). This Act establishes the Quinault Special Management Area from part of the Olympic National Forest, and it assigns responsibility to the Forest Service for managing its natural resources and distributing proceeds from the sale of forest products according to provisions of the Act.

The Act provides that 10 percent of the gross proceeds from the sale of forest products on the Quinault Special Management Area are transferred to this account and are available for administration of future timber sales.

The Act also provides for the distribution of gross receipts from a special management area to compensate the Quinault Indian Tribe and the State of Washington for land that the Forest Service gave back to the Tribe. The payment must be used for roads and schools.

**Past Performance**

The Forest annually reviews the current deposits to the 10 percent of proceeds fund, and requests authority to use those funds for work performed on the Quinault Special Management Area. Over the last few years we have requested funds generally in the range of \$10,000 to \$13,000. In FY 2012 we used \$9,066 for management of those lands.

**Program Description**

This program and budget line item is unique to the Forest Service for the Quinault Special Management Area (QSMA). QSMA is over 5,400 acres, as prescribed by law, which the Olympic National Forest manages for the Quinault Indian Nation. Specifically, the lands are defined under Section 2 of this law. All receipts from use of this land, including timber sales, firewood, botanicals, special use permits, and minerals, are divided into 45 percent for the State of Washington, 45 percent for the Quinault Tribe and 10 percent back to the Olympic National Forest for management of those lands. Quarterly, the Olympic National Forest processes the receipts and sends a letter to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Tribal Chair, documenting the receipts that will be transferred to BIA for disbursement to the Tribe.

Budget Line Item	Valles Caldera			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Valles Caldera				
New Budget Authority	\$959	\$800	\$800	0
Program Level	660	800	1,000	\$200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

### FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes a program level of \$1,000,000 for the management and administration of the Valles Caldera National Preserve (Preserve) by the Valles Caldera Trust (Trust), a government corporation. This is an increase of \$200,000 from FY 2013. The FY 2014 program level is based on receipts taken in by the Trust and available for use in FY 2014. The ability to charge and retain receipts provides the mechanism for the Trust to improve access, enhance recreational opportunities, upgrade infrastructure, purchase branded products for resale, market programs and activities, along with assisting in the management of the Preserve's facility rentals for the purpose of providing education programs. The benefits of these programs are to facilitate the management of the Preserve and to further the statutory obligation of the Trust to become financially self-sufficient.

### Past Performance

In FY 2012, the Trust's focus was on keeping the Preserve opened year round by offering additional recreation and education programs and activities which contributed to an increase in public participation from FY 2011. Public programs included hunting, fishing, hiking, van tours, environmental education, along with winter programs, and special events. In FY 2012 commercial filming provided a major boost in the overall revenues for the Preserve. Total revenue generated from these recreation programs totaled \$714,537.

The Valles Caldera National Preserve continues with two major planning efforts. The two environmental impact statements are the Valles Caldera National Preserve Public Access and Use Plan, along with the Valles Caldera National Preserve Landscape Restoration and Management Plan. Due to the Las Conchas Wildfire in 2011, the analysis on both plans were delayed due to the impacts to the Preserve. Decisions on the Public Access and Use Plan and the Valles Caldera National Preserve Landscape Restoration and Management Plan are scheduled for FY 2013.

### Authorities

Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v-4, 698v-6). (P.L. 106-248, [title I, Sec. 106, Sec. 108], July 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 603 and 607; as amended by P.L. 109-132, [Sec. 2 (b) – (d)], 119 Stat. 2570). This Act authorizes the Valles Caldera Trust to receive and collect funds in support of the management and administration of the Preserve. This includes the authority to assess fees for admission to, the use, and

occupancy of the Preserve. In addition, the Trust may solicit and accept donations of funds, property, supplies, or services for the purpose of management of the Preserve.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Valles Caldera Preservation Act provided for the acquisition of the Baca Ranch located in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico, designated the acquired lands as the Valles Caldera National Preserve, and created the Valles Caldera Trust to manage the 88,900 acre tract. The Preserve protects scientific, scenic, geologic, watershed, wildlife, historic, heritage, and recreational values and provides for multiple uses and the sustained yield of renewable resources. The Preserve is managed by the Trust, a government corporation that prepares annual budgets with the goal of achieving a financially self-sustaining operation by 2015.

The Act allows for a variety of approaches to generate revenue in support of management of the Preserve and to carry out the duties of the Trust. Various funding mechanisms exist from private, public and non-profit organizations. Options include accepting donations from foundations or the private sector through charitable giving; or charging fees for use (e.g., grazing, forest products, filming); and assessing admission fees and use fees. All monies received are deposited in the Valles Caldera fund, which is an interest bearing account. These receipts are available without further appropriation for the administration, preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Preserve and its properties.

### Partnerships

The Act requires management of the Preserve by the Trust, a government corporation subject to the Government Corporation Control Act. A nine-member Board of Trustees is responsible for the protection and development of the Preserve. Seven of its members are appointed by the President of the United States. In addition, the current Superintendent of nearby Bandelier National Monument and the Forest Supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest also serve on the Board. All Board decisions are made at public meetings. In August of 2002, management authority was transferred to the Trust.

The Preserve benefits from monetary as well as non-monetary contributions. Non-monetary contributions include time and expertise contributed by our many volunteers. In 2012, the Trust increased volunteer hours from 2011. These volunteers assisted with many of the recreation programs, along with wetland restoration projects, throughout the year.

Extramural funding refers to money invested in projects; mostly research, inventory, and monitoring; conducted on the Preserve by outside agencies and organizations. A continued objective for the Trust is to encourage scientific activities on the Preserve. Indicators for science community interest in studying the Valles Caldera National Preserve can be gleaned from the number of projects conducted, the amount of funding generated to support these projects, and the number of publications and presentations resulting from the research. The FY 2012 funding from outside (non-VCT) sources came from 46 different project sources, and exceeded \$5.19 million. While these outside grant funds were not part of the VCT budget, they nonetheless contributed to the regional economy through personnel salaries, purchasing of equipment and supplies, travel, contracts, and educational stipends – and all of these transactions generate tax revenues for the local, State, and Federal governments. More importantly, the information gleaned from these studies is being used to advise managers on how best to apply manipulative actions on the ground, including informing forest thinning prescriptions, use of fire, distributions of livestock, predator impacts on elk populations, fisheries management, and other land management tools.

Budget Line Item	Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements				
New Budget Authority	\$62,863	\$40,000	\$15,000	-\$25,000
Program Level	14,065	40,000	40,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	77	166	166	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$40,000,000 for the Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements fund, the same level as FY 2013. Funds provide for the rehabilitation of forest resources or infrastructure that has been damaged due to negligence or contract non-performance of other parties. Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements provides a funding mechanism to quickly bill, collect, and obligate funds necessary to restore damages to critical ecosystems and facilities so that repairs are not deferred or foregone.

**Past Performance**

Restoration of Forest Landscape and Improvement funds are used to perform restoration and rehabilitation activities or infrastructure repair due to contractor damage, negligence, or non-performance. FY 2012 accomplishments included:

- 354 acres of Wildland Urban Interface high priority hazardous fuels treated
- 404 acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the Wildland Urban Interface to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire
- 1,089 acres of forest vegetation established
- 1,130 acres of forest vegetation improved
- 206 acres of noxious weeds/invasive plant treatments
- 117 acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained, or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions
- 53 miles of system trail maintained to standard

Accomplishments in the above activities were greater in FY 2012 than in FY 2011 with the exception of acres treated outside the wildlife urban interface and acres of forest vegetation established.

**Authorities**

The Act of June 20, 1958 (16 U.S.C. 579c) (P.L. 85-464, Sec. 7, June 20, 1958, 72 Stat. 217). This Act authorizes establishment of a fund for improvement, protection, or rehabilitation of lands under the administration of the Forest Service. This fund receives monies from: (a) forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract, or (b) the result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements. Funds are available until expended to cover the costs of performing the required work. Any funds received in excess of the amount expended in performing the work shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

**Program Description**Program Overview

This authority protects the interests of the Forest Service by allowing the agency to address a variety of situations. When work under a permit or timber sale contract is not completed by a permittee or timber purchaser, they forfeit their bond or deposit. These funds then transfer to the Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements fund, and the Forest Service performs the work itself.

This authority also protects the interests of the Forest Service from present or potential damage to lands or improvements due to the actions of another party. This authority provides the Forest Service with the ability to use funds from a judgment, compromise, or claim settlement to address those damages.

Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements funds are available until expended. Any monies received in excess of the amount expended in performing the appropriate work is transferred to miscellaneous receipts. Based on a Comptroller General's Decision (67 Comp. Gen. 276), collections may be used to reimburse the Forest Service for any restoration costs paid from Forest Service appropriations before the collections were received.

Allocation and Integration

The proposed FY 2014 program funding level is based on field projections of anticipated work.

Budget Line Item	Commercial Filming and Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Commercial Filming and Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention				
New Budget Authority	\$437	\$490	\$490	0
Program Level	385	685	679	-\$6
Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	4	5	5	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$679,000 for Commercial Filming and Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention, a decrease of \$6,000 from FY 2013.

**Past Performance**

During FY 2012, the Forest Service collected approximately \$437,444 from commercial filming. These collections are retained at the national, regional and forest units. These fees are separate from the fees the agency collects associated with processing film/photo requests. Units use these collections to respond to film/photo requests in a more timely manner and to proactively manage the program. More recently, these fees have been used to coordinate inter-regional or inter-forest requests for filming as a means of streamlining the authorization process and reducing the number of authorizations necessary for large landscape filming requests.

**Authorities**

The Act of May 26, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 4601-6d) (P. L. 106-206). This Act authorizes retention of fees collected for commercial filming and photography land use authorizations and obligation of the monies for maintenance of the filming site. Land use fees are based on a schedule to use and occupy NFS land for filming/photo activities. This fee is separate from the cost recovery fee to process applications and monitor and the authorization for compliance with the commercial filming permit.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

Fees retained by the Forest Service in this fund are used to respond to film/photo use requests and to initiate management activities that help respond to these requests in an expedited manner. For example,

forest units use these funds to assess popular film/photo locations in advance of requests and to develop and post information on film/photo procedures specific to the unit. Regional and national units use these funds to provide management oversight, develop policy, and coordinate inter-regional or inter-forest film/photo requests prior to accepting a proposal as a formal application.

#### Allocation and Integration

In accordance with the Act of May 26, 2000, 90 percent of the fees collected remain at the forest unit where the fee is collected. These funds are used for managing the film/photo program and to defer costs associated with collecting the fee. The remaining 10 percent is used to provide management oversight, to develop policies, and to coordinate inter-regional or inter-forest film/photo requests. Of this 10 percent, 5 percent is retained at the Washington Office and 5 percent is retained at each Regional Office from where the film/photo authorization is contained.

#### Partnerships

Many forest units work cooperatively with State Film commissions to inform these entities of Forest Service film/photo processing procedures. The Forest Service is also engaged in coordination with the Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) effort to develop a national fee schedule applicable to film and photo authorizations.

Budget Line Item	Organizational Camps Program			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Organizational Camps Program				
New Budget Authority	\$562	\$600	\$600	0
Program Level	487	667	669	\$2
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	6	7	7	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$669,000 for the administration of Organizational Camps Program, an increase of \$2,000 from FY 2013. Funds will be used to monitor organizational camp special use authorizations; conduct environmental analysis related to the organizational camp special uses program; maintain, recondition, renovate, or improve Federally owned facilities covered by organizational camp special use authorizations; complete environmental restoration projects; administer the special uses program; provide interpretive programs; and conduct other programs and projects deemed appropriate by the authorized officer.

**Past Performance**

During FY 2012 we recovered approximately \$562,146 through the organizational camps program, which units used for program administration, monitoring special use authorizations, interpretive programs, environmental analysis and restoration activities related to organizational camps throughout the National Forest System.

**Authorities**

National Forest Organizational Camp Fee Improvement Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6231 et seq.) (P.L. 108-7). This Act defines an organizational camp as a public or semipublic camp developed by a nonprofit or government entity to introduce young people or people with disabilities to activities they might not otherwise experience and to educate them on natural resource issues. The Act establishes a land use fee system for organizational camps located on National Forest System lands and authorizes the Secretary to retain and spend these fees without further appropriation. The act also exempts certain ministerial actions from the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

Organizational camp fees are based on a percentage of the agricultural land value, adjusted downward for services provided to disabled individuals and at-risk youth. Fees collected are available until expended for

program administration, monitoring special use authorizations, interpretive programs, environmental analysis and restoration activities, and similar purposes.

The Forest Service administers approximately 285 permits for organizational camps. Work activities include performing oversight, inspection, and monitoring of existing authorizations to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization

Organizational camps have a three part fee system:

Land Use Fees - Fees are based on a percentage of the agricultural land value, adjusted downward for services provided to disabled individuals and at-risk youth. The land use fee may be offset by work performed pursuant to Section 3 of the Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act (16 U.S.C. 539f).

Facility Use Fees - If an organizational camp utilizes a Federally owned facility, a fee is assessed based on 5 percent of the value of the government owned improvements.

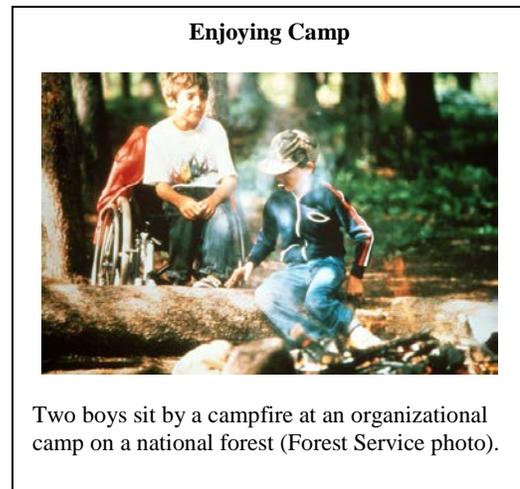
Fees based on other revenue - If permit holders earn revenue from activities other than providing youth services, a fee is assessed based on 5 percent of revenue.

#### Allocation and Integration

Retained land use fees supplement discretionary appropriations from the NFS Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness program and from other budget line items. These revenues are an integral part of sustaining the agency's special-use program. Outputs associated with these programs are reported as permits administered to standard.

#### Partnerships

Through the organizational camps program the Forest Service works with many partner organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, faith-based and community-based groups to provide outdoor recreation programs and services for youth.



Budget Line Item	Cost Recovery (Administration of Rights-of-Way)			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Cost Recovery (Administration of Rights-of-Way)				
New Budget Authority	\$5,454	\$8,700	\$8,700	0
Program Level	5,650	9,210	9,302	\$92
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	54	76	76	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$9,302,000 for the Cost Recovery program (also known as Administration of Rights-of-Way), an increase of \$92,000 from FY 2013. Funds are used to process lands special use proposals and applications in a timely manner, provide customer service, and administer authorizations for which we have no other statutory authority to recover or retain funds for the use and occupancy of National Forest System (NFS) lands. We will continue to implement the program to recover our costs for processing special use applications and monitoring for compliance with the authorization. We will review progress to ensure consistent and cost-effective management, improve customer service, and reduce the backlog of permit applications.

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes a permanent extension of the authority for Administration of Rights-Of-Way and Land Uses. This authority ensures timely customer service, reduces the potential liability to the government associated with uses on National Forest System lands under an expired authorization, and enables us to accept new applications to expand our support for local and regional economies.

In FY 2014, the Forest Service expects to work in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to update their interagency flat fee schedule relative to applicable special use applications and authorizations. Working cooperatively with the BLM ensures interagency consistency for similar uses and works to assess fees that are appropriate.

**Past Performance**

During FY 2012 the agency recovered approximately \$5.5 million in costs involving the processing and monitoring of approximately 1,800 new land use authorizations. Cost recovery will help ensure that we continue to make progress in administering authorizations. The Forest Service has used our current authority to respond to numerous requests for use of NFS land for the purposes of transmitting electric, oil/gas, and broadband communication, as well as responding to requests for major modifications to resort operations and numerous smaller private or commercial requests.

In FY 2006, when the cost recovery authority was first implemented, the Forest Service had a backlog of over 14,885 expired special use authorizations for uses on National Forest System land. In FY 2012, the backlog of expired authorizations had been reduced to approximately 6,020 authorizations, over a 50 percent reduction.

### **Authorities**

Numerous Federal statutes authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assess and collect fees from applicants for, and holders of special use authorizations. These fees pay for the agency's administrative costs to process applications for, and monitor, such authorizations. These authorities include the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1952 (P.L. 82-137); Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (P.L. 66-146); and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579). In addition, specific legislation authorizing the implementation of each program within this account is as follows:

Special Use Application and Permit Monitoring Fees (Recovery of Costs). P.L. 106-113, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, Section 331 (113 Stat. 1501A-196 - 197), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, Division E, Section 345 (118 Stat. 3105), P.L. 109-54, Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, Section 425 (119 Stat. 555), P.L. 110-161 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 and P.L. 113-6 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013. This Act provides authority through September 30, 2013 to implement a pilot program to improve customer service to applicants and holders of special land use authorizations and reduce the agency's backlog of expired authorizations.

### **Program Description**

Programs included in this fund are:

Cost Recovery Lands Major Projects - All recreation and non-recreation (land) uses that require more than 50 hours of agency time to process or monitor (uses involving construction/reconstruction) are deemed to be "Major Categories" for which the agency collects all appropriate administrative costs.

Cost Recovery Lands Minor Projects - Excluding recreation uses, all non-recreation (land) uses not subject to exemption or waiver that require less than 50 hours of agency time to process or monitor are deemed Minor Categories. These categories use a flat fee schedule established in four different tiers, subject to annual indexing.

Disputes - All determinations are subject to dispute, allowing the applicant or holder to confront the superior officer of the initial determination as to the validity of the estimated cost recovery fee. Disputes must provide a written rationale as to why the estimated fee is in error, provide evidence as to why the estimation is in error, and suggest an alternative fee estimation based in fact.

### Program Overview

The Forest Service processes over 6,000 authorizations each year for the use and occupancy of NFS lands. In FY 2012, we administered nearly 82,000 authorizations for a wide variety of purposes, including energy-related uses, broadband and communication facilities and campground management. Processing and authorizing these uses is an important component of facilitating the development and transmission of affordable, reliable energy and communication services; supporting national security; supporting economic development; and promoting the public health and safety of populations within or in proximity to national forests throughout the nation. Work activities include:

- Evaluating applications to use Federal land for other government use, commercial, and private requests to assure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, land use management plans, and the technical and financial capability of applicants to conduct use on NFS land
- Conducting appropriate environmental, social and economic analyses to requests to use NFS land pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969
- Developing special use authorizations with appropriate terms and conditions that ensure protection of public health and safety and resource protection measures
- Performing oversight and inspection of certain authorization activities associated with construction/reconstruction activities

Waivers of cost recovery fees are provided for local, State, or Federal governmental applicants and authorizations for recreation uses that require 50 hours or less to process.

### Allocation and Integration

Major Categories - For uses not subject to exemption or waiver, the Forest Service estimates actual expenses and the works with the applicant or holder to determine if the costs are reasonable in accordance with the Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976 as amended (FLPMA) or is a required actual expense in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended (MLA).

Minor Categories - Uses subject to Forest Service cost recovery regulations (not exempt or waived) that require less than 50 hours or less of agency time to process or monitor are assessed a fee established in accordance with Federal Register.

### Partnerships

We cooperate with many other Federal agencies, such as the Department of the Interior agencies: Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; the Army Corp of Engineers; interagency working groups; State, local, and Tribal governments; and partners, such as the Western Utility Group and National Forest Recreation Association. Partnership opportunities provide an opportunity to streamline procedures in order to deliver consistent and clear direction. Efforts are underway in FY 2013 to assess fee adjustments in conjunction with other Federal agency initiatives.

Budget Line Item	Licensee Program Smokey Bear			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Licensee Program Smokey Bear				
New Budget Authority	\$151	\$100	\$100	0
Program Level	89	100	100	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$100,000 for the Licensee Program Smokey Bear, the same level as FY 2013. Funds will support special projects regarding Smokey Bear’s 70<sup>th</sup> Birthday preparations, as well as the national fire prevention awards program, and licensing agent/contractor services. This program supports national initiatives, local programs, and products that help increase public awareness with regard to wildfire prevention.

**Authorities**

Fees for the use of the Smokey Bear character by private enterprises are collected under regulations formulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. They are available to further the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign (16 U.S.C. 580 p-2) (18 U.S.C. 711).

**Program Description**

The Smokey Bear program supports national initiatives, programs, and products that help increase public awareness in regard to wildfire prevention. The licensing program receives approximately \$100,000 yearly from royalties, of which 35 percent are paid to the licensee contractor for its services. The fire prevention specialist manages the licensing contract. Smokey Bear royalties also support the National Smokey Bear Award program and the national fire prevention public service campaign. The Chief of the Forest Service has discretionary authority to use money from royalties in special projects that support the Smokey Bear fire prevention message. In FY 2014, the special projects will include Smokey Bear’s 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Budget Line Item	Licensee Program Woodsy Owl			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl				
New Budget Authority	\$2	\$4	\$4	0
Program Level	7	15	15	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$15,000 for the Licensee Program Woodsy Owl, the same level as FY 2013. Funds support the development of Woodsy Owl educational products and the licensing contract. This program supports national initiatives, local programs, and products that help increase public awareness about the importance of maintaining environmental quality.

**Authorities**

Fees for the use of the Woodsy Owl character by private enterprises are collected under regulations formulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. They are available to promote wise use of the environment and programs that foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality (16 U.S.C. 580 p-1) (formerly classified as 31 U.S.C. 488a, 488b-3, 488b-6) (18 U.S.C. 711a).

**Program Description**

The Woodsy Owl program supports national initiatives, programs, and products that help increase public awareness of activities and issues related to improvement and maintenance of environmental quality. This licensing program is overseen by the national symbols program manager on the Conservation Education (CE) staff. The CE program identifies funding for the Woodsy Owl conservation program initiative to develop products, to manage the licensing program, and to enhance partnerships. The licensing contractor receives 35 percent of the royalties reported. The focus of the Woodsy Owl licensing program is to collect royalties to develop a public service campaign to promote conservation of the environment.

Budget Line Item	Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation)			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation)				
New Budget Authority	\$96	\$39	\$34	-\$5
Program Level	18	42	32	-10
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$32,000 for the Forest Service Go Green program, a decrease of \$10,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

**Past Performance**

The funding level in this program depends on the proceeds collected. As information on Go Green is more widely shared, funding levels are expected to increase. In only four years, collections for this program have grown from \$3,701 in the inaugural year of FY 2009 to \$93,355 in FY 2012.

**Authorities**

Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2002. This Act authorizes Federal agencies to receive and use revenue resulting from waste prevention and recycling programs. Such revenue shall be available until expended for the purpose of waste reduction, prevention, and recycling programs.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

The Forest Service promoted the implementation of “Go Green” on our units in FY 2009 to help meet the agency’s recycling and waste reduction goals. Go Green funds are collected not only from recycling simple items such as cans, but also from cleanup efforts on the forests and grasslands. Proceeds are collected from wastes such as abandoned vehicles and appliances. Every dollar collected under this authority offsets funding from other programs. This funding also enables field units to accomplish clean-up activities they otherwise would not be able to undertake due to lack of funding, which makes this funding essential for land management and offsets some of our costs for this work.

We anticipate the use of this program to increase as units become more aware of it. It is being shared through the Sustainable Operations Peer Learning Series. It is also an activity included under the Climate Change Scorecard Element 10 and on the Top 10 Collective Actions List endorsed by Leadership in all Sustainable Operations Collective Member Units.

Accountable property is excluded from this program, which includes all capital leases and all owned personal property having an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more. Excess property, such as electronics and other personal property that is not considered accountable property, follows an initial screening by USDA agencies which determines if the property is eligible for donation, to be transferred to another government agency, or to be recycled. Other items excluded from the scope of this program are FS/GSA vehicles, which also have disposal/excess rules in place.

Budget Line Item	Conveyance of Administrative Sites			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Conveyance of Administrative Sites				
New Budget Authority	\$2,688	\$37,000	\$18,700	-\$18,300
Program Level	2,992	18,100	24,400	6,300
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	6	7	7	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$24,400,000 for the Conveyance of Administrative Sites, an increase of \$6,300,000 from FY 2013 as proposed in Table B. Retaining proceeds from these conveyances provides the Forest Service with funds for maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction for specified projects, while we continue to right-size the agency’s real property portfolio.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the agency collected \$2.7 million through the completion of land and facility conveyances. These conveyances reduced deferred maintenance by approximately \$892,000, as displayed in Table A. Outputs associated with this program are combined with and reported under individual resource programs in the National Forest System, Land Acquisition, and Capital Improvement and Maintenance chapters.

**Authorities**

Numerous Federal statutes authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to retain proceeds from the conveyance of land and excess structures, and expend these revenues to acquire or develop land or make improvements for administrative purposes. Revenues received from the sale of land or structures are deposited into the Sisk Act Fund and are available without further appropriation.

Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002, as amended (P.L. 107-63, Section 329) (P.L. 108-7) (P.L. 108-108) (P.L. 108-447). This Act provided authority through September 30, 2008 to implement a pilot program that allowed the agency to retain proceeds from the conveyance of excess structures and expend the receipts for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction.

Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (FSFREA), Title V of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-54). This Act provided authority through September 30, 2008 to convey unneeded administrative sites and retain the proceeds for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction provided certain criteria contained in Title V are met. In addition, projects initiated under the pilot authority of P.L. 107-63, Section 329 may continue

under the provisions of the FSFREA. This authority was extended through September 30, 2011 pursuant to the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8).

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74, Title IV, Sec. 421). This Act amends Section 503(f) of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005 (Title V of the Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, P. L. 109-54; 16 U.S.C. 580d note), as amended by section 422(1) of Public Law 111-8 (123 Stat. 748), by extending authorization to September 30, 2016.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Administrative Site Conveyances Program provides for the realignment of the agency's facility portfolio by providing an incentive for local managers to liquidate obsolete or underutilized assets and reinvest in assets that best support the agency's mission. This authority provides the opportunity to efficiently address current and future needs, reduce annual lease costs, and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. In addition to operational benefits, the program provides substantial economic and social benefits. These include providing local communities with an additional tax base and opportunities for redevelopment to align with community plans and economic stimulus strategies.

The Forest Service currently owns approximately 16,000 administrative and research buildings. A large number of these facilities do not meet the agency's needs and are either underutilized or in need of maintenance in order to meet current health and safety standards. More than 60 percent of Forest Service facilities are more than 30 years old and more than half have exceeded their design life. Without major and often costly renovations, these structures frequently fail to meet administrative needs due to inadequate space, improper location, high maintenance costs, and failure to meet current health, safety, and accessibility codes. Improving asset management allows the agency to fully utilize mission critical and mission dependent assets and manage those assets in the right condition and at the right cost.

Work functions for this program include: notification, analysis, valuation, and realty case processing services; facility repairs, preventive maintenance and replacement of parts and structural components; construction of new facilities; alteration of existing facilities to change function; and expansion of facilities to meet the needs of changing mission critical functions.

### Allocation and Integration

Proceeds from FSFREA projects compliment discretionary appropriations in the National Forest System, Landownership Management and Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities and Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line items. The revenues generated from the sale of land and facilities play an integral role in enhancing the agency's land and facility program. Outputs associated with this program are combined with and reported under other individual resource programs throughout the Forest Service appropriated accounts. The authority for obligation and expenditure of these funds is allocated to the regions based on the amounts collected from sales within that region.

Partnerships

The agency participates in partnerships with other Federal agencies through this program, including the General Services Administration who maintains a national memorandum of agreement with the Forest Service to fulfill the requirements of FSFREA, as well as Tribal governments, local communities, local governments, and many private landowners. The program is enhanced by partnership opportunities that eliminate or reduce redundant efforts. Examples include leveraging funds to secure high priority resource lands for public access and resource protection or co-locating facilities with other Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations to lower operational costs.

**TABLE A**  
**FY 2012 Final Accomplishments Land and Facility FSREA Conveyance Projects**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

FS Reg	State	Cong Dist	Forest	Project Name	Year Begun	Sale Price	Acres Conveyed	Deferred Maint. Elimin.	GSF <sup>1</sup> Reduced
2	CO	3	San Juan	Lower Mancos	2008	\$109	0.2	\$50	2,304
3	NM	2	Cibola	Baldwin Cabin	2009	110	38.8	265	1,560
4	NV	2	Humboldt	Fir Admin	2008	182	0.5	296	6,343
4	NV	2	H-T	Mt City Lots	2009	41	2.2	0	0
4	NV	2	H-T	Magnolia Res	2009	26	0.1	90	2,292
6	OR	4	Rogue-SIS	Powers South	2008	88	1.6	54	7,981
6	OR	4	Siuslaw	Hillcrest Admin	2008	500	96.0	24	9,226
9	MO	8	Mark Twain	Frederick T Admin Site	2009	50	6.1	73	7,280
10	AK	At-Lg	Tongass	402 Monestary House	2008	215	0.3	10	1,444
10	AK	At-Lg	Tongass	501 Sawmill House	2008	200	0.2	20	1,444
10	AK	At-Lg	Tongass	Petersburg Parking lot	2008	76	0.9	10	340
<b>Total, All Forest Service</b>						<b>\$1,597</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>\$892</b>	<b>40,214</b>

1. GSF is the abbreviation for gross square footage.

**TABLE B**  
**FY 2014 Planned Conveyance Projects**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

Reg	State	Cong Dist	Forest	Project Name	GSF <sup>1</sup> Reduced	Acres	Def Mnt Reduction	Est Sale Value	Proceeds for Maint	Proceeds for New Constr.	Proceeds for Bldg. Disposal	Planned Completion Date
1	MT	1	Bitterroot	Stevensville RS	17,036	5.0	\$75	\$1,000	-	\$1,000	-	2017
1	MT	1	Bitterroot	Sula RS	25,408	36.3	355	1,500	-	1,500	-	2019
1	MT	1	Bitterroot	Rye Creek Admin Parcel	0	1.8	0	10	-	10	-	2016
1	ID	1	IPNF	Fernan Office	14,874	5.0	89	100	-	100	-	2016
1	ID	1	IPNF	Dispatch	4,632	0	108	50	-	50	-	2016
1	ID	1	IPNF	Clarkia RS	37,162	5.0	2,605	200	-	200	-	2016
<b>Subtotal Region 1</b>					<b>99,112</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>0</b>	
2	SD	1	Black Hills	Deer Valley	0	112.0	28	600	-	600	-	TBD
2	SD	1	Black Hills	Reder	3,290	83.0	250	800	-	800	-	TBD
2	SD	1	Black Hills	Pactola	6,031	40.0	175	600	-	600	-	TBD
2	CO	2	Arapaho and Roosevelt	Miners Street Buildings	5,569	0.3	98	200	200	0	-	2014
2	CO	3	San Juan	Trimble WC - Parcel 1 - Land only		15.0	0	1,600	-	1,543	-	2014
2	CO	3	San Juan	Trimble WC - Parcel 2	2,349	4.7	508	500	-	482	-	2014
2	CO	3	San Juan	Pagosa Dwelling #1 & Garage	2,835	0.3	92	500	-	450	-	2014
2	CO	3	San Juan	Pagosa Dwelling #2 & Garage	3,160	0.2	86	550	-	500	-	2014
2	CO	3	San Juan	Durango 7th Ave. Dwelling & Garage	3,254	0.3	60	550	-	500	-	2014
2	CO	2	White River	Dillon Valley Horse Pasture	0	10.1	0	500	-	500	-	2014
<b>Subtotal Region 2</b>					<b>26,488</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>0</b>	
3	AZ	1	Coconino	Morman Lake Admin Site	14,081	40.0	25	3,000	-	3,000	-	2014
3	AZ	1	Coconino	Peaks Admin Site	33,730	40.0	75	4,000	-	4,000	-	2015
3	AZ	1	Prescott	Prescott NF SO Office	14,520	0.6	281	1,452	-	1,452	-	TBD
3	AZ	1	Prescott	Groom Creek Work Center	2,640	6.5	191	264	-	264	-	TBD
3	AZ	1	Prescott	Willow Admin Site	9,690	3.5	32	969	-	969	-	TBD

Reg	State	Cong Dist	Forest	Project Name	GSF <sup>1</sup> Reduced	Acres	Def Mnt Reduction	Est Sale Value	Proceeds for Maint	Proceeds for New Constr.	Proceeds for Bldg. Disposal	Planned Completion Date
<b>Subtotal Region 3</b>					<b>74,661</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>9,685</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,685</b>	<b>0</b>	
4	ID	2	Caribou-Targhee	Canyon Creek Administrative Site	0	40.0	-	80	-	80	-	TBD
4	ID	2	Caribou-Targhee	Wright's Creek Administrative Site	0	40.0	-	40	-	40	-	TBD
4	UT	2	Dixie	Central Administrative Site	0	5.0	-	35	-	35	-	TBD
4	UT	2	Dixie	Widtsoe Administrative Site	0	40.0	-	24	-	24	-	TBD
4	UT	2	Manti-La Sal	La Sal Guard Station	612	40.0	7	200	-	200	-	TBD
4	UT	2	Manti-La Sal	Moab Administrative Site	2,150	0.8	46	500	-	500	-	TBD
4	ID	1	Payette	Warren Guard Station	7,830	3.0	1,156	200	-	200	-	TBD
4	UT	3	Uinta-Was-Cache	SO Cell Tower	0	0	0	120	-	120	-	TBD
<b>Subtotal Region 4</b>					<b>10,592</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>0</b>	
6	OR	2	Fremont - Winema	Bly Ranger District - Work Center Bldgs	5,633	0	182	150	-	150	-	2015
6	WA	6	Olympic	Norwood	9,230	10.0	519	200	60	-	60	2015
6	OR	2	Umatilla	Waid Street (Ukiah Residence)	1,075	0.1	63	15	15	-	-	2014
6	OR	4	Willamette	Upper Blue River Compound	36,420	39.0	30	500	250	200	50	2014
<b>Subtotal Region 6</b>					<b>52,358</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>110</b>	
<b>Total, All FS</b>					<b>263,211</b>	<b>627.5</b>	<b>\$7,137</b>	<b>\$21,009</b>	<b>\$525</b>	<b>\$20,069</b>	<b>\$110</b>	

1. GSF is the abbreviation for gross square footage.

**TABLE C**  
**Change in Land and Facility Planned Conveyance Projects for FY 2013**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

Chng	Reg	State	Cong Dist	Forest	Project Name	GSF <sup>1</sup> Reduced	Acres	Def Mnt Reduction	Est Sale Value	Proceeds for Maint	Proceeds for New Constr.	Proceeds for Bldg. Disposal	Planned Completion Date
<i>The following 15 projects have been added for FY 2013. These are in addition to the projects listed in the FY 2013 Budget Justification.</i>													
new	2	CO	5	Pike San Isabel	Buena Vista Office & Trailer	1,200	0	\$56	\$101	\$101	\$0	\$0	2013
new	2	CO	5	Pike San Isabel	Bailey Work Center	5,600	0	79	325	325	0	0	2013
new	2	CO	5	Pike San Isabel	Sixth Street House, Leadville	3,000	0	33	200	-	-	-	2013
new	2	CO	2	White River	Dowd Junction	14,140	10.0	870	3,000	-	3,000	-	2015
new	2	CO	3	White River	Sopris Pasture	0	11.4	0	750	-	750	-	2015
new	2	WY	1	Shoshone	Kirwin Warehouse	1,800	0	22	2	-	2	-	2013
new	10	AK	At-Lg	Chugach	KLWC# 1-Lot 2, USS 7398	4,588	24.8	23	450	-	450	-	TBD
new	10	AK	At-Lg	Chugach	KLWC# 2- Portion of USS 3532	0	16.0	-	250	-	250	-	2013
new	10	AK	At-Lg	Chugach	Seward House- 5th & A	1,368	0.2	15	148	-	148	-	2013
new	10	AK	At-Lg	Chugach	Seward House- 4th & A	1,963	0.2	17	150	-	150	-	2013
new	10	AK	At-Lg	Tongass	Scow Bay Upper Lot	0	1.1	-	29	-	29	18	2013
new	10	AK	At-Lg	Tongass	Mission Lots	0	0.3	-	22	-	22	-	2013
new	10	AK	At-Lg	Tongass	Scow Base Warehouse	4,224	0.4	300	250	-	250	-	2013
new	10	AK	At-Lg	Tongass	Craig Lot	0	0.2	-	22	-	22	-	2013
new	10	AK	At-Lg	Tongass	Harris Building	11,760		-	750	-	750	-	TBD
<i>The four projects below, which were listed in the FY 2013 Budget Justification, are no longer available for conveyance.</i>													
drop	4	WY	At-Lg	Bridger-Teton	Lee Administrative Site, PLO 1923	0	40.0	-	\$500 to 3,000	-	\$500-3,000	-	TBD
drop	6	WA	8	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	North Bend Compound (North Parcel)	2,200	2.0	20	250	125	-	125	2013
drop	6	OR	2	Fremont - Winema	Bly Rd - Work Center bldgs	5,633	0	182	150	-	150	-	2013
drop	9	IL	19	Shawnee	Eddyville Residence	2,336	40.9	130	20	20	-	-	TBD

Budget Line Item	Site-Specific Lands Acts			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Site-Specific Lands Acts				
New Budget Authority	\$1,950	\$7,600	\$3,600	-\$4,000
Program Level	1,364	9,500	5,800	-3,700
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	4	4	4	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$5,800,000 for the Site-Specific Lands Acts program, a decrease of \$3,700,000 from FY 2013. This program is related to site specific acts passed by Congress pertaining to the sale of National Forest System land and the use of retained receipts to make specific improvements. The proceeds from each of these transactions are in strict accordance with the terms and provisions of the authorizing legislation. The collected receipts under these Acts are available without further appropriation.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, the agency collected \$1.9 million from the conveyance of National Forest System land and facilities directed by Congress, resulting in an overall fund balance of \$17 million. Funds were used towards Capital Improvement and Maintenance projects and to supplement the Conveyance of Administrative Sites program.

**Authorities**

The Sisk Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a; P.L. 90-171). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to retain proceeds from the conveyance of specific land and excess structures, and expend these revenues to acquire or develop land or make improvements for administrative purposes. Revenues received from the sale of land or structures are deposited into the Sisk Act Fund and are available without further appropriation for the purpose(s) specified in the statutes.

**Program Description**

Program Overview

This program enables the collection of receipts from the sale of National Forest System land pursuant to special Acts passed by Congress. The proceeds are used for specific improvements to lands and facilities within the same national forest or State.

The legislated project may include work functions such as: notification, analysis, valuation, and realty case processing services; construction of new facilities; alteration of existing facilities to change function; and expansion of facilities to meet the needs of changing mission critical functions. Projects are identified annually through the legislative process. As a result, benefits and funds collected vary each year based on legislation.

#### Allocation and Integration

Conveyances under Special Legislation proceeds may compliment discretionary appropriations in the National Forest System, Landownership Management and Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities and Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line items. The revenues generated from the sale of land and facilities may contribute to enhancing the agency's land and facility program. Outputs associated with this program are combined with and reported under other individual resource programs throughout the Forest Service appropriated accounts. The authority for obligation and expenditure of these funds are available without further appropriation.

#### Partnerships

The level of collaboration and partnerships that occurs through this program depends on the direction provided in the site specific act passed by Congress.

Budget Line Item	Payment to States			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	FY 2014 vs FY 2013
<b>Payment to States Funds</b>				
National Forest Fund Payments to States Available, Title I & III				
New Budget Authority	\$109,154	0	\$50,850	\$50,850
Program Level	66,256	\$66,512	50,850	-15,662
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments to States Act of 1908				
New Budget Authority	0	64,000	10,000	-54,000
Program Level	10,273	11,240	10,000	-1,240
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments to States Supplemental				
New Budget Authority	225,000	207,500	197,000	-10,500
Program Level	225,000	207,500	197,000	-10,500
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments to Minnesota Counties				
New Budget Authority	6,150	6,150	6,150	0
Program Level	6,150	6,150	6,150	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments to Counties, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act				
New Budget Authority	27,621	20,000	20,000	0
Program Level	23,361	20,000	20,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Secure Payments for States (SRS), Title II				
New Budget Authority	-2,481	0	64,000	64,000
Program Level	60,667	48,936	64,000	15,064
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	242	208	0	-208
Secure Payments for States/Repayment per DOT Reauthorization				
New Budget Authority	0	2,466	0	-2,466
Program Level	0	2,466	0	-2,466
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
<b>Payment to State Funds New Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$365,444</b>	<b>\$300,116</b>	<b>\$348,000</b>	<b>\$47,884</b>
<b>Payment Funds Program Level</b>	<b>\$391,707</b>	<b>\$362,804</b>	<b>\$348,000</b>	<b>-\$14,804</b>
<b>Payment to States Funds Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-208</b>

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

National Forest Fund Payments to States Available, Title I & III

The FY 2014 President’s Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization, starting in FY 2013, of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Secure Rural Schools Act).

Under the (Secure Rural Schools Act), the Forest Service deposits all receipts to be used for Title I and Title III payments into an account from which payments are made. The FY 2014 President's Budget projects \$50,850,000 in receipts, a decrease of \$15,662,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

#### Payment to States Act of 1908

The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes \$10,000,000 for Payments to States under the Act of 1908 (25 percent fund), a decrease of \$1,240,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR. This reflects payments under the 1908 Act with the proposed continuation of the Secure Rural Schools Act. Payments under the 25 percent fund are made one year in arrears based on receipts and credits specified in the authorizing legislation.

#### Payments to States Supplemental

Under the Secure Rural Schools Act, the Forest Service first uses all forest receipts from the National Forest Fund receipt account to fund payments. If those receipts are insufficient, a supplemental appropriation is obtained for the amount required. The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes \$197,000,000 for supplemental funding to continue the payments, a decrease of \$10,500,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

#### Payments to Minnesota Counties

The FY 2014 President's Budget contains the mandatory Payments to Minnesota Counties of \$6,150,000 as required by the authorizing legislation.

#### Payment to Counties Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act

The FY 2014 President's Budget proposes \$20,000,000 in Payments to Counties Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act based on receipts from activities on the national grasslands and from land utilization projects, the same level as the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

#### Secure Payments for States (SRS), Title II

The FY 2014 President's Budget request is \$64,000,000 for Secure Payments for States. This is an increase of \$15,064,000 from the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

#### Secure Payments for States/Repayment per DOT Reauthorization

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act as reauthorized in Public Law 110-343 required an eligible county that received a share of the State payment greater than \$100,000 to submit its election to allocate its share among titles of the Act not later than September 30 each year. An eligible county that failed to make a timely election was considered to have elected to return 15 percent of its share of the State payment to the Treasury as required in 16 U.S.C. 7112(d)(3)(A)(ii) as in effect for fiscal year (FY) 2011 under Public Law 110-343. For FY 2011 approximately \$2,500,000 was returned to the Treasury as required by this provision.

Section 100101(b) of Public Law 112-141 makes available to the Forest Service an amount equal to the shares of the State payment forfeited by counties that failed to meet the deadline for fiscal year 2011. These funds are referred to as recovered funds. The recovered funds must be used to carry out projects that further the purposes of Title II of the Act. Specifically, they are to be used to carry out projects that protect, restore, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat; improve the maintenance of existing Forest Service

infrastructure; enhance forest ecosystems; and restore and improve land health and water quality. Project objectives include maintenance or obliteration of roads, trails, and infrastructure; improvement of soil productivity; improvements in forest ecosystem health; restoration and maintenance of watersheds; control of noxious and exotic weeds; and reestablishment of native species. In FY 2013 recovered funds are \$2,466,000.

## **Program Overview**

### National Forest Fund Payments to States Available, Title I & III

The National Forest Fund Payment to States Available is an account where all receipts that are projected to be used for Title I and Title III payments under Secure Rural Schools are deposited. These funds, combined with the Payments to States Supplemental, are the source of payments to states under the Secure Rural Schools Act.

#### Payments to States Act of 1908

Payments to States Act of 1908 of May 23, 1908, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500 note), Payment for Receipts for Schools and Roads. This Act commonly known as “the 25 percent fund” or “the Act of 1908,” authorizes annual payments on a seven-year rolling average basis to States equal to 25 percent of revenues from the sale of goods and services by the national forests. States shall use these payments for schools and/or roads projects. The Act was amended on October 3, 2008 in P.L. 110-343, Division C, Title VI.

#### Payments to States Supplemental

Under the Secure Rural Schools Act, the Forest Service first uses all forest receipts from the National Forest Fund receipt account to fund SRS payments. If those receipts are insufficient, a supplemental appropriation is obtained for the amount required.

#### Payments to Minnesota Counties

Thye-Blatnick Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577g), Payment for Additional Lands Acquired in Northern Minnesota. This Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire resorts, cabins, and private lands within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and permanent residents were prohibited after 1974. Additionally, in-lieu-of-tax payments were authorized to Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties for Federal wilderness land from any national forest receipts not otherwise appropriated. At the close of each fiscal year, the State of Minnesota is paid three-fourths of 1 percent of the appraised value of certain Superior National Forest lands in the counties of St. Louis, Cook, and Lake for distribution to those counties. The land value is reappraised every 10 years. New appraisals were done in 2008.

#### Payments to Counties, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act

Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1012). This Act pertains primarily to national grasslands and land utilization projects. Annual payments are authorized to counties which contain Forest Service lands that were acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Twenty-five percent of the revenues received during the year (excluding receipts from the sale of land) from each national grassland or land utilization project are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The funds are restricted to uses that benefit public schools and roads.

Secure Payments for States (SRS), Title II

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 500 note) originally authorized through FY 2006 as P.L. 106-393, provides choices to counties to either receive a guaranteed level of annual payments for roads and schools and other authorized purposes, as well as funding for specific resource improvement projects on the national forest where the county is located, or to receive payments under the Act of May 23, 1908. The Act was reauthorized through FY 2011 on October 3, 2008 in P.L. 110-343, Division C, Title VI. P.L. 112-141 reauthorized the program through FY 2012.

Counties that opt to not receive payments under this Act as reauthorized do receive, with few exceptions, 25 percent of all moneys collected from the national forests and grasslands in which the counties are located, under the Act of 1908. These payments benefit public schools and roads in the county or counties containing national forests and grasslands. P.L. 110-343 amended the Act of 1908 which, among other things, changed the payment formula. Instead of being based on each year's receipts, payments to the States are now based on a rolling seven-year average of receipts (16 U.S.C. 500 note).

Counties electing to receive their share of a State's "full payment amount" under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, as amended by P.L. 110-343, receive payments under a formula based on several factors, including acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income.

