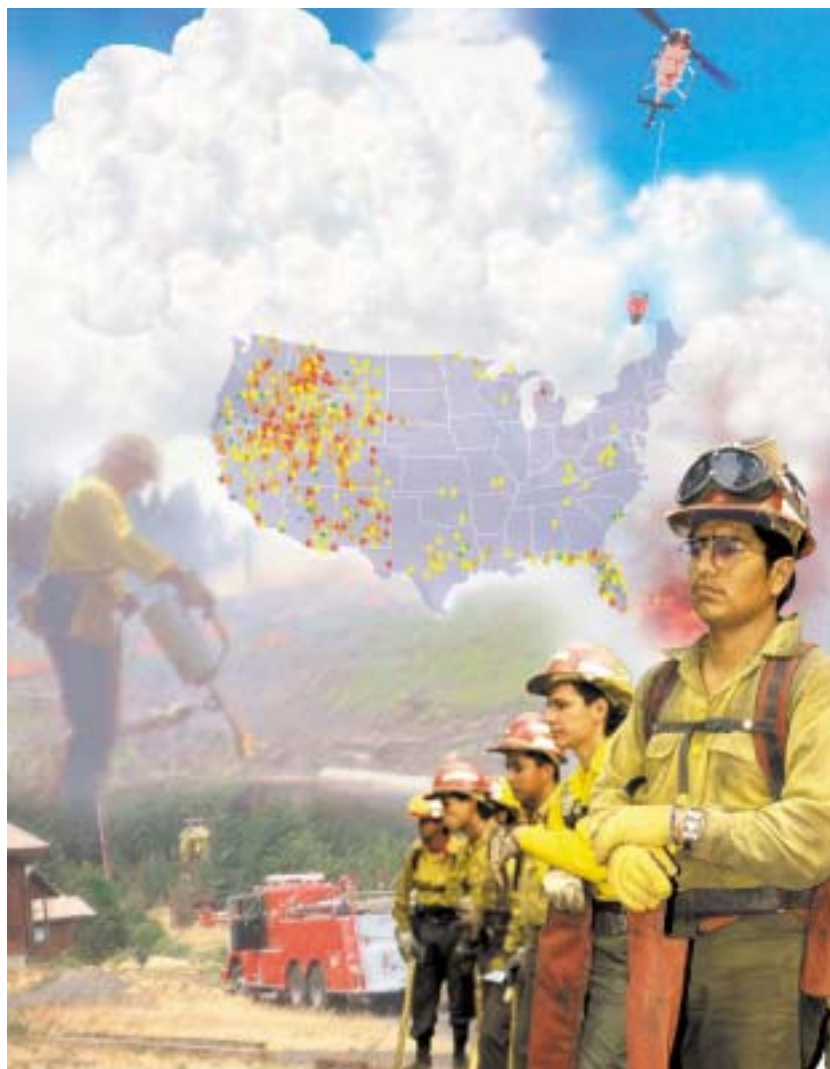

FY 2001 Performance Report

National Fire Plan

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of the Interior

February 2002



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FY 2001 Performance Report

National Fire Plan

I. Overview

A. Background

On August 8, 2000, the President asked the Secretaries of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of the Interior to prepare a report recommending how to respond to severe, ongoing fire activity, reduce impacts of fires on rural communities and the environment, and ensure sufficient firefighting resources in the future. The report, officially titled *Managing the Impacts of Wildfire on Communities and the Environment: A Report to the President In Response to the Wildfires of 2000*, became known as the "National Fire Plan (NFP)."

This report documents progress in implementing the NFP in the first year. The NFP laid the foundation for a long-term program of work to reduce fire risk and restore healthy fire-adapted ecosystems in the Nation's forests and rangelands. The multifaceted nature and scope of the issues and jurisdictions involved require new approaches, with open collaboration among a wide variety of stakeholders. The increased emphasis on inter-agency coordination continues to improve the

Federal Agencies Implementing the National Fire Plan

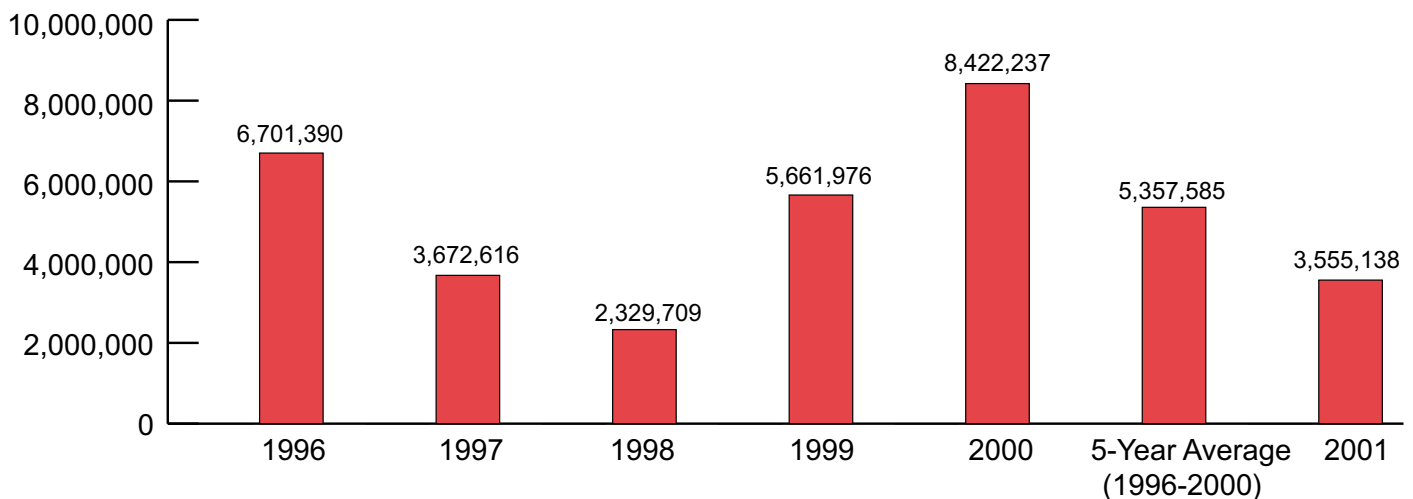
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
 - Forest Service
- U.S. Department of the Interior
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - National Park Service
 - Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs

way the agencies do business, and helps to clarify policy and procedures among agencies.

B. Administration Commitment

Reducing the risk and consequences of severe wildland fires is a high priority for the Administration and Congress. Bipartisan Congressional support has provided the agencies with the necessary funding critical to NFP implementation. The first year's accomplishments provide a foundation for continuing the work on long-term program goals in coming years.

Acres Burned



C. First Year Progress

The NFP, the soon-to-be-published interagency Cohesive Strategy¹, the Federal Wildland Fire Policy, and the recently published 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy all recognize the need to invest in long-term solutions to the buildup of excessive hazardous fuels (combustible vegetation) that threaten lives, property, and resources. The current situation is the result of a long history of fire policy and practice. Interior and USDA also recognize that we must restore ecosystems and the natural role of fire, keep firefighters and the public safe, and protect critical natural resources.

Key accomplishments in FY 2001 include:

- NFP funds allowed agencies to hire 5,474 additional firefighters (90 percent of which are front-line firefighters), and acquire other additional firefighting resources to increase initial attack capability, extend attack support, and provide critical resources more quickly to large fire events. The increase in available firefighters improved initial attack success, reducing acres burned and minimizing damage to natural resources. Improved initial attack reduced wildland fire threats to communities at risk by providing increased resources and quicker response times.
- Agency scientists conducted 115 research projects to improve monitoring of fuel conditions, fire risk assessments, fire weather, and behavior predictions, to increase the accuracy of predicting severity, fire weather, and climatic conditions.
- An interagency Cohesive Strategy was drafted and is nearing completion. The Cohesive Strategy will ensure greater coordination among the agencies to effectively prioritize hazardous fuels treatments, and provide the

framework for reducing the risk and consequences of unwanted wildland fire to communities and ecosystems.

- The agencies reduced hazardous fuels on 2.25 million acres. The agencies placed an increased emphasis on treating wildland urban interface (WUI) areas, which accounted for 37 percent of the treated acres. Extensive planning for fuels treatment projects in FY 2002, FY 2003, and beyond is underway.
- The agencies completed 540 rehabilitation and restoration projects in 19 States, covering 2.51 million acres.

Discussions with oversight and external organizations including the General Accounting Office, both Departments' Offices of Inspector General, the Office of Management and Budget, National Academy of Public Administration, the National Association of Counties, the National Association of State Foresters, and the Western Governors Association continue to identify additional opportunities to improve coordination and integration.

A 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy for the National Fire Plan

A broad consultative group representing States, conservation and commodity groups, tribal interests, community-based restoration groups, local governments, and Federal agencies developed a long-term strategy for the NFP.

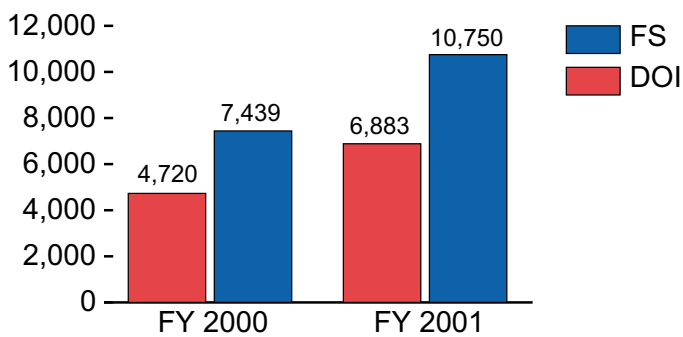
The strategy focuses on four goals: improving prevention and suppression of wildfires, reducing hazardous fuels, restoring fire-adapted ecosystems, and promoting community assistance.

The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior signed the strategy at the August 2001 meeting of the Western Governors Association. The strategy was delivered to Congress in August 2001. Steps are underway to develop an interagency implementation plan by May 2002.

¹ The joint Cohesive Strategy recognizes that disruptions to the natural fire cycles have increased the risk to communities and natural and cultural resources from unwanted wildland fire. The strategy proposes to restore and maintain fire-adapted ecosystems to reduce the risks to communities and improve ecosystem resilience and sustainability.

II. Accomplishments

DOI/FS Firefighters Hired by Fiscal Year



A. Firefighting

1. Hiring

In FY 2001, with NFP funding, the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior hired 5,474 new firefighters (approximately 90 percent of which are front-line firefighters. The other 10 percent are contracting personnel, biologists, etc.). The Forest Service hired 3,311 new firefighters, and the Interior agencies hired 2,163. To accomplish this extra hiring, agency staff conducted comprehensive recruitment programs. In addition to local

recruitment efforts, agency staffs held more than 35 job fairs across the country. Some new hires were recruited from nontraditional sources. Personnel were also hired to support contracting, hazardous fuels reduction, planning, and NEPA and administrative functions.

Both USDA and the Interior sent fire personnel to support FEMA in the recovery efforts in New York City and Washington, DC, following the terrorist attacks of September 11. These resources included five national interagency incident management teams (Bateman and Gage Teams to Washington, DC; Lohrey and Starn to New York; and Stutler to New Jersey). The agencies also sent four hotshot crews—the Midewin, Jackson, and Augusta Interagency Crews and the newly formed BIA Zuni Hotshot Crew—to assist in the recovery efforts at the World Trade Center.

2. Workforce Development

In support of the NFP, the Interior and Forest Service Human Resource Management offices worked with fire management officials to recruit and retain a workforce capable of preventing and suppressing wildland fires in the safest manner possible. Workforce development accomplishments include:



Midewin Interagency Hotshot Crew, Midewin, IL

- More than 16,000 firefighters were employed in support of the NFP. This is almost a 30 - percent increase over the previous year and represents more than 90 percent of the hiring goal. This increase in firefighters was needed to achieve the normal-year readiness as directed by Congress.

The increase in the number of firefighters helped agencies to accomplish work in fire suppression, prevention, hazardous fuel treatments and fill leadership needs in agency fire organizations.

- The agencies used a variety of initiatives to recruit and retain high-quality firefighters. Specifically, the agencies accomplished the following:
 - Obtained Office of Personnel Management (OPM) authority (through December 31, 2004, for Interior and December 31, 2005, for the Forest Service) to waive the dual compensation reduction (salary offset) necessary to hire Federal annuitants.
 - Chartered the NFP Human Resources Advisory Group. This multiagency group of human resources management specialists and fire management officials works together to provide the following deliverables:
 - Workforce staffing plans for the 2002 fire season;
 - Collaborative recruitment and retention initiatives;
 - Targeted outreach recruitment initiatives to increase applicant diversity;
 - Recruitment initiatives in partnership with State and local governments; and
 - Consistent planning for long-term recruitment and retention of fire management personnel.
 - Established a framework with OPM to quickly obtain authority to waive the repayment of Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments when needed to re-employ firefighters during a fire emergency.
 - Recorded public service announcements. In April 2001, Secretary Norton and the Oak

The Wildland Firefighter Apprenticeship Program

The Wildland Firefighter Apprenticeship Program was established in 1990. The program trains Federal entry-level fire management personnel for careers as future leaders for all Federal wildland fire and aviation management programs.

Each academy consists of 4 weeks of training at a facility in California. Course offerings include fuels management, fire prevention, fire behavior, emergency medical first responder, human factors in fire management, and fireline leadership, as well as fire crew supervisor and aviation safety training. Apprentices are required to complete other fire training courses and obtain work experience outside the formal academies before completing the program. At the end of the program, apprentices have all the required training needed to serve as the primary supervisor of a fire suppression or ecosystem crew.

Since its inception, the academy has trained between 80 and 160 students annually. The NFP provided resources in FY 2001 to expand the planned number of fire management trainees to nearly 500 new students annually.

Arrangements with Australia and New Zealand for Firefighting Support

USDA and the Interior have signed arrangements with three Australian states and with New Zealand to formalize the exchange of fire suppression assistance. Both Australia and New Zealand assisted the Departments in 2000 during one of the worst fire seasons in 50 years. These arrangements could provide additional supervisory firefighters as the fire season warrants.

Ridge Boys recorded firefighter recruitment announcements, which were distributed to 5,000 radio stations nationwide. This markedly increased interest in Interior’s firefighter program.

- Waived mandatory separation requirements for supervisors needed to ensure safe and effective fire management during the fire season (5 U.S.C. 8335).

3. Facilities Maintenance

The FY 2001 appropriation provided funding for the maintenance and capital improvement of wildland fire facilities to address and eliminate critical health and safety problems. The increases in firefighting personnel and equipment in all Federal wildland firefighting agencies created an urgent need to improve existing facilities and construct new facilities to ensure successful implementation of the NFP. Many of the Nation’s

wildland fire facilities are in poor condition. Firefighters have been housed in substandard facilities and engines have been parked in the open. Several airport ramps are below standard, which increases the risk of flying debris hitting aircraft or endangering ground workers. Some retardant bases have limited catchment basins, thereby increasing the chances of soil contamination.

The agencies placed the highest priority on correcting health and safety issues. Agency personnel responded by planning and initiating work on the new facilities.

In FY 2001, the agencies initiated 149 maintenance projects on facilities totaling \$37.769 million in expenditures. Projects ranged from crew quarters and offices to equipment facilities, fire stations, air tanker bases, helibases, water systems, and lookouts. The construction of fire facilities presents challenges due to the 2-3 year time period needed for planning, design, and construction. Facilities are a critical investment if agencies are to increase retention and facilitate diversity, especially in remote areas with limited opportunities for temporary housing. Inadequate facilities put firefighter health and safety at risk.

Number of Facilities Maintenance Projects	Total Project Expenditures, FY 2001
149	\$37.769 million



Aerial photo of Moses Lake Airtanker Base, Moses Lake, WA

Accomplishments—Firefighting

Air Tanker Base Construction

A modern, efficient air tanker base is nearing completion at Helena, Montana. The air tanker bases at Klamath Falls, Oregon; Chester, California; Redmond, Oregon; Alamogordo, New Mexico; Hill Air Force Base, Utah; and Winslow, Arizona, are being upgraded to safely accommodate today's aerial firefighting fleet. These modern, efficient bases will provide support for larger air tankers in a safe, environmentally responsible manner.

4. Equipment

Increases in the number of aircraft and other equipment improved the effectiveness of firefighters during both initial attack and large fire suppression. Additional equipment helped firefighters contain more fires during the initial attack phase and helped control many large fires. Both the Interior and Forest Service purchased additional nonaircraft equipment and contracted for the use of additional aircraft. Equipment purchased or leased is shown in the following table. The list includes fire engines, water tenders, dozers, and other support equipment (including the purchase of crew carriers for newly established hotshot crews). Contract aircraft include helicopters; single- and multi-engine air tankers; and large air transport, air attack, and jump ships for smokejumpers. There were some delays in delivery of equipment due to specialized requirements. In such cases, final delivery is expected within the next 12 months.

Equipment Type	NFP Total, FY 2001
Engines	406
Water/Foam Tenders	24
Bulldozers	56
Tractor Plows	14
Boats	3
Other equipment	92
Airtankers	5
Helicopters	31
Other aircraft	7



A new Type III engine on the Monongahela National Forest, WV

Examples

- Lopez Canyon, CA*—Additional firefighting resources, including Helicopter 527, made the difference in the Lopez Canyon fire on July 29, 2001. Helicopter 527 delivered a 16-person helishot crew within 5 minutes of receiving the dispatch. The fire was about three-quarters of an acre, burning an oak woodland understory of light fuels. The potential for this fire to escape initial attack was high given that it was more than an hour's driving time from the nearest suppression resources. The helicopter's quick delivery of the crew was the primary reason the fire was limited to an acre.
- Briceburg, California*—Helitanker 790, newly contracted with NFP funds, proved its effectiveness when it was used to drop retardant on the Briceburg Fire in the Sierra National Forest in California. Helitankers such as 790 are an effective, quick-response initial attack tool in remote areas.

5. Contracts

The agencies awarded \$172 million in contracts to local businesses, tribes, and organizations in 2001. The Forest Service awarded 491 contracts, over \$25,000 each, in 22 States. These contracts infused \$45 million of Federal funds into local communities. Agency records indicate that 80 percent of these contracts went to small businesses. Forest Service contracts of under \$25,000 each totaled \$62 million.



Groundbreaking ceremony at the Chester Air Base in Susanville, CA. From left: George Almond, Lassen Aviation Officer; Ed Cole, Lassen Forest Supervisor; Alex Oehler, Congressman Herger's representative; Bill Crane, National Air Tanker Base Project Assistant Manager; Smokey Bear; Ray Quintanar, Regional Fire and Aviation Officer; Bill Dennison, Plumas County Board of Supervisors; Mike Madden, Lassen Fire Management Officer; Joe Wood, Plumas Fire Management Officer; Jess Bengoa, Lassen Civil Engineer; Stan Kubota, Chester Air Base Manager.

Interior contracted \$65 million of which \$19 million went to tribes.

In January 2001, the agencies developed policy guidance to implement a streamlined approach to awarding contracts to local businesses and organizations for hazardous fuels treatment projects and landscape restoration. This policy was implemented on an interagency basis in each of the 11 geographic areas currently used for firefighting coordination across the country. In each geographic area, one of the agencies has taken the lead for contracting. In some cases, the geographic area was subdivided and agency leadership designated to facilitate work. The policy requires an organized approach for community outreach and coordination to locate and develop firms with which we can contract and assist communities developing local fuels reduction and restoration capability.

An Example

- On October 3, 2001, over 80 people gathered at a groundbreaking ceremony for the reconstruction of the Chester Air Base in Susanville, California. The project will include improvement of runways and parking pads for aircraft

and new building facilities for the air operations, and will meet Federal Aviation Administration safety regulations. The funding provided by the NFP is estimated to be \$2.8 million. Garco Construction, a local builder, was awarded the contract for the air base reconstruction project. The air base is expected to be completed by March 2003.

6. Research

Firefighting research was focused on gathering information and developing tools to help firefighters better prepare for wildfires and allocate firefighting resources. This included identifying smoke transport patterns, predicting fire weather conditions, and improving fire risk assessments. Twenty-two research projects were funded through the NFP in FY 2001 in support of firefighting, at a total cost of \$9.7 million (Appendix O).

An Example

- Scientists at the Fire Effects Unit of the Fire Sciences Laboratory, Missoula, Montana, are gathering spatial data with remote sensing (i.e., the use of satellites and aircraft) applica-

tions because such data provides more complete, accurate, and up-to-date information to fire and land managers. When gathered through a remote sensing application, spatial data can be shown with multiple layers providing important dimensionality missing in flat maps. Local, State and Federal managers in Montana will use this data to plan postfire management operations and forest health projects.

B. Rehabilitation and Restoration

1. Purpose

Postfire rehabilitation and restoration work is broadly defined. These efforts are intended for lands that are unlikely to recover naturally from fire damage. The work is often implemented over the course of several years following a wildfire. Activities include:

- reforestation;
- watershed restoration;
- road and trail rehabilitation;
- fence replacement;

- fish and wildlife habitat restoration;
- invasive-plant treatments; and
- replanting and reseeding with native or other desirable vegetation.

2. Projects

In FY 2001, 549 projects were selected in 19 States for rehabilitation and restoration using NFP funds. Projects in the WUI were given added emphasis.

The Forest Service initiated 329 multiyear projects in FY 2001, which were consolidated from the 437 projects and activities originally funded. These projects treated 1,083,479 acres of national forest land. Work included invasive plant control, seeding, planting, and watershed improvement activities. Trail reconstruction, roadwork, riparian restoration, fencing, and boundary line location were completed on 3,350 miles of the 6,180 miles planned in total. Efforts to complete these projects will continue in FY 2002.

The Interior agencies completed 211 projects on 1,431,792 acres in 2001.



Lassen Creek Streambank Stabilization Project on the Modoc National Forest in Susanville, CA

Emergency stabilization includes stabilizing slopes with log structures and straw wattles, installing larger culverts to handle increased water flow, and reseeding burned areas. In FY 2001, the Forest Service restored an additional 30,000 acres through emergency stabilization activities, along with treatments on 155 miles of roads, trails, and streams. Additionally, 27 road structures were installed to prevent further damage in burned areas.

Local and regional economies benefit from rehabilitation and restoration projects through contract awards. In FY 2001, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the major seed user within Interior, purchased nearly 3 million pounds of seed, costing \$13 million. BLM also purchased 16 new rangeland drills, used to distribute seed on rough terrain, from local machine shops. The Forest Service used a challenge cost-share agreement between the Willow Creek Kiwanis and the Six Rivers National Forest, which enabled members of the Humboldt and Trinity County Kiwanis, Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Key Club to plant about 4,400 seedlings on 11 acres of plantations burned by the Megran fire in 1999.

In 1996, Interior and USDA began reviewing emergency rehabilitation policy to resolve major differences. The review resulted in significant policy revisions in 1998 and 2000. An Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook is currently being developed for rehabilitation

specialists in both agencies. This cooperation will result in common definitions and planning, and in a seamless application of rehabilitation treatments across Federal lands.

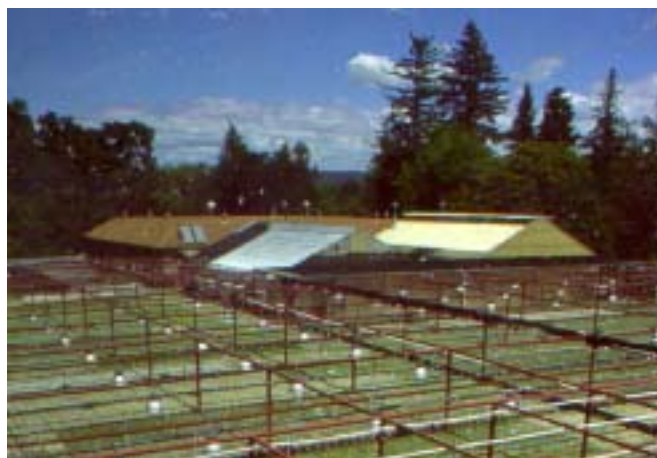
An interagency native plant coordination committee was formed to develop a long-term program to supply and manage native plant materials for restoration and rehabilitation. Agencies represented on the team include: the BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), Office of Surface Mining, Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Research Service. Funding also expanded existing infrastructure at:

- Forest Service nurseries,
- Natural Resources Conservation Service plant material centers,
- agricultural research laboratories, and
- other Federal and State facilities.

Research is being conducted to make available native plant species and varieties that are more site specific and better able to compete with nonnative species.

Public-Private Partnership Reforestation Program

An agreement was signed between the Forest Service and American Forests, America's oldest citizen conservation organization, to expand the reforestation program on public and private lands. In FY 2001, \$1.2 million was obligated to implement this partnership, which will match private dollars for every Federal dollar over the course of the next 5 years. This will in effect double the wildfire reforestation program in coming years.



Container nursery at the Genetic Resource and Conservation Center in Chico, CA, where germinating conifer seedlings are planted in the central Sierra and northern California forests damaged by wildland fires.

3. WUI Areas

The NFP gives special emphasis to rehabilitation and restoration projects in the WUI. These projects require more planning and analysis than those handled through emergency stabilization.

