

**United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service**



**Fiscal Year 2006
President's Budget**
Budget Justification



**USDA Forest Service
FY 2006 Budget Justification
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**United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service**



**Fiscal Year 2006
President's Budget**

OVERVIEW





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Errata to Fiscal Year 2006 President's Budget Overview

Page	Location	Correct Information
1	First paragraph	The Forest Service manages approximately 193 million acres
13	Third paragraph	...natural resources on the 193 million acres.....
B-5	Sixth line of table	Rec Fee Enhancement Program
C-2	NFS	FY 2006 vs FY 2005 column – Hazardous Fuels Program should be 2,178 Total NFS should be 1,682
C-2	Wildland Fire Management	FY 2006 vs FY 2005 column – Hazardous Fuels should be -2,230 Total WFM should be -2,474
C-3	Grand Total, Forest Service	FY 2006 vs FY 2005 column – Grand Total, Forest Service should be -1,336
D-2	Middle of left column	Payments and Transfers to States and Counties
F-6	Other Appropriations	Brush Disposal Activity should be Acres Treated Measure should be Acres



Overview

In 2005, the USDA Forest Service celebrates its 100th anniversary. The agency will be commemorating a century of caring for one of America's most valuable resources: our national forests and grasslands. The Forest Service manages over 192 million acres of these national treasures. As we look ahead to the next century of service, we face many challenges to conservation. These include dealing with growing population and associated loss of open space, restoring fire-adapted forests, addressing the spread of invasive species and restoring the health of watersheds. Moving into the next 100 years, the Forest Service must be resourceful at developing innovative solutions that balance conservation values with the growing demands on the environment.

To efficiently focus on these competing demands, the Forest Service has extensively examined both programmatic and administrative operations and implemented steps to improve performance and accountability, increase program efficiency, and maximize opportunities to accomplish results. The Forest Service is aggressively implementing a focused strategic plan which sets forth goals responding to conservation threats including hazardous fuel buildups, invasive species, loss of open space, and unmanaged outdoor recreation. In addition, success in 2006 will depend partly on finding new ways of doing business, including community-based solutions, and new ways to work in partnership with governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

The FY 2006 President's Budget request for the Forest Service totals \$4.07 billion and focuses most strongly on program areas that enable the agency to address its mission of sustainable resource management. This budget request, alongside legislative and policy initiatives such as the President's Management Agenda, the Healthy Forests Initiative, the Forest Service's new planning rule, and the President's Executive Order on Cooperative Conservation, provides the resources, tools, and guidelines necessary for the Forest Service to move forward into our next century as stewards of America's forests and grasslands.

(Dollars in Millions)

Appropriation Title	FY 2005 Enacted	Pay Costs	Program Changes	FY 2006 Budget
Forest and Rangeland Research	276.4	4.7	4.3	285.4
State and Private Forestry	292.5	1.7	-40.8	253.4
National Forest System	1,380.8	29.2	241.3	1,651.3
Wildland Fire Management	1,703.0	18.5	-277.2	1,444.3
Capital Improvements and Maintenance	514.7	6.6	-140.5	380.8
Land Acquisition	62.3	.3	-21.3	41.3
Other Appropriations	8.9	.1	.5	8.5
Total Discretionary Appropriations	4,238.6	61.1	-234.7	4,065.0
Total Mandatory Appropriations	770.6	4.5	36.1	811.2
Subtotal Total, Forest Service	5,009.2	65.6	-177.0	4,876.2
Supplemental and Other emergency funding	537.5	0	-537.5	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	5,546.2	65.6	-736.1	4,876.2



Forest Service Mission, Goals, and Objectives

The mission of the Forest Service is to:

“Sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.”

This mission stems from the relationship between the American people and their natural resource heritage. This relationship is characterized by the principles of sustaining our natural resources for future generations, producing personal and community well-being, and providing economic wealth for the Nation. This foundation is often referred to as “sustainable resource management.”

The Forest Service’s updated 2004 National Strategic Plan embodies the agency’s many areas of responsibility by outlining the strategic goals and objectives. The agency has six strategic goals:

- **Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire.** Restore the health of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to increase resilience to the effects of wildland fire.
- **Reduce the impacts from invasive species.** Restore the health of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to be resilient to the effects of invasive insects, pathogens, plants, and pests.
- **Provide outdoor recreation opportunities.** Provide high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities on forests and grasslands, while sustaining natural resources, to meet the Nation’s recreational demands.
- **Help meet energy resource needs.** Contribute to meeting the Nation’s need for energy.
- **Improve watershed condition.** Increase the number of forest and grassland watersheds that are in fully functional hydrologic condition.
- **Conduct mission-related work in addition to that which supports the agency goals.** Conduct research and other mission-related work to fulfill statutory stewardship and assistance requirements.

There are 16 strategic objectives to guide program implementation and each objective has corresponding performance measures that track progress in reaching the six goals included in the plan.



Maximizing Opportunities in FY 2006 to Accomplish the Forest Service Mission, Goals, and Objectives

The theme for the FY 2006 budget is maximizing opportunities to accomplish the Forest Service Mission. The Forest Service will act on this theme in four important ways. First, the agency leaders have developed a focused set of priority objectives around which the 2006 program of work is based. Second, the agency will make maximum use of legislative authorities and recent changes in policy to improve implementation of the priority objectives. Third, the agency is taking every advantage of new and existing partnership authorities to leverage restoration actions across all land ownerships. And finally, the agency is maximizing use of every dollar by reducing overhead, streamlining operations, making increased use of electronic-Government (e-Gov) initiatives, and continuing to improve financial performance.

A Strategic Focus

The agency oversees a vast and complex array of natural resources and resource opportunities. In FY 2006 and beyond, it is essential to focus on identifying the highest priority resource management objectives and effectively communicate those objectives to the agency's land managers. The Chief of the Forest Service has identified four threats to conservation of America's forests and grasslands: 1) the growing threats of wildland fire due to hazardous fuels buildup, 2) the spread of invasive species, 3) the loss of open spaces, and 4) unmanaged recreation. The Forest Service's leadership is committed to addressing these threats across the Nation's landscape – doing so is necessary to achieve the long-term outcomes of clean air and water, conserving wildlife, and protecting communities from wildfire.

These four threats are addressed within the six goals of the Forest Service's Strategic Plan. Implementation of the objectives set forth in the Strategic Plan continues to be the agency's priority in FY 2006. Specific objectives that will be carried out in FY 2006 under the individual goals are:

Goal 1 - Reduce the risk from Catastrophic Wildland Fire

The Forest Service will be working with government and non-government partners at all levels to return and maintain ecosystems to more resilient states in order to mitigate the threats that wildland fires pose to people and the environment. The agency will complete projects on a priority basis that improve forest health, suppress wildland fires at minimum cost while protecting values and resources, and assist communities and non-national forest system landholders develop and implement hazardous fuels reduction and fire prevention plans and programs.



Goal 2 - Reduce the Impacts from Invasive Species

Invasive species, particularly insects, pathogens, plants, and aquatic pests, pose a long-term risk to the health of the Nation's forests and grasslands by interfering with natural and managed ecosystems, degrading wildlife habitat, reducing the sustainable production of natural-resource-based goods and services and increasing the susceptibility of ecosystems to other disturbances such as fire and flood. In FY 2006, the Forest Service will continue to improve the effectiveness of treating selected invasive species on the Nation's forests and grasslands as well as emphasize prevention, early detection and eradication, and control of invasive species.

3 - Provide Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

The Forest Service offers a wide range of recreation opportunities and services in various settings. Camping, picnicking, winter sports, hunting, fishing, hiking, and sightseeing in the backcountry or urban areas, as well as visiting cultural sites and visitor centers, are all part of the agency's recreation program. In order to continue providing these recreational benefits without experiencing unacceptable impacts to resources, the Forest Service will emphasize improving public access opportunities while managing off-highway vehicle use to protect resources, minimize conflicts, and promote safety.

4 - Help Meet Energy Resource Needs

The Nation's forests and grasslands play a significant role in meeting America's need for energy production and transmission. The agency's focus will be 1) working with other agencies to identify and designate corridors for energy facilities, improve the efficiency of processing permit applications, and establish appropriate land tenure in easements and other authorizations to provide for long-term project viability, and 2) stimulating commercial use of small-diameter trees from National Forest System (NFS) lands for biomass energy.