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Budget Line Item	Trust Funds			Program Changes
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	
<b>Trust Funds</b>				
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg				
New Budget Authority	\$59,446	\$60,000	\$60,000	0
Program Level	219,681	74,400	70,000	-\$4,400
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	477	619	619	0
Cooperative Work, Forest Service				
New Budget Authority	36,971	69,400	72,700	3,300
Program Level	38,997	74,000	78,000	4,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	234	373	373	0
Reforestation Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Program Level	28,710	30,000	30,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	183	188	188	0
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Program Level	13	25	25	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
<b>Trust Funds New Budget Authority</b>	<b>126,417</b>	<b>159,400</b>	<b>162,700</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>Trust Funds Program Level</b>	<b>287,401</b>	<b>178,425</b>	<b>178,025</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>Trust Funds Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>0</b>

**Cooperative Work  
Knutson-Vandenberg Fund**

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Trust Funds</b>				
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg				
New Budget Authority	\$59,446	\$60,000	\$60,000	0
Program Level	219,681	74,400	70,000	-\$4,400
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	477	619	619	0

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg</b>						
Acres of forest vegetation established	51,950	45,304	56,000	40,677	53,000	67,600
Acres of forest vegetation improved	23,530	24,932	38,130	29,161	27,000	42,000
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced with non-Wildlife funds	136	6	240	206	300	206
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	3	2	10	7	20	350
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	121,226	85,316	30,000	67,079	36,000	30,310
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	0	10	0	2	0	7
Highest priority acres treated annually for noxious weeds and invasive plants on NFS lands	12,502	11,268	30,500	9,768	29,800	39,863
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	2,941	1,077	780	581	1,000	800
Miles of roads decommissioned	24	10	0	29	0	5
Acres of watershed improvement	2,437	6,677	4,750	2,843	7,200	9,200
Acres of wildlife habitat (terrestrial) (TES and Non-TES) restored or improved with non-Wildlife dollars	102,819	67,103	187,800	93,929	200,000	184,600

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg - Regional Work</b>						
Acres of forest vegetation established	10,276	20	2,500	61	2,500	200
Acres of forest vegetation improved	1,513	867	0	504	0	867
Forestlands treated to achieve healthier conditions	14,695	12,943	0	7,610	0	0
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	0	0	0	3	0	5
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	222,369	178,824	240,000	123,784	240,000	240,000
Miles of landownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard	17	0	0	0	0	20
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	119	89	120	64	120	120
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	3,495	924	0	116	0	200
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	1,059	851	0	821	0	700
Highest priority acres treated annually for noxious weeds and invasive plants on NFS lands	469	841	0	72	0	100
Acres of wildlife habitat (terrestrial) (TES and Non-TES) restored or improved with non-Wildlife dollars	0	0	0	454	0	400

### FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes a program level of \$70,000,000 in the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) program, a decrease of \$4,400,000 from FY 2013. Funds are used to conduct sale area improvement work on timber sale areas on the national forests. Funds also are used within timber sale areas to implement reforestation following timber harvest as well as other sale area improvements approved in the related environmental analyses. The request fully funds the required sale area improvement work planned for accomplishment in FY 2014.

As in FY 2013, \$15,000,000 of the K-V program will be used for the K-V Regional Work program. This funding will reforest 2,500 acres. This work will also provide for vegetative treatments to meet forest health and resource restoration objectives. An estimated outcome from these vegetation treatments is 240,000 CCF (120 MMBF) of timber volume sold. The volume outcome from this fund is also accounted for in the target for timber volume sold displayed in the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

### Past Performance

Completion of K-V timber sale area projects is dependent upon the rate at which timber harvest units are harvested and accepted as completed. Factors include weather conditions that can slow down the rate of timber harvest and decisions made by the timber sale purchaser regarding which units are harvested in a given operating season.

In FY 2012, for the K-V Regional Work program, the agency treated 7,610 high priority acres to meet forest health objectives. The agency sold approximately 123,780 CCF (64 MMBF) of timber as a result of these treatments, or 51 percent of the projected level. Volume outcomes are highly variable depending on the treatment necessary to meet forest health objectives.

## **Authorities**

The Act of June 9, 1930, (16 USC 576b) (P.L. 71-319, Ch. 416, June 9, 1930, 46 Stat. 527, as amended by P.L. 94-588, 1976, and P.L. 109-54, [title IV, Sec. 412], Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 551). The Act, known as the Knutson-Vandenberg Act, established a special fund to collect a portion of timber sale receipts to pay for reforesting the area from which the timber was cut. The Act was amended in 1976 to allow the Forest Service to use these funds for other sale area improvement activities. The FY 2006 Interior Appropriations Act amended this authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds, not needed to accomplish work on the sale area, on other areas "...within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred."

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The following programs are included in this fund:

Knutson-Vandenberg - This program uses funds derived from timber sale revenues which are used for sale area improvement work within the timber sale area. Planned resource project work is documented in the sale area improvement plans as determined by the project environmental analysis. The first priority for K-V program funds is reforestation of harvested areas. These funds can also be used to perform timber stand improvement and protection, and for the improvement of other resource values, including wildlife, soil, watershed, range, and recreation.

Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work - The FY 2006 Interior Appropriations Act expanded the authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds, not needed to accomplish work on the timber sale area, on another area "...within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred." Unused collections are generated when actual costs are less than planned costs. This authority is used to accomplish watershed restoration; wildlife habitat improvement; control of insect, disease, and noxious weeds; community protection activities; and the maintenance of forest roads. The work can be performed through the use of contracts, forest product sales, and cooperative agreements. If forest product sales are used to accomplish these objectives, K-V Regional Work program funds may be utilized for timber sale planning, preparation, administration, engineering support, and land line location.

### Allocation and Integration

The Knutson-Vandenberg program funding is allocated to the regions based upon cash collected on timber sale areas and the planned resource projects identified on approved sale area improvement plans. The Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work program funds are allocated based upon cash availability, which reflects the unreimbursed emergency wildfire suppression transfers, and where additional funding would effectively achieve the purposes of the authority.

### Partnerships

The K-V program has contributed to partnerships and productive working relationships with State fish and game agencies and organizations such as the Wild Turkey Federation, Quail Unlimited, and the Ruffed Grouse Society. These productive relationships and partnerships are critical in the identification and planning of some K-V funded projects.

Budget Line Item	Cooperative Work, Other			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Trust Funds</b>				
Cooperative Work, Other				
New Budget Authority	\$36,971	\$69,400	\$72,700	\$3,300
Program Level	38,997	74,000	78,000	4,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	234	373	373	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$60,000,000 for the Cooperative Work Agreement Based program and \$18,000,000 for the Cooperative Work, Non-Agreement Based, a decrease of \$4,000,000 from FY 2013. This level is consistent with anticipated collections from partners and cooperators. The collections allow the agency to leverage appropriated funds in order to deliver a variety of treatments and services which benefit Forest Service lands and other resource programs.

Cooperative projects vary in size and scope each year depending on partner interest, objectives, and financial resources, and meet both agency and partner needs. Each agreement specifies the type of work to be done as well as the funds being donated.

**Past Performance**

A variety of work activities is performed each year using funds deposited in advance by partners and cooperators, although no targets are set for these highly diverse activities. These activities include wildlife habitat enhancement; recreation program activities; research; fire prevention and education; construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads, trails, and other improvements; scaling services; fire protection; and other resource purposes as authorized by law.

**Authorities**

The Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U.S.C. 498). This act authorizes the acceptance of contributions for cooperative work in forest investigations, protection, management, and improvement of the National Forest System.

The Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572). This act authorizes cooperation with other parties to perform work for permittees, agencies, organizations, and persons for the kinds of work that the Forest Service is authorized to do on lands of the United States.

The Roads and Trails Act of October 13, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 532-537). This act authorizes the construction of roads using cooperative financing from other agencies.

The Act of June 30, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1643). This act authorizes the acceptance and use of donated funds for research activities.

The Act of October 10, 1978 (7 U.S.C. 2269). This act authorizes agencies within the U.S. Department of Agriculture to accept donations for non-research activities.

The Act of June 6, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 693d). This act authorizes cooperation in the operation of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center.

The Act of July 4, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 471h). This act authorizes cooperation in the operation of the Cradle of Forestry.

Title 31, United States Code, section 1321 (31 U.S.C. 1321). Section 1321 of Title 31 of the United States Code authorizes Trust Funds.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The Cooperative Work Trust Fund Other program is used to collect deposits received from partners and cooperators for protecting and improving resources of the National Forest System as authorized by cooperative agreements. The deposits are for a wide variety of activities that benefit and support programs in Forest and Rangeland Research, on National Forest System lands, and for other agency activities.

Cooperative Work, Agreement Based - is a direct project-to-customer relationship, typically involving long-term liability on the part of the Forest Service to perform work for the contributor. For example, special use permits with collection provisions under the Granger-Thye fee offset where the Forest Service has a liability to perform work for the permit holder specially tied to the permit, however, these should typically be accompanied by a collection agreement.

Cooperative Work, Non-Agreement Based - when the terms of the authorizing instrument, such as a permit or sale contract allow for deposits from multiple contributors to be pooled and expended for the intended purpose. The majority of these pooled collections are not subject to refunds; in accordance with the provisions of the respective authorizing instrument.

Cooperative deposits are received from a vast assortment of local, regional, and national organizations and individuals; State and other public agencies; industrial associations; and other private sources. The deposits are made under a variety of cooperative instruments that specify the mutual benefits of the work. Cooperative deposits leverage appropriated funds to increase effectiveness and complement the objectives of Forest Service appropriated resource management programs and cooperative research projects. These programs and projects may involve any aspect of forestry and vary widely in scope and duration. Refer to the Special Exhibit titled Partnerships (Challenge-Cost Share Program & Accomplishments) for additional information on cooperative activities using Challenge Cost Share agreements.

Cooperative road maintenance deposits can be made by commercial users of the National Forest Road System in lieu of actually performing their commensurate share of road maintenance. These deposits are used in conjunction with the other road maintenance appropriations to provide maintenance of system roads by the Forest Service.

Deposits for administering and protecting non-Federal land within or near the national forests can be made by owners of non-Federal lands that are intermingled with, or adjacent to, National Forest System

lands. These deposits help landowners manage their lands in accordance with good forest management practices and provide for wildfire protection on State and private lands intermingled with Federal ownership.

Budget Line Item	Reforestation Trust Fund			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Trust Funds</b>				
Reforestation Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	0
Program Level	28,710	30,000	30,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	183	188	188	0

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
<b>Reforestation Trust Fund</b>						
Acres of forest vegetation established	91,928	69,795	65,000	108,457	66,810	96,300
Acres of forest vegetation improved	31,548	28,893	32,320	28,078	32,322	27,300

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$30,000,000, the same as FY 2013. Funds are used to analyze, prepare, and implement reforestation and forest vegetation improvement projects outside timber sale areas on National Forest System lands. The request will fund an estimate of 96,300 acres of reforestation and 27,300 acres of forest vegetation improvement. The FY 2014 program continues to prioritize reforestation treatments arising from unplanned disturbance events such as wildfires, insects, and diseases. In such places, timely reforestation is required to meet specified land management objectives.

High priority is also given to reforestation treatments on lands where appropriated or Cooperative Work Knutson-Vandenberg (CWKV) funds are not available. Financing reforestation in these places ensures suitable lands are reforested within five years of harvest, as specified by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012 the agency accomplished 108,457 acres of reforestation and 28,078 acres of timber stand improvement. We accomplished 167 percent of the target for reforestation and accomplished 98 of the target for timber stand improvement. A significant component of the reforestation accomplishment in FY 2012 was certification of natural regeneration without site preparation. The certification process is accomplished at lower unit cost than any other reforestation or timber stand improvement activities. This allows for implementation of timber stand improvement treatments, such as pre-commercial thinning on high priority areas to meet forest health, future stand development, and critical hazardous fuel reductions, while exceeding reforestation objectives.

## Authorities

Recreational Boating Safety and Facilities Act of 1980, Title III, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1606a(d)) P.L. 96-451.

## Program Description

### Program Overview

A maximum of \$30,000,000 is transferred to the Reforestation Trust Fund by the U.S. Treasury each fiscal year to reduce the backlog in reforestation and timber stand improvement work. Reforestation activities include site preparation for planting or seeding of the appropriate tree species, site preparation to encourage natural regeneration, and certification of acres naturally regenerated without the need of site preparation. In addition, as part of the reforestation activity, various treatments are applied to improve initial seedling survival rates. Benefits of reforestation include restoration of forest vegetation on areas impacted by: wildfire, floods, and hurricanes; increased carbon sequestration capacity; establishment of forest vegetation resilient to the effects of climate change; and improved habitat diversity for many wildlife species. More detailed information on related activities is presented in the Reforestation Special Exhibit. Timber stand improvement activities include release treatments through removal of competing vegetation; precommercial thinning to regulate stand density, composition and structure; pruning treatments that reduce ladder fuels, reducing the effects of pathogens (ex. white pine blister rust), and improving future wood product quality; and fertilization treatments to maintain and improve soil productivity and enhance rapid stand development to capture carbon storage capacity. Benefits of timber stand improvement include improved forest health and productivity; hazardous fuel reductions; improved forest resiliency to the impacts of drought, insects and disease; and diversified wildlife habitat. In addition, timber stand improvement generates woody biomass that is available to meet renewable energy needs.

### Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated based on reported acres of reforestation or timber stand improvement need, which include reforestation needs created by wildfires and other natural events, during the previous three years, and prior year accomplishments. Allocation decisions consider the combined accomplishment from the Integrated Resource Restoration program and the Reforestation Trust Fund program. These funds are used in conjunction with other vegetation management funds to provide an integrated, effective means of accomplishing forest vegetation establishment, maintenance, or improvement of forest health conditions under a variety of ecological and biological settings.

### Partnerships

Partnerships in reforestation are critical for program accomplishments. Several key reforestation partners are American Forests, The National Forest Foundation, the Arbor Day Foundation, the National Garden Clubs, Batesville Casket Company, and individual donations under the Plant-A-Tree program. Combined, these partners enable the accomplishment of about 20,000 acres of planting during the past five years.

Budget Line Item	Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
<b>Trust Funds</b>				
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Program Level	\$13	\$25	\$25	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$25,000, the same level as FY 2013. Funds provide for public education and regional promotion in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments. Land Between The Lakes (LBL) will continue to use funds to cover additional anticipated program elements of the Respect the Resource environmental education program. LBL is working to increase teacher recruitment, especially newer teachers, by showing teachers the programs offered as well as helping them to cultivate skills that can be used in the classrooms upon their return to their schools. In anticipation of the upcoming 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of LBL in June 2013, planning efforts are beginning as an opportunity to promote the LBL Area.

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012 the LBL Trust fund continued its support of a successful school grant program for environmental education by awarding grants to 29 school groups, and serving more than 2,380 students. The Fund continued to support the recycling campaign tied to LBL’s Respect the Resource program, utilizing displays and interpretive signage to educate LBL staff and visitors to facilities. The campaign also assisted with education about water use and plastics.

**Authority**

Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460III-31) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e) [title V, Sec. 531], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-317). This Act establishes the LBL Trust fund. In accordance with Title V of the Act, responsibility for the LBL National Recreation Area transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to the Secretary of Agriculture.

## **Program Description**

### Program Overview

The LBL Protection Act called for LBL, an area in western Kentucky and Tennessee, to be managed as a unit of the National Forest System. Section 531 of the Act established a special interest-bearing fund known as the LBL Trust fund, to be available for public education, grants, and internships related to recreation, conservation, and multiple-use land management; and regional promotion in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments.

In accordance with the terms described in the Act, beginning September 30, 2000, TVA began depositing \$1 million annually into the fund for five consecutive years, for a total of \$5 million. The Forest Service has allowed the principal balance to grow and much of the interest to compound, and LBL has now begun to use the interest earned on the fund for the purposes intended by Congress.

### Partnerships

LBL's program of work provides the opportunity to partner with a number of regional and national conservation organizations, such as the National Wild Turkey Federation, Quail Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and Ducks Unlimited. Further, LBL's volunteers, interns and apprentices, coordinated through the Friends of LBL partnership, log more than 124,000 hours of volunteer time on LBL projects annually.

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## **Bark Beetle Infestation in the West**

### **Background**

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to report accomplishments for the Bark Beetle Infestation in the West program.

### **Overview**

Current information indicates that tree mortality caused by western bark beetles has declined significantly since 2011.

For the period of 2000-2010, over 43 million acres in the west had trees infested with bark beetles, of which nearly 32 million acres are National Forest System (NFS) lands. During the same period the infestation was growing at approximately 600,000 acres/year. In 2011, it was estimated that 100,000 beetle-killed trees fell daily in southern Wyoming and northern Colorado, posing a serious health & safety threat to forest visitors, residents & employees<sup>7</sup>.

On July 11, 2011, the Forest Service released the five-year Western Bark Beetle Strategy<sup>8</sup>, which identified how the Forest Service was going to respond to the western bark beetle epidemic in Regions 1-6. The strategy focuses on the future and the continued need to integrate and prioritize our response around three goals: human safety, forest recovery, and long-term forest resiliency.

### **Agency Priorities and Actions**

The Forest Service cannot treat every forest acre or mile of road that needs attention. Protecting human health and safety is the Forest Service priority. The decision to remove trees to mitigate the effects of the western bark beetle takes into consideration both the health and safety of the public, as well as that of Forest Service employees. Priorities include: treatment near roads, trails and campgrounds that experience high public use; treatment in areas adjacent to communities and homes for protection from fire; and coordination of larger-scale projects with other governmental agencies and partners that identify and communicate risks to public safety and leverage treatments across boundaries. Additional priorities include recovery and forest resiliency. Effective recovery improves watershed health, wildlife habitat and water quality and creates more resilient forests following infestation, as well as providing benefits above and beyond what would be expected if nature was allowed to take its course. Active forest management can increase the resiliency of forests not yet infested by bark beetles. Thinning young stands to decrease basal area and creating a diversity of age classes over time can mitigate potential catastrophic beetle losses. Species and age diversity are key elements of a forest's resiliency to insects, diseases and wildfire. Managing for resiliency can reduce the environmental, health and safety impacts of beetle infestation.

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<sup>7</sup>USDA Forest Service 2011 Western Bark Beetle Strategy pg. 4- <http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/bark-beetle/bark-beetle-strategy-appendices.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> USDA Forest Service 2011 Western Bark Beetle Strategy - <http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/bark-beetle/bark-beetle-strategy-appendices.pdf>

**Research and Development**

The Forest Service is investing in knowledge and management tools needed to guide the above priorities. Research efforts will provide better strategies for mitigating tree hazards to people and community infrastructure; improve the ability of fuel and fire behavior models to map fire hazards due to bark beetles; explore pest management treatments for beetle control; and improve our understanding of the effects of increased vegetation diversity, thinning and disturbance agents on the population dynamics of various bark beetle species.

**Tracking Performance**

The Forest Service is tracking activities related to bark beetle recovery using existing performance measures. These include hazardous fuels acres treated, road and trail hazard acres mitigated, and recreation site hazards mitigated.

- NFS treated 265,647 acres (30,570 public safety; 34,104 reforested; 200,973 improve ecosystem resilience) and removed hazard trees along 618 miles of roads and 638 miles of trails. These treatments contributed to the Agency’s timber sold target for FY 12.
- The planned treated acres are in line with the accelerated restoration strategy which recognizes a 20 percent increase in the number of acres being mechanically treated over three years (FY 2012-2014).
- In FY 2012, State and Private Forestry funded suppression and prevention projects on State and private lands (21,417 acres).
- Regions have invested additional resources in bark beetle strategy. Actual accomplishments exceed planned levels.

**FY 2012 Funding and Accomplishments**

In FY 2012, the Forest Service invested \$114 million on bark beetle mitigation activities in Regions 1-6. Specific mitigation activities were funded under various programs including Recreation, Roads, Trails, Forest Health Management, Hazardous Fuels, Facilities Maintenance, Forest Products, Vegetation and Watershed Management, and Salvage Sale Fund.

**Unified FY 2012 Accomplishments**

<b>Performance</b>	<b>Safety</b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	<b>Total</b>
Treated area (acres)	30,570	34,104	222,390	<b>287,064</b>
Volume sold (MMBF)	54.4	56.2	202.5	<b>313.1</b>
Bio-energy production (green tons)	49,810	6,195	150,472	<b>206,477</b>
Road maintenance (Miles)	618	0	0	<b>618</b>
Trail maintenance (Miles)	638	0	0	<b>638</b>

In FY 2012, Forest Service Research and Development developed and delivered 36 tools needed to reduce, minimize, or eliminate the impact of bark beetles across all landscapes and ownerships.

- A model correlating mountain pine beetle outbreaks with fuel availability and expected fire behavior in Colorado lodgepole pine forests

- A non-toxic, pheromone-based approach to prevent bark beetle attacks and protect whitebark and limber pines that is suitable for use in locations such as campgrounds, administrative sites, ski areas, and rust-resistant stands used for genetic conservation
- Process-based phenology models analyze eruptive insect population behavior and their response to changing climate conditions
- Models of temperature and forest stand conditions, such as density and species composition, impacts on the likelihood of spruce beetle infestation over time

### FY 2013 and FY 2014 Funding

The Forest Service will invest \$101.5 million in FY 2013 and \$101.5 million in FY 2014. In FY 2013, the target is to treat 279,279 acres, while in FY 2014 the target is 293,000 acres. This target increase reflects greater capacities derived from expanded collaborative restoration partnerships and increased efficiency in the agency's National Environmental Policy Act analyses. The *Western Bark Beetle Strategy* includes reference to a target funding level projected through 2016, assuming appropriations in the out years remain equal to the FY 2010 level. Planned and actual expenditures may vary, however, with changes in the appropriations. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, specific mitigation activities will be funded by the national Integrated Resource Restoration program proposed for FY 2013 and FY 2014. The table below represents bark beetle related investments proposed by each region provided a funding level equivalent to FY 2010 appropriation is maintained.

**Bark Beetle Proposed Investments by Regions**  
(dollars in thousands)

Region	FY 2013 & 2014 Estimate
Northern Region (R1)	\$24,000
Rocky Mountain Region (R2)	33,000
Southwestern Region (R3)	2,800
Intermountain Region (R4)	9,000
Pacific Southwest Region (R5)	18,400
Pacific Northwest Region (R6)	11,900
Research and Development	2,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$101,500</b>

Priority beetle-related work in FY 2013 and FY 2014 will continue to promote human safety, forest recovery, and ecological resilience as well as research and development. We will coordinate work with our partners, and will continue to maximize appropriated dollars to mitigate negative impacts from these unprecedented outbreaks.

**Biomass and Bioenergy**

**Background**

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to report accomplishments for the Biomass and Bioenergy program.

**Overview**

Our Nation’s forests are a strategic asset that can help achieve and enhance U.S. energy security, economic opportunity, environmental quality, and global competitiveness by providing raw material for the renewable bioenergy and biobased products sector. This sector is a growing source of green jobs in the U.S. economy that contributes to energy security and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Woody biomass is a critical renewable resource and, through commercially available technology, can produce thermal and electrical energy. With additional research, it could also provide liquid/gaseous bioenergy and bioproducts. Biomass removals for energy and biobased products provide numerous benefits including improved forest health and productivity as well as economic growth opportunities. Sustainable development of a healthy bioenergy/biobased products sector is dependent on rapid research and development.

Creating demand for forest biomass results in new revenue opportunities and also reduces fire risk to communities, restores healthy forested landscapes, and can provide new income streams for forest landowners. The following table shows Forest Service funding for Biomass and Bioenergy programs by budget line item.

**Forest Service Funding for Biomass and Bioenergy**  
(dollars in thousands)

Program	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Bud
Biomass Production	Forest Products	\$5,000	\$5,000	-
	Integrated Resource Restoration	-	-	3,900 <sup>1</sup>
Bioenergy & Biobased Products Research	Research and Development	12,950	12,950	12,950
Forest Biomass to Energy	Hazardous Fuels	-	-	-
State Wood to Energy Teams	Hazardous Fuels	150	-	2,500
	Integrated Resource Restoration	-	-	800
Woody Biomass Utilization Grant Program	Hazardous Fuels	5,000	5,000	6,000 <sup>2</sup>
Biomass Air Quality Improvement	Hazardous Fuels	-	-	1,000
Development of Financial Instruments for Wood Energy	Hazardous Fuels	-	-	1,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$23,100</b>	<b>\$22,950</b>	<b>\$28,150</b>

<sup>1</sup>This includes funding for the national target of 3.1MM green tons of biomass and funding for wood supply assessments.

<sup>2</sup>Administered by Regions/Area with support from the Forest Products Laboratory.

\*Shading indicates programs that are part of the USDA Wood to Energy Initiative.

The shaded portion identifies programs that are part of the USDA Wood to Energy Initiative. The other participating USDA agencies provide the bulk of the funding for this initiative. Forest Service provides primarily subject matter expertise and technical assistance as well as some financial assistance.

### **FY 2014 Program**

Forest Service biomass and bioenergy programs encourage market development for woody biomass and also provide high quality data to inform business decisions. In FY 2014, the planned work has been restructured to reflect the USDA Wood to Energy Initiative, but takes into account indications from the direction of the next Farm Bill. We will work to develop sustainable management and utilization options, systems, and practices to effectively integrate biomass production into forest management activities. The following describes the work to be accomplished in each of the items listed in the table above:

- **Biomass Production (\$3,900,000)**

By expanding our capacity to provide a reliable and predictable source of woody biomass from National Forest System lands we help provide the supply of wood to bioenergy projects, along with private lands, other Federal and State agencies and tribes

An example of connecting wood supply from national forests to energy projects is the wood fired power plant in Gypsum, Colorado, which uses dead trees from the bark beetle infestation. The \$8.66 million ten year stewardship contract awarded to West Range Reclamation will remove bark beetle infested material from the White River National Forest to decrease wildfire risk. West Range Reclamation is also the contract supplier for the Eagle Valley Clean Energy power plant. Eagle Valley Clean Energy financed this 11.5 MW plant in part through a USDA Rural Utilities Service \$40 million guaranteed loan.

- **Bioenergy & Biobased Products Research (\$12,950,000)**

We continuously strive to provide more accurate national and regional feedstock availability projections; models to assist in bioenergy facility site selection; sustainable management systems, options, and practices for forest bioenergy feedstocks; logistics and decision support tools to improve treatment, harvest and transport efficiency; integrated models of land use patterns and bioenergy markets; and life cycle analysis and assessment tools for forest bioenergy/bioproductions supply chains

We will continue the development of wood-based biofuels, chemicals, and products that can substitute for petroleum-based materials, including developing biomass deconstruction science and technology; conversion technologies for lignocellulosic liquid fuels and drop-in fuels; and science and technology for manufacturing chemicals and other co-products from biomass-to-energy conversion

- **USDA Wood to Energy Initiative**

The USDA Wood to Energy Initiative is an interagency effort with the Rural Utilities Service, Rural Housing, Rural Business, and Farm Service Agency (FSA). This cooperative effort synergistically facilitates achievement of all the cooperating agencies goals. It accomplishes Rural Development's goal of creating new renewable energy and at the same time creating a market for what was "waste wood," which reduces the cost forest management. The Forest Service leverages its small amount of grant funds with Rural Development's grant and loan programs by providing subject matter expertise and technical assistance in the early stages of project development, so the proponents can successfully compete for Rural Development's loans and grants. The USDA Wood to Energy Initiative includes the following programs:

- **State Wood to Energy Teams (\$3,300,000)**

The USDA Wood to Energy Initiative identified state level teams comprised of Federal and State agencies, non-profits and private sector experts providing technical, financial, and communication assistance in support of project development

Communities and businesses often need support to reach the decision to convert to wood energy. The combination of \$2.5 million from Hazardous Fuels and \$800,000 from Integrated Resource Restoration proposed in FY 2014 will target this type of energy development. Cooperative Agreements will provide State, Tribal, and local governments with support to develop wood energy projects; through a variety of techniques such as, preliminary engineering assessments and workshops on financing, air quality, wood sourcing, etc.

- **Woody Biomass Utilization Grant Program (\$6,000,000)**

Grants encourage the use of woody biomass removed from forest restoration activities such as wildfire hazardous fuels treatments, insect and disease mitigation, forest management due to catastrophic weather events, and/or thinning overstocked stands. Woody biomass shall be used in a facility that uses commercially proven technologies to produce thermal, electrical, or liquid/gaseous bioenergy. Grant funds will further the planning of such facilities by funding the engineering services necessary for final design, permitting and cost analysis. Grant amounts are up to \$250,000. The program has been effective in leveraging other private and public sector financing for the development of wood energy projects, up to 100:1. The increase is proposed in anticipation of the increased demand as the State Wood to Energy teams are expanded.

- **Biomass Air Quality Improvement (\$1,000,000)**

Wood Energy development is often hampered by existing poor air quality conditions resulting from old woodstove technology. Improving air quality with better combustion technology creates opportunities to expand advanced wood combustion energy use, which can then result in more acres of forest thinning. In FY 2012, the Forest Service worked with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to carry out a wood stove replacement program in Seeley Lake, Montana, to demonstrate the effectiveness of improved combustion technology.

EPA has recently reduced the ambient air quality standard for particulate matter, which will result in more communities being classified as nonattainment. This funding will be used to carry out additional wood stove change out programs in partnership with EPA through a competitive grant process.

- **Development of Financial Instruments for Wood Energy (\$1,000,000)**

Multiple opportunities exist to leverage private sector funds to expand the number of wood energy projects. Preliminary analysis shows significant opportunities exist to reduce risk for utility infrastructure (transmission lines, hydroelectric watersheds) as well as opportunities for utilities to reduce financial risk through demand side management. This funding would accomplish a detailed analysis and then share the results through various outreach mechanisms. The funds will also provide seed money to leverage partner funds to demonstrate these opportunities. The results will help validate financial tools, such as bundling projects for investors to reduce the risk and make larger, more attractive investments, for commercial and institutional facilities to convert to wood energy. The analysis results will help state utility regulators understand the financial and

infrastructure risks posed to their state's power systems from wildfire, and the opportunities that wood energy provides for reducing these risks.

### Past Performance

The Forest Service has a long history of success in encouraging biomass utilization and research on bioenergy and biobased products. Since the 1970's, significant accomplishments have been made in harvesting, genetics, silviculture, and conversion processes related to energy. Selected accomplishments include:

- Since 2010, Forest Service Research and Development (Forest Service R&D) scientists have produced in excess of 100 publications advancing science and technology in biomass production and management systems, biofuels and bioproducts, and decision support/policy analysis research
- Forest Service R&D managed a bioenergy and biobased products competitive grants program targeted at sustainable practices, improved tech transfer and biofuels conversion technologies. Between FY 2007 and FY 2012, 30 projects were funded for approximately \$3.878 million, leveraging an additional \$2.85 million in external partner support. These funds have resulted in over 35 peer-reviewed publications, numerous presentations and technology transfer opportunities, and several theses and dissertations.
- Forest Service R&D quantified the costs of innovative in-woods chipping equipment for use in electricity generation.
- Forest Service R&D developed Biomass Site Assessment Tool (BioSAT, <http://www.biosat.net/index.html>) with various partners. This web-based tool helps rapidly screen and optimally site biomass collection or processing centers by zip code for the 33 Eastern United States based on a variety of factors including available biomass and transportation networks.
- In FY 2012, State and Private Forestry awarded 20 biomass grant awards totaling almost \$4 million to small business and community groups through the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant program. If these projects are developed, these grants will leverage over \$475 million in private investment. These grants are a component of the Forest Services' focus on bioenergy that will result in secure, sustainable renewable energy sources, and strong rural economies. Grant funding will help build capacity for woody biomass utilization in support of forest restoration activities. Woody biomass shall be used in a bioenergy facility that uses commercially proven technologies to produce thermal, electrical, or liquid/gaseous bioenergy. Grant funding will further the planning of such facilities by funding the engineering services necessary for final design and cost analysis that are critical to obtaining and leveraging funding.
- The Forest Service continues to work with USDA Rural Development (RD) and FSA on the USDA Wood to Energy Initiative. In FY 2012, in Phase II, twelve action items were completed and preparation of Phase III is underway. The next steps will include a Wood to Energy Summit, developing external partnerships, partnerships with other Federal departments and expanded engagement within all of the agencies within USDA. In FY 2012, USDA (including the Forest Service) invested \$25 million in grants and \$500 million in guaranteed loans, which leveraged over \$1 billion in private investment.

### Allocation and Integration

These Forest Service activities assist with providing the quantities of wood needed for bioenergy and bioproducts, maintaining and enhancing forest health and productivity, reducing costs, and increasing efficiency. Biomass utilization helps offset treatment costs, can offset fossil fuel use, and promotes sustainable economies. These activities and outcomes can reduce investor risk and significantly contribute to U.S. energy security, environmental, and economic goals. With active management, America's forests can sustainably supply woody biomass for fuels and high-value chemicals and continuing to meet U.S. energy, environmental, and economic goals.

### Partnerships

Forest Service R&D partners include Federal and State agencies, universities, industry, and nongovernmental and international organizations. The selected accomplishments noted above reflect a broad partnership base. Forest Service R&D works collaboratively across organizational, political, and institutional boundaries to accomplish research and deliver the needed outcomes.

The Forest Service is integrating biomass utilization efforts with other Federal partners (Department of the Interior, Department of Energy (DOE), EPA, Department of Defense, Department of Commerce, and USDA). The Agency also coordinates with communities, States, and Tribes. The Forest Service is working directly with DOE & General Services Administration on new wood energy facilities that will pilot both thermal and combined heat wood-to-energy technologies. In addition, USDA and DOE are working collaboratively on advanced biofuels.

Through the USDA Wood to Energy Initiative, the Forest Service is coordinating with other USDA agencies. The Forest Service is working with USDA RD (through the Rural Utilities Service, Rural Business Service, and Rural Housing agencies) to improve technical services in project financing and power development. RD programs are designed to assist in biomass development through guaranteed loans, grant programs and project financing. The Forest Service is also working with FSA to help those involved in the wood energy sector access FSA programs.

**Chief’s Reserve Fund**

**Background**

This exhibit is required by P.L. 109-54, House Report 109-80, page 151, Administrative Provisions, which directed:

The Committee also requests that future budget justification displays on this fund include a complete presentation of spending from the fund during the most recent complete fiscal year, with a brief explanation why the uses were indeed important, unanticipated, and appropriate.

**Overview**

The Chief’s Reserve Fund (CRF) is managed by the Chief’s Office to fund emergencies or unforeseen events that occur throughout the fiscal year. This reserve fund allows units to respond quickly to unplanned urgent work without impacting the planned program of work.

**FY 2014 Program**

At the Chief’s discretion, funds from this reserve are available for unplanned and/or emergency circumstances. Requests are evaluated against criteria including 1) the urgent nature of the event, 2) relevance of proposed use to priorities, 3) other funding source considerations, and 4) risks from being unfunded. Requests must be for work or projects exceeding \$25,000. Initial fund mixes are determined at the beginning of the fiscal year, but may be remixed during the year to meet unanticipated needs. Funds are only spent in accordance with the purposes for which they were appropriated. Unused funds are distributed to the Regions, Stations, and Northeastern Area as carryover in the following year.

**FY 2012 to FY 2014 Funding**

*(dollars in thousands)*

<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
\$6,650	\$6,650	\$6,650

**Past Performance**

In FY 2012, CRF funds were approved for some unplanned projects. Total program amounts assessed and obligated in FY 2012 are illustrated in the table below.

**FY 2012 Program Amounts**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>FY 2012 Program</b>	<b>Approved</b>
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$295
Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands	133
Forest Health Management-Federal Lands	199
State Fire Assistance	150
Forest Stewardship	83
Urban & Community Forestry	67
Land Management Planning	266
Inventory & Monitoring	532
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness	598
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	332
Grazing Management	133
Forest Products	598
Minerals & Geology Management	166
Vegetation & Watershed Management	599
Landownership Management	266
Law Enforcement Operations	138
Hazardous Fuels	266
Preparedness	503
Suppression	428
Facilities	399
Roads	266
Trails	166
Infrastructure Improvement	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,650</b>

Some projects funded by the Chief's Reserve Fund in FY 2012 include:

Winter Storm Repairs (\$399,000)

The CRF provided needed facilities maintenance funding to Region 10, Alaska to assist with recreation facility repair due to winter storm damage and also to Region 2, Colorado for repairs to a Gunnison National Forest office.

Inventory and Monitoring (\$532,000)

Region 6, Oregon received \$150,000 in Inventory and Monitoring funds for an air monitoring program, watershed assessment, and climate change monitoring and evaluation; Region 2, Colorado received \$382,000 for regional restoration projects.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness (\$578,500)

Several regional projects were assisted with these funds. Region 9 for the Potomac Highland Restoration Project; Region 8 for assistance with the annual Rainbow Gathering; Region 6 for their Accessibility Package; and Region 2 for the Forest Service Special Places Initiative.

## Conservation Education

### Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction, but is included to provide information about this multi-funded program.

### Overview

The Forest Service connects an average of more than five million people each year with nature and public lands through its Conservation Education (CE) programs. CE teaches people about natural resource management and gives them tools to make informed decisions and take action to sustain natural and cultural resources. CE efforts provide a full range of educational experiences, including awareness and knowledge-building, engagement and action-based programs for youth (pre-kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade) and their educators in classroom and non-formal settings.

CE programs are delivered by a network of land managers, scientists, educators, and interpreters representing all branches of the agency, and are supported by extensive partnerships with nongovernmental organizations, State, Tribal, and local agencies, and educational institutions. Learning experiences include: outdoor recreation and interpretive activities; formal school-based programs that adhere to national and local standards of learning; capacity building for educators; and service-learning projects. Some of the CE program focus areas include: education about climate change; reconnecting children with nature; and preparing youth for jobs in the green economy.

### FY 2014 Program

In FY 2014, CE will continue to use the National Guidelines for Excellence as a guide to develop new programs and materials, and to evaluate existing agency programs and materials. We will continue working through trusted professionals to connect children to nature and provide experiential learning opportunities. CE will continue to:

- Expand the Discover the Forest Campaign to include targeted outreach to the African-American community. Activities currently in development include television, radio, outdoor, and Web public service advertisements
- Support the agency's climate change emphasis area, specifically through climate change educational materials, distance learning programs and "Green Schools!" activities
- Contribute to the general body of knowledge regarding the field of environmental education by finalizing and distributing an updated Environmental Literacy in America report
- Build on the frameworks established at Children's Forests to continue to expand the Children and Nature Initiative, training pediatric health workers to write prescriptions for outdoor experiences for their patients
- Foster first hand experiences in nature through innovative uses of technology
- Continue to expand outreach to underserved populations through many other programs

CE will also develop an invasive species information guide for school children, support teacher training through the Forest for Every Classroom program, continue to produce and distribute *Natural Inquirer* and

Investigator science journals for students, encourage the expanded adoption of the new revised Junior Snow Ranger program, continue to support the participation of underserved populations in environmental education events such as Environmentors and the Envirothon, and continue our support for large event days such as National Public Lands Day.

### **Past Performance**

In FY 2012, a “Discover the Forest” campaign in Spanish, “*Descubre el Bosque*,” was started to reach Latino communities in urban and rural settings. A new set of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) was launched as a result of a private-public partnership with NBC Universal and the AD Council. These assets are in addition to the campaign’s current parent-targeted PSAs which encourage families to “un-plug” and experience the forest, a place where they can re-connect with each other.

From FY 2008 through FY 2012, the combined English-Spanish campaign Web sites have received a total of 4,177,958 visits. And since the initial launch in June 2009, the campaign has received over \$97 million in donated media support.

In FY 2012, over six million people participated in environmental education, recreation, and related literacy programs on public lands and waters to increase understanding of the natural world and its benefits to society. This includes the “More Kids in the Woods” cost share program, which provided opportunities for outdoor learning experiences for an estimated 55,000 children and the Children’s Forest program which reached an estimated 230,000 children. Activities included a Natural and Cultural Resources Field Camp for tribal high school students that developed a state of the art outdoor education program to reconnect students to their natural, physical, and cultural heritage. Each student participated in an integrated outdoor and laboratory experience during the course of the academic year, and in an intensive week long field camp atmosphere that included the participation of tribal elders.

CE and its partners also fund many other new and ongoing projects, including:

- “A Forest for Every Classroom” Teacher Training Initiative, an intensive teacher training model that emphasizes place-based education and service-learning
- The *Natural Inquirer* journals where scientists share their research with students
- Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl, America’s conservation icons whose messages continue to resonate with youth
- The GreenSchools! program, designed to raise environmental literacy
- The Envirothon, which develops an understanding of the principles and practices of natural resource management and ecology in young people through practice dealing with complex resource management decisions
- Hands on the Land, a national network of field classrooms that connects students, teachers, and parents to their public lands and waterways

### **Allocation and Integration**

CE is one of the most broadly integrated programs in the agency and operates with an “All Lands” approach. The CE program in the national office supports field offices in the implementation of agency and Department priorities related to conservation education. At the national forest and Region/Station/Area levels, conservation education efforts are funded through leveraged investments of over a dozen agency programs including: Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness; Watershed, Fish, Wildlife, Air, and Rare Plants; Forest and Rangeland Research; Forest Health Management; Urban and Community Forestry; Hazardous Fuels; and Wildfire Prevention.

**Partnerships**

Partnerships are critical to the success of CE in the Forest Service. More than 2,500 individual organizations at the national, State, Tribal and local levels help to ensure that our Conservation Education efforts meet local needs through both financial and in-kind contributions that leverage the agency's investment of resources each year. The Forest Service creates and nurtures partnerships nationwide that provide technical assistance to our vast network of providers across the agency and improve our outreach to diverse, underserved, and urban populations.

## **Cost Pool (both Direct and Indirect) Totals**

### **Background**

This exhibit is required by P.L. 107-63, page 39, as follows:

The Forest Service shall fund indirect expenses, that is expenses not directly related to specific programs or to the accomplishment of specific work on-the-ground, from any funds available to the Forest Service: Provided, That the Forest Service shall implement and adhere to the definitions of indirect expenditures established pursuant to Public Law 105-277 on a nationwide basis without flexibility for modification by any organizational level except the Washington Office, and when changed by the Washington Office, such changes in definition shall be reported in budget requests submitted by the Forest Service: Provided further, That the Forest Service shall provide in all future budget justifications, planned indirect expenditures in accordance with the definitions, summarized and displayed to the Regional, Station, Area, and detached unit office level. The justification shall display the estimated source and amount of indirect expenditures, by expanded budget line item, of funds in the agency's annual budget justification. The display shall include appropriated funds and the Knutson-Vandenberg, Brush Disposal, Cooperative Work-Other, and Salvage Sale funds. Changes between estimated and actual indirect expenditures shall be reported in subsequent budget justifications.

### **Overview**

Cost pool expenses support every Forest Service employee at every level of the agency. Cost pools are a financial management tool. The purpose is to allocate funding for items directly related to delivery of Forest Service programs that are not directly related to a specific program. Cost pools fund line officers' salaries (e.g. District Rangers) and expenses, administrative support, information technology, human resources, computers, telephones, rent, utilities, and other common services.

The Forest Service receives appropriations by program and does not receive a general administration or management appropriation. Cost pools are not a source for funding, but are a mechanism to charge expenses that cannot reasonably be charged directly to a single program. The cost pools are designed to maintain accurate reporting of the true costs by program, by having each program contribute into the cost pools an amount based on its share of indirect, support, and common services charges.

Appropriate application of cost pools allows the Forest Service to accurately reflect the cost of doing business in compliance with the federal financial reporting standards articulated by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB). Accurately reflecting the true cost of doing business improves the government's ability to account for public funds, provides information for evaluating agency costs, accomplishments, and impacts of accomplishments, and provides a basis to assess agency financial systems and controls.

### **Direct and Indirect Costs**

Forest Service definitions of direct and indirect costs are consistent with FASAB Statement #4. The agency published the definitions in the FY 2000 Budget Justification. The Department of Agriculture

Chief Financial Officer and the Office of Management and Budget cleared, and the Government Accountability Office, United States Department of Commerce's Office of Inspector General and Office of General Counsel, and the Department of Justice reviewed the definitions prior to publishing.

### Direct Costs

Direct costs are specifically identified with the delivery of a program or a program's accomplishments. Direct costs include expenses associated with employees working directly on the production of an output. Program management is an integral cost of the production of an output and therefore is included as a direct cost. Direct costs might also include costs not associated with employees involved in the production of output(s), such as office and other facility space, computer equipment, and utilities, as well as materials, supplies, and equipment. Direct costs are generally charged directly to a single primary purpose budget line item.

### Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are costs that are necessary for the operation of the Forest Service as an organization but are not traceable to any specific outputs. These include Legislative and Public Communication, Ongoing Business Services, and Common Services (cost pools 3, 4, and the indirect portion of cost pool 5).

### **Cost Pools**

For management and tracking purposes, categories of similar expenses are combined into five cost pools. Cost pools 1 and 2 track those expenses defined as direct costs, cost pools 3 and 4 include those expenses classified as indirect costs, and cost pool 5 includes both indirect and direct components.

The terms cost pool 6 and cost pool 7 have been previously used to describe the pooled costs for Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) and Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UCI) respectively. Please see the section on Other Pooled Costs below for more details.

There is no cost pool 8.

Cost pool 9 collects facilities maintenance assessment funds and assesses Forest Service programs separately from pools 1 through 5.

In addition to being a cost allocation mechanism, cost pools also serve as an accounting tool, providing the Forest Service with financial data on categories of similar expenses. This permits the Forest Service to plan for and manage support, indirect and direct pool costs at different levels of the organization. A description of these pools and their associated costs are listed below.

### Cost Pool 1 - General Management

This cost pool includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for general line managers and officers (including secretarial staff) at the Washington Office (WO), Regions/Stations/Area (R/S/A), national forest, and ranger district levels. In addition, union officials, civil rights positions, and safety officers are included in Cost Pool 1 to show their direct connection and link to line management. Related costs include uniforms, travel, transfer of station, vehicles, cell phones, specialized supplies and equipment, and discretionary expenses associated with these positions. Cost Pool 1 consists entirely of direct costs. It is based on direct full-time equivalents (FTEs) of total employees within the cost pool.

### Cost Pool 2 - Direct Project Approved Activities

This cost pool includes salaries, benefits, and related costs for a limited set of nationally designated cross-cutting projects, currently limited to Conservation Education, Tribal Relations, Freedom of Information Act, Resource Advisory Council administration, and Grey Towers. Cost Pool 2 consists entirely of direct costs. It is based on FTEs of total employees within the cost pool.

### Cost Pool 3 - Legislative and Public Communications

This cost pool includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for general receptionists, public affairs, and legislative liaisons at the WO, R/S/A, national forest, and ranger district levels. Related costs include uniforms, travel, transfer of station, vehicles, cell phones, specialized supplies and equipment, and discretionary expenses associated with these positions. Cost Pool 3 consists entirely of indirect costs. It is based on FTEs of total employees within the cost pool.

### Cost Pool 4 - Ongoing Business Services

Cost Pool 4 includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for business operations at the WO, R/S/A, national forest, and ranger district levels. Business operations include budget, finance, acquisition, human capital management, some grants and agreements, and information resource management. Cost Pool 4 is consists entirely of indirect costs. It is based on FTEs of total employees within the cost pool.