Coordination with agencies and private parties on multi-ownership rehabilitation projects is improving, especially at the WUI. For example, the Rogers Shack and Elk Mountain II fires burned a total of 16,000 acres of Forest Service, BLM, and private lands in Wyoming and South Dakota in July-August 2001. An interdisciplinary rehabilitation team with BLM, Forest Service, and BIA members coordinated with other affected landowners and developed a single rehabilitation plan to repair the damages caused by these two fires.

4. Research

In FY 2001, nine rehabilitation research projects were funded through the NFP at a total cost of \$3.2 million (Appendix O). This research was designed to enhance restoration and rehabilitation treatments. Additionally, \$4.9 million was spent to develop effective monitoring and adaptive management strategies with research scientists from agencies and universities.

Examples

- *Weed Work in Wyoming*
In Park County, the NFP provided funds to treat 2,200 acres of a noxious weed, Dalmatian toadflax, and to conduct followup monitoring along a burned area of the South Fork of the Shoshone River watershed. The work is being accomplished by a public-private partnership, established in 1990, that manages the South Fork Weed Management Area. The area is managed in partnership with the BLM, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Defense, NPS, FWS, Forest Service, tribes, State officials, and private landowners. The partnership continues to work to reduce Dalmatian toadflax along a 50-mile corridor of the South Fork of the Shoshone River.

- *Montana Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Research*
Forest Service Research BAER strike teams installed catchment basins and full-runoff and meteorological instrumentation at the Fridley Fire on the Gallatin National Forest in Montana in the fall of 2001. As the burned area recovers, this installation will help determine which rehabilitation treatments are cost-effective by making quantitative measurements of sediment movement and water yield from upland watersheds.



Researchers installed catchment basins and full runoff and meteorological instrumentation at the Fridley Fire on the Gallatin National Forest in Montana this fall.

C. Hazardous Fuels Reduction

1. Purpose

The hazardous fuels program accomplishes two major objectives: reducing the risk of unwanted fires to communities, natural resources, and cultural resources; and restoring fire-adapted ecosystems. This is particularly important in western ecosystems where departures from historic fire regimes is pervasive. Disruptions of natural fire cycles, as well as other management practices, have resulted in wildland fires of increasing intensity and severity. Fire occurrence records show increases in numbers of large wildland fires over the past two decades. A compounding factor has been the growth of communities closer to public lands. These two changes have increased the risk to communities, natural resources, and cultural resources from unwanted wildland fires.

The NFP provides increased funding and direction to reduce this risk. The agencies, as directed by Congress through FY 2001 appropriation actions and guidance, have increased efforts to reduce the amount of live and dead vegetative fuel through the use of prescribed fire, mechanical treatment, and other methods. Social demands are driving protection as a primary effort in many areas. Ecosystem health is the primary mechanism to realign historic fire regimes, ecological structure and diversity, and control invasive species. In the Southern and Northeastern States, fuel treatment will maintain current conditions in forest stands that are closer to their natural fire regimes. Under the NFP, the hazardous fuels treatment program has expanded significantly, with a greater focus on treatments intended to protect WUI communities. In FY 2001, NFP dollars resulted in an increase of 813,858 acres of hazardous fuels treated over those treated in FY 2000.

2. Projects

Fuels treatments were accomplished on 2.25 million acres of Federal land in FY 2001. This included over 197,000 acres of wildland fire use. The Forest Service completed 1.360 million acres of these treatments; more than 611,550 acres occurred in the WUI. Interior agencies treated 728,000 acres, 164,330 of which were in the WUI. (See Appendix H.) The agencies planned hazardous fuels treatments on 3.2 million acres of Federal lands (1.8 million acres to be treated by the Forest Service and 1.4 million by the Interior agencies).

In addition to planned fuels management projects, the use of wildland fire allowed agencies to further reduce fuel loads in many areas. Wildland fire use, the management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives, is an important tool for restoring and maintaining ecosystems. The following table shows wildland fire use accomplishments in FY 2001.

Wildland fire use accomplishments for BLM, NPS, and FS—FY 2001				
State	BLM	NPS	FS	Total Acres
AK	123,629	—	—	123,629
AZ	—	10,059	—	10,059
CA	—	9,200	254	9,454
CO	2,479	926	963	4,368
ID	—	—	9,481	9,481
MT	—	—	18,745	18,745
NM	—	—	8,062	8,062
NV	8,593	—	—	8,593
WA	—	—	7	7
WY	—	4,270	480	4,750
TOTAL	134,701	24,455	37,992	197,148

Even with increased contracting, several factors contributed to lower than anticipated completion of fuels treatments, the most significant of which was drought. During 2001, drought conditions in many parts of the country forced agencies to forego some treatments altogether, and contributed to fewer acres treated by precluding prescribed fire and forcing fire managers to use more costly mechanical and hand treatments. The NPS had a moratorium on prescribed fire for 8 months



Before thinning.



After thinning.

Fuels reduction project outside of Spokane, WA.



Grant Creek community near Missoula, MT, completed hazardous fuel treatments on 160 private landowners' properties.

of FY 2001. In Florida, which has one of the largest fuels treatment programs, a third straight year of drought cancelled most planned prescribed burning activities. Lower than normal snowpack put much of the Western United States in high fire danger conditions earlier than normal, truncating the prescribed burning season and shifting firefighters from fuels treatment work into fire suppression work. September is a critical month for accomplishing prescribed fire goals in the Intermountain West. Restrictions on the use of aircraft after the events of September 11 hampered prescribed fire efforts.

Excessive moisture in the late spring–early summer precluded Fish and Wildlife Service from conducting prescribed fires in the Upper Midwest.

3. WUI

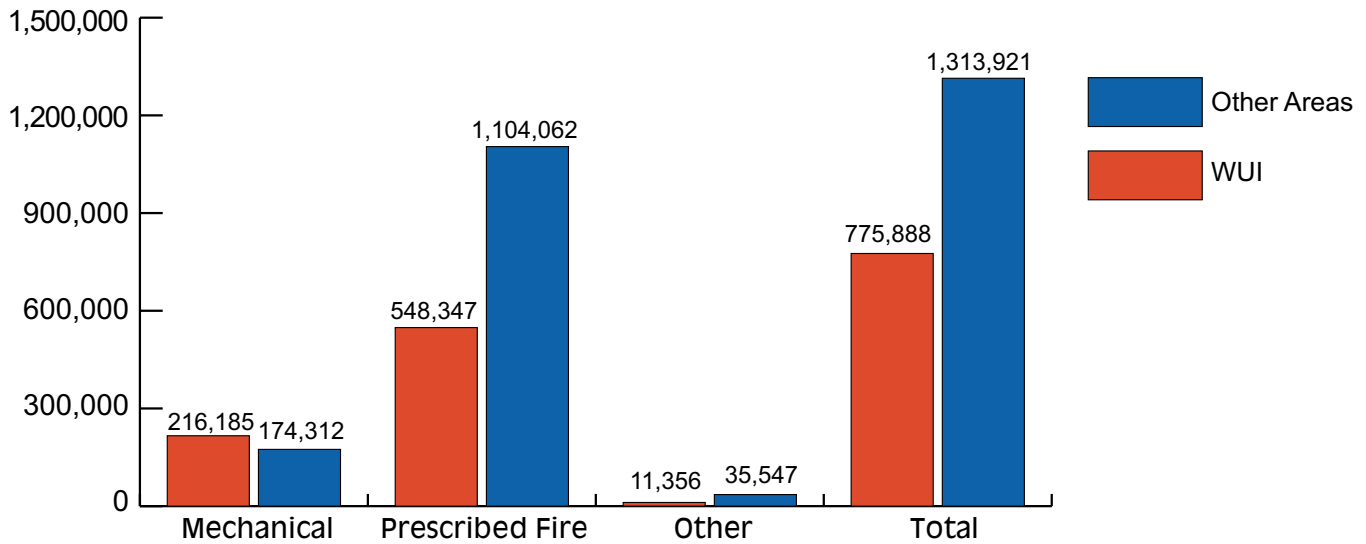
Over 61 percent of the appropriated dollars were spent on treatments within the WUI. The focus

on treatment in WUI areas adds additional complexity and cost to both project planning and implementation actions. These projects involve extensive coordination with adjacent landowners and State and local representatives. The treatments themselves are conducted on smaller areas and require greater numbers of personnel and equipment, since they are often adjacent to private property and homes. All of these factors contribute to a higher treatment cost per acre than in non-WUI areas. Projects are prioritized in terms of their potential to change critical conditions on the ground, thereby reducing risk to communities, rather than on volume of acres treated.

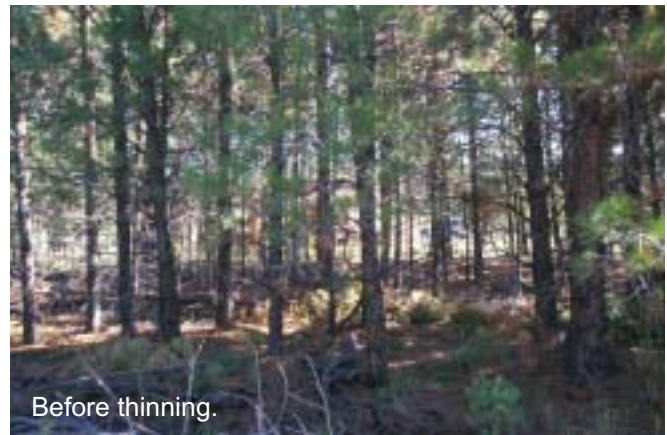
Examples

- *WUI fuels reduction program in Stehekin, WA*
The NPS conducted a hazardous fuels reduction project around the community of Stehekin, Washington, located within the North Cascades National Park. Two fires, the Rex Creek Fire Complex (43,000 acres) and the

Treatment Accomplishments by Treatment Type for WUI and Other Areas



Glory Mountain Fire (948 acres) burned this year within a few miles of Stehekin. The hazardous fuels reduction work made it easier to protect the community and focus personnel and equipment on stopping the wildfires. In one day alone, the Rex Creek Fire advanced almost 9 miles. The extreme fire behavior captured the attention of community members, and strengthened their resolve to help the NPS move forward with its continued defensible space and forest fuels reduction programs.



- WUI Projects Funded in Marin County, CA*
 About \$350,000 in Federal funds was allocated for 14 fire prevention and hazardous fuels reduction projects in 2001 in communities near the Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in Marin County, California. Local fire agency project managers, working through Fire Safe Marin, a nonprofit organization, and the NPS, completed the hazardous fuels reduction projects and hired local contractors and youth conservation crews. The long-term goal of the community partnership is to develop a systematic and strategic approach to fuels reduction and fire prevention that is supported broadly by the public.



In Sumpter, OR, the Oregon Department of Forestry and the Sumpter Rural Fire District are working with residents to mitigate the risk of wildland fire by reducing hazardous fuels in and around their community.

- *BIA fuels reduction project prevents fire from spreading.* The Round Valley Indian Tribe's fuels treatment project near Riverside, California, proved to be instrumental in stopping the recent Medicine Fire. The fire spread rapidly uphill consuming approximately 70 acres until State and local firefighters stopped the blaze on the Perry Ridge Fuelbreak, recently constructed with funds provided by the NFP. Without the fuelbreak, the fire could have spread to over a thousand acres, consuming valuable timber and watershed resources, and threatening the Tribe's reservation and other nearby communities.

4. Out-Year Planning

Project planning is an important aspect of the FY 2001 program of work to prepare for fuels reduction treatments in fiscal years 2002 and beyond. Implementation of these fuels reduction projects will occur in 2002 and 2003. Planning requires significant time and effort to ensure that treatments address high-priority needs and are completed in an environmentally sound manner. With the added emphasis on WUI treatments, planning and consultation for fuels reduction projects involve more cooperators and a higher level of complexity than in the past.

An interagency agreement among the Forest Service, Interior, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the FWS for Endangered Species Act consultation services will streamline and improve the consultation process in FY 2002.

An Example

- The importance of planning and implementing fuels projects was evident when a mechanical treatment funded by the NFP had a significant impact on firefighters' ability to contain a July 4 fire that threatened subdivisions. A lightning-caused wildland fire started in an area treated for hazardous fuels on the Bend /Ft. Rock Ranger District of the Deschutes National Forest in Bend, Oregon. The "Fuzzy Two" unit had been mowed and cleared of bitterbrush and was scheduled for a fall prescribed burn because of its proximity to the

Sundance and Woodside Ranch subdivisions, south of Bend, Oregon. Engine Supervisor Tina Ward said she believes firefighters contained the fires at less than one-quarter of an acre because of the fuels treatment. The fires were burning in ponderosa pine, bitterbrush, and grasses when Ward arrived at the scene. Dale Birch, a fuels specialist on the district, said mowing the bitterbrush definitely helped firefighters. "If we had completed (prescribed) burning in the area, we may not even have had a fire."

5. Forest Health

The Forest Service's Forest Health Protection Program supported 136 projects with funding from the NFP. The objectives of these projects include:

- protect critical threatened and endangered species habitat;
- decrease mortality due to insects and diseases; and
- control invasive weeds on private lands in Montana and Idaho.

Many of these projects are designed to manage and control established insect and pathogen populations in the WUI. Some of these projects require long-term monitoring to evaluate pest populations that could cause large-scale outbreaks.

Suppression and prevention treatments on Federal, State, and private land protected about 1.6 million acres from insect and disease outbreaks. The table below shows cost and acres treated by type of pest or disease.

The Forest Service conducted 14 evaluation and monitoring projects with \$1,014,000 of NFP funds. These projects investigate the extent, severity, and cause of fuel accumulation; factors that favor spread of fires, such as invasive plants; and tree mortality from native and nonnative insects and diseases.

Nationally standardized aerial surveys of mortality and defoliation were conducted in States that have not previously participated in this program. The information collected by the aerial survey

provides real-time data to the States to address forest health problems more effectively.

6. Research

a. Forest Service Research. The NFP funded 24 research and development projects in support of hazardous fuels reduction, with \$10.2 million awarded in FY 2001. Research and technology development are underway to identify improved wood product utilization processes for local entrepreneurs. Forest Service and other researchers are developing a better understanding of the scientific principles underlying hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire behavior. Research to support fuels reduction is directed to ranking areas for fuels reduction efforts; determining treatment impacts on wildlife, fish, and riparian areas; and developing new uses and systems for harvesting forest undergrowth and small-diameter trees.

b. Joint Fire Science Program. The Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) is a partnership of six Federal agencies evenly funded by the USDA Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. The NFP provides half the funding. The other half is provided through previously established sources. Since many of the JFSP projects are linked, NFP and non-NFP projects are discussed together to avoid confusion.

Congress directed the agencies to focus a significant portion of the funding on “such efforts as increased rapid response projects to ensure necessary resources are available for testing and evaluation of post-fire rehabilitation, assessment of post-fire and fire behavior effects, use of aircraft-based remote sensing operations, implementation of protocols for evaluating post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation, and the development of effective means for collecting and disseminating information about treatment techniques.” In FY 2001, the JFSP funded 52 new projects and 8 carry over projects for a total of 60 projects. The 52 new projects include:

- 31 new research projects based on 2001 Requests for Proposal
- Publication of three symposia proceedings

- Expansion of three current projects to include additional work
- Co-sponsoring four fire climate workshops

The JFSP solicited research proposals via three announcements in February 2001. One was more general in nature, but two focused on NFP issues. One of the NFP announcements focused specifically on rapid-response tasks related to fire behavior and emergency fire rehabilitation. The second NFP announcement provided for development of sites to evaluate and demonstrate wildland fuel treatments, and complete administrative studies, or local research needed to proceed with fire management plans. The JFSP received 194 proposals, requesting nearly \$78 million. The proposals were extensively reviewed and deliberated by the Governing Board. The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior chartered a Stakeholder Advisory Group to provide recommendations regarding future research needs.

Information regarding the science projects, Stakeholder Advisory Group, Governing Board, and other related activities is posted at http://www.nifc.gov_fire_sci/jointfiresci.html.

An Example

- Research conducted by the JFSP in smoke management is helping implement prescribed



The Joint Fire Science Program addresses smoke management issues arising from fires such as the one above.

fire—one tool used to reduce hazardous fuels under the NFP. Calculations of the probability that smoke will be dispersed or remain stagnant on any given day in a selected spot on the landscape can be overlaid with other elements of risk for a more complete assessment of the impact of prescribed fire in WUI areas. Land managers can then select optimal weather conditions for prescribed fires. This knowledge is especially important since many of the burning projects will occur in the WUI.

D. Community Assistance

1. Overview

As the Nation's demographics change, developed areas and individual home sites increasingly extend into wildland areas. Community involvement is a critical element in restoring damaged landscapes and reducing fire hazards near homes and communities. Community assistance programs focus on building community capacity to develop and implement citizen-driven solutions that will lessen local vulnerability to risks associated with wildland fires.

In January 2001, the States established interagency groups with members from the agencies to revise the list of high-risk communities that was published in the *Federal Register* on January 4, 2001. The revised list, published August 17, 2001, identified 11,376 high-risk WUI communities in the vicinity of Federal land. Forty-nine States and four territories identified communities. Hawaii responded that it had no high-risk communities in the vicinity of Federal land. Communities in the vicinity of Interior or Forest Service land comprise 9,457 of the 11,376 on the revised list.

Some States felt that identifying only WUI communities in the vicinity of Federal land did not show the full extent of the national WUI problem. These States identified 10,752 additional high-risk communities not in the vicinity of Federal land. This information is available from State foresters.

In FY 2001, a total of 1,776 communities in the vicinity of Interior or Forest Service lands were slated to receive hazardous fuels reduction treatments. Additional communities, not in the vicinity of Federal land, had projects funded through Forest Service State Fire Assistance funds, Volunteer Fire Assistance, and Economic Action funds.

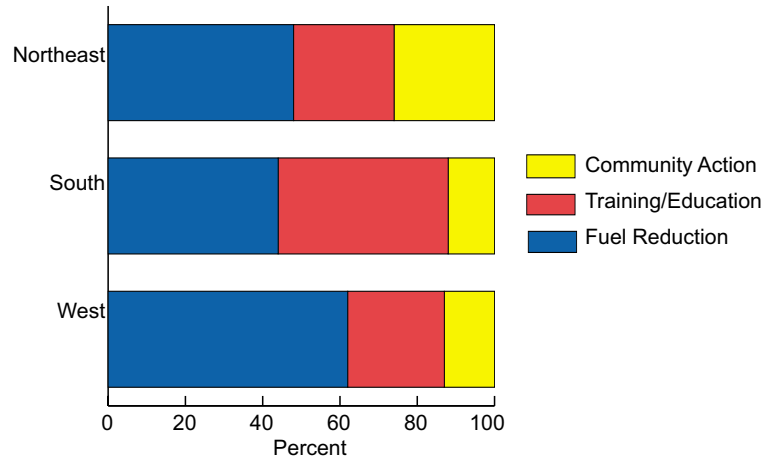


Hazardous fuel removal in Grant Creek community near Missoula, MT



Hazardous fuel treatment conducted in Sherwood Forests Estates and Parks communities in AZ.

State Hazard Mitigation Projects



2. State Fire Assistance Program (Forest Service)

The NFP expanded a significant new element, hazard mitigation through the State Fire Assistance Program. The hazard mitigation element enabled States to promote planning for:

- fire prevention and mitigation;
- information dissemination and education;
- fuels mitigation treatment; and
- homeowner and community hazard mitigation projects.

This hazard mitigation element added a new dimension to the historical focus of building effective State-level firefighting capability to work with Federal and local partners. A States-led competitive process awarded over \$28 million in grants to 11,599 community-based mitigation projects. Over 6,000 State and local firefighters received training and 6,800 fire prevention and mitigation education campaigns were conducted.

3. The FIREWISE Communities Program

The FIREWISE Communities Program, funded by both USDA and the Interior as well as many other State, Federal, and nonprofit partners, is a highly successful part of community hazard mitigation

efforts. The program encourages communities and homeowners to take responsibility for hazard mitigation through land-use planning, building codes, landscaping codes, zoning, and fire protection. The program promotes inclusion of FIREWISE concepts into communities. FIREWISE has support from a broad coalition of natural resource agencies, housing and building organizations, planners, and insurance interests. The program includes a 3-year series of national workshops with a target audience of community leaders who can influence how neighborhoods are designed, built, maintained, and protected from wildland fire. In FY 2001, 12 national events were held, targeting 953 community leaders from 425 communities in 45 States. The events led to 30 regional workshops.

4. Rural and Volunteer Fire Assistance Programs

a. Rural Fire Assistance

Congress appropriated \$10 million in 2001 to establish a pilot Rural Fire Assistance Program within the Department of the Interior. At the end of the fiscal year, the Interior agencies had awarded \$9,851,601 to rural fire departments through 1,491 grants, assisting 1,445 individual, rural, and volunteer fire departments. The funding provided assistance in training, equipment purchase, and prevention activities on a cost-share basis. Objectives of the program include:

- Increasing firefighter safety, enhancing the fire protection capabilities of rural fire departments, and improving protection in the WUI, and
- Increasing the coordination among local, State, tribal, and Federal firefighting resources.

Documenting lessons learned, best practices, and adjusting program guidelines accordingly are keys to successful implementation of the pilot program. A Rural Fire Assistance program evaluation was conducted during the latter part of calendar year 2001 to review operational issues, administration, and collaborative efforts with stakeholders. The lessons learned and best practices from this evaluation will be widely shared among Interior agencies and reflected in revised program guidance in FY 2002.

Examples

- *Hagerman Fire Department helps protect fish and wildlife hatchery.* On September 7, 2001, a wildland fire burned near the Hagerman National Fish Hatchery near Twin Falls, Idaho. The rapidly spreading, wind-driven fire threatened four homes. Fire engines from the Hagerman, Bliss, Buhl, and Wendell Rural Fire Departments (RFDs) assisted with fire suppression efforts. The Hagerman and Bliss RFDs provided structure protection for the hatchery residences. They were helped by equipment purchased in 2001 as a result of a Rural Fire Assistance award given to the Hagerman RFD by the FWS.
- *Interagency distribution of Rural Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance funds.* Oregon/ Washington BLM and Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region have been integrated at the State Office and Regional Office level since 1995. The NFP is implemented seamlessly between the two agencies. The interagency office works with all of its State, local, and Federal partners in all aspects of fire management. BLM and the Forest Service were able to use this close working relationship to combine Rural Fire Assistance awards and

awards from the Forest Service's Volunteer Fire Assistance program. This provided RFDs with a "one-stop shopping" experience and allowed all involved agencies to conserve resources in reaching out to the RFDs. In some cases, a very modest award made all the difference to a struggling RFD. Fire engines at one small RFD had badly worn tires. Firefighters were unsure if the tires would be safe to travel on. They asked simply for enough money for 10 new tires. Another small RFD needed a new tank for its wildland fire engine. The RFD's existing tank was so rusted it could no longer be welded or repaired. The agencies' grant money allowed the RFDs to replace the old tires and install a new tank on the old truck.

b. Volunteer Fire Assistance

More than \$13 million in grants was awarded through the Forest Service Volunteer Fire Assistance Program in FY 2001. The program is a significant source of small-grant funding to local and rural Volunteer Fire Departments, which are often the first responders to a wildland fire. NFP funds helped purchase \$11 million in much needed equipment, trained 5,800 volunteers in wildland firefighting, and assisted in the development of 881 volunteer fire departments. These grants are matched by the States, or volunteer fire departments. The State works closely with the volunteer fire departments to maximize the benefits of the program by providing both financial and technical support. The support helps ensure quality control, adherence to standards, and equitable distribution of funds.

An example

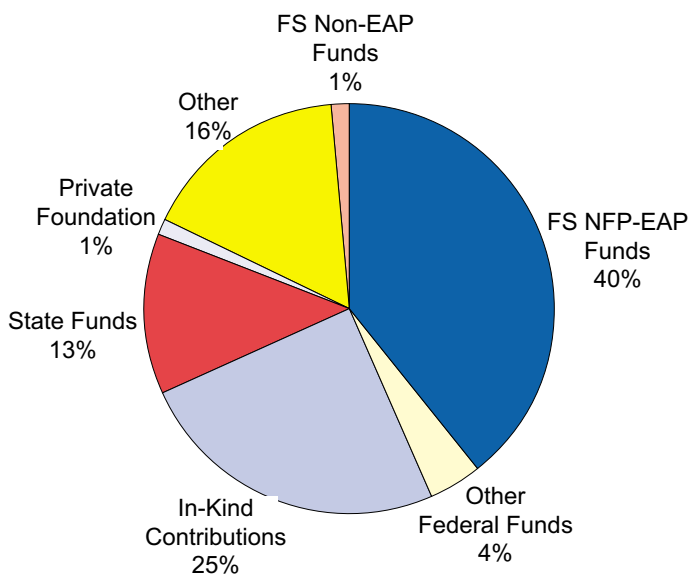
- Painted Rocks Fire District in Ravalli County, southwest of Darby, Montana, received \$10,000 for a new repeater through the USDA Forest Service Volunteer Fire Assistance Program and the Interior's Rural Fire Assistance program. A repeater is an electrical device for receiving electronic communication signals and delivering corresponding amplified ones. This repeater allows the new fire district to receive communications.