5 - Improve Watershed Condition

Over 60 million people receive at least a portion of their water from national forests and grasslands. This resource is a particularly scarce commodity in the arid West, where many communities depend on national forests for their water. Many municipal watersheds in the Western States are at risk from catastrophic wildland fire and degradation from excessive use. The Forest Service will work to increase the area of fully functional forest and grassland watersheds by assessing and restoring high-priority watersheds, monitoring the water quality impacts of activities on NFS lands, and restoring and maintaining species diversity in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

6 - Mission Related Work in Addition to that which Supports the Agency Goals

The Forest Service is seeking to improve the productivity and efficiency of other mission-related work and support programs. Six focus areas in FY 2006 include 1) provide current resource data, monitoring, and research information in a timely manner, 2) continue to meet Federal financial management standards, 3) integrate



budget with performance accountability, 4) maintain the benefits of forests and grasslands by reducing their conversion to other uses, 5) maintain Office of Safety and Health Administration standards, and 6) develop and maintain processes and systems to provide and analyze scientific and technical information to address agency priorities.

By providing more direct and strategic guidance on its priorities, the Forest Service moves closer towards accomplishing more integrated land management throughout the agency. At the same time, an important additional step towards maximizing these opportunities is making use of legislative authorities and administrative policies that provide efficient means to accomplishing work on the ground.

Employing Legislative Authorities and Administrative Policy

Numerous legislative authorities and administrative policies guide the Forest Service in implementing its mission. The Healthy Forests Initiative (HFI) is reducing administrative process delays while the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) is providing improved statutory processes for expediting certain types of projects for at-risk areas. Restoring the national forests and grasslands to a more fire adaptive environment and protecting communities from catastrophic wildland fires is one of the Forest Service's priority activities and will continue to be a focus in FY 2006. Restoration of fire dependent ecosystems is the longer-term solution for improving the health of these environments. HFI/HFRA are ongoing commitments to care for America's forests and rangelands, reduce the risk of catastrophic fire to communities, help save the lives of firefighters and citizens, and protect critical habitat.

The President's Budget addresses this risk by significantly funding HFI and providing a budget for hazardous fuel reduction that has more than tripled since FY 2000. The FY 2006 budget proposes \$281 million to reduce hazardous fuel treatments, which allows the agency to treat as much as 1.8 million acres. In FY 2006, the Forest Service will continue to emphasize the prioritization of communities within the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and high priority areas outside the WUI for fuel reduction activities.

HFI/HFRA facilitates restoration of more acres more rapidly through expedited environmental analysis and new categorical exclusion categories for certain fuel reduction projects. Moreover, HFRA and HFI strengthen public participation in the development of high-priority forest health projects, and provide a more effective review process, which encourages early public participation. This authorization, coupled with other authorities such as stewardship contracting and the National Fire Plan, will continue to assist land managers in restoring forest health and the social, economic, and ecological harmony in communities.

The Planning Rule announced in December 2004 is designed to improve the planning process for everyone involved. To properly manage our nation's forests and grasslands, we must be able to quickly address emerging threats such as invasive species and wildfires. The rule establishes a dynamic planning process that is less bureaucratic,



emphasizes science, and incorporates public involvement in the early planning stages. Under this new system, land management plans must be more strategic, transparent, timely, and cost-effective.

This new rule offers planning tools that account for evolving ecosystems, new science, and emerging threats. It replaces multiple alternatives, prescriptive standards, and administrative appeals with options, guidelines, and objections. Under the new rule, a plan revision will take approximately 2 to 3 years, compared to the current 5- to 7-year cycle. It is expected to reduce the cost of plan revisions and significantly reduce post-decision litigation, which can be disruptive and divisive to plan implementation.

In FY 2006, the Forest Service will propose new legislation to increase efficiency in management and disposition of administrative sites and lands managed by the agency. Proceeds from sale will be deposited and retained to be available for offset of costs associated with disposal of lands, acquisition of additional lands or interest in lands, and for maintenance, construction, and other purposes associated with administrative site improvement. In addition, the proposed legislation will amend the working capital fund (WCF) to include maintenance for fire, administrative, and other facilities and visitor centers. Appropriated funds and eligible Permanent and Trust fund accounts will be deposited each year into the WCF. This authority allows the 2006 budget request to remove non-recreation facility maintenance from the Facilities appropriation.

Building Stronger Partnerships and Strengthening Interagency Cooperation

On August 27, 2004, the White House issued an Executive Order (EO) entitled, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation." The purpose of this order is to ensure that the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior, Commerce, and Defense, and the Environmental Protection Agency implement laws relating to the environment and natural resources in a manner that promotes cooperative conservation. The EO specifies a White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation to facilitate the exchange of information and advice relating to cooperative conservation. While the conference will take place in 2005, outcomes will further focus the agency's government and non-government partnership activities in FY 2006.

The Forest Service has a long history of working with other Federal agencies, State, tribal, and local governments; non-governmental organizations; and private landowners to achieve the agency's mission. The agency partners with people and groups with mutual interests to work together in serving people and caring for the land. Partnerships build positive relationships among participants, leverage funds and services from other sources, and are essential to landscape scale management of natural resources.

In FY 2006, the Forest Service is emphasizing collaborative action and partnerships as ways to do business. The Forest Service will leverage over \$500 million in partnership and collaborative work in FY 2006 to restore watersheds, reduce hazardous fuels, conduct joint research, construct trails, and educate our youth and support economies in rural communities. The 10-year Comprehensive Strategy articulates a collaborative



framework for treating hazardous fuels, restoring forest health and providing economic benefits to communities. Effectively addressing restoration challenges of invasive species, off-highway vehicles, and forest fragmentation will require working with a diverse group of people, organizations and communities.

The Forest Service's National Partnership Office, initiated in September 2003, serves as a national policy and coordination leader for partnership development needs across the agency. Focus areas of the National Partnership Office include building internal and external networks, removing barriers to partnership development, clarifying existing policy, and identifying core skills and training needs for partnership work. This provides critical infrastructure necessary for successful partnership activities.

An important governmental relationship the Forest Service will continue to emphasize in FY 2006 is with the Department of the Interior (DOI) land management bureaus (the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Fish and Wildlife Service). While their missions vary, the five Federal land management agencies share a common commitment to conservation. This commitment is strengthened by cooperation among the five agencies. By developing more coordinated efforts that are continuous across boundaries, the agencies are better able to address natural resource management needs at the landscape scale. This coordination spans across all levels of planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting. Specifically in FY 2006, the Forest Service will emphasize these collaborative activities through the continued advancement of the National Fire Plan and implementation of projects under the Healthy Forests Initiative.

Improving Organizational Efficiency

In FY 2006, Forest Service efforts to improve organizational efficiency will continue to focus on the implementation of the initiatives in the President's Management Agenda (PMA). Since the announcement of the PMA, the Forest Service has been actively addressing the PMA's components.

1. Strategic Management of Human Capital

The Forest Service continues to streamline its organization. Since FY 2000, the agency has increased its field organization presence so that currently 91 percent of the permanent workforce is in field locations. Managerial levels (GS-14+) have been reduced to only 4 percent of its permanent workforce.

Further, the Business Operations Transformation Program is a significant, agency-wide, initiative to improve organizational efficiency. The program will span multiple years and is formed by three projects:

1. Information Resources Management,
2. Human Resources Business Process Reengineering , and
3. Financial Management Improvement Project.

These projects are designed to improve the overall efficiency of the Forest Service's administrative operations, increase the agency's ability to meet the needs of its internal



and external customers, and redirect critical funds from indirect or administrative functions back to direct or mission-critical programs.

2. Competitive Sourcing

The Forest Service competitive sourcing program focuses on (1) identifying and evaluating potential candidates for competition that are likely to result in significant savings, (2) planning for and carrying out competitive sourcing competitions in accordance with congressional and Office of Management and Budget guidelines, (3) reviewing competitive sourcing performance decisions, (4) assisting with implementation efforts, and (5) measuring and reporting on competition and implementation results.

In FY 2006, the Forest Service will focus on proper and timely implementation of completed competitive sourcing studies and rigorous analysis of study results and savings.

3. Expanding e-Gov

In FY 2006, the Forest Service will continue to implement efforts in line with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act, begin integration of the interagency Recreation Information Database, and work towards expanding our electronic management systems. The agency will also continue efforts under the Forest Service Web Information Delivery and will continue implementation of the three e-Government solutions developed in FY 2004: Research One-Stop, Field Data Automation, and e-Permits.

4. Improved Financial Performance

By reconciling accounts and improving processes and policy, the Forest Service achieved unqualified ("clean") audit opinions for FY 2002, FY 2003, and FY 2004. These efforts led to the removal of the Forest Service from the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) high-risk list in 2005. While this is a significant event, the Forest Service remains committed to their efforts in centralizing and standardizing budget and finance processes and procedures through its multi-year Financial Management Improvement Project (FMIP). This centralization will help the agency to sustain clean audit opinions and eliminate material weaknesses from its financial processes resulting in more efficient financial accountability. Through the centralization project, the Forest Service should continue to realize more accurate data quality, greater timeliness of access to current financial information, and significant annual savings, which will be redirected towards achieving land management needs.