### Cost Pool 5 - Common Services

This cost pool generally includes rent, utilities, communications, equipment, supplies, radios, phones, and corporate computer related expenses for all employees. Cost Pool 5 consists of both indirect and direct pool costs. The distribution of costs in pool 5 is based on FTEs for permanent employees only; the division between direct and indirect costs is based on the ratio of direct to indirect employees. For example, if the common services for a unit with 100 employees, consisting of 80 direct and 20 indirect, is \$500,000, then \$400,000 of these costs would be direct and \$100,000 would be indirect.

### Cost Pool 9 - Facilities Maintenance Assessment Fund

This cost pool contains the Facilities Maintenance Assessment Fund. This is a direct cost pool used to allocate facilities maintenance work funded by assessing each R/S/A a charge based on gross square foot of facilities. These charges are then allocated by BLI using the same basis as Cost Pool 5 in compliance with the FY 2006 Appropriations Act and accompanying conference report language. Refer to the Facilities Maintenance Assessment Special Exhibit for more information.

### **Other Pooled Costs**

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) and Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UCI) do not assess Forest Service programs. These are for required payments and unlike cost pools 1-5 and 9, are charged directly to program and then pooled to make required payments out of a single BLI. These pooled costs are used as methods of payment, and are not mechanisms to allocate costs.

Both OWCP and UCI costs are charged directly to the program in which they were incurred. OWCP costs are distributed based on the work being performed at the time of the injury and UCI costs are distributed based on the work performed while employed.

**Cost Allocations**

The Forest Service allocates indirect and direct pool costs among programs through the cost allocation process, which assesses each Forest Service budget line item a certain percentage of total cost pool expenses. Cost pools are generally allocated using direct labor hours (DLH). DLH are converted to FTEs; 1 FTE = 2,096 DLHs (the DLH number varies depending on the year). For cost pools 1 to 4, DLHs are used for all employees charging to direct costs (all employees includes those holding permanent, temporary, intermittent, and other types of positions).

This approach for Cost Pools 1 to 4 is used because these costs generally reflect the entire organization. For Cost Pools 5 and 9, only permanent employee DLHs are used, because these costs (rent, communication, utilities, etc.) are driven primarily by the need to support the permanent workforce. Planning estimates for OWCP and UCI are based on actual past cases. Because of their nature, the FTEs associated with supplemental, transfer, and emergency funds are dropped from the cost pools and are not used in calculating indirect costs.

The Forest Service uses cost allocation to charge expenses back to a single budget line item. Cost allocation is used for expenses that:

- Are indirect (e.g., Cost Pools 3 and 4)
- Simultaneously support multiple programs in a way that cannot be efficiently charged directly to a budget line item (BLI) (e.g., Cost Pools 1 and 2)
- Involve multiple transactions that need to be summarized for payment purposes (e.g., OWCP and UCI)
- Are otherwise directed by congressional or administrative action (e.g., Cost Pool 9)

Cost allocation compliance review is performed to determine the consistency in which the field organization and the WO headquarters implement cost pool policy and to identify areas for improvement. The agency uses the information gathered from the reviews to improve the cost allocation process and update cost allocation directions for the following fiscal year.

**FY 2014 Program Changes**

The FY 2014 President’s Budget proposes approximately \$957 million for Forest Service cost pool expenses, a decrease of \$40 million from the FY 2013 President’s Budget. In FY 2013, cost pools were reduced by \$60 million from the FY 2012 cost pool total. This reduction has been achieved through a variety of measures to gain efficiencies and control costs. Refer to the Efficiencies and Cost Control Measures Special Exhibit for more detail.

**FY 2012 to FY 2014 Cost Pool (1-5) Assessments**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

<b>Budget Line Item</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
Cost Pool Assessment	\$1,057,000	\$997,000	\$957,000
Percent of Total Forest Service Budget	18.7%	16.6%	17.1%

**Forest Service Cost Pool Exhibits**

In FY 2014, the Forest Service is estimating that cost pools will be \$957 million, representing 17.1 percent of the FY 2014 President’s Budget. For an estimate of FY 2014 Total Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item, see Exhibit 1.

In FY 2012, the Forest Service estimated that \$1,057,000,000 would be charged to the cost pools, representing 18.7 percent of the Enacted Budget. Due to efficiency measures, savings were achieved and actual cost pools were \$1,028,728,000, representing 18.2 percent of the Enacted Budget. In FY 2013, cost pools are estimated to decrease to 16.6 percent of the President’s Budget. For a comparison of FY 2012 Planned and Actual Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments and FY 2013 Estimated Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item, see Exhibit 2.

Actual cost pool expenditures decreased from \$1,048,896,000 in FY 2011 to \$1,028,728,000 in FY 2012. For a display of Cost Pool Actuals for FY 2011 and FY 2012 by Pool and Region, see Exhibit 3.

**Exhibit 1**

**Estimate of FY 2014 Total Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item**  
(dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item		FY 2014 President's Budget	Estimated Total Cost Pool Assessments by BLI	Cost Pool Assessments as Percent of BLI	Amount Assessed as Percent of Total Cost Pools
Fund	Prog				
Forest and Rangeland Research	FRRE	\$308,650	\$45,936	14.9%	4.8%
<b>Total Research</b>		<b>\$308,650</b>	<b>\$45,936</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
Forest Health Fed Lands	SPFH	\$58,598	\$15,312	26.1%	1.6%
Forest Health Coop Lands	SPCH	45,576	2,871	6.3%	0.3%
Forest Stewardship	SPST	22,355	1,914	8.6%	0.2%
Forest Legacy	LGCY	60,000	957	1.6%	0.1%
Urban and Community Forestry	SPUF	25,289	1,914	7.6%	0.2%
International Forestry	SPIF	3,639	957	26.3%	0.1%
<b>Total State and Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$215,457</b>	<b>\$23,925</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Integrated Resource Restoration	NFRR	\$752,000	\$178,002	23.7%	18.6%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	CFLN	39,820	5,742	14.4%	0.6%
Restoration Partnerships		10,000		0.0%	0.0%
Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	NFPN/ NFIM	183,758	45,936	25.0%	4.8%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	NFRW	259,000	88,044	34.0%	9.2%
Grazing Management	NFRG	35,380	14,355	40.6%	1.5%
Minerals and Geology Management	NFMG	70,562	19,140	27.1%	2.0%

**Estimate of FY 2014 Total Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item**  
(dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item					Amount Assessed as Percent of Total Cost Pools
Fund	Prog	FY 2014 President's Budget	Estimated Total Cost Pool Assessments by BLI	Cost Pool Assessments as Percent of BLI	
Landownership Management	NFLM	70,643	24,882	35.2%	2.6%
Law Enforcement Operations	NFLE	126,050	21,054	16.7%	2.2%
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$1,547,213</b>	<b>\$397,155</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>41.5%</b>
Preparedness	WFPR	\$1,052,000	\$233,508	22.2%	24.4%
Hazardous Fuels	WFHF	200,000	72,732	36.4%	7.6%
Suppression	WFSU	678,000	58,377	8.6%	6.1%
State Fire Assistance	SPCF	69,420	1,914	2.8%	0.2%
<b>Total Wildland Fire</b>		<b>\$1,999,420</b>	<b>\$366,531</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>
Facilities	CMFC	\$93,463	\$25,839	27.6%	2.7%
Roads	CMRD	144,364	41,151	28.5%	4.3%
Trails	CMTL	81,985	25,839	31.5%	2.7%
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$319,812</b>	<b>\$92,829</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Land Acquisition	LALW	\$57,934	\$2,871	5.0%	0.3%
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$57,934</b>	<b>\$2,871</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Brush Disposal	BDBD	\$8,600	\$1,914	22.3%	0.2%
Timber Salvage Sales	SSSS	19,300	7,656	39.7%	0.8%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund	CWKV	55,000	11,484	20.9%	1.2%
Reforestation Trust Fund	RTRT	30,000	5,742	19.1%	0.6%
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	FDRF	75,870	957	1.3%	0.1%
<b>Total Permanent and Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$188,770</b>	<b>\$27,753</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Total Assessed BLI's</b>		<b>\$4,637,256</b>	<b>\$957,000</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREST SERVICE</b>		<b>\$5,600,288</b>	<b>\$957,000</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Only includes appropriations (BLIs) which will be assessed for cost pools 1-5 in FY 2014.

In FY 2014, Deferred Maintenance (CMII) will no longer be assessed for cost pools 1-5 and therefore does not appear in the above table.

Supplemental, emergency, transfer, or Payments to States funds are not assessed for cost pools 1-5.

Restoration partnerships will not be assessed for cost pools in FY 2014. It will be assessed for cost pools in FY 2015 after program and staff years are established.

Exhibit 2

**Comparison of FY 2012 Planned and Actual Total Cost Pool Assessments 1-5 and  
FY 2013 Estimated Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

Budget Line Item		FY 2012 Planned			FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 Estimated			
		FY 2012 Enacted Budget	FY 2012 Estimated Cost Pools 1-5	Estimated Cost Pools as Percent of BLI	FY 2012 Actual Cost Pools 1-5	Actual Cost Pools as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2013 Estimated Cost Pools 1-5	Cost Pools as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5
Fund	Prog										
Forest and Rangeland Research	FRRE	\$295,300	\$43,701	14.8%	\$42,532	14.4%	4.1%	\$297,107	\$47,856	16.1%	4.8%
<b>Total Research</b>		<b>\$295,300</b>	<b>\$43,701</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>\$42,532</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>\$297,107</b>	<b>\$47,856</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
Forest Health Fed Lands	SPFH	\$47,425	\$11,120	23.4%	\$10,823	22.8%	1.1%	\$47,715	\$15,952	33.4%	1.6%
Forest Health Coop Lands	SPCH	39,999	1,110	2.8%	1,080	2.7%	0.1%	40,244	2,991	7.4%	0.3%
State Fire Assistance	SPCF	30,488	1,661	5.4%	1,617	5.3%	0.2%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Forest Stewardship	SPST	28,814	1,931	6.7%	1,879	6.5%	0.2%	28,990	1,994	6.9%	0.2%
Forest Legacy	LGCY	53,303	874	1.6%	851	1.6%	0.0%	53,629	997	1.9%	0.1%
Urban and Community Forestry	SPUF	31,327	1,499	4.8%	1,459	4.7%	0.1%	31,519	1,994	6.3%	0.2%
Forest Resources	SPIA	4,917	554	11.3%	539	11.0%	0.1%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Information and Analysis											
International Forestry	SPIF	7,987	725	9.1%	706	8.8%	0.1%	8,036	997	12.4%	0.1%
<b>Total State &amp; Priv Forestry</b>		<b>\$244,260</b>	<b>\$19,474</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>\$18,954</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>\$210,133</b>	<b>\$24,925</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Integrated Resource Restoration	NFRR	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$126,151	\$24,925	19.8%	2.5%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	CFLN	39,936	6,273	15.7%	6,105	15.3%	0.6%	40,180	5,982	14.9%	0.6%
Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	NFPN/NFIM	201,657	46,626	23.1%	45,379	22.5%	4.4%	202,891	47,856	23.6%	4.8%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	NFRW	281,176	97,120	34.5%	94,522	33.6%	9.2%	282,897	91,724	32.4%	9.2%
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	NFWF	140,036	39,629	28.3%	38,569	27.5%	3.7%	115,228	29,910	26.0%	3.0%
Grazing Management	NFRG	55,356	15,456	27.9%	15,043	27.2%	1.5%	55,695	14,955	26.9%	1.5%

**Comparison of FY 2012 Planned and Actual Total Cost Pool Assessments 1-5 and  
FY 2013 Estimated Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item**  
(dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item		FY 2012 Planned			FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 Estimated			
		FY 2012 Enacted Budget	FY 2012 Estimated Cost Pools	Estimated Cost Pools as Percent of BLI	FY 2012 Actual Cost Pools	Actual Cost Pools as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2013 Estimated Cost Pools	Cost Pools as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools
Fund	Prog										
Forest Products	NFTM	335,511	110,495	32.9%	107,540	32.1%	10.5%	292,779	91,724	31.3%	9.2%
Vegetation and Watershed Management	NFVW	184,046	52,264	28.4%	50,866	27.6%	4.9%	142,530	33,898	23.8%	3.4%
Minerals and Geology Management	NFMG	83,426	21,218	25.4%	20,651	24.8%	2.0%	83,937	19,940	23.8%	2.0%
Landownership Management	NFLM	85,738	27,371	31.9%	26,639	31.1%	2.6%	86,262	25,922	30.1%	2.6%
Law Enforcement Operations	NFLE	143,829	20,513	14.3%	19,964	13.9%	1.9%	144,709	21,934	15.2%	2.2%
<b>Total Nat. Forest System</b>		<b>\$1,550,711</b>	<b>\$436,965</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>\$425,278</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>\$1,573,259</b>	<b>\$408,770</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>41.0%</b>
Preparedness	WFPR	\$1,004,442	\$265,168	26.4%	\$258,076	25.7%	25.1%	\$1,004,442	\$243,268	24.2%	24.4%
Suppression	WFSU	537,858	47,283	8.8%	46,018	8.6%	4.5%	534,781	60,817	11.4%	6.1%
Hazardous Fuels Management	WFHF	317,076	88,535	27.9%	86,167	27.2%	8.4%	317,076	75,772	23.9%	7.6%
Forest and Rangeland Res.	FRF2	21,699	2,500	11.5%	2,433	11.2%	0.2%	21,699	0	0.0%	0.0%
Forest Health Fed Lands	SPS4	15,958	4,617	28.9%	4,493	28.2%	0.4%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Forest Health Coop Lands	SPS5	8,353	953	11.4%	927	11.1%	0.1%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
State Fire Assistance	SPS2	55,475	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	55,475	1,994	3.6%	0.2%
<b>Total Wildland Fire</b>		<b>\$1,960,861</b>	<b>\$409,056</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>\$398,114</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>\$1,933,473</b>	<b>\$381,851</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>
Facilities	CMFC	\$75,664	\$23,907	31.6%	\$23,268	30.8%	2.3%	\$76,127	\$26,919	35.4%	2.7%
Roads	CMRD	182,525	53,743	29.4%	52,305	28.7%	5.1%	183,643	42,871	23.3%	4.3%
Trails	CMTL	81,851	25,054	30.6%	24,384	29.8%	2.4%	82,352	26,919	32.7%	2.7%
Legacy Roads and Trails	CMLG	44,928	9,676	21.5%	9,417	21.0%	0.9%	32,144	3,988	12.4%	0.4%
Deferred Maintenance	CMII	9,121	471	5.2%	458	5.0%	0.0%	9,177	0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Capital Improve &amp; Maint</b>		<b>\$394,089</b>	<b>\$112,851</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>\$109,832</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>\$383,443</b>	<b>\$100,697</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>

**Comparison of FY 2012 Planned and Actual Total Cost Pool Assessments 1-5 and  
FY 2013 Estimated Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item**  
(dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item		FY 2012 Planned			FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 Estimated			
		FY 2012 Enacted Budget	FY 2012 Estimated Cost Pools 1-5	Estimated Cost Pools as Percent of BLI	FY 2012 Actual Cost Pools 1-5	Actual Cost Pools as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2013 Estimated Cost Pools 1-5	Cost Pools as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5
Fund	Prog										
Land Acquisition	LALW	\$52,521	\$1,507	2.9%	\$1,467	2.8%	0.1%	\$52,842	\$2,991	5.7%	0.3%
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$52,521</b>	<b>\$1,507</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>\$1,467</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>\$52,842</b>	<b>\$2,991</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	SMSM	\$2,573	\$692	26.9%	\$673	26.2%	0.1%	2,589	997	38.5%	0.1%
<b>Total Other Appropriations</b>		<b>\$2,573</b>	<b>\$692</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>\$673</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>\$2,589</b>	<b>\$997</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
Brush Disposal	BDBD	\$6,629	\$2,031	30.6%	\$1,977	29.8%	0.2%	\$8,600	\$1,994	23.2%	0.2%
Timber Salvage Sales	SSSS	22,610	8,172	36.1%	7,953	35.2%	0.8%	21,400	7,976	37.3%	0.8%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund	CWKV	209,563	13,996	6.7%	13,622	6.5%	1.3%	59,400	11,964	20.1%	1.2%
Reforestation Trust Fund	RTRT	28,710	7,669	26.7%	7,464	26.0%	0.7%	30,000	5,982	19.9%	0.6%
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	FDRF	62,024	886	1.4%	862	1.4%	0.1%	75,570	997	1.3%	0.1%
<b>Total Permanent and Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$329,536</b>	<b>\$32,754</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>\$31,878</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>\$194,970</b>	<b>\$28,913</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Total Assessed BLI's</b>		<b>\$4,829,851</b>	<b>\$1,057,000</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>\$1,028,728</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$4,647,816</b>	<b>\$997,000</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREST SERVICE</b>		<b>\$5,665,617</b>	<b>\$1,057,000</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>\$1,028,728</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$6,023,905</b>	<b>\$997,000</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Only includes appropriations (BLIs) which were assessed for cost pools 1-5.

Supplemental, emergency, transfer, or Payments to States funds are not assessed for cost pools 1-5.

Forest Health Federal Lands (SPFH) and Forest Health Cooperative Lands (SPCH) are being incorporated entirely into State and Private Forestry and will therefore be assessed for cost pools exclusively under State and Private Forestry in FY 2013.

## Exhibit 3

**Cost Pool Actuals for FY 2011 and FY 2012 by Pool and Region**  
(dollars in thousands)

Cost Pool		FY 2011	FY 2012
Cost Pool 1	General Management	\$157,133	\$157,819
Cost Pool 2	Direct Project Approved Activities	15,631	13,819
Cost Pool 3	Legislative and Public Communications	37,787	36,455
Cost Pool 4	Ongoing Business Services	380,695	369,149
Cost Pool 5	Common Services	457,650	451,486
<b>TOTAL COST POOL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>\$1,048,896</b>	<b>\$1,028,728</b>

Region/Station/Area		FY 2011	FY 2012
Region 1	Northern	\$42,814	\$41,720
Region 2	Rocky Mountain	38,363	37,859
Region 3	Southwestern	42,923	42,169
Region 4	Intermountain	41,814	41,174
Region 5	Pacific Southwest	65,404	64,067
Region 6	Pacific Northwest	75,492	76,715
Region 8	Southern	47,600	47,580
Region 9	Eastern	38,641	36,325
Region 10	Alaska	17,977	18,322
Region 12	International Institute of Tropical Forestry	1,430	1,440
Region 13	Washington Office-HQ	81,098	117,205
Region 14	Chief's Reserve	0	0
Region 15	National Operations	110,419	107,571
Region 17	Accounting Adjustments	3,475	2,778
Region 25	Central Business Services	439,924	392,110
Region 26	Pacific Northwest Research Station	68	227
Region 42	Northeastern Area	1,454	1,466
<b>TOTAL COST POOL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>\$1,048,896</b>	<b>\$1,028,728</b>

National funds are held and allocated at the national level, including FLAME, Law Enforcement, and portions of other funds.

## Deferred Maintenance and Asset Management

### Background

This special exhibit is included to address requirements of P.L. 111-88 House Report 111-80 page 132, which directed:

The Committee notes that the budget justification indicates a deferred maintenance backlog... The Service should continue to update this information in its future budget requests.

### Overview

Deferred maintenance is maintenance scheduled to be performed on an asset that was delayed due to a backlog of priority work, funding availability, or other reasons. Repairs, replacements, and rehabilitation to restore functionality are actions that can be taken to preserve an asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieve its expected lifespan. Maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to service needs different from those originally intended.

Over the past decade, the Forest Service has implemented a national effort to collect detailed data on infrastructure condition and maintenance and improvement needs. This effort was initiated in response to both financial reporting requirements and direction from Congress, but has also shown significant value in support of additional agency priorities.

The Forest Service uses condition surveys to estimate deferred maintenance on all major classes of its property, plant, and equipment. No deferred maintenance exists for fleet vehicles and computers. Deferred maintenance estimates for most assets are based on condition surveys performed on a 5-year maximum revolving schedule, with the exception of the Bridges Asset Class which is on a 2-year maximum revolving schedule. To date, surveys of all administrative buildings, dams, bridges, roads open to passenger cars, and recreation sites have been accomplished. The agency's deferred maintenance for the national forest road system is determined annually from random sample surveys providing an 80 percent level of confidence. In FY 2012, the sample included 500 roads.

Specific programmatic tools in support of asset management include:

#### Asset Management Planning

Executive Order 13327 - "*Federal Real Property Asset Management*" established a framework for improved use and management of real property owned, leased, or managed by the Federal Government. The agency recognizes the importance of real property resources through increased management attention and the establishment of clear goals, objectives, policies, and levels of accountability. The agency expects to implement active management of its infrastructure portfolio based upon asset management principles established by the Office of Management and Budget.

All facility projects exceeding the General Services Administration prospectus level (\$2.79 million) and up to \$10 million are reviewed by a Forest Service Asset Management Review Board (FS-AMRB). Similarly, projects exceeding \$10 million are reviewed by both the FS-AMRB and USDA-AMRB. All projects proposed for Deferred Maintenance and Asset Management funding are reviewed by the FS-AMRB.

We continue to evaluate the road management objective levels for each road in our system through site specific project analysis utilizing the Travel Analysis Process. Our goals are to operate and maintain a road system that is financially sustainable and consistent with forest land management plan objectives, and to align funds to address the critical deferred maintenance.

Facility Master Planning

Forest Service field units continue to complete or update their facility master plans which identify fire, administrative, research, visitor center, and recreation facilities for decommissioning, retention, alternate use, or acquisition. These plans will be used to actively manage the facility inventory and decommission unneeded facilities.

For recreation sites, such as campgrounds, the agency is implementing both the results of the Recreation Facility Analysis (RFA) and Recreation Site Improvement processes as a means to reposition the recreation sites program to better meet the current and future needs of recreation visitors. One of the primary goals was to reduce the deferred maintenance of recreation sites on each national forest by 20 percent over the five years that is covered by the RFA program of work for each national forest. As of December 31, 2008, all national forests completed an RFA and produced a five-year program of work that prioritized recreation site investments based on public needs.

Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act

In FY 2006, the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (Title V, Appropriations Act, P.L. 109-54) was enacted. This legislation authorizes the sale of unneeded administrative sites and the use of receipts for acquisition, maintenance, reconstruction, and construction of administrative infrastructure, creating incentives to dispose of these unneeded facilities. To date, activities under this authority, including pilot projects authorized under P.L. 107-63, Section 329 as amended, have generated approximately \$53 million in revenues and reduced facilities deferred maintenance by over \$15.4 million.

**The Forest Service Facility Realignment Enhancement Act Outcomes**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Receipts</b>	<b>Deferred Maintenance Reduction</b>
2004-2011	\$51,421	\$14,526
2012	1,597	892
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$53,018</b>	<b>\$15,418</b>

In FY 2012, we collected approximately \$1.6 million in receipts through the conveyance of real property sale authorities. We reduced the Deferred Maintenance Backlog by \$892,000, and disposed of 11 properties. The agency plans to initiate the conveyance of an estimated \$241 million in land and excess administrative facilities, reducing deferred maintenance by an additional \$182 million in FY 2014.

Facilities Maintenance Assessment

Beginning in FY 2006, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 authorized the agency to assess all funds available to the agency for the purpose of performing facilities maintenance on fire, administrative, and other facilities and major visitor

centers (Title III, Administrative Provisions, P.L. 109-54). Using a program assessment to fund facility maintenance provides an incentive to identify and invest in only those facilities that are needed to accomplish the agency's mission, dispose of unneeded buildings, and provide a restraint on new construction because the cost of facilities maintenance is borne by an assessment of program funds.

The table below displays facilities maintenance cost pool 09 by Budget Line Item (BLI).

**FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance (CP 09) Assessment by BLI**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>BLI Description</b>	<b>BLI</b>	<b>FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance Assessment</b>
<b>Forest &amp; Rangeland Research</b>	<b>FRRE</b>	<b>\$3,613</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		
Forest Legacy Program	LGCY	25
Forest Stewardship	SPST	72
State Fire Assistance	SPCF	57
Forest Health Mgmt - Cooperative Lands*	SPCH	49
Forest Health Mgmt - Federal Lands	SPFH	482
Forest Resource Information and Analysis	SPIA	47
Urban and Community Forestry	SPUF	53
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$785</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>		
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	CFLN	366
Land Management Planning	NFPN	580
Grazing Management	NFRG	924
Forest Products	NFTM	6,518
Inventory & Monitoring	NFIM	1,886
Landownership Management	NFLM	1,617
Minerals and Geology Mgmt	NFMG	1,202
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	NFRW	5,182
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	NFWF	2,310
Vegetation and Watershed Mgmt	NVFW	2,884
Subsistence Management - Alaska	SMSM	54
Unit Recreation Enhancement	FDSD	39
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$23,562</b>
<b>Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>		
Facilities	CMFC	1,271
Roads	CMRD	3,201
Trails	CMTL	1,215
Deferred Maintenance	CMII	23
Legacy Road Remediation	CMLG	466
<b>Total Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>		<b>\$6,176</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	<b>LALW</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>		

**FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance (CP 09) Assessment by BLI**  
(dollars in thousands)

BLI Description	BLI	FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance Assessment
Preparedness	WFPR	13,635
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	WFHF	4,832
NFP - Forest Health - Federal Lands	SPS4	234
NFP - Forest Health - State Lands	SPS5	66
NFP - Research & Development	FRF2	214
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$18,981</b>
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>		
Brush Disposal	BDBD	109
Timber Salvage Sales	SSSS	515
<b>Total Permanent Appropriations</b>		<b>\$624</b>
<b>Trust Fund Appropriations</b>		
Cooperative Work - KV	CWKV	744
Reforestation Trust Fund	RTRT	420
<b>Total Trust Fund Appropriations</b>		<b>\$1,164</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$55,000</b>

The table below displays deferred maintenance by asset class as reflected in the agency's financial statement.

**Deferred Maintenance by Asset Class**  
**As of September 30, 2012**  
(dollars in thousands)

Asset Class	Overall Condition	Critical <sup>1</sup>	Non-critical <sup>2</sup>	Total
Bridge	Varies	\$34,983	\$154,613	\$189,596
Building	Varies	84,182	1,089,477	1,173,660
Dam	Varies	8,32	14,424	22,748
Fence	Varies	267,590	362	267,952
Handling Facility	Varies	21,797	22	21,819
Heritage	Varies	3,257	17,405	20,662
Minor Constructed Features	Varies		102,717	102,717
Roads <sup>3</sup>	Varies	376,097	3,384,872	3,760,969
Trail	Varies	5,890	308,288	314,178
Trail Bridge	Varies	3,409	6,414	9,823
Wastewater System	Varies	16,400	16,902	33,302
Water System	Varies	55,962	45,895	101,857
Wildlife, Fish, and TES	Varies	4,537	1,969	6,507
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$882,423</b>	<b>\$5,143,363</b>	<b>\$6,025,790</b>

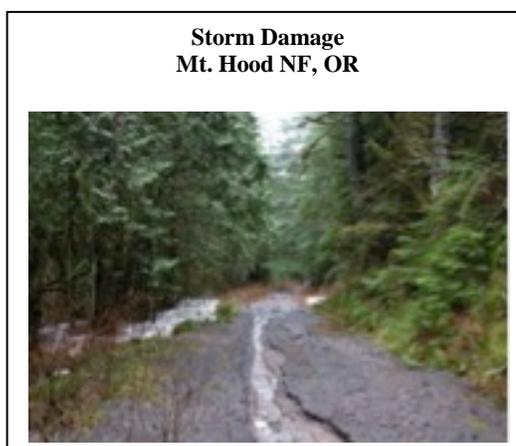
<sup>1</sup>Critical Deferred Maintenance: Deferred maintenance that results in a serious threat to public health or safety, a natural resource, or the ability to carry out the mission of the organization.

<sup>2</sup>*Non-critical Deferred Maintenance: Deferred maintenance that results in a potential risk to public or employee safety or health, compliance with codes, standards, regulations, and so forth; or needs that address potential adverse consequences to natural resources or mission accomplishment.*

<sup>3</sup>*The roads deferred maintenance amount is for passenger-car roads (Levels 3 through 5). Maintenance Level 1 and 2 roads have been classified as stewardship assets.*

The overall condition of major asset classes range from poor to good depending on the location, age, and type of property. The standards for various classes of general property, plant, and equipment, stewardship, and heritage assets are as follows:

**Roads and Bridges** - Conditions within the National Forest System road system are measured by various standards, including: Federal Highway Administration regulations for the Federal Highway Safety Act; best management practices for the non-point source provisions of the Clean Water Act from the Environmental Protection Agency and States; road management objectives developed through the National Forest Management Act forest planning process; and Forest Service directives.



**Administrative Buildings** – Administrative facilities are Forest Service buildings on designated administrative sites. The condition of administrative facilities ranges from poor to good based on the facilities condition index (FCI). FCI is one minus the ratio of repair needs to the facility current replacement value. Good or Fair facilities have a FCI of greater than 90 percent.

**Dams** – The condition of a dam is acceptable when the dam meets current design standards and does not have any deficiencies that threaten the safety of the structure or the public. For dams to be rated in acceptable condition, the agency needs to restore the dams to the original functional purpose, correct unsightly conditions, or do work to prevent more costly repairs in the future.

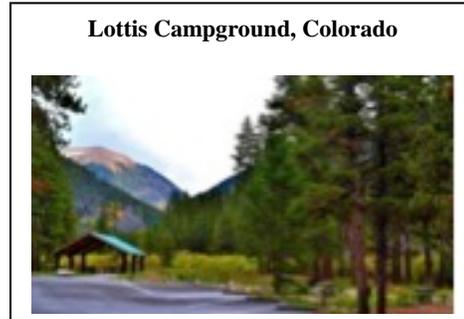


**Range Structures** – The condition assessment for range structures (fences and stock handling facilities) is based on (1) a determination by knowledgeable range specialists or other district personnel of whether the structure would perform the originally intended function, and (2) a determination through the use of a protocol system to assess conditions based on age. A long-standing range methodology is used to gather this data.

**Heritage Assets** - Condition surveys are performed annually on a minimum of 20 percent of the agencies' priority heritage assets. Deferred maintenance is considered critical if there is a potential health or safety risk, or an imminent threat of loss of significant resource values. Heritage assets include archaeological sites that require determinations of National Register of

Historic Places status, National Historic Landmarks, and significant historic properties.

Recreation Sites - Quality standards for operating and maintaining recreation sites are established as measurable outputs for health and cleanliness, setting, safety and security, responsiveness, and the condition of the facility. Recreation sites include developed recreation sites, recreation areas within the general forest areas, campgrounds, trailheads, trails, water and wastewater systems, interpretive facilities, and visitor centers. These components are included in several asset classes of the deferred maintenance exhibit.



Trails and Trail Bridges - Conditions within the National Forest System trail system are measured by various standards, including: Trail National Quality Standards, Trail Management Objectives, and Forest Service directives. Condition surveys are conducted to provide up-to-date information about the condition of all physical features and provide data to identify deficiencies and corrective measures that need to be taken. Deferred maintenance is identified for trails and trail bridges that are in disrepair due to lack of scheduled maintenance and are in violation of applicable safety codes or other regulatory requirements, such as applicable accessibility guidelines or beyond their designed service life.

Wildlife, Fish, and Threatened and Endangered Species Structures - Conditions are determined by field biologists using their professional judgment. The deferred maintenance is considered critical if resource damage or species endangerment would likely occur if maintenance were deferred much longer.



## Efficiencies and Cost Control Measures

### Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to report on progress and on-going activities for gaining efficiencies and implementing cost control measures.

The agency is responsive to the Executive Order 13589 (Promoting Efficient Spending), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Departmental guidance to promote efficient spending, cut waste, improve processes, and control costs in order to operate in a reduced budget environment.

### Overview

The Forest Service has aggressively pursued gaining efficiencies and controlling costs to ensure funding is directed to on-the-ground land management activities and public services. Our long range agency plan seeks to build flexibility in operations and staffing in order to make future shifts in priorities or funding easier to implement. We continue to pursue:

- Agency management reform initiatives
- Cost pool reductions
- USDA's Blueprint for Stronger Services (formerly the Secretary of Agriculture's Strengthening Service Administrative Solutions Project)
- Elimination of redundant processes
- Efficiencies in program operations to increase responsiveness to the unpredictability of the cost of doing business

The agency will also continue to invest in maintaining indispensable Information Technology (IT) infrastructure, and in other program areas deemed critical.

### FY 2013 and FY 2014 Program Changes

#### Management Reform Initiatives

Following are examples of Management Reform Initiatives currently pursued by the Forest Service:

Fleet Management - We have reviewed our Fleet Management activities and we are implementing a targeted reduction in highway vehicle as well as General Services Administration (GSA) leased vehicle inventory. We anticipate some savings may be offset by increased costs due to the unpredictability of the cost of fuels, fire suppression needs, and natural disasters.

Utility Accounts Cleanup - We are developing the Utility Accounts Management Plan for FY 2013 to promote the ongoing cleanup of our energy and water utility bills. This includes reviewing accounts to identify those that are no longer valid and reviewing billings for appropriate charges. We will also identify the top energy consuming facilities and recommend energy saving alternatives. The utility bill cleanup effort continues to result in significant cost reduction by identifying and eliminating waste.

Travel Budgets - The agency will continue to manage within reduced budgets and travel constraints as directed. Use of VTC, virtual meetings, and distance learning continue to result in savings allowing funds to be redirected to field work.

### Cost Pool Reduction Strategy

The agency is actively implementing strategies for a \$100 million reduction in cost pools from the FY 2011 level. Planned cost pool ceiling reductions for the agency are from \$1.057 billion in FY 2012 to \$997 million in FY 2013 and \$957 million in FY 2014. For FY 2013, activities slated for potential cost pool savings include:

- Vehicle fleet management
- Administrative facility lease review
- Energy savings through sustainable operations
- Strategic acquisition management focusing on advisory contracts
- Information Technology improvements

Planned IT efficiencies include a significant reduction in the number of contracts by bundling to larger geographic areas, right-sizing employee communication and IT devices, and strategic sourcing and department wide purchasing. In FY 2014, the cost pool reduction strategy will continue to address reduction in administrative facility leases, materials and supplies, advisory contracts, IT, and operations support contracts.

### Blueprint for Stronger Services

The agency will continue working together with other USDA agencies to develop strategies around seven key business areas to provide efficiencies in FY 2014. The key business areas are Property, Procurement, Homeland Security, Civil Rights, Budget and Finance, and Information Technology. The Forest Service has been designated a national service center along with the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and Marketing and Regulatory Programs (MRP). The national service centers are currently consolidated national organizations providing services to specific USDA agencies, which will continue to service current agencies and clientele, and may also serve as centers of excellence. The project continues to move forward to meet the needs of the USDA in FY 2014 and beyond.

### Data Center Consolidations

With the conclusion of the multi-year migration of unstructured data and applications from dispersed small data centers to a centralized data center hosted in Kansas City, the Forest Service realized cost avoidance of \$15 million due to reduced costs for software, maintenance, security and support. The next phase called Data Center Transformation (DCT) will focus on server virtualization, process improvement and moving services to more efficient hosting platforms. These initiatives will increase efficiencies, decrease footprints, and stabilize FY 2013 funding requirements to previous year levels and position the Forest Service to seek out increased service capabilities at lower costs in FY 2014.

### **Managing Our Workforce**

The agency is also closely managing the size of our workforce to meet our mission critical work and control costs. We have been aggressive with both administrative consolidations and reorganizations as the needs of the agency have changed. These administrative consolidations and reorganizations have occurred

at all levels of the agency with the goal of finding the most efficient organizations to support land management activities on the ground and delivering services to the public. At the same time, we must comply with federal laws and regulations.

Leadership throughout the organization continues to assess staffing levels for current and future organizational needs. The Forest Service has requested Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA) and authority for Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments (VSIP) for FY 2012 through FY 2013 to maintain agency flexibility in a declining budget environment. We will continue to utilize part-time, temporary, and other employment strategies to meet peak workload demands. The agency is undergoing structural changes in some of our national programs to better service the agency and the public. One example of these structural changes is the realignment of the Chief Information Technology office which includes field-going personnel. Another example is Fire and Aviation Management's current work to evaluate the organizational structure and number of Dispatch Centers. Ongoing work includes interagency optimization and consolidation of the southwest and California geographic area dispatch centers addressing governance, standardization, and process.

## Equal Access to Justice Act

### Background

This special exhibit is included to address requirements of House Report 112-151, page 8; Conference Report 112-331, page 1046, which directed:

Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) Fee Payments - The Committee has learned that the Forest Service does not comprehensively track EAJA fee payments, identify the funds used to pay EAJA fees, nor routinely make this information publicly available. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Forest Service to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and make publicly available, and with each Agency's annual budget submission thereafter, the following information: detailed reports on the amount of program funds used; the names of the fee recipients; the names of the Federal judges; the disposition of the applications (including any appeals of action taken on the applications); and the hourly rates of attorneys and expert witnesses stated in the applications that was awarded, for all EAJA fee payments awarded as a result of litigation against the Forest Service, or their respective employees. The report shall also include the information listed above for litigation relating to the Endangered Species Act and the amounts, outside of EAJA awards, paid in settlement for all litigation, regardless of the statute litigated.

### Overview

The Equal Access to Justice Act was enacted in 1980 to provide individuals, small businesses and non-profit organizations with the means to ensure federal agencies make their decisions transparent and in accordance with law. Since 2009, the Forest Service has tracked the payment of both EAJA and other attorney's fees.

### FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012 Funding and Reporting

In FY 2012 the Forest Service provided EAJA information to Government Accountability Office (GAO), in response to a request, on EAJA case names and docket/court number, the name of the award recipient, the amount of program funds used and dates paid.

The Forest Service provided information on the case name and docket/court number, the name of the award recipient, the amount of program funds used and dates paid. The final EAJA report to Congress is available on the internet at the following world-wide web address:

[http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/requests/7105962\\_Equal%20Access%20to%20Justice%20Act\\_Letters%20and%20Report.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/requests/7105962_Equal%20Access%20to%20Justice%20Act_Letters%20and%20Report.pdf)

The Forest Service does not track and therefore cannot report on the following information:

- the Federal judges making the awards

- the disposition of the applications for EAJA fees (including any appeals of action taken on the applications) and
- the hourly rates of the attorneys and expert witnesses stated in the applications for which an award was made

**Table 1. Forest Service Equal Access to Justice Act Statistics for FY 2010 and FY 2011**

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
10/20/2010	2:08-cv-01897-JAM-JFM, D. E Cal	Earth Island Institute v. Jerry Bird Lassen NF, Randy Moore Region 5, USFS		Rachel Fazio	10/20/2010	Wildland Fire Hazardous Fuels	\$113,149
<b>Subtotal FY 2010</b>							<b>\$113,149</b>
12/21/2010	CV 1:09-cv-00003-JWS, D. AK	Tongass Conservation Society, Sierra Club... v. Forrest Cole Tongass NF, USFS, USDA	Orion North Reoffer timber sale, Tongass NF	Earthjustice	12/28/2010	Forest Products	53,000
1/13/2011	08-01185-MHP, D. N Cal	California Resources Agency v. USDA	Inventoried Roadless Areas, CA NFs	Earthjustice	2/9/2011	Land Management Planning	250,000
3/10/2011	CV-04-127-M-DWM, D. Mont	Native Ecosystems Inc v. Tidwell	Grazing Permits, Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF	Alliance for the Wild Rockies	3/11/2011	Grazing Management	85,000
3/11/2011	08-01927 CW, D. N Cal	Citizens for Better Forestry v. USDA	National Forest Management Act	Western Environmental Law Center	3/17/2011	Land Management Planning	170,047
3/11/2011	08-01927 CW, D. N Cal	Citizens for Better Forestry v. USDA	National Forest Management Act	Earthjustice	3/17/2011	Land Management Planning	251,312
4/6/2011	10-cv-01514-JDB	Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility v. USDA, USFS		Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility	4/8/2011	Cost Pools	1,848
4/25/2011	CV 08-43-M-DWM	Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics v. USFS and National Marine Fisheries Service		Bechtold Law Firm PLLC	4/25/2011	Wildland Fire Supression	95,000
5/2/2011	CV 07-1043-JB-ACT, D. NM	Wildearth Guardians v. USFS, New Mexico Cattle Growers Association	Livestock grazing, Gila NF	Wildearth Guardians	5/12/2011	Grazing Management	27,500
5/25/2011	CV 09-164-N-EJL, D. ID	The Lands Council v. Leslie Weldon Region 1, Ranotta MaNair Idaho Panhandle NF, USFS	Bussel 484, Idaho Panhandle NF	Public Interest Defense	6/9/2011	Forest Products	50,064
5/26/2011	5:08-CV-00091-TBR	Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics v. USFS	Continued Maintenance of Open Lands, Land Between	Bechtold Law Firm PLLC	5/26/2011	Land Between the Lakes Management Fund	29,400

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
			the Lakes				
6/13/2011	09-cv-00160-DWM	Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Paul Bradford Kootenai NF	Grizzly Vegetation and Transportation Management Project	Public Interest Defense	6/16/2011	Timber Salvage Sales	28,000
6/20/2011	05-107M (DWM)	Rock Creek Alliance v. USFS	2001 EIS	Western Mining Action Proj	6/22/2011	Minerals & Geology Management	186,500
7/25/2011	08-1067-JCC	Conservation Northwest v. Harris Sherman and D.R. Johnson Lumber Co.	EIS Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines, 2007 Supplement	Western Environmental Law Center	7/27/2011	Forest Products	155,555
9/8/2011	CV F 09-392 LJO	Sequoia Forestkeeper v. USFS	Special Use Permit to Robert Sellers and Quarter Circle Five Ranch	Paul Hastings LLP	9/13/2011	Landownership Management	74,640
9/8/2011	CV F 09-392 LJO	Sequoia Forestkeeper v. USFS	Special Use Permit to Robert Sellers and Quarter Circle Five Ranch	Rene Voss	9/13/2011	Landownership Management	13,800
<b>Subtotal FY 2011</b>							<b>\$1,471,666</b>

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
10/6/2011	10-cv-01514-JDB	Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility v. USDA, USFS		Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility	10/11/2011	Cost Pools	1,848
1/23/2012	09-cv-1500-SU	Hells Canyon Preservation Council v. USFS	Sled Springs Off Highway Vehicle Trail System and Road Management Plan	Hells Canyon Preservation Council	1/27/2012	Recreation, Wilderness, & Wild and Scenic Rivers	79,874
1/27/2012	10-cv-6337-TC	Cascadia Wildlands v. USFS		Daniel Kruse	1/30/2012	Forest Products	56,500
2/15/2012	2:10-cv-02830-WBS	Center for Biological Diversity v. Mike Crawley, USFS	Motor vehcile use on Bridgeport Ranger District	Center for Biological Diversity	2/16/2012	Roads	9,000
3/6/2012	CV 09-107-M	Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Leslie Weldon, USFS	Rat Creek Salvage	Western Environmental Law Center	3/6/2012	Integrated Resource Restoration	53,000

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
5/29/2012	CV 07-39-M-DWM	Montana Wilderness Association v. Vicki Christiansen, USFS		Earthjustice	6/4/2012	Recreation, Wilderness, & Wild and Scenic Rivers	137,000
6/14/2012	CV 08-92-DWM	Smith Creek		Bechtold Law Firm	6/19/2012	Integrated Resource Restoration	48,489
7/5/2012	3:09-CV-03048	Wilderness Society v. US DOI	West-Wide Energy Corridors	Earthjustice	7/5/2012	Landownership Management	10,000
8/8/2012	10-CV-00026	Idaho Conservation League and The Wilderness Society v. Frank Guzman and USFS	Travel Management Plan for the Salmo-Challis NF	Earthjustice	8/10/2012	Integrated Resource Restoration	90,000
8/22/2012	11-VC-830-RCC	Defenders of Wildlife v. USFS	Hardshell Project	Defenders of Wildlife	8/28/2012	Minerals and Geology Management	10,500
9/18/2012	09-CV-131 CW	Sierra Club v. USFS	Ogden Ranger District's Motorized Travel Plan	Western Wildlife Conservancy	9/18/2012	Recreation, Wilderness, & Wild and Scenic Rivers	69,027
<b>Subtotal FY 2012</b>							<b>\$565,237</b>

**Facilities Maintenance Assessment**

**Background**

This exhibit is included to address requirements of P.L. 109-54 Conference Report 109-188 page 125, which directed:

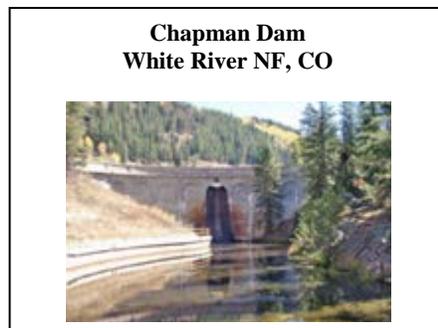
There should also be a display which indicates, by national forest, research station and area, the funding being allocated for facilities maintenance. The budget justification displays shall indicate, for every budget line item, the funding amount being assessed for facilities maintenance. This information should be readily visible along with each program description.

**Overview**

In FY 2006, Congress authorized a multi-program assessment for maintenance of agency-owned buildings; fire, administrative, and other (FA&O) facilities, including recreation visitor centers (Title III, Administrative Provisions, P.L. 109-54). Appropriated funds from Forest and Rangeland Research, State and Private Forestry, National Forest System, Wildland Fire Management, Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Land Acquisition, Other Appropriations, and eligible Permanent and Trust Fund accounts were assessed up to \$35 million.

In FY 2012, the assessment was \$55 million; refer to table FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance (CP 09) Assessment by Budget Line Item (BLI). FA&O facilities include:

fire facilities, such as air tanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations, and laboratories), service centers, storage buildings, and nurseries; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, dams, and major recreation visitor centers. Maintenance costs under \$250,000 for these facilities come from funds collected by this assessment. Maintenance for FA&O and recreation visitor centers greater than \$500,000 is funded through the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Facilities budget line item and is shown on the Facilities Major Project List in that section.



The Forest Service currently maintains approximately 15,300 administrative buildings; totaling approximately 21.4 million square feet. The agency also maintains an inventory of approximately 2,300 Forest Service owned, special use permitted, and other dams; and numerous other facilities such as approximately 4,840 water and 4,890 wastewater systems and numerous communication facilities. The current inventory is a legacy of former management needs and practices with many facilities in disrepair as evidenced by a significant deferred maintenance backlog.

Using a program assessment to fund facility maintenance provides an incentive to identify and invest in only those facilities that are needed to accomplish the agency’s mission, dispose of surplus buildings, and provide a restraint on new construction because the cost of facilities maintenance is borne by an assessment of program funds. This provides financial accountability to represent the cost of conducting business operations for land management purposes.