5. Forest Service Economic Action Programs

The role of the Economic Action Programs (EAPs) in the NFP is to help rural communities and organizations seek and implement market-based opportunities. The programs accomplish this by providing financial and technical assistance to develop these public and private partnerships. The result is an exponential increase in the knowledge and understanding of how to achieve environmentally sound and sustainable supplies of raw materials for local business. In communities, local officials and volunteers understand that building local capacity takes time and commitment. The programs are operated at the regional level of the Forest Service to tailor project emphasis and timelines to local needs.

In FY 2001, the economic action pilot projects provided financial and technical assistance for areas at risk and those impacted by the year 2000 fires. Communities impacted by fires received \$7 million for hazardous fuels reduction work with nearly \$5 million additional dollars going to planning in these communities. These dollars helped communities to design and implement strategic plans to reduce wildfire risk in the future. Economic Action Programs helped communities, businesses, and organizations look at the full range of economic values possible through the harvest and use of hazardous fuels.

Level of Forest Service NFP-EAP Funds Provided to Communities and Organizations Matched with Other Funding Sources



Developing and supporting the use of this material with locally owned businesses helps to diversify local economies.

In FY 2001, about 400 projects were initiated in 208 communities. The projects encompassed more than 600 activities that addressed the needs of these rural areas. The \$12.5 million in appropriated funds from the NFP provided seed money and additional technical assistance to help communities and community-based organizations expand their planning and project activities in a host of activities.

An example

- In 2001, the community of Sundance, Utah, received an NFP grant, which will be used to complete hazardous fuels treatments on the Alpine Loop Road, an area laden with spruce and excessive fuels. Residents will create a semiperimeter fuelbreak adjacent to USDA Forest Service lands and complete heli-logging operations this spring or next fall.

The greatest number of activities to receive assistance was in the category of business market development and expansion (146), followed by community planning (117), and other uses of hazardous fuels by-products (96). Although fewer projects were funded in the Biomass/Energy category, it represents the highest dollar amount requested for Economic Action Program funding.

Funds went to projects across the country that provided for the needs of the communities at risk.



Example of defensible space in Sundance, UT



Hazardous fuels removed in two communities in AZ



In Anchorage, AK, community officials established a location to put hazardous fuel materials removed from WUI areas.

These diverse projects ranged from assistance to tribes in Arizona for the use of small-diameter timber for Hogan construction, to the planning and implementation of a community strategic plan in Anchorage, Alaska. The last effort involved implementation of FIREWISE concepts, creation of a community wood yard for the disposal of insect-killed vegetation, and a highly successful public education campaign for fire prevention and mitigation.

6. Community and Private Land Fire Assistance (Forest Service)

The Community and Private Land Fire Assistance programs provide resources to local communities impacted by fires. The program enables participants to address the impacts of wildfire in the following ways:

- wildland fire restoration and recovery;
- immediate mitigation of hazardous fuels; and
- technical and financial assistance to plan and implement solutions that reduce wildfire risks.

In FY 2001, \$8.9 million was awarded to private ranchers and farmers for reimbursement of fencing damaged or destroyed in the 2000 fire season. More than \$6.9 million was dedicated to enhance forest management and risk reduction on nonindustrial private forest and ranch land,

Focus of EAP Project Proposal Submissions, by Region		
Northeast	South	West
Underutilized species market development	Market development and expansion for wood products from removed fuels	Community fire planning
Biomass energy systems	Assessment of fuel loads and burned areas	Small wood utilization demos
Business start-ups	Planning to reduce fuel loads and minimize fire risk	Fuel reduction and utilization
Community economic development planning		Utilization and market feasibility studies

Grant Recipient	Type of Project	Funding
Non-industrial private forest lands	Enhance forest management and risk reduction	\$6.9 million
States	Community Planning for fire protection	\$5 million
States	Community hazard mitigation projects	\$6 million
Private ranchers and farmers	Reimbursement for damaged fences	\$8.9 million
Communities and organizations	Market utilization of small-diameter wood products	\$7.9 million

including \$1 million focused on treatment of invasive species in Montana and Idaho. Demonstration projects for market utilization of small-diameter wood products received \$7.9 million. States received \$6 million for hazard mitigation projects to reduce community and resource losses. Finally, nearly \$5 million was focused on community planning for fire protection.

An Example

- Over 40 southern Idaho landowners have received more than \$624,000 to date from the NFP for replacing nearly 132 miles of rangeland fences destroyed by wildland fires in 2000. The reimbursements were made to private landowners through the Sawtooth and Caribou-Targhee National Forests. Congressional direction in the 2001 Interior Appropriations Act included funding for this reimbursement.

Successful implementation of fire and fuel management measures requires working effectively with people in communities to minimize fire risks and speed recovery. Information on how communities function and knowledge of the social and economic impacts of fire will help foster successful relationships among communities, the Forest Service, and other fire management organizations.



Replacing fences destroyed by wildland fires on private lands in ID.

Research

The Forest Service is conducting research to determine policies and practices that make communities effective in managing fire. Research areas include understanding residents' perceptions and attitudes toward fire and fire management. Eight research projects in support of community assistance were funded in FY 2001 by fires with \$2.9 million awarded (Appendix O).

An Example

- Under the NFP, scientists are working to develop FIREWISE landscape alternatives that more closely match residents' preferences and are thus more likely to be adopted by homeowners. Efforts have focused on gathering detailed information on structures and vegetation of 102 residential properties in California. Forest Service scientists are developing a simulation that will show how landscaping alternatives affect the spread of fire on residential sites.

E. Accountability

1. Purpose

Oversight, coordination, program development, and monitoring are critical to successful implementation of the NFP. Congress provided guidance on accountability as well as additional funding. In response, agency staffs developed a range of joint accountability measures including budget and financial systems, reports, and oversight reviews for assessing and evaluating program accomplishments.

2. Accomplishments

Transparent, well-articulated, consistent policies and procedures provide for better oversight and review and lead to greater accountability. To this end, the partners and stakeholders of the NFP worked cooperatively on many efforts during 2001. Examples include:

- Working toward a unified information management system to track and report NFP accomplishments;

- Forming joint interagency task groups to resolve differences among the agencies;
- Drafting a joint cohesive fuels management strategy;
- Prioritizing fuels treatments in WUI areas;
- Integrating budget requests;
- Sharing input into strategic and tactical decisions;
- Conducting joint planning activities;
- Producing informational materials to assure consistency and efficiency in program implementation;
- Developing an NFP interagency website, www.fireplan.gov;
- Providing input to the National Fire Policy developed by the National Association of State Foresters (the Forest Service);
- Developing NFP informational packages and distributing them to key partners, including 681 tribal governments, the National Association of Counties, and State foresters;
- Producing an integrated NFP budget in the FY 2002 budget justification of the Forest Service and BLM; and

3. Performance and Analysis Systems

The Forest Service's NFP Performance and Analysis Reporting System has produced an on-line system interface for hazardous fuels reduction and rehabilitation and restoration projects. In addition, there are plans to link the on-line system with the forthcoming Community Assistance Database. The Internet-based system collects information at the field level, for collation and summary through a data warehouse (Datamart). This system continues to be refined and expanded and will serve as a model for future agency-wide implementation. Interior will soon launch an automated database to collect data to track progress in meeting the goals set out in the NFP, related documents, and associated performance

measures. Interior has coordinated this effort with the Forest Service, and is using the same software and data structure that the Forest Service uses in its data reporting system. The two systems will be compatible and we will be able to produce joint reports on NFP accomplishments.

The Forest Service conducted an internal review to assess the reasons for large dollar end-of-year obligations in FY 2000. The review revealed that one source of large obligations was a result of amounts owed to partners (States and other Federal agencies). Agreements with partners provided that annual estimates for obligations should be provided between the 15th and 30th of September. As a result, these obligations were entered into the financial management system (FFIS) on or around the last day of the fiscal year. Not having an estimate of funds owed to partners made it difficult to project the total need for fire suppression costs and potentially throws the agency into anti-deficiency at the last minute. In FY 2001, partners were requested to provide an estimate for obligations by the end of the 3rd quarter and units were required to put obligations into FFIS by July 31 and update this number, based on activity, at 2-week intervals through the end of the fiscal year. Other sources of obligation lag in FY 2000 and FY 2001 included how paperwork is handled at an incident and the timeliness of entering these obligations into FFIS. In FY 2001, the agency developed a timetable for obligation of different types of documents. These changes improved our projections in FY 2001.

The Forest Service recently entered into a contract with Booze Allen & Hamilton to accomplish a Needs Assessment for Incident Accounting to help make further improvements to our incident accounting practices. The contract will assess five areas for improvement:

- Procurement of supplies, general purchases, and set up costs.
- Contract labor and equipment (all)
- Cache/Inventory

- Payroll—both Federal and casuals
- Cooperative Agreements with States.

4. Accountability and Oversight Measures

Oversight reviews and other measures have provided both on-the-ground accountability and a tool to make course corrections for the NFP in the future. The following oversight mechanisms were used, or will be used, to review NFP implementation:

- **NFP Overview**—An interdisciplinary Forest Service team with Interior representatives visited all Forest Service regions, and many communities, counties, and States. The purpose was to offer general oversight and assess the successes and failures, and identify compliance issues. The overview identified changes in national direction or policy needed to better implement the NFP.
- **Activity Reviews**—Forest Service Fire and Aviation Management staff conducted activity reviews to assess overall program function in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, California, and Alaska.
- **Functional Assistance Trips**—Forest Service Fire and Aviation Management staff conducted National Fire Management Analysis System certification for the NFP in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
- **Workload Measures and Performance Measures**—Joint workload measures were developed, and joint performance measures are currently being developed for the goals identified in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy. Clearly articulated outcomes will ensure that:
 - funds are allocated to the highest at-risk communities and ecosystems,
 - agencies are adequately prepared to fight wildland fires, and
 - agencies accurately account for expenditures and accomplishments.
- **The Rural Fire Assistance Program Evaluation**—The Rural Fire Assistance pilot program was evaluated at the end of fiscal year 2001 to determine effectiveness. Interior will deliver a report to Congress in early 2002 with recommendations on how the agencies will improve the program.
- **National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) Report**—A NAPA study issued in December 2001 focused on the following six areas from the 2001 Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy:
 - Management accountability
 - Interagency coordination
 - Intergovernmental coordination
 - Improving risk management
 - Workforce management
 - Institutionalizing lessons learned

NAPA provided 10 recommendations to improve oversight and management of the agencies' wildland fire management programs. Actions have been initiated on 9 of the 10 recommendations.

Results of this study, along with internal reviews, will be used to review oversight and coordination mechanisms of the NFP and to assure that an effective strategy is in place to institutionalize the Federal Wildland Fire Policy.

III. Looking Ahead

The NFP will continue to present unique opportunities and challenges into its second year and beyond. The agencies will build on first-year benchmarks and continue to implement integrated wildland fire management policies and procedures. Increased cooperation between Interior and the Forest Service will ensure consistent and integrated fire management policies across the agencies.

- The joint Interior/Forest Service/State Implementation Plan for the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy is expected to be completed in May 2002. The implementation plan is being written to provide consistent and standard direction for each of the Federal and State partner agencies.
- Common national performance measures will be completed in FY 2002. The measures will include common priorities and timeframes for accomplishment. These performance measures will be monitored and adjusted as needed. The measures will be in place and tracked in FY 2003.
- The agencies are reviewing the budget planning models used to calculate the level of normal-year readiness resources, such as equipment and personnel, to conduct fire management operations. This review is being led by the Colorado State Forester, assisted by a team of Federal and State fire and resource management specialists and university scientists. This team will recommend the steps necessary to develop a single Federal fire budget model, the adjustments necessary to meet the Federal Wildland Fire Policy and NFP direction, and the best mechanisms to implement the proposed changes.
- The agencies are in the process of formalizing a charter to establish an Interagency Wildland Fire Leadership Council, which will provide executive oversight and ensure policy coordination, accountability, and effective implementation of the National Wildland Fire Policy, the NFP, and the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy. These efforts will be accomplished through developing common inter-agency performance measures, common data elements, and common reporting systems. The Council will ensure coordinated and consistent direction, oversight, and monitoring of performance.
- The agencies have established a Fire Management Planning Work Group to ensure a seamless, consistent, and coordinated approach to fire management planning efforts.
- The agencies are conducting a review of the progress in contracting for hazardous fuels and rehabilitation and restoration work.
- The agencies will implement the interagency program to supply and manage native plant materials. This program involves infrastructure improvement, development of seed and plant materials, monitoring of restoration effects, research, and continued development of public/private partnerships.
- Congress directed USDA and Interior to contract for a thorough, independent review of wildfire suppression costs and strategies. NAPA will conduct the study. The preliminary report should be issued by May 31, 2002, and the final report should be delivered to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by September 30, 2002.
- Follow-up NFP reviews are planned for FY 2002. These reviews will be more focused and address the findings of the previous reviews to continue to make course corrections as needed.
- Research will receive added emphasis in FY 2002. This will give greater visibility to meeting user needs, science gaps, and technology transfer challenges.

IV. Summary

The agencies have made a great start towards implementing the NFP. The additional funding has helped to protect the lives of firefighters and the public, protect communities and natural resources, and reverse the trend of deteriorating health of our forest and rangeland ecosystems. The agencies have made progress in developing effective and consistent fire management policies across the agencies. Preliminary statistics from the 2001 fire season indicate that while there were

more fires than the previous fire season, the NFP resources provided helped to keep burned acres below the 2000 fire season level. Additional funds increased initial attack capability, which helped keep fires small and reduced wildland fire threats to communities at risk. Public awareness is growing, the agencies are committed to an integrated approach, and Congress and the Administration are supportive. These factors will assure a strong foundation for stewardship of the Nation's resources for many years to come.

**Appendix A : FY 2000 - FY 2002 Funding Comparison for the National Fire Plan
Departments of Agriculture and the Interior**

Total funding included in the appropriation for wildland fire management program

(dollars in thousands) PROGRAM	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002 ENACTED		
	DOI	USDA/FS	TOTAL	DOI	USDA/FS	TOTAL	DOI	USDA/FS	TOTAL
PREPAREDNESS	\$165,849 ^A	\$408,768 ^B	\$574,617	\$314,712 ^A	\$611,143 ^B	\$925,855	\$280,807 ^A	\$622,618	\$903,425
OPERATIONS									
Suppression	\$58,068	\$139,188	\$197,256	\$153,109	\$319,324	\$472,433	\$127,424	\$255,321	\$382,745
Hazardous Fuel	\$47,040	\$70,000	\$117,040	\$194,971	\$205,158	\$400,129	\$186,190	\$209,010	\$395,200
Rehabilitation and Restoration	\$20,000 ^C	\$0	\$20,000	\$104,769 ^C	\$141,688	\$246,457	\$20,000	\$3,668	\$23,668
Fire Facilities	---	\$0	\$0	---	\$43,903	\$43,903	\$0	\$10,376	\$10,376
Research and Development	---	\$0	\$0	---	\$15,965	\$15,965		\$22,265	\$22,265
Joint Fire Science								\$8,000	\$8,000
Forest Health Management	---	\$0	\$0	---	\$11,974	\$11,974		\$11,974	\$11,974
State Fire Assistance	---	\$23,929 ^D	\$23,929	---	\$77,828 ^D	\$77,828		\$69,693 ^D	\$69,693
Volunteer Fire Assistance / Rural Fire Assistance	\$0	\$3,240 ^E	\$3,240	\$9,978	\$13,251 ^E	\$23,229	\$10,000	\$13,315 ^E	\$23,315
Economic Action Program	---	\$0	\$0	---	\$12,472	\$12,472		\$12,472	\$12,472
Com & Priv Land Fire Assistance	---	\$0	\$0	---	\$34,923	\$34,923		---	\$0
SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONS	\$125,108	\$236,357	\$361,465	\$462,827	\$876,486	\$1,339,313	\$343,614	\$616,094	\$959,708
Total NON-EMERGENCY	\$290,957	\$645,125	\$936,082	\$777,539	\$1,487,629	\$2,265,168	\$624,421	\$1,238,712	\$1,863,133
Emergency Contingency	\$200,000	\$390,000	\$590,000	\$199,560	\$425,063	\$624,623	\$54,000 ^F	\$346,000 ^G	\$400,000
TOTAL BY AGENCY	\$490,957	\$1,035,125	\$1,526,082	\$977,099	\$1,912,692	\$2,889,791	\$678,421	\$1,584,712	\$2,263,133

^A Includes funding for Joint Fire Sciences and Fire Facilities.

^B Includes funding for Joint Fire Sciences.

^C Includes funding for Burned Area Rehabilitation.

^D Includes funds appropriated in Title II, State and Private Forestry, State Fire Assistance.

^E Includes funds appropriated in Title II, State and Private Forestry, Volunteer Fire Assistance.

^F Rehabilitation [\$20k] & suppression [\$34k]

^G Includes \$200 million to repay funds borrowed for FY 2001 suppression costs, \$66 million in FY 2002 suppression contingency, \$59 million for rehabilitation and restoration, \$10 million for fire facilities, \$5 million for research and development, and \$6 million for State Fire Assistance.

Appendix B: FY2001 Total Wildland Fire Management Obligations

Departments of Agriculture and the Interior

Includes all Titles in FY2001 Interior Appropriations

(dollars in thousands)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					USDA	NFP
PROGRAM	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	TOTAL	FS	TOTAL
PREPAREDNESS	\$47,727	\$179,851	\$28,515	\$35,048	\$291,141	\$581,532	\$872,673
OPERATIONS							
Suppression	\$63,632	\$150,690	\$7,160	\$48,091	\$269,573	\$683,122	\$952,695
Hazardous Fuel	\$8,689	\$26,676	\$9,534	\$14,410	\$59,309	\$76,488	\$135,797
WUI Hazardous Fuels	\$14,977	\$63,749	\$8,758	\$5,774	\$93,258	\$91,875	\$185,133
Rehabilitation and Restoration	\$11,468	\$41,976	\$673	\$2,224	\$56,341 ^A	\$49,102	\$105,443
Fire Facilities	---	---	---	---	\$0	\$40,388	\$40,388
Research and Development	---	---	---	---	\$0	\$15,156	\$15,156
Forest Health Management	---	---	---	---	\$0	\$9,704	\$9,704
State Fire Assistance	---	---	---	---	\$0	\$78,216 ^B	\$78,216
Volunteer Fire Assistance / Rural Fire Assistance	\$1,121	\$5,956	\$1,217	\$1,526	\$9,820	\$13,220 ^C	\$23,040
Economic Action Program	---	---	---	---	\$0	\$11,193	\$11,193
Com & Priv Land Fire Assistance	---	---	---	---	\$0	\$32,027	\$32,027
SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONS	\$99,887	\$289,047	\$27,342	\$72,025	\$488,301	\$1,100,491	\$1,588,792
EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY	----	----	----	----	----		\$0
TOTAL BY AGENCY	\$147,615	\$468,899	\$55,857	\$107,073	\$779,442	\$1,682,023	\$2,461,465

A Includes funding for Burned Area Rehabilitation.

B Includes funds obligated from Title II, State and Private Forestry, State Fire Assistance.

C Includes funds obligated from Title II, State and Private Forestry, Volunteer Fire Assistance.

D DOI was appropriated a \$199,560,000 Emergency Contingency in FY 2001; \$100,000,000 was used to pay back agencies for funds borrowed in FY 2000 under the Sec. 102 Authority for Suppression expenditures. The remaining \$99,560,000 was spent in FY 2001 for FY 2001 Suppression expenditures.

E The FS was appropriated \$425,036,000 in emergency contingency in FY 2001; \$275,036,000 repaid funds borrowed in FY 2000, \$150,000,000 was obligated in FY 2001 for suppression.

**Appendix B: FY 2001 Wildland Fire Management Obligations by State
Departments of Agriculture and the Interior**

FY2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Title I, II, and IV

States	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	DOI Total	USDA/FS	Total
Alabama			\$79,862	\$10,098	\$89,960	\$5,817,351	\$5,907,311
Alaska	\$312,384	\$38,939,299	\$1,420,128	\$1,214,747	\$41,886,558	\$21,246,474	\$63,133,032
Arizona	\$22,522,921	\$11,086,281	\$1,366,993	\$5,374,161	\$40,350,356	\$67,321,495	\$107,671,851
Arkansas	\$35,555		\$176,550	\$655,557	\$867,662	\$10,609,858	\$11,477,520
California	\$3,605,939	\$41,485,702	\$2,922,678	\$21,540,351	\$69,554,670	\$475,467,233	\$545,021,903
Colorado	\$2,129,920	\$17,206,542	\$2,486,567	\$12,247,101	\$34,070,130	\$64,524,042	\$98,594,172
Connecticut			\$447		\$447	\$287,286	\$287,733
Delaware			\$19,161		\$19,161	\$268,518	\$287,679
Dist. Of Columbia				\$551,642	\$551,642	\$10,000	\$561,642
Florida	\$388,462		\$5,078,834	\$3,309,995	\$8,777,291	\$28,780,713	\$37,558,004
Georgia			\$3,130,969	\$3,410,024	\$6,540,993	\$15,993,434	\$22,534,427
Guam					\$0	\$230,000	\$230,000
Hawaii			\$29,686	\$764,971	\$794,657	\$890,500	\$1,685,157
Idaho	\$8,646,942	\$42,443,478	\$3,444,271	\$29,355,591	\$83,890,282	\$110,285,190	\$194,175,472
Illinois			\$96,454		\$96,454	\$1,789,935	\$1,886,389
Indiana			\$124,086	\$1,058,581	\$1,182,667	\$1,981,230	\$3,163,897
Iowa			\$93,713	\$135,208	\$228,921	\$555,076	\$783,997
Kansas	\$13,311		\$483,570	\$33,796	\$530,677	\$830,230	\$1,360,907
Kentucky				\$235,391	\$235,391	\$5,704,993	\$5,940,384
Louisiana			\$872,516		\$872,516	\$5,312,969	\$6,185,485
Maine			\$376,992	\$315,502	\$692,494	\$568,049	\$1,260,543
Maryland			\$400,158		\$400,158	\$779,000	\$1,179,158
Massachusetts			\$460,913	\$1,311,285	\$1,772,198	\$747,691	\$2,519,889
Michigan	\$32,680		\$58,544	\$76,796	\$168,020	\$6,942,904	\$7,110,924
Minnesota	\$4,125,639		\$3,716,135	\$331,754	\$8,173,528	\$17,122,270	\$25,295,798
Mississippi	\$49,111		\$1,453,104	\$443,952	\$1,946,167	\$8,512,269	\$10,458,436
Missouri			\$186,435	\$590,705	\$777,140	\$6,300,337	\$7,077,477
Montana	\$22,900,322	\$19,343,602	\$662,934	\$666,253	\$43,573,111	\$146,844,047	\$190,417,158
Nebraska	\$309,392		\$697,549	\$1,291,238	\$2,298,179	\$2,316,091	\$4,614,270
Nevada	\$1,982,401	\$74,379,101	\$144,010	\$1,767,489	\$78,273,001	\$28,231,552	\$106,504,553
New Hampshire			\$30,904	\$20,000	\$50,904	\$1,241,413	\$1,292,317
New Jersey			\$75,004		\$75,004	\$814,580	\$889,584
New Mexico	\$30,639,242	\$8,128,113	\$3,785,850	\$1,889,172	\$44,442,377	\$78,121,435	\$122,563,812
New York	\$25,000		\$109,623	\$41,029	\$175,652	\$753,757	\$929,409
North Carolina	\$447,759		\$2,633,501	\$125,673	\$3,206,933	\$18,340,172	\$21,547,105
North Dakota	\$3,593,666		\$1,891,929	\$219,123	\$5,704,718	\$2,756,363	\$8,461,081
Ohio			\$1,587	\$7,469	\$9,056	\$1,738,956	\$1,748,012
Oklahoma	\$2,384,749		\$710,489	\$119,940	\$3,215,178	\$1,772,109	\$4,987,287
Oregon	\$9,607,442	\$57,763,027	\$8,063,742	\$1,563,824	\$76,998,035	\$175,530,093	\$252,528,128
Pennsylvania				\$377,935	\$377,935	\$5,313,303	\$5,691,238
Puerto Rico			\$35,047		\$35,047	\$503,116	\$538,163
Rhode Island					\$0	\$176,630	\$176,630
South Carolina			\$327,416	\$59,080	\$386,496	\$7,385,682	\$7,772,178
South Dakota	\$7,630,742		\$372,219	\$1,027,838	\$9,030,799	\$20,513,534	\$29,544,333
Tennessee	\$117,706			\$1,176,166	\$1,293,872	\$8,770,310	\$10,064,182
Texas			\$4,326,461	\$1,484,384	\$5,810,845	\$1,721,832	\$7,532,677
Utah	\$993,652	\$24,722,510	\$21,714	\$2,286,588	\$28,024,464	\$50,514,004	\$78,538,468
Vermont			\$214,601		\$214,601	\$1,109,204	\$1,323,805
Virginia			\$578,783	\$2,435,419	\$3,014,202	\$208,000	\$3,222,202
Washington	\$16,677,231		\$2,373,456	\$1,767,143	\$20,817,830	\$9,129,430	\$29,947,260
West Virginia				\$296,353	\$296,353	\$93,676,259	\$93,972,612
Wisconsin	\$1,191,313		\$282,987	\$47,628	\$1,521,928	\$1,983,129	\$3,505,057
Wyoming	\$2,933,858	\$9,612,758	\$38,786	\$5,435,779	\$18,021,181	\$10,422,949	\$28,444,130
Virgin Islands			\$42		\$42	\$33,539,311	\$33,539,353
CW N. Mariana's					\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000
Headquarters	\$4,317,344	\$123,788,712			\$128,106,056	\$119,537,460	\$247,643,516
Total	\$147,614,683	\$468,899,125	\$55,857,400	\$107,072,731	\$779,443,939	\$1,682,023,767	\$2,461,467,706

Note: Funds obligated by the Regional Offices and funds obligated for Regionwide programs are shown as obligated in the state in which the Regional Office is located.