5. Budget and Performance Integration

The Forest Service has made great strides to improve performance accountability by moving towards achieving a performance-based budget. The Forest Service's strategic goals, objectives, and performance measures were driving forces to making budget decisions and requests for FY 2006, helping the agency plan programs of work that maximize the use of resources and contribute to addressing the "Four Threats," accomplishing the goals and objectives in the strategic plan, and improving performance accountability. In FY 2006, the Forest Service will continue to work with the



Department of Agriculture's Budget and Performance Integration Board to move forward with implementing this results-oriented process and system to assist the agency in integrating annual budget plans with agency and Departmental strategic plan goals.

Legislative Proposals

The FY 2006 President's Budget includes two legislative proposals that would have an effect on the budget.

Enhancing Forest Service Administration of Rights-of-Way and Land Uses

This proposal would extend the authority to implement a pilot program authorizing the assessment, collection, and expenditure of administrative fees collected from applicants for, and holders of, special use authorizations, allowing the agency to recover the costs to process those applications and/or monitor the compliance with those authorizations. The current authority expires on September 30, 2005. The proposal is to extend the pilot authority to the end of FY 2009 in order to fully implement the program.

Facilities and Land Management Enhancement Act

This proposal will provide useful tools for reducing the Forest Service administrative site maintenance backlog and improve efficiency in our lands management program. The proposed legislation authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell, exchange, or combine a sale and exchange of any administrative site that the Secretary determines is no longer needed for National Forest System purposes. The legislation incorporates several new authorities for streamlining regulations to facilitate the timely disposal of administrative sites.

Receipts derived from the conveyance of administrative sites and facilities would be deposited into the Sisk Act fund and remain available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation. These funds will be used for the administrative costs incurred in conveying sites; the acquisition of land for administrative sites; and for the decommissioning, construction, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of administrative sites.

The proposed legislation amends the existing Forest Service Working Capital Fund (WCF) to allow the fund to be used for the purchase, construction, capital repair, renovation, rehabilitation, maintenance, disposal, or replacement of buildings and improvements for programs of the Forest Service.

Funds for WCF activities will come from an assessment against appropriated funds based on a charge per square foot and number of full-time equivalent employees. This funding approach will result in a discontinuation of the use of the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Appropriation for recurring maintenance.



FY 2006 Highlights by Appropriation

Discretionary Appropriations

Forest and Rangeland Research (FY 2006 President's Budget Request: \$285,400,000)

Our Nation depends on public and private forests and rangelands to meet many needs. Productive forests and rangelands provide wood and forage, clean water, wildlife habitat, recreation, and many other values, and can be more effectively managed to reduce risks from fire and pests. Key to sustained and enhanced productivity is developing and deploying integrated resource management systems based on understanding natural and manipulated biological processes. A strengthened technology development and application effort is needed to better manage, restore, conserve, and enhance the productivity of our public and private forests.

The FY 2006 President's Budget for Forest and Rangeland Research will provide full implementation of the Forest Inventory and Analysis program. The FY 2006 President's Budget will also provide \$6 million to develop and implement technology application efforts targeted to the agency's strategic goals, directed at accelerating delivery and adoption of science, rather than new research or refined operational practices. This effort will be coordinated with NFS and S&PF.

State and Private Forestry (FY 2006 President's Budget Request: \$253,387,000)

State and Private Forestry is the Federal leader in providing technical and financial assistance to landowners and resource managers to help sustain the Nation's urban and rural forests and protect communities and the environment from wildland fires. State and Private Forestry programs help bring forestry in efficient, non-regulatory ways to all landowners, whether small woodlot, tribal governments, State agencies, or Federal land management agencies. Through a coordinated effort in management, protection, conservation education, and resource use, State and Private Forestry programs help facilitate sound stewardship across lands of all ownerships on a landscape scale, while maintaining the flexibility for individual forest landowners to pursue their objectives.

Forest Health Management

The Forest Health Management (FHM) Program maintains healthy, productive forest ecosystems by preventing, detecting and suppressing damaging insects and diseases. The program has two existing activities: Federal Lands and Cooperative Lands. Funding proposed is \$83.9 million, including \$72.3 million in State and Private Forestry Appropriations and \$11.6 million in Wildland Fire Management appropriations.

- **Federal Lands** – The program provides for detection, monitoring, evaluation, prevention, and suppression of forest insects and diseases on forest and rangelands managed by National Forest System, other Federal agencies, and tribal governments.



- **Cooperative Lands** – This program works with States and territories on the detection, monitoring, evaluation, prevention, and suppression of forest insects, diseases, and invasive plants on forestland owned by States, local governments, private organizations, and private individuals.

Cooperative Fire Protection

The program provides technical and financial assistance to States and local fire agencies to promote efficient wildland fire protection on Federal, State, and private lands. Program activities focus on protecting homes and structures in the wildland-urban interface and reducing Federal wildland firefighting and suppression costs. The program enhances State wildfire response capabilities as well as local volunteer fire departments through equipment, training, and technical assistance. The program has two activities: State Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance. Funding proposed is \$64.1 million, including \$26.8 million in the State and Private Forestry appropriation and \$37.3 million in the Wildland Fire Management appropriation..

- **State Fire Assistance** – This activity provides financial assistance to State foresters for all fire management activities including training, planning, hazardous fuel treatments, and purchase and maintenance of equipment.
- **Volunteer Fire Assistance** – This activity provides technical and financial assistance through the States to local organizations to protect State and private forestlands threatened by wildfire.

Cooperative Forestry

The Cooperative Forestry program focuses on partnerships with States and private landowners to promote the management, protection, and better use of forest-based goods and services of public value. The activities of the Cooperative Forestry budget line are: Forest Stewardship, the Forest Legacy Program, Urban and Community Forestry, and Forest Resources Information and Analysis. Proposed funding is \$149.2 million, of which \$144.6 million will come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

- **Forest Stewardship** – This activity provides technical assistance to non-Federal landowners to develop multi-resource stewardship plans and high-quality tree-planting stock to States and private landowners in support of hazardous fuels reduction, invasive species management, and the sustainable management of timber and non-timber resources.
- **Forest Legacy** – Through the use of conservation easements and land acquisition, this activity maintains the value and function of non-Federal forestlands across ownerships from remote wilderness to urban greenspace that have been coming under increased pressure for development and subsequent fragmentation.
- **Urban and Community Forestry** – This activity protects America's natural resources by providing technical and financial assistance to local governments with a nationwide emphasis on maintaining, restoring, and improving the livability of communities and urban areas through management of natural resources.



- **Forest Resources Information and Analysis** – This activity provides cost-share assistance to States for the inventory, monitoring, and reporting of information gathered on the status and trends in the Nation's forested resources. Public agencies use this information to better manage forest resources.

International Forestry

International Forestry programs coordinate the expertise of Forest Service land managers and scientists with overseas assignments in the areas of technical cooperation and policy assistance. The focus is on key natural resource problems and issues in countries with significant forest resources and important forest related trade with the United States. International Forestry programs address five major areas within sustainable natural resource management: invasive species, migratory species, trade and economic aspects of forest management, wildland fire and fire ecology, and protected areas. Proposed funding is \$5.0 million.

National Forest System (FY 2006 President's Budget Request: \$1,651,357,000)

There are 155 national forests and 20 national grasslands located in 43 States, as well as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, managed under multiple-use and sustained yield principles. The natural resources of timber, minerals, range, wildlife, outdoor recreation, watershed, and soil are managed to best meet the needs of the Nation without impairing productivity of the land or damaging the environment.

The National Forest System (NFS) provides for the planning, assessment, and conservation of ecosystems while delivering multiple public services and uses. The principal NFS programs are Land Management Planning; Inventory and Monitoring; Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Resources; Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management; Grazing Management; Forest Products; Vegetation and Watershed Management; Minerals and Geology Management; Landownership Management; Law Enforcement and Investigations; Valles Caldera National Preserve; and Hazardous Fuels.

The FY 2006 President's Budget continues implementation of the Healthy Forests Initiative by emphasizing vegetative management activities on National Forest System lands to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire. An important piece of meeting this objective is the Forest Service's integration of the hazardous fuel reduction program with other vegetative treatment programs. The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes \$281 million to fund the hazardous fuel program in the National Forest System to enhance integration of these treatments with other vegetative treatment programs. In addition, other vegetative management programs will emphasize projects that improve the condition of our national forest through implementation of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. Together with expanded efforts of our partners, these proposals will more effectively allow for landscape scale treatments that will reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire on rural communities and natural resources.

The Forest Service released its final NFMA planning rule in December 2004. The rule establishes a dynamic process to account for changing forest conditions, emphasizes science and public involvement, and ultimately will help local forest managers provide



future generations with healthier forests, cleaner air and water, and more abundant wildlife, while sustaining a variety of forest uses. An Environmental Management System will be used during the planning process to improve performance and accountability. The new rule will improve the way the Forest Service works with the public by making forest planning more open, understandable, and timely. It will also enable Forest Service experts to respond more rapidly to changing conditions, such as wildfires, and emerging threats such as invasive species.