Federal mandates such as the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 and Energy Policy Act (EPAcT) of 2005 in combination with Executive Orders (EO) 13514 and 13423 require energy, water, and other environmental impact reductions. Facilities Maintenance Assessment funds are also used to accomplish the following:

- Conduct energy and water efficiency evaluations to identify energy and water conservation measures per the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 and to reduce building energy intensity to meet greenhouse gas emission targets per EO 13514
- Conduct assessments of existing buildings and incorporate necessary improvements to existing buildings to meet the guiding principles per EO 13514 including: increasing energy efficiency; reducing greenhouse gas emissions; protecting water resources through efficiency, reuse, and stormwater management; eliminate waste, recycle and prevent pollution; design, construct, and maintain, and operate sustainable buildings
- Install renewable energy sources where economically feasible per EPAcT 2005
- Install advanced metering systems to measure, verify, and improve utility consumption per EPAcT 2005
- Decommission or dispose of surplus facilities thereby reducing deferred maintenance and square footage requiring maintenance



**Assessments and Allocations**

The FY 2013 facilities maintenance assessment was based on the final FY 2012 square footage of approximately 21.4 million square feet. Assessments are distributed across eligible budget line items based on each program’s prior year direct labor hour charges. In FY 2013, each unit (Region, Station, or other units) requested assessments totaling \$55 million. The assessment varies from a minimum of \$1.45/sq. ft. up to \$5.54/sq. ft., which falls within the limits of four percent of the facility replacement value and \$7 per square foot.

In FY 2014, the Forest Service proposes to assess programs up to \$55 million. The assessment by region and program will be based on the final FY 2013 square footage. Consistent with FY 2013, the assessed amount is limited to 4 percent of the facility replacement value and \$7 per square foot. We will base allocations on each unit’s requested assessment amounts. The following tables display the 2013 initial allocations by unit as well as the distribution of the assessment by program for \$55 million.

**Past Performance**

Accomplishments related to buildings and similar structures are included under the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Facilities Section. In FY 2012, the agency conducted 118 Operation and Maintenance Inspections, seven Hazard Assessments, and 40 Safety Inspections on USDA Forest Service owned dams. All of these actions improve health and safety conditions for the public and employees.

**FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance (CP 09) Assessment by BLI**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>BLI Description</b>	<b>BLI</b>	<b>FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance Assessment</b>
<b>Forest &amp; Rangeland Research</b>	<b>FRRE</b>	<b>\$3,613</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		
Forest Legacy Program	LGCY	25
Forest Stewardship	SPST	72
State Fire Assistance	SPCF	57
Forest Health Mgmt - Cooperative Lands*	SPCH	49
Forest Health Mgmt - Federal Lands	SPFH	482
Forest Resource Information and Analysis	SPIA	47
Urban and Community Forestry	SPUF	53
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$785</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>		
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	CFLN	366
Land Management Planning	NFPN	580
Grazing Management	NFRG	924
Forest Products	NFTM	6,518
Landownership Management	NFLM	1,617
Inventory & Monitoring	NFIM	1,886
Minerals and Geology Mgmt	NFMG	1,202
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	NFRW	5,182
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	NFWF	2,310
Vegetation and Watershed Mgmt	NFVW	2,884
Subsistence Management - Alaska	SMSM	54
Unit Recreation Enhancement	FDDS	39
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$23,562</b>
<b>Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>		
Facilities	CMFC	1,271
Roads	CMRD	3,201
Trails	CMTL	1,215
Deferred Maintenance	CMII	23
Legacy Road Remediation	CMLG	466
<b>Total Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>		<b>\$6,176</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	<b>LALW</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>		
Preparedness	WFPR	13,635
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	WFHF	4,832
NFP - Forest Health - Federal Lands	SPS4	234
NFP - Forest Health - State Lands	SPS5	66
NFP - Research & Development	FRF2	214

**FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance (CP 09) Assessment by BLI**  
(dollars in thousands)

BLI Description	BLI	FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance Assessment
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$18,981</b>
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>		
Brush Disposal	BDBD	109
Timber Salvage Sales	SSSS	515
<b>Total Permanent Appropriations</b>		<b>\$624</b>
<b>Trust Fund Appropriations</b>		
Cooperative Work - KV	CWKV	744
Reforestation Trust Fund	RTRT	420
<b>Total Trust Fund Appropriations</b>		<b>\$1,164</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$55,000</b>

**FY 2014 Facilities Maintenance Initial Assessment and Allocation by Unit**  
**Based on FY13 Continuing Resolution**  
(dollars in thousands)

Unit Name	Total Gross Square Feet (GSF) as of 11/30/12	Dollars (\$) per GSF	Total Initial Assessment & Allocation
Northern Region	2,165,192	\$2.5241	\$5,453
Rocky Mountain Region	1,261,144	2.6851	3,381
Southwestern Region	1,515,175	4.093	6,200
Intermountain Region	1,968,471	2.324	4,571
Pacific Southwest Region	3,633,160	2.370	8,600
Pacific Northwest Region	3,437,891	2.6339	9,053
Southern Region	1,845,765	2.7161	5,000
Eastern Region	2,566,087	2.3421	6,000
Alaska Region	521,726	4.2709	2,229
<b>Region Subtotal</b>	<b>18,914,611</b>	<b>2.6754 avg.</b>	<b>50,487</b>
Forest Products Lab	346,937	\$1.69	\$588
Int. Inst. Of Tropical Forestry	27,012	\$2.33	\$63
Rocky Mountain Station	429,649	\$1.92	\$824
Northern Station	484,133	\$1.51	\$731
Pacific Northwest Station	268,096	\$2.12	\$568
Pacific Southwest Station	240,106	\$1.47	\$353
Southern Research Station	445,189	\$1.99	\$888
<b>Research Station Subtotal</b>	<b>2,241,122</b>	<b>\$1.79 avg.</b>	<b>\$4,015</b>
San Dimas Tech. Dev. Center	32,495	\$5.54	\$180
Missoula Tech. Dev. Center	71,715	\$1.48	\$106
Grey Towers	34,375	\$3.34	\$115
Wood Education	66,691	\$1.45	\$97
<b>Other Units Subtotal</b>	<b>205,276</b>	<b>\$2.43 avg.</b>	<b>\$498</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,361,009</b>	<b>\$2.57 avg.</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>

**FY 2014 Facilities Maintenance Assessment by Program**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2014 President's Budget Assessment</b>
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>	<b>\$3,613</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>	<b>\$785</b>
<b>International Forestry</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>	
Land Management Planning	580
Inventory and Monitoring	1,886
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness	5,182
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	2,310
Grazing Management	924
Forest Products	6,518
Vegetation and Watershed Management	2,884
Minerals and Geology Management	1,202
Landownership Management	1,617
Law Enforcement	0
Valles Caldera	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	366
<b>Total National Forest System</b>	<b>\$23,469</b>
<b>Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>	
Facilities	1,271
Roads	3,201
Trails	1,215
Legacy Roads and Trails	466
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	\$23
<b>Total Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>	<b>\$6,176</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	<b>\$95</b>
<b>Other Appropriations</b>	<b>\$54</b>
Fire Operations – Forest Rangeland Research	214
National Fire Plan – Rehabilitation Burned Areas	0
National Fire Plan – Federal Lands	234
National Fire Plan –Cooperative Lands	66
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	4,832
Fire Preparedness	13,635
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>	<b>\$18,981</b>
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>	<b>\$663</b>
<b>Trust Fund Appropriations</b>	<b>\$1,164</b>
<b>Total Assessment</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>

## Fire Transfers

### Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to provide an update on the status of funds borrowed from other budget line item accounts and transferred to the Wildland Fire Management Suppression account for the purpose of emergency fire suppression.

### Overview

Fire transfers occur when the agency has exhausted all available fire resources from the Suppression and FLAME accounts. Congressional appropriations currently fund the agency at around the 10-year average for wildland fire suppression costs. If wildland fire suppression costs exceed the 10-year average, the Forest Service must receive a supplemental appropriation or execute fire transfer(s) from other program accounts for fire suppression expenditures.

In FY 2012, the Forest Service executed a \$440 million fire transfer strategy which identified specific accounts and amounts that would be transferred to the Suppression account for emergency fire suppression due to severe burning conditions and increased fire suppression costs. In P.L. 112-175, Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013, \$400 million was appropriated for repayment to appropriations accounts from which funds were transferred in FY 2012 for wildland fire suppression. The table below represents accounts from which funds were transferred in FY 2012 and which were repaid in FY 2013.

#### Funds Withdrawn for Transfer for Wildland Fire Suppression in FY 2012

*(dollars in thousands)*

Approp.	Budget Line Item	Amount Borrowed FY 2012	Amount Repaid FY 2013	Outstanding Balance for Repayment
SPSP	State and Private Forestry	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
NFNF	National Forest System	50,000	50,000	0
CMCM	Capital Improvements and Maintenance	30,000	30,000	0
LALW	Land Acquisition	20,000	20,000	0
BDBD	Brush Disposal	40,000	40,000	0
PEPE	Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	35,000	15,000	20,000
RIRI	Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	80,000	60,000	20,000
SFSF	Timber Salvage Sales	20,000	20,000	0
CWKV	Knutson-Vandenberg Trust Fund	160,000	160,000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$440,000</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>

In addition, the table below represents accounts from which funds were transferred from FY 2002 through FY 2012 and for which funds have not been repaid. From FY 2002 to FY 2012, the Forest Service made fire transfers from discretionary, mandatory, and permanent accounts to pay for fire suppression costs six times, ranging from \$100,000,000 in FY 2007 to \$999,000,000 in FY 2002, and totaling approximately \$2.7 billion. Of that total, \$2.3 billion has been repaid. Projects at all levels of the organization were deferred or canceled as a result of the transfers.

**Funds Withdrawn for Transfer for Wildland Fire Suppression  
and Not Repaid from FY 2002 to FY 2012**

*(dollars in thousands)*

<b>Approp.</b>	<b>Budget Line Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Unpaid Balance</b>
FRFR	Forest & Rangeland Research Funds: Strategic program areas of Forest & Rangeland Research	\$32	-
SPSP	State and Private Forestry Funds: Cooperating with and providing assistance to States for forest health, cooperative forestry, and education. Also funds international programs	3,099	-
NFNF	National Forest System Funds: Management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System	106,167	-
CMCM	Capital Improvements and Maintenance Funds: Construction or improvement of roads, trails, and facilities	35,305	-
LALW	Land Acquisitions Funds: Acquisition of land or waters	9,308	-
BDBD	Brush Disposal Receipts collected fund: Fuel reduction after timber harvest	64	-
DFDF	Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund Fees collected fund: Recreation operation, interpretation, and law enforcement	45	-
PEPE	Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction Funds: Construction or improvement of roads in support of timber harvest by small business operators	30,090	20,000
SFSF	Timber Salvage Sales Funds: Analysis, preparation, and offer of salvage sales	112	-
RIRI	Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	20,000	20,000
WCWC	Working Capital Fund Funds: Replacement and repair of motor vehicles, nursery services, enterprise services.	86,029	-
CWKV	Knutson-Vandenberg Trust Fund Receipts Collected fund: Reforestation, wildlife habitat, and fuels as identified in project planning	33,000	33,000
WFPR	Wildland Fire Preparedness	93,786	-
FLEP	Forest Land Enhancement Program	40,032	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$457,069</b>	<b>\$73,000</b>

## Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Financial Status

### Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to provide an update on repayment status of the Knutson-Vandenberg Fund from previous fire suppression transfers.

### Overview

The Forest Service has used authority provided in the annual Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts to transfer from any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service necessary amounts to support emergency fire suppression requirements. The agency has historically transferred funds available to us through the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund (a fund authorized in P.L. 71-319). The Fund provides money from timber purchasers to reforest and perform other natural resource improvements on their timber sale areas. As provided by section 412 of P.L. 109-54, K-V receipts are also used for forest restoration work in the region in which the receipts were collected.

The K-V Act provides that any deposit found to be in excess of the cost of doing the work shall be returned to the Treasury, provided there are no outstanding unreimbursed fire suppression transfers. At this time there are no excess receipts identified within the K-V fund, therefore the repayment of the outstanding transfers is needed for resource work.

In FY 2012, \$160 million was withdrawn to fund transfers for Wildland Fire Suppression and was repaid in FY 2013. Refer to the Special Exhibit on Fire Transfers for more detail. The table below displays the repayment status of the K-V Fund.

**Repayments to the Knutson-Vandenberg Fund**  
(dollars in thousands)

Repayment Status	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Amount Owed to K-V Fund from Prior Year	\$159,000*	\$159,000	\$163,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$193,000	\$33,000
Transfers from K-V Fund (+)	0	30,000	0	0	0	160,000	0	0
K-V Fund Repayment (-)	0	26,000	130,000	0	0	0	160,000	0
<b>Balance Outstanding</b>	<b>\$159,000</b>	<b>\$163,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$193,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>

\* Transferred from K-V Fund in FY 2006.

### National Scenic and Historic Trails

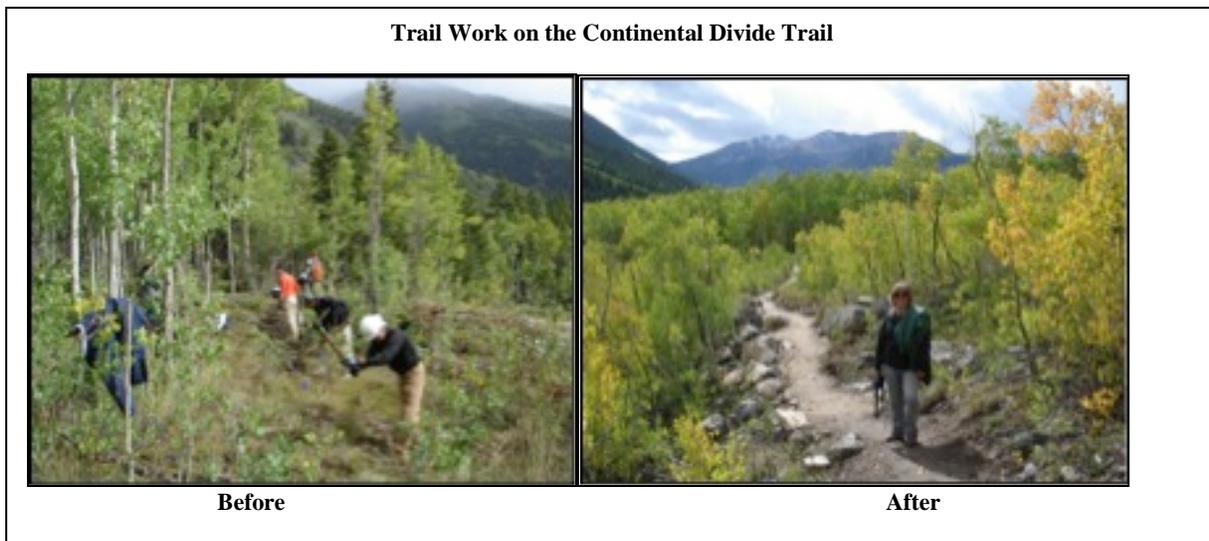
#### Background

This special exhibit is included to address requirements of P.L. 111-88 House Report 111-180 page 132, which directed:

The Committee recommendation retains previous base funding for maintenance, construction, and operation of the network of national scenic and historic trails but encourages additional funding for required work of the newly authorized national trails. Future budget justifications should continue to provide specific trail operation, maintenance and construction funding and accomplishment data for the national scenic and historic trails. The Forest Service should provide full time administrators and prepare the required comprehensive management plans for the newly authorized national trails.

#### Overview

Since the enactment of the National Trails System Act in 1968, the Forest Service has designated trail coordinators or administrators for six National Scenic and Historic Trails (NS&HT): Arizona, Continental Divide, Florida, Nez Perce (Nee Mee Poo), Pacific Crest, and Pacific Northwest. The Forest Service manages portions of 15 additional NS&HTs on National Forest System (NFS) lands, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior (DOI), State and county governments, and private entities. Funding for administration and management of these trails is included within the Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Trails budget line item. Acquisition of trail segments is included within the Land Acquisition budget line item. In previous years, the Forest Service has had full administrative responsibility for the Appalachian Trail. Currently, the Appalachian Trail is managed in partnership with the National Park Service (NPS). Region 8 provides a liaison for trail management and activities and accomplishments are a result of collaboration between the NPS and the Forest Service.



Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT)\*

This 2,176-mile footpath crosses along the ridgecrests and across the major valleys of the Appalachian Mountains from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Springer Mountain in northern Georgia. The trail traverses Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. The trail is used by day, weekend, and other short-term hikers, section-hikers, and through-hikers who hike the entire length of the trail in one season. The trail is currently protected along more than 99 percent of its course by Federal or State ownership or rights-of-way. \*Administratively managed by the National Park Service.

Arizona National Scenic Trail (ANST)

Designated on March 30, 2009, through the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (P.L. 111-11), the ANST extends 807 miles across the State of Arizona from the United States-Mexico border to the Arizona-Utah border. The national forests through which the trail runs have been working closely with the Arizona Trails Association (ATA) in addressing construction needs to fill in gaps on the trail. The agency has established a trail Administrator position for the trail and is starting development of a comprehensive resource management plan.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT)

Designated on November 10, 1978, the CDT is a nationally significant resource providing long distance trail opportunities primarily for hiking and horseback riding recreationists. The trail's corridor links Federal, State, and private lands from Mexico to Canada, passing through 25 national forests, 3 national parks, 1 national monument, and 8 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) field office areas. When completed, the trail will be approximately 3,100 miles in length.

Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST)

Added to the national trails system in 1983, the FNST consists of a 1,300 mile planning corridor stretching from Big Cypress National Preserve in the Everglades to Gulf Islands National Seashore in the panhandle of Florida. A FY 2012 inventory shows 1,074 miles of certified FNST on the ground, leaving just under 300 miles in gaps. The majority of use on the trail consists of day use and weekend backpacking, with a small thru-hiking community utilized blazed road walks between gaps to hike the FNST from end-to-end. The FNST is the only national scenic trail that gives the public the opportunity to experience a wide range of subtropical environments, karst spring and riverine systems, and a beach walk on a national seashore. Planning efforts are proposed to connect the FNST to the Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail and the Appalachian Trail allowing passage from the Florida Keys to Canada on foot.

Nez Perce National Historic Trail (NPNHT)

In 1986, Congress acknowledged the significance of the Nez Perce Conflict of 1877 by establishing the 1,170 mile NPNHT. The route winds through remote, rugged, and scenic terrain. With the cooperation of State Highway Department and County Commissioners in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, over 1,500 miles of Federal, State, and county roads are designated as the NPNHT Auto Tour Route. The route roughly parallels the course travelled by the five Nez Perce bands during their historic 1877 odyssey, beginning near Wallowa Lake, Oregon, and ending at Bear Paw Mountains south of Chinook, Montana. The route consists of three-season, all-weather roadways ranging from high-standard gravel segments to portions of Interstates 15 & 90. Motorcyclists have found the excitement of riding along a historic route enjoying the scenic beauty of the area. National designation

protects the actual historic trail to foot and equestrian travel only. The diversity of this trail lies in the details, where low level roads overlay the historic trail, and opportunities for OHV and maintain biking exist. Snowmobile use is allowed along the trail when the snow protects our historic resource.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT)

The PCT is a 2,650-mile congressionally designated trail that follows the crest of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain ranges from the Mexican to Canadian borders through California, Oregon, and Washington. Established in 1968, the trail was completed in 1993 and lies within publicly owned lands except for approximately 300 miles where it crosses private lands (easements have been acquired for the trail tread). Over the past decade the PCT has become a favorite of thru-hikers and thru-riders (horseback) with over 850 permits for thru-travel being issued in 2012.

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNNST)

Designated on March 30, 2009, through the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (P.L. 111-11) the PNNST consists of approximately 1,200 miles, extending from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park, Montana, to the Pacific Ocean Coast in Olympic National Park, Washington. The PNNST travels through three national parks, seven national forests, six Washington State parks, three regions of the Washington Department of Natural Resources, land managed by the Idaho Department of Lands, and across land managed by a variety of other public and private land owners. A Trail Coordinator started work in FY 2011 and is working to assemble an interagency planning team to develop a Comprehensive Management Plan to guide future management and development of the PNT.

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT)

There are an additional 15 national scenic and historic trails totaling over 6,700 miles for which the Forest Service coordinates management with other Federal public land agencies. These trails are: California, Camino Real Tejas, Camino Tierra Adentro, De Anza, Ice Age, Iditarod, Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, North Country, Old Spanish, Oregon, Overmountain Victory, Pony Express, Santa Fe, and Trail of Tears.

**FY 2012-FY 2014 Allocation by Trail**  
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Pres Bud		
	Trails	Land Acq.	Partner *	Total	Trails	Land Acq.	Total	Trails	Land Acq.	Total
Appalachian	\$193	\$0	\$1,712	\$193	\$193	\$0	\$193	\$193	\$0	\$193
Arizona	175	0	534	175	175	0	175	175	0	175
Continental Divide	2,000	0	550	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
Florida	1,500	365	0	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Nez Perce	640	0	0	640	640	0	640	640	0	640
Pacific Crest	2,000	1,574	1615	2,000	2,000	618	2,618	2,000	1,000	3,000
Pacific Northwest	175	0	578	753	175	0	175	175	0	175
All-others**	822	0	0	0	822	0	822	822	0	822
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,505</b>	<b>\$1,939</b>	<b>\$4,989</b>	<b>\$7,261</b>	<b>\$7,505</b>	<b>\$618</b>	<b>\$8,123</b>	<b>\$7,505</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$9,505</b>

\* Estimated non-cash and in-kind contributions include other agency funds and non-profit contributions. Estimated contributions for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are not known at this time.

\*\* All others includes the following national scenic and historic trails: California, Camino Real Tejas, Camino Tierra Adentro, De Anza, Ice Age, Iditarod, Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, North Country, Old Spanish, Oregon, Overmountain Victory, Pony Express, Santa Fe, and Trail of Tears.  
PCT includes proposed land acquisition funds for FY 12.

**FY 2013 and FY 2014 Program**

We will continue to foster and expand partnerships, especially with those partners that involve volunteers and youth organizations. We will maintain and operate most trails, trailheads, and campgrounds through these efforts. We will also continue to deliver interpretative and educational programs and products. Specific activities planned are as follows:

Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT)\*

*Partners:* Appalachian Trail Conservancy, Appalachian Mountain Club, National Park Service, and other Federal, State, and nongovernmental organizations.

- *Green Mountain National Forest:* Restore and repair trails, trail bridges, and trailhead parking lots damaged by Hurricane Irene
- *White Mountain National Forest:* Continue “Trail to Every Classroom” teacher trainings and partner with the National Park Service and Appalachian Trail Conservancy to host one teacher under the “Teacher to Ranger to Teacher” program
- Administratively managed by the National Park Service

Arizona National Scenic Trail

*Partners:* Arizona Trail Association, Tribal governments, and other Federal, State, and nongovernmental organizations.

- A draft Comprehensive Management Plan is being developed with public scoping expected in spring 2013
- A new advisory council is being established for the ANST as part of the comprehensive management planning process
- Construction of a 10-mile re-route of the ANST around the Rosemont Mine project is being planned
- The Arizona Trail Association is partnering with the Coronado NF to construct and install replacement signs along the southern portion of the Arizona NST
- Plans are underway for the construction of a large structure to protect trail users where the trail passes under a Union Pacific railroad trestle
- Four miles of the ANST are scheduled for rehabilitation that were damaged by the 2011 Monument fire on the Coronado National Memorial

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail

*Partners:* Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado, Montana Wilderness Association, National Park Service, and other Federal, State, and nongovernmental organizations.

- Develop plans to locate the Trail: 41 miles
- Survey and design trail projects: 43 miles
- Construction projects: 55 miles
- Reconstruction (deferred maintenance): 62 miles
- Plan to work with Volunteers a minimum of 1,962 days.

Florida National Scenic Trail

*Partners:* Florida Trail Association, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other Federal, State, and nongovernmental organizations.

- Develop partnership agreements in support of the Five Year Strategic Plan goals and objectives
- Complete GPS line of FNST making it available on-line for download or through interactive partner Web sites
- Creation of new Forest Service-FNST and Florida Trail Association Web sites

Nez Perce National Historic Trail (Nee-Mee-Poo)

*Partners:* Nez Perce Trail Foundation, National Park Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Backcountry Horsemen of America, Tribal governments, and other Federal, State, and nongovernmental organizations.

**Volunteers replacing a NPNHT Trail Marker at the trail head.**



- Continue work on revision of the Trail's 1990 Comprehensive Management Plan
- Convert four Auto Tour routes to Google Earth
- Continue coordination with two national parks; four regions of the Forest Service including eight national forests; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Bureau of Land Management; State parks in Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Montana; multiple chapters of Backcountry Horsemen of America; Tribal Governments; State and county Governments; and nongovernmental organizations
- Continue development of Web site
- Continue NPNHT Challenge Cost Share Program to further leverage Federal dollars.
- Complete Auto Tour Brochures number six and eight
- Continue to support the Nez Perce Trail Foundation to develop chapters and additional partnership/membership along the Trail
- Develop teaching tools for the public to further emphasize and highlight the significance of the NPNHT

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT)

*Partners:* Pacific Crest Trail Association, California Conservation Corps, Student Conservation Association, Oregon Equestrian Trails, Backcountry Horsemen of California, Oregon, Washington, and other Federal, State, and nongovernmental organizations.

- Forest Plan Revisions and development of PCT management corridor on the Okanogan-Wenatchee, Sierra, Sequoia, Inyo National Forests, and the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
- Continued support and expansion of traditional skills training for volunteers and agency staff in California, Washington, and Oregon including crosscut saws and horse packing
- Continued coordination with 26 National Forests, six National Parks, California State Parks, Bureau of Land Management Lands (CA/OR), the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and the Yakama Nations, three National Monuments and one National Scenic Area, and Manning Provincial Park (British Columbia)
- Interagency/partner program review/updates to corridor acquisition needs/strategy and easement management. Development of ecological benefits of the collaborative landscape proposal
- Continue priority land acquisition work along the PCT Corridor. Outreach to Priority 1 and 2 parcels owners for the PCT in California to identify potential willing sellers.
- Coordination with BLM and the Pacific Crest Trail Association on an Optimal Location Review of the PCT that includes the southern terminus
- Develop webinar and teaching tools for agency staff and line officers on the PCT management considerations and partnerships. Continue Web site development

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail

*Partners:* Pacific Northwest Trail Association, Tribal governments, and other Federal, State, and nongovernmental organizations.

- Continue development of the Comprehensive Management Plan for the trail to provide consistent policy and direction for trail development and management
- Continue to increase the involvement of volunteers and the Service-Knowledge-Youth programs in the development and maintenance of the trail
- Work with the University of Washington and Western Washington University to increase academic study and research on the trail and as part of the Comprehensive Management Plan development
- Develop plans for locating 60 miles, constructing 20 miles, reconstructing 42 miles, and maintaining 300 miles of trail

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails

*Partners:* Numerous foundations, trail associations, Tribal governments, and other Federal, State, and nongovernmental organizations.

Ice Age Trail – Planning to replace 530 feet of boardwalk and reconstructing a 20 foot span of bridge along the trail in the Chequamegon-Nicolet NF.

Lewis and Clark Trail – Maintain and operate the trail, trailheads, interpretive sites, and three campgrounds (Lolo National Forest); monitor two historic sites along the trail (Lolo National Forest); and provide weed treatment along the trail and at access points.

North Country Trail (NCT) – (Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest): Continue planning work to remove blow down from major wind event and continue to work with engineering staff to determine type of design of three bridges along the NCT (Hiawatha National Forest). Replace trail markers on Munising Ranger District and replace approximately one mile of boardwalk across sensitive wetland areas in Chippewa County.

Trail of Tears – Develop interpretive plan (Touch the Trail) for southern Illinois Trail of Tears (Shawnee National Forest). Finalize and post Trail of Tears information to Mark Twain National Forest Web site (Mark Twain National Forest).

Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT – The Santa Fe National Forest is developing interpretive messages and signing, in collaboration with NPS, for La Bajada (considered the most geographically challenging section of trail near Santa Fe, New Mexico). Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Program recently added segments of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro to their archaeological site monitoring tasks.

Old Spanish NHT – The Carson and Rio Grande National Forests (Regions 3 & 2) have jointly funded a STEP employee to focus on the North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail in Northern New Mexico and the San Luis Valley of Colorado. The employee is developing, in partnership with local educators and the OST Assoc., education boxes and programs that meet both Colorado and New Mexico State competencies for use by local schools. She is also working closely with BLM's Comprehensive Management Plan Team to develop the trail's management direction.

Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) – Iditarod Trail to Every Classroom (iTREC!): The Forest Service is coordinating iTREC!, a multi-agency sponsored professional teacher training program. This highly successful program, now in its second year, currently includes 28 trained and highly creative teachers that are reaching over 2,000 K-12 students through effective, sustained place-based service learning in schools and communities along the Iditarod National Historic Trail. In addition to iTREC!, improvements continue on the Iditarod National Historic Trail including the following:

- Bridge Installation: Installed four bridges capable of accommodating snowmobiles and two major hiker/pedestrian bridges
- Trailhead Construction: Completed the construction of one new INHT trailhead, including parking, toilet, and interpretive kiosk

**FY 2012 Program Accomplishments**  
(dollars in thousands)

Location	Volunteers		Non-Cash Contributions	Miles of Trail Maintained	Miles of Trail Improved	Acres Acquired	Major Structures Constructed <sup>1</sup>
	Hours	In-kind Contributions					
Appalachian	82,113	\$1,753	\$145	1,031	226	0	10
Arizona	14,570	0	0	201	59	0	1
Continental Divide	2,953	0	0	881	73	0	1
Florida	56,700	1,211	0	1,077	17	73	4
Nez Perce	75,200	1,606	144	99	1.5	0	12
Pacific Crest	74,103	1,615	322	1002	57	1,448	26
Pacific Northwest	25,570	\$0	0	250	108	0	9
Other	12,504	268	429	295	38	0	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>293,713</b>	<b>\$6,453</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>114</b>

<sup>1</sup> Major structures include bridges, kiosks, boardwalks, campgrounds, etc.

Other only includes accomplishments reporting from Trail of Tears, Ice Age, North Country, Old Spanish, Iditarod, and Camino Tierra Adentro.

**Office of General Counsel Reimbursement**

**Background**

This special exhibit is required by P.L. 110-161, page 121, Administrative Provisions, which directed:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar non-litigation related matters. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the requested funding transfers.

**Overview**

The USDA OGC bills the Forest Service quarterly for non-litigation travel and related costs. The FY 2012 final billing is \$26,393.

**FY 2012 to FY 2014 OGC Reimbursements**

*(dollars in thousands)*

<b>FY 2012 Actual Reimbursement</b>	<b>FY 2013 Estimated Reimbursement</b>	<b>FY 2014 Estimated Reimbursement</b>
\$26	\$30	\$30

## Office of Tribal Relations

### Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction, but is included to provide information about this program.

### Overview

The Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) provides policy advice and direction in implementing agency programs and activities in a manner that honors Indian treaty rights and the inherent sovereignty of American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes. In addition, the OTR helps the agency fulfill its legally mandated trust responsibility while building, maintaining, and enhancing government-to-government relationships with federally recognized Tribal governments and government-to-corporation relationships with Alaska Native Corporations. The OTR supports the mission of all agency programs and disciplines through both general and issue-specific efforts.

The OTR has responsibilities that span all of the Deputy areas within the Forest Service. The Forest Service manages National Forest System lands and resources for the benefit of the general public, while respecting the special trust responsibility of the United States towards the 566 federally recognized Tribes. Many National Forest System lands are adjacent to American Indian or Alaska Native lands. In some cases, Tribal governments retained rights on what are present-day national forests or grasslands when the Tribes relinquished lands to the United States Government. Additionally, State and Private Forestry programs provide assistance to non-federal landowners, including Tribal governments; Research and Development programs include a variety of programs and projects that relate to Tribes; and Forest Service Business Operations authorities include responsibilities and processes to work with Tribes.

The OTR supports and integrates Tribal Relations components of policy analysis and development, technical, and administrative assistance, training, and oversight. The program also advises national and regional Forest Service leadership in matters pertaining to interactions with Tribes and tribal representatives. The OTR also helps develop regulations for and tracks implementation of the Tribal Relations components of specific legislation, including the Farm Bill and the Tribal Forest Protection Act.

### Allocation and Integration

The OTR is funded by a direct cost pool (Cost Pool 2), using all of the funds available to the Forest Service. Specific projects are funded by the primary purpose of the projects.

### Partnerships

The OTR collaborates closely with internal units, Tribal governments, intertribal organizations, other Federal and State agencies, and other organizations, using the goals and alignments established in the Tribal Relations Program Strategic Plan to:

- Ensure the agency redeems its trust responsibility and protects American Indian and Alaska Native reserved rights as they pertain to Forest Service programs, projects, and policies
- Leverage partnerships to maximize mutual success
- Promote integration and utility of the Tribal Relations Program throughout the agency
- Support specific strategic goals and objectives of the Forest Service

## Partnerships

### Background

This exhibit is included to provide information requested in P.L. 110-5 House Report 109-465 page 151, P.L. 108-108 House Report 108-195 page 99, and P.L. 108-7 House Report 107-564 page 107. Table B provides the detailed challenge cost share information requested in the House Reports.

### Overview

Since its inception, the Forest Service has maintained a commitment to working with a variety of organizations and interests while fulfilling our motto of ‘caring for the land and serving people’. As such, we accomplish much of our work through collaboration with a diversity of partners—leveraging millions of annually appropriated dollars into a comprehensive partnership program. Significant investments by our agency represent a growing percentage of the Forest Service budget and, with community support, provide significant funds we leverage into increased opportunities.

In FY 2012, the Forest Service entered into more than 7,700 grants and agreements with partners, who contributed \$535 million; when leveraged by the agency’s nearly \$779 million, the total value of these partnerships was over \$1.3 billion. In FY 2012, the total value of grants and agreements surpassed the dollars spent on contracts agency wide. The growing value of grants and agreements transactions demonstrates the increasing importance of partnerships to the Forest Service. In FY 2012 more than 106,000 volunteers contributed service valued at \$93 million, representing a 6 percent increase above FY 2011 levels.

These partnerships are more than just money and resources brought to bear. Partnerships enhance “on-the-ground” accomplishments and create immense value and *relationships*. Relationships bring people together *across* constituencies—public, private and civic. Relationships also *build* communities of interest, place, and culture. At its core, the Forest Service fulfills its mission by creating and sustaining healthy, vibrant relationships across constituencies, communities and generations.

The Forest Service could not realize its mission without these relationships, including strategic alliances with its congressionally chartered nonprofit partners: the National Forest Foundation, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, National Environmental Education Foundation, and National Park Foundation.

The Forest Service employs many creative and innovative partnership approaches to accomplish its high-priority goals in the areas of water supply and conservation, forest health and resiliency, restoration, and youth engagement. Opportunities for partner engagement in these arenas include not only funding support, but significant volunteerism and in-kind contributions across the country in areas where partner and Forest Service interests intersect. Through our comprehensive partnership program,

**Fuel Treatment Santa Fe, NM**



This active fuel treatment in the Santa Fe, New Mexico watershed is part of a broad partnership between the city of Santa Fe and the Forest Service to reduce the likelihood of a major fire event.

we strive to:

- Strengthen connections with communities through restoration of ecosystems by sharing resources and expertise to achieve sustainable solutions to current and future resource challenges
- Empower employees and partners by improving the art of associating with others, capitalizing and sharing information and skills, fostering continued learning and deeper connections between people and the land
- Create a more effective and efficient organization by expanding achievements through working together and securing or leveraging new and existing sources of support

### Public-Private Partnerships

The Forest Service is continuing to engage partners and beneficiaries to address today's challenges through our Public-Private Partnership Strategy. Through the implementation of this strategy, we are cultivating alliances with partners who are linked through a mutual dependence on healthy forests. Contemporary stewardship partners, such as water utilities, power utilities, municipal governments, and state regulatory authorities, are encouraged to share in partnership investments in ecosystem health to sustain the benefits they value from healthy landscapes and are increasingly working with the agency in new and innovative ways. Our long-standing, traditional partners, like ski areas, recreation service providers, and the agency's network of NGOs, continue their support and are actively engaged as well. Additionally, our congressionally established foundations continue to play a critical role in landscape-level outcomes encouraged by these collaborative approaches. The Public-Private Partnership Strategy welcomes everyone in the community—non-profit organizations, businesses, civic groups, individuals, local and state governments, and others—to share in the stewardship of our nation's forests and grasslands.

Several ongoing examples of new and contemporary efforts produced through the Public-Private Partnership Strategy include:

Citizens of Flagstaff Vote "Yes" to a Restoration Partnership Opportunity with the USDA Forest Service - On November 6, 2012 residents of Flagstaff, Arizona voted "yes" on Proposition 405, a \$10 million Forest Health and Water Supply Protection bond. This bond is designed to support watershed restoration activities on State and Federal lands in two of Flagstaff's key municipal watersheds. The bond, which gained 73 percent of Flagstaff voters' support, will help the Forest Service fund environmental review, forest thinning treatments, and extensive monitoring in the Rio De Flag and Lake Mary watersheds on the Coconino National Forest. Such active forest management is considered crucial for restoring more natural structure, function, and processes to the forests in the Southwest. Such actions will ultimately protect the area from severe flooding while maintaining its drinking water supply.

Wasatch Watershed Legacy Partnership - Urban growth, increased recreation use, effects of a changing climate, and invasive species are threatening the watersheds of the Wasatch Front and the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache (UWC) National Forest. Since these natural systems are the drinking water source for a half-million Salt Lake City residents and a backyard playground for millions more, the UWC believes restoration of these ecosystems is paramount. The UWC

**Steep, Forested Slopes outside Flagstaff**



The recently passed Flagstaff Forest Health and Water Supply Protection bond will fund fuel treatments on these slopes. Without treatment, severe wildfire here could lead to significant flooding in Flagstaff.

and its partners (Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, the Utah Department of Forestry, the Cottonwood Canyons Foundation, the Salt Lake Climber's Alliance, and Utah Conservation Corps) are implementing restoration projects throughout a 50,000 acre area within these watersheds. Specific projects include the restoration and maintenance of over 200 miles of trails, invasive species management throughout the Wasatch Front, and fuels reduction on several thousand acres.

California State Biomass Partnership - Through partnership efforts, a new State law, SB1122, has been enacted that will require investor-owned utilities (Pacific Gas and Electric, Southern California Edison, and San Diego Gas and Electric) to purchase at least 50 megawatts of forest-based biomass from high fire danger areas each year. New biomass energy facilities will create markets for over 400,000 bone dry tons of forest biomass from 30,000 acres per year of fuel hazard reduction work to be completed over the next 10 to 20 years. This expands a critical market for national forest restoration biomass. In addition to creating markets for byproducts of forest restoration work, these facilities will provide rural employment and economic development opportunities, provide air quality benefits, protect utilities transmission infrastructure, protect landscapes and local communities, and result in additional production of renewable energy over the life of their contracts.

### **2012 Forest Service Partnership Examples**

The following examples represent various challenge cost-share relationships between the Forest Service and partners, funded and implemented in FY 2012.

#### State and Private Forestry

##### *Forest Legacy Program, Brushy Mountain-Massachusetts*

The Brushy Mountain Forest Legacy Project is an important Forest Service contribution to an important multi-state partnership. Permanently conserving Brushy Mountain through acquiring a conservation easement is an incredible contribution to the landscape integrity of the Quabbin to Cardigan Partnership, a multi-State (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) effort to conserve a 100-mile corridor of working forest land. Brushy Mountain is a core focus area for the Partnership. Five million dollars of FLP funds have been used to conserve more than 3,400 acres of forest that have historically been an important part of the local forest products economy. The conservation easement on the property will ensure public access including hunting, fishing and hiking.

##### *Urban Forestry Program, Urban Waters Federal Partnership*

Launched in June 2011, the Urban Waters Federal Partnership is an innovative union of thirteen Federal agencies that is improving coordination among Federal agencies and collaborating with local community-led revitalization efforts. The Partnership is improving our nation's water systems and promoting their economic, environmental, and social benefits. The partnership includes seven pilot locations and additional locations will be added in 2013. The Forest Service is the lead agency for USDA and is location lead in three pilot cities; Denver, Baltimore, and Northwest Indiana. The Urban Waters Federal Partnership has been identified by the Administration as a model for inter-agency collaboration and coordination and is consistent with the White House's Partnership for Sustainable Communities, which revitalizes communities, creates jobs and improves the quality of life in cities and towns across the nation. In addition, the Partnership advances the work of the America's Great Outdoors Initiative.

##### *Biomass Program, Woody Biomass Utilization*

The Eagle Valley 11-megawatt power plant is being built in Gypsum, CO with support from a Forest Service Woody Biomass utilization grant and Rural Utility Service's loan guarantee of \$40 million. We anticipate that several stewardship contracts from the Forest Service, BLM and State land contracts will provide significant portions of the fuel for the plant. We anticipate that the existence of the biomass plant

will provide a market for the two recently re-opened sawmills in the area to sell their harvest residuals and some of their manufacturing residuals, thus making them more viable.

#### *Biomass Program, Wood to Energy*

USDA agencies, as part of the Wood to Energy Initiative, are in the midst of piloting several states in expanding the use of woody biomass. Coordinated efforts in Oregon, Montana, and Alaska are providing assistance on technology choices, financing options and social acceptance of wood energy. The Montana effort is specifically the result of funds for implementing the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. These state efforts are the result of partnerships between BLM, Forest Service, state agencies (forestry and energy), Rural Development and collaborative groups.

#### National Forest System

##### *Rocky Mountain Watershed Protection Partnership*

Four major river systems and the water supply of over four million people on the Front Range of Colorado and southern Wyoming are under duress from effects of climate change and a history of aggressive fire suppression. This partnership, with coordination and support from the National Forest Foundation, invests public and private funds in the watershed restoration projects necessary to protect these resources. Partner funding and other support for this partnership comes from many sources, such as Denver Water, Aurora Water, Colorado Springs Utilities, Vail Resorts, Miller Coors, Coca-Cola, the Gates Family Foundation, the Coalition for the Upper South Platte, and the National Forest Foundation. One example that highlights this support is Denver Water: the utility is matching \$16.5 million in Forest Service contributions with its own contribution of \$16.5 million, through an average residential ratepayer contribution of \$27 over five years. All together, partners plan to contribute \$19 million to this endeavor through 2015, and the Forest Service plans to contribute \$21 million.

##### *Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP)*

In 2009, the Secretary of Agriculture articulated his vision for America's Forests, underscoring the importance of forest restoration and pursuing collaborative solutions through landscape-scale operations. Following these announcements, the bipartisan CFLRP was established, with an aim of fostering collaborative, science-based restoration on priority forest landscapes across the United States. Since then, a total of 20 projects have been selected for CFLRP funding. The program has leveraged substantial partner investment; the Forest Service expects nearly \$102 million in partner investment from FY 2012 through FY 2019. The projects these partner investments help enable are stretched across the country, and their goals are diverse and worthwhile: reducing mega-fire risk, improving oak and pine regeneration, restoring water channels, and creating jobs.

##### *Outdoor Nation*

In 2012, the US Forest Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Outdoor Nation. Outdoor Nation is a mobilizing movement to get youth outdoors and active; it engages, empowers, and activates young leaders across the country to spearhead on-the-ground projects to develop the next generation of natural resource leaders. Launched in 2010, Outdoor Nation is the only national initiative that is engaging tens of thousands of Millennials through summits and on-line campaigns. In 2012, the partnership reached 30,000 youth through summits across the nation. Sixty six percent of the participants were from culturally diverse backgrounds. The partnership leveraged \$250,000 of funding for outdoor projects designed and led by youth delegates. The Forest Service hosted natural resource career panels at each of the eight summits. The Outdoor Nation partnership will continue to provide opportunities to host Outdoor Nation Summits on NFS lands and universities across the United States.

### *Watershed Condition Framework*

The Forest Service and its partners recently finished classifying over 15,000 national forest watersheds through a nationally consistent, comparable, and science-based approach to help prioritize restoration projects. By relying on the resulting product, the Watershed Condition Framework, we were able to designate 256 priority watersheds and then develop 205 watershed restoration action plans. Used to guide restoration efforts, those action plans rely heavily on partnership engagement; nearly 1,000 partnerships will be formed in order to restore streams, improve road conditions, actively manage forest fuels, and more. Trout Unlimited, The Nature Conservancy, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the National Forest Foundation, and the National Wild Turkey Federation are all expected to play a major role and participate in numerous projects, while Federal agencies, local governments, watershed councils, tribes, universities, private landowners, and private businesses will also contribute resources. In addition to providing their collaborative insights, partners are expected to contribute \$94 million over five years toward this comprehensive watershed restoration effort.

### Research and Development

#### *Forest Products Laboratory's Partnership with American Plywood Association*

In FY 2012, the Forest Products Laboratory teamed up with American Plywood Association (APA) and The Engineered Wood Association to hold architectural design contests in Baltimore, MD and Providence, RI. In January 2013, "Carbon Challenge" competitions will challenge architects and other home designers to design an urban residential home with the smallest possible carbon footprint. Winning designs will serve as models for future residential construction, showcasing the use of wood as a green building material and promoting sustainable strategies in building design.

#### *Forest Inventory and Analysis Program (FIA)*

In cooperation with State Agencies and Universities, Forest Service R&D implements the annualized inventory under the FIA program. The Federal-State partnership is especially valuable. 34 percent of all FIA employees are state employees and contractors, while 66 percent are Federal employees. In addition, States are significant users of FIA data. For example, the Colorado State Forest Service reports, "The statistically sound data produced by FIA will allow us to more fully understand the impacts of our current mountain pine beetle infestation. Some impacts including those on productivity, water quality, recreation resources, and wildlife habitat are important today and will likely be more important in the future."

#### *Delivering Critical Science Information to Tribes*

Forest Service R&D is also working to strengthen our partnerships with Tribes and intertribal organizations. In FY 2012, Forest Service R&D partnered with the Intertribal Timber Council to identify priority tribal research needs, and entered into a cooperative project with the Salish-Kootenai Tribal College to develop new communication materials that highlight traditional knowledge around fire management. By enhancing the agency's relationships with these groups, the Forest Service will be better able to deliver critical science information to these communities, and create opportunities to better leverage local and traditional knowledge into our research and development programs.

### **Congressionally Authorized Foundations**

#### National Forest Foundation

Founded by Congressional charter in 1991, the National Forest Foundation (NFF) engages America in community-based and national programs that promote the health and public enjoyment of all 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands. The NFF accepts and administers gifts of funds and lands, and provides financial and technical support to facilitate community-based conservation benefiting the National Forest System (NFS).

Working through a combination of direct restoration initiatives, award programs, and technical assistance, the National Forest Foundation empowers communities in caring for their local forests and watersheds.

#### *Treasured Landscapes, Unforgettable Experiences*

Three years ago, the NFF and the Forest Service embarked on a \$100 million national conservation campaign known as “Treasured Landscapes, Unforgettable Experiences”. Recognizing the tremendous forest restoration needs and increasingly urbanized constituency of the Forest Service, the NFF aims to revitalize our forests and strengthen the American people’s connection to their public lands through the targeted campaign. Working in special landscapes from Alaska to New Hampshire, this campaign is uniting diverse partners and communities to promote the health of their public lands and their own enjoyment of them.