Appendix B: Forest Service FY 2001 National Fire Plan Obligations by State
Department of Agriculture

(dollars in thousands)

All titles of the FY2001 Financial Action Plan												
State	PREPAREDNESS	WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION	TOTAL HAZARDOUS FUEL	REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION	FIRE FACILITIES BACKLOG	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	STATE FIRE ASSISTANCE	VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSISTANCE	FOREST HEALTH MGT	ECONOMIC ACTION PROGRAM	COMMUNITY & PRIVATE ASSISTANCE	TOTAL
AL	\$1,748,958	\$742,480	\$1,701,365	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,249,000	\$206,548	\$0	\$20,000	\$149,000	\$5,817,351
AK	\$2,254,291	\$5,198,663	\$468,773	\$0	\$214,947	\$0	\$11,881,000	\$393,800	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$645,000	\$21,246,474
AZ	\$32,033,426	\$17,261,301	\$10,139,704	\$432,264	\$2,313,799	\$0	\$1,584,000	\$335,000	\$0	\$993,000	\$2,229,000	\$67,321,495
AR	\$3,596,753	\$2,299,593	\$3,229,016	\$0	\$801	\$0	\$1,124,000	\$206,694	\$0	\$20,000	\$133,000	\$10,609,858
CA	\$176,139,059	\$233,110,241	\$47,132,454	\$1,013,972	\$7,604,641	\$3,063,867	\$2,400,000	\$959,000	\$901,000	\$2,381,000	\$762,000	\$475,467,233
CO	\$24,743,307	\$9,900,740	\$13,833,650	\$503,784	\$3,901,090	\$5,401,675	\$2,836,000	\$663,795	\$574,000	\$759,000	\$1,407,000	\$64,524,042
CT	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$218,000	\$69,286	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$287,286
CW NM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$180,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$180,000
DE	\$0	\$3,801	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$107,773	\$142,000	\$14,945	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$268,518
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
FL	\$4,217,574	\$19,949,240	\$2,522,764	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,511,000	\$270,135	\$64,000	\$20,000	\$226,000	\$28,780,713
GA	\$7,973,134	\$3,491,293	\$2,518,087	\$0	\$44,920	\$0	\$1,434,000	\$243,000	\$93,000	\$20,000	\$176,000	\$15,993,434
Guam	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$230,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$230,000
HI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$380,500	\$200,000	\$130,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$810,500
ID	\$38,477,923	\$41,584,507	\$5,773,971	\$12,307,501	\$3,500,622	\$0	\$2,539,506	\$345,160	\$1,722,000	\$271,000	\$3,763,000	\$110,285,190
IL	\$1,063,700	\$146,737	\$29,608	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$279,000	\$261,890	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$0	\$1,789,935
IN	\$499,165	\$82,887	\$93,541	\$0	\$610,084	\$0	\$476,000	\$217,554	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,981,230
IA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$322,000	\$233,076	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$555,076
KS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$514,610	\$179,620	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$16,000	\$830,230
KY	\$2,572,337	\$360,463	\$826,139	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,495,000	\$223,054	\$2,000	\$20,000	\$206,000	\$5,704,993
LA	\$1,136,242	\$567,658	\$1,754,001	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$1,262,900	\$278,169	\$0	\$20,000	\$259,000	\$5,312,969
ME	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$446,000	\$122,049	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$568,049
MD	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$629,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$779,000
MA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$636,000	\$111,691	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$747,691
MI	\$3,037,764	\$1,193,333	\$668,242	\$119,324	\$452,692	\$0	\$1,167,000	\$290,549	\$0	\$14,000	\$0	\$6,942,904
MN	\$6,168,936	\$2,810,801	\$4,464,000	\$0	\$410,999	\$1,512,926	\$1,126,000	\$298,609	\$167,000	\$0	\$163,000	\$17,122,270
MS	\$2,626,142	\$1,120,555	\$3,215,393	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,285,000	\$203,179	\$0	\$20,000	\$42,000	\$8,512,269
MO	\$2,506,857	\$620,365	\$1,890,621	\$0	\$345,684	\$0	\$518,000	\$285,810	\$53,000	\$80,000	\$0	\$6,300,337
MT	\$43,220,556	\$59,420,404	\$9,003,407	\$15,496,644	\$8,148,036	\$0	\$1,410,000	\$286,000	\$2,154,000	\$471,000	\$7,234,000	\$146,844,047
NE	\$972,073	\$181,496	\$300,515	\$10,374	\$0	\$0	\$445,633	\$142,000	\$20,000	\$151,000	\$93,000	\$2,316,091
NV	\$8,372,657	\$15,143,736	\$458,885	\$246,068	\$859,206	\$0	\$1,058,000	\$193,000	\$0	\$220,000	\$1,680,000	\$28,231,552
NH	\$280,480	\$237,439	\$48,055	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$597,000	\$78,438	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,241,413
NJ	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$592,000	\$222,580	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$814,580
NM	\$29,132,947	\$21,680,360	\$12,896,845	\$5,297,433	\$1,839,850	\$0	\$2,076,000	\$326,000	\$37,000	\$1,258,000	\$3,577,000	\$78,121,435
NY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$487,000	\$266,757	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$753,757
NC	\$6,083,262	\$6,692,709	\$993,640	\$0	\$22,639	\$2,637,844	\$1,345,063	\$290,015	\$89,000	\$20,000	\$166,000	\$18,340,172
ND	\$659,999	\$181,161	\$245,774	\$217,429	\$0	\$0	\$281,000	\$336,000	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$715,000	\$2,756,363
OH	\$452,610	\$53,266	\$167,337	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$428,000	\$241,743	\$396,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,738,956
OK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$628,000	\$250,109	\$0	\$20,000	\$874,000	\$1,772,109
OR	\$57,414,674	\$86,056,530	\$17,453,036	\$820,866	\$6,762,456	\$1,441,460	\$2,071,000	\$407,000	\$567,070	\$1,253,000	\$1,283,000	\$175,530,093
Other Pacific	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$80,000
PA	\$425,437	\$1,564,749	\$334,160	\$33,000	\$0	\$387,386	\$974,000	\$386,571	\$1,208,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,313,303
PR	\$47,670	\$152,446	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$197,000	\$66,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$503,116
RI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,000	\$33,630	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$176,630
SC	\$2,594,781	\$1,525,205	\$1,618,165	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,288,715	\$187,816	\$19,000	\$20,000	\$132,000	\$7,385,682
SD	\$3,769,526	\$6,663,805	\$3,351,664	\$4,940,349	\$0	\$0	\$984,460	\$198,730	\$20,000	\$145,000	\$440,000	\$20,513,534
TN	\$2,319,492	\$3,837,578	\$488,942	\$0	\$714,543	\$0	\$1,158,522	\$231,234	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$8,770,310
TX	\$2,016,690	-\$5,720,498	\$1,396,407	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,110,762	\$656,470	\$109,000	\$20,000	\$2,133,000	\$1,721,832

(dollars in thousands)

All titles of the FY2001 Financial Action Plan												
State	PREPAREDNESS	WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION	TOTAL HAZARDOUS FUEL	REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION	FIRE FACILITIES BACKLOG	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	STATE FIRE ASSISTANCE	VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSISTANCE	FOREST HEALTH MGT	ECONOMIC ACTION PROGRAM	COMMUNITY & PRIVATE ASSISTANCE	TOTAL
UT	\$19,759,708	\$20,628,998	\$3,281,086	\$1,238,212	\$200,000	\$0	\$3,130,000	\$194,000	\$288,000	\$319,000	\$1,475,000	\$50,514,004
VT	\$273,281	\$21,911	\$390,513	\$0	\$27,985	\$0	\$324,000	\$59,515	\$0	\$12,000	\$0	\$1,109,204
VI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$170,000	\$38,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,000
VA	\$2,912,759	\$3,309,715	\$227,443	\$0	\$666,545	\$0	\$1,388,502	\$193,466	\$265,000	\$20,000	\$146,000	\$9,129,430
WA	\$16,565,763	\$66,388,833	\$3,474,273	\$25,000	\$1,150,390	\$0	\$3,518,000	\$407,000	\$141,000	\$810,000	\$1,196,000	\$93,676,259
WV	\$658,623	\$42,681	\$46,802	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$619,000	\$203,023	\$413,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,983,129
WI	\$3,605,653	\$4,488,980	\$482,215	\$0	\$0	\$603,000	\$963,000	\$263,101	\$17,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,422,949
WY	\$9,031,718	\$19,033,069	\$2,439,939	\$363,214	\$561,456	\$0	\$1,335,000	\$139,916	\$0	\$182,000	\$453,000	\$33,539,311
Regional Prog Mgmt							\$5,736,281	\$112,748	\$0	\$0	\$173,000	\$6,022,029
WO Reserve & National Programs	\$60,165,609	\$31,093,276	\$9,002,380	\$6,036,654	\$0	\$0	\$5,374,715	\$0	\$0	\$33,000	\$81,000	\$111,786,634
Research	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$507,271	\$46,526	\$0	\$1,175,000	\$0	\$1,728,797
TOTALS	\$581,531,534	\$683,122,505	\$168,362,813	\$49,102,090	\$40,388,383	\$15,155,931	\$78,216,440	\$13,220,001	\$9,704,070	\$11,193,000	\$32,027,000	\$1,682,023,767

State by State obligations for Preparedness, Suppression, Hazardous Fuel, Rehabilitation and Restoration are estimates based on location of administrative unit. Funds obligated to a unit that is located in two or more states are shown as obligated in the state that contains the administrative office. Funds obligated by the Regional Offices and funds obligated for Regionwide programs are shown as obligated in the state in which the Regional Office is located. State by State obligations for State and Volunteer Fire Assistance, Forest Health Mgt, Economic Action, and Community and Private Assistance were provided by program staff.

(dollars in thousands)

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS				Wildland	Hazardous	Rehabilitation	Fire	Research	Total	Total	Total	Economic	Community	
REGION/STATION/AREA ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		State	Preparedness	Fire	Fuel	and	Facilities	and	State	Volunteer	Forest	Action	& Private	TOTAL
				Suppression	Total	Restoration	Backlog	Development	Fire	Fire	Health		Assistance	
SOUTHWESTERN REGION TOTAL			\$61,166,373	\$38,941,661	\$23,036,548	\$5,729,698	\$4,153,649	\$0	\$3,806,995	\$661,000	\$274,295	\$1,834,197	\$5,976,194	\$145,580,610
Intermountain	Regional Office	UT	\$7,072,523	\$5,648,224	\$489,667	\$324,400	\$200,000	\$0	\$4,221,383	\$389,944	\$45,520	\$350,843	\$2,088,143	\$20,830,646
Intermountain	Ashley	UT	\$1,926,150	\$741,559	\$387,378	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$885	\$0	\$0	\$3,055,972
Intermountain	Boise	ID	\$6,918,760	\$5,712,633	\$1,201,269	\$840,184	\$1,804,712	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,103	\$60,000	\$110,531	\$16,662,191
Intermountain	Bridger-Teton	WY	\$3,811,988	\$14,782,259	\$509,890	\$109,088	\$555,202	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,768,427
Intermountain	Caribou	ID	\$0	\$134,593	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$134,593
Intermountain	Challis	ID	\$0	\$12,732	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,732
Intermountain	Dixie	UT	\$2,740,338	\$1,656,134	\$1,014,202	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,651	\$0	\$0	\$5,467,326
Intermountain	Fishlake	UT	\$1,690,504	\$2,778,236	\$753,974	\$137,139	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,256	\$0	\$0	\$5,414,109
Intermountain	Humboldt - Toiyabe	NV	\$0	\$7,815	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,815
Intermountain	Manti- Lasal	UT	\$1,668,658	\$723,176	\$150,028	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,307	\$0	\$0	\$2,562,169
Intermountain	Payette	ID	\$7,155,304	\$7,262,718	\$573,633	\$924,801	\$1,471,775	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,624	\$17,424,855
Intermountain	Salmon - Challis	ID	\$4,643,061	\$5,291,807	\$867,436	\$9,226,852	\$0	\$0	-\$6,000	\$0	\$13,671	\$50,000	\$468,388	\$20,555,215
Intermountain	Sawtooth	ID	\$2,988,233	\$2,227,199	\$154,543	\$301,730	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,620	\$0	\$332,397	\$6,038,721
Intermountain	Targhee	ID	\$3,668,854	\$4,451,064	\$460,891	\$151,017	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,542	\$0	\$228,185	\$8,968,553
Intermountain	Humboldt - Toiyabe	NV	\$8,372,657	\$15,135,921	\$458,885	\$246,068	\$859,206	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$196,000	\$884,843	\$26,153,580
Intermountain	Uinta	UT	\$1,518,608	\$5,084,149	\$223,961	\$1,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,177	\$0	\$0	\$6,829,107
Intermountain	Wasatch - Cache	UT	\$2,930,490	\$3,879,286	\$261,876	\$88,812	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,160,463
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION TOTAL			\$57,106,127	\$75,529,504	\$7,507,633	\$12,351,303	\$4,890,895	\$0	\$4,215,383	\$389,944	\$249,730	\$656,843	\$4,149,110	\$167,046,473
Pacific Southwest	Regional Office	CA	\$17,284,867	\$8,845,758	\$795,138	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$607,152	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,532,914
Pacific Southwest	Angeles	CA	\$11,420,406	\$8,538,259	\$371,583	\$0	\$3,847	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,776	\$0	\$0	\$20,352,871
Pacific Southwest	Cleveland	CA	\$9,712,321	\$6,539,623	\$337,688	\$0	\$1,070	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,965	\$0	\$0	\$16,606,667
Pacific Southwest	Eldorado	CA	\$4,415,883	\$36,551,141	\$1,339,255	\$190,263	\$288,270	\$66,003	\$0	\$0	\$84,799	\$85,000	\$0	\$43,020,615
Pacific Southwest	Inyo	CA	\$2,996,048	\$2,840,114	\$594,716	\$0	\$9,012	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,259	\$0	\$6,483,149
Pacific Southwest	Klamath	CA	\$5,688,133	\$13,926,902	\$1,523,339	\$0	\$60,422	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$149,168	\$59,478	\$0	\$21,407,442
Pacific Southwest	Lassen	CA	\$5,321,311	\$6,572,661	\$7,136,589	\$0	\$3,161,566	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,910	\$108,468	\$0	\$22,395,505
Pacific Southwest	Los Padres	CA	\$8,430,580	\$7,203,152	\$618,811	\$0	\$16,030	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$119,400	\$0	\$16,387,973
Pacific Southwest	Mendocino	CA	\$3,235,913	\$11,023,449	\$670,881	\$0	\$362,853	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,178	\$0	\$15,413,274
Pacific Southwest	Modoc	CA	\$3,001,375	\$16,896,776	\$1,849,360	\$5,078	\$101,586	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$99,000	\$71,093	\$0	\$22,024,268
Pacific Southwest	Six Rivers	CA	\$4,074,868	\$4,776,059	\$795,717	\$212,363	\$68,058	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,446	\$80,480	\$0	\$10,056,990
Pacific Southwest	Plumas	CA	\$5,947,985	\$7,576,485	\$16,091,380	\$74,490	\$831,896	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$242,810	\$6,163	\$30,771,209
Pacific Southwest	San Bernardino	CA	\$10,697,613	\$10,295,356	\$1,131,005	\$26,976	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,010	\$145,000	\$0	\$22,297,960
Pacific Southwest	Sequoia	CA	\$7,246,555	\$11,468,767	\$2,012,361	\$0	\$196,702	\$0	\$6,600	\$0	\$86,497	\$35,000	\$31,000	\$21,083,481
Pacific Southwest	Shasta - Trinity	CA	\$7,020,799	\$10,781,411	\$993,100	\$489,557	\$794,188	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,178	\$447,139	\$0	\$20,566,371
Pacific Southwest	Sierra	CA	\$6,496,912	\$14,483,009	\$878,674	\$0	\$107,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,450	\$0	\$22,096,895
Pacific Southwest	Stanislaus	CA	\$5,409,954	\$9,138,942	\$2,494,185	\$15,244	\$186,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$114,879	\$0	\$17,359,505
Pacific Southwest	Tahoe	CA	\$4,970,164	\$12,185,269	\$2,060,315	\$0	\$378,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,490	\$254,270	\$21,297	\$19,910,988
Pacific Southwest	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgmt Unit	CA	\$840,985	\$1,075,390	\$1,538,260	\$0	\$197,172	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,651,806
Pacific Southwest	Regional Programs & Earmarks	CA	\$47,394,417	\$32,321,308	\$3,900,099	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,514,653	\$1,159,000	\$228,343	\$331,437	\$700,000	\$89,549,258
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION TOTAL			\$171,607,090	\$233,039,830	\$47,132,454	\$1,013,972	\$6,765,004	\$66,003	\$4,128,405	\$1,159,000	\$910,582	\$2,388,342	\$758,461	\$468,969,143

(dollars in thousands)

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS				Wildland	Hazardous	Rehabilitation	Fire	Research	Total	Total	Total	Economic	Community		
REGION/STATION/AREA	ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	State	Preparedness	Fire Suppression	Fuel Total	and Restoration	Facilities Backlog	and Development	State Fire	Volunteer Fire	Forest Health	Action	& Private Assistance	TOTAL	
Eastern	Shawnee	IL	\$497,333	\$145,687	\$14,880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$657,899
Eastern	Superior	MN	\$3,856,871	\$2,577,163	\$3,536,648	\$0	\$410,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,381,681
Eastern	Hiawatha	MI	\$1,107,660	\$231,325	\$90,271	\$0	\$61,468	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,490,724
Eastern	Hoosier	IN	\$499,165	\$82,887	\$93,541	\$0	\$610,084	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,285,676
Eastern	Chquamegon - Nicolet	WI	\$1,032,114	\$413,224	\$253,063	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,698,401
Eastern	Wayne	OH	\$452,610	\$53,266	\$167,337	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$673,213
Eastern	Midewin NTP	IL	\$566,367	\$1,050	\$14,729	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$582,146
Eastern	Allegheny	PA	\$288,128	\$72,138	\$32,001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$392,267
Eastern	Green Mountain	VT	\$273,281	\$21,911	\$390,513	\$0	\$27,985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$713,689
Eastern	Monongahela	WV	\$658,623	\$42,681	\$46,802	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$748,106
Eastern	White Mountain	NH	\$280,480	\$237,439	\$48,055	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$565,975
Eastern	RLT	WI	\$742,070	\$23,506	\$8,709	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$774,285
EASTERN REGION TOTAL			\$17,618,170	\$9,758,094	\$8,312,936	\$119,324	\$1,847,443	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,655,968
Alaska	Regional Office	AK	\$1,176,995	\$3,374,931	\$12,778	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,909,575	\$393,800	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$645,000	\$0	\$17,703,079
Alaska	Tongass	AK	\$561,873	\$1,703,706	\$455,995	\$0	\$57,721	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,779,295
Alaska	Chugach	AK	\$515,423	\$120,026	\$0	\$0	\$157,226	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$792,675
ALASKA REGION TOTAL			\$2,254,291	\$5,198,663	\$468,773	\$0	\$214,947	\$0	\$11,909,575	\$393,800	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$645,000	\$0	\$21,275,049
Northeastern Area	State & Private Forestry	PA	\$137,310	\$1,456,609	\$302,159	\$33,000	\$0	\$0	\$14,304,646	\$4,025,628	\$2,081,542	\$62,000	\$843,319	\$0	\$23,246,212
Northeastern Area	Administration of NE Area	DE	\$0	\$3,801	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$107,773	\$288,401	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$399,974
NORTHEASTERN AREA TOTAL			\$137,310	\$1,460,410	\$302,159	\$33,000	\$0	\$107,773	\$14,593,047	\$4,025,628	\$2,081,542	\$62,000	\$843,319	\$0	\$23,646,186
International Institute of Tropical Forestry		PR	\$0	\$25,035	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$482,253	\$46,526	\$39,979	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$593,793
Washington Office	WO Operations	DC	\$29,278,083	\$5,879,893	\$6,775,010	\$6,036,654	\$0	\$0	\$5,166,759	\$0	\$0	\$145,397	\$136,484	\$0	\$53,418,280
Washington Office	Boise Interagency Fire Center	ID	\$18,454,354	\$24,188,072	\$646,628	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$123,725	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,412,779
Washington Office	Geometronics	UT	\$212,437	\$118,234	\$0	\$686,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,017,321
Washington Office	Nat'l Advance Resource Technology	DC	\$1,318,336	\$12,137	\$107,735	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,453,008
Washington Office	Law Enforcement & Investigation	DC	\$0	\$305,754	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$305,754
Washington Office	San Dimas Equip. Dev. Center	CA	\$1,690,913	\$38,009	\$0	\$0	\$839,637	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,568,559
Washington Office	Missoula Tech. Dev. Center	MT	\$2,160,013	\$9,854	\$12,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$577	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,182,690
EXTERNAL OFFICES TOTAL			\$23,836,053	\$24,672,061	\$766,608	\$686,650	\$839,637	\$0	\$139,102	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,940,111
Washington Office	Natoinal Commitments	DC	\$11,114,836	\$1,152	\$1,461,007	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$68,854	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,645,849
Washington Office	Job Corps	DC	\$0	\$706,268	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$718,268
FUNDS HELD AT WO FOR DISTRIBUTION TO FIELD			\$11,114,836	\$707,420	\$1,473,007	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$68,854	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,364,117
Forest Products Laboratory		WI	\$0	\$294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$603,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,174,633	\$0	\$0	\$1,777,926
Rock Mountain Research Station		CO	\$2,109,599	\$36,309	\$902,889	\$0	\$0	\$5,401,675	\$0	\$0	\$140,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,590,472
North Central Forest Experiment Station		MN	\$1,217,026	\$12,149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,512,926	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,742,101
Pacific Northwest Research Station		OR	\$1,763,755	\$840	\$328,289	\$0	\$0	\$1,441,460	\$0	\$0	\$132,331	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,666,674
Pacific Southwest Research Station		CA	\$2,841,056	\$32,402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,997,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,871,321
Northeastern Research Experiment Station		PA	\$0	\$36,002	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$387,386	\$25,017	\$0	\$167,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$615,568
Southern Research Station		NC	\$1,313,152	\$265,595	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,637,844	\$0	\$0	\$92,346	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,308,937
RESEARCH STATIONS TOTAL			\$9,244,587	\$383,590	\$1,231,179	\$0	\$0	\$14,982,155	\$25,017	\$0	\$531,839	\$1,174,633	\$0	\$0	\$27,573,000
TOTAL NATIONAL FIRE OBLIGATED			\$581,531,550	\$683,122,079	\$168,363,248	\$49,102,090	\$40,388,383	\$15,155,931	\$78,216,440	\$13,220,001	\$9,704,348	\$11,192,964	\$32,026,986	\$0	\$1,682,024,019

The negative obligations shown for National Forests in Texas and for Region 1's Regional Office are the amounts owed to the Forest Service by Texas and Montana, Idaho, or North Dakota for suppression activities.