The budget request also supports implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan, provides additional funding to the Forest Products and Vegetation and Watershed Management programs in support of the Healthy Forests Initiative and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, and continues to emphasize the benefits of a strong recreation program.

Wildland Fire Management (FY 2006 President's Budget Request: \$1,444,267,000)

Wildland Fire Management provides funding for fire management including preparedness, fire suppression operations on National Forest System and adjacent lands, and also supports the National Fire Plan. The program seeks to protect life, property, and natural resources on the 192 million acres of National Forest System lands, as well as on an additional 20 million acres of adjacent State and private lands. The program recognizes that wildfire is a critical natural process that must be integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale across agency boundaries. The program also recognizes that wildland fire management must be based on the best available science.

The FY 2006 President's Budget contains an increase in the Wildland Fire Management program of \$3.8 million after adjusting for non-emergency funding and the movement of hazardous fuel funding to NFS. Highlights include Wildfire Suppression Operations funded at \$700.5 million, an increase of \$51.6 million, and Preparedness funded at \$676 million, which is consistent with the 2005 enacted level. The President's Budget proposes to move hazardous fuel funding to the National Forest System to improve implementation of the program during severe wildland fire seasons, as well as to improve coordination.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance (FY 2006 President's Budget Request: \$380,792,000)

The Capital Improvement and Maintenance program emphasizes providing an efficient and effective infrastructure that supports public and administrative uses and quality recreation experiences with minimal impact to ecosystem stability and conditions. This program provides funding to maintain, improve, and operate the infrastructure of facilities, roads, and trails related to recreation, research, fire, administrative, and other uses. In FY 2006, the President's Budget contains a proposal to extend the authority of the Forest Service's Working Capital Fund (WCF) to include maintenance for Fire, Administration, and Other (FA&O) facilities, and visitor centers, thereby reducing the need for appropriated dollars for recurring maintenance. Recurring maintenance including facility planning and program management, for FA&O facilities will be funded through the WCF. Assessments against appropriated funds from Forest and Rangeland Research, National Forest System, and Wildland Fire Management



appropriations will be deposited each year into WCF for the maintenance of FA&O facilities. FA&O facilities include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, and research stations and labs), employee and family housing, and service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities and towers and non-recreation dams. Using a WCF funding approach provides incentives to eliminate unneeded facilities and will contribute to reducing the deferred maintenance backlog for facilities. Maintenance for Recreation facilities would remain funded through appropriations within the Capital Improvement and Maintenance account.

The Infrastructure Improvement and Deferred Maintenance budget line item has been proposed to continue as a separate program. Work accomplished with these funds reduce or eliminate deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance includes the repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of facilities, roads, and trails. It can also include demolition, dismantling, and disposing of unneeded infrastructure. Infrastructure improvements can include new construction, alteration to change function, or expansion to increase capacity.

Land Acquisition (FY 2006 President's Budget Request: \$41,303,000)

The Land Acquisition program acquires lands, waters, and related interests within the National Forest System for public access for outdoor recreation, timber production, mineral extraction, conservation of wildlife and threatened and endangered species habitat, acquisition of wetland and riparian areas, along with the protection of water and air quality, significant cultural resources, and rare ecological areas that promote biological diversity. Lands acquired help to reduce future management costs, respond to urban and community needs, and conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and their conversion to incompatible uses.

Other Appropriations (FY 2006 President's Budget Request: \$8,494,000)

Range Betterment Fund - The Range Betterment Fund provides for necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement. The program receives 50 percent of all monies collected during the prior fiscal year for grazing domestic livestock on national forest lands in the 16 Western States. Examples of the work funded under this program include seeding to improve forage conditions, treating noxious weeds that result from permitted livestock grazing, managing water developments to aid in livestock distribution, constructing fences to control livestock use patterns or protect sensitive resources, and other improvements made to or on the land.

Gifts, Donations, and Bequests - Gifts, donations, and bequests are deposited into this special account to be used to establish or operate forest and rangeland research facilities.

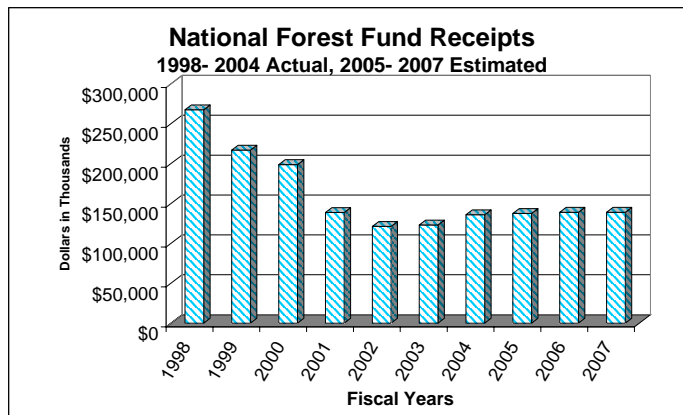
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses - The Federal Government assumed responsibility for subsistence management in Alaska on Federal public lands in 1990 and expanded its responsibility to federally reserved navigable waters in Alaska on October 1, 1999. Federal subsistence is a joint effort of the United



States Department of Agriculture and United States Department of the Interior, with management on National Forest System lands the responsibility of the Forest Service. Enforcement of Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations requires protecting the subsistence priority along with conserving healthy fish and wildlife populations.

Mandatory Appropriations

Permanent Appropriations and Trust Funds (FY 2006 President's Budget Request: \$811,264,000) The Forest Service has 18 permanent appropriations and 4 trust funds (see listing below) on which it relies for funding in a number of areas. While not part of the discretionary appropriations process, these funds are nevertheless very important in funding on-the-ground work. The budget authority for permanent appropriations and trust funds is dependent on the level of receipts for these accounts. As can be seen in the following graph, products or use of land receipts continue to increase in FY 2004 after a significant decline in recent years. Overall, National Forest Fund (NFF) receipts rose from \$123 million in FY 2003 to \$136 million in FY 2004, an increase of \$13 million. Timber receipts deposited in the NFF increased by \$14.5 million, from \$58.5 million in FY 2003 to \$73.0 million in FY 2004.



The permanent appropriations and trust funds for the Forest Service are as follows:

Trust Funds

Cooperative Work – Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V)	Reforestation Trust Fund
Cooperative Work – Other	Land Between the Lakes

Permanent Appropriations

Brush Disposal Fund	Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees
Licensee Program (Smoky Bear, Woodsy Owl)	Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration Fund
Restoration of Forestlands and Improvements	Operations and Maintenance of Quarters
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund	Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land
Recreation Enhancement	Uses
Timber Salvage Sales	Purchaser Elect-Timber Roads
Land and Facilities Enhancement Fund	Valles Caldera Fund
Stewardship Contracting Retained Receipts	Forest Botanical Products
Timber Pipeline Restoration Fund	Payment Funds
Roads and Trails for States – 10 Percent Fund	



Appendices

A - Forest Service Organization

B - Three Year Budget Summary of Appropriations

C - Three Year Budget Summary of Full-Time Equivalents

D - Three Year Receipts by Source and Payments to States

E - FY 2003 Strategic Plan Update

F - Activity Output Table

G - FY 2006 Capital Improvement Projects

H - Timber Harvest Volume, FY 2003 – FY 2006

I - FY 2006 Proposed Land Acquisition Program

J - FY 2006 Proposed Forest Legacy Program

K - Three Year Budget Summary of the National Fire Plan

L - Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Financial Status



Forest Service Organization

The Chief of the Forest Service oversees the entire agency. The Chief is a career Federal employee who reports to the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), an appointee of the President confirmed by the Senate. The Chief's staff provides broad policy and direction for the agency, works with the Administration to develop a budget to submit to Congress, provides information to Congress on accomplishments, and monitors activities of the agency. There are five deputy chiefs for the following areas: National Forest System; State and Private Forestry; Research and Development; Business Operations; and Programs, Legislation, and Communication.

The Forest Service organization includes ranger districts, national forests, and regions; research stations and research work units; and the Northeastern Area Office for State and Private Forestry. Each level has responsibility for a variety of functions.

Ranger District: The Forest Service has more than 600 ranger districts. Each district has a staff of 10 to 100 people under the direction of a district ranger, a line officer who reports to a forest supervisor. The districts vary in size from 50,000 acres to more than 1 million acres. Most on-the-ground activities occur on ranger districts, including trail construction and maintenance, operation of campgrounds, and management of vegetation and wildlife habitat.

National Forest: The Forest Service oversees 155 national forests and 20 grasslands. Each administrative unit is typically comprised of several ranger districts, under the overall direction of a forest supervisor. Within the supervisor's office, the staff coordinates activities among districts, allocates the budget, and provides technical support to each district. Forest supervisors are line officers and report to regional foresters.