Last fall, the NFF crossed the \$62 million mark in its fundraising effort. This summer, the NFF has entered the public phase of the campaign by launching a substantial media campaign. Much of the “Treasured Landscapes, Unforgettable Experiences” campaign is focused on 14 keystone sites, carefully selected based on conservation need, ecological values, and citizen interest.

#### *Tree-Planting and the Carbon Capital Fund*

The Carbon Capital Fund (<http://www.nationalforests.org/consERVE/carbon/carboncapitalfund>) was developed to educate the public about carbon sequestration, while providing a way to contribute to a program that ameliorates the impacts of climate change. Through this pilot program, the NFF invests in reforestation projects on national forests that have suffered a natural degradation of forest cover. These reforestation projects provide third-party validated and verified carbon offsets for the voluntary market, currently solely offered by the NFF. The contributor can choose either non-registered offsets, or, through the American Carbon Registry, registered and retired offsets that cannot be traded, sold, or used for statutory or regulatory obligations.

In recent years, severe wildfire, insect outbreaks, and other impacts have damaged millions of acres of national forests. The NFF is helping to revitalize these landscapes through large-scale tree-planting, supported primarily through corporate partnerships and individual donations. The Arbor Day Foundation and American Forests also collectively contribute more than a million dollars annually for tree planting on NFS lands that have been degraded through wildfire, insects and disease, or other natural disturbance. The NFF is also developing a watershed stewardship program that will likely focus on restoring headwaters on NFS lands.

#### *Wildfire Recovery Fund*

This summer, the NFF established the Wildfire Recovery Fund to allow people across the country to support ecological restoration work in areas damaged by catastrophic wildfire. In partnership with the Forest Service, the NFF and this Fund will assist in a more rapid and comprehensive response to severe wildfire, helping work crews to restore and protect waterways, reduce the chance of mud and debris slides, and plant new trees and groundcover lost to fire.

#### *Granting Programs*

Through its granting programs, the NFF has provided conservation awards to more than 400 nonprofit organizations to complete more than 1,300 projects over a 10-year period. The NFF and its partners have invested more than \$103 million of Federal and non-Federal funds in these projects, leveraging the Federal award funds at a ratio of nearly 4:1. These granting programs include:

Matching Awards Program - This is the NFF's flagship awards program, offering challenge grants to non-profits to complete on-the-ground conservation and citizen-based monitoring projects that benefit national forests and grasslands.

Wilderness Stewardship Challenge - This program provides matching grants to nonprofit partners to implement wilderness stewardship in National Forest Wilderness Areas.

Ski Conservation Fund & Forest Stewardship Fund - This program supports unique partnerships with ski areas, lodges, outfitters, and campground operators. Visitors to these businesses on or near NFS lands can make voluntary contributions to support conservation and restoration projects on that forest. The NFF awards the collected funds to local nonprofit organizations who implement the projects.

Community Capacity and Land Stewardship Program - Started in 2011, this program provides capacity-building support for local collaborative efforts that work toward achieving watershed restoration objectives within the geographic focus areas of Oregon, Washington, and Southeast Alaska. The NFF has worked with Forest Service and nonprofit partners in the Pacific Northwest to create and implement this innovative capacity-building grant program in support of collaboratives and community-based organizations throughout the area.

#### *Conservation Connect*

In addition to its grant programs, the NFF supports community-based collaborative groups through technical assistance and peer learning to meet the needs of collaborative efforts at various stages of growth and capacity, from start-up to sustainable organizations. Conservation Connect: A Learning Network for Collaboration (<http://www.nationalforests.org/conserves/conservation-connect>) seeks to broaden and connect the community of people working to collaboratively steward NFS lands, prevent repetition of common mistakes and promote successful strategies. Conservation Connect's primary goal is to assist groups of diverse interests in working more efficiently and effectively to achieve long-lasting, on-the-ground results for the benefit of our national forests and grasslands. The program fosters community-to-agency connections, and helps groups identify common challenges and move to team problem-solving.

Conservation Connect provides access to peer learning sessions, networking opportunities, and an extensive online library of tools, best practices and lessons learned regarding collaboration.

#### *Public Engagement and Constituency Building*

To help build a growing constituency of supporters, the National Forest Foundation conducts public outreach, education, and volunteer activities. The NFF helps people learn about the issues and values surrounding our National Forests through publications, the NFF website ([www.nationalforests.org](http://www.nationalforests.org)), social media, a monthly electronic newsletter (*tree-mail*<sup>TM</sup>), and hands-on stewardship events.

#### National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

The Forest Service's partnership with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) is of high-value and one of our largest and longest-standing partnerships. Since the beginning of the partnership in 1988, NFWF has undertaken more than 1,229 projects in partnership with the Forest Service and has leveraged more than \$44.3 million in Forest Service funds with more than \$207.2 million in partnership funding for targeted, on-the-ground conservation. Foundation grants have been made to more than 125 national forests and Research Stations in all nine regions of the Forest Service.

Congress's FY 2012 appropriation to NFWF, through the Forest Service, was \$3 million. These funds were matched at least 1:1 with non-Federal funds, and will be allocated to on-the-ground, high-priority conservation projects over the next five years. For example, in fiscal year 2009, NFWF leveraged \$4.9 million in Forest Service funds into nearly \$24 million for on-the-ground conservation.

#### *Strategic Keystone Initiatives*

Starting in 2008, NFWF realigned its grant-making to be more targeted and outcome-based. "Keystone Initiatives" were designed to achieve a measurable conservation outcome in a five-to-ten year timeframe. Specific goals and strategies are identified for each initiative through the development of business plans that serve as guides for the types of projects that will be considered for funding by NFWF (\$1.65 million in FY 2012).

#### *Wildlife and Landscape Scale Habitat Keystone*

Addresses conservation needs for mammals, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, and native plants. The Foundation is currently working with the Forest Service on Sierra Nevada Wet Meadow restoration and Northern Rockies Wildlife Corridors (eastern Idaho and western Montana).

#### *Freshwater Fish and Habitat Keystone*

Focuses on high-priority species and habitat for freshwater fish and associated aquatic life such as mussels, crayfish, and invertebrates. The Foundation is currently working with the Forest Service on Eastern Brook Trout (Virginia and West Virginia) and Apache Trout (Arizona).

#### *Bird and Habitat Keystone*

Focuses on migratory and resident bird species and their habitat. The Foundation is currently working with the Forest Service to promote the conservation of Gunnison Sage Grouse (Colorado and Utah) and a wide variety of Southeastern grassland birds such as bobwhite quail and Bachman's sparrow.

#### *Charter Grant Programs*

In FY 2012, \$1.35 million in funds were also awarded through targeted Charter Grant Programs that include:

Pulling Together Initiative - A unified effort by NFWF, DOI, and USDA to fund and implement effective, long-term invasive plant management at the local level (\$200,000 in FY 2012).

Bring Back the Natives - Seeks to implement the National Fish Habitat Initiative Action Plan by supporting on-the-ground watershed restoration and native fish projects (\$600,000 in FY 2012).

Chesapeake Bay Small Watershed Grant Program - Provides grants to organizations and local governments working on a community level to protect and improve watersheds in the Chesapeake Bay basin (\$100,000 in FY 2012).

The Upper Mississippi River Watershed Fund - Supports projects benefiting forest stewardship and the restoration of watersheds in the Upper Mississippi River drainage (\$200,000 in FY 2012).

The Great Lakes Watershed Restoration Program - Funds organizations working to protect, restore, or enhance the habitat for fish, wildlife, and plants of the Great Lakes watershed (\$200,000 in FY 2012).

Native Plant Conservation Initiative - Supports on-the-ground conservation projects that protect, enhance, and restore native plant communities on public and private lands (\$100,000 in FY 2012).

Alaska Fund - A partnership with FWS, BLM, and corporate entities to support wildlife focused projects in Alaska (\$50,000 in FY 2012).

#### *New Initiatives with NFWF*

In the last two years, in addition to the congressionally appropriated funds, we have collaborated on a number of new initiatives that address strategic Forest Service priorities:

Longleaf Pine Stewardship Fund - Developed in partnership with Forest Service Southeast Region, this initiative brings together Federal and corporate partners (Forest Service, NRCS, DoD, FWS, and Southern Company) to accelerate the restoration and conservation of the historic longleaf pine ecosystem and the implementation of the *Range-Wide Conservation Plan for Longleaf Pine*. In the first year, nearly \$2.9 million was available through the fund for on-the-ground restoration projects. Forest Service funds have been committed for a second year of competitive funding in FY 2013.

Youth Engagement Initiative - As part of the America's Great Outdoors (AGO), NFWF, Forest Service and BLM have created a new initiative that provides support for youth employment in conservation, and conservation education partnerships. Launched in FY 2012, the initiative has provided nearly \$1 million to projects that benefit NFS lands and Forest Service programs, through 21 selected youth employment projects. A second, small-grant program focused on conservation education, led by the National Environmental Education Foundation (NEEF), will make project awards in early 2013. Currently, additional Forest Service funding has not been identified for this initiative in 2013, although BLM and the Bureau of Reclamation continue to fund the program.

Re-Wetting of Indian Valley High Meadow in California - NFWF has played a key role in a new Public Private Partnership (PPP) with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) to restore the degraded high-meadow Indian Valley on the Eldorado NF. The project objectives are to restore floodplain connectivity, groundwater recharge, and flood attenuation; restore wet meadow habitat; and provide a clean and consistent water supply for human use. Through this new partnership, more than 80.5 million gallons of water will be replenished each year; a key consideration for TCCC's engagement. Although facilitated at the Forest Service Washington Office, project implementation is led by the Forest Service Southwest Region. This pilot program establishes an important new PPP for the Forest Service and may lead to other partnership projects in the future.

#### *Future Opportunities*

A wide range of new partnership opportunities exist and are in some state of discussion, including work with the Urban Waters Federal Partnership through the Urban and Community Forestry Program, the Impact-Directed Environmental Accounts (IDEA) program, Region-specific initiatives, and potential water-focused funding initiatives.

**Table A: FY 2012 National Grants and Agreements (G&A)  
Summary by Instrument Type<sup>1</sup>  
(dollars in thousands)**

<b>Instrument Type</b>	<b>Instrument Description</b>	<b>G&amp;A Count</b>	<b>Forest Service Contribution</b>	<b>Partner Contribution</b>	<b>Total Value</b>
Challenge Cost Share Agreement	A mutual interest/mutual benefit agreement citing one of multiple partnership authorities.	1,066	\$49,780	\$38,869	\$88,649
Collection Agreement	Partnership instrument used for the acceptance of money by the Forest Service from a non-Federal source to carry out a mutually beneficial project on NFS lands.	921	14,817	54,874	69,691
Cooperative Agreement	A legal financial assistance instrument utilized by the Forest Service to document a transaction for the public good where the Forest Service is substantially involved in the performance of the project.	294	37,822	13,773	51,138
Cooperative Research and Development Agreement	A partnership agreement in which the Forest Service and other public and private entities pool resources in support of scientific research and development for mutual interest and benefit of the parties to the agreement.	9	0	185	185
Cost Reimbursable Agreement	An agreement used when the primary purpose of the agreement is to procure goods and/or services to carry out research and teaching activities from authorized partners.	124	10,100	357	10,458
Domestic Grant	A legal financial assistance instrument utilized by the Forest Service to document a transaction for the public good where the Forest Service is not substantially involved with the project.	932	313,601	243,100	556,701
Cooperative Fire Agreement	An agreement in which the Forest Service works with other Federal and State agencies to provide wildland fire protection, to perform approved severity activities and to respond to states of emergency or disaster under FEMA authorities.	249	4,785	3,995	8,780
Interagency Agreement	Interagency agreements are used when one Federal agency is in a position to provide materials, supplies, equipment, work or services of any kind that another agency needs to accomplish its mission.	1,449	214,743	99,356	314,099
International Cooperative Agreement	Federal Financial Assistance instruments entered into between the Forest Service and a foreign recipient located, chartered to do business, and operating outside of the United States and its territories, regardless of whether it is performed domestically or internationally. An International Cooperative Agreement would include substantial involvement on the part of the Forest Service in carrying out the project.	14	1,339	946	2,285

Instrument Type	Instrument Description	G&A Count	Forest Service Contribution	Partner Contribution	Total Value
International Grant	Federal Financial Assistance instruments entered into between the Forest Service and a foreign recipient located, chartered to do business, and operating outside of the United States and its territories, regardless of whether it is performed domestically or internationally. An International Grant would not include substantial involvement on the part of the Forest Service in carrying out the project.	22	3,166	798	3,964
International Joint-venture	A mutual interest/mutual benefit agreement entered into with a foreign partner for the purposes of conducting agricultural research activities and agricultural teaching activities.	14	992	414	1,406
Joint Venture Agreement	A mutual interest/mutual benefit agreement entered into for the purposes of conducting agricultural research activities and agricultural teaching activities.	457	39,894	14,760	54,653
Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreement	An agreement in which the Forest Service works cooperatively with State and local law enforcement agencies to enhance enforcement and/or supervision of their laws and ordinances on lands within or part of any unit of the National Forest System.	469	7,056	0	7,056
Memorandum of Understanding	An MOU is a non-obligating document entered into by interested parties to document a framework for cooperation. Each party carries out separate activities in a mutually beneficial manner and nothing of value transfers between parties.	236	0	0	0
Participating Agreement	A mutual interest/mutual benefit agreement citing one of multiple partnership authorities.	1,215	66,718	58,970	125,688
Cooperative Road Agreements	An agreement in which the Forest Service works cooperatively with State, county or local public road authorities for the cooperative planning, survey, design, construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of forest roads.	211	10,431	3,857	14,288
Stewardship Agreement	A partnership agreement with the purpose of achieving land management goals on NFS lands that will accomplish landscape restoration objectives.	26	3,907	1,459	5,366
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7,708</b>	<b>\$779,153</b>	<b>\$535,712</b>	<b>\$1,314,274</b>

1. Data are compiled from the Forest Service G&A database. These are either new G&A's for FY 2012 or G&A's that had new funding added in FY 2012 via modifications. All of these items represent new investments in partnerships that occurred in FY 2012.

**Table B: Challenge Cost Share Agreements**  
**Estimated Funds by Budget Line Items<sup>1</sup>**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

Budget Line Item	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	FS	Partner	Total	FS	Partner	Total	FS	Partner	Total
CFLRP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,322	\$762	\$2,084	\$502	\$311	\$812
Facilities	3,440	1,206	4,646	620	273	893	96	0	96
Forest and Rangeland Research	2,277	1,433	3,710	4,953	1,883	6,836	1,701	504	2,205
Forest Products	317	38	355	1,038	393	1,431	1,079	681	1,759
Grazing Management	449	180	629	342	28	370	1,109	509	1,618
Inventory and Monitoring	5,688	2,252	7,940	5,025	1,735	6,760	5,030	1,441	6,470
Job Corps	1,485	893	2,378	1,559	1,734	3,293	160	120	279
Minerals and Geology Mgt.	1,173	734	1,907	289	50	339	489	276	765
Other	341	485	826	662	332	994	5,171	3,786	8,957
Rec. Wild. Heritage Mgt.	4,605	6,972	11,577	5,483	8,888	14,371	5,463	6,251	11,714
Roads	1,191	1,910	3,101	950	1,678	2,628	658	811	1,469
State and Private Forestry	1,805	806	2,611	4,085	4,128	8,213	9,257	9,636	18,893
Trails	7,244	5,462	12,706	6,113	8,045	14,158	6,350	5,896	12,246
Vegetation and Watershed Mgt.	4,421	2,563	6,984	1,858	1,996	3,854	3,362	1,561	4,923
Wildland Fire Mgt.	2,434	973	3,407	2,709	1,397	4,106	1,472	556	2,028
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Mgt.	7,052	7,783	14,835	7,046	5,090	12,136	7,884	6,532	14,416
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$43,922</b>	<b>\$33,690</b>	<b>\$77,612</b>	<b>\$44,054</b>	<b>\$38,412</b>	<b>\$82,466</b>	<b>\$49,780</b>	<b>\$38,869</b>	<b>\$88,649</b>

1. Several budget line item program areas showed marked increases in Fiscal Year 2012 compared to Fiscal Year 2011 for challenge cost share agreements. For Fiscal Year 2012, more detailed information was internally collected on the description of project categories. Due to this change in the data collection methodology, the Fiscal Year 2012 presentation resulted in an increase, or decrease, in the reporting of funding of several BLIs compared to previous years. For Fiscal Year 2012 data, some of the challenge cost share agreements associated with the Environment Education/Interpretation category were grouped into the Recreation, Wilderness, and Heritage Management BLI. Subsequently, the total amount of challenge cost share agreements in Fiscal Year 2012 for State and Private Forestry is less and the total amount for Recreation, Wilderness, and Heritage Management is more. Additionally, the increase in State and Private Forestry challenge cost share agreements for Fiscal Year 2012 is due, in part, to an increase in the number of forest health issues associated with invasive species, disease and fire resulting in more funded projects in the Forest Health category. For Fiscal Year 2012 compilation of data, a number of challenge cost share agreements were aggregated into the "Other" BLI and these included Planning, Policy Analysis, Lands Management, Training and Business Administration/Operations. In previous years, some of these categories were aggregated under a different budget line item which explains why the "other" BLI is higher in Fiscal Year 2012.

## Reforestation

### Background

This exhibit is included to address requirements of P.L. 109-54 House Report 109-80 page 138, which directed:

The Committee expects the Forest Service to provide clear presentations of reforestation needs and accomplishments in future budget justification, including the specific use and distribution of the mandatory funding from the Reforestation Fund, as well as partner efforts, such as the American Forest initiative.

### Overview

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA) (P.L. 93-378), as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA) Section 3(d) 1, directs that all forested lands in the National Forest System (NFS) be maintained in appropriate forest cover with species of trees, degree of stocking, rate of growth, and conditions of stand designated to secure the maximum benefits of multiple use sustained yield management in accordance to land management plans. It further requires the Secretary of Agriculture to identify and report to the Congress, at the time of submission of the President's Budget together with the annual report provided under section 8 (c) of the Act, the amount and location, by national forest and State and by productivity class, where applicable, of needs to reforest areas that have been cut-over or otherwise denuded or deforested.

The Forest Service reforestation program has four major goals:

- Maintain all forest lands within the National Forest System in appropriate forest cover
- Improve the quality and yield of new timber stands
- Promptly achieve desired stocking levels in a cost-efficient manner
- Develop and demonstrate successful reforestation methods and techniques and encourage their use by private landowners.

Prompt reforestation is desirable to prevent soil erosion and protect water quality in streams and lakes. Through species and seed source selection, reforestation may increase the resilience of forest vegetation communities to the effects of global climate change and provide effective long-term carbon sequestration. Reforestation benefits wildlife and fish species and improves scenic quality and recreational experience.

There are a variety of activities associated with the reforestation program, including planting, seeding and site preparation. Site preparation may be done to prepare the site for planting, for seeding, or to facilitate natural regeneration. Forest and stand level management objectives may be jeopardized without appropriate reforestation treatments.

Reforestation work is time-sensitive. Without timely reforestation efforts, undesirable species may dominate forest vegetation communities, making establishment of desired tree species difficult. Once undesirable species become established, decades may pass before sufficient numbers of desired tree seedlings occupy the site and the opportunity to facilitate adaptation to the effects of climate variability or other stressors may be lost. Delays increase the cost of reforestation work by necessitating expensive site

preparation, reduce timber yields, and may adversely affect meeting other resource objectives. In addition, these areas may be less resilient to wildfire and increase risk to adjacent communities.

### **Program Plans and Accomplishments**

The agency's reforestation capacity is dependent on several program areas, as well as numerous partnerships and cooperative agreements. Reforestation needs generated through timber harvest activities are generally met through funds collected under the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Act authority. Reforestation needs for areas outside timber sale areas are primarily funded by the proposed Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item (BLI) and the Reforestation Trust Fund. Corporate partners and civic groups also contribute to the agency's capacity for reforestation through partnerships and matching fund agreements.

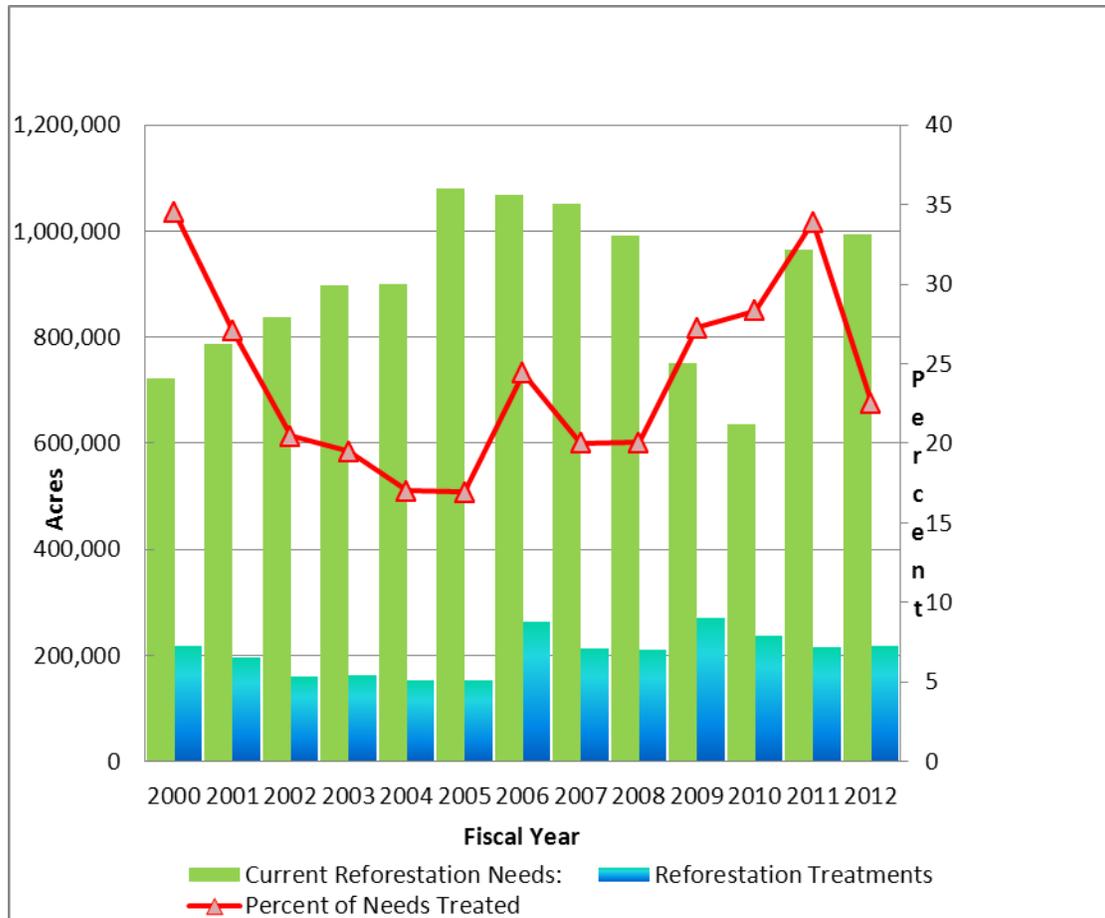
In FY 2012, the agency reforested a total of 217,451 acres. Of this total, the agency accomplished 119,334 acres through certification of natural regeneration of sites not requiring preparation. At the start of FY 2013, the agency has identified 1,044,571 acres of NFS lands that can benefit from reforestation. The identified acres are the result of completed silviculture diagnosis and prescriptions. The on-going assessment of areas impacted by wildfire in prior years significantly added to this figure.

The agency's total reforestation target for FY 2013 is 220,200 acres, which will be funded from multiple sources. This includes approximately 74,300 acres of reforestation funded from the proposed Integrated Resource Restoration BLI, a target similar to what we have previously accomplished through Emergency Supplemental Funds for fire restoration and the Rehabilitation and Restoration program. The agency will reforest an additional 121,000 acres utilizing the Reforestation Trust Fund and K-V Trust funds, and 8,000 acres will be accomplished through partnerships. Actual accomplishments may vary significantly, depending on the type of treatment necessary to meet restoration objectives and the cost of that treatment.

The agency has developed and is implementing a strategy to increase nursery production to meet projected reforestation needs generated by past wildfire activity. As increased seedling production comes on line, additional reforestation through planting of seedlings will be feasible. It takes one to two years and sometimes longer for the nurseries to produce the planting stock necessary to meet the demands of the regional programs.

The graph below shows reforestation needs and accomplishments for FY 2000 through FY 2012. Since FY 2000, reforestation needs have accumulated largely due to large wildfires affecting national forests in the West and insect epidemics in the East. From FY 2000 through FY 2012, reforestation addressed about 24 percent of the reforestation needs nationally. However, since FY 2008 the agency has been building nursery stock production and reforestation capability. Funds provided through emergency supplemental appropriations have been instrumental in facilitating this increase in capacity. Reforestation capacity and the projected accomplishments for FY 2013 continue to reflect increases associated with these supplemental funds.

Trends in Reforestation to FYs 2000 -2012

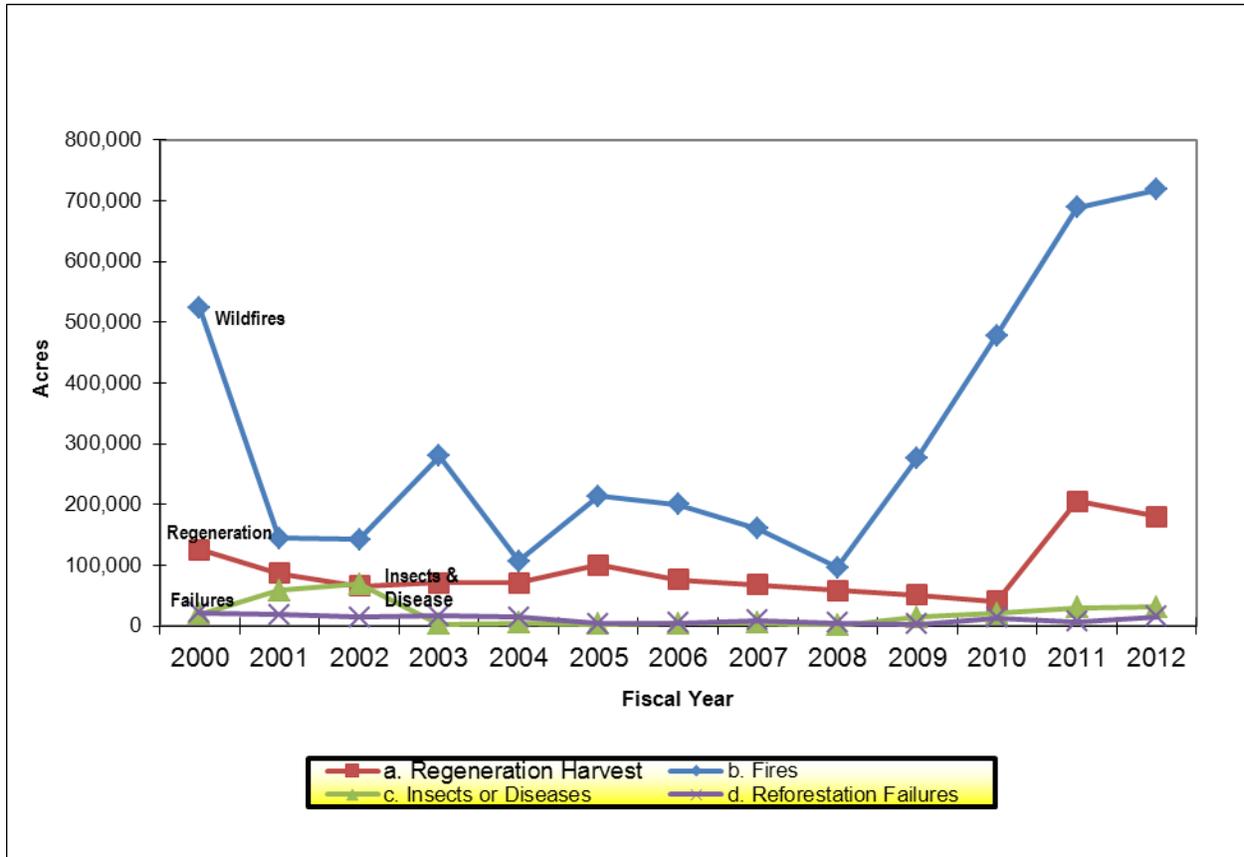


<sup>1</sup>This graph displays the current reforestation needs as of the end of FY 2011. The increase from FY 2010 to FY 2011 is a result of additions to needs resulting from field analysis of wildfire events during FY 2010 and 2011.

<sup>2</sup>The percent accomplishment is calculated by dividing the current year's accomplishment by the prior fiscal year need.

The graph of reforestation needs below shows the relative significance of various contributing factors on reforestation. The majority of the new reforestation areas are the result of wildfires, particularly in the western regions. These areas are identified based on the opportunity for re-establishing desired vegetation through sequenced silviculture prescriptions. This includes artificial regeneration either by planting or seeding as well as certification of natural regeneration when there is sufficient seed producing trees on the site. In order to assure that successful regeneration is taking place, reforestation areas are scheduled for periodic stocking surveys. The increase in reforestation need created by wildfires reported in FY 2011 compared with the number of acres affected by fires is the result of continued assessments of fires in prior years and the development of detailed silviculture prescriptions and the planned treatments needed to re-establish forest vegetation.

**Causal Agent for Reforestation Needs  
FY 2000-2012**



## **Region, Station and Area Allocations**

### **Background**

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to provide historical information on allocations of appropriations at the Fund and Budget Line Item levels to Forest Service Regions, Stations and Areas.

### **Overview**

The Office of Management and Budget apportions all funds available to the Forest Service prior to obligation or disbursement. Once funds are apportioned to the Forest Service at the fund level, they are allocated throughout the agency to Budget Line Items in the Regions, Stations, and Areas.

The Forest Service operates through nine geographical regions, seven research stations, the Northeastern Area - State and Private Forestry, the Albuquerque Service Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the national headquarters in Washington, D.C. Allocations are determined by balancing the priorities of Congress, the Administration, agency leadership, and Region/Station/Area capabilities. They act as agency administrative divisions of apportionments and are used to monitor financial status and prevent deficiency.

**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes <b>direct program + cost pool</b> funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		Region 1 - Northern Region			Region 2 - Rocky Mountain Region		
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>							
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		\$2	\$0	\$0	\$42	\$58	\$63
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$2,885	\$3,136	\$2,015	\$2,729	\$2,614	\$1,331
	State Fire Assistance	1,886	1,702	1,297	3,077	2,416	1,954
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	496	835	435	684	1,123	1,623
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	446	425	425	776	741	740
	Forest Stewardship	618	1,165	700	1,138	2,388	1,240
	Forest Legacy Program	8,872	9,873	9,709	2,736	4,291	1,789
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	705	778	748	1,646	2,093	1,745
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$15,906</b>	<b>\$17,913</b>	<b>\$15,329</b>	<b>\$12,785</b>	<b>\$15,666</b>	<b>\$10,423</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$45	\$6,503	\$0	\$4,438	\$4,149
	Land Management Planning	2,718	2,725	2,314	3,190	3,447	2,518
	Inventory and Monitoring	11,235	11,044	11,278	9,656	9,763	9,076
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	16,585	16,232	15,578	26,731	25,721	25,757
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	10,660	10,441	0	8,925	8,683	9,289
	Grazing Management	5,337	5,210	6,216	7,821	7,735	8,946
	Forest Products	30,849	30,875	0	24,809	24,777	25,707
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	19,394	18,765	0	14,319	13,577	13,494
	Minerals and Geology Management	9,885	9,219	9,232	9,385	8,741	8,539
	Landownership Management	6,789	6,435	6,167	7,686	7,220	6,705
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	58,698	0	0	0
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$113,452</b>	<b>\$110,990</b>	<b>\$115,986</b>	<b>\$112,521</b>	<b>\$114,102</b>	<b>\$114,180</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$57,166	\$56,173	\$58,941	\$29,842	\$29,237	\$30,919
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	24,896	22,510	17,325	30,236	30,354	27,327
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	1,443	1,679	0	409	491	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	3,060	2,913	1,993	3,500	3,333	1,919
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	971	2,082	1,590	897	1,560	1,164
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	1,738	4,946	722	2,512	6,331	1,422
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	707	706	500	840	839	593
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	2,029	7,059	0	1,446	114	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$92,010</b>	<b>\$98,067</b>	<b>\$81,070</b>	<b>\$69,682</b>	<b>\$72,258</b>	<b>\$63,345</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$5,845	\$6,541	\$3,324	\$13,800	\$13,568	\$6,238
	Roads	19,395	16,098	15,289	25,768	22,841	19,081
	Trails	11,448	12,555	11,415	9,600	9,668	8,734
	Infrastructure Improvement	804	219	1,869	838	652	1,337
	Legacy Roads and Trails	12,149	5,158	0	4,187	3,699	3,644
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$49,641</b>	<b>\$40,572</b>	<b>\$31,897</b>	<b>\$54,193</b>	<b>\$50,428</b>	<b>\$39,035</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$831	\$1,359	\$831	\$272	\$699	\$541
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$831</b>	<b>\$1,359</b>	<b>\$831</b>	<b>\$272</b>	<b>\$699</b>	<b>\$541</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$271</b>	<b>\$270</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$513</b>	<b>\$505</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$272,114</b>	<b>\$269,172</b>	<b>\$245,113</b>	<b>\$250,008</b>	<b>\$253,717</b>	<b>\$227,587</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$20,351</b>	<b>\$14,918</b>	<b>\$14,383</b>	<b>\$19,602</b>	<b>\$15,019</b>	<b>\$16,432</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$11,745</b>	<b>\$10,960</b>	<b>\$13,377</b>	<b>\$12,693</b>	<b>\$13,197</b>	<b>\$13,689</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$304,210</b>	<b>\$295,050</b>	<b>\$272,872</b>	<b>\$282,303</b>	<b>\$281,933</b>	<b>\$257,708</b>

Totals do not include Payments to States.

Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes <b>direct program + cost pool</b> funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		Region 3 - Southwestern Region			Region 4 - Intermountain Region		
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>							
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		\$0	\$7	\$0	\$0	\$7	\$0
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$1,286	\$1,574	\$1,384	\$2,310	\$2,241	\$1,410
	State Fire Assistance	929	692	589	917	1,110	602
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	384	450	272	234	1,171	1,309
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	186	178	177	144	138	137
	Forest Stewardship	532	672	719	322	385	454
	Forest Legacy Program	1,021	134	147	2,441	96	4,092
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	618	975	692	563	677	642
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	200	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$4,954</b>	<b>\$4,676</b>	<b>\$3,980</b>	<b>\$7,131</b>	<b>\$5,818</b>	<b>\$8,646</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$5,913	\$6,243	\$0	\$0	\$190
	Land Management Planning	4,072	4,472	4,100	2,056	2,016	1,395
	Inventory and Monitoring	9,903	9,603	9,248	12,929	12,506	12,021
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	23,402	23,301	23,820	26,501	26,375	26,554
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	9,524	9,222	0	11,085	10,293	0
	Grazing Management	8,567	8,669	10,016	9,515	9,233	10,493
	Forest Products	11,044	11,117	0	13,362	12,826	0
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	13,204	12,945	0	17,616	16,889	0
	Minerals and Geology Management	8,318	6,922	7,019	11,676	11,433	10,908
	Landownership Management	5,595	5,215	4,975	8,337	7,731	7,036
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	37,818	0	0	41,127
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$93,628</b>	<b>\$97,379</b>	<b>\$103,239</b>	<b>\$113,077</b>	<b>\$109,301</b>	<b>\$109,724</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$60,823	\$59,755	\$62,949	\$55,328	\$56,475	\$61,144
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	42,144	38,707	30,066	23,249	25,335	21,059
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	1,143	948	0	2,444	2,915	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	446	982	719	2,897	2,466	1,829
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	1,348	600	324	827	901	218
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	1,358	3,365	342	1,612	1,980	355
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	576	574	406	310	309	219
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	2,392	81	0	0	94	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$110,229</b>	<b>\$105,011</b>	<b>\$94,806</b>	<b>\$86,667</b>	<b>\$90,476</b>	<b>\$84,825</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$9,081	\$9,479	\$5,093	\$11,285	\$12,183	\$4,995
	Roads	21,472	16,463	14,623	19,055	15,705	15,722
	Trails	4,008	4,291	4,037	8,921	9,108	8,236
	Infrastructure Improvement	711	697	919	811	917	1,456
	Legacy Roads and Trails	7,090	3,446	0	10,122	4,168	0
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$42,362</b>	<b>\$34,377</b>	<b>\$24,672</b>	<b>\$50,193</b>	<b>\$42,081</b>	<b>\$30,408</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$207	\$488	\$298	\$592	\$771	\$747
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	63	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$207</b>	<b>\$488</b>	<b>\$298</b>	<b>\$655</b>	<b>\$771</b>	<b>\$747</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$671</b>	<b>\$639</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$749</b>	<b>\$759</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$252,052</b>	<b>\$242,578</b>	<b>\$226,996</b>	<b>\$258,472</b>	<b>\$249,213</b>	<b>\$234,350</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$14,086</b>	<b>\$13,419</b>	<b>\$12,114</b>	<b>\$41,492</b>	<b>\$37,817</b>	<b>\$39,462</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$3,810</b>	<b>\$2,751</b>	<b>\$3,636</b>	<b>\$5,913</b>	<b>\$5,393</b>	<b>\$5,307</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$269,948</b>	<b>\$258,747</b>	<b>\$242,747</b>	<b>\$305,877</b>	<b>\$292,422</b>	<b>\$279,118</b>

Totals do not include Payments to States.

Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes <b>direct program + cost pool</b> funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		Region 5 - Pacific Southwest Region			Region 6 - Pacific Northwest Region		
(dollars in thousands)		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$150</b>	<b>\$108</b>	<b>\$151</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$2,622	\$2,259	\$1,178	\$3,535	\$3,400	\$2,358
	State Fire Assistance	2,473	1,844	1,487	2,713	4,704	4,181
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,167	2,559	2,562	1,102	2,118	2,413
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	374	357	356	230	220	219
	Forest Stewardship	707	1,626	1,053	997	1,313	820
	Forest Legacy Program	4,881	378	9,854	5,127	116	165
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	2,317	2,576	2,379	1,731	1,086	791
	Economic Action Program	3,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$17,541</b>	<b>\$11,598</b>	<b>\$18,869</b>	<b>\$15,435</b>	<b>\$12,957</b>	<b>\$10,947</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$416	\$1,639	\$0	\$2,880	\$3,395
	Land Management Planning	2,736	3,142	2,625	4,828	4,904	4,476
	Inventory and Monitoring	13,102	12,860	13,459	13,932	13,676	12,708
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	31,120	29,173	29,238	26,897	26,592	27,634
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	13,635	13,492	14,325	17,303	17,553	17,671
	Grazing Management	3,209	3,103	3,779	3,971	3,741	4,578
	Forest Products	34,948	34,544	35,516	59,165	58,717	59,421
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	18,398	17,217	17,725	22,779	22,324	23,501
	Minerals and Geology Management	6,672	6,422	6,891	5,533	5,102	4,929
	Landownership Management	10,438	9,732	8,677	9,019	8,558	7,702
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$134,259</b>	<b>\$130,101</b>	<b>\$133,874</b>	<b>\$163,427</b>	<b>\$164,049</b>	<b>\$166,015</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$205,755	\$207,244	\$234,499	\$78,827	\$78,385	\$85,291
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	58,074	57,114	50,099	35,538	33,365	32,551
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	2,548	2,745	0	1,251	1,109	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	2,897	2,057	1,430	3,589	3,675	2,787
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	955	2,056	1,330	2,054	1,862	1,386
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	11,899	9,055	6,280	2,299	5,402	972
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	973	971	687	707	706	500
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	830	108	0	2,132	326	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$283,930</b>	<b>\$281,350</b>	<b>\$294,326</b>	<b>\$126,396</b>	<b>\$124,830</b>	<b>\$123,488</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$13,642	\$13,796	\$5,724	\$14,552	\$11,841	\$9,121
	Roads	24,696	18,791	16,482	33,286	25,803	22,832
	Trails	7,835	8,439	7,336	7,680	8,856	7,839
	Infrastructure Improvement	1,029	2,126	1,224	1,261	935	1,011
	Legacy Roads and Trails	10,086	7,063	6,780	19,510	8,728	8,740
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$57,288</b>	<b>\$50,216</b>	<b>\$37,547</b>	<b>\$76,290</b>	<b>\$56,163</b>	<b>\$49,543</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$704	\$1,177	\$1,168	\$438	\$843	\$767
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	987	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$1,691</b>	<b>\$1,177</b>	<b>\$1,168</b>	<b>\$438</b>	<b>\$843</b>	<b>\$767</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$159</b>	<b>\$156</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$225</b>	<b>\$221</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$494,869</b>	<b>\$474,599</b>	<b>\$485,784</b>	<b>\$382,360</b>	<b>\$359,171</b>	<b>\$350,910</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$48,751</b>	<b>\$36,088</b>	<b>\$42,539</b>	<b>\$54,427</b>	<b>\$42,546</b>	<b>\$36,402</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$25,903</b>	<b>\$24,432</b>	<b>\$22,126</b>	<b>\$31,644</b>	<b>\$32,946</b>	<b>\$28,406</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$569,523</b>	<b>\$535,119</b>	<b>\$550,449</b>	<b>\$468,431</b>	<b>\$434,663</b>	<b>\$415,719</b>

Totals do not include Payments to States.

Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes <b>direct program + cost pool</b> funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		Region 8 - Southern Regions			Region 9 - Eastern Region		
(dollars in thousands)		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		<b>\$112</b>	<b>\$136</b>	<b>\$123</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9</b>	<b>\$1</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$8,855	\$10,973	\$8,487	\$18	\$16	\$18
	State Fire Assistance	9,194	7,423	5,982	76	76	75
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	13,749	16,784	7,127	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	1,928	1,839	1,837	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	6,655	8,325	6,221	0	0	0
	Forest Legacy Program	18,858	10,699	12,834	0	0	0
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	5,817	7,422	5,542	0	0	0
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$65,057</b>	<b>\$63,466</b>	<b>\$48,030</b>	<b>\$93</b>	<b>\$92</b>	<b>\$93</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$1,279	\$1,529	\$0	\$0	\$392
	Land Management Planning	3,802	3,880	3,413	2,246	2,111	1,689
	Inventory and Monitoring	10,704	10,653	10,014	12,175	10,881	10,218
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	30,855	29,605	29,716	24,561	24,064	23,769
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	17,596	17,658	17,985	14,627	14,757	15,452
	Grazing Management	534	574	603	527	570	600
	Forest Products	31,941	31,464	32,002	34,542	35,954	36,997
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	15,305	14,478	14,286	14,662	15,986	16,571
	Minerals and Geology Management	4,454	4,291	4,649	6,009	6,659	6,543
	Landownership Management	9,964	9,489	8,410	9,411	9,137	8,517
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$125,155</b>	<b>\$123,370</b>	<b>\$122,606</b>	<b>\$118,761</b>	<b>\$120,119</b>	<b>\$120,747</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$34,573	\$34,267	\$36,316	\$22,967	\$22,416	\$23,333
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	41,374	41,868	41,967	11,130	12,933	13,430
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	347	497	0	573	496	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	1,000	7	134	0	0	2
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	818	868	191	0	0	0
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	13,464	15,394	10,731	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,250	2,245	1,589	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	1,171	176	0	0	175	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$94,997</b>	<b>\$95,323</b>	<b>\$90,928</b>	<b>\$34,670</b>	<b>\$36,020</b>	<b>\$36,765</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$17,326	\$16,908	\$10,183	\$11,251	\$13,149	\$5,780
	Roads	25,746	19,809	17,997	20,672	16,088	14,569
	Trails	8,586	8,747	8,377	7,188	7,337	7,043
	Infrastructure Improvement	1,065	1,754	32	926	104	918
	Legacy Roads and Trails	11,757	5,311	4,803	10,224	4,115	3,787
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$64,479</b>	<b>\$52,529</b>	<b>\$41,392</b>	<b>\$50,262</b>	<b>\$40,793</b>	<b>\$32,097</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$1,172	\$1,439	\$1,227	\$1,594	\$1,680	\$1,575
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$1,172</b>	<b>\$1,439</b>	<b>\$1,227</b>	<b>\$1,594</b>	<b>\$1,680</b>	<b>\$1,575</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$350,970</b>	<b>\$336,265</b>	<b>\$304,305</b>	<b>\$205,381</b>	<b>\$198,713</b>	<b>\$191,279</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$27,775</b>	<b>\$25,350</b>	<b>\$26,097</b>	<b>\$23,642</b>	<b>\$19,551</b>	<b>\$20,820</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$35,226</b>	<b>\$38,756</b>	<b>\$38,653</b>	<b>\$25,028</b>	<b>\$19,845</b>	<b>\$17,730</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$413,971</b>	<b>\$400,370</b>	<b>\$369,056</b>	<b>\$254,051</b>	<b>\$238,109</b>	<b>\$229,829</b>

Totals do not include Payments to States.

Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		Region 10 - Alaska Region			Forest Products Lab		
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>							
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		<b>\$30</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>\$19,361</b>	<b>\$24,231</b>	<b>\$21,001</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$1,260	\$1,085	\$962	\$0	\$0	\$0
	State Fire Assistance	916	744	644	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	734	700	334	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	154	147	147	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	515	914	666	0	0	0
	Forest Legacy Program	745	69	67	0	0	0
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	250	248	245	0	0	0
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$4,574</b>	<b>\$3,907</b>	<b>\$3,065</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$188	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Land Management Planning	926	926	580	0	0	0
	Inventory and Monitoring	7,150	7,017	6,665	0	0	0
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	10,790	10,518	10,349	0	0	0
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	10,298	9,688	10,051	0	0	0
	Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Products	17,567	17,333	17,542	0	0	0
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	4,621	4,598	4,908	0	0	0
	Minerals and Geology Management	3,649	3,423	3,417	0	0	0
	Landownership Management	4,729	4,450	4,314	0	0	0
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$59,730</b>	<b>\$57,953</b>	<b>\$58,015</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$2,949	\$2,910	\$2,859	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	1,017	1,089	1,051	5,000	3,826	3,826
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	6	4	0	0	0	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	703	703	616
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	161	1,722	1,467	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	1,161	331	474	0	0	0
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	416	1,460	407	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	309	308	218	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	90	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$6,020</b>	<b>\$7,914</b>	<b>\$6,476</b>	<b>\$5,703</b>	<b>\$4,529</b>	<b>\$4,442</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$8,718	\$10,002	\$5,100	\$785	\$50	\$351
	Roads	10,538	8,019	7,609	0	0	0
	Trails	4,717	4,759	4,690	0	0	0
	Infrastructure Improvement	604	475	11	0	0	0
	Legacy Roads and Trails	3,034	680	668	0	0	0
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$27,611</b>	<b>\$23,936</b>	<b>\$18,078</b>	<b>\$785</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$351</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$72	\$106	\$292	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$72</b>	<b>\$106</b>	<b>\$292</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$2,116</b>	<b>\$2,212</b>	<b>\$2,252</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$100,151</b>	<b>\$96,078</b>	<b>\$88,212</b>	<b>\$25,869</b>	<b>\$28,810</b>	<b>\$25,794</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$8,451</b>	<b>\$7,225</b>	<b>\$7,198</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$2,715</b>	<b>\$2,119</b>	<b>\$6,722</b>	<b>\$470</b>	<b>\$351</b>	<b>\$418</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$111,317</b>	<b>\$105,422</b>	<b>\$102,132</b>	<b>\$26,339</b>	<b>\$29,161</b>	<b>\$26,212</b>

Totals do not include Payments to States.

Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes <b>direct program + cost pool</b> funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		Rocky Mountain Research Station			Northern Research Station		
(dollars in thousands)		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		<b>\$41,563</b>	<b>\$43,075</b>	<b>\$40,500</b>	<b>\$58,191</b>	<b>\$57,188</b>	<b>\$54,484</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$217	\$285	\$140	\$80	\$206	\$1,049
	State Fire Assistance	2	0	0	0	0	251
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	2	131	115	152	152	217
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	213	204	188	0	0	341
	Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	0	95	136
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	2	0	0	235	175	201
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	1	1,035	1,026	0	1,235	1,145
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$437</b>	<b>\$1,655</b>	<b>\$1,469</b>	<b>\$467</b>	<b>\$1,863</b>	<b>\$3,340</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	3	0	190	0
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	29	29	29	26	456	26
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Products	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	42	0	45	0	460	0
	Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$71</b>	<b>\$29</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$26</b>	<b>\$1,106</b>	<b>\$26</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$2,155	\$1,245	\$1,240	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	1,600	1,505	1,118	70	60	48
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	7,695	7,545	7,161	3,387	3,452	2,895
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	263	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	150	173	0	0	1
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	2	0	65	36
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$11,450</b>	<b>\$10,708</b>	<b>\$9,694</b>	<b>\$3,457</b>	<b>\$3,577</b>	<b>\$2,980</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$1,771	\$3,596	\$1,239	\$1,409	\$579	\$0
	Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	4	0	0	0
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$1,771</b>	<b>\$3,596</b>	<b>\$1,243</b>	<b>\$1,409</b>	<b>\$579</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$55,292</b>	<b>\$59,063</b>	<b>\$52,986</b>	<b>\$63,550</b>	<b>\$64,313</b>	<b>\$60,830</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$10</b>	<b>\$15</b>	<b>\$10</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$184</b>	<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$500</b>	<b>\$367</b>	<b>\$300</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$56,192</b>	<b>\$59,347</b>	<b>\$53,886</b>	<b>\$64,060</b>	<b>\$64,695</b>	<b>\$61,140</b>

Totals do not include Payments to States.

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**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		Pacific Northwest Research Station			Pacific Southwest Research Station		
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>							
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		<b>\$42,444</b>	<b>\$42,249</b>	<b>\$40,258</b>	<b>\$20,645</b>	<b>\$20,830</b>	<b>\$19,674</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$630	\$0	\$24	\$39	\$161	\$121
	State Fire Assistance	264	0	0	16	0	0
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	469	400	404	4	0	1
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	313	0	0	19	0	0
	Forest Legacy Program	60	0	0	4	0	0
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	237	0	0	15	0	0
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	1,005	975	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$1,973</b>	<b>\$1,405</b>	<b>\$1,403</b>	<b>\$97</b>	<b>\$161</b>	<b>\$122</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inventory and Monitoring	600	600	609	0	0	600
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	28	0
	Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Products	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	200	200	2	480	480	7
	Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$612</b>	<b>\$480</b>	<b>\$508</b>	<b>\$607</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	370	340	268	70	60	48
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	3,865	4,061	3,699	2,955	2,985	2,591
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	1,111	0	0	469	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	400	400	401	0	75	2
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	20	1	0	0	77
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	-9	0	0	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$4,626</b>	<b>\$5,932</b>	<b>\$4,369</b>	<b>\$3,025</b>	<b>\$3,589</b>	<b>\$2,718</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$5,086	\$5,469	\$1	\$1,460	\$580	\$501
	Roads	3	0	1	0	200	0
	Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	0	850	0
	Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$5,089</b>	<b>\$5,469</b>	<b>\$2</b>	<b>\$1,460</b>	<b>\$1,630</b>	<b>\$501</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$54,933</b>	<b>\$55,855</b>	<b>\$46,644</b>	<b>\$25,707</b>	<b>\$26,718</b>	<b>\$23,622</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$2,671</b>	<b>\$2,705</b>	<b>\$1,670</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$305</b>	<b>\$288</b>	<b>\$300</b>	<b>\$2,043</b>	<b>\$618</b>	<b>\$1,053</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$55,258</b>	<b>\$56,178</b>	<b>\$46,979</b>	<b>\$30,421</b>	<b>\$30,041</b>	<b>\$26,345</b>

Totals do not include Payments to States.

Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		Southern Research Station			International Institute of Tropical Forestry		
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>							
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		<b>\$52,248</b>	<b>\$52,354</b>	<b>\$48,242</b>	<b>\$2,924</b>	<b>\$3,878</b>	<b>\$3,457</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$60	\$80	\$0	\$25	\$39	\$29
	State Fire Assistance	15	0	0	458	338	300
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	610	570	586	187	196	182
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	60	57	57
	Forest Stewardship	437	423	6	274	347	463
	Forest Legacy Program	10	10	40	1,580	87	87
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	72	58	0	428	477	404
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	4,878	1,372	1,217	0	0	6
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$6,082</b>	<b>\$2,513</b>	<b>\$1,849</b>	<b>\$3,012</b>	<b>\$1,541</b>	<b>\$1,529</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1
	Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	48	13
	Inventory and Monitoring	600	600	10	0	0	0
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	200	200	7	0	25	32
	Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$19</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$73</b>	<b>\$46</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	270	240	198	0	0	0
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	2,527	2,527	2,195	0	0	0
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	422	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	400	400	405	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	14	60	61	0	0	0
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	14	0	0	109	145	106
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	78	78	55
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$3,225</b>	<b>\$3,649</b>	<b>\$2,859</b>	<b>\$187</b>	<b>\$224</b>	<b>\$161</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$1,696	\$2,414	\$2,071	\$519	\$50	\$22
	Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$1,696</b>	<b>\$2,414</b>	<b>\$2,071</b>	<b>\$519</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$22</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$64,051</b>	<b>\$61,730</b>	<b>\$55,040</b>	<b>\$6,642</b>	<b>\$5,765</b>	<b>\$5,215</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$3</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$2,010</b>	<b>\$1,503</b>	<b>\$1,515</b>	<b>\$120</b>	<b>\$73</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$66,064</b>	<b>\$63,241</b>	<b>\$56,563</b>	<b>\$6,762</b>	<b>\$5,838</b>	<b>\$5,215</b>

Totals do not include Payments to States.

Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		Northeastern Area - State & Private Forestry			Albuquerque Service Center		
(dollars in thousands)		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		<b>\$114</b>	<b>\$31</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$33,144</b>	<b>\$30,285</b>	<b>\$30,427</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$11,534	\$12,513	\$10,015	\$5,299	\$4,378	\$4,800
	State Fire Assistance	8,686	6,707	5,535	904	754	756
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	14,224	17,964	13,178	1,100	1,069	571
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	2,702	2,578	2,574	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	9,200	9,803	8,101	1,101	1,011	863
	Forest Legacy Program	27,247	24,967	12,248	527	396	455
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	8,504	10,395	8,440	831	713	757
	Economic Action Program	1,800	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	100	266	385
	International Forestry	2	0	0	527	511	509
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$83,898</b>	<b>\$84,927</b>	<b>\$60,091</b>	<b>\$10,389</b>	<b>\$9,097</b>	<b>\$9,094</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,519
	Land Management Planning	20	0	0	6,088	4,989	4,801
	Inventory and Monitoring	68	0	0	19,117	16,102	15,520
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	154	1	0	41,819	41,251	38,618
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	63	0	0	17,401	15,821	16,495
	Grazing Management	27	0	0	7,590	6,998	6,232
	Forest Products	168	0	0	48,698	46,452	45,835
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	80	0	0	22,215	20,795	22,446
	Minerals and Geology Management	31	0	0	9,166	8,661	8,931
	Landownership Management	41	0	0	12,156	11,251	11,351
	Law Enforcement Operations	51	0	0	15,604	14,518	14,661
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$704</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$199,853</b>	<b>\$186,840</b>	<b>\$187,409</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$35	\$15	\$0	\$29,106	\$35,735	\$112,482
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	117,120	103,164	11,176
	Hazardous Fuels	155	105	105	41,492	39,754	36,066
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	2	0	0	619	416	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	8	0	0	2,104	1,809	1,795
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	9	4	4	1,221	1,593	1,861
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	4	81	81	389	391	357
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	9,141	11,144	7,484	15	47	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,250	2,246	1,589	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	1,226	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$11,604</b>	<b>\$13,595</b>	<b>\$9,263</b>	<b>\$192,066</b>	<b>\$184,134</b>	<b>\$163,737</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$37	\$0	\$0	\$9,636	\$8,464	\$9,894
	Roads	83	0	0	23,816	22,144	21,569
	Trails	45	0	0	10,592	9,452	9,569
	Infrastructure Improvement	1	0	0	238	253	186
	Legacy Roads and Trails	6	0	0	1,364	1,778	3,953
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$172</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$45,646</b>	<b>\$42,090</b>	<b>\$45,171</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$1,344	\$548	\$623
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$4</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,344</b>	<b>\$548</b>	<b>\$623</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$390</b>	<b>\$255</b>	<b>\$236</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$96,498</b>	<b>\$98,553</b>	<b>\$69,354</b>	<b>\$482,833</b>	<b>\$453,249</b>	<b>\$436,697</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$37</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$11</b>	<b>\$7,788</b>	<b>\$4,625</b>	<b>\$4,651</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$41</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$11,215</b>	<b>\$8,769</b>	<b>\$8,580</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$96,576</b>	<b>\$98,554</b>	<b>\$69,365</b>	<b>\$501,836</b>	<b>\$466,643</b>	<b>\$449,928</b>

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**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		National Headquarters in Washington, DC (WO)			National		
		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>							
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>		<b>\$21,253</b>	<b>\$23,568</b>	<b>\$24,474</b>	<b>\$19,788</b>	<b>\$8,573</b>	<b>\$12,412</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$6,506	\$6,861	\$6,876	\$7,393	\$4,917	\$5,228
	State Fire Assistance	2,513	3,037	3,060	4,108	811	3,775
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,762	1,483	2,193	11,514	1,116	6,477
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	2,574	2,767	3,200	3,756	1,206	3,780
	Forest Legacy Program	1,349	1,385	1,401	502	297	281
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	500	1,000	1,997
	Urban and Community Forestry	1,905	1,930	1,943	4,502	2,436	6,798
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	35	50	70	21	62	93
	International Forestry	9,177	8,501	7,354	113	480	124
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$25,821</b>	<b>\$26,013</b>	<b>\$26,096</b>	<b>\$32,409</b>	<b>\$12,325</b>	<b>\$28,552</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$496	\$0	\$0	\$12,692
	Land Management Planning	8,116	11,066	10,259	5,119	1,308	1,753
	Inventory and Monitoring	45,397	47,942	46,625	3,935	3,781	3,668
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	15,997	19,459	19,763	9,649	8,851	10,324
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	7,924	8,520	9,149	3,974	4,104	4,663
	Grazing Management	2,039	2,245	2,090	1,577	1,658	1,804
	Forest Products	19,312	21,274	24,790	10,318	10,715	15,258
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	17,343	18,601	23,526	7,102	6,802	8,199
	Minerals and Geology Management	10,470	10,595	10,603	1,992	2,093	1,764
	Landownership Management	8,838	9,805	9,681	2,602	2,740	2,203
	Law Enforcement Operations	8,076	8,270	8,223	121,316	121,465	120,945
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	3,500	3,432	3,427
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$143,446</b>	<b>\$157,778</b>	<b>\$165,206</b>	<b>\$171,083</b>	<b>\$166,949</b>	<b>\$186,700</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>							
	Fire Preparedness	\$78,767	\$83,328	\$260,070	\$16,706	\$6,466	\$34,398
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	184,182	206,733	15,746	696,203	685,614	271,319
	Hazardous Fuels	14,672	19,192	15,997	8,929	11,247	8,673
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	96	93	0	720	85	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	255	303	293	419	484	454
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	5,000	5,719	7,250
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	219	374	440	954	558	389
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	65	82	78	1,925	447	982
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	133	116	152	26,548	5,486	26,502
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	239	0	0	290	0
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$278,389</b>	<b>\$310,461</b>	<b>\$292,777</b>	<b>\$757,403</b>	<b>\$716,396</b>	<b>\$349,967</b>
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$75,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$413,000</b>	<b>\$290,418</b>	<b>\$315,381</b>
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>							
	Facilities	\$3,833	\$4,454	\$4,388	\$3,278	\$1,879	\$1,638
	Roads	6,942	8,183	7,765	5,048	5,050	8,987
	Trails	2,848	3,231	3,209	1,912	1,937	1,366
	Infrastructure Improvement	104	118	105	749	57	51
	Legacy Roads and Trails	223	386	882	249	375	801
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$13,951</b>	<b>\$16,373</b>	<b>\$16,349</b>	<b>\$11,236</b>	<b>\$9,299</b>	<b>\$12,843</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$476	\$102	\$223	\$55,815	\$23,723	\$44,228
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	1,048	953
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	250	0	227
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$476</b>	<b>\$102</b>	<b>\$223</b>	<b>\$56,065</b>	<b>\$24,771</b>	<b>\$45,408</b>
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,012</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,569</b>
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$30</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$45</b>
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$47</b>	<b>\$42</b>	<b>\$77</b>	<b>\$63</b>	<b>\$43</b>
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$483,337</b>	<b>\$534,341</b>	<b>\$525,168</b>	<b>\$1,387,103</b>	<b>\$1,228,843</b>	<b>\$953,920</b>
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$15,858</b>	<b>\$2,063</b>	<b>\$2,049</b>	<b>\$4,593</b>	<b>\$4,594</b>	<b>\$25,683</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$1,877</b>	<b>\$2,437</b>	<b>\$1,783</b>	<b>\$2,275</b>	<b>\$2,018</b>	<b>\$7,760</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$501,072</b>	<b>\$538,841</b>	<b>\$529,000</b>	<b>\$1,393,972</b>	<b>\$1,235,455</b>	<b>\$987,363</b>

Totals do not include Payments to States.

Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

National funds are held and allocated at the national level, including FLAME, Law Enforcement, and portions of other funds.

**Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012**

Includes <b>direct program + cost pool</b> funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012		FOREST SERVICE TOTAL			
		(dollars in thousands)	FY10	FY11	FY12
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>			<b>\$312,012</b>	<b>\$306,637</b>	<b>\$295,300</b>
<b>State &amp; Private Forestry</b>					
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$57,282	\$56,737	\$47,425	
	State Fire Assistance	39,147	32,358	30,488	
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	48,573	48,821	39,999	
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	7,000	6,680	6,669	
	Forest Stewardship	29,369	32,548	28,814	
	Forest Legacy Program	75,960	52,894	53,303	
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	500	1,000	1,997	
	Urban and Community Forestry	30,377	32,040	31,327	
	Economic Action Program	5,000	0	0	
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	5,035	5,026	4,917	
	International Forestry	9,818	9,492	7,987	
<b>Total State &amp; Private Forestry</b>		<b>\$308,061</b>	<b>\$277,596</b>	<b>\$252,926</b>	
<b>National Forest System</b>					
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$0	\$14,970	\$39,936	
	Land Management Planning	45,917	45,033	39,936	
	Inventory and Monitoring	170,502	167,219	161,721	
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	285,117	281,627	281,176	
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	143,014	140,260	140,036	
	Grazing Management	50,714	49,738	55,356	
	Forest Products	336,722	336,049	335,511	
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	187,960	184,341	184,046	
	Minerals and Geology Management	87,240	83,560	83,426	
	Landownership Management	95,605	91,765	85,738	
	Law Enforcement Operations	145,047	144,254	143,829	
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,500	3,432	3,426	
	Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	
<b>Total National Forest System</b>		<b>\$1,551,339</b>	<b>\$1,542,248</b>	<b>\$1,554,137</b>	
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>					
	Fire Preparedness	\$675,000	\$673,650	\$1,004,442	
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	997,505	995,511	537,858	
	Hazardous Fuels	340,286	339,604	317,076	
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	11,600	11,477	0	
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	23,917	23,869	21,699	
	Joint Fire Sciences	8,000	7,984	7,250	
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	20,752	20,710	15,958	
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	11,428	11,405	8,353	
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	71,250	64,870	55,475	
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	9,000	8,982	6,356	
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	10,000	9,980	0	
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>		<b>\$2,178,738</b>	<b>\$2,168,042</b>	<b>\$1,974,467</b>	
<b>Use of Prior Year Funds</b>		<b>-\$75,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	
<b>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</b>		<b>\$413,000</b>	<b>\$290,418</b>	<b>\$315,381</b>	
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>					
	Facilities	\$135,010	\$135,000	\$75,664	
	Roads	236,521	195,195	182,525	
	Trails	85,381	88,381	81,851	
	Infrastructure Improvement	9,141	9,158	9,121	
	Legacy Roads and Trails	90,000	44,910	44,928	
<b>Total Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>		<b>\$556,053</b>	<b>\$472,644</b>	<b>\$394,089</b>	
<b>Land Acquisition</b>					
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$63,522	\$32,934	\$52,521	
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	1,050	1,048	953	
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	250	0	0	
<b>Total Land Acquisition</b>		<b>\$64,822</b>	<b>\$33,982</b>	<b>\$53,474</b>	
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>		<b>\$3,600</b>	<b>\$2,552</b>	<b>\$2,569</b>	
<b>Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research</b>		<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$6</b>	
<b>Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses</b>		<b>\$2,583</b>	<b>\$2,577</b>	<b>\$2,573</b>	
<b>TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)</b>		<b>\$5,315,257</b>	<b>\$5,096,746</b>	<b>\$4,844,922</b>	
<b>Permanent Working Funds</b>		<b>\$289,658</b>	<b>\$226,080</b>	<b>\$249,665</b>	
<b>Trust Funds</b>		<b>\$176,333</b>	<b>\$167,007</b>	<b>\$172,155</b>	
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$5,781,249</b>	<b>\$5,489,833</b>	<b>\$5,266,742</b>	

Totals do not include Payments to States.

Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

Wildland Fire Management, Fire Operations - Suppression includes \$240 million in carryover emergency fire suppression funds.

**Research and Development Threat Assessment Centers**

**Background**

This exhibit is included to address requirements of P.L. 109-54 House Report 109-80 page 129, which directed:

The Committee expects to see detailed work plans, including costs and staffing, for the new Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Center in Oregon and the Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center in North Carolina, before funding from any appropriation for these new centers is distributed in fiscal year 2006. The Committee also directs the Forest Service to include explicit funding amounts for these two centers in future budget requests, regardless of the accounts involved. The Committee notes that these centers should, as provided in the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, focus primarily on hardwood forests and the threats from insects and disease which could destroy thousands of valuable acres of timberland and alter landscapes throughout surrounding areas. The centers should rely on emerging remote sensing technology and geospatial modeling.

**Overview**

The Eastern Forest and Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Centers (EFETAC and WWETAC, Centers, or Eastern and Western Center) are national leaders in developing knowledge and tools to protect and sustain the Nation’s forests and rangelands. The Centers partner with government agencies, universities, and nongovernmental organizations to improve the collective national capacity to predict, detect, and assess threats to forests and wildlands. The mission of the Centers requires them to be responsive to emerging issues and high-priority policy initiatives such as invasive species, climate change, carbon sequestration, fuels management, and wildland fire risk. The work of the Centers is essential to ensuring that resource managers and stakeholders are equipped with the latest information and state-of-the-art technology.

**EFETAC and WFETAC Appropriations Only**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

<b>Budget Line Item</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
State & Private Forestry	1,600	1,600	1,600
Hazardous Fuels	400	400	400
National Forest System	1,600	1,600	1,600
<b>Total USFS Funding</b>	<b>\$5,200</b>	<b>\$5,200</b>	<b>\$5,200</b>

**The Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center**

EFETAC is engaged in multiple projects at the forefront of technology development, application, and transfer in forest threat detection and assessment. We are employing satellite imagery to systematically monitor forest conditions across the United States and characterize changes across broad landscapes.

Researchers are using new protocols to develop indicators of landscape change and providing land managers and policy makers with new tools for strategic planning. Additionally, Center scientists and partners are addressing emerging issues and collaborating to create tools and resources related to forest ecosystems, water quality, biodiversity, and wildfires—all within a context of assessing effects of changing climate, increasing human populations, and dynamic socioeconomic constraints.

### FY 2012 - FY 2014 EFETAC Budget

(dollars in thousands)

Expenditures	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Bud
Personnel	\$2,864	\$2,859	\$2,870
Partnerships, Technology Acquisitions, and Grants & Agreements	1,490	1,358	1,347
Equipment & Supplies	92	92	92
Communications	58	58	58
Travel	108	108	108
Rent & Utilities	275	275	275
Indirect Costs	439	455	455
Other	9	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,335</b>	<b>\$5,214</b>	<b>\$5,214</b>

### FY 2012 EFETAC Past Performance

The Eastern Center focused on synthesizing forest threats research, collaborating with multiple internal and external partners, and developing and sharing useful tools and technology in a timely and user-friendly manner. Public and private land managers used Center products to detect, assess, and respond to current and emerging threats throughout the eastern United States. The Center's cost-effective products and tools were web-based and accessed, at no charge, by public and private individuals, organizations, and agencies. On-site, virtual, and on-demand training was also available to help users benefit from tools' features. Several FY 2012 products expanded networks within and outside the Forest Service, broadened awareness of the Center's role in threat assessment, and provided land managers and decision makers with useful tools to streamline detection of and response to forest health issues.

- Forest resource managers responded favorably to the Center's unveiling of *ForWarn*, the research and development component of the Forest Service National Early Warning System. Developed with the Western Center and other Federal and university partners, *ForWarn*'s web-based national maps, generated from National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) satellite imagery, helped land managers detect, identify, and respond to known and unexpected forest disturbances. From lingering midwestern droughts and southern spring tornadoes to western wildfires and northeastern fall webworm outbreaks, *ForWarn* provided resource managers with a useful tool that monitors near-real time forest changes.
- The Eastern Center collaborated with the Western Center to advance the Template for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Management Options (TACCIMO). TACCIMO helped land managers access and interpret current climate change science into practical forest planning and management. The Southern and Pacific Northwest Regions, National Wilderness Centers, North Carolina State Forest Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service land managers and planners explored customizable

maps and reports to assess climate change impacts and determine management options for specific circumstances. TACCIMO's time- and cost-saving tools put science at the fingertips of resource managers developing strategies for sustaining forest resources.

Additional Eastern Center efforts created opportunities for diverse audiences to integrate and benefit from cutting-edge science:

- Regional strategy committees used Center knowledge and assessment tools to advance a National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, designed to reduce human and ecological losses from catastrophic wildfire
- National and international decision-makers referenced the Center's innovative alien forest insect research to guide border control efforts and rapid response measures
- Forest managers incorporated Center water quantity and quality research to effectively manage water resources, for aquatic life and human use, facing global climate change impacts
- Congressional staffers and Federal, State, and private agencies and organizations used collaborative Eastern Center research to monitor forest health trends and influence short- and long-term management of critical forest resources

FY 2013 EFETAC Program will:

- Advance *ForWarn's* utility with local, regional, and national users internal and external to the Forest Service and continue to enhance and develop web-based tools, resources, outreach, training, and partnerships
- Continue to lead and provide scientific support to the interagency National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy
- Expand collaborative application opportunities with the TACCIMO throughout Forest Service regions
- Release a comprehensive database that aids in the prediction, prevention, and proactive management of invasive plants
- Expand research that slows the spread of invasive forest pest species, especially through human-assisted pathways
- Enhance and increase communications and technology transfer emphases, which include developing and hosting training and educational workshops and informational sessions that introduce forest managers and partners to Center technologies; expanding Web site presence with continually updated content and interactive features; and providing relevant research, tools, and activities information to diverse internal and external audiences to increase awareness
- Release an updated version of the Forecasts of Climate-Associated Shifts in Tree Species (ForeCASTS) project, used to predict and map the location and quality of habitat for several hundred North American forest tree species
- Actively engage the Threat Assessment Centers' Technical User Group (TUG) through group and individual discussion opportunities to explore expanding the Centers' audiences and strengthening relevant research and technology transfer activities
- Continue collaborating and initiating key efforts to expand the web-based Climate Change Resource Center (CCRC) that provides credible, science-based, and relevant information and tools concerning climate change and ecosystem management options
- Investigate and coordinate additional opportunities to share forest science with diverse school-aged children through the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences partnership
- Continue to initiate communication with the WWETAC, increase collaborative tool development, and explore ways to jointly share information to regional and national audiences

FY 2014 EFETAC Work Plan will:

- Continue to target *ForWarn*'s application to multiple user groups and develop and refine web-based tools, products, and training opportunities
- Expand the Centers role in providing analytical support to public and private landowners and fire management officials at multiple scales. This work will continue efforts begun as part of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy by promoting the use of advanced tools and information across all lands and within all jurisdictions.
- Continue to enhance and integrate the TACCIMO throughout the eastern and western U.S.
- Explore additional domestic and international applications for the Water Supply Stress Index to evaluate effects of climate change on water resources, carbon sequestration, and changes in biodiversity
- Increase communications and technology transfer activities and partnerships to broaden the Center's audience and research influence
- Continue to lead efforts and support national forest health monitoring activities and related programs and assessments
- Initiate and advance research in areas including wildland fire modeling, threat interaction mapping, hazardous fuels treatment decision support systems, broad-scale vegetation monitoring, hydrologic modeling, best management practices, pest risk assessment, and climate change
- Expand communication with the WWETAC and engage in mutually beneficial sharing opportunities, including with TUG

**The Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Center**

The WWETAC provides early detection and prediction of the potential effects of multiple, interacting threats and stresses. This center hosts workshops and conferences to identify and synthesize current knowledge regarding threat assessment and improve predictive modeling. WWETAC has initiated collaborative agreements with universities, government (Federal and local) partners, and nongovernmental organizations to advance the application of remote sensing and geospatial technologies, develop assessment tools, and make scientific knowledge more accessible to analysts and managers.

**FY 2012 - FY2014 WFETAC Budget**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
Personnel	\$620	\$670	\$658
Partnerships, Technology Acquisitions, and Grants & Agreements	1,082	1,020	1,020
Equipment & Supplies	20	20	20
Communications	155	160	160
Travel	32	32	32
Rent & Utilities	76	78	85
Indirect Costs	415	420	425
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,400</b>	<b>\$2,400</b>	<b>\$2,400</b>

## FY 2012 WWETAC Past Performance

The Western Center focused on synthesizing and modeling environmental threats and analyzed societal vulnerabilities that adversely impacted resource management. Center researchers collaborated extensively with internal and external partners, demonstrated useful tools and technology, and provided guidelines to collaborators and general users. Public and private land managers used the syntheses and models, problem-solving sessions with partners and customers, and demonstration and training sessions to improve on-the-ground resource enhancing guidelines and activities.

- The Center conducted several assessments at the landscape level that estimated terrestrial carbon storage including fire risk, fuel treatments, comparative living and non-living disturbances, and post bark beetle epidemics. By understanding the effects of concurrent, multiple (vs. single) stressors on tree mortality, forest fuel loading, and wildfire behavior, researchers developed better short, medium, and long-term management strategies for the Nation's forested lands.
- Sociological analyses identified private landowner vulnerabilities and developed approaches to provide incentives to landowners who mitigated climate change and reduced wildfire impacts. Coupled with research focused on increased Wildland Urban Interface development, Western Center scientists advanced understanding of fire transmission pathways among landownership and use on National Forests.
- The Western Center created a new tool that helped land managers assess wildfire risk to fish habitat and prioritize culvert replacement on Forest Service backcountry roads. The tool was applied to three National Forests in Oregon and can be rapidly parameterized (e.g., within three months) for additional forests nationally.
- WWETAC completed and delivered a dynamic vegetation model specifically parameterized for California that provided estimates for current and future (+80 years) regional vegetation change to assist the Forest plan revision
- The Center demonstrated a Landscape Designer Tool that minimizes cost and area treated to maximize preservation of high value resources (including the Wildland Urban Interface). The tool showed partners and land managers the location, distribution, and exponential effectiveness of large diameter pine protection by increasing the area treated.

## FY 2013 WWETAC Program will:

- Continue to develop assessment tools with the EFETAC, NASA, and Region 6 to identify source of disturbances and test potential for quantitative level of disturbance (focusing on bark beetle, wood borer, and root disease focus) using MODIS satellite imagery
- Continue to work with the EFETAC on populating TACCIMO, a climate change bibliographic reference system, with abstracts and publications for Forest Service Region 3
- Provide social science expertise in analysis of associative and emergent properties of private landowner behaviors with EFETAC
- Improve understanding of vegetation succession and probabilities for subsequent re-burn after large wildfires, which are more intense and frequent than in the past
- Investigate the potential for using remote sensing to better predict short- and long-term effects on successional sequences and rates
- Continue to develop a prioritization tool for invasive plants in the intermountain areas; add such an approach for west of the Cascades in Washington and Oregon

- Continue providing Forest-level carbon and water pools and fluxes to managers as requested using a dynamic vegetation model responsive to climate change scenarios
- Continue to develop regional and topical users groups of WWETAC information and assessment tools; and develop listserves by topic for disseminating information
- Increase use of online communication to transmit information to land managers and resource specialists
- Conduct a survey of research and information needs of western forest managers and resource specialists
- Establish good communication and research coordination with the western U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- Continue open, competitive, funding opportunity that focuses on environmental threats identified by forest managers and resource specialists, for the purpose of evaluating and recommending adaptive management strategies, and encouraging research and regional cooperation across the western U.S.

FY 2014 WWETAC Workplan will:

- Continue to develop assessment tools with the EFETAC, NASA, and Region 6 to identify source of disturbances and test potential for quantitative level of disturbance (focusing on drought stress) using MODIS satellite imagery
- Continue to review literature to understand and develop assessment tools to demonstrate fuel accumulation, understory succession, and fuel treatment effectiveness and longevity in western forest and woodland ecosystems; develop a better understanding and tools to link fuel treatment with restoration objectives
- Continue to develop an understanding of vegetation succession and probabilities for subsequent re-burn with large wildfires, which are more intense and frequent than in the past
- Continue to develop regional and topical users groups of WWETAC information and assessment tools; develop listserves by topic for disseminating information
- Continue to develop a prioritization tool for invasives plants, using case studies in California
- Incorporate the framework developed for pathogens and insects by function into dynamic vegetation model
- Identify cooperators to improve hydrologic modeling capabilities in the non-forested intermountain and forested mountainous terrain of the West for incorporation into dynamic vegetation modeling
- Continue research coordination with the western Climate Science Centers (USGS), the western Research Stations, and Regions
- Increase use of online communication to transmit information to land managers and resource specialists; identify new audiences for the Center's products

## Service First

### Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to report accomplishments for the Service First program.

### Overview

Service First (SF) is a partnership authority for the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), (P.L. 106-291 as amended in 109-54, Title IV, Section 428). The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74, Section 422) extended Service First authority indefinitely changing the authority from a pilot program to a permanent authority.

The Forest Service continues to strengthen partnerships with the BLM, NPS, and FWS to attain the three Service First goals of improving natural and cultural resource stewardship, enhancing customer service, and increasing operational efficiency. The four agencies provide national leadership, direction, and counsel on implementing the authorities and promoting the principles of Service First through the Service First Leadership Team (SFLT). The SFLT's goals include enhancing each agency's ability to meet its mission, increasing collective capacity to manage Federal resources on a landscape basis, overcoming institutional barriers that hinder interagency programs and initiatives, and improving constituent and customer service and resource management through streamlined processes, increased efficiencies, and use of emerging technologies.

Service First does not have a budget line item in the Forest Service but instead is funded from the program most appropriate, based on activity, within the National Forest System appropriation.

### FY 2014 Service First Goals

For FY 2014, the SFLT has set the direction of developing a Service First advisory group comprised of representatives from the field of each of the four agencies. This group will, amongst other things, be tasked with determining field-based needs for Service First. This group will be comprised of two individuals from each agency. The purpose of the group is to help formulate each agency's needs for Service First – specifically, what the field needs to make SF implementation successful – and to serve as a conduit for information sharing between the field and SF in Washington. The advisory group will serve as an extension of the SFLT. Among the goals of the advisory group are:

- Develop a charter for the Service First Advisory Body
- Develop guidance for contracting actions conducted on behalf of another agency under SF
- Develop guidance about how to structure agreements between agencies under SF
- Continue to develop tools to make SF easier for field staff to use (such as an intranet website to share information, simple how-to's for common practices)

Service First will continue to focus on opportunities for co-location of agency facilities where feasible and appropriate. Co-location better facilitates interagency communication and results in integration of natural resource management across the landscape. It is one method for increasing coordination across resource programs that include conserving water, hazardous fuels reduction, landscape scale species

conservation, sustaining our rural communities, nurturing youth through education and connections to the outdoors, and recreation management including off-highway vehicle (OHV) and trail management.

Service First will also continue to make advances in finding and creating solutions to information technology functionality between the four agencies while maintaining the appropriate levels of network security. Recent advances in technology will allow certain web enabled programs to be shared between agencies, and will enable access to each other's intranet sites and general sharing of information to facilitate accomplishment of each agency's mission. Joint access to more complex databases including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), invasive weed inventories, and other natural resource data will result in more seamless customer service and improved operational efficiency for shared employees and co-located offices.

Service First will continue to strengthen the network of practitioners in the field. We will continue development of standard operating procedures, tools for routine uses of Service First, and outreach and education about how to best use the Service First authority.

### **FY 2012 Accomplishments**

We accomplished numerous successes in FY 2012 in addition to the continued support of Service First implementation in the field, including:

National Master Agreement - The National Master Agreement was finalized and posted to the Service First website (<http://www.fs.fed.us/servicefirst/docs/master-ia-agreement-02-22-2012.pdf>). This agreement serves as the terms and conditions for all future Service First agreements where funds are exchanged between the Service First agencies. This both eliminates repetitive workload and standardizes Service First agreements.

Financial Offset Plan - The Financial Offset Plan was finalized and posted to the Service First website (<http://www.fs.fed.us/servicefirst/tb-admin-financial.shtml#offset-plans>). This tool was developed to facilitate situations where activities are taking place "in the spirit of Service First," however no funds are exchanged between agencies. This simple tool helps organize in-kind contributions to common projects and documents the contributions from each agency involved.

Uses of Service First Poster - A poster about the uses of Service First was submitted to the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) conference and posted to the Service First website (<http://www.fs.fed.us/servicefirst/docs/poster-esri-conference-07-26-2012.pdf>). This poster captures the best information about where and how the Service First authority is being used across the nation and helps convey the message of how extensively Service First is being used.

Service First 101 Webinar - A webinar titled "Service First 101" was developed and presented (May 15, 2012) as an introduction to Service First (<http://nationalforestfoundation.adobeconnect.com/p8n9i4ux4pc/>). Intended as a simple overview/introduction to Service First, this webinar reached over 100 participants on the day of the presentation. Shortly after this presentation, this webinar was posted for others to access and continues to be viewed by people interested in learning more about Service First.

National Online Workshop - A two day national online workshop was developed and presented in July covering topics such as fire, GIS, natural resources, and administration (<http://www.fs.fed.us/servicefirst/events.shtml>). This workshop explored many aspects of Service First implementation in the field and created a dialogue for questions, concerns, and successes. It

is estimated that the workshop reached between 1,000 and 1,300 people in 28 states over the two day period. Only six people traveled in order to accomplish the workshop resulting in a huge cost savings to all four Service First agencies.

Updated Service First Website - As a result of the uses of the Service First poster (see above) and the national online workshop, an extensive effort was initiated to update the existing information about the use of Service First. The information was used to develop and update the website (<http://www.fs.fed.us/servicefirst/sf-loc.shtml>) with information about activities, contacts, and locations.

## Stewardship Contracting

### Background

This special exhibit is included to address requirements of P.L. 105-277 Appropriation Act 1999, General Provision Section 347 (g) which directed:

The Forest Service shall report annually to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Committee on Appropriations of the Senate on—

- the status of development, execution, and administration of contracts under subsection (a);
- the specific accomplishments that have resulted; and
- the role of local communities in development of contract plans.

### Overview

Stewardship contracts and agreements are used to manage natural resources by implementing ecosystem restoration projects. Stewardship contracts support new and emerging markets for utilization of wood removed through restoration activities (including use of woody biomass for energy), in addition to sustaining more traditional markets. Requests for proposals use best value criteria that emphasize criteria other than price, including use of local workforce and creation of jobs. This focus is intended to create green jobs and promote a diverse forest products industry to support sustainable communities and the forest contractor infrastructure needed to perform critical restoration work. Stewardship Contracting helps the Forest Service achieve land and natural resource management goals while promoting closer public-private working relationships by using the value of forest products to offset the cost of services.

### The Stewardship Authority

The Stewardship Contracting authority authorizes the Forest Service, via agreement or contract, to enter into stewardship projects to perform services to achieve land management goals and meet local and rural community needs. The authority is found under the Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 USC 2104 note) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e), [title III, Sec. 347], Oct. 21, 1998, Stat. 2681-231, amended by Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 2003 (P.L. 108-7, div. F, [title III, Sec. 323], Feb. 20, 2003, 117 Stat. 275). Section 323 of P.L. 108-7 supersedes the original authority granted to the Forest Service in section 347 of P.L. 105-277. The 10-year authorization expires on September 30, 2013.

Stewardship Contracting permits the Forest Service to apply the value of timber or other forest products from stewardship sales as an offset against the costs to accomplish land and resource management objectives. If the offset value exceeds the value of the resource improvement treatments, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting fund and are available, until expended, for other authorized stewardship projects. Stewardship contracts are awarded on a best-value basis and may be up to 10 years in duration. Stewardship Contracting funds may be used for:

- Road and trail maintenance or obliteration to restore or maintain water quality
- Work to improve soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resource values

- Prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of timber stands or improve wildlife habitat
- Removal of vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives
- Watershed restoration and maintenance
- Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat
- Control of noxious and invasive weeds, and re-establishment of native plant species

### **The Status of Development, Execution, and Administration of Stewardship Contracts or Agreements**

In FY 2012, the agency continued to inform employees, partner organizations, and contractors about the use of Stewardship Contracting through informational brochures, local field trips, and on-line training opportunities. This ensures a common understanding of Stewardship Contracting and facilitates its use in attaining land management goals while meeting local and rural community needs.

#### Introductory Brochure

This brochure, developed during FY 2009 to provide a basic understanding of Stewardship Contracting, describes Stewardship Contracting concepts and benefits, how stewardship contracts are used, what is unique about them, and more. This color tri-fold brochure is available at Forest Service offices and the following Web site:

[http://www.fs.fed.us/fstoday/091106/03.0About\\_Us/stewardship\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/fstoday/091106/03.0About_Us/stewardship_brochure.pdf)

#### Training

Various self-paced computer-based tutorials continue to be updated and are available at the following Stewardship Contracting Web site:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/stewardship/training/index.shtml>

#### Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR)

Ten projects across the country were selected for CFLR funding beginning in FY 2010. Ten additional projects were selected in FY 2012. Stewardship Contracting is expected to be the primary instrument for implementing these projects - e.g. the Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration project is currently implemented through a 10-year stewardship contract. Please refer to the National Forest System section for more details.

### **Specific Accomplishments**

The total use of Stewardship Contracting increased in FY 2012 as compared to FY 2011. There was a dramatic increase in the stream habitat restored or enhanced and the acres of invasive species treated through stewardship contracts and agreements. Stewardship Contracting has proved to be a valuable tool in many locations to implement restoration activities and meet multiple land management objectives including hazardous fuels reduction, wildlife habitat improvement, forest health improvement, and nonnative invasive plant species control. Table 1 below shows specific actual accomplishments during FYs 2010-2012. Table 2 below shows the acres awarded, number of contract or agreements awarded, and volume awarded during the FYs 2003-2012.

**Table 1. Actual Stewardship Contracting Accomplishments (FY 2010 – 2012)**

<b>Accomplishment</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012<sup>9</sup> Actual</b>
Acres of forest vegetation established	434	4,374	4,321
Acres of forest vegetation improved	29,445	32,694	25,763
Acres of noxious weeds/invasive plant treatments	732	1,604	2,356
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	77,305	135,816	142,648
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	50	91	203
Miles of roads decommissioned	0	44	48
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	137	85	52
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	39	47	43
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	1,133,837	962,486	1,314,118
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	567	481	672
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	735,007	477,921	577,590
Acres of stewardship contracts/agreements awarded	152,834	100,577	134,257
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires	123,261	103,522	93,804
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	65,751	61,608	58,394
Number of stewardship contracts/agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition	59	13	9

<sup>9</sup> The accomplishments listed here reflect the agency’s unified accomplishments under the stewardship contracting authority. Unified accomplishments may credit (count) multiple activities on a given acre. In contrast, the “acres of stewardship contracts/agreements awarded” performance measure represents an actual “footprint.”

**Table 2. Acres Awarded, Number of Contract or Agreements Awarded, and Volume Awarded FYs 2003-2012**

<b>FY</b>	<b>Acres Awarded</b>	<b># of Contracts &amp; Agreements</b>	<b>Volume Awarded (ccf)</b>
2003	11,696	35	69,547
2004	43,187	53	102,143
2005	34,491	43	196,079
2006	60,344	91	471,996
2007	77,676	110	655,072
2008	65,890	130	678,328
2009	88,304	141	743,417
2010	152,834	232	1,133,837
2011	100,577	208	962,486
2012	134,257	226	1,314,118

In many cases, multiple land management objectives are met through a single treatment activity. For example, a hazardous fuel reduction treatment can also improve wildlife habitat. These accomplishments not only result in ecosystem benefits, but also forest products for manufacturing and energy production, and the creation of jobs contributing to sustainable communities.

### **Local Communities**

Collaboration with local communities is a key component of successful Stewardship Contracting. Collaborative efforts start early and continue throughout project planning, implementation, and monitoring. Collaboration during the development of Stewardship Contracting projects results in a sense of ownership in the project by the community, a better understanding by communities of natural resource issues, and increased public support. Collaboration also means the Forest Service can tailor stewardship offerings that address local issues, needs, and capabilities.

We have contracted with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation to conduct a programmatic multiparty monitoring process through FY 2012. In prior years, the Pinchot Institute found that Stewardship Contracting was maturing, and support has grown significantly. One of the major benefits identified is that Stewardship Contracting offers increased opportunities to frame a set of collaboratively defined desired future conditions. Participants increasingly welcome the use of stewardship agreements as a way to involve more stakeholders, increase learning opportunities, and positively influence forest management planning. The results of the FY 2012 programmatic monitoring efforts by the Pinchot Institute will be available in late winter or early spring 2013. When available, the entire report will be online at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/stewardship/reports/index.shtml>

## Stewardship Contracting Success Stories

Here are a few examples of successful implementation of stewardship contracts and agreements.

### Arizona

The Southwestern Region expanded its partnership with the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF) by signing a Supplemental Partnership Agreement tiered to their Master Stewardship Agreement to restore portions of the Pinaleño Mountains on the Coronado National Forest. The unique approach bundles elements of treatment preparation with the actual harvest and mechanical treatments prescribed for the Pinaleño project. The San Carlos Apache Tribe is also an important partner in this project. Through a separate grant, the agency has been training timber cruisers from San Carlos Forestry. NWTF will in turn utilize this resource to prepare Pinaleño treatment units. The NWTF will then advertise and award subcontracts to implement the restoration treatments. The commercial products, sold to the NWTF at the appraised fair market value, would then be sold and taken to the San Carlos Apache mill for primary processing. The San Carlos mill is a separate enterprise from the Tribe's Forestry Division. This is an example of how a partnership can assist in critical forest restoration involving some unique complexities, limited Forest Service resources, in a very remote portion of the NFS.

### Colorado

The Front Range Long Term Stewardship Contract on the Arapaho-Roosevelt and Pike and San Isabel National Forests is a multi-year Integrated Resource Service Contract with a 10-year term to treat a minimum of 4,000 acres per year for a total of more than 40,000 acres. The contract was awarded in 2009.

The goals of this contract are to:

- Reduce potential for catastrophic wildfire by reducing hazardous fuels and canopy continuity
- Provide a long term, steady supply of low value forest products to promote utilization of low value products and biomass
- Provide for diverse wildlife habitats and recreational opportunities
- Reduce the potential for loss of ecological and monetary values on public and private lands
- Reduce the risk of insect and disease infestations
- Promote sustainable, diverse forest conditions
- Promote aspen regeneration to increase species diversity and reduce future fuel hazard
- Restore watersheds by reducing the risk of erosion and sediment delivery to area streams which will protect short-and long-term municipal water quality

The contractor is now successfully utilizing much of the biomass and low value products removed from the project area while reducing the hazardous fuels. Products from the contract have been sent to at least ten different mills and plants in North Central Colorado and the Front Range. The primary collaborator on this project is the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership (FRFTP), composed of 32 different entities, including conservation groups, State and local governments, local community leaders, academic and scientific community, user groups, and industry leaders. FRFTP was initiated following the record fire season of 2002 and was formed to reduce wildland fire risks through sustained fuel treatments along the Colorado Front Range.

Montana

The Flathead NF has been actively using the stewardship authority since the pilot authority. Since 2001, the Flathead has awarded 18 stewardship contracts trading \$4.2 million in goods for services and treating over 9,000 acres. In addition, the Forest generated over \$2 million in retained receipts, which it used to fund over 35 separate stewardship service contracts and stewardship agreements. This allowed the Forest Service to accomplish a significant amount of site specific restoration work including fish habitat improvement, watershed restoration, invasive plant treatments, and fuels reduction.

## Sustainable Operations

### Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to report on progress and plans for Sustainable Operations initiatives.

The Forest Service has refocused its efforts in alignment with sustainability and efficiency mandates including the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, and a series of Executive Orders (EO) including EO 13423 (Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management) and EO 13514 (Federal Leadership In Environmental, Energy, And Economic Performance). Sustainable business operations also directly support agency cost pool reduction goals for FY 2013 and FY 2014.