Appendix B: Department of the Interior FY 2001 National Fire Plan Obligations by State

All appropriation bill titles in the FY2001 Financial Action Plan							
State ⁴	Preparedness	Wildland Fire Suppression ¹	Wildland Fuels	Wildland Urban Interface	Burned Area Rehabilitation ²	Rural fire Assistance	Total Funding Wildland Fire Management
AK	\$21,909,526	\$18,606,750	\$812,356	\$482,175	\$254	\$75,497	\$41,886,557
AL	\$0	\$78,553	\$8,829	\$0	\$2,578	\$0	\$89,960
AR	\$288,100	\$43,960	\$425,557	\$40,917	\$0	\$69,128	\$867,662
AZ	\$15,362,320	\$16,872,815	\$4,457,868	\$2,813,073	\$434,279	\$410,000	\$40,350,355
CA	\$20,980,249	\$28,760,175	\$6,937,054	\$10,822,828	\$1,580,759	\$473,605	\$69,554,671
CO	\$11,345,939	\$10,852,262	\$3,525,924	\$4,689,690	\$2,416,202	\$1,240,114	\$34,070,131
CT	\$447	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$447
DC	\$175,838	\$280,838	\$0	\$38,662	\$0	\$56,304	\$551,642
DE	\$497	\$164	\$18,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,161
FL	\$4,703,972	\$2,312,126	\$1,648,564	\$105,296	\$7,332	\$0	\$8,777,290
GA	\$2,286,897	\$1,962,441	\$545,326	\$1,137,695	\$0	\$608,633	\$6,540,992
HI	\$402,851	\$77,620	\$179,686	\$0	\$134,500	\$0	\$794,657
IA	\$23,093	\$9,122	\$84,462	\$98,259	\$0	\$13,984	\$228,920
ID	\$31,450,426	\$35,852,829	\$3,455,537	\$7,951,962	\$4,076,595	\$1,102,934	\$83,890,282
IL	\$15,799	\$1,353	\$43,214	\$0	\$0	\$36,088	\$96,454
IN	\$677,640	\$132,455	\$237,762	\$119,810	\$0	\$15,000	\$1,182,667
KS	\$319,331	\$61,219	\$143,127	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$530,677
KY	\$20,000	\$4,714	\$210,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$235,391
LA	\$551,612	\$194,596	\$126,308	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$872,516
MA	\$861,562	\$719,480	\$52,470	\$95,712	\$0	\$42,974	\$1,772,198
MD	\$257,662	\$12,430	\$124,337	\$5,729	\$0	\$0	\$400,158
ME	\$418,549	\$54,714	\$121,389	\$78,797	\$0	\$19,045	\$692,494
MI	\$50,800	\$28,289	\$17,804	\$38,176	\$0	\$32,951	\$168,020
MN	\$3,187,849	\$2,359,686	\$1,078,402	\$1,128,980	\$3,000	\$415,612	\$8,173,529
MO	\$430,727	\$176,361	\$125,924	\$0	\$0	\$44,128	\$777,140
MS	\$894,924	\$263,538	\$538,004	\$249,654	\$46	\$0	\$1,946,166
MT	\$14,004,395	\$20,753,914	\$1,992,275	\$3,551,714	\$2,393,312	\$877,500	\$43,573,110
NC	\$1,528,780	\$596,221	\$324,306	\$757,165	\$461	\$0	\$3,206,933
ND	\$2,086,257	\$2,271,892	\$1,275,794	\$49,652	\$0	\$21,123	\$5,704,718
NE	\$1,023,617	\$447,056	\$721,242	\$28,745	\$38,303	\$39,216	\$2,298,179
NH	\$30,325	\$0	\$579	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$50,904
NJ	\$6,129	\$1,806	\$46,271	\$20,798	\$0	\$0	\$75,004
NM	\$12,466,355	\$15,753,037	\$3,022,613	\$9,934,778	\$2,906,523	\$359,072	\$44,442,378
NV	\$13,738,817	\$34,710,629	\$1,633,058	\$6,523,721	\$20,817,468	\$849,307	\$78,273,000
NY	\$127,354	\$36,306	\$11,992	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$175,652
OH	\$969	\$587	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$9,056
OK	\$1,413,036	\$1,244,258	\$303,714	\$214,900	\$0	\$39,270	\$3,215,178
OR	\$19,297,746	\$26,328,635	\$8,854,015	\$17,627,857	\$3,779,833	\$1,109,948	\$76,998,034
PA	\$328,976	\$8,610	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,349	\$377,935
RI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SC	\$106,206	\$62,101	\$218,189	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$386,496
SD	\$3,273,212	\$3,882,897	\$1,568,619	\$65,299	\$16,233	\$224,538	\$9,030,798
TN	\$536,945	\$184,714	\$541,325	\$20,388	\$0	\$10,500	\$1,293,872
TX	\$2,588,968	\$644,666	\$1,744,038	\$760,849	\$177	\$72,147	\$5,810,845
UT	\$9,548,116	\$8,776,748	\$2,113,323	\$646,792	\$6,179,484	\$760,000	\$28,024,464
VA	\$668,192	\$1,759,545	\$96,077	\$148,272	\$53,131	\$288,986	\$3,014,203
VT	\$9,780	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$204,821	\$0	\$214,601
WA	\$5,003,716	\$9,437,122	\$1,449,819	\$1,154,550	\$3,772,625	\$0	\$20,817,832
WI	\$673,105	\$195,819	\$199,106	\$392,410	\$0	\$61,488	\$1,521,928
WV	\$234,164	\$25,225	\$4,957	\$2,729	\$0	\$29,279	\$296,354
WY	\$4,865,208	\$8,065,600	\$1,544,380	\$914,712	\$2,284,281	\$347,000	\$18,021,181
Headquarters	\$76,620,581	\$14,659,976	\$6,723,763	\$20,545,357	\$5,239,034		\$123,788,711
Regional/ State Office ³	\$4,344,277	\$8,114	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$4,352,391
TOTALS	\$291,141,834	\$269,573,970	\$59,309,037	\$93,258,102	\$56,341,231	\$9,819,720	\$779,443,895

1. Suppression funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as fires occur. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year. DOI was appropriated a \$199,560,000 Emergency Contingency in FY 2001; \$100,000,000 was used to pay back agencies for funds borrowed in FY 2000.

2. Burned Area Rehabilitation funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as rehabilitation projects are approved. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year.

3. Region/State Office category includes funds allocated to NPS, BIA, and FWS Regional Offices and BLM State Offices.

4. Funds obligated by the Regional Offices and funds obligated for Regionwide programs are shown as obligated in the state in which the Regional Office is located.

Appendix B: Bureau of Indian Affairs FY 2001 National Fire Plan Obligations by State
Department of the Interior

All appropriation bill titles in the FY2001 Financial Action Plan							
State ⁴	Preparedness	Wildland Fire Suppression ¹	Wildland Fuels	Wildland Urban Interface	Burned Area Rehabilitation ²	Rural fire Assistance	Total Funding Wildland Fire Management
AK	\$194,056			\$118,328			\$312,384
AL							\$0
AR						\$35,555	\$35,555
AZ	\$6,736,712	\$11,412,134	\$2,082,900	\$2,004,226	\$286,948		\$22,522,920
CA	\$1,463,832	\$420,465	\$334,746	\$1,278,627	\$18,184	\$90,085	\$3,605,939
CO	\$900,000		\$758,864	\$197,478	\$273,578		\$2,129,920
CT							\$0
DC							\$0
DE							\$0
FL	\$326,328	\$44,685	\$2,553	\$14,896			\$388,462
GA							\$0
HI							\$0
IA							\$0
ID	\$6,399,063	\$1,240,421	\$371,211	\$380,411	\$26,800	\$229,036	\$8,646,942
IL							\$0
IN							\$0
KS	\$13,311						\$13,311
KY							\$0
LA							\$0
MA							\$0
MD							\$0
ME							\$0
MI	\$29,505			\$3,175			\$32,680
MN	\$732,219	\$2,065,639	\$260,661	\$811,620		\$255,500	\$4,125,639
MO							\$0
MS	\$48,028	\$1,083					\$49,111
MT	\$6,043,676	\$13,276,029	\$849,941	\$475,738	\$2,097,438	\$157,500	\$22,900,322
NC	\$178,127	\$269,632					\$447,759
ND	\$1,211,722	\$2,005,026	\$376,272	\$646			\$3,593,666
NE	\$118,859	\$63,151	\$127,382				\$309,392
NH							\$0
NJ							\$0
NM	\$6,704,613	\$12,811,429	\$1,083,745	\$7,206,901	\$2,829,055	\$3,500	\$30,639,243
NV	\$342,481	\$1,292,919		\$347,000			\$1,982,400
NY	\$25,000						\$25,000
OH							\$0
OK	\$1,050,682	\$1,202,258	\$130,930	\$879			\$2,384,749
OR	\$3,465,906	\$3,744,129	\$648,935	\$917,455	\$681,068	\$149,948	\$9,607,441
PA							\$0
RI							\$0
SC							\$0
SD	\$2,737,779	\$3,579,035	\$1,075,654	\$48,864		\$189,411	\$7,630,743
TN	\$105,882	\$1,324				\$10,500	\$117,706
TX							\$0
UT	\$507,412	\$486,240					\$993,652
VA							\$0
VT							\$0
WA	\$3,174,409	\$8,478,666	\$424,433	\$827,099	\$3,772,625		\$16,677,232
WI	\$520,844	\$170,044	\$156,238	\$344,186			\$1,191,312
WV							\$0
WY	\$379,000	\$1,067,693	\$4,364		\$1,482,801		\$2,933,858
Headquarters							\$0
Regional/ State	\$4,317,344						\$4,317,344
TOTALS	\$47,726,790	\$63,632,002	\$8,688,829	\$14,977,529	\$11,468,497	\$1,121,035	\$147,614,682

1. Suppression funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as fires occur. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year.
2. Burned Area Rehabilitation funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as rehabilitation projects are approved. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year.
3. Region/State Office category includes funds allocated to NPS, BIA, and FWS Regional Offices and BLM State Offices.
4. Funds obligated by the Regional Offices and funds obligated for Regionwide programs are shown as obligated in the state in which the Regional Office is located.

Appendix B: Bureau of Land Management FY 2001 National Fire Plan Obligations by State
Department of the Interior

All appropriation bill titles in the FY2001 Financial Action Plan							
State	Preparedness	Wildland Fire Suppression ¹	Wildland Fuels	Wildland Urban Interface	Burned Area Rehabilitation ²	Rural fire Assistance	Total Funding Wildland Fire Management
AK	\$19,952,131	\$18,385,491	\$320,482	\$280,942	\$254		\$38,939,299
AL							\$0
AR							\$0
AZ	\$5,445,620	\$3,678,539	\$1,146,190	\$342,581	\$63,351	\$410,000	\$11,086,281
CA	\$11,028,213	\$20,502,274	\$1,469,090	\$6,660,257	\$1,526,325	\$299,542	\$41,485,702
CO	\$5,813,243	\$5,993,717	\$1,424,057	\$3,142,318	\$282,879	\$550,328	\$17,206,542
CT							\$0
DC							\$0
DE							\$0
FL							\$0
GA							\$0
HI							\$0
IA							\$0
ID	\$13,726,903	\$14,017,922	\$2,490,685	\$7,327,212	\$4,030,757	\$850,000	\$42,443,478
IL							\$0
IN							\$0
KS							\$0
KY							\$0
LA							\$0
MA							\$0
MD							\$0
ME							\$0
MI							\$0
MN							\$0
MO							\$0
MS							\$0
MT	\$7,162,515	\$7,259,273	\$863,796	\$3,042,144	\$295,874	\$720,000	\$19,343,602
NC							\$0
ND							\$0
NE							\$0
NH							\$0
NJ							\$0
NM	\$3,116,504	\$1,788,561	\$1,254,690	\$1,647,760	\$586	\$320,012	\$8,128,113
NV	\$12,950,482	\$32,496,006	\$1,175,574	\$6,142,984	\$20,764,748	\$849,307	\$74,379,101
NY							\$0
OH							\$0
OK							\$0
OR	\$12,112,514	\$21,246,976	\$7,406,147	\$13,356,311	\$2,791,079	\$850,000	\$57,763,027
PA							\$0
RI							\$0
SC							\$0
SD							\$0
TN							\$0
TX							\$0
UT	\$8,331,657	\$7,507,800	\$1,504,068	\$439,500	\$6,179,484	\$760,000	\$24,722,510
VA							\$0
VT							\$0
WA							\$0
WI							\$0
WV							\$0
WY	\$3,590,809	\$3,153,792	\$897,679	\$821,998	\$801,480	\$347,000	\$9,612,758
Headquarters	\$76,620,581	\$14,659,976	\$6,723,763	\$20,545,357	\$5,239,034		\$123,788,711
Regional/ State Office ³							\$0
TOTALS	\$179,851,170	\$150,690,329	\$26,676,222	\$63,749,363	\$41,975,851	\$5,956,189	\$468,899,125

1. Suppression funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as fires occur. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year.

2. Burned Area Rehabilitation funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as rehabilitation projects are approved. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year.

3. Region/State Office category includes funds allocated to NPS, BIA, and FWS Regional Offices and BLM State Offices.

Appendix B: Fish and Wildlife Service FY 2001 National Fire Plan Obligations by State
Department of the Interior

All appropriation bill titles in the FY2001 Financial Action Plan							
State ⁴	Preparedness	Wildland Fire Suppression ¹	Wildland Fuels	Wildland Urban Interface	Burned Area Rehabilitation ²	Rural fire Assistance	Total Funding Wildland Fire Management
AK	\$1,064,915	\$112,183	\$163,935	\$71,095		\$8,000	\$1,420,128
AL		\$77,284			\$2,578		\$79,862
AR	\$49,501	\$17,131	\$109,918				\$176,550
AZ	\$508,593	\$204,930	\$198,562	\$454,908			\$1,366,993
CA	\$1,235,376	\$547,097	\$770,856	\$341,403	\$2,946	\$25,000	\$2,922,678
CO	\$1,705,177	\$191,840	\$96,922	\$195,085	\$442	\$297,101	\$2,486,567
CT	\$447						\$447
DC							\$0
DE	\$497	\$164	\$18,500				\$19,161
FL	\$2,973,208	\$1,086,609	\$928,560	\$90,400	\$57		\$5,078,834
GA	\$1,532,044	\$685,354	\$252,471	\$451,100		\$210,000	\$3,130,969
HI	\$3,846	\$1,428	\$24,412				\$29,686
IA	\$12,790	\$9,122	\$71,801				\$93,713
ID	\$2,668,422	\$425,216	\$68,812	\$244,339	\$13,584	\$23,898	\$3,444,271
IL	\$15,799	\$1,353	\$43,214			\$36,088	\$96,454
IN	\$1,321	\$9,306	\$93,460	\$19,999			\$124,086
KS	\$301,390	\$61,219	\$120,961				\$483,570
KY							\$0
LA	\$551,612	\$194,596	\$126,308				\$872,516
MA	\$459,993	\$920					\$460,913
MD	\$257,662	\$12,430	\$124,337	\$5,729			\$400,158
ME	\$234,109	\$35,055	\$98,364	\$9,464			\$376,992
MI	\$3,251	\$17,906	\$17,804	\$10,000		\$9,583	\$58,544
MN	\$2,259,101	\$287,369	\$703,159	\$317,360	\$3,000	\$146,146	\$3,716,135
MO	\$4,688	\$163,519	\$545			\$17,683	\$186,435
MS	\$514,069	\$256,239	\$433,096	\$249,654	\$46		\$1,453,104
MT	\$452,667	\$110,820	\$99,447				\$662,934
NC	\$1,267,611	\$283,958	\$324,306	\$757,165	\$461		\$2,633,501
ND	\$693,180	\$253,671	\$896,072	\$49,006			\$1,891,929
NE	\$229,232	\$137,041	\$292,973		\$38,303		\$697,549
NH	\$30,325		\$579				\$30,904
NJ	\$6,129	\$1,806	\$46,271	\$20,798			\$75,004
NM	\$1,959,214	\$316,848	\$338,101	\$1,059,245	\$76,882	\$35,560	\$3,785,850
NV	\$67,138	\$18,852	\$16,003	\$20,000	\$22,017		\$144,010
NY	\$66,279	\$36,306	\$7,038				\$109,623
OH	\$500	\$587	\$500				\$1,587
OK	\$362,334	\$42,000	\$166,885	\$100,000		\$39,270	\$710,489
OR	\$3,486,289	\$292,911	\$512,765	\$3,354,091	\$307,686	\$110,000	\$8,063,742
PA							\$0
RI							\$0
SC	\$106,206	\$61,751	\$159,459				\$327,416
SD	\$161,239	\$15,040	\$195,940				\$372,219
TN							\$0
TX	\$1,944,571	\$480,785	\$1,273,047	\$555,734	\$177	\$72,147	\$4,326,461
UT	\$18,014	\$460	\$3,240				\$21,714
VA	\$270,698	\$2,966	\$30,847	\$126,272		\$148,000	\$578,783
VT	\$9,780				\$204,821		\$214,601
WA	\$844,231	\$661,652	\$660,992	\$206,581			\$2,373,456
WI	\$139,174	\$14,221	\$42,868	\$48,224		\$38,500	\$282,987
WV							\$0
WY	\$15,901	\$22,087	\$798				\$38,786
Headquarters							\$0
Regional/ State Office ³	\$26,933	\$8,114					\$35,047
TOTALS	\$28,515,456	\$7,160,146	\$9,534,128	\$8,757,652	\$673,000	\$1,216,976	\$55,857,358

1. Suppression funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as fires occur. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year.

2. Burned Area Rehabilitation funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as rehabilitation projects are approved. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year.

3. Region/State Office category includes funds allocated to NPS, BIA, and FWS Regional Offices and BLM State Offices.

4. Funds obligated by the Regional Offices and funds obligated for Regionwide programs are shown as obligated in the state in which the Regional Office is located.

Appendix B: FY National Park Service FY2001 National Fire Plan Obligations by State
Department of the Interior

All appropriation bill titles in the FY2001 Financial Action Plan							
State ⁴	Preparedness	Wildland Fire Suppression ¹	Wildland Fuels	Wildland Urban Interface	Burned Area Rehabilitation ²	Rural fire Assistance	Total Funding Wildland Fire Management
AK	\$698,424	\$109,076	\$327,939	\$11,810	\$0	\$67,497	\$1,214,746
AL	\$0	\$1,269	\$8,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,098
AR	\$238,599	\$26,829	\$315,639	\$40,917	\$0	\$33,573	\$655,557
AZ	\$2,671,395	\$1,577,212	\$1,030,216	\$11,358	\$83,980	\$0	\$5,374,161
CA	\$7,252,828	\$7,290,339	\$4,362,362	\$2,542,541	\$33,304	\$58,978	\$21,540,352
CO	\$2,927,519	\$4,666,705	\$1,246,081	\$1,154,809	\$1,859,303	\$392,685	\$12,247,102
CT							\$0
DC	\$175,838	\$280,838	\$0	\$38,662	\$0	\$56,304	\$551,642
DE							\$0
FL	\$1,404,436	\$1,180,832	\$717,451	\$0	\$7,275	\$0	\$3,309,994
GA	\$754,853	\$1,277,087	\$292,855	\$686,595	\$0	\$398,633	\$3,410,023
HI	\$399,005	\$76,192	\$155,274	\$0	\$134,500	\$0	\$764,971
IA	\$10,303	\$0	\$12,661	\$98,259	\$0	\$13,984	\$135,207
ID	\$8,656,038	\$20,169,270	\$524,829	\$0	\$5,454	\$0	\$29,355,591
IL							\$0
IN	\$676,319	\$123,149	\$144,302	\$99,811	\$0	\$15,000	\$1,058,581
KS	\$4,630	\$0	\$22,166	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$33,796
KY	\$20,000	\$4,714	\$210,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$235,391
LA							\$0
MA	\$401,569	\$718,560	\$52,470	\$95,712	\$0	\$42,974	\$1,311,285
MD							\$0
ME	\$184,440	\$19,659	\$23,025	\$69,333	\$0	\$19,045	\$315,502
MI	\$18,044	\$10,383	\$0	\$25,001	\$0	\$23,368	\$76,796
MN	\$196,529	\$6,678	\$114,582	\$0	\$0	\$13,966	\$331,755
MO	\$426,039	\$12,842	\$125,379	\$0	\$0	\$26,445	\$590,705
MS	\$332,827	\$6,216	\$104,908	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$443,951
MT	\$345,537	\$107,792	\$179,091	\$33,832	\$0	\$0	\$666,252
NC	\$83,042	\$42,631	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,673
ND	\$181,355	\$13,195	\$3,450	\$0	\$0	\$21,123	\$219,123
NE	\$675,526	\$246,864	\$300,887	\$28,745	\$0	\$39,216	\$1,291,238
NH	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000
NJ							\$0
NM	\$686,024	\$836,199	\$346,077	\$20,872	\$0	\$0	\$1,889,172
NV	\$378,716	\$902,852	\$441,481	\$13,737	\$30,703	\$0	\$1,767,489
NY	\$36,075	\$0	\$4,954	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,029
OH	\$469					\$7,000	\$7,469
OK	\$20	\$0	\$5,899	\$114,021	\$0	\$0	\$119,940
OR	\$233,037	\$1,044,619	\$286,168	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,563,824
PA	\$328,976	\$8,610	\$0		\$0	\$40,349	\$377,935
RI							\$0
SC	\$0	\$350	\$58,730	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$59,080
SD	\$374,194	\$288,822	\$297,025	\$16,435	\$16,233	\$35,127	\$1,027,836
TN	\$431,063	\$183,390	\$541,325	\$20,388	\$0	\$0	\$1,176,166
TX	\$644,397	\$163,881	\$470,991	\$205,115	\$0	\$0	\$1,484,384
UT	\$691,033	\$782,248	\$606,015	\$207,292	\$0	\$0	\$2,286,588
VA	\$397,494	\$1,756,579	\$65,230	\$22,000	\$53,131	\$140,986	\$2,435,420
VT							\$0
WA	\$985,076	\$296,804	\$364,394	\$120,870	\$0	\$0	\$1,767,144
WI	\$13,087	\$11,554	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,988	\$47,629
WV	\$234,164	\$25,225	\$4,957	\$2,729	\$0	\$29,279	\$296,354
WY	\$879,498	\$3,822,028	\$641,539	\$92,714	\$0	\$0	\$5,435,779
Headquarters							\$0
Regional/ State							\$0
TOTALS	\$35,048,418	\$48,091,493	\$14,409,858	\$5,773,558	\$2,223,883	\$1,525,520	\$107,072,730

1. Suppression funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as fires occur. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year.

2. Burned Area Rehabilitation funds are not allocated to each state. Instead, a cost target is provided to each agency and funds are expended throughout the year as rehabilitation projects are approved. Funds are also transferred between agencies depending on the expenditure levels throughout the year.

3. Region/State Office category includes funds allocated to NPS, BIA, and FWS Regional Offices and BLM State Offices.

4. Funds obligated by the Regional Offices and funds obligated for Regionwide programs are shown as obligated in the state in which the Regional Office is located.

Appendix C: Hiring Summary of National Fire Plan Positions
Departments of Agriculture and the Interior

Fiscal Year	DOI Fire Employees	FS Fire Employees	Total
FY2000 Baseline	4,720	7,439	12,159
FY2001 Actual	6,883	10,750	17,633
Total new employees for FY2001	2,163	3,311	5,474

Forest Service hiring numbers include fire personnel. Department of the Interior hiring numbers include fire personnel and program support personnel (e.g. planners, biologists, archeologists, contracting officers etc.)