Region: There are nine regions of the Forest Service, each encompassing a broad geographic area, usually several States. The regional forester has broad responsibility for coordinating activities among the various forests within the region, for providing overall leadership for regional natural resource and social programs, and for coordinated regional land use planning.

Northeastern Area: The Northeastern Area Office for State and Private Forestry includes three field offices and Grey Towers Historic Site. The area director, like regional foresters, reports directly to the Chief. The area director leads and helps support sustainable forest management and use across the landscape to provide benefits to the people of the 20 Northeastern and Midwestern States and the District of Columbia.

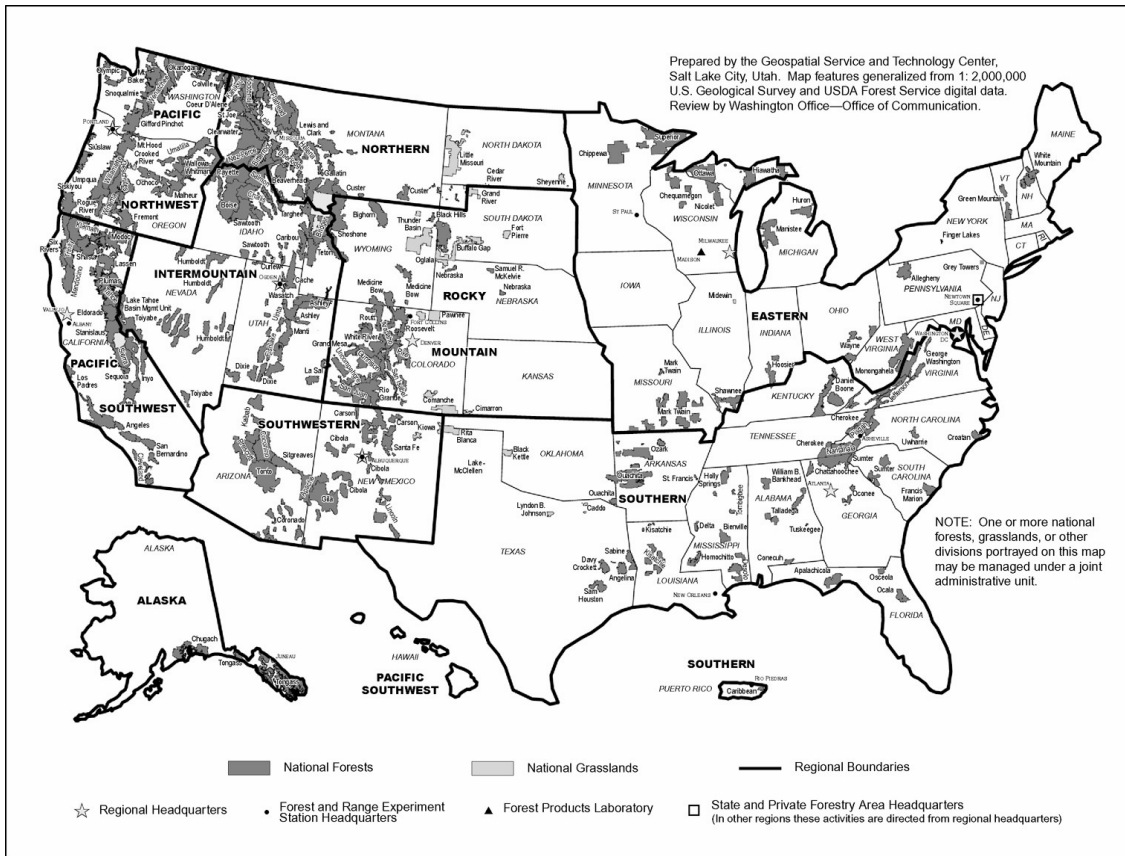
Research Stations and Research Work Units: The Forest Service's Research and Development organization includes six research stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry. Station directors, like regional



foresters, report to the Chief. Research stations include North Central, Northeastern, Pacific Northwest, Pacific Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Southern. There are 133 research work units located at 65 sites throughout the United States.

The map below provides the locations of the national forests and grasslands. For more information about the Forest Service, visit our web site at <http://www.fs.fed.us>

USDA Forest Service Map of Organizational Units





Three Year Budget Summary of Appropriations

(Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FY 2004 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2005 Enacted</u>	<u>Pay Costs</u>	<u>Program Changes</u>	<u>FY 2006 Budget</u>	<u>FY 2006 vs FY 2005</u>
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest & Rangeland Research						
Research and Development	\$266,387	\$276,384	\$4,680	\$4,336	\$285,400	\$9,016
Total, Forest & Rangeland Research	\$266,387	\$276,384	\$4,680	\$4,336	\$285,400	\$9,016
State and Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management						
Forest Health Fed Lands	\$53,828	\$54,236	\$876	-\$5,089	\$50,023	-\$4,213
Forest Health Fed Lands - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$100	\$0	-\$100	\$0	-\$100
Forest Health Coop Lands	\$44,742	\$47,629	\$115	-\$25,436	\$22,308	-\$25,321
Forest Health Coop Lands - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000
Total, Forest Health Mgt	\$98,570	\$103,965	\$991	-\$32,625	\$72,331	-\$31,634
Cooperative Fire Assistance						
State Fire Assistance	\$33,384	\$32,920	\$115	-\$12,116	\$20,919	-\$12,001
State Fire Assistance – Supplemental & Emergency	\$24,853	\$16,000	\$0	-\$16,000	\$0	-\$16,000
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,037	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$5,917	\$0
Volunteer Fire Assistance Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	-\$4,000	\$0	-\$4,000
Total, Cooperative Fire Assistance	\$63,274	\$58,837	\$115	-\$32,116	\$26,836	-\$32,001
Cooperative Forestry						
Forest Stewardship	\$31,884	\$32,320	\$169	\$4,610	\$37,099	\$4,779
Forest Stewardship – Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	-\$10,000	\$0	-\$10,000
Forest Legacy	\$64,134	\$57,134	\$44	\$22,822	\$80,000	\$22,866
Urban & Community Forestry	\$34,864	\$31,950	\$139	-\$4,614	\$27,475	-\$4,475
Urban & Community Forestry - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$17,000	\$0	-\$17,000	\$0	-\$17,000
Economic Action	\$25,606	\$19,032	\$155	-\$19,187	\$0	-\$19,032



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
 Overview of FY 2006 President's Budget

	<u>FY 2004 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2005 Enacted</u>	<u>Pay Costs</u>	<u>Program Changes</u>	<u>FY 2006 Budget</u>	<u>FY 2006 vs FY 2005</u>
Forest Res Info & Analysis	\$4,938	\$4,958	\$62	-\$363	\$4,657	-\$301
Total, Cooperative Forestry	\$161,426	\$172,394	\$569	-\$23,732	\$149,231	-\$23,163
International Forestry	\$5,926	\$6,410	\$50	-\$1,471	\$4,989	-\$1,421
Subtotal, Regular Appropriations	\$304,343	\$292,506	\$1,725	-\$40,844	\$253,387	-\$39,119
Emergency & Supplemental Funding	\$24,853	\$49,100	\$0	-\$49,100	\$0	-\$49,100
Total, S&PF	\$329,196	\$341,606	\$1,725	-\$89,944	\$253,387	-\$88,219
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	\$69,995	\$63,167	\$1,181	-\$5,291	\$59,057	-\$4,110
Inventory & Monitoring	\$169,659	\$167,302	\$2,683	-\$2,976	\$167,009	-\$293
Inventory & Monitoring – Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$200	\$0	-\$200	\$0	-\$200
Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage	\$255,050	\$257,343	\$4,690	-\$4,689	\$257,344	\$1
Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$1,559	\$0	-\$1,559	\$0	-\$1,559
Wildlife & Fish Management	\$135,683	\$134,749	\$2,432	-\$12,230	\$124,951	-\$9,798
Wildlife & Fish Management - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$1,104	\$0	-\$1,104	\$0	-\$1,104
Grazing Management	\$45,898	\$48,034	\$926	-\$4,301	\$44,659	-\$3,375
Forest Products	\$265,012	\$273,247	\$5,412	-\$362	\$278,297	\$5,050
Forest Products – Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$1,796	\$0	-\$1,796	\$0	-\$1,796
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$193,690	\$189,614	\$3,435	\$725	\$193,774	\$4,160
Vegetation & Watershed Management - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$6,051	\$0	-\$6,051	\$0	-\$6,051
Minerals & Geology Management	\$53,399	\$55,747	\$969	\$17,075	\$73,791	\$18,044
Landownership Management	\$91,550	\$92,129	\$1,655	-\$9,627	\$84,157	-\$7,972
Landownership Management - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$1,443	\$0	-\$1,443	\$0	-\$1,443
Law Enforcement Operations	\$82,829	\$86,014	\$1,261	-\$949	\$86,326	\$312
Valles Caldera	\$3,111	\$3,599	\$7	-\$2,614	\$992	-\$2,607
Hazardous Fuels	[\$233,479]	[\$262,539]	\$4,443	\$276,557	\$281,000	\$281,000