### Overview

In order to fulfill the Forest Service's obligation to present and future generations, the agency is reducing its environmental footprint by making its own operations more sustainable. Our land stewardship mission is being strategically integrated with practices that reduce our consumption and overall resource use. The direct relationship between healthy forests and our faucet water, our heating systems, our clean air, our modes of transportation, and many other goods and services has never been more apparent. Several laws, regulations, and executive orders have established targets for reducing our agency environmental footprint. We also have a growing number of initiatives in place to integrate best practices, build capacity in the agency and community, and save money and resources by implementing efficiencies in the areas of energy, water, fleet and transportation, waste prevention and recycling, green purchasing and sustainable leadership.

### Success Stories and Current Initiatives

In FY 2012, the Forest Service focused on integrating efforts in Business Operations, the Climate Change Advisor's Office, Research and Development, and the National Forest System to provide training for sustainable operations and prioritize actions to reduce the agency's environmental footprint. We also focused on reducing energy consumption and installing advanced meters in high intensity use buildings. A few examples of progress in the areas of energy conservation, fleet and transportation, water conservation, and green purchasing are detailed below.

- The agency supports a chartered group of sustainability champions across the nation—the Sustainable Operations Collective—that uses the latest technology and ideas to reduce the agency's environmental footprint. The Collective hosts peer-to-peer learning sessions, maintains a national sustainable operations website with tools and information, conducts a Ranger Exchange program to promote District-level awareness and actions, and continues to pilot multiple field-level projects. The Collective was recognized with a Chief's Award in FY 2012.

#### Renewable Energy



Wind and solar energy at Rowan Bay facility on Kuiu Island on the Tongass National Forest

- The agency is leading by example to innovatively reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the Greater Yellowstone Area Ecosystem. Ten land management units across USDA and the Department of the Interior have set specific actions to reduce GHG emissions by a minimum of 20 percent by 2020.
- Each year, the Sustainable Operations Summit brings together hundreds of employees to share best practices, new technologies, and successes. The 2012 Sustainable Operations Summit saved the Agency approximately \$800,000 in travel costs and over \$150,000 in conference facilities costs and avoided 350 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents in business air travel, ground travel, and meeting site electricity and natural gas. The Summit continues to break new ground and serve as an example for other federal agencies.
- The Forest Service forged a partnership with the Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Lab to design and implement training for National Energy Managers.
- The Forest Service is developing a partnership with the General Services Administration (GSA) to increase the momentum for greening fleet and facilities. An innovative effort of this partnership is an analysis of our supply chain including support from GSA to partner with vendors to reduce waste and supply green products.

### **FY 2013 Sustainable Operations Program Plans**

In FY 2013 the agency will focus on the following priorities for sustainable operations:

- Continue to build momentum for combined implementation of activities to address the Top Ten Actions for Cost and Consumption Reduction letter signed December 21, 2011 by Regional Foresters in Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 and the Station Director of the Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) for a projected savings of \$11 to \$33 million
- Build on a CIO/Sustainable Operations partnership to further agency energy and cost reduction opportunities through technology
- Develop national plans to integrate efforts and eliminate duplication across staff areas to reduce energy and water consumption and costs by focusing on coordinating specific national and field-level actions with policy updates including a continuous improvement framework
- Develop a bottom up approach to inventory greenhouse gases for operations starting with the field (i.e., District or Forest) level and feeding up through the regional and national levels
- Provide a transition strategy to institutionalize sustainable operations efforts throughout the agency
- Consult and coordinate with Engineering, Acquisitions, and the Climate Change Advisor to the Chief to implement Forest Service Climate Change Scorecard activities nationwide
- Identify improved methodologies to estimate and track water consumption for both facilities and on-site agricultural based activities
- Develop a utility consumption database available to field-based employees and managers
- Expand pilot projects for propane fueling stations, fleet life cycle analyses, and renewable energy use
- Promote consistent and transparent sustainable operations communications through internal website, existing agency-wide newsletters, and monthly webinars to connect national Green Teams with tools and support networks
- Re-structure Adopt-a-School efforts to leverage partners with Conservation Education and ensure outcomes align with sustainable operations program goals

**FY 2014 Sustainable Operations Program Plans**

In FY 2014 the agency will focus on the following priorities for sustainable operations:

- Develop national plans to integrate efforts and eliminate duplication across staff areas to reduce solid waste and increase green purchasing and recycling by focusing on coordinating specific national and field-level actions with policy updates and including a continuous improvement framework
- Direct national work in Sustainable Operations around findings of GHG reporting
- Continue to implement national plans to reduce energy and water consumption and costs across the agency
- Continue to support availability of reliable utility consumption data to field-level employees and managers
- Expand fleet management plans to reduce the environmental footprint of the agency's fleet

## Unobligated Balances

### Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to provide an update on the status of Forest Service unobligated balances.

### Overview

The following table contains the Forest Service unobligated balances from all prior year appropriated funds (regular and emergency) carried forward into FY 2013. The table does not include the unobligated balances from offsetting collections such as reimbursable or advanced collections. The appropriation totals lines are actual amounts and the program distributions are estimates.

**FY 2012 Forest Service - Unobligated Balances, End of Year**  
(dollars in thousands)

Forest Service Appropriation Budget Line Item/Programs	FY 2012 Unobligated Balances
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>	
Research and Development	\$14,279
NFP Research Activities	813
Joint Fire Science	4,563
<b>Total Forest and Rangeland Research</b>	<b>\$19,655</b>
<b>State and Private Forestry</b>	
Forest Health - Federal Lands	\$4,356
Forest Health - Coop Lands	2,713
State Fire Assistance	3,135
Volunteer Fire Assistance	839
Forest Stewardship	2,075
Urban and Community Forestry	1,513
Economic Action Programs	122
Forest Res Info & Analysis	313
International Forestry	396
NFP Forest Health - Federal Lands	1,684
NFP Forest Health - Coop Lands	806
NFP State Fire Assistance	1,821
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	820
<b>Total State and Private Forestry</b>	<b>\$20,593</b>
<b>S&amp;P Land and Water Conservation Fund</b>	
S&P Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$2,483
<b>Total S&amp;P Land and Water Conservation Fund</b>	<b>\$2,483</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>	
Land Management Planning	\$1,986

**FY 2012 Forest Service - Unobligated Balances, End of Year**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Forest Service Appropriation</b> Budget Line Item/Programs	<b>FY 2012 Unobligated Balances</b>
Inventory & Monitoring	10,778
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	4,155
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	2,971
Grazing Management	2,278
Rehabilitation and Restoration	362
Forest Products	11,691
Vegetation and Watershed Management	3,931
Minerals and Geology Management	3,134
Landownership Management	2,540
Law Enforcement Operations	5,156
Valles Caldera National Preserve	657
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	14,302
<b>Total National Forest System</b>	<b>\$63,941</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>	
Preparedness	\$21,690
Suppression	113,087
Hazardous Fuels Management	22,814
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	156
<b>Total Wildland Fire Management</b>	<b>\$157,747</b>
<b>FLAME Fund</b>	
<b>Total FLAME Fund</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>	
Facilities Capital Improvement/Maintenance	\$12,191
Roads Capital Improvement/Maintenance	6,741
Trails Capital Improvement/Maintenance	1,853
Legacy Roads	1,948
Deferred Maintenance	1,550
<b>Total Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>	<b>\$24,283</b>
<b>Land Acquisition - Land and Water Conservation Fund</b>	
Land Acquisition	\$5,614
<b>Total Land Acquisition/L&amp;WCF</b>	<b>\$5,614</b>
<b>Other Appropriations</b>	
Range Betterment Fund	\$862
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	126
Subsistence Management (R10)	294
<b>Total Other Appropriations</b>	<b>\$1,282</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$295,598</b>

## USDA Working Capital Fund and Greenbook Charges

### Background

This exhibit is included to provide a three-year display of total costs paid by the Forest Service for these centrally administered programs.

### Overview

The Forest Service, as an organizational entity of the Department of Agriculture (USDA), is provided administrative services managed centrally on behalf of the Department. These centrally administered programs are broken into two activities, the Working Capital Fund and Greenbook.

It is important to note that cost estimates for actual usage programs have changed in the last three fiscal years in response to demand for services on the part of the Forest Service. The Forest Service estimates for the activities assessed on a Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) or standard methodology are likely to better reflect Forest Service shares of total costs, but these may vary during execution.

### USDA Working Capital Fund

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) includes financial and administrative services provided with funding under the authority of 7 U.S.C. 2235. The WCF is a financing mechanism currently supporting 17 activity centers across five department level organizations. These centers provide services to all USDA agencies, including the Forest Service, and a large number of non-USDA entities. Customers reimburse activity centers for the cost of services provided.

WCF supported activities do not receive appropriated funds and are not subsidized from other funding sources. All costs are recovered through reimbursements from serviced customers. The estimated reimbursement from customers represents their projected share of costs to deliver service. Under terms of the general provisions in annual appropriations to USDA, agency administrators must authorize the billing of their agency for services they receive. The Chief of the Forest Service, or his duly appointed representative, must sign an agreement at the beginning of the fiscal year authorizing billing for services provided and supplying the appropriate accounting data.

The Forest Service acts as one of the overseers in the review of cost estimates for the National Finance Center (NFC) through its participation in the WCF Executive Committee, a body comprised of representatives from various USDA agencies. The Executive Committee is charged with making budget recommendations and advising the Department's Chief Financial Officer as to the financial effectiveness of the WCF. The Forest Service actively works with the Department's Chief Financial Officer to review activities included in the Greenbook and the basis for any costs attributed to the Forest Service.

On the following page is a table displaying Forest Service assessments for USDA WCF services. On subsequent pages is a table describing WCF services provided by the USDA.

**FY 2012 to FY 2014 Working Capital Fund Assessments for the Forest Service**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2012 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2013 Estimates</b>	<b>FY 2014 Estimates</b>
<b>Core Service</b>			
Central Excess Property Operation	\$91	\$108	\$120
Central Mail Unit	437	207	370
Computer Services Unit	57	61	57
Consolidated Forms and Publications Dist. Center	601	621	628
Comptroller Operation Division	12,192	11,816	18,606
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	0	386	0
Enterprise Network Services	3,815	4,341	3,880
Financial Systems	38,137	35,174	38,665
Integrated Procurement System	9,133	8,485	10,355
Internal Control Support Services	199	343	177
National Information Technology Center	3,366	0	0
Network Services	689	0	0
Office of the Executive Secretariat	842	734	639
Procurement Operation Division	0	60	60
Telecommunication Customer Services Center	135	136	196
<b>Total Core Services</b>	<b>\$69,694</b>	<b>\$62,471</b>	<b>\$73,753</b>
<b>USDA Agency Specific Services</b>			
Central Mail Unit	\$33	\$24	\$18
Consolidated Forms and Publication Dist. Center	135	192	103
Copier and Duplicating Services	458	502	461
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	403	624	640
International Technology Services	0	0	0
Central Supply Store	129	0	0
National Finance Center	9,940	8,677	9,442
National Information Technology Center	13,269	13,502	18,981
<b>Total USDA Agency Specific Services</b>	<b>\$24,367</b>	<b>\$23,521</b>	<b>\$29,645</b>
<b>TOTAL WCF ASSESSMENTS</b>	<b>\$94,061</b>	<b>\$85,993</b>	<b>\$103,397</b>

Total reimbursable request is within the appropriation language request under Administrative Provisions of up to \$82 million.

\*New line of business in FY 2013.

**WCF ACTIVITIES**

<b>Cost Recovery Methodologies</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
National Finance Center Agency Specific	Provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payroll/personnel services to USDA/non-USDA agencies</li> <li>• Applications support to Office of Personnel Management</li> <li>• Record keeper/other services to support the Thrift Savings Plan</li> <li>• Support services for USDA accounting applications</li> <li>• PKI licenses/support</li> </ul>	Beginning in FY 2005, services provided by NFC have been negotiated between NFC and serviced agencies. The nature, volume, and cost of services serve as the basis for Memoranda of Understanding between the parties.
National Finance Center Government Employee Services	Provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payroll/personnel services to USDA/non-USDA agencies</li> <li>• Applications support to Office of Personnel Management</li> <li>• Record keeper/other services to support the Thrift Savings Plan</li> <li>• Support services for USDA accounting applications</li> <li>• PKI licenses/support</li> </ul>	Beginning in FY 2005, services provided by NFC have been negotiated between NFC and serviced agencies. The nature, volume, and cost of services serve as the basis for Memoranda of Understanding between the parties.
Financial Systems	Operates/maintains the following systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI - core accounting)</li> <li>• Real property</li> <li>• Corporate integrated administrative payments</li> <li>• Other systems as necessary to support program agency missions and fulfill USDA's fiduciary responsibilities to taxpayers</li> </ul>	Financial/Adm. Pmts: Costs recovered based on agency share of FMMI workload (measured in general journal records) Real Property: Costs recovered basis on agency shares of USDA-owned and GSA/commercially-leased property
Comptroller Operations Services	Provides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core accounting/reporting services</li> <li>• Agency-specific services</li> <li>• Operates a corporate controller organization that integrates accountability and systems across USDA</li> </ul>	Agencies are billed monthly at 1/12 <sup>th</sup> their estimated annual charges

**WCF ACTIVITIES**

<b>Cost Recovery Methodologies</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
Internal Control Support Services	Internal Control Support Services (ICSS) promotes and supports the USDA's internal control program by assisting USDA agencies in their internal control compliance efforts. As part of its services, ICSS plans and manages the Department's annual assessment of internal control over financial reporting, promotes best practices across the Department to gain consistencies related to internal control for financial processes, administrative processes and information technology. ICSS also provides training programs, group presentations and other support services in order to improve the Department's internal control program and to increase the Department's awareness of emerging events and current trends related to internal control.	Cost is distributed based on agency's FTE percentages.
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	The Broadcast Media and Technology Center (BMTC) provides a wide array of video production and teleconferencing (both audio and video) services. The Visual Communication Center offers a variety of planning, fabrication, and development services for graphic productions, exhibits, and visitor center needs. The Center also provides web page graphic design services.	Agency percentage shares are based on the most recently completed fiscal year billings for services. Actual costs reflect use of the service and are based on needed labor hours, contractual costs, and/or direct materials needed for the delivery of a product to the requesting agency
NITC - IT Services	Provides mainframe computer operations and application development and support services to support agency programs. NITC also provides IT consulting services and training, and data warehouse support for FMFI.	Agency percentages are based on estimates of services to be provided to users during the current fiscal year. Actual costs are based on the cost of services provided to requesting agencies under terms of interagency agreements.
National Telecom Services	Provides centralized telecommunications support services nationwide for the USDA; manages and provide internet access to USDA agencies and data connections between agencies (USDA Intranet); assists agencies in using telecommunication services in a cost-effective manner.	Agencies' percentage shares are based on prior year agencies' utilization of voice and data telecommunication services. Actual costs for technical and data services are recovered via distribution through the WCF.

**WCF ACTIVITIES**

<b>Cost Recovery Methodologies</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
Telecom Customer Services Center (TSCS)	Manages and maintains the USDA's voice telephone services in the Washington, DC metropolitan area that serves as the single point of contact for all local requests for telephone services and purchases; manages and administers the nationwide voice mail system; provides maintenance services for telephone equipment in the Washington, DC metropolitan area and voice mail services.	Agency percentage shares are based on the number of telephone lines in the WMA and the number of voice mailboxes on the primary node.
Network Services	Provides technical/operational assistance on data networking telecommunications systems; designs, installs, operates, and manages shared services provided on departmental networks and platforms; participates in the design, engineering, and operations management of the Enterprise Network.	Agency percentage share is based on FY 2003 FTEs for the USDA facilities serviced by the Departmental LAN and e-mail usage.
Computer Services Network Support	Provides LAN, desktop, application, and web development support and maintenance to the Office of the Secretary (OSEC).	Basic services for OSEC are paid by the Office of the Chief Information Officer (appropriate). The cost for the support services to the Under and Assistant Secretaries are distributed among agencies based on estimated fiscal year nationwide FTEs.
Central Supply Stores	Provides required office supplies to the Office of the Secretary and USDA agencies in the Washington, DC metropolitan area; provides nation-wide supply support to the meat and poultry inspectors for the Food Safety Inspection Service.	Agency percentage shares are based on actual use of store services in the most recently completed fiscal year. Actual costs are recovered on the basis of the acquisition cost of supplies procured by agencies, plus an overhead charge.
Central Forms and Pubs - Transport Costs	Provides acquisition (printing), warehouse, and worldwide distribution of administrative forms and publications for all USDA agencies and non-USDA agencies; provides warehouse distribution of agency programs and publications for all USDA agencies and for other participating government agencies.	Based on the most recently completed fiscal year.
Copier and Duplicating Services	Provides centralized copier facilities and equipment for employees in Washington DC, buildings complex and nearby satellite locations (Riverdale Carver Center). A large inventory of pool/convenience copiers is placed within USDA agencies throughout DC area.	Agency shares are based on prior year billings.

**WCF ACTIVITIES**

<b>Cost Recovery Methodologies</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
Mail Prep and Courier Services	Provides custom mailing services to USDA agencies.	0.0399 cents/piece for each piece of mail stuffed. Miscellaneous Services: Flat fee of \$10.00 for courier deliveries in the local metro area. \$0.30/mile for chauffeur services (plus overtime for drivers)
Procurement Systems Operations	Develops, implements, and maintains a suite of corporate acquisition software tools, streamlining processes, and providing procurement support to USDA agencies; develops, implements, and maintains an interface with the USDA corporate financial system.	Cost is distributed based on actual agency use of the IAS and SmartPay systems. Customers are billed monthly 1/12 of their estimated annual share of costs.
Mail Distribution Services	Central Mail: Central processing of incoming, outgoing, and interoffice mail; special handling services for priority items in the DC area; door-to-door pickup and delivery service of routine and special mailings in the DC downtown buildings complex.	Central Mail/Door-to-Door: Agency shares are based on mail count samples taken by the Mail Unit.
Consolidated Forms and Public Distribution Center	Provides acquisition (printing), warehouse, and worldwide distribution of administrative forms and publications for all USDA agencies; provides warehouse distribution of agency programs and publications for all USDA agencies and for other participating government agencies.	Agency shares are based on costs of requisitions processed for AD and SF forms during the most recently completed fiscal year. Agency shares for agency forms are based on square footage of space for storage of agency forms at the warehouse.
Central Excess Property Operations	Provides customer service and disposition for all excess property for USDA and other Federal agencies in the Washington, DC metropolitan area under the concept of a Cooperative Administrative Support Unit (CASU); provides property rehabilitation services in an effort to promote utilization of serviceable excess and rehabilitated property in lieu of purchasing new property.	Agency shares are based on FY 2005 FTEs for the Washington, DC metropolitan area.
Executive Secretariat	Provides referral and correspondence control services to the Department for mail addressed to the Department, the Secretary, and the immediate office of the Secretary.	User percentages are based on a moving average of correspondence processed by the unit.

**Greenbook**Central Cost Distribution Programs

USDA agencies pay a share of costs for external programs through “Greenbook” assessments. The Forest Service share is determined in a manner consistent with that for every other agency in the Department.

Assessments are broken down into two categories:

Actual Usage - Costs are collected for programs such as GSA space, transit subsidy, postage, unemployment, and workers compensation based on actual costs incurred by individual agencies.

Outside Assessments - Costs such as OPM Federal employment, FirstGov, and GSA blue pages are distributed to executive departments for reimbursement. The Department has no discretion as to the cost of the program.

Departmental Reimbursable Programs

These costs provide funding for department-wide initiatives authorized by the Office of the Secretary. Costs for these programs cannot be recovered on a usage basis and are generally distributed using an FTE methodology.

**FY 2012 to FY 2014 Forest Service Greenbook Costs**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>			
GSA Space - Agency	\$38,463,429	\$39,842,040	\$37,849,900
DHS GSA Building Security - Agency specific	2,954,665	3,100,000	3,255,000
U.S. Postal Service Mail - Agency specific	290,000	290,000	290,000
Unemployment Compensation	51,210,348	52,300,000	52,300,000
Workers Compensation	32,074,943	32,619,933	32,619,933
National Archives Records System	622,781	485,426	461,155
Flexible Spending Accounts FSAFEDS - Agency Specific	370,579	370,721	352,185
OPM Federal Employee Svcs and Admin Law Judges	179,948	177,961	169,063
Government-wide Council Activities	163,036	176,185	167,376
E-GOV Initiatives	3,083,010	3,065,765	3,155,462
<b>Total Central Cost Programs</b>	<b>\$129,412,739</b>	<b>\$132,428,031</b>	<b>\$130,620,074</b>
<b>Departmental Reimbursable Programs</b>			
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network	\$657,951	\$612,054	\$581,451
Faith-Based Initiatives & Neighborhood Partnerships	134,551	123,948	117,751
Advisory Committee Liaison Services	101,057	92,138	87,531
Hispanic Serving Institutions National Program (Formerly HACU)	677,361	631,431	599,859
1890 USDA Initiative	1,015,877	931,110	884,555
USDA 1994 Program (Formerly AIHEC)	266,470	248,229	235,818
USDA Human Resources Transformation (Includes Diversity Council) (Renamed in FY 2012)	555,640	516,170	490,362

**FY 2012 to FY 2014 Forest Service Greenbook Costs**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
Virtual University	701,705	654,149	621,442
Peoples Garden & Visitors Center	345,425	309,368	293,900
Honor Awards	26,318	24,389	23,170
TARGET Center	311,540	290,325	275,809
Sign Language Interpreter Services	130,845	129,499	123,024
Emergency Operations Center	790,200	734,999	698,249
Continuity of Operations Planning	611,566	609,715	579,229
Medical Services	17,701	20,998	19,948
Personnel and Document Security	439,037	383,864	364,671
Federal Biobased Products Preferred Procurement Program (Formerly Biobased Markets Program)	117,444	109,582	104,103
Radiation Safety	100,358	107,200	101,840
Facility Infrastructure Review and Assessment (New in FY 2012)	46,338	142,323	135,207
Retirement Processor Web Application	177,318	180,075	171,071
Preauthorized Funding	1,217,210	1,236,135	1,174,328
E-GOV Initiatives HSPD12	2,105,445	2,138,180	2,031,271
E-GOV Initiatives - Content Management	213,434	213,434	202,762
FEMA Emergency Preparedness	347,053	347,053	329,700
Consolidated Federal Funds Report	15,840	30,811	29,270
GSA HSPD12 Lincpass Maintenance	1,201,099	1,045,339	993,072
Transit Subsidy	1,305,867	1,279,750	1,215,763
<b>Total Reimbursable Programs</b>	<b>\$13,630,650</b>	<b>\$13,142,268</b>	<b>\$12,485,156</b>
<b>TOTAL GREENBOOK</b>	<b>\$143,043,389</b>	<b>\$145,570,299</b>	<b>\$143,105,230</b>

*Expected increase in transit subsidy due to new legislation in 2013.*

**Greenbook Activities**

<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
General Service Administration (GSA) Space - Agency	Provides for the payment of rental to GSA for agency space, which is paid from agency funds.	User percentages are based on occupied agency space which is not covered by the departmental SLUC Appropriation.
DHS GSA Building Security - Agency	Provides for the payment of security to DHS for non-appropriated funded agency security, which is paid from agency funds.	User Cost Estimates are based on security not covered in the central (departmental) appropriation for security.

**Greenbook Activities**

<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
U.S. Postal Service Mail	Provides reimbursement to the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) for mailing services provided to USDA agencies.	User percentages are based on prior year usage. Adjustments are made prior to the end of the fiscal year based on direct accountability, i.e., metered costs, sampling, and anticipated increases in postal rates.
Unemployment Compensation	Provides reimbursement to the Department of Labor (DOL) unemployment trust fund for payment made to unemployed former USDA employees.	User percentages are based on reconciled agency charges for the previous fiscal year.
Worker's Compensation Program	Provides reimbursement to DOL unemployment trust fund for payment made to unemployed former USDA employees.	Distribution is based on reconciled agency cases and dollars.
National Archives Records System	Effective in FY 2001, the National Archives became a fee-for-service records center. Each agency is assessed for costs associated with records in storage plus an additional amount for those departmental staff offices that store agency records as a part of their function.	Distribution is based on each agency's volume of records stored, plus a percentage of department-wide records stored based on nation-wide FTEs.
Flexible Spending Accounts FSAFEDS - Agency	The National Defense Authorization ACT, Public Law 108-136, signed November 24, 2003, requires all Executive Branch agencies that participate in the Flexible Spending Accounts for Federal Employees Program (FSAFEDS) to cover administrative fees on behalf of their employees.	The agency cost shares are based on the participation level of their employees. Agencies are billed for the operating costs by OPM and contract administration by a commercial vendor.
OPM Federal Employment and Administrative Law Judges Service	This program reimburses OPM for Federal Employment Services and information provided to USDA agencies.	Distribution is based on FY 2003 nation-wide FTEs of each agency.
Government-wide Council Activities	Reimburses GSA for projects of the Chief Financial Officers Council, Chief Information Officers Council, and Procurement Executive Council.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency.

**Greenbook Activities**

<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network	Program addresses the unique challenges faced by American Indian and Alaskan Native tribal governments, communities and individuals in effectively utilizing USDA programs and services. These challenges require intensive technical assistance and program access improvement through in an intertribal coordinated network and coordination with the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, which also has jurisdiction and authority over Indian lands. Information on all USDA programs will be covered by the technical assistance efforts of staff within the Network. Program efforts will also focus on promoting the Department’s strategic goals within Indian Country, including Tribal consultation responsibilities, in accordance with government-to-government and trust responsibilities of USDA.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Faith Based Initiatives and Neighborhood Partnerships	Provides for department level oversight of the USDA implementation efforts in the faith-based and neighborhood outreach areas and to support the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives regional outreach conferences. This office was established at the U.S. Department of Agriculture by executive order on December 12, 2002.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Advisory Committee Liaison Services	The Office of the Secretary provides guidance and direction to USDA agencies on Advisory Committees and Boards. Costs to support this function and screening/selection of members are reimbursed from agencies to the Office of the Secretary.	Costs are distributed on the basis of the number of advisory committees in each agency.
Hispanic Serving Institutions National Program	Fosters educational excellence in the Hispanic community and promotes Hispanic participation in fulfilling the USDA mission.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency.
1890 USDA Initiative	Supports initiatives on Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the USDA 1890 institutions (Land Grant colleges and universities). USDA maintains an agricultural liaison office at each of the 17 1890 campuses, including Tuskegee University.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.

**Greenbook Activities**

<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
USDA 1994 Program	Promotes, fosters, and encourages implementing programs for improving post-secondary and higher education opportunities for American Indians, and establishing information centers for post-secondary and higher education institutions.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency.
USDA Human Resources Transformation Program (Includes Diversity Council)	Establishes policy, coordinates and evaluates the USDA agencies' efforts to carryout diversity programs. Creates a culture of change within the USDA's agencies that ensures its place as a model employer within the Federal government in terms of equal opportunity without barriers to achievement of diversity and inclusivity. Builds diversity awareness through formal training, participation in diversity programs, special observance events, participation in employee forums at listening sessions, and national employment conferences. Tracks progress of USDA agencies towards diversity goals, awareness, and best practices.	Distribution is based on the current year's nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Virtual University	The Virtual University program will provide Department employees with a central educational facility. The facility will focus on providing employees with training for today's workplace responsibilities and developmental programs to ensure a cadre of highly-skilled future leaders.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment in each agency.
Peoples Garden and Visitors Center	Supports the People's Garden and serves as a showcase for USDA programs and initiatives.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment in each agency.
TARGET Center	Supports the Department's workforce diversity and Federal Workforce 2001 policies. Provides information on technologies to ensure equal access to electronic equipment and automated systems essential to today's jobs for people with visual, hearing, speech, mobility, or dexterity impairments.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Drug Testing Program - Agency Specific	This program is mandated by Executive Order 12564 and PL 102-143. Its purpose is to help ensure a drug free work place with programs such as random, reasonable suspicion, post-accident, volunteer, and applicant testing.	Distribution is based on agency actual expenses.

**Greenbook Activities**

<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
Sign Language Interpreter Services	Provides interpretive services for Departmental programs and USDA agencies. During fiscal years 2010 and prior, the DC Metro Area Sign Language Services were handled through agency level agreements. Beginning in fiscal year 2011, DC Metro Area Sign Language Services will be included in the Departmental Reimbursable Program and a Metro Area FTE cost recovery basis will be used. The intent of this change is to ensure that all employees have access to services.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency. Agency-specific services will be billed directly to serviced agencies.
Emergency Operations Center	Operates a secure emergency operations center on a 24/7 basis. The center provides critical communications and coordination systems.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment in each agency.
Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)	Provides for USDA COOP activities including awareness training, exercises, and COOP plan reviews.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency.
Medical Services	Provides preventative health measures such as flu shots, health screening, nutritional principles, and fitness awareness that lead to a higher quality workforce environment for employees and contractors in the National Capital Region (Headquarters complex, the George Washington Carver Center, and the Patriot Plaza offices.)	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency
Personnel and Document Security	Responsible for ensuring the proper protection of classified national security information through the adjudicative process of personnel clearances and the proper handling, storage, and transmission of classified information.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency.
Federal Biobased Products Preferred Procurement Program (Formerly Biobased Markets Program)	Supports the USDA-wide implementation of Bio-Preferred <sup>SM</sup> procurement requirements as additional biobased items are designated for preferred procurement. Supports the development of USDA procurement reporting tools and provides information resources and training to the USDA procurement community, as well as to other Federal agencies, for the purchase of biobased products and the inclusion of biobased components in contracts.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency.

**Greenbook Activities**

<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
Radiation Safety	The Radiation Safety is responsible for administering the USDA radiation safety program including ensuring compliance with the licenses issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for use of radioactive materials in research and other programs. Six agencies use radioactive materials that require radiation safety oversight.	Distribution is based on usage of radioactive materials by agency personnel.
Facility and Infrastructure Review and Assessment	Provides risk-based security assessments with countermeasure recommendations for all critical infrastructure within USDA agencies.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency.
Retirement Processor Web Application (Formerly Self Service Dashboard (SSD) and Retirement Processor Web Application)	Serves as an e-authenticated single sign-on portal for several USDA human resources systems and contains a historical database that together with the Retirement Processor Web application enables employees to run various retirement calculation scenarios.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency.
Preauthorized Funding	Provides a funding mechanism for reimbursable activities involving other Federal Departments and the USDA that arise during the current fiscal year.	Distribution is based on the current year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
E-Gov Initiatives	To Improve IT planning through the expansion of electronic government to deliver significant productivity and performance gains across all Federal departments.	Distribution is based on 50 percent of agency FTEs and 50 percent of the agency IT development, modernization, and enhancement (DME) spending.
E-Gov Initiatives HSPD12	Supports the implementation of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (the Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors).	Distribution is based on 100 percent of agency FTEs. In FY 2006 the cost Distribution was based on a 50/50 blend of nationwide FTEs and agency IT DME investment budgets submitted as part of the Exhibit 53 submission to OCIO.
E-Gov Initiatives - Content Management Services	Content Management Services comprise a suite of three related modules that utilize and rely upon the core components of the USDA's corporate document management infrastructure: Stellent, Oracle, and WebSphere. The Content Analysis Module (CAM) is designed to analyze and display content such as public comments regarding an issue or proposal.	Distribution is based on 50 percent of agency FTEs and 50 percent of the agency IT DME spending.

**Greenbook Activities**

<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
FEMA Emergency Preparedness	Supports actions for procurement of an emergency relocation site, telecommunications, and miscellaneous support in the event of an emergency.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Consolidated Federal Funds Report	Supports the Federal Assistance Awards Data System (FAADS) and the Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) and the Federal Audit Clearinghouse. The Census Bureau collects the information and prepares the report as executive agent for the Office of Management and Budget.	User percentages are based on each agency's share of Federal fund grants for the Department and Federal Audit Clearinghouse records.
USDA HSPD12 LincPass Maintenance	Mandates the establishment of a new standard for credentialing Federal government employees and contractors.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings in each agency.
Transit Subsidy	In accordance with Executive Order 13150, the USDA is providing all qualifying employees nationwide a direct transit subsidy in order to reduce Federal employees' contribution to traffic congestion and air pollution and to expand their commuting alternative.	Distribution is based on each agency's percentage of the actual costs for each quarter.

## Wood Education and Resource Center

### Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional Direction, but is included to provide information about this program.

### Overview

The Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC) was started in 1999 when legislation was enacted authorizing the Forest Service to assume operation of the former Robert C. Byrd Hardwood Technology Center (RCBHTC) in Princeton, West Virginia. Under Forest Service management, WERC focuses on primary and secondary wood processing and woody biomass utilization using multidisciplinary approaches within the 35 States of the eastern hardwood region. WERC activities include:

- Maintaining and expanding a competitive hardwood industry that provides jobs and markets for local community needs
- Increasing communication, cooperation, and collaborative problem solving within the forest products industry
- Supporting woody biomass utilization for energy
- Advancing market development and utilization of trees affected by insects, diseases, and weather events
- Supporting appropriate green building initiatives and carbon storage in wood products

WERC programs help maintain and improve wood industry productivity and competitiveness in a sustainable manner. Viable wood products markets enable sustainable forest management on private, State, and Federal lands. WERC staff includes a Biomass Coordinator position to provide leadership for woody biomass-to-energy efforts across the State & Private Forestry's Northeastern Area. WERC's biomass coordination efforts have resulted in a partnership with several engineering consultants that provide preliminary assessments of energy system conversions. These are completed for schools, hospitals, office, and business facilities.

The primary authority used in carrying out WERC activities is the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act. WERC is funded from a number of budget line items including Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands, State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship, Urban and Community Forestry, and Hazardous Fuels.

### FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request includes \$960,000 for WERC, the same as the FY 2012 and FY 2013 requests. Funds will provide priority services and support to the eastern hardwood forest region, particularly the wood industry. At this level of funding, WERC anticipates that few new competitive grants will be issued. Salaries for support activities will be approximately \$730,000, leaving \$230,000 for operating and other expenses. WERC staff will conduct existing grant monitoring and provide technical assistance, training, and information transfer specifically focused on meeting the market and utilization needs identified in the National Association of State Foresters' (NASF) 2012 Forest Markets Report and items identified in the State Forest Action Plans from the Northeastern and Southern states.

**FY 2011 – FY 2014 WERC Allocations**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2011 Allocation</b>	<b>FY 2012 Allocation</b>	<b>FY 2013 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2014 Pres Bud</b>
WERC	\$960	\$960	\$960	\$960

In FY 2014, WERC will host or sponsor workshops and training for owners and managers of wood products businesses. In addition, WERC will provide technical assistance to the lessee of the WERC mill and shop in order to maintain a successful business operation that more fully utilizes the facilities and enhances employment opportunities to local residents.

The Forest Service will provide technical expertise to industry, States, and other partners on market development; wood processing; utilization of damaged trees from insects, diseases, and weather events; green building; and implementation of a woody biomass strategy.

**FY 2012 Accomplishments**

In FY 2012, WERC continued its outreach efforts to industry and communities by providing over 50 industry-related workshop/training sessions/webinars/webcasts. Topics included: woodworking skill standards, urban wood utilization, mass customization and marketing, firewood, and small sawmilling techniques. Four webcasts were conducted to specifically address needs of the urban forestry community pertaining to market development and utilization of trees affected by insect and disease issues.

<p><b>WERC’s Woody Biomass Technical Support Team</b></p> <p>WERC, in cooperation with several engineering firms, has developed a team approach to provide preliminary assessments and technical assistance to facility owners and managers considering the use of woody biomass as an energy and power source.</p> <p>Since 2009, benefits have included over \$4.5 million in annual operating savings, over \$5.2 million in capital cost savings, and annual net CO<sub>2</sub> offset of over 35.5 metric tons. Additional details about the program can be viewed at <a href="http://na.fs.fed.us/werc/biomass/index.shtm">http://na.fs.fed.us/werc/biomass/index.shtm</a>.</p>
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WERC allocated \$870,000 to eight new or existing grants and agreements, of which two were woody utilization biomass grants (these funds were largely provided by the Forest Service Washington Office in addition to the regular WERC budget). These agreements focused on maintaining or expanding the economic competitiveness and sustainability of wood products manufacturing businesses, ultimately leading to job creation as well as improved forest health and stewardship. Several of these projects focused on sustainable uses of woody biomass. WERC’s Wood Energy Technical Assistance Team has prepared more than 120 prefeasibility studies for facility owners throughout its service territory, generating significant project savings for facilities that converted to wood energy. These projects have resulted in a more productive and sustainable wood products industry in the Eastern U.S.

In addition, numerous preliminary assessments pertaining to the potential conversion of boiler systems to woody biomass systems have been completed through WERC’s Woody Biomass Technical Assistance Team. Of notable accomplishment was the assistance the team provided to the Missouri Fuels-For-Schools Program.

**Allocation and Partnerships**

WERC accomplishes its mission through several venues including:

- Workshops and trainings held at WERC, on the web, and at other remote locations
- Biomass energy technical support through energy engineer consultants conducting prefeasibility evaluations of facilities considering conversion to woody biomass for heat and power
- A website clearing house for information
- Technical assistance and support regarding utilization and market development for trees damaged from insects, diseases, and weather events; and regional operations in a cluster model at the Princeton WERC (research, technical transfer, and private industry partnerships on-site)

Training programs focus on industry competitiveness, survivability, and sustainability issues. This focused effort will assist the wood industry in facing today’s critical challenges especially in the areas of job preservation and creation.

WERC maintains and fosters partnerships with organizations, universities, non-profits, and for-profit organizations. WERC has invested over \$12 million in over 200 projects in 26 states since 2005, in cooperation with the wood and forest industries. Project details and results can be viewed by visiting [http://spfnic.fs.fed.us/werc/p\\_search.cfm](http://spfnic.fs.fed.us/werc/p_search.cfm).

<p><b>Meeting the Need of Skilled Workers in a Global Market</b></p> <p>A partnership consisting of various industry trade associations and businesses, academia and WERC was formed to address the industry’s needs for a highly-trained and competitive workforce. The partnership, called the Woodwork Career Alliance (WCA), developed national woodwork manufacturing skill standards for over 50 tools and machines and over 150 operations. These unified standards serve as a comprehensive, industry-accepted compilation of operational procedures for use in measuring performance of and results produced by woodworking professionals. The program includes a voluntary assessment by an approved evaluator and documentation in a WCA passport. For additional details, go to <a href="http://woodworkcareer.org/">http://woodworkcareer.org/</a>.</p>
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**Working Capital Fund – Forest Service**

**Background**

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to report expenses necessary for the Working Capital Fund.

**Overview**

The WCF requires no cash appropriation. Initially, regular Forest Service appropriations purchased assets and donated the assets to WCF. WCF rates are determined so that WCF recovers operating and replacement costs. WCF provides the following services:

- Equipment Leasing Services, which owns and rents vehicles and aircraft
- Enterprise Services, which are teams accomplishing projects that improve customer service and reduce costs
- The Forest Service Nursery Program operates facilities for the production of tree seedling and native shrubs to meet the needs of planting programs. The Forest Service has six Nursery and two Seedlings groups that use the Working Capital funding process to support growing seedlings and other forest vegetation for sale to Forest Service Units, other Federal agencies, and outside entities.
  - Maintain, restore, or rehabilitate native ecosystems that are self-sustaining, resistant to invasion by non-native invasive species and/or provide habitat for a broad range of species including, threatened, endanger and rare species
  - Cooperate with other Federal agencies, Tribal, State, and local governments, academic institutions, and the private sector to increase the knowledge and availability of native plant materials, including developing sources of genetically appropriate plant materials
  - Promote the study, planning, and implementation of actions, which will maintain, restore, and rehabilitate native ecosystems on National Forest System lands and other lands administered by the Forest Service and in the United States

The table below displays the volume of business for major WCF activities.

**Volume of Business for Major WCF Activities**  
(dollars in thousands)

Type	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Annualize CR	FY 2014 Pres Bud
Equipment - Fleet	\$174,993	\$189,630	\$184,586
Equipment - Aircraft	6,764	8,005	8,756
Nursery	12,111	14,111	16,111
Enterprise Services	43,048	44,000	44,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$236,916</b>	<b>\$255,746</b>	<b>\$253,453</b>

## **Working Capital Fund – Forest Service Fleet Management**

### **Background**

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to report expenses necessary for the Working Capital Fund - Fleet Management.

### **Overview**

The Forest Service uses a WCF to procure and operate motor vehicles and other fleet equipment in support of Forest Service programs. The WCF does not receive direct appropriations, but receives its authority through payment for services from appropriated accounts. WCF rates are determined so that WCF recovers operating and replacement costs within a certain time period. WCF supports Equipment Leasing Services, an entity that owns and rents vehicles and other fleet equipment.

### **Program Priorities**

In FY 2007, a fleet feasibility study recommended increasing the percentage of agency-owned fleet. A later (FY 2011) fleet business process re-engineering study supported the 2007 recommendation. The Forest Service currently owns approximately 90 percent of its motor vehicles, and rents about 10 percent from the General Services Administration and commercial vendors. The goal of the agency is to retain and operate a total number of vehicles to provide the most cost effective and fuel efficient mix to meet the needs of the agency. WCF expenditures will remain fairly constant over time, as the majority of fleet reductions will occur through the reduction of leased vehicles (which are not part of WCF).

### **Vehicle Allocation Methodology and Procurement Practices**

As part of the annual vehicle replacement process, the Forest Service units conduct assessments of fleet operations that analyze vehicle effectiveness, cost-to-serve, life cycle cost, vehicle pooling, and operating costs. Concurrently, vehicles with utilization that falls below agency standards (minimum annual mileage or days of use) are placed in motorpools, transferred to other units or outplaced. On-going fleet needs are determined by the Forest Service managers based on transportation and equipment needs to achieve their goals within the allotted budget. Alternative fuel vehicles (AFV) are chosen, when available. Often the limiting factor in the use of AFVs is the availability of alternative fuel in the geographic area.

Utilizing national guidelines, the regional and station fleet specialists identify vehicles eligible for replacement. The final decision to procure a replacement vehicle is made at the region and station level. When a fleet addition or upgrade is required, a formal review and approval procedure is followed and documented.

### **Program Oversight**

To assure that the fleet program provides safe, efficient, and environmentally sound fleet equipment, and to ensure the safe, economical, and legal acquisition, operation, maintenance, and disposal of that equipment, the Forest Service uses a combination of the following:

Financial Incentives - Forest Service organizations, programs, and projects pay monthly rates on all WCF equipment assigned to them. This payment structure encourages dropping non-essential

vehicles. Dropped vehicles are reassigned to other units in need, who pick up the payments on the vehicles.

Business Practices - Standard business practices require national and regional review. These include the physical property inventory, the annual assessments of fleet needs for scheduling replacements and holdovers, and the annual review and recalculation of monthly rates. The Forest Service recently implemented a formalized review and approval procedure for all fleet additions and upgrades. Reduction of vehicle upgrades and replacing larger vehicles with smaller vehicles could result in significant cost savings, in large part due to associated fuel efficiency savings from smaller, more efficient replacement vehicles.

Monitoring - Typically, a region reviews fleet management activities on two to four national forests each year, and the national office reviews one to two regions.

Unit line officers, with the concurrence of Forest Supervisors, regularly adjust the fleet size, mix, and assignment throughout the year. This helps ensure an optimal fleet and helps to keep the fleet safe, effective, cost efficient, and in line with legal requirements.