Appendix D: Facilities Investment by State

Departments of Agriculture and the Interior

Projects listed include all phases such as planning, design and construction. Does not include region-wide planning and design work

State	Agency	Project	
Alaska	FS	Tongass fire cache renovation	\$155,000
Alaska	FS	Chugach fire work center replace failed water system **	\$305,000
Alaska	FS	Chugach Re-roof Equipment Shop KLWC	\$46,000
Alaska	BLM	Alaska Fire Service Maintenance Shop	\$1,000
Alaska	BLM	Alaska Fire Service Siding Replacement	\$100,000
Alaska	BLM	Alaska Radio Towers	\$104,376
Alaska	BLM	Fort Wainwright Airtanker Base Build Office	\$1,110,216
AK TOTAL			\$1,516,592
Arizona	FS	Coronado Palisades Lagoon liner replacement	\$329,000
Arizona	FS	Apache Sitgreaves Lookout Tower & Cabin maintenance & repair	\$230,000
Arizona	FS	Crown King WC mod., co-ed crew quarters	\$220,000
Arizona	FS	Tonto Pleasant Valley Crew Housing	\$548,000
Arizona	FS	Kaibab Greenbase Helibase Rehabilitation	\$241,000
Arizona	FS	Coconino Mormon Lake Guard Station Phase-1	\$290,000
Arizona	FS	Prescott Crown King WC crew quarters	\$151,000
Arizona	FS	Coronado Rucker water systems upgrade	\$85,000
Arizona	FS	Coconino Buck Mtn Look out rehabilitation	\$55,000
Arizona	BLM	Kingman Single Engine Air Tanker Base	\$525,382
Arizona	NPS	Grand Canyon North Rim Fire Facility	\$1,607,400
AZ TOTAL			\$4,281,782
California	BLM	Hidden Valley Fire Station	\$3,000
California	FS	Stanislaus Long Barn Restroom	\$186,000
California	FS	Mendocino Soda Creek Station	\$363,000
California	FS	Tahoe Management Unit Meyers Fire Station	\$197,000
California	FS	Tahoe Big Ben Barracks addition & remodel for accessibility	\$378,000
California	FS	Sierra Trimmer Heliport water system	\$108,000
California	FS	Shasta Trinity River Helibase	\$763,000
California	FS	Sequoia Kenville Heliport office	\$197,000
California	FS	Plumas Quincy Barracks	\$828,000
California	FS	Six Rivers Ruth barracks	\$68,000
California	FS	Mendocino Happy Camp Lookout	\$102,000
California	FS	Eldorado Pacific engine & hand crew barracks	\$288,000
California	FS	Chester air Tanker Base	\$3,162,000
California	FWS	Sacramento Quarters	\$252,351
California	FWS	San Luis Bunkhouse	\$193,440
California	NPS	Mojave N. Preserve Hole in the Wall F.S.	\$1,249,701
CA TOTAL			\$8,338,492
Colorado	FS	Buffalo Creek Crew Quarters & Pumper Staging Area	\$523,000
Colorado	FS	Redfeather Lakes Crew Quarters & Pumper Staging Area	\$651,000
Colorado	FS	Nederland Crew Quarters & Pumper Staging Area	\$801,000
Colorado	FS	Ft. Collins Hot Shot Crew Quarters & Pumper Staging Area	\$1,818,000
Colorado	FWS	Browns Park Quarters	\$0
CO TOTAL			\$3,793,000

State	Agency	Project	
Georgia	FS	Glassy Mountain Helibase	\$19,554
Georgia	FWS	Savannah Crew Quarters	\$413,000
Georgia	FWS	Okenfenokee Quarters	\$0
GA TOTAL			\$432,554
Idaho	BLM	Bennett Mountain Lookout	\$300,697
Idaho	BLM	Burley Fire Office	\$424,454
Idaho	BLM	Fort Hall Fire Station #4	\$0
Idaho	BLM	Malad Fire Station 8	\$7,894
Idaho	BLM	National Interagency Fire Center Ramp	\$46,000
Idaho	BLM	Pocatello Airtanker Base	\$79,975
Idaho	BLM	Rogerson Fire Station	\$0
Idaho	BLM	Soda Springs Phase II	\$300,000
Idaho	BLM	Twin Falls Airtanker Base	\$730,000
Idaho	FS	Price Valley Helibase	\$1,423,000
Idaho	FS	Lucky Peak Helibase	\$1,855,000
ID TOTAL			\$5,167,020
Indiana	FS	Hoosier Fire Cache expansion to include Interagency Dispatch Center	\$610,000
Indiana	NPS	Indiana Dunes N. L. Fire Cache	\$88,910
IN TOTAL			\$698,910
Kentucky	FS	Cherokee Crew House	\$718,563
KY TOTAL			\$718,563
Louisiana	FS	Kisatchie Cache improvements	\$35,000
LA TOTAL			\$35,000
State	Agency	Project	Cost
Michigan	FS	Huron-Manistee Forestwide Remodeling and Maintenance	\$206,000
Michigan	FS	Huron Manistee Baldwin White Cloud Coordination Center	\$35,000
Michigan	FS	Hiawatha RACO Crew Quarters	\$26,000
Michigan	FS	Hiawatha Munsing Crew Quarters	\$35,000
Michigan	FS	Ottawa renovate housing and convert to bunkhouse	\$149,000
MI TOTAL			\$451,000
Minnesota	FS	Superior Float plane base repair and office remodel	\$180,000
Minnesota	FS	Minnesota Interagency Fire Center repair warehouse wall	\$231,000
MN TOTAL			\$411,000
Missouri	FS	Mark Twain expand Interagency Dispatch Center	\$346,000
MO TOTAL			\$346,000

State	Agency	Project	
Montana	BLM	Fort Howes Fire Station	\$0
Montana	BLM	Lewistown Fire Station	\$136,321
Montana	BLM	Miles City Fire Station	\$411,000
Montana	BIA	Blackfeet Hotshot Crew Building	\$48,672
Montana	BIA	Missoula Engine Shop	\$431,558
Montana	FS	Helena Air Tanker Base	\$2,830,000
Montana	FS	Bitterroot Sula Peak Lookout	\$121,000
Montana	FS	Interagency Engine Center Air Fire Depot	\$430,000
Montana	FS	Beaverhead Wise River Warehouse	\$380,000
Montana	FS	Helena Lincoln Warehouse	\$400,000
Montana	FS	Bitterroot Stevensville Fire Warehouse	\$347,000
Montana	FS	Bitterroot Darby Fire Warehouse	\$404,000
Montana	FS	Lolo Plains Bunkhouse	\$482,000
Montana	FS	Kootenai Airfield	\$437,000
Montana	FS	Gallatin Shenango Helibase Fire Compound	\$298,000
Montana	NPS	Glacier N. P. Cache	\$88,550
MT TOTAL			\$7,245,101
Nebraska	FWS	Crescent Lake Quarters	\$168,480
NE TOTAL			\$168,480
Nevada	BLM	Battle Mountain Airtanker Base	\$292,680
Nevada	BLM	Doyle Fire Station	\$7,300
Nevada	BLM	Logandale Fire Station	\$1,842
Nevada	BLM	Midas Fire Station	\$3,165
Nevada	BLM	Oliver Ranch Fire Station	\$1,000
Nevada	BLM	Palomino Fire Station	\$0
Nevada	FS	Humboldt Toiyabe deferred maintenance at supervisor's office & compound	\$895,000
NE TOTAL			\$1,200,987
New Mexico	FS	Santa Fe Deadman Lookout renovation	\$70,000
New Mexico	FS	Carson Taos Admin site and warehouse retrofit	\$200,000
New Mexico	FS	Lincoln Smokey Bear Hotshot Building	\$328,000
New Mexico	FS	Gila Silver City Fire Cache & Air Tanker Base planning for 5 year plan	\$200,000
New Mexico	FS	Lincoln Queen Admin Site water system	\$2,000
New Mexico	FS	Santa Fe Glorietta Baldy Lookout Renovation	\$90,000
New Mexico	FS	Carson Taos Admin Site Quarters	\$445,000
New Mexico	FS	Cibola Sandia Hotshot Facility	\$359,000
NM TOTAL			\$1,694,000
North Carolina	FS	Fire Towers	\$20,000
NC TOTAL			\$20,000

State	Agency	Project	
Oregon	BLM	Vale Dispatch Center	\$482,538
Oregon	FWS	Hart Mountain Fire Crew	\$245,440
Oregon	FWS	Malheur Bunkhouse	\$240,000
Oregon	FS	Klamath Falls Air Tanker Base	\$3,800,000
Oregon	FS	Redmond Air Tanker Base	\$1,000,000
Oregon	FS	Fremont OSHA repairs	\$155,000
Oregon	FS	Malheur Raddue Station water	\$50,000
Oregon	FS	Rogue Applegate Bunkhouse	\$25,000
Oregon	FS	Umatilla Frazier Bunkhouse	\$265,000
Oregon	FS	Umpqua Diamond Lake Bunkhouse	\$55,000
Oregon	FS	Wallowa Whitman Sled Spring Bunkhouse	\$400,000
Oregon	FS	Fremont Bly Bunkhouse	\$20,000
Oregon	FS	Malheur Rappel Tower and Simulator	\$70,000
Oregon	FS	Rogue Medford Dispatch Center	\$590,000
Oregon	FS	Siuslaw Alsea Guard Station	\$150,000
Oregon	FS	Willamette Detroit Warehouse	\$95,000
Oregon	FS	Columbia Gorge Herman Creek Warehouse	\$75,000
Oregon	FS	Mt Hood Government Camp Guard Station	\$100,000
Oregon	FS	Siskiyou Merlin Rappel Facility	\$160,000
OR TOTAL			\$7,977,978
Texas	FWS	McFaddin Fire Station	\$440,960
TX TOTAL			\$440,960
Utah	BLM	Cedar City Air Tanker Base	\$618,142
Utah	BLM	Vernal Fire Station	\$1,338
Utah	BLM	Vernon Station	\$0
Utah	FS	Hill Air Tanker Base	\$200,000
UT TOTAL			\$819,480
Vermont	FS	Green Mtn. Danby Engine Station	\$27,000
VT TOTAL			\$27,000
Virginia	FS	Augusta Springs crew housing	\$666,546
VA TOTAL			\$666,546
Washington	FS	Mt Baker Snoqualamie Koma Kulshan Bunkhouse	\$500,000
Washington	FS	Okanogan North Cascades Smoke Jumper Base	\$180,000
Washington	FS	Colville Newport Warehouse	\$180,000
Washington	FS	Wenatchee Entait Interagency Hotshot Crew Warehouse	\$35,000
Washington	FS	Wenatchee 25 Mile Helibase	\$175,000
Washington	FWS	Little Pend Oreille Quarters	\$286,000
WA TOTAL			\$1,356,000
Wyoming	FS	Bridger Teton Moose Bunkhouse	\$565,000
WY TOTAL			\$565,000
BIA Total			\$480,230
BLM Total			\$5,688,320
FWS Total			\$2,239,671
NPSTotal			\$3,034,561
FS Total			\$36,928,663
Total			\$48,371,445

**Appendix E: Equipment Purchased or Leased
Departments of Agriculture and the Interior**

Equipment Type	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	DOI	USDA/FS	Total
Engines	2	40	27	13	82	324	406
Water/Foam Tenders		7		1	8	16	24
Bulldozers		3	10		13	43	56
Tractor Plows					0	14	14
Boats					0	3	3
Other equipment		18	69	5	92		92
Airtankers		5			5		5
Helicopters	2	4		1	7	24	31
Other aircraft		7			7		7

Appendix F: FY 2001 National Fire Plan Contracts for Hazardous Fuels and Rehabilitation and Restoration
Department of the Interior

States	BLM, FWS, & NPS		BIA 638 Funds transferred to Tribes for contracting						Totals	
	Number of Contracts	Contract Funds Awarded	Tribal ESR Contracts	Awards for Tribal ESR Contracts	Tribal Fuels Treatment Contracts	Awards for Tribal Fuels Treatment Contracts	Total 638 Awards for Tribal Contracts	Total 638 Funds Awarded	Total Number of Contracts	Total Funds Awarded
Alabama	3	\$146,215							3	\$146,215
Alaska	28	\$1,525,478			2	\$86,962	2	\$86,964	30	\$1,612,442
Arizona	8	\$64,208	1	\$40,535	22	\$1,993,050	23	\$2,033,607	31	\$2,097,815
Arkansas	3	\$23,813					0	\$0	3	\$23,813
California	88	\$3,295,232	1	\$215,850	22	\$1,106,000	23	\$1,321,872	111	\$4,617,104
Colorado	104	\$5,323,628	8	\$242,616	4	\$398,979	12	\$641,599	116	\$5,965,227
Connecticut	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Delaware	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Dist. Of Columbia	1	\$26,335					0	\$0	1	\$26,335
Florida	24	\$502,653					0	\$0	24	\$502,653
Georgia	9	\$249,413					0	\$0	9	\$249,413
Hawaii	1	\$4,556					0	\$0	1	\$4,556
Idaho	47	\$2,245,560			14	\$293,200	14	\$293,214	61	\$2,538,774
Illinois	5	\$1,367,996					0	\$0	5	\$1,367,996
Indiana	4	\$847,070					0	\$0	4	\$847,070
Iowa	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Kansas	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Kentucky	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Louisiana	2	\$155,290					0	\$0	2	\$155,290
Maine	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Maryland	2	\$409,830					0	\$0	2	\$409,830
Massachusetts	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Michigan	1	\$10,000					0	\$0	1	\$10,000
Minnesota	6	\$223,783			19	\$899,240	19	\$899,259	25	\$1,123,042
Mississippi	8	\$214,838					0	\$0	8	\$214,838
Missouri	1	\$3,390					0	\$0	1	\$3,390
Montana	24	\$1,049,448	1	\$572,930	13	\$1,658,911	14	\$2,231,854	38	\$3,281,302
Nebraska	1	\$19,880			1	\$97,500	1	\$97,501	2	\$117,381
Nevada	5	\$148,953					0	\$0	5	\$148,953
New Hampshire	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0

States	BLM, FWS, & NPS		BIA 638 Funds transferred to Tribes for contracting						Totals	
	Number of Contracts	Contract Funds Awarded	Tribal ESR Contracts	Awards for Tribal ESR Contracts	Tribal Fuels Treatment Contracts	Awards for Tribal Fuels Treatment Contracts	Total 638 Awards for Tribal Contracts	Total 638 Funds Awarded	Total Number of Contracts	Total Funds Awarded
New Jersey	1	\$5,169					0	\$0	1	\$5,169
New Mexico	7	\$393,945	4	\$2,443,028	14	\$4,924,217	18	\$7,367,259	25	\$7,761,204
New York	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
North Carolina	7	\$199,045					0	\$0	7	\$199,045
North Dakota	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Ohio	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Oklahoma	4	\$73,089			6	\$70,965	6	\$70,971	10	\$144,060
Oregon	39	\$11,771,789	2	\$34,100	10	\$634,900	12	\$669,010	51	\$12,440,799
Pennsylvania	4	\$688,093					0	\$0	4	\$688,093
Puerto Rico	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Rhode Island	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
South Carolina	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
South Dakota	12	\$1,334,880					0	\$0	12	\$1,334,880
Tennessee	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas	20	\$759,773					0	\$0	20	\$759,773
Utah	63	\$8,158,482	1	\$93,824			1	\$93,824	64	\$8,252,306
Vermont	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Virginia	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Washington	41	\$4,859,070	10	\$294,550	21	\$1,157,400	31	\$1,451,971	72	\$6,311,041
West Virginia	0	\$0					0	\$0	0	\$0
Wisconsin	0	\$0			13	\$416,344	13	\$416,357	13	\$416,357
Wyoming	3	\$204,016	1	\$1,438,994			1	\$1,438,994	4	\$1,643,010
Total	576	\$46,304,920	29	\$5,376,427	161	\$13,737,668	190	\$19,114,256	766	\$65,419,176

Appendix F : Forest Service Contracts Department of Agriculture

Contracts valued at Less than \$25,000 and By Place of Performance

States	Fuels Treatment TITLE II	Fuels Treatment TITLE IV	Rehabilitation, Pest Control, Habitat & other	Total
Alabama	\$180,839			\$180,839
Alaska				\$0
Arizona	\$409,375	\$1,458,144	\$18,626	\$1,886,145
Arkansas	\$444,130	\$7,014		\$451,144
California	\$263,813	\$540,964	\$71,440	\$876,216
Colorado	\$849,120	\$347,091	\$120,430	\$1,316,642
D.C.		\$36,846		\$36,846
Florida	\$176,206	\$7,975		\$184,180
Georgia	\$5,627	\$81,921		\$87,548
Idaho	\$168,453	\$28,672	\$85,717	\$282,842
Illinois				\$0
Indiana	\$146,600			\$146,600
Kentucky	\$31,578	\$167,507		\$199,085
Louisiana	\$88,165	\$168,596		\$256,761
Michigan	\$99,039	\$26,030		\$125,069
Minnesota	\$127,738	\$74,044		\$201,782
Missouri	\$4,032	\$395,221		\$399,253
Mississippi	\$6,404	\$23,438		\$29,842
Montana	\$294,746	\$185,218	\$965,503	\$1,445,467
Nevada	\$30,495			\$30,495
New Mexico	\$468,285	\$1,019,938	\$986,479	\$2,474,701
North Carolina		\$83,178		\$83,178
North Dakota				\$0
Ohio				\$0
Oklahoma	\$13,800			\$13,800
Oregon	\$2,035,246	\$192,197	\$974	\$2,228,417
Pennsylvania	\$103,400			\$103,400
South Carolina	\$48,543	\$385,923		\$434,465
South Dakota	\$91,107	\$1,155,713	\$3,579,626	\$4,826,446
Tennessee		\$55,449		\$55,449
Texas	\$2,869	\$113,639		\$116,508
Utah	\$64,309	\$20,774	\$103,614	\$188,697
Virginia	\$300	\$1,900		\$2,200
Vermont	\$5,816	\$1,786		\$7,602
Washington	\$52,841	\$91,068		\$143,908
Wisconsin	\$4,493	\$61,008		\$65,501
Wyoming	\$32,381	\$241,801	\$54,210	\$328,392
Total	\$6,249,749	\$6,973,052	\$5,986,618	\$19,209,419

Appendix F : Forest Service Contracts

Department of Agriculture

Contracts valued at more than \$25,000 and By Place of Performance

States	Fuels Treatment, Program Mgmt & R&D	Fuels Treatment	Rehabilitation, Pest Control, Habitat & other	Restoration, Repair & Replace Facilities	Fuels Treatment, Forest Health Management	Total
Arizona	\$31,800	\$3,233,305		\$13,552		\$3,278,657
California		\$3,311,821		\$1,958,786		\$5,270,607
Colorado		\$357,194	\$417,526			\$774,720
Idaho		\$147,645	\$9,999	\$10,725	\$50,971	\$219,340
Illinois		\$73,225		\$73,760		\$146,985
Indiana	\$59,701					\$59,701
Louisiana	\$309,736					\$309,736
Michigan	\$141,251			\$27,852		\$169,103
Montana		\$102,670	\$1,316,725	\$764,449	\$33,259	\$2,217,103
Nevada				\$787,744		\$787,744
New Mexico	\$138,597	\$1,846,174	\$747,143	\$119,739		\$2,851,654
North Carolina		\$64,400				\$64,400
North Dakota				\$43,896		\$43,896
Ohio	\$48,372					\$48,372
Oregon	\$83,169	\$3,412,948	\$573,826	\$340,659	\$31,674	\$4,442,277
South Dakota	\$34,199	\$634,472	\$686,375	\$2,137,364		\$3,492,410
Texas	\$5,004		\$69,196	\$95,430		\$169,630
Utah				\$31,759		\$31,759
Washington		\$631,581	\$739,878	\$225,312		\$1,596,771
Wyoming		\$207,615				\$207,615
Total	\$851,829	\$14,023,051	\$4,560,668	\$6,631,027	\$115,904	\$26,182,479

Appendix G: FY 2001 Rehabilitation and Restoration Projects
Departments of Agriculture and the Interior

State	Agency	Number of Projects	Acres	Funds
Arizona	BIA	4	13,437	\$404,602
	BLM	2	15,500	\$64,000
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	4	20,200	\$432,000
	Total AZ		10	49,137
California	BIA	1	2,590	\$215,850
	BLM	4	38,657	\$838,772
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	8	52	\$1,014,000
	Total CA		13	41,299
Colorado	BIA	3	7,792	\$384,617
	BLM	4	5,583	\$160,000
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	2	20,703	\$1,174,563
	FS	10	300	\$504,000
	Total CO		19	34,378
Florida	BIA	0	0	\$0
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	1	108	\$7,275
	FS	0	0	\$0
	Total FL		1	108
Hawaii	BIA	0	0	\$0
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	1	672	\$136,032
	FS	0	0	\$0
	Total HI		1	672
Idaho	BIA	1	2	\$26,800
	BLM	72	472,874	\$7,619,751
	FWS	1	292	\$13,185
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	127	139,862	\$12,308,000
	Total ID		201	613,030
Michigan	BIA	0	0	\$0
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	1	0	\$119,000
	Total MI		1	0

Montana	BIA	1	18,063	\$2,097,438
	BLM	1	1,000	\$44
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	104	395,945	\$15,497,000
	Total MT	106	415,008	\$17,594,482
Nebraska	BIA	0	0	\$0
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	1	1,678	\$10,096
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	3	3	\$10,000
	Total NE	4	1,681	\$20,096
Nevada	BIA	1	6,500	\$100,000
	BLM	33	301,579	\$2,543,826
	FWS	2	9,397	\$240,133
	NPS	1	1,700	\$25,618
	FS	5	157,000	\$246,000
	Total NV	42	476,176	\$3,155,577
New Mexico	BIA	6	16,161	\$3,834,324
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	1	55	\$63,331
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	5	214,335	\$5,297,000
	Total NM	12	230,551	\$9,194,655
North Dakota	BIA	0	0	\$0
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	1	19,699	\$217,000
	Total ND	1	19,699	\$217,000
Oregon	BIA	2	3,837	\$681,068
	BLM	35	137,929	\$2,593,823
	FWS	2	1,138	\$23,818
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	26	33,380	\$821,000
	Total OR	65	176,284	\$4,119,709
Pennsylvania	BIA	0	0	\$0
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	1	0	\$33,000
	Total PA	1	0	\$33,000
South Dakota	BIA	0	0	\$0
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	1	450	\$16,233
	FS	19	101,416	\$4,940,000
	Total SD	20	101,866	\$4,956,233

Texas	BIA	0	0	\$0
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	1	178	\$30,375
	FS	0	0	\$0
	Total TX	1	178	\$30,375
Utah	BIA	1	1,618	\$93,824
	BLM	14	43,168	\$1,091,956
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	18	1,184	\$1,238,000
	Total UT	33	45,970	\$2,423,780
Virginia	BIA	0	0	\$0
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	1	1,679	\$46,108
	FS	0	0	\$0
	Total VA	1	1,679	\$46,108
Washington	BIA	6	136,214	\$3,930,966
	BLM	1	117	\$11,165
	FWS	3	33,521	\$179,949
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	1	0	\$25,000
	Total WA	11	169,852	\$4,147,080
Wyoming	BIA	1	137,600	\$1,482,898
	BLM	0	0	\$0
	FWS	0	0	\$0
	NPS	0	0	\$0
	FS	7	105	\$363,000
	Total WY	8	137,705	\$1,845,898
Agency Totals	FS	340	1,083,481	\$43,064,000
	BIA	27	343,814	\$13,252,387
	BLM	166	1,016,407	\$14,923,337
	FWS	10	46,081	\$530,512
	NPS	8	25,490	\$1,436,204
	DOI Total	211	1,431,792	\$30,142,440
Total DOI/FS		551	2,515,273	\$73,206,440

Appendix H: Summary of Completed Fuels Treatment Projects

Departments of Agriculture and the Interior

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
AK	BIA	0			0	\$119				0		0	\$119
	BLM	82			82	\$281	35	5		40	\$58	122	\$339
	FS	175	1,260	500	1,935	\$366					\$90	1,935	\$456
	FWS	35	780		815		2	2	760	764	\$38	1,579	\$38
	NPS				0	\$2				0	\$241	0	\$243
AK Total		292	2,040	500	2,832	\$768	37	7	760	804	\$427	3,636	\$1,195
AL	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS		34,674		34,674	\$693		48,558		48,558	\$1,008	83,232	\$1,701
	FWS				0					0		0	\$0
	NPS				0			548		548	\$9	548	\$9
AL Total		0	34,674	0	34,674	\$693	0	49,106	0	49,106	\$1,017	83,780	\$1,710
AR	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS		14,646		14,646	\$795	642	39,756		40,398	\$1,984	55,044	\$2,779
	FWS				0			1,940		1,940	\$98	1,940	\$98
	NPS		2		2	\$39		2,519		2,519	\$258	2,521	\$297
AR Total		0	14,648	0	14,648	\$834	642	44,215	0	44,857	\$2,340	59,505	\$3,174
AZ	BIA	2,054			2,054	\$2,154	2,593	8,443		11,036	\$1,864	13,090	\$4,018
	BLM	26			26	\$343	7,932	11,832		19,764	\$418	19,790	\$761
	FS	14,669	23,735	7	38,411	\$6,728	1,935	28,650	187	30,772	\$3,412	69,183	\$10,140
	FWS		320		320	\$52		18,910		18,910	\$952	19,230	\$1,004
	NPS				0	\$11		165		165	\$964	165	\$975
AZ Total		16,749	24,055	7	40,811	\$9,288	12,460	68,000	187	80,647	\$7,610	121,458	\$16,898
CA	BIA	1,067	170		1,237	\$1,275	957	1		958	\$329	2,195	\$1,604
	BLM	1,582			1,582	\$6,660	1,491	2,500		3,991	\$442	5,573	\$7,102
	FS	52,725	14,900	694	68,319	\$32,652	32,832	24,422	50	57,304	\$13,685	125,623	\$46,337
	FWS	1,168			1,168	\$191	82	17,716		17,798	\$896	18,966	\$1,087
	NPS	20	328		348	\$442		396	4	400	\$3,271	748	\$3,713
CA Total		56,562	15,398	694	72,654	\$41,220	35,362	45,035	54	80,451	\$18,623	153,105	\$59,843

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)		
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)				
CO	BIA	230			230	\$199	10	1,980		1,990	\$364	2,220	\$563		
	BLM	10,773	1,830		12,603	\$763	3,265	2,210		5,475	\$1,424			18,078	\$2,187
	FS	7,648	17,992		25,640	\$6,383	444	10,550		10,994	\$2,990			36,634	\$9,373
	FWS	0			0					0				0	\$0
	NPS	120			120	\$292	52	12		64	\$744			184	\$1,036
CO Total		18,771	19,822	0	38,593	\$7,637	3,771	14,752	0	18,523	\$5,522	57,116	\$13,159		
CT	BIA	0			0								\$0		
	BLM				0									0	\$0
	FS				0					0				0	\$0
	FWS				0					0				0	\$0
	NPS				0					0				0	\$0
CT Total		0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	\$0		
DC	BIA	0			0					0			\$0		
	BLM				0					0				0	\$0
	FS				0					0				0	\$0
	FWS				0					0				0	\$0
	NPS				0					0				0	\$0
DC Total		0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	\$0		
DE	BIA	0			0					0			\$0		
	BLM				0					0				0	\$0
	FS				0					0				0	\$0
	FWS				0					0				0	\$0
	NPS				0					0				0	\$0
DE Total		0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	\$0		
FL	BIA	0			0		1,240	2,190		3,430		3,430	\$0		
	BLM				0			5		5	\$26			5	\$26
	FS	1,210	35,109		36,319	\$613		71,963		71,963	\$1,910			108,282	\$2,523
	FWS		8,531		8,531	\$1,398		11,058		11,058	\$557			19,589	\$1,955
	NPS	1	25		26			38,507	33,639	72,146	\$606			72,172	\$606
FL Total		1,211	43,665	0	44,876	\$2,011	1,240	123,723	33,639	158,602	\$3,099	203,478	\$5,110		