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
Overview of FY 2006 President's Budget

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Enacted	Pay Costs	Program Changes	FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
Repayment to Judgment Fund	{ \$188,405 }	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Centennial of Service Challenge	\$0	\$9,861	\$125	-\$9,986	\$0	-\$9,861
Subtotal, Regular Appropriations	\$1,365,876	\$1,380,806	\$29,219	\$241,332	\$1,651,357	\$270,551
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$12,153	0	-\$12,153	\$0	-\$12,153
Total, NFS	\$1,365,876	\$1,392,959	\$29,219	\$229,179	\$1,651,357	\$258,398
Wildland Fire Management						
Preparedness	\$671,621	\$676,470	\$14,504	-\$14,960	\$676,014	-\$456
Preparedness – Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$742	\$0	-\$742	\$0	-\$742
Fire Operations – Suppression						
Regular Appropriations	\$597,130	\$648,859	\$3,377	\$48,256	\$700,492	\$51,633
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$699,224	\$394,443	\$0	-\$394,443	\$0	-\$394,443
Total, Fire Ops – Suppression	\$1,296,354	\$1,043,302	\$3,377	-\$346,187	\$700,492	-\$342,810
Fire Operations - Other						
Hazardous Fuels	\$233,479	\$262,539	\$0	-\$262,539	[\$281,000]	-\$262,539
Hazardous Fuels – Supplemental & Emergency	\$24,853	\$30,286	\$0	-\$30,286	\$0	-\$30,286
Rehab & Restoration	\$6,914	\$12,819	\$0	-\$10,819	\$2,000	-\$10,819
Fire Research & Development	\$22,025	\$21,719	\$359	-\$5,193	\$16,885	-\$4,834
Joint Fire Sciences Program	\$7,901	\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889
NFP Forest Health - Fed Lands	\$14,815	\$14,792	\$233	-\$8,051	\$6,974	-\$7,818
NFP Forest Health – Coop Lands	\$9,877	\$9,861	\$0	-\$5,263	\$4,598	-\$5,263
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$51,063	\$40,179	\$14	-\$10,778	\$29,415	-\$10,764
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$8,138	\$7,889	\$0	\$0	\$7,889	\$0
Total, Fire Ops - Other	\$379,065	\$407,973	\$606	-\$340,818	\$67,761	-\$340,212
Subtotal, Regular Appropriations	\$1,622,963	\$1,703,016	\$18,487	-\$277,236	\$1,444,267	-\$258,749
Supplemental & Emergency funding	\$724,077	\$425,471	\$0	-\$425,471	\$0	-\$425,471
Total, WFM	\$2,347,040	\$2,128,487	\$18,487	-\$702,707	\$1,444,267	-\$684,220



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
 Overview of FY 2006 President's Budget

	<u>FY 2004 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2005 Enacted</u>	<u>Pay Costs</u>	<u>Program Changes</u>	<u>FY 2006 Budget</u>	<u>FY 2006 vs FY 2005</u>
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	\$214,366	\$198,769	\$1,738	-\$82,791	\$117,716	-\$81,053
Facilities - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$19,195	\$0	-\$19,195	\$0	-\$19,195
Roads	\$234,538	\$226,396	\$3,355	-\$40,192	\$189,559	-\$36,837
Roads - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$33,204	\$0	-\$33,204	\$0	-\$33,204
Trails	\$74,718	\$75,707	\$1,387	-\$13,302	\$63,792	-\$11,915
Trails - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$8,416	\$0	-\$8,416	\$0	-\$8,416
Deferred Maintenance	\$31,606	\$13,829	\$158	-\$4,262	\$9,725	-\$4,104
Subtotal, Regular Appropriations	\$555,228	\$514,701	\$6,638	-\$140,547	\$380,792	-\$133,909
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$60,815	\$0	-\$60,815	\$0	-\$60,815
Total, CI&M	\$555,228	\$575,516	\$6,638	-\$201,362	\$380,792	-\$194,724
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisitions	\$66,363	\$61,007	\$282	-\$21,289	\$40,000	-\$21,007
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	\$1,056	\$1,054	\$0	\$15	\$1,069	\$15
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	\$2,286	\$231	\$0	\$3	\$234	\$3
Total, Land Acquisition	\$69,705	\$62,292	\$282	-\$21,271	\$41,303	-\$20,989
Other Appropriations						
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	\$91	\$64	\$0	\$0	\$64	\$0
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,106	\$3,021	\$20	-\$78	\$2,963	-\$58
Subsistence Mgmt (R10)	\$5,467	\$5,879	\$59	-\$471	\$5,467	-\$412
Total, Other Appropriations	\$7,664	\$8,964	\$79	-\$549	\$8,494	-\$470
Subtotal, Discretionary Appropriations -- non-emergency	\$4,192,166	\$4,238,669	\$61,110	-\$234,779	\$4,065,000	-\$246,637
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$748,930	\$547,539	\$0	-\$547,539	\$0	-\$547,539
<u>Total, Discretionary Appropriations</u>	\$4,941,096	\$4,786,208	\$61,110	-\$782,318	\$4,065,000	-\$721,208



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
Overview of FY 2006 President's Budget

<u>Mandatory Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 2004 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2005 Enacted</u>	<u>Pay Costs</u>	<u>Program Changes</u>	<u>FY 2006 Budget</u>	<u>FY 2006 vs FY 2005</u>
Permanent Appropriations						
Brush Disposal	\$14,487	\$14,000	\$185	\$815	\$15,000	\$1,000
Licensee Program	\$92	\$70	\$0	\$0	\$70	\$0
Restoration of Forestlands & Improvements	\$8,616	\$8,000	\$6	-\$6	\$8,000	\$0
Rec Fee Collection Costs	\$915	---	---	---	---	---
Rec Fee Demonstration Program	\$47,132	\$46,850	\$793	\$1,207	\$48,850	\$2,000
Timber Roads - Purchaser Election	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$0	\$0	\$6,800	\$0
Timber Salvage Sale	\$76,334	\$75,000	\$1,235	-\$1,235	\$75,000	\$0
Stewardship Contracting	[\$2,039]	\$2,264	0	-\$1,406	\$858	-\$1,406
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	\$3,887	\$4,200	\$54	\$396	\$4,650	\$450
Roads and Trails	\$12,981	\$18,000	\$102	-\$102	\$18,000	\$0
Midewin - Rental Fees	\$145	\$600	\$0	-\$100	\$500	-\$100
Midewin - Restoration	\$5	\$20	\$0	-\$10	\$10	-\$10
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	\$8,340	\$8,000	\$56	-\$56	\$8,000	\$0
LBL Management Fund	\$3,902	\$3,900	\$24	\$76	\$4,000	\$100
Administration of Rights Of Way	\$326	\$3,012	\$3	\$1,550	\$4,565	\$1,553
Land Acquisition and Enhancements	[\$2,461]	\$28,220	\$144	\$36,521	\$64,885	\$36,665
Forest Botanical Products	[\$1,800]	\$1,800	\$0	\$50	\$1,850	\$50
Valles Caldera Fund	\$500	\$500	0	-\$25	\$475	-\$25
Total, Permanent	\$184,462	\$221,236	\$2,602	\$37,675	\$261,513	\$40,277
Payment to States	\$395,673	\$409,273	\$150	-\$30	\$409,393	\$120
Trust Funds						
Cooperative Work - KV	\$213,506	\$60,000	\$973	-\$973	\$60,000	\$0
Cooperative Work - Other	\$51,680	\$48,000	\$446	-\$188	\$48,258	\$258
Subtotal, Cooperative Work	\$265,186	\$108,000	\$1,419	-\$1,161	\$108,258	\$258
LBL Trust Fund	\$1,038	\$1,100	\$0	\$0	\$1,100	\$0
Reforestation Trust Fund	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$352	-\$352	\$30,000	\$0
Total, Trust Funds	\$296,224	\$139,100	\$1,771	-\$1,513	\$139,358	\$258
<u>Total, Mandatory Appropriations</u>	\$876,359	\$769,609	\$4,523	\$36,132	\$810,264	\$40,655
Subtotal, FS non-emergency	\$5,068,525	\$5,008,278	\$65,633	-\$198,647	\$4,875,264	-\$133,014
Subtotal, FS supplemental & emergency	\$748,930	\$547,539	\$0	-\$547,539	\$0	-\$547,539
Grand Total, FS	\$5,817,455	\$5,555,817	\$65,633	-\$746,186	\$4,875,264	-\$680,553