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**Forest Service Budget Authorities**

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Acquisition of Lands, Special Acts, San Bernardino National Forest Land Conveyance and Settlement	Provides authority for the conveyance of a small parcel of public domain land in the San Bernardino National Forest in the State of California and changes the authorization for collection and retention of receipts first authorized under the Sisk Act P.L. 90-171.		NFS	P.L. 106-434	16 U.S.C. 484a
Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965	Provides authority to erect buildings and other structures on non-Federal land, if long-term lease on the land is obtained. Also, provides authority to make competitive grants to eligible institutions, including special grants and grants for facility renovation and refurbishment, to further the programs of the Department of Agriculture.		ALL	P.L. 89-106; P.L. 110-246	7 U.S.C. 450i
Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980	This Act authorizes management of Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife, providing the opportunity for rural residents to continue their subsistence way of life. This Act also allows that receipts from oil, gas, timber, coal, and other natural resources collected by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior are available to prepare, offer, and administer the timber sale program on the Tongass National Forest. Authorizing up to \$5,000,000 in annual transfers of receipts to a special fund.		NFS	P.L. 96-487	16 U.S.C. 539d
Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and	Requires the agency to accelerate and provide a continuing basis for the needed reforestation and		NFS	P.L. 81-348	16 U.S.C. 581j-k

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Revegetation Act of 1949	revegetation of national forest lands and other lands under Forest Service administration or control. This Act authorizes appropriations as needed to provide for reasonable continuity of reforestation and vegetation programs.				
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	Authorizes the use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources.		NFS	P.L. 96-95	16 U.S.C. 469
Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 2000	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites in national forests in the State of Arizona, to convey certain land to the City of Sedona, Arizona for a wastewater treatment facility, and for other purposes.		NFS	P.L. 106-458	16 U.S.C. 484a
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937	Sections 31 and 32 of this Act authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization, in order to assist in controlling soil erosion, reforestation, preserving natural resources, and to cooperate with Federal, State, territorial, and other public agencies in development and implementation of plans. This Act also provides authority to dispose of, or exchange, land acquired for the land utilization and conservation program. Section 32 also gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to regulate the use and occupancy of the property acquired by, or transferred to, the Secretary under or for the purposes of the Bankhead-Jones Act. This Act authorizes the transfer of lands acquired under the Act to other Federal, State, or Territorial agencies		NFS	P.L. 75-210	7 U.S.C. 110-111; 7 U.S.C. 1000-1006

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
	subject to a public reverter provision.				
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, 25 percent of revenues to counties	This Act authorizes annual payments on a calendar year basis to counties, equal to 25 percent of net revenues received during the year (excluding receipts from the sale of land). Counties shall use these payments for schools and/or roads. This Act pertains primarily to national grasslands and land utilization projects.		NFS	P.L. 75-210	7 U.S.C. 1012
Bend Pine Nursery Land Conveyance Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other NFS land in the State of Oregon and use the proceeds derived from the sale or exchange for NFS purposes.		NFS	P.L. 106-526	16 U.S.C. 484a; 16 U.S.C. 480 et seq
Black Hills National Forest and Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Black Hills National Forest and use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire replacement sites and to acquire or construct administrative improvements in connection with the Black Hills National Forest.		NFS	P.L. 106-329	16 U.S.C. 484a
Boise Laboratory Replacement Act of 2000	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange the Boise laboratory site (as defined by this Act), and use the resultant funds to acquire land and facilities to: (1) co-locate the laboratory with one of the Boise-area State institutions of higher learning; (2) replace other laboratory functions; and (3) acquire other land or interests in Idaho.		NFS	P.L. 90-171; P.L. 106-291	16 U.S.C. 484a

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act of 1978	Section 18(e) authorizes the construction of dispersed recreation sites and trails outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Section 7(d)(3) authorizes funding to acquire land and water within the designated wilderness. Also, see Thye-Blatnik Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577h), cited in paragraph 3.		NFS	P.L. 95-495	16 USC 1132 note
Brush Disposal Act of August 11, 1916	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of national forest timber to deposit the estimated cost to dispose of brush and other debris resulting from their cutting operations.		NFS	P.L. 64-190	16 U.S.C. 490
Burton-Santini Lake Tahoe Basin Act of December 23, 1980	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, to acquire specified unimproved, environmentally sensitive land to be administered as part of the United States National Forest System or, if unsuitable for administration as such, to be transferred to a unit of State or local government with specified restrictions. Permits the acquisition of specified portions of the Lake Tahoe Basin. This authority expires when all Clark County, Nevada, land specified in the Act is sold by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.		NFS	P.L. 96-586	
Carlson-Foley Act of 1968	This Act authorizes use of noxious plant control funds reimburse States for such activity on Federal land.		NFS, SPF	P.L. 90-583	43 U.S.C. 1241-1243

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Coconino and Tonto National Forest Land Exchange Act	This Act provides for the exchange of five certain parcels of land in the Coconino and Tonto National Forests in Arizona, and for other purposes.		NFS	P.L. 108-190	43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1716(b); 16 U.S.C. 484a
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR)	The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 authorizes the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund, establishing a Treasury fund to be used to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of carrying out and monitoring ecological restoration treatments on National Forest System land. The Act authorizes \$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2019, to remain available until expended. Actual appropriated amounts have varied by year.	9/30/2019	NFS	P.L. 111-11 Title III	16 U.S.C. 7301
Colorado Good Neighbor Act	The Colorado Good Neighbor Act authority (CGNA) allows for the Secretary of Agriculture, via cooperative agreement or contract, to permit the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary watershed restoration and protection services are being performed by the State Forest Service on adjacent State or private lands.	9/30/2013		P.L. 106-291; P.L. 108-447; P.L. 111-88	
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of 1986, land acquisition provisions	Sections 9 and 16a of the Act authorizes land acquisition within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.		NFS	P.L. 99-663	16 U.S.C. 544g

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of November 17 of 1986, establishment	Establishes the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in Washington and Oregon. Designates special management and urban areas within such scenic area. Directs the Secretary to administer the Federal lands within the special management areas according to forest and multiple-use management regulations applicable to the national forests. Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to each State for grants and loans for economic development in counties which have adopted conforming land use ordinances. Directs the Secretary to provide technical assistance to counties to develop land use ordinances under this Act. Allocates timber receipts from special management area funds. Directs the Secretary to make payments to local governments to compensate for lost real property taxes from federally acquired lands.		SPF, NFS	P.L. 99-663	16 U.S.C. 544
Commercial Filming	The Act of May 26, 2000 authorizes retention of fees collected for commercial filming and photography land use authorizations and the obligation of the monies for the maintenance of the filming site. Land use fees are based on a schedule to use and occupy NFS land for filming/photo activities. This fee is separate from the cost recovery fee to process applications and monitor and the authorization for compliance with the commercial filming permit.		NFS	P.L. 106-206	16 U.S.C. 4601-6d

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act (CSEA)	Title II of this Act created the Spectrum Relocation Fund (SRF) to provide a centralized and streamlined funding mechanism through which Federal agencies can recover the costs associated with relocating their radio communications systems from certain spectrum bands, which were authorized to be auctioned for commercial purposes.		NFS	P.L. 108-494	
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program	The 2008 Farm Bill amended the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 to establish a program to provide federal matching grants to help local governments, Tribes, or nongovernmental organizations acquire private forests that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. Properties acquired are working forests open to public access. Authorizes appropriations of such sums as necessary.		SPF	P.L. 110-246	16 U.S.C. 2103d
Community Forest Restoration Act	Extends authorization to make funds available for use on non-Federal lands under State and Private Forestry appropriation.		WFM	P.L. 106-393	
Community Wood Energy Program	Authorizes \$5,000,000 in annual appropriations for a Community Wood Energy Program through FY 2012. Grants of up to \$50,000 to State and local governments to develop plans for, or to acquire or upgrade community wood energy systems.	09/30/2013 <sup>10</sup>	SPF	P.L. 110-246	7 U.S.C. 8113

<sup>10</sup> The authority granted in the Food Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 was extended through Fiscal Year 2013 by the American Taxpayer Relief Act (P.L. 112-240).

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)	Forest Service Policy is to use Forest Service CERCLA authority and processes to respond at sites under Forest Service jurisdiction or control where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants threaten human health or the environment. Many abandoned mine sites are CERCLA sites, since heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, and others that may occur in surface water at mine sites are listed as hazardous substances. Further, the Forest Service may invoke CERCLA at mining sites where “pollutants or contaminants” such as sediment, or metals such as iron or aluminum which are not listed hazardous substances, are impacting the environment.		NFS	P.L. 96-510	42 U.S.C. 9601
Cooperative Firefighting Funds Retention	Any money collected from the States for fire suppression assistance rendered by the Forest Service on non-Federal lands not in the vicinity of National Forest System lands shall hereafter be used to reimburse the applicable appropriation and shall remain available until expended.		SPF	P.L. 105-277	16 U.S.C. 2106b

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978	Authorizes cooperation and assistance to non-Federal forest landowners and communities in rural forest management, urban and community forest management, production of timber and other forest resources, insect and disease control, rural fire prevention and control, forest management and planning assistance, and technology implementation. Includes authorization for many State and Private Forestry programs, including the Forest Stewardship Program, the Forest Legacy Program, and the Urban and Community Forestry Program.		SPF	P.L. 95-313	16 U.S.C. 2101-2114
Cooperative Forestry Innovation Partnership Projects	Allows the Secretary to competitively allocate up to 5% of CFAA funds for innovative education, outreach, or technology transfer projects. Funds would be available to States, Tribes, local governments, land-grant, or private entities with a 50% cost share.		SPF	P.L. 110-246	16 U.S.C. 2101a and continuing
Cooperative Funds Act of June 30, 1914, Forest Investigations, Protection and Improvement	This Act authorizes the acceptance of contributions for cooperative work in forest investigations, protection, management, and improvement of the National Forest System.		NFS		16 U.S.C. 498
Cooperative Funds Act of June 30, 1914, Wildland Fire Protection	The Act grants Federal Agencies the authority to maintain wildland fire protection organizations for the protection of federal lands and for the States to assist local fire departments in maintaining wildland fire protection resources for the protection of State and privately owned lands. Structure and dump fire protection, which are the responsibility of local fire departments, are		WFM		16 U.S.C. 498

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
	independent of this agreement.				
Cooperative Funds and Deposits Act	This Act authorizes the Forest Service and cooperator(s) to perform work from which they would accrue mutual non-monetary benefit in the areas of cooperative pollution abatement; cooperative manpower, job training, and development programs; development and publication of cooperative environmental educations and forest history materials; and, forestry protection. Authorizes cooperation for fire protection for public good and where there is mutual benefit, other than monetary consideration.		WFM	P.L. 94-148; P.L. 95-313	16 U.S.C. 565a1 – a3; 16 U.S.C. 2101- 2111
Cradle of Forestry	The Act of July 4, 1968 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with, and receive the cooperation of, public and private agencies and organizations and individuals in the development, administration, and operation of Cradle of Forestry in western North Carolina. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept contributions and gifts to further the purposes of the Act. The 6,500-acre Cradle of Forestry Historic Site in the Pink Beds valley, NC, was established by Congress in 1968 and contains the first official school for forestry in America..		NFS	P.L. 90-398	16 U.S.C. 471h

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Department of Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965	Section 1 authorizes the erection of buildings and other structures on non-federal land, with long-term lease and right-to-remove, and authorizes the use of appropriations for expenses necessary to acquire long-term lease. Provides authority for long-term leases on non-federal land and building structures on non-federal land, if a long-term lease on the land is obtained.		ALL	P.L. 89-106	7 U.S.C. 2250a
Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944	Section 703 authorizes the erection, alteration, and repair of buildings and other improvements on Federal land that are necessary to conduct authorized work, provided provision is made in applicable appropriations.		CIM	P.L. 78-425	7 U.S.C. 2250
Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956	This Act authorizes the acquisition of land by purchase, exchange, or other means, to carry out authorized work, provided that provision is made in applicable appropriations. This is one of the primary authorities for acquisition of lands with Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys.		NFS	P.L. 84-979	7 U.S.C. 428a
Department of Agriculture Organic Act - Aviation, Lookout Towers, & Fire Management	Authorizes the Forest Service, by contract or otherwise, to provide for procurement and operation of aerial facilities and services for the protection and management of the national forests and other lands administered by the agency.		WFM	P.L. 78-425	16 U.S.C. 579a
Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975	Sections 6 and 9 authorize the acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for inclusion in the Eastern Wilderness system.		NFS	P.L. 93-622	16 U.S.C. 1132 note

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Endangered Species Act of 1973	The Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. Section 7 requires federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the NOAA Fisheries Service to ensure that actions they authorize, fund or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat of such species. Sections 5 and 15 authorize the acquisition of land to protect threatened and endangered species.		NFS	P.L. 93-205	16 U.S.C. 1534 and 1542
Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act (Forest Legacy)	Authorizes grants to States for carrying out the Forest Legacy Program, including the acquisition by the State of lands and interests in lands.		SPF	P.L. 104-127	16 U.S.C. 2103c
Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996	This Act authorizes the acceptance of contributions for cooperative work in forest investigations, protection, management, and improvement of the National Forest System.		NFS	P.L. 104-127	16 U.S.C. 498
Federal Highway Act	This Act establishes the Federal Highway Trust Fund, managed by the Department of Transportation. Federal highway construction, maintenance, and other projects defined in the Act are financed from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. The Department of Transportation transfers these monies to the Forest Service for highway projects pertinent to National Forest System lands.		CIM	P.L. 85-767	23 U.S.C. 120, 125, 205

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988	Section 4 of this Act authorizes appropriations to consider, process, and consummate land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1701).		NFS	P.L. 100-409	43 U.S.C. 1716
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	This Act authorizes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to sell parcels of public land regarded as “in –holdings” to reduce land management costs and fragmentation. This authority expires in the year 2010 at which time any unobligated funds will be added to the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund.	07/25/2011		P.L. 106-248; P.L. 111-212 sec. 3007	43 U.S.C. 2301
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	This Act provides authority to implement a fee program for certain recreation sites on Federal lands. Fees collected from users of recreation facilities are used to pay for on-the-ground operation, maintenance, and improvements of recreation sites and services to maintain and enhance recreation opportunities, visitor experiences, and related habitat. Funds are available until expended. The Act directs the creation of Recreation Resource Advisory Committees to allow for public involvement on recreation fee programs.	12/08/2014	NFS	P.L. 108-447	16 U.S.C. 6806 and 6807

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Federal Water Project Recreation Act, 1965	The Act has provided up to 50 percent of the costs of recreation facility development at certain reservoirs when a non-Federal entity entered into an agreement to provide the remaining development funds; to pay all of the costs of operations, maintenance, and replacement (OM&R); and to manage the area for public recreational use. For reservoirs constructed before 1965, the Federal contribution for the development of recreation facilities was limited to \$100,000 for each reservoir.		NFS	P.L. 89-72	16 U.S.C. 460L-13
FLAME Act of 2009	The FLAME Act of 2009 states, " ..for fiscal year 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amounts requested by the President for a FLAME Fund should be not less than the amount estimated by the Secretary concerned as the amount necessary for that fiscal year for wildfire suppression activities of the Secretary that meet the criteria specified..." The criteria are fires that 1) cover 300 or more acres, 2) pose significant complexity, severity, or threat to human life, property, or resources.		FLAME	P.L. 111-88	43 USC 1701 note; 43 U.S.C. 1748a
Florida National Forest Land Management Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange certain parcels of land in the State of Florida, and for other purposes.		NFS	P.L. 108-152	16 U.S.C. 484a
Food and Agriculture Act of 1977	Designates the U.S. Department of Agriculture as the lead agency of the Federal government for agricultural research, extension, and teaching. It also removes restrictions on the use of cooperative agreements with universities and permits cost reimbursable agreements with State		ALL	P.L. 95-113	7 U.S.C. 3318-3319d

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
	cooperating institutions without competition.				
Food Security Act of 1985	Authorizes a conservation acreage reserve program, and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the services of the Forest Service and other Federal and State agencies to carry out the program.		ALL	P.L. 99-198	16 U.S.C. 3842
Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990	Section 1241 authorizes the Modern Timber Bridge Initiative, with an authorization of \$5,000,000 annually. Section 1271 authorizes assistance to landowners who suffer destruction of 35 percent or more of a commercial tree stand due to damaging weather, related condition, or wildfire. Section 2371 authorizes the establishment of and economic development and global marketing program, including technology transfer to natural resource-based industries in the United States. The Healthy Forest Initiative amended section 2371 the Act to create the “Rural Revitalization Technologies” program, which provides for the accelerated adoption of technologies in the biomass industry. Sections 2372-2379 authorize economic assistance to rural communities in or near national forests.		SPF	P.L. 101-624	16 U.S.C. 2106; 7 U.S.C. 6601; 7 U.S.C. 6611-6617
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974	Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program plans, inventories, and budget request, and an update to these plans every 10 years.		ALL	P.L. 93-378	16 U.S.C. 1601 note

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978	The Act authorizes the Forest Service to conduct, support, and cooperate in investigations, tests, and other activities necessary to obtain, analyze, develop, demonstrate, and disseminate scientific information about forest and rangeland renewable resources in rural, suburban, and urban areas. It authorizes competitive grants and advance of funds to cooperators and grantees; research encouraging improved reforestation of cutover lands; and development and implementation of improved methods of survey and analysis of forest inventory information. An amendment made under P.L. 101-624 established a forestry student grant program for minority and female students.		NFS	P.L. 95-307; P.L. 100-521; P.L. 101-624	16 U.S.C. 1641 - 1648
Forest Biomass for Energy	Authorizes \$15,000,000 in annual appropriations for a forest biomass for energy program through FY 2012. To develop technology and techniques to use low-value forest biomass for the production of energy.	09/30/2013 <sup>11</sup>	R&D	P.L. 110-246	7 U.S.C. 8112
Forest Botanical Products	The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2000 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to charge and collect fees from persons who harvest forest botanical products to cover costs to the agency. Funds collected are deposited in a special fund in the Treasury. This authority is authorized through September 30, 2014, with the funds collected available for expenditure through September 30, 2015.	09/30/2014	NFS	P.L. 106-113; P.L. 111-88	16 U.S.C. 528 note

<sup>11</sup> The authority granted in the Food Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 was extended through Fiscal Year 2013 by the American Taxpayer Relief Act (P.L. 112-240).

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Forest Inventory Analysis Data Privacy	The FY 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act added Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Program to the existing Food Security Act of 1985, thus providing a legal basis for protecting the privacy of the data suppliers.		R&D	P.L. 106-113	7 U.S.C. 2276
Forest Service Administration of Rights-Of-Way and Land Uses (Cost Recovery)	This Act provides authority to implement a pilot program to improve customer service to applicants and holders of special land use authorizations and reduce the agency’s backlog of expired authorizations. The authority allows the Forest Service to charge a fee for analysis of special use authorizations. The Act originally granted the authority until Sept 30, 2012; the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2013 extended the authority until September 30, 2013.	09/30/2013	NFS	P.L. 106-113, Sec. 331; P.L. 113-6, Sec. 1415	30 U.S.C. 185(l); 43 U.S.C. 1764(g); 16 U.S.C. 470h–2(g)
Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (FSFREA)	This Act provided authority to convey unneeded administrative sites and retain the proceeds for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction. In addition, projects initiated under the pilot authority of P.L. 107-63, Section 329 may continue under the provisions of the FSFREA. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 extended the authority to September 30, 2016.	09/30/2016	NFS	P.L. 109-54; P.L. 111-8; P.L. 112-74	16 U.S.C. 580d note
Forest Service Facility Realignment Pilot	The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2002 provided authority through September 30, 2008 to implement a pilot program that allowed the agency to retain proceeds from the conveyance of excess structures and expend the receipts for building maintenance,	09/30/2008	CIM	P.L. 107-63, Section 329	

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
	rehabilitation, and construction.				
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	The Act of June 30, 1978 authorizes the acceptance and use of donated funds for research activities.		R&D	P.L. 95-307	16 U.S.C. 1643
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests to the Department of Agriculture	The Act of October 10, 1978 authorizes agencies within the U.S. Department of Agriculture to accept donations for non-research activities (i.e., land or other real property).		ALL	P.L. 95-442	7 U.S.C. 2269
Global Change Research Act of 1990	Establishes the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences, part of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology under the Office of Science and Technology Policy of the Executive Office of the President. Authorizes funded participation in the United States Global Change Research Program as the Forest Service Global Change Research Program.		R&D	P.L. 101-606	15 U.S.C. 2931
Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990	Establishes a Global Climate Change Program at USDA to study the effects of global climate change on agriculture and forestry. The Program Direction shall coordinate policy analysis, long range planning and research across the Department and with other Agencies. The Act also establishes the Office of International Forestry to be responsible for the international forestry activities of the Forest Service and establishes the Institutes of Tropical Forestry;	09/30/2013 <sup>12</sup>	International Forestry; R&D	P.L. 101-624; P.L. 107-171; P.L. 110-234, sec 8202	7 U.S.C. 6701 to 6708

<sup>12</sup> The provision that expired 9/30/12 only applies to authorization of appropriations for International Forestry. This authority was extended through 2012 in the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 and extended through Fiscal Year 2013 by the American Taxpayer Relief Act (P.L. 112-240).

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950	authorizes the creation of a pilot project in urban forestry.				
Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950	This Act authorizes cooperation with other parties to perform work for permittees, agencies, organizations, and persons for work that the Forest Service is authorized to do, on lands of the United States. Also allows for research funds to be advanced to Also allows for research funds to be advanced to cooperators. Authorizes assistance for work on other than Forest Service jurisdictions.		ALL	P.L. 81-478	16 U.S.C. 572
Grazing Permits	The terms and conditions contained in the expired, transferred, or waived (or renewed prior to 2004) permit or lease shall continue in effect under the renewed permit or lease until such time as the Secretary completes processing of such permit or lease in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations or until the expiration of the renewed permit, whichever comes first. At which time such permit or lease may be canceled, suspended or modified, in whole or in part, to meet the requirements of such applicable laws and regulations.	09/30/2013	NFS	P.L. 108-108, Sec. 325; P.L. 111-88; P.L. 112-74	43 U.S.C. 1752

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Grey Towers National Historic Site Act of 2004	Creates permanently available Grey Towers National Historic Site Fund. The Secretary is authorized to enter into Agreements for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements as appropriate with the Pinchot Institute, public and other private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to provide for the development, administration, maintenance, or restoration of land, facilities, or Forest Service programs at Grey Towers or to otherwise further the purposes of this section.		NFS	P.L. 108-447, Sec. 348	16 U.S.C. 461 note
Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research	This Act establishes the Institute of Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research in Princeton, West Virginia, previously named the Robert C. Byrd Hardwood Technology Center in West Virginia. Certain revenues shall be deposited into a special Treasury fund to be available for obligation until expended.		SPF	P.L. 106-113	16 U.S.C. 1650
Hawaii Tropical Forestry Recovery Act of 1992	This Act grants authorities to the Secretary of Agriculture to treat invasive plants on Federal and non-Federal ownerships in Hawaii and in tropical forests on Federal lands in other States.		SPF, International Forestry	P.L. 102-574	16 U.S.C. 4505a, 4503
Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003	Title I of HFRA provides for expedited environmental review, a pre-decisional Forest Service administrative review process, and other measures on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands that are at-risk of catastrophic fire. Titles II through VI authorize various forest health restoration programs, including promoting the use of woody biomass, creating the Health Forest Reserve Program, and		ALL	P.L. 108-148; P.L. 110-246	portions of 16 U.S.C. 6501 - 18 and 16 U.S.C. 6541-6591

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
	providing watershed forestry assistance.				
Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forestry Recovery Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a pilot program to demonstrate the effectiveness of the resource management activities recommended in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal. The Secretary shall conduct the pilot project on the Federal lands within Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville Ranger District of Tahoe National Forest in the State of California designated.	09/30/2012	NFS	P.L. 105–277; P.L. 110-161, Sec 434	16 U.S.C. 2104 note
Historic Preservation Act of 1966	This Act authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources.		NFS	P.L. 89-665	16 U.S.C. 470
Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Preservation of Historical and Archaeological Data	These Acts authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources and protection of archaeological data.		NFS	P.L. 93-291; P.L. 96-95; P.L. 106-355	16 U.S.C. sections of both 460 and 470

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995	The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to charge reasonable user fees for the admission, occupancy, and use of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie; and may sell for salvage value any facilities and improvements which have been transferred under this Act. The Secretary may use amounts in the fund, in such amounts as are provided in advance in Appropriation Acts, for restoration and administration of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie.		NFS	P.L. 104-106	16 U.S.C. 1609 note
Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995, Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie creation	Established the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Illinois, to be managed as part of the National Forest System. This Act also authorized the conversion of Joliet Army Ammunition Plant to the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. Further, certain revenue receipts from the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie are authorized for deposit into a special Treasury fund to be available for obligation until expended.		NFS	P.L. 104-106	16 U.S.C. 1609; 16 U.S.C. 698u
Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995, special use authorizations	The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to issue agricultural special use authorizations or grazing permits for purposes primarily related to erosion control, provision for food and habitat for fish and wildlife, or other resource management activities consistent with the purposes of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie.		NFS	P.L. 104-106	16 U.S.C. 1609 note
International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990	Authorizes support (including cooperation, financial, and technical assistance, without reimbursement) for international forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories. Authorizes		International Forestry	P.L. 101-513; P.L. 102-574	16 U.S.C. 4501

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
	expansion of the research capabilities of the Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico.				
Job Corps	Comptroller General Decision B-215842, dated June 25, 1986, (65 Comp.Gen.666). In accordance with this Comptroller General Decision Job Corps reimbursable authority is restricted to the activities of collections from non-students for meals in the students' dining hall and collections from students for lost and/or damaged tools and clothing.		NFS		
Knutson-Vandenberg Act of June 9, 1930	The Knutson-Vandenberg Act established a special fund to collect a portion of timber sale receipts to pay for reforesting the area from which the timber was cut. The Act was amended in 1976 to allow the use of these funds for other sale area improvement activities. The FY 2006 Interior Appropriations Act amended this authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds, not needed for work on the sale area, on other areas in the same Forest Service region.		NFS	P.L. 71-319; P.L. 94-588; P.L. 109-54	16 U.S.C. 576b
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act	This Act enables the Forest Service to plan and implement environmental restoration activities and forest management activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin, along with other Federal, State, local, regional, tribal, and private entities to improve water quality.		NFS	P.L. 106-506	
Land Acquisition Act of March 3, 1925	This Act authorizes the purchase of land for administrative sites and acceptance of donations of land when no suitable Government land is available. Appropriated funds must be available		NFS	P.L. 68-575; P.L. 85-464	16 U.S.C. 555

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
	for the purpose for which the land is to be used. This authority is subject to an annual, service-wide limitation of \$50,000.				
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965	Created by Congress in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides money to federal, state and local governments to purchase land, water and wetlands for the benefit of all Americans. The Fund receives money from fees paid by companies drilling offshore for oil and gas. Other funding sources include the sale of surplus federal real estate and taxes on motorboat fuel.	09/30/2015	NFS	P.L. 88-578	16 U.S.C. 4601-4
Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998	This Act establishes the Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Trust Fund and the LBL Management Fund. In accordance with Title V of the Act, responsibility for the LBL National Recreation Area in Kentucky and Tennessee transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Act directed the Tennessee Valley Authority to deposit into the LBL Trust Fund \$1,000,000 for five years, to be available until expended. The Act also authorizes the Forest Service to retain certain recreation revenue receipts from the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, to be deposited into the LBL Management Fund to be available for obligation until expended.		NFS	P.L. 105-277, Title V of Sec. 101 - e	16 USC 460III (Chapter 1, subchapter CXXIII)

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate and assist State colleges and universities in forestry research on a matching funds basis. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make competitive grants to a State agricultural experiment station, college, or university, research institution or organization, Federal agency, private organization, or corporation with the demonstrable capacity to conduct forestry, natural resource, and environmental research; and to update research facilities and equipment available for this type of research.		R&D and SPF	P.L. 87-788; P.L. 101-624	16 U.S.C.. 582a and 582a-1-582a-7
Mineral Materials Act of 1947	This Act provides authority to: (a) dispose of mineral material and (b) approve and issue permits to explore and develop oil and gas leases.		NFS	P.L. 80-291	30 U.S.C. 226, 601-602, and 611
Mississippi National Forest Improvement Act of 1999	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange U.S. right, title, and interest in and to specified lands in Mississippi. Makes proceeds from such sales or exchanges available for the construction of a research laboratory and office at the Forest Service administrative site at Mississippi State University at Starkville, Mississippi; the acquisition, construction, or improvement of administrative facilities in connection with National Forest System units in the State; and the acquisition of land and interests in land for units of the NFS in the State.		NFS	P.L. 106-113	7 U.S.C. 1281 Note

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960	Clarifies Forest lands are to be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife, and fish. Authorized and directed the development and administration of the renewable surface resources of the National Forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained there from.		NFS	P.L. 86-517	16 U.S.C. 528 note
Mutually Beneficial Agreements	Established permanent authority for the Forest Service to enter in to mutually beneficial agreements with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or persons. Exempts watershed restoration and enhancement agreements and agreements under the first section of P.L. 94-148 from Chapter 63 of Title 31, United States Code.		ALL	P.L. 111-11, sec. 3001	16 U.S.C. 1011
National and Community Service Act of September 21, 1993	Authorizes the Secretary to enter in to contracts or cooperative agreements with any qualified youth or conservation corps for completion of conservation work.		NFS	P.L. 103-82	42 U.S.C. 12501, 12572-12681
National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976	The NFMA requires that the Forest Service prepare and revise at fifteen-year intervals a land management plan (LMP) for each national forest to provide for multiple use and sustained yield of the products and services obtained from the forest. NFMA also establishes restrictions on timber harvest, such as provisions that harvest can only occur where soil, slope or other watershed conditions will not be irreversibly damaged. The Act directs the Secretary to develop regulations to set out the process for the development and revision of land management plans.		NFS	P.L. 94-588	16 U.S.C. 472a

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964	This Act authorizes the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of National Forest System roads and trails. Also authorizes the construction of roads using cooperative financing from other agencies.		CIM	P.L. 88-657	16 U.S.C. 532-538
National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986	The Act authorizes the issuance of permits for use and occupancy of suitable lands within the National Forest System for construction and maintenance of buildings, structures, and other facilities for hotels, resorts, summer homes, stores, industrial or commercial purposes, education or other public use, alpine and nordic skiing operations, and so forth.		NFS	P.L. 99-522	16 U.S.C. 497 and 497b
National Forest System Drug Control Act of 1986	Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent and control drug abuse on National Forest System lands, including investigative powers beyond the exterior boundaries of the National Forest System. For employment, equipment, facilities, training, and cooperative programs, \$10 million annually.		LEI	P.L. 99-570	16 U.S.C. 559b note, 559b-559g
National Trails System Act of 1968	Sections 7 and 10 authorize the acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for the National Trails System and for development, management, and volunteer assistance on the system.		CIM	P.L. 90-543	16 U.S.C. 1241-1251

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Organic Administration Act of 1897	The Act provides authority for the administration, protection, and management of the National Forests, for the purposes of improving and protecting the forest, securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States. The Act also directs the Secretary of Agriculture to protect National Forests against destruction by fire and depredations.		NFS, WFM		16 U.S.C. 473-478, 479-482, and 551
Organizational Camp Fees	The Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 provides authority to establish a land use fee system for the occupancy and use of NFS lands by organizational camps that serve young people or individuals with a disability.		NFS	P.L. 108-7	
Payment for Receipts for Schools and Roads	The Act of May 23, 1908, as amended, commonly known as “Payments to States”, authorizes annual payments on a fiscal year basis to States equal to 25 percent of revenues from the sale of goods and services by the national forests. States shall use these payments for schools and roads.			P.L. 60-136	16 U.S.C. 500
Pest and Disease Revolving Loan Fund	Pest and Disease Revolving Loan Fund (Section 10205) – establishes a revolving loan fund to provide low interest loans to local governments to finance purchases of authorized equipment to monitor, remove, dispose of, and replace infested trees. Authorizes appropriations of such sums as are necessary.		SPF	P.L. 110-246	16 U.S.C. 2101a and continuing

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Pipelines Act of 1920, Mineral Leasing Act	Rights-of-way through any Federal lands may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior or appropriate agency head for pipeline purposes for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product.		NFS	P.L. 66-146	30 U.S.C. 185
Private Schooling, Puerto Rico	Funds available to the Forest Service may be used for the purpose of expenses associated with primary and secondary schooling for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico at a cost not in excess of those authorized for the Department of Defense for the same area, at the discretion of the Chief of the Forest Service.	09/30/2014	ALL	P.L. 108-447; P.L. 109-54; P.L. 111-88	
Quarters Operations and Maintenance	This Act authorizes the collection of rental income from employees living in government residences. Such rents and charges shall be deposited in a special Treasury fund, to remain available for obligation until expended, for maintenance and operation of quarters.		ALL	P.L. 98-473	5 U.S.C. 5911
Quinault Special Management Area	The Act of November 8, 1968 establishes the "Quinault Special Management Area" from part of the Olympic National Forest, and assigns responsibility to the Forest Service for managing its natural resources and distributing proceeds from the sale of forest products according to provisions of the Act.		NFS	P.L. 100-638	
Reciprocal Fire Protection Act, Fire Protection Agreements and Mutual Aid Agencies	Authorizes agreements between agencies of the United States Government and other domestic agencies, including State and local entities and instrumentalities for mutual aid in fire protection.		WFM	P.L. 84-46	42 U.S.C. 1856a-d

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Reforestation Trust Fund	The Recreational Boating Safety and Facilities Act establishes the Reforestation Trust Fund which receives monetary resources through an annual warrant from Treasury, of monies received for certain customs duties and tariffs. No more than \$30,000,000 may be deposited annually. The trust fund balance is available for reforestation and other "treatment of acreage." The Act's provisions give investment authority to the Forest Service for the trust fund balance.		NFS	P.L. 96-451	16 U.S.C. 1606a
Research Facilities Act of 1963	This Act authorizes support for agricultural research (including forestry) at eligible institutions through Federal grant funds, on a matching funds basis, to help finance physical facilities and equipment as required for the effective conduct of agricultural research and related academic programs.		R&D	P.L. 88-74; P.L. 95-113; P.L. 99-198	7 U.S.C. 390 - 390c
Research Grants Act of 1958	Provides, to agencies authorized to enter into contracts for basic scientific research with nonprofit institution and organizations, authority to make grants to such institutions and organizations; title to equipment purchased with such grants being vested with the nonprofit organization or institution. Such sums as are necessary; no expiration date.		R&D	P.L. 85-934	42 U.S.C. 1891-1893

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	An Act to provide technical and financial assistance for the development of management plans and facilities for the recovery of energy and other resources from discarded materials and for the safe disposal of discarded materials, and to regulate the management of hazardous waste. RCRA was last reauthorized by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. The amendments set deadlines for permit issuance, prohibited the land disposal of many types of hazardous waste without prior treatment, required the use of specific technologies at land disposal facilities, and established a new program regulating underground storage tanks.		ALL	P.L. 94-580	42 U.S.C. 6901
Resource Management Timber Receipts	The 1990 Appropriations Act made excess receipts from timber sales available for support costs of National Forest System programs as follow: 6 percent for trail maintenance, 4 percent for trail construction, 20 percent for wildlife and fish habitat management, 20 percent for soil, water and air management, 5 percent for cultural resource management, 5 percent for wilderness management, 10 percent for reforestation and 30 percent for timber sale administration and management. No excess receipts were generated after 1989 and the balance of this fund was expended in FY 2012.	does not expire but there have been no excess receipts generated since 1989; final funds spent in FY 2012.	NFS	P.L. 101-121	

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Restoration of National Forest Lands and Improvements Act	This Act authorizes establishment of a fund for improvement, protection, or rehabilitation of National Forest System lands. This fund receives monies from (a) a forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser (b) the result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements. Funds are available until expended to cover the costs of performing the required work.		NFS	P.L. 85-464	16 U.S.C. 579c
Retention of Receipts, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993	This Act authorizes the Forest Service to retain 15 percent of certain recreation receipts to defray the costs of collecting those receipts.		NFS	P.L. 103-66	16 U.S.C. 460i-6c, 16 U.S.C. 500, 16 U.S.C. 460
Rights-of-Way for Highways	Forest highways are generally constructed by the FHWA and then transferred to State ownership and control. This act authorizes appropriate transfer, to States, National Forest System lands for highway rights-of-way.		CIM	P.L. 85-767	23 U.S.C., Sections 107(d), 204(f) and 317
Roads and Trails for States (Ten percent fund)	Act of March 4, 1913, as amended, commonly known as "Ten-percent Roads and Trails", authorizes 10 percent of all moneys received from the national forests during each fiscal year shall be available to be expended for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests in the States from which such proceeds are derived. Annual appropriation acts have amended this Act to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to expend funds without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived.		NFS	P.L. 62-430	16 U.S.C. 501

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Roads and Trails for States (10 Percent Fund), transfer to Treasury	The Department of the Interior Appropriations Act of 2010 directed “That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2010 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.”		CIM	P.L. 111-88	16 U.S.C. 501
Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center	The Act of June 6, 1968 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with, and receive the cooperation of, agencies, organizations and individuals in the development, administration, and operation of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept contributions and gifts to further the purposes of the Act.		NFS	P.L. 90-327	16 U.S.C. 693b-d
Rogue River Conveyance and Improvement Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the administrative site for the Rogue River National Forest and use the proceeds for the construction or improvement of offices and support buildings for the Rogue River National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management.		NFS	P.L. 105-282	
Rural Communities Technical Assistance	Starting in FY 1993, the Administrative or General Provisions language of the Interior Appropriations Act allows employees to interact with and provide technical assistance to rural communities for sustainable rural development outside the boundaries of National Forest System lands.		NFS	P.L. 102-381	

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Rural Revitalization Technologies	Authorizes \$5,000,000 in annual appropriations for forestry rural revitalization technologies to: (A) accelerate adoption of technologies using biomass and small-diameter materials; (B) create community-based enterprises through marketing activities and demonstration projects; and (C) establish small-scale business enterprises to make use of biomass and small-diameter materials.	09/30/2013 <sup>13</sup>		P.L. 110-246	7 U.S.C. 6601
Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000	This Act, originally authorized through FY 2006 as P.L. 106-393, provides choices to counties to either receive a guaranteed level of annual payments for roads and schools and other authorized purposes, as well as funding for specific resource improvement projects on the national forest where the county is located, or to receive payments under the Act of May 23, 1908. The Act was reauthorized through FY 2011 on October 3, 2008 in P.L. 110-343, Division C, Title VI. It was then reauthorized through FY 2012 on July 6, 2012 in P.L. 112-141 with some changes to funding levels.	09/30/2012		P.L. 106-393; P.L. 110-343; P.L. 112-141	16 U.S.C. 500 note
Service First	The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, subject to annual review of Congress, may establish pilot programs involving the land management agencies referred to in this section to conduct projects, planning, permitting, leasing, contracting and other activities, either jointly or on behalf of one another.		ALL	P.L. 106-291; P.L. 109-54; P.L. 111-8; P.L. 112-74	43 U.S.C. 1701 note

<sup>13</sup> The authority granted in the Food Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 was extended through Fiscal Year 2013 by the American Taxpayer Relief Act (P.L. 112-240).

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Shasta Trinity Marina Permit Fee Collection	A permit fee for a marina on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall remain available to the Secretary of Agriculture until expended, without further appropriation, for purposes stated in section 808(a)(3)(A-D) of title VIII of division J of Public Law 108-447 (16 U.S.C. 6807), and for direct operating or capital costs associated with the issuance of a marina permit.	09/30/2014	NFS	P.L. 110-161	16 U.S.C. 497; 16 U.S.C. 6807
Sisk Act of 1971	This Act authorizes cooperation with States and political subdivisions in enforcement of State and local laws on National Forest System lands, and reimbursement of States and political subdivisions for expenditures incurred in such activities.		NFS, SPF	P.L. 92-82	16 U.S.C. 551a
Small Tracts Act of January 12, 1983	This Act authorizes the sale, exchange, or interchange of National Forest System lands of forty acres or less and of \$150,000 or less in value.		NFS	P.L. 97-465	16 U.S.C. 521d
Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977	This Act authorizes cooperation in soil and water resource appraisal and conservation.	09/31/2018	ALL	P.L. 95-192; P.L. 110-246	16 U.S.C. 2008-9
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998	This Act authorizes proceeds from the sale of public lands in Southern Nevada to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Lands acquired that are within the boundaries of a unit of the NFS, become part of that unit.		NFS	P.L. 105-263	

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004, Ecological Restoration Institutes	Establishes institutes to demonstrate and promote the use of adaptive ecosystem management to reduce the risk of wildfires, and restore the health of fire-adapted forest and woodland ecosystems of the interior west. If the Secretary determines that an Institute does not qualify for further Federal assistance under this Act, the Institute shall receive no further Federal assistance under this Act until such time as the qualifications of the Institute are reestablished. Authorizes \$15 million annually.		WFM	P.L. 108-317	16 U.S.C. 6701-6707
State and Private Forestry Redesign	Allows for a portion of CFAA funds, determined by the Secretary, to be competitively allocated to State Forestry agencies. No new authorization of appropriations.		SPF	P.L. 110-246	16 U.S.C. 2101a and continuing
State-wide Assessment and Strategies for Forest Resources	Authorization of appropriations for State-wide assessment and strategies for forest resources. Authorizes \$10,000,000 in annual appropriations for State-wide assessments of forest resource conditions. Plans must be submitted by May 22, 2010 for a State to be eligible to receive funds under the authorities of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-313), as amended. Additionally, the Secretary may use any other funds made available in the FY 2008 farm bill for planning, not to exceed \$10,000,000 per fiscal year. Annual reports from the States on the use of funds are required.	09/30/2013 <sup>14</sup>	SPF	P.L. 110-246	16 U.S.C. 2101a

<sup>14</sup> The authority granted in the Food Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 was extended through Fiscal Year 2013 by the American Taxpayer Relief Act (P.L. 112-240).

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Stewardship Contracting	This Act authorizes the Forest Service to enter into stewardship projects via agreement or contract to perform services to achieve land management goals and meet local and rural community needs.	09/30/2013	NFS	P.L. 108-7	16 U.S.C. 2104
Terry Peak Land Transfer Act of 1999	This Act requires the conveyance of certain NFS lands at the Terry Peak Ski Area to the private ski area owners and to utilize the proceeds to acquire more desirable lands for the United States for permanent public use and enjoyment.		NFS	P.L. 106-138	16 U.S.C. 497b; 16 U.S.C. 484a; 16 U.S.C. 521
Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000	To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites for National Forest System lands in the State of Texas, to convey certain National Forest System land to the New Waverly Gulf Coast Trades Center, and for other purposes.		NFS	P.L. 106-330	16 U.S.C. 484a
The Smokey Bear Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to deposit all fees collected under regulations promulgated by the Secretary relating to “Smokey Bear”, into a special Treasury account to be available to further the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign. Most fees deposited under this Act are royalty fees from Smokey Bear character-licensing collection agreements with merchandisers.			P.L. 82-359	16 U.S.C. 580p-2; 18 U.S.C. 711

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
The Woodsy Owl Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to deposit all use or royalty fees collected for the manufacture, reproduction, or use of the name or character “Woodsy Owl” and the associated slogan, “Give a Hoot, Don’t Pollute”. The Secretary shall deposit all fees revenue into a special Treasury account, to be available for obligation and expenditure for the purpose of furthering the “Woodsy Owl” campaign to promote the wise use of the environment and programs which foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality.			P.L. 93-318	16 U.S.C. 580p-3
Thye-Blatnik Act of June 22, 1948, Boundary Water Canoe Area Wilderness	The Act established the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in the Superior National Forest and subsequently revised the designation and boundaries to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) and Mining Protection Area.		NFS	P.L. 87–351; P.L. 94–384	16 U.S.C. 577h
Thye-Blatnik Act of June 22, 1948, Payments to Minnesota Counties	This Act, commonly known as “Payments to Minnesota Counties”, authorizes annual payments on a fiscal year basis to the State of Minnesota from any national forest receipts not otherwise appropriated, an amount equivalent to three-quarters of 1 percent of the fair appraised value of certain national forest lands specified in the Act, situated in three Minnesota counties (sec. 61.2). Payments under the Act of May 23, 1908 (sec. 60.1 paragraph 1), shall not be applicable to the national forest land to which this Act applies.		NFS	P.L. 87–351; P.L. 94–384	16 U.S.C. 577g

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Timber Salvage Sales (authorized by NFMA)	NFMA authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of salvage timber to make monetary deposits in a designated Treasury fund to cover the costs for sale preparation and administration, and the engineering design and administration of any needed roads necessary for the harvesting of salvage timber. Funds are available until expended.		NFS	P.L. 94-588	16 U.S.C. 472a (h)
Timber Purchaser Elect (authorized by NFMA)	NFMA authorizes the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of National Forest System roads and trails; cooperation with States, counties, and other subdivisions; construction of roads by timber purchasers; and election by timber purchasers to have the Forest Service construct the roads.		NFS	P.L. 94-588	16 U.S.C. 472a
Timber Roads, Purchaser Election	The Department of the Interior Appropriations Act of 1999 authorizes small business timber purchasers to elect to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct any permanent roads or bridges required by the timber sale. The timber purchaser must be classified as a small business operator, and the total estimated reconstruction and construction cost in the timber sale contract must exceed \$50,000.		NFS	P.L. 105-277	16 USC 535a
Timber Roads, Purchaser Election Construction Program	This Department of the Interior Appropriations Act of 2008 authorized the use of \$15,000,000 from current balances of the Purchaser Election Fund for vegetative treatments.		NFS	P.L. 110-161	

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund	The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Action of 1996 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and deposit revenues from a specific set of timber sales. The sales, known under the program as first generation sales, had been suspended legally for various environmental reasons and were released under P.L. 104-19, [title II, Sec. 2001(k)], July 27, 1995. The revenues are to be used prepare timber sales and addressing the backlog of recreation projects. Revenues from the sale of timber prepared using these funds are also deposited into this fund and are available for preparation of additional timber sales and recreation backlog projects.		NFS	P.L. 104-134	16 U.S.C. 1611 note
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, Office of General Counsel opinion	Office of General Counsel Opinion dated December 13, 2002. This opinion states that timber sales under the Timber Pipeline Restoration program must use sales receipts for payments to States before net receipts are deposited into the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.		NFS		
Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990	This Act established the Tongass Timber Supply Fund with related appropriations to finance the consistent supply of saw timber from the Tongass National Forest to meet the annual market demand as defined in the Act and to use wood products which might otherwise not be utilized.		NFS	P.L. 101-626	16 U.S.C. 539d
Transfer of funds to BLM for Wild Horse and Burro and	Authorization to transfer up to \$10,000,000 from the National Forest Systems appropriation to BLM for removal, preparation, and adoption of	09/30/2012	NFS	P.L. 108-447; P.L. 111-88	

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
Cadastral surveys	excess wild horses and burros from NFS lands, and for cadastral surveys..				
Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2002	This Act authorizes Federal agencies to receive and use revenue resulting from waste prevention and recycling programs. Such revenue shall be available until expended for the purpose of waste reduction, prevention and recycling. The FS uses this authority for its "Go Green" program in which funds are collected from recycling and can be used to accomplish clean-up activities on the unit.		ALL	P.L. 107-67 Title VI	
Trust Fund Authorization	Section 1321 of Title 31 of the United States Code authorizes Trust Funds.		NFS		31 U.S.C. 1321
U.S. Mining Laws Act of May 10, 1872	This Act governs mining activities for valuable minerals on public domain lands.		ALL		30 U.S.C. 22 and 28
Use and Occupancy Permits Act of 1915	To permit the use and occupancy of areas for the purpose of constructing or maintaining hotels, resorts, summer homes, commercial purposes, and other structures. (Note: There are special provisions under P.L. 99-522 for ski areas).		NFS	P.L. 63-293	16 U.S.C. 497
Use of Funds for Program Information Purposes and for Nonmonetary Awards	Hereafter, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be used to disseminate program information to private and public individuals and organizations through the use of nonmonetary items of nominal value. This act also provides for nonmonetary awards of nominal value and to incurring of necessary expenses for the nonmonetary recognition of private individuals and organizations making			P.L. 105-277	16 U.S.C. 556h

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
	contributions to Forest Service programs.				
Utah Good Neighbor	The Secretary of Agriculture, via cooperative agreement or contract, may permit the State Forester of the State of Utah to perform forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration services on National Forest System lands in the State of Utah.	09/30/2013	ALL	P.L. 108-447; P.L. 112-74	
Valles Caldera Preservation Act of July 25, 2000	This Act authorizes the Valles Caldera Trust to receive and collect funds in support of the management and administration of the Preserve. This includes the authority to assess fees for admission to and use of the Preserve. In addition, the Trust may solicit and accept donations of funds, property, supplies, or services for the purpose of management of the Preserve.		NFS	P.L. 106-248	16 U.S.C. 698v-4, 698v-6
Virginia Land Conveyance and Improvement Act	Authorizes the sale or exchange of all or parts of certain administrative sites and other lands in the George Washington National Forest and the Jefferson National Forest. Authorizes the use of sale revenue to acquire a replacement site and to construct on the site suitable improvements for national forest administrative purposes.		NFS	P.L. 105-171	16 U.S.C. 484a
Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements	Appropriations for the Forest Service may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements with willing Federal, tribal, State and local governments,		ALL	P.L. 105-277 Sec. 323; P.L. 111-11 Sec. 3001	16 U.S.C. 1011 note

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC reference
	private and nonprofit entities and landowners for the protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resources on public or private land, the reduction of risk from natural disaster where public safety is threatened, or a combination thereof or both that benefit these resources within the watershed.				
Weeks Act of 1911	Sections 1 and 2 authorize land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production. One of the primary authorities for land acquisition with Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys.		NFS	P.L. 61-435	16 U.S.C. 516, 521b
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968	Sections 6 and 16 authorize land acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System.		NFS	P.L. 90-542	16 U.S.C. 1277
Wilderness Act of 1964	Sections 5 and 6 provide authority for acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for inclusion in the Wilderness System.		NFS	P.L. 88-577	16 U.S.C. 1131-1136
Wildfire Suppression Act	This Act authorizes reciprocal agreements with foreign fire organizations for mutual aid in wildfire protection.		WFM	P.L. 101-11	42 U.S.C. 1856m note
Youth and Conservation Corps activities	Together, the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 and the Public Lands Corp Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2005 provide for the conduct of projects that protect forests, and for other purposes by qualified youth or conservation corps up to \$12 million per year.		NFS	P.L. 109-154	16 U.S.C. 1701 - 1730