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
GA	BIA	0			0				0			0	\$0
	BLM				0				0			0	\$0
	FS	12,135	1,354		13,489	\$438	6	12,368	12,374	\$237		25,863	\$675
	FWS		1,255		1,255	\$206		1,038	1,038	\$52		2,293	\$258
	NPS				0				0			0	\$0
GA Total		12,135	2,609	0	14,744	\$644	6	13,406	0	13,412	\$289	28,156	\$933
HI	BIA	0			0				0			0	\$0
	BLM				0				0			0	\$0
	FS				0				0			0	\$0
	FWS				0				0			0	\$0
	NPS				0			2,100	2,100	\$113		2,100	\$113
HI Total		0	0	0	0	\$0	0	2,100	0	2,100	\$113	2,100	\$113
IA	BIA	0			0				0			0	\$0
	BLM				0				0			0	\$0
	FS				0				0			0	\$0
	FWS				0			2,147	2,147	\$108		2,147	\$108
	NPS				0	\$98			0	\$13		0	\$111
IA Total		0	0	0	0	\$98	0	2,147	0	2,147	\$121	2,147	\$219
ID	BIA	40			40	\$308	205	0	205	\$366		245	\$674
	BLM	33,907	175		34,082	\$7,327	57,446	1,029	58,475	\$2,491		92,557	\$9,818
	FS	2,752	16,077	566	19,395	\$2,382	3,520	17,788	21,308	\$3,392		40,703	\$5,774
	FWS				0			810	810	\$41		810	\$41
	NPS				0				0			0	\$0
ID Total		36,699	16,252	566	53,517	\$10,017	61,171	19,627	0	80,798	\$6,290	134,315	\$16,307
IL	BIA	0			0				0			0	\$0
	BLM				0				0			0	\$0
	FS		14,000		14,000	\$18		3,500	3,500	\$11		17,500	\$29
	FWS				0			263	263	\$13		263	\$13
	NPS				0				0			0	\$0
IL Total		0	14,000	0	14,000	\$18	0	3,763	0	3,763	\$24	17,763	\$42

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
IN	BIA	0			0				0			0	\$0
	BLM				0				0			0	\$0
	FS				0	\$90			0	\$4		0	\$94
	FWS				0		3,788		3,788	\$191		3,788	\$191
	NPS	102			102	\$86		226		226	\$144		328
IN Total		102	0	0	102	\$176	0	4,014	0	4,014	\$339	4,116	\$515
KS	BIA	0			0			2,963		2,963		2,963	\$0
	BLM				0				0			0	\$0
	FS		1,005		1,005	\$250						1,005	\$0
	FWS		100		100	\$16	8,284		8,284	\$417		8,384	\$433
	NPS				0			9,140		9,140	\$22		9,140
KS Total		0	1,105	0	1,105	\$266	0	20,387	0	20,387	\$439	21,492	\$705
KY	BIA	0			0				0			0	\$0
	BLM				0				0			0	\$0
	FS	461	6,104		6,565	\$411	500		500	\$415		7,065	\$826
	FWS				0				0			0	\$0
	NPS				0				0	\$192		0	\$192
KY Total		461	6,104	0	6,565	\$411	0	500	0	500	\$607	7,065	\$1,018
LA	BIA	0			0				0			0	\$0
	BLM				0				0			0	\$0
	FS	139	11,412		11,551	\$365	104,846		104,846	\$1,389		116,397	\$1,754
	FWS		5,680		5,680	\$931	2,992		2,992	\$151		8,672	\$1,082
	NPS				0				0			0	\$0
LA Total		139	17,092	0	17,231	\$1,296	0	107,838	0	107,838	\$1,540	125,069	\$2,836
MA	BIA	0			0				0			0	\$0
	BLM				0				0			0	\$0
	FS				0				0			0	\$0
	FWS				0				0			0	\$0
	NPS				0	\$1			0			0	\$1
MA Total		0	0	0	0	\$1	0	0	0	\$0	0	\$1	

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
MD	BIA	0			0				0		0	0	\$0
	BLM				0				0		0	0	\$0
	FS				0				0		0	0	\$0
	FWS		2,212		2,212	\$362		4,440		4,440	\$224	6,652	\$586
	NPS				0					0		0	\$0
MD Total		0	2,212	0	2,212	\$362	0	4,440	0	4,440	\$224	6,652	\$586
ME	BIA	0			0				0		0	0	\$0
	BLM				0				0		0	0	\$0
	FS	500			500	\$40					500	\$40	
	FWS	3,264	2		3,266	\$535		60		60	\$3	3,326	\$538
	NPS				0	\$9				0	\$21	0	\$30
ME Total		3,764	2	0	3,766	\$584	0	60	0	60	\$24	3,826	\$608
MI	BIA	0			0	\$3,175				0		0	\$3,175
	BLM				0				0		0	0	\$0
	FS		40		40	\$485	354	80		434	\$184	474	\$669
	FWS				0			26		26	\$1	26	\$1
	NPS				0	\$3				0		0	\$3
MI Total		0	40	0	40	\$3,663	354	106	0	460	\$185	500	\$3,848
MN	BIA	387			387	\$808		8,586		8,586	\$260	8,973	\$1,068
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	130	4,271	50	4,451	\$1,261	2,502	2,799		5,301	\$3,203	9,752	\$4,464
	FWS	250	510		760	\$125		18,701		18,701	\$942	19,461	\$1,067
	NPS				0					0	\$107	0	\$107
MN Total		767	4,781	50	5,598	\$2,194	2,502	30,086	0	32,588	\$4,512	38,186	\$6,706
MO	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	1,013	12,729		13,742	\$1,686	100	808		908	\$204	14,650	\$1,890
	FWS				0					0		0	\$0
	NPS				0			1,052		1,052	\$105	1,052	\$105
MO Total		1,013	12,729	0	13,742	\$1,686	100	1,860	0	1,960	\$309	15,702	\$1,995

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
MS	BIA	0			0				0		0		\$0
	BLM				0				0		0		\$0
	FS	200	91,204		91,404	\$1,626		86,390	86,390	\$1,589	177,794		\$3,215
	FWS		3,181		3,181	\$521		2,154	2,154	\$108	5,335		\$629
	NPS				0				0	\$63	0		\$63
MS Total		200	94,385	0	94,585	\$2,147	0	88,544	0	88,544	\$1,760	183,129	\$3,907
MT	BIA	538	355		893	\$474	61	5,236		5,297	\$1,247	6,190	\$1,721
	BLM	94	4,000		4,094	\$3,042	2,155	4,046		6,201	\$864	10,295	\$3,906
	FS	6,756	13,229	804	20,789	\$3,460	3,247	32,586	97	35,930	\$4,471	56,719	\$7,931
	FWS				0			20		20	\$1	20	\$1
	NPS				0	\$34				0	\$148	0	\$182
MT Total		7,388	17,584	804	25,776	\$7,010	5,463	41,888	97	47,448	\$6,731	73,224	\$13,741
NC	BIA	16			16	\$12				0		16	\$12
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	244	12,972		13,216	\$764		12,486		12,486	\$229	25,702	\$993
	FWS	110	2,756		2,866	\$470		6,096		6,096	\$307	8,962	\$777
	NPS				0					0	\$44	0	\$44
NC Total		370	15,728	0	16,098	\$1,246	0	18,582	0	18,582	\$580	34,680	\$1,826
ND	BIA	0			0			300		300		300	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS					\$22		4,543		4,543	\$223	4,543	\$245
	FWS		7,685		7,685	\$1,259		16,907		16,907	\$852	24,592	\$2,111
	NPS				0					0	\$2	0	\$2
ND Total		0	7,685	0	7,685	\$1,281	0	21,750	0	21,750	\$1,077	29,435	\$2,358
NE	BIA	0			0		2,000			2,000	\$135	2,000	\$135
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	190	1,090		1,280	\$169					\$132	1,280	\$301
	FWS	20	297		317	\$52		5,371		5,371	\$271	5,688	\$323
	NPS				0					0	\$5	0	\$5
NE Total		210	1,387	0	1,597	\$221	2,000	5,371	0	7,371	\$543	8,968	\$764

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
NH	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS		25		25	\$2		19		19	\$6	44	\$8
	FWS				0			50		50	\$3	50	\$3
	NPS				0					0		0	\$0
NH Total		0	25	0	25	\$2	0	69	0	69	\$9	94	\$11
NJ	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS				0					0		0	\$0
	FWS	107			107	\$18	57			57	\$3	164	\$21
	NPS				0					0		0	\$0
NJ Total		107	0	0	107	\$18	57	0	0	57	\$3	164	\$21
NM	BIA	2,514			2,514	\$7,187	1,501	8,659		10,160	\$1,171	12,674	\$8,358
	BLM	1,424	862		2,286	\$1,647	2,410	8,051		10,461	\$1,255	12,747	\$2,902
	FS	8,394	25,033	4	33,431	\$7,033	1,951	55,641		57,592	\$3,592	91,023	\$10,625
	FWS				0			18,000		18,000	\$907	18,000	\$907
	NPS			5	5	\$21		150		150	\$257	155	\$278
NM Total		12,332	25,900	4	38,236	\$15,888	5,862	90,501	0	96,363	\$7,182	134,599	\$23,070
NV	BIA	0			0	\$347				0		0	\$347
	BLM	1,249			1,249	\$6,143	1,500	14,729		16,229	\$1,176	17,478	\$7,319
	FS					\$22	121	98		219	\$437	219	\$459
	FWS				0			2,375		2,375	\$120	2,375	\$120
	NPS			1	1	\$12		30		30	\$381	31	\$393
NV Total		1,249	0	1	1,250	\$6,524	1,621	17,232	0	18,853	\$2,114	20,103	\$8,638
NY	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	273	271		544	\$160						544	\$160
	FWS				0			171		171	\$9	171	\$9
	NPS				0					0	\$5	0	\$5
NY Total		273	271	0	544	\$160	0	171	0	171	\$14	715	\$174

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
OH	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS					\$81				\$86			\$167
	FWS				0					0		0	\$0
	NPS				0					0		0	\$0
OH Total		0	0	0	0	\$81	0	0	0	\$86	0	\$167	
OK	BIA	96	72		168	\$68	599	6,972		7,571	\$129	7,739	\$197
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	560	7,690		8,250	\$445		6,300		6,300		14,550	\$445
	FWS		6		6	\$1		372		372	\$19	378	\$20
	NPS				0	\$79				0	\$6	0	\$85
OK Total		656	7,768	0	8,424	\$593	599	13,644	0	14,243	\$154	22,667	\$747
OR	BIA	0			0	\$913	29	910		939	\$643	939	\$1,556
	BLM	10,135	25,659		35,794	\$13,356	10,700	38,585		49,285	\$7,406	85,079	\$20,762
	FS	12,396	17,550	6,078	36,024	\$8,202	14,231	25,759	800	40,790	\$6,811	76,814	\$15,013
	FWS		1,200		1,200	\$197	52	3,178		3,230	\$163	4,430	\$360
	NPS				0					0	\$282	0	\$282
OR Total		22,531	44,409	6,078	73,018	\$22,668	25,012	68,432	800	94,244	\$15,305	167,262	\$37,973
PA	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS					\$31				\$1			\$32
	FWS				0	\$0				0		0	\$0
	NPS				0	\$91				0	\$48	0	\$139
PA Total		0	0	0	0	\$122	0	0	0	\$49	0	\$171	
RI	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS				0					0		0	\$0
	FWS				0					0		0	\$0
	NPS				0					0		0	\$0
RI Total		0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	\$0	

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
SC	BIA	0			0				0		0	0	\$0
	BLM				0				0		0	0	\$0
	FS	514	18,475		18,989	\$879		33,687	33,687	\$739	52,676	\$1,618	
	FWS		3,695		3,695	\$605		3,500	3,500	\$176	7,195	\$781	
	NPS	3			3			460	460	\$15	463	\$15	
SC Total		517	22,170	0	22,687	\$1,484	0	37,647	0	37,647	\$930	60,334	\$2,414
SD	BIA	168			168	\$4	645	2,647		3,292	\$244	3,460	\$248
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	7,432	763		8,195	\$2,399	300	1,049	1,349	\$953	9,544	\$3,352	
	FWS				0			3,431	3,431	\$173	3,431	\$173	
	NPS				0				0	\$288	0	\$288	
SD Total		7,600	763	0	8,363	\$2,403	945	7,127	0	8,072	\$1,658	16,435	\$4,061
TN	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	26	17,249		17,275	\$387				\$102	17,275	\$489	
	FWS				0					0	0	\$0	
	NPS		506		506			1,201	1,201	\$547	1,707	\$547	
TN Total		26	17,755	0	17,781	\$387	0	1,201	0	1,201	\$649	18,982	\$1,036
TX	BIA	0	300		300					0		300	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	1,420	13,722		15,142	\$535		45,284	45,284	\$862	60,426	\$1,397	
	FWS	166	3,549		3,715	\$609		23,314	23,314	\$1,174	27,029	\$1,783	
	NPS	30	1,065		1,095	\$181	624	2,135	2,759	\$366	3,854	\$547	
TX Total		1,616	18,636	0	20,252	\$1,325	624	70,733	0	71,357	\$2,402	91,609	\$3,727
UT	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM	2,539	2,782		5,321	\$439	482	22,556	23,038	\$1,504	28,359	\$1,943	
	FS	3,160	4,772		7,932	\$1,620		9,083	9,083	\$1,172	17,015	\$2,792	
	FWS				0			2,730	2,730	\$138	2,730	\$138	
	NPS	28	68		96	\$131		1,562	1,562	\$596	1,658	\$727	
UT Total		5,727	7,622	0	13,349	\$2,190	482	35,931	0	36,413	\$3,410	49,762	\$5,600

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
VA	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	202	2,944		3,146	\$152		477		477	\$76	3,623	\$228
	FWS	3			3	\$1	10	75		85	\$4	88	\$5
	NPS				0	\$22		139		139	\$63	139	\$85
VA Total		205	2,944	0	3,149	\$175	10	691	0	701	\$143	3,850	\$318
VT	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0							0	\$0
	FS	381	180		561	\$166					\$65	561	\$231
	FWS				0							0	\$0
	NPS				0							0	\$0
VT Total		381	180	0	561	\$166	0	0	0	\$65	561	\$231	
WA	BIA	240			240	\$825	10	4,748		4,758	\$424	4,998	\$1,249
	BLM	290			290			750		750		1,040	\$0
	FS	3,648	17,766	1,000	22,414	\$2,931	361	2,504	10	2,875	\$543	25,289	\$3,474
	FWS		7,107		7,107	\$1,164	326	2,829		3,155	\$159	10,262	\$1,323
	NPS		5		5	\$55		47		47	\$54	52	\$109
WA Total		4,178	24,878	1,000	30,056	\$4,975	697	10,878	10	11,585	\$1,180	41,641	\$6,155
WI	BIA	32	136		168	\$344	356	2		358	\$156	526	\$500
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS	305	1,003		1,308	\$237		640		640	\$25	1,948	\$262
	FWS	300	200		500	\$82		3,607		3,607	\$182	4,107	\$264
	NPS				0					0		0	\$0
WI Total		637	1,339	0	1,976	\$663	356	4,249	0	4,605	\$363	6,581	\$1,026
WV	BIA	0			0					0		0	\$0
	BLM				0					0		0	\$0
	FS		1,007		1,007	\$41					\$6	1,007	\$47
	FWS				0					0		0	\$0
	NPS				0	\$3				0	\$5	0	\$8
WV Total		0	1,007	0	1,007	\$44	0	0	0	\$11	1,007	\$55	

STATE	Agency	Wildland Urban Interface (by Acres)					Other Hazard Fuels Treatments (by Acres)					Total Acres for WUI and Other HF	Total Funds Expended (\$000s)
		Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	WUI Total Acres	WUI Funds Expended (\$000s)	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	HF Total Acres	HF Funds Expended (\$000s)		
WY	BIA	0			0			1,752		1,752		1,752	\$0
	BLM	500	681		1,181	\$822	11,617	10,057		21,674	\$897	22,855	\$1,719
	FS	771	3,966	1,200	5,937	\$1,865	1,302	2,020		3,322	\$575	9,259	\$2,440
	FWS				0			300		300	\$15	300	\$15
	NPS	46	36	452	534	\$28	20	120		140	\$579	674	\$607
WY Total		1,317	4,683	1,652	7,652	\$2,715	12,939	14,249	0	27,188	\$2,066	34,840	\$4,781
Agency	FS	140,429	460,219	10,903	611,551	\$87,967	63,848	685,154	1,144	750,146	\$57,506	1,361,697	\$145,473
Totals	BIA	7,382	1,033	0	8,415	\$18,212	10,206	55,389	0	65,595	\$7,332	74,010	\$25,544
	BLM	62,601	35,989	0	98,590	\$40,823	99,033	116,355	0	215,388	\$17,961	313,978	\$58,784
	FWS	5,423	49,066	0	54,489	\$8,795	529	186,655	760	187,944	\$9,468	242,433	\$18,263
	NPS	350	2,040	453	2,843	\$1,640	696	60,509	33,643	94,848	\$10,564	97,691	\$12,204
DOI Total		75,756	88,128	453	164,337	\$69,470	110,464	418,908	34,403	563,775	\$45,325	728,112	\$114,795
Grand Total		216,185	548,347	11,356	775,888	\$157,437	174,312	1,104,062	35,547	1,313,921	\$102,831	2,089,809	\$260,268

Note: Where funds were expended without acres treated, funds were expended for planning fuel treatments.

**Appendix I: Forest Service State Fire Assistance
Department of Agriculture**

States	Title II	Title IV	Total
Alabama	\$476,000	\$773,000	\$1,249,000
Alaska	\$3,193,000	\$8,688,000	\$11,881,000
Arizona	\$275,000	\$1,309,000	\$1,584,000
Arkansas	\$428,000	\$696,000	\$1,124,000
California	\$700,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,400,000
Colorado	\$630,000	\$2,206,000	\$2,836,000
Conneticut	\$63,000	\$155,000	\$218,000
Conn. N, Marianna Is.	\$140,000	\$40,000	\$180,000
Delaware	\$87,000	\$55,000	\$142,000
District of Columbia	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
Florida	\$579,000	\$932,000	\$1,511,000
Georgia	\$542,000	\$892,000	\$1,434,000
Guam	\$230,000	\$0	\$230,000
Hawaii	\$333,500	\$47,000	\$380,500
Idaho	\$355,506	\$2,184,000	\$2,539,506
Illinois	\$144,000	\$135,000	\$279,000
Indiana	\$290,000	\$186,000	\$476,000
Iowa	\$92,000	\$230,000	\$322,000
Kansas	\$302,610	\$212,000	\$514,610
Kentucky	\$372,000	\$1,123,000	\$1,495,000
Louisiana	\$474,900	\$788,000	\$1,262,900
Maine	\$234,000	\$212,000	\$446,000
Maryland	\$220,000	\$409,000	\$629,000
Massachusetts	\$109,000	\$527,000	\$636,000
Michigan	\$661,000	\$506,000	\$1,167,000
Minnesota	\$324,000	\$802,000	\$1,126,000
Mississippi	\$483,000	\$802,000	\$1,285,000
Missouri	\$248,000	\$270,000	\$518,000
Montana	\$566,000	\$844,000	\$1,410,000
Nebraska	\$283,633	\$162,000	\$445,633
Nevada	\$310,000	\$748,000	\$1,058,000
New Hampshire	\$275,000	\$322,000	\$597,000
New Jersey	\$277,000	\$315,000	\$592,000
New Mexico	\$286,000	\$1,790,000	\$2,076,000
New York	\$247,000	\$240,000	\$487,000
North Carolina	\$491,063	\$854,000	\$1,345,063
North Dakota	\$117,000	\$164,000	\$281,000
Ohio	\$226,000	\$202,000	\$428,000
Oklahoma	\$201,000	\$427,000	\$628,000
Oregon	\$775,000	\$1,296,000	\$2,071,000
Other Pacific Islands	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$298,000	\$676,000	\$974,000
Puerto Rico	\$160,000	\$37,000	\$197,000
Rhode Island	\$88,000	\$55,000	\$143,000
South Carolina	\$484,715	\$804,000	\$1,288,715

States	Title II	Title IV	Total
South Dakota	\$415,460	\$569,000	\$984,460
Tennessee	\$434,522	\$724,000	\$1,158,522
Texas	\$417,762	\$693,000	\$1,110,762
Utah	\$685,000	\$2,445,000	\$3,130,000
Vermont	\$84,000	\$240,000	\$324,000
Virgin Islands	\$130,000	\$40,000	\$170,000
Virginia	\$581,502	\$807,000	\$1,388,502
Washington	\$668,000	\$2,850,000	\$3,518,000
West Virginia	\$154,000	\$465,000	\$619,000
Wisconsin	\$343,000	\$620,000	\$963,000
Wyoming	\$291,000	\$1,044,000	\$1,335,000
Regional Program Mgmt	\$5,265,375	\$470,906	\$5,736,281
WO Reserve for National Programs	\$1,447,383	\$3,927,332	\$5,374,715
Research	\$507,271	\$0	\$507,271
TOTAL	\$28,506,202	\$49,710,238	\$78,216,440

Appendix J: Rural Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance
 Departments of Agriculture and the Interior

Interior Rural Fire Assistance				Forest Service Volunteer Fire Assistance			Total Funds Obligated DOI/FS
States	RFD/VFD Assisted	DOI Awards	DOI Obligation	FS Grants	FS Title II Obligations	FS Title IV Obligations	
Alabama	6	6	\$16,670		\$82,548	\$124,000	\$223,218
Alaska	7	7	\$75,867		\$109,800	\$284,000	\$469,667
Arizona	44	45	\$503,871		\$76,000	\$259,000	\$838,871
Arkansas	15	15	\$50,544	Not Available	\$82,694	\$124,000	\$257,238
California	40	40	\$455,097	at	\$66,000	\$893,000	\$1,414,097
Colorado	122	122	\$684,254	this	\$93,795	\$570,000	\$1,348,049
Connecticut	-	-	\$0		\$33,286	\$36,000	\$69,286
Cong. N. Marianas Islands				time	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delaware	-	-	\$0		\$14,945	\$0	\$14,945
District of Columbia					\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	21	21	\$90,684		\$108,135	\$162,000	\$360,819
Georgia	16	16	\$52,510		\$97,000	\$146,000	\$295,510
Guam					\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	3	3	\$25,389		\$200,000	\$0	\$225,389
Idaho	130	130	\$875,085		\$38,160	\$307,000	\$1,220,245
Illinois	6	6	\$36,088		\$161,890	\$100,000	\$297,978
Indiana	4	4	\$15,000		\$117,554	\$100,000	\$232,554
Iowa	3	3	\$13,984		\$133,076	\$100,000	\$247,060
Kansas	9	9	\$23,364		\$171,620	\$8,000	\$202,984
Kentucky	11	11	\$36,275		\$89,054	\$134,000	\$259,329
Louisiana	9	9	\$43,800		\$111,169	\$167,000	\$321,969
Maine	18	18	\$86,192		\$47,049	\$75,000	\$208,241
Maryland	11	11	\$55,765		\$75,000	\$75,000	\$205,765
Massachusetts	-	-	\$0		\$31,691	\$80,000	\$111,691
Michigan	17	17	\$89,355		\$125,549	\$165,000	\$379,904
Minnesota	30	30	\$239,915		\$133,609	\$165,000	\$538,524
Mississippi	38	38	\$84,855		\$81,179	\$122,000	\$288,034
Missouri	9	9	\$44,128		\$120,810	\$165,000	\$329,938
Montana	128	129	\$861,556		\$47,000	\$239,000	\$1,147,556
Nebraska	29	29	\$102,985		\$127,000	\$15,000	\$244,985
Nevada	85	86	\$875,429		\$51,000	\$142,000	\$1,068,429
New Hampshire	2	2	\$32,240		\$28,438	\$50,000	\$110,678
New Jersey	5	5	\$18,248		\$72,580	\$150,000	\$240,828
New Mexico	47	47	\$367,594		\$57,000	\$269,000	\$693,594
New York	2	2	\$16,331		\$166,757	\$100,000	\$283,088
North Carolina	32	32	\$126,895		\$116,015	\$174,000	\$416,910
North Dakota	16	16	\$256,317		\$232,000	\$104,000	\$592,317
Ohio	4	4	\$7,000		\$141,743	\$100,000	\$248,743
Oklahoma	85	85	\$282,164		\$100,109	\$150,000	\$532,273
Oregon	88	128	\$751,238		\$82,000	\$325,000	\$1,158,238
Other Pacific Islands					\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	8	8	\$28,833		\$226,571	\$160,000	\$415,404
Puerto Rico					\$25,000	\$41,000	\$66,000
Rhode Island	1	1	\$10,500		\$13,630	\$20,000	\$44,130
South Carolina	8	8	\$33,801		\$74,816	\$113,000	\$221,617
South Dakota	46	46	\$296,411		\$121,730	\$77,000	\$495,141
Tennessee	21	21	\$68,439		\$92,234	\$139,000	\$299,673
Texas	51	51	\$207,942		\$262,470	\$394,000	\$864,412
Utah	76	79	\$765,620		\$52,000	\$142,000	\$959,620
Vermont	3	3	\$28,133		\$29,515	\$30,000	\$87,648

Interior Rural Fire Assistance				Forest Service Volunteer Fire Assistance			Total Funds Obligated DOI/FS
States	RFD/VFD Assisted	DOI Awards	DOI Obligation	FS Grants	FS Title II Obligations	FS Title IV Obligations	
Virgin Islands					\$8,000	\$30,000	\$38,000
Virginia	31	31	\$174,739		\$77,466	\$116,000	\$368,205
Washington	21	21	\$304,226		\$82,000	\$325,000	\$711,226
West Virginia	3	3	\$14,753		\$53,023	\$150,000	\$217,776
Wisconsin	33	33	\$178,231		113,101	\$150,000	\$441,332
Wyoming	51	51	\$433,284		\$38,916	\$101,000	\$573,200
Regional Program Mgmt					\$107,266	\$5,482	\$112,748
WO Reserve for National Programs					\$0	\$0	\$0
Research					\$36,926	\$9,600	\$46,526
TOTAL	1445	1491	\$9,841,601		\$5,037,919	\$8,182,082	\$23,061,602

**Appendix K: Forest Service Forest Health Management
Department of Agriculture**

States	Western Bark Beetle Acres	Mountain Pine Beetle Acres	Southern Pine Beetle Acres	Gypsy Moth Acres	White Pine Blister Rust	Other Pests	Invasive Plants	Total Acres	Total Funds
Alaska								0	\$90,000
California	2,295	344			511	8,177		11,327	\$901,000
Colorado	656,000	17,700				3,570		677,270	\$574,000
Florida						22,000		22,000	\$64,000
Georgia				11,680		150,000		161,680	\$93,000
Hawaii								0	\$130,000
Idaho*	345	229			3,134	265	662,699	666,672	\$1,722,000
Illinois									\$3,000
Indiana									\$2,000
Kansas									\$20,000
Kentucky									\$2,000
Minnesota									\$167,000
Missouri									\$53,000
Montana*	1,783	95			513	91	240,544	243,026	\$2,154,000
Nebraska									\$20,000
New Mexico						852		852	\$37,000
North Carolina				25,840				25,840	\$89,000
North Dakota								0	\$20,000
Ohio				27,053				27,053	\$396,000
Oregon	9,848	117			2,200	272,027		284,192	\$567,070
Other Pacific Is.									\$80,000
Pennsylvania				163,618		240		163,858	\$1,208,000
Puerto Rico									\$40,000
South Carolina				5,000				5,000	\$19,000
South Dakota		20,000						20,000	\$20,000
Texas			50,000			70,000		120,000	\$109,000
Utah	7,403	145		8,500		830		16,878	\$288,000
Virginia				5,375		500		5,875	\$265,000
Washington*					1,229	510		1,739	\$141,000
West Virginia				15,000				15,000	\$413,000
Wisconsin								0	\$17,000
Total Acres	677,674	38,630	50,000	262,066	7,587	529,062	903,243	2,468,262	
Total Pest Funds									\$9,704,070

No acres are associated with funds that are spend on pheromone trapping for pest detection.

States that did not receive support from Title IV funds, did receive support from Title II and Emergency funds.

These numbers display obligations. Actual grant amounts in Idaho(\$1,826,800), Montana (\$645,960)and California (\$1,476,180) are higher

**Appendix L: Forest Service Economic Action Programs
Department of Agriculture**

States	Funding
Alabama	\$20,000
Alaska	\$100,000
Arizona	\$993,000
Arkansas	\$20,000
California	\$2,381,000
Colorado	\$759,000
Florida	\$20,000
Georgia	\$20,000
Hawaii	\$100,000
Idaho	\$271,000
Kansas	\$100,000
Kentucky	\$20,000
Louisiana	\$20,000
Mississippi	\$20,000
Montana	\$471,000
Nebraska	\$151,000
Nevada	\$220,000
New Mexico	\$1,258,000
North Carolina	\$20,000
North Dakota	\$100,000
Oklahoma	\$20,000
Oregon	\$1,051,000
South Carolina	\$20,000
South Dakota	\$145,000
Tennessee	\$20,000
Texas	\$20,000
Utah	\$319,000
Virginia	\$20,000
Washington	\$932,000
Wyoming	\$182,000
Regional Program Mgmt	\$80,000
WO Reserve for National Program	\$145,000
Research	\$1,175,000
TOTAL	\$11,193,000

Obligations for State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance, Forest Health Management, Economic Action Programs, and Community and Private Assistance are tracked both by administrative unit and by State. Amounts shown in this table were provided by State and Private Forestry.

Appendix M: Forest Service Fence Reimbursement
Department of Agriculture

State	Funds	Region
Washington	\$22,000	6
Oregon	\$22,000	6
California	\$6,000	5
Idaho	\$1,025,000	1 & 4
Utah	\$110,000	1 & 4
Nevada	\$230,000	1 & 4
N.Dakota	\$65,000	1 & 4
Montana	\$3,021,000	1 & 4
Administration*	\$1,170,000	1 & 4
Carryover Funds**	\$350,000	1 & 4
Oklahoma	\$804,000	8
Texas	\$953,000	8
New Mexico	\$956,000	3
Arizona	\$98,000	3
Colorado	\$20,200	2
Wyoming	\$86,000	2
South Dakota	\$221,200	2
Grand Total	\$9,159,400	

* Funds to non-profit organizations to assist with distribution of funds to landowners

** Funds were carried over and distributed in FY 2002

Appendix N: Joint Fire Science Program
Departments of Agriculture and the Interior

Project Title	Total Project Cost	DOI	FS	FS Prior Year	Remaining Commitment
Publish Remote Sensing Workshop papers	\$32,500	\$32,500	\$0		\$0
Fuels treatment assessment - additional work	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000		\$0
Fire - Fire Surrogates	\$13,326,401	\$1,522,522	\$1,501,220		\$10,302,659
Changing Fire Regimes	\$1,087,022	\$0	\$1,087,022		\$0
Invasive Plant & Fire interactions	\$271,266	\$271,266	\$0		\$0
Monitoring Fire Effects	\$420,964	\$420,964	\$0		\$0
Fire hazard reduction in Chapperal	\$96,560	\$96,560	\$0		\$0
Integrating fuel and forest mgt.	\$263,971	\$0	\$263,971		\$0
Kings River and Lake tahoe Basin Demo sites	\$183,196	\$0	\$183,196		\$0
Conversion of upland loblolly pine to longleaf pine	\$34,221	\$0	\$34,221		\$0
Comparison of silvicultural practices for Mountain Laurel	\$130,147	\$0	\$130,147		\$0
Ecosystem response to watershed scale burns in Great Basin	\$99,027	\$0	\$99,027		\$0
Stand and fuel treatment for restoring old-growth Ponderosa Pine	\$77,740	\$0	\$77,740		\$0
Decomposition of forest fuels for use in partially harvested stands	\$77,625	\$0	\$77,625		\$0
Managing fuels and forest structure in the Southern Boreal Forest on Minnesota's National Forest	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000		\$0
Comparing fuel complexes between treated stands and untreated stands	\$96,088	\$96,088	\$0		\$0
Maintaining longleaf pine woodlands	\$136,483	\$136,483	\$0		\$0
Fire application to saltcedar-dominated riparian areas	\$99,750	\$99,750	\$0		\$0
Fire hazard reduction in Ponderosa Pine	\$92,223	\$0	\$92,223		\$0
Restoring mixed conifer ecosystems in Crater Lake NP	\$162,000	\$0	\$162,000		\$0
Control of Invasive Annual Grasses in Mojave Desert	\$99,500	\$99,500	\$0		\$0
Lick Creek Demonstration	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000		\$0
Demo sites in the Boreal Forests- AK	\$93,134	\$93,134	\$0		\$0
Evaluation of alternative fuel treatemenst fore Eastern white pine	\$141,239	\$0	\$141,239		\$0
Symposium on Fire & Forest	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0
Fire and Climate Workshop	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0		\$0
Climate Variability and Associated Wildfire Implications	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0		\$0
Reprint Fauna volume - Rainbow Series	\$12,005	\$0	\$0	\$12,005	\$0
Can wildland fire use restore historical fire regimes	\$87,516	\$87,516	\$0		\$0
In woods decision making of utilization opportunities	\$498,655	\$498,665	\$0		\$0
Landscape Fragmentation and forest fuel accumulation: Effects of fragment size, age, and climate	\$478,192	\$0	\$478,192		\$0

Project Title	Total Project Cost	DOI	FS	FS Prior Year	Remaining Commitment
Consequences and correlates of fire in wetlands	\$193,645		\$193,645		\$0
Duff consumption and southern pine mortality	\$302,200	\$0	\$302,200		\$0
Effects of prescribed and wildland fire on Aquatic ecosystems in western forests	\$371,767	\$371,767	\$0		\$0
Optimizing landscape treatments for reducing wildfire risk	\$531,710	\$0	\$531,710		\$0
Social assessment of public knowledge, attitudes, and values related to wildland fire	\$103,000	\$0	\$103,000		\$0
Fires, Mgt., and land mosaic interactions	\$698,870	\$0	\$698,870		\$0
A novel approach to regional fuel mapping	\$518,714	\$113,657	\$405,057		\$0
Evaluate sensitivities of burn-severity mapping	\$591,799	\$0	\$556,300	\$35,499	\$0
Mapping horizontal and vertical distribution of fuel	\$596,945	\$596,945	\$0		\$0
Fire effects on regional air quality including visibility	\$176,389	\$0	\$176,389		\$0
Automated forecasting of smoke dispersion and air quality	\$791,789	\$0	\$791,789		\$0
Improving Model Estimates of Smoke Contributions to Regional Haze	\$286,388	\$0	\$286,388		\$0
Fire and climate variability in the Inland Pacific Northwest	\$261,694	\$261,694	\$0		\$0
Climatic controls of fire in the Western United States from the atmosphere to ecosystems	\$680,046	\$680,046	\$0		\$0
Assessing the value of mesoscale modules in predicting fire danger	\$216,757	\$0	\$216,757		\$0
Predicting lightning risk	\$303,587	\$0	\$303,587		\$0
Photo Series - Phase III	\$355,794	\$0	\$355,794		\$0
Techniques for creating a national Interagency process for predicting preparedness levels	\$117,000	\$117,000	\$0		\$0
Decision Support methods for prescribed fire	\$317,659	\$0	\$317,659		\$0
Assessing anthropogenic changes in fire regimes using relict areas in El Malpais National Monument, New Mexico	\$29,910	\$29,910	\$0		\$0
Changes in fire regimes and the successional status of table mountain pine (Pinus pungens Lamb.) in the Southern Appalachians	\$27,935	\$27,935	\$0		\$0
University of MT - Congressional Earmark (01-S-01)	\$600,000		\$600,000		\$0
Research Administration	\$228,947	\$228,947			\$0
TOTAL	\$26,689,970	\$5,892,849	\$10,431,968	\$62,504	\$10,302,659

Appendix O: Forest Service Research and Development Projects

Department of Agriculture

TABLE 1
Key Point A – Firefighting Capacity (22 projects)

Station	Project Title	Lead Scientist
NCS	National and regional fire weather dynamics	Warren E. Heilman
NCS	Assessing vulnerability of populations to wildfire in the North Central Region	Robert G. Haight
NCS	FIA pilot test of a fuel condition monitoring system	Dennis May
PNW.	A smoke modeling framework for real-time predictions	Sue A. Ferguson
PNW	Estimating haze from prescribed and wildland fires	David V. Sandberg
PNW	Seasonal prediction of national fire risks and impacts	Ronald P. Neilson
PNW.	Fuel moisture mapping and combustion limits	David V. Sandberg
PSW.	Risks to fish and wildlife from wildfire and landscape treatments	Danny C. Lee
PSW.	An initial attack model for fire management planning	Marc Witala
PSW.	Fire behavior in live fuels	David R. Weise
PSW.	Real-time remote sensing of fire properties	Philip J. Riggan
PSW.	Weather models for area coordination centers	Francis Fujioka
RMS.	Improving decisions for fuel treatment options	J. Greg Jones
RMS.	Real-time fire monitoring nationwide	Wei Min Hao
RMS.	New technology for monitoring smoke characteristics	Wei Min Hao
RMS.	Remote sensing, GIS and landscape assessment tools for fire management	Colin Hardy
RMS.	Fire management strategies for wilderness and other protected areas	David Parsons
SRS.	Prediction of fire weather and smoke impacts in the Southeast	Gary L. Achtemeier
SRS.	Tradeoffs of alternative vegetation management strategies	Jeffrey P. Prestemon
SRS.	Establishing a wildland-urban interface research and technology transfer unit for the South	Pete Roussopoulos
SRS.	Long-range forecasting of fire season severity	Dale Wade
SRS.	Southern regional models for predicting smoke movement	Gary L. Achtemeier

Key Point B – Rehabilitation and Restoration (9 projects)

Station	Project Title	Lead Scientist
PNW.	Predicting spread of invasive species after fuel reduction treatments and postfire disturbance	Edward J. DePuit
PSW.	Effectiveness of postfire emergency rehabilitation treatments in the West	Jan Beyers
RMS.	Effects of wildfire, vegetation treatments, hydrology and geomorphology on postfire erosion	Daniel G. Neary
RMS.	Native plant materials for restoration of sagebrush steppe and pinyon-juniper communities	E. Durant McArthur
RMS.	Dynamics of weed invasions and fire in the northern Rockies	George Markin
RMS.	Effects of wildfire and fire management options on invasive and exotic species and pathogens	Karen Clancy
RMS.	Factors affecting Great Basin watersheds' susceptibility to invasive plants	Jeanne C. Chambers
RMS.	Patterns of white pine regeneration after fire	Anna Schoettle
RMS.	The role of grassland fire in managing exotic and woody plants	Deborah Finch

FPL Forest Products Laboratory
NCS North Central Forest Experiment Station
PNW Pacific Northwest Research Station
PSW Pacific Southwest Research Station
RMS Rocky Mountain Research Station
SRS Southern Research Station

Key Point C Hazardous Fuels Reduction (24 projects)

Station	Project Title	Lead Scientist
FPL	Harvesting underutilized trees and forest undergrowth	John F. Hunt
FPL.	Using small diameter timber and cull for laminated building materials	John F. Hunt
NCS.	Optimizing fuel reductions in time and space	Tom Crow
NCS.	Managing risk of fire on communities in the wildland-urban interface	Eric Gustafson
NES.	Fuels and fire behavior in the Central Hardwoods	Daniel Yaussy
PNW.	Ground-based support for mapping fuel and fire hazard	David V. Sandberg
PNW.	Fuel reduction and forest restoration strategies that sustain key habitats in the interior Northwest	John F. Lehmkuhl
PSW.	Effects of fuel reductions on stream ecosystems	Carolyn T. Hunsaker
PSW.	Alternatives to fire for fuel reduction in California shrublands within coniferous forest	Robert F. Powers
PSW.	Fire-related erosive processes in southwestern ecosystems	Ken Hubbert
PSW.	Effects of wildfire and fuel treatments on California spotted ow	John J. Keane
RMS.	Impacts of exotic weeds on fuel loading and fire regimes	Nancy L. Shaw
RMS.	Impact of fuel management treatments on fire behavior and forest vegetation	Dennis E. Ferguson
RMS.	Impact of fuel management treatments on forest soil erosion and production	William Elliot
RMS.	Management alternatives for fire dependent ecosystems in Colorado and the Black Hills	Linda A. Joyce
RMS.	Guidelines for fuel management in southwestern forests at the wildland-urban interface	Carl Edminster
RMS.	Restoration techniques in lodgepole pine forest	Ward McCaughey
RMS.	Use of remote sensing to examine disturbance effects	John E. Lundquist
RMS.	Riparian ecosystem dynamics in relation to fire in the Rocky Mountains.	Deborah Finch
SRS.	Wildfire risk in the Eastern U.S.	Steve McNulty
SRS.	Tradeoffs of fire and fuel management options: Herbicides	Thomas A. Waldrop
SRS.	Tradeoffs of fire and fuel management options: Mechanical methods	Kenneth W. Outcalt
SRS.	A system for mechanized fuel reduction at the wildland/urban interface	John Stanturf
SRS.	Fire and herbicide combinations to reduce fire intensity	Dale Wade

Key Point D – Community Assistance (8 projects)

Station	Project Title	Lead Scientist
NCS.	Modeling responses to landscape treatments	John F. Dwyer
NCS	Community partnerships	Pamela J. Jakes
PSW.	Recreation and fire in the wildland-urban interface	Deborah Chavez
PSW.	Firewise residential landscapes	Greg McPherson
RMS.	Building consensus on fire management	Brian Kent
RMS.	Preventing residential fire disasters at the wildland-urban interface	Jack D. Cohen
SRS.	Impact of wildfires on local economies	Jeffrey P. Prestemon
SRS.	Fire protection in residential expansion areas	Terry Haines

FPL Forest Products Laboratory
NCS North Central Forest Experiment Station
PNW Pacific Northwest Research Station
PSW Pacific Southwest Research Station
RMS Rocky Mountain Research Station
SRS Southern Research Station

TABLE 2**Research Partners and Cooperators¹ for Forest Service National Fire Plan Research**
(Partial list as of October 13, 2001)**Firefighting Capacity Research**

Cooperator (NFP Project #)

1. Boston-Emerson Americas Inc (FPL.C.1)
2. Brigham Young University (PSW.A.3)
3. Carroll Nelson and Associates (MT) (RMS.A.1)
4. CH2M Hill Inc. (PNW.A.1)
5. Colorado State University (SRS.A.2) (PSW.A.5)
6. Ecological Services Inc (MT) (RMS.A.1)
7. Florida Division of Forestry (SRS.A.4)
8. Florida State University (SRS.A.4)
9. Genesis Laboratories Inc (FPL.C.2)
10. Jackson State University (NCS.A.1)
11. Matcom Inc (CO) (RMS.A.1)
12. Michigan Technological University (NCS.A.2)
13. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (NCS.A.2)
14. Montana State University (RMS.A.5)
15. National Atmospheric and Space Administration (NASA)/GSFC (RMS.A.2)
16. National Forest System – Eastern Region (NCS.A.2)
17. National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NCS.A.1) (SRS.A.1)
18. Naval Postgraduate School (CA)(PSW.A.5)
19. North Carolina State University (SRS.A.2)
20. Oregon State University (PNW.A.3)
21. Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (SRS.A.2)
22. PNNL Inc. (PNW.A.1)
23. Scripps Oceanographic Institute (SRS.A.4) (PSW.A.5)
24. Space Instruments Inc. (PSW.A.4)
25. Technological University of Plant Polymers (FPL.C.1)
26. Three Tier. Inc. (PNW.A.1)
27. University of Alaska (NCS.A.2)
28. University of Arizona (RMS.A.5)
29. University of California at Riverside (PSW.A.3)
30. University of Florida (SRS.A.3)
31. University of Georgia (SRS.A.1) (SRS.A.5 – 2 coops)
32. University of Hawaii (PSW.A.5)
33. University of Iowa (RMS.A.3)
34. University of Maryland (RMS.A.2)
35. University of Montana (RMS.A.1) (RMS.A.5)
36. University of Toledo (NCS.A.2)
37. University of Utah (NCS.A.1)
38. University of Washington (NCS.A.1)
39. University of Wyoming (FPL.C.2)
40. Watson Consulting Inc (NCS.A.2)
41. Wyoming Sawmill Inc (FPL.C.2)

¹ Partners and cooperators are working with Forest Service scientists on NFP research projects through cooperative agreements, joint venture agreements and contracts.

Rehabilitation and Restoration Research

1. Brigham Young University (RMS.B.2)(RMS.B.3) (RMS.B.7)
2. Coconino National Forest (RMS.B.4)
3. Colorado State University (RMS.B.6) (RMS.B.4)
4. Montana State University (RMS.B.3)
5. National Forest Genetics Lab (RMS.B.2)
6. Nevada Division of Wildlife (RMS.B.2)
7. New Mexico State University (RMS.B.7) – 3 coops
8. Northern Arizona State University (RMS.B.4)
9. Quivara Research Center (RMS.B.7)
10. University of Colorado at Boulder (RMS.B.6)
11. University of New Mexico (RMS.B.7) – 2 coops
12. University of Washington (PNW.B.1)
13. USDA Agricultural Research Service (RMS.B.5)
14. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (RMS.B.2 – 2 coops)
15. Washington State University (PNW.B.1)

Hazardous Fuel Reduction Research

1. Alabama A&M University (SRS.C.4)
2. Auburn University (AL) (SRS.C.3) (SRS.C.4)
3. Cambridge University (U.K.) (RMS.C.8)
4. Carnegie Museums (RMS.C.4)
5. Clemson (South Carolina) (SRS.C.2)
6. Clemson University at Georgetown (NCS.C.2)
7. Colorado State University (RMS.C.4)(RMS.C.7 – 2 coops)
8. Genesis Research Inc (FPL.C.1) (FPL.C.2)
9. Matcom Inc (CO) (RMS.C.4)
10. Michigan Technological University (RMS.C.3)
11. Middle Rio Grande Conservation District (RMS.C.8)
12. Montana State University (RMS.C.6) – 2 coops
13. Natural Resource Conservation Service (RMS.C.6)
14. New Mexico State University (RMS.C.5)
15. North Carolina State University (SRS.C.1)
16. Northern Arizona State University (RMS.C.5)
17. Ohio State University (NES.C.1 – 2 coops)
18. Ohio University (NES.C.1 – 2 coops)
19. Paleo Research Institute (RMS.C.8)
20. Santa Fe National Forest (RMS.C.8)
21. Stephen F. Austin State University (Texas) (RMS.C.5)
22. Tall Timbers Research Station (SRS.C.5)
23. U.S. Geological Survey (RMS.C.8)
24. University of Tennessee (SRS.C.4)
25. University of California at Santa Barbara (PSW.C.1)
26. University of Georgia (SRS.C.2)
27. University of Idaho (RMS.C.2)
28. University of Missouri (NCS.C.1) (NCS.C.2)
29. University of Montana (RMS.C.6)
30. University of Nevada at Reno (PSW.C.1)(PSW.C.2)
31. University of Texas at Austin (RMS.C.8)
32. University of Washington (PNW.C.2)
33. University of Wisconsin at Madison (NCS.C.2)
34. University of Wyoming (FPL.C.2)
35. Virginia Technological University (SRS.C.4)
36. Washington State University (RMS.C.3)
37. Yale University (RMS.C.4) (RMS.C.7)

Community Assistance Research

1. California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo (PSW.D.1)
2. Colorado School of Mines (RMS.D.1)
3. Colorado State University (NCS.D.1) (PSW.D.1 – 2 coops)
4. Earth View Computing Inc. (PSW.D.1)
5. Louisiana State University (SRS.D.2)
6. Michigan State University (NCS.D.1) (PSW.D.1)
7. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (RMS.D.1)
8. North Carolina State University (SRS.D.1)
9. Oregon State University (NCS.D.1)
10. Pennsylvania State University (NCS.D.1)
11. San Diego State University (PSW.D.1)
12. Southern Oregon State College (NCS.D.2)
13. University of Arizona (NCS.D.1)
14. University of Florida (NCS.D.1) (NCS.D.2)
15. University of Georgia (SRS.D.2)
16. University of Minnesota (NCS.D.1) (NCS.D.2)
17. University of Montana (SRS.D.1)
18. USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (PSW.D.1)

**NATIONAL FIRE PLAN
SUMMARY OF FY2001 GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Activity	FY2001 Goal	FY2001 Accomplishment
FIREFIGHTING		
Hiring	19,110 fire employees	17,633 fire employees
Facilities	Deferred maintenance or construction on 155 facilities	149 multi-year projects initiated
Equipment:		
Engines	429	406
Water/Foam Tenders	36	24
Bulldozers	49	56
Tractor Plows	14	14
Boats	3	3
Other equipment	41	92
Airtankers	7	5
Helicopters	33	31
Other aircraft	9	7
REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION		
Combined Total		2,515,273 acres
Forest Service	437 projects	329 projects for 1.08 million acres
Interior	1.4 million acres	211 projects for 1.43 million acres
HAZARDOUS FUELS		
Combined Total	3.2 million	2.25 million acres-including 775,888 acres in WUI and 197,148 acres of Wildland Fire Use
Forest Service	1.8 million	1.36 million acres, including 611,550 acres in WUI and 37,992 acres of Wildland Fire Use
Interior	1.4 million	728,112 acres, including 164,337 acres in WUI, plus 159,156 acres of Wildland Fire Use, totaling 887,268 acres

Year 2000	8.4 million acres burned	122,827 fire starts
Year 2001	3.6 million acres burned	84,079 fire starts

Activity	FY2001 Goal	FY2001 Accomplishment
COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE		
State Fire Assistance	Determined by States	\$15.8 million worth of fire equipment purchased 136 personnel hired in support of NFP objectives 6,339 fire personnel involved in training 553 Hazard Mitigation Plans developed 11,599 community based hazard mitigation projects 6,856 fire education sessions (prevention/mitigation) 76,236 acres of hazardous fuels treatment-private land
Volunteer Fire Assistance	Assist 4000 fire departments	\$11.0 million worth of fire equipment purchased 5,873 fire personnel involved in training 881 fire departments organized
Rural Fire Assistance	Assist 820 fire departments	1,491 grants assisting 1,445 fire departments
Forest Health	136 projects	136 projects for 1.6 million acres protected
Economic Action Program	Determined by communities	400 projects in 208 communities
Community and Private Land Fire Assistance	Determined by States, and communities	\$6.9 million for forest enhancement/risk reduction \$5.0 million for community planning - fire protection \$6.0 million for hazard mitigation projects \$8.9 million for damaged fences \$7.9 million for market utilization, small diameter material
RESEARCH		
FS Research	-	63 multi-year projects
Joint Fire Science	-	54 multi-year projects