Three Year Budget Summary of Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2004 FTEs	FY 2005 FTEs	FY 2006 FTEs	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>				
Forest & Rangeland Research				
Forest & Rangeland Research	2,533	2,505	2,469	-36
Fire Research & Development	194	192	170	-22
Joint Fire Sciences Program	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	3	0	0	0
Total, Forest & Rangeland Research	2,730	2,697	2,639	-58
State & Private Forestry				
Forest Health Management				
Forest Health - Fed Lands	435	436	425	-11
NFP Forest Health - Fed Lands	116	116	116	0
Forest Health - Coop Lands	56	57	55	-2
NFP Forest Health - Coop Lands	0	0	0	0
Emerging Pests & Pathogens Fund	0	0	0	0
Total--Forest Health Management	607	609	596	-13
Cooperative Fire Protection				
State Fire Assistance	56	57	55	-2
NFP State Fire Assistance	7	7	7	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0
Total--Cooperative Fire Protection	63	64	62	-2
Cooperative Forestry				
Forest Stewardship	83	84	82	-2
Forest Legacy	22	22	22	0
Urban & Community Forestry	69	69	68	-1
Economic Action	76	77	0	-77
Forest Res Info & Analysis	31	31	31	0
Total--Cooperative Forestry	281	283	203	-80
International Forestry	24	25	24	-1
Total, State & Private Forestry	975	981	885	-96



Three Year Budget Summary of Full-Time Equivalents (continued)

	FY 2004 FTEs	FY 2005 FTEs	FY 2006 FTEs	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
-				
National Forest System				
Land Management Planning	721	708	672	-36
Inventory & Monitoring	1,632	1,608	1,561	-47
Recreation, Wilderness, & Heritage	2,918	2,811	2,751	-60
Wildlife & Fish Management	1,511	1,458	1,386	-72
Grazing Management	564	555	538	-17
Forest Products	3,304	3,244	3,143	-101
Vegetation & Watershed Management	2,092	2,059	2,019	-40
Minerals & Geology Management	591	581	575	-6
Landownership Management	1,008	992	950	-42
Law Enforcement Operations	756	756	756	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	4	4	4	0
Hazardous Fuels Program	[2,233]	[2,230]	2,178	-52
Centennial of Service	---	75	0	-75
Total, National Forest System	15,101	14,851	16,533	-548
Wildland Fire Management				
Preparedness	7,295	7,280	7,036	-244
Fire Operations - Suppression	1,695	1,695	1,695	0
Fire Operations - Other				
Hazardous Fuels	2,235	2,230	[2,178]	[-52]
Total--Other Operations	2,235	2,230	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	11,225	11,205	8,731	-244
Capital Improvement & Maintenance				
Facilities	1,108	1,000	541	-459
Roads	1,954	1,930	1,509	-421
Trails	807	798	767	-31
Deferred Maintenance	92	91	82	-9
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	3,961	3,819	2,899	-920
Land Acquisitions				
Land Acquisitions	141	138	134	-4
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisitions	141	138	134	-4



Three Year Budget Summary of Full-Time Equivalents (continued)

	FY 2004 FTEs	FY 2005 FTEs	FY 2006 FTEs	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
-				
Other Appropriations				
Range Betterment Fund	19	19	19	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	29	26	25	-1
Total--Other Appropriations	48	45	44	-1
Total, Discretionary Appropriations	34,181	33,736	31,865	-1,871
Total, Mandatory Appropriations	2,848	2,943	3,197	254
Total, Working Capital Fund	619	619	900	281
Grand Total, Forest Service	37,648	37,298	35,962	-1,617



Three Year Receipts by Source and Payments to States Table

<u>Description</u>	(\$ in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 2004 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 2005 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 2006 ESTIMATE</u>
National Forest Fund			
Receipts for Sale of Products or Use of Land			
Timber	71,008	70,000	70,000
Grazing	5,018	5,000	5,000
Land Uses	11,622	12,000	12,500
Recreation, Admission, and User Fees	43,843	46,000	46,000
Power	1,992	2,000	2,500
Minerals	2,441	2,500	3,000
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Subtotal -- Products or Use of Land Receipts	135,924	137,500	139,000
Receipts for Sale or Uses, Deposited for:			
Timber Sale Area Improvement (K-V Fund)	213,506	60,000	60,000
Timber Roads--Purchaser Credit Program	{4076}	{3000}	{2000}
Road Costs	12,981	18,000	18,000
Timber Salvage Sales	76,334	75,000	75,000
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Receipts for National Forest Fund	438,745	290,500	292,000
National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects			
Minerals	24,734	25,000	26,000
Grazing	684	855	898
Other	295	301	326
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Receipts for National Grasslands and LU Projects	25,713	26,156	27,224
<b>Permanent Appropriations, Cooperative Work, and Other Appropriations</b>			
Brush Disposal	14,487	14,000	15,000
Cooperative Contributions	51,680	48,000	48,258
Midwin NTP Restoration Fund	5	20	10
Licensee Programs	92	70	70
Recreation Fee Demo	47,132	46,850	48,850
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	8,340	8,000	8,000
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund	3,887	4,200	4,650
Restoration of Forestlands and Improvements	8,616	8,000	8,000
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	2,286	231	234
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	91	64	64
Administration of Rights-of-Way, Other Land Uses	326	3,012	4,565
Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Management Fund	3,902	3,900	4,000
Valles Caldera Fund	500	500	475
Forest Botanical Products	[1800]	1,800	1,800



## Three Year Receipts by Source and Payments to States Table (continued)

<u>Description</u>	(\$ in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 2004 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 2005 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 2006 ESTIMATE</u>
Receipts Deposited for Permanent Appropriations, Cooperative Work, and Other Appropriations	141,344	136,847	142,176
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total--Forest Service Receipts	605,802	453,503	461,400
Revenues to Other Agencies for Activities on National Forest Lands			
Power Licenses on Public Domain Lands ^{1/}	20,000	20,000	20,000
Mineral Leases on Public Domain Lands, and Acquired Lands, and Oregon and California Grant Lands ^{1/}	516,125	412,900	412,900
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total -- Revenues to Other Agencies for Activities on Forest Service Lands	536,125	432,900	432,900
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total--Revenues and Receipts from National Forest Lands	1,141,927	886,403	894,300
Payments and Transfers for Sates and Counties. ^{2/}			
Payments to States & Transfers from National Forest Fund ^{3/}			
Payment to Minnesota	2,102	2,102	2,102
Payments to States, National Forest Fund Payments	71,364	91,165	91,200
Payments to States from U.S. Treasury funds			
Payments to States, Rural Schools & Community Act	316,116	309,915	310,000
Payments to Counties from Grasslands and LU Projects			
Payments to Counties/National Grasslands	6,091	6,091	6,091
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total--Payments and Transfers for States and Counties	395,673	409,273	409,393
Funds to Treasury for National Grasslands and LU Projects	16,802	15,449	15,000
<b>National Forest Fund Receipts Transferred to Permanent Appropriations and Others by Special Acts</b>			
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	1,056	1,054	1,069
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund	12,981	18,000	18,000
Range Betterment Fund (50 Percent Grazing)	2,106	3,021	2,963
Timber Roads--Purchaser Election Program	6,800	6,800	6,800
Recreation Fee Collection Costs	915	0	0
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	3,887	4,200	4,650
Midewin NTP Rental Fees	145	600	500
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total--Permanent Appropriations and Others	27,890	33,675	33,982

* Dollars may not add up to total amounts due to rounding.

^{1/} Represents receipts from NFS lands which are deposited directly to Department of Interior and Department of Energy.

^{2/} Payments and Transfers made from the National Forest fund are earned in the previous fiscal year and paid from those previous years receipts in the fiscal year shown.



FY 2004 – FY 2008 STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Forest Service's 2004-2008 National Strategic Plan outlines the agency's strategic goals and objectives. The Forest Service's six strategic goals are accompanied by 16 strategic objectives that guide program implementation and corresponding performance measures.

Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Performance Measures
1. Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire	1.1: Improve the health of National Forest System lands that have the greatest potential for catastrophic wildland fire.	<u>1.1 a:</u> Number of acres of hazardous fuels treated in the wildland-urban interface and percent identified as high priority through collaboration consistent with the 10-year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan.
		<u>1.1 b:</u> Number of acres in the wildland-urban interface treated per \$1 million gross investment.
		<u>1.1 c:</u> Number of acres of hazardous fuels treated in Condition Classes 2 or 3 in Fire Regimes 1, 2, or 3 outside the wildland-urban interface, and percent identified as high priority through collaboration consistent with the 10-Year Plan.
		<u>1.1 d:</u> Number of acres treated outside the wildland-urban interface per \$1 million gross investment.
		<u>1.1 e:</u> Number of acres in Condition Classes 2 or 3 in Fire Regimes 1, 2, or 3, treated by all land management activities that improve condition class, and percent that were identified as high priority through collaboration consistent with the 10-Year Plan.
		<u>1.1 f:</u> Percent of mechanically treated acres to reduce hazardous fuels with byproducts used.
		<u>1.1 g:</u> Number of acres brought into stewardship contracts.
	1.2: Consistent with resource objectives, wildland fires are suppressed at a minimum cost, considering firefighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected.	<u>1.2.a:</u> Percent of unplanned and unwanted wildland fires controlled during initial attack.
		<u>1.2.b:</u> Number of acres burned by unplanned and unwanted wildland fires.
		<u>1.2.c:</u> Percent of large fires in which the value of resources protected exceeds the cost of suppression.
1.3: Assist 2,500 communities and those non-National Forest System lands most at risk with developing and implementing hazardous fuels reduction and fire prevention plans and programs.	<u>1.3 a:</u> Percent of communities at risk with completed and current fire management plans or risk assessments.	
	<u>1.3 b:</u> Number of acres covered by partnership agreements.	



Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Performance Measures
2. Reduce the impacts from invasive species	2.1: Improve the effectiveness of treating selected invasive species on the Nation's forests and grasslands.	<u>2.1 a:</u> Availability and reliability of the annual National Risk Assessment survey.
		<u>2.1 b:</u> Acres treated for selected invasive species.
		<u>2.1 c:</u> Percent change in the rate of spread of selected invasive species.
3. Provide outdoor recreational opportunities	3.1: Improve public access to National Forest System land and water and provide opportunities for outdoor health-enhancing activities.	<u>3.1 a:</u> Miles and percent of trail network maintained to standard.
		<u>3.1 b:</u> The 3-year average number of fatalities on the passenger car road network.
		<u>3.1 c:</u> Number and percent of facilities maintained to standard.
		<u>3.1 d:</u> Number and percent of facilities and sites that meet accessibility standards.
		<u>3.1 e:</u> Number of rights-of-way acquired to provide public access.
3.2: Improve the management of off-highway-vehicle use to protect natural resources, promote safety of all users, and minimize conflicts among various uses through the collaborative development and implementation of locally based travel management plans.	<u>3.2.a:</u> Percent of National Forest System lands covered by travel management implementation plans.	
4. Help meet energy resource needs	4.1: Work with other agencies to identify and designate corridors for energy facilities, improve the efficiency of processing permit applications, and establish appropriate land tenure (including transferability clauses) in easements and other authorizations to provide for long-term project viability.	<u>4.1.a:</u> Percent of energy facility and corridor applications approved within prescribed timeframes.
	4.2: Stimulate commercial use of small-diameter trees from National Forest System lands for biomass energy.	<u>4.2.a:</u> Total biomass from small-diameter and low-value trees used for energy production.



Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Performance Measures
5. Improve watershed condition	5.1: Assess and restore high-priority watersheds and maintain riparian habitat in these watersheds.	<u>5.1.a:</u> Number of inventoried forest and grassland watersheds in fully functioning condition as a percent of all watersheds. <u>5.1.b:</u> Acres of nonindustrial private forest land under approved stewardship management plans.
	5.2: Monitor water quality impacts of activities on National Forest System lands.	<u>5.2.a:</u> Percent of projects on National Forest System lands fully implementing best management practices (BMPs).
		<u>5.2.b:</u> Allotment acres and percent administered to 100 percent of standard.
	5.3: Restore and maintain native and desired nonnative plant and animal species diversity in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and reduce the rate of species endangerment by contributing to species recovery.	<u>5.3 a:</u> Terrestrial and aquatic habitat enhanced to achieve desired ecological conditions.
		<u>5.3.b:</u> Value of partnership contributions that support habitat enhancement.
	6. Conduct mission-related work in addition to that which supports the agency goals	6.1: Provide current resource data, monitoring, and research information in a timely manner.
6.2: Meet Federal financial management standards and integrate budget with performance.		<u>6.2.a:</u> Review of financial statement audits and implementation of corrective actions based on audit findings. <u>6.2.b:</u> Average number of days between fiscal obligation and transaction data entry into the Foundation Financial Information System. <u>6.2.c:</u> Extent to which performance data are current and complete. <u>6.2.d:</u> Number of accounting adjustments required to reconcile agency quarterly reports with Federal Treasury reports. <u>6.2.e:</u> Number of "business operations internal control weaknesses" identified in annual financial statement audits.
6.3: Maintain the environmental, social, and economic benefits of forests and grasslands by reducing their conversion to other uses.		<u>6.3.a:</u> Acres of land adjustments to conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality.
6.4: Maintain Office of Safety and Health Administration standards.		<u>6.4.a:</u> Number of firefighters injured in fire-related incidents. <u>6.4.b:</u> Number of new Office of Workers' Compensation Program cases.



Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Performance Measures
6. Conduct mission-related work in addition to that which supports the agency goals	6.5: Develop and maintain the processes and systems to provide and analyze scientific and technical information to address agency priorities.	<u>6.5.a:</u> Number and percent of Land and Resource Management Plans developed and revised.
		<u>6.5.b:</u> Percent of data in information systems that is current to standard.
		<u>6.5.c:</u> Number and percent of forest plan monitoring reports completed.



Activity / Output Measures

The following table of measures presents the Forest Service's outputs according to appropriation, Budget Line Item (BLI), and activity. The agency manages work activities and outputs to achieve long-term, on-the-ground outcomes.

The activity/output table consolidates information that is presented throughout this document by BLI. Please refer to those sections for more detailed discussions about the measurements and the agency's plans for meeting output targets.

Activity and Output Measure by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Number of research products, tools and technologies developed	Number	11,260	12,631	---	---
Percent of R&D products and services that meet customer expectations as assessed through targeted, standardized evaluations	Percent	---	---	80	85
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	Percent	83	83	83	100
State and Private Forestry					
Forest Health Management – Federal Lands					
Forest health acres surveyed on Federal lands	Acres	218,000,000	218,000,000	218,000,000	182,000,000
Forest health acres treated on Federal lands	Acres	127,475	126,266	147,008	130,428
Forest Health Management – Cooperative Lands					
Forest health acres surveyed on cooperative lands	Acres	493,000,000	493,000,000	493,000,000	281,000,000
Forest health acres treated on cooperative lands	Acres	686,489	1,566,845	1,314,213	800,840
State Fire Assistance					
Communities assisted	Number	3,600	12,047	9,784	4,324
Volunteer Fire Assistance					
Volunteer fire departments assisted	Number	2,360	2,386	2,800	2,800



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Activity and Output Measure by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Forest Stewardship					
Non-industrial private forestlands (NIPF) under approved stewardship management plans	Number	1,618,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,676,000
Number of NIPF stewardship mgt. plans	Number	16,594	15,150	15,400	17,380
Forest Legacy Program					
Forest Legacy program acres acquired	Acres	300,000	563,186	224,000	300,000
Urban and Community Forestry					
Technical assists to communities (number of communities assisted)	Number	10,360	11,512	9,600	8,250
Volunteer assistance generated	Days	275,000	316,704	254,000	220,000
Economic Action Programs					
Communities under broad-based strategic plans	Number	540	540	565	0
International Forestry					
Acres of migratory habitat restored	Acres	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
National Forest System					
Land Management Planning					
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	Number	55	39	49	49
Number of land management plan amendments underway	Number	32	27	37	40
Inventory and Monitoring					
Acres of inventory data collection and entry completed	Acres	21,030,467	35,341,770	17,265,745	39,943,725
Number of broadscale assessments underway	Number	42	79	41	32
Number of landscape scale ecosystem assessments completed	Number	122	130	93	121
Number of annual monitor & evaluation reports completed	Number	105	106	118	119
Manage National Resource Information System	Number	---	---	---	88,998,693
Number of Quarter Quads Completed	Number	55,873	66,486	74,428	0



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Activity and Output Measure by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness					
Number of PAOT days administered to standard (Developed Sites)	Number	83,887,982	91,676,197	78,705,457	71,314,577
Number of days managed to standard (General Forest Areas)	Number	974,976	1,126,745	1,057,782	1,925,287
Number of recreation interpretation & education products provided to standard	Number	14,194	12,804	12,767	10,744
Number of recreation special use authorizations administered to standard	Number	10,353	11,010	10,128	9,757
Number of wilderness areas managed to standard	Number	91	65	70	83
Number of heritage resources managed to standard	Number	6,035	5,863	6,522	6,706
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management					
Miles of stream enhanced	Miles	1,860	1,788	1,604	1,269
Acres of lake enhanced	Acres	10,953	12,451	12,826	8,680
Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	Acres	232,350	218,727	184,715	136,515
Number of wildlife interpretation & education products provided	Number	2,468	6,350	2,163	1,847
Grazing Management					
Number of allotment acres administered to 100% of standard	Number	25,642,950	33,900,000	22,116,544	20,392,986
Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	Number	368	405	473	317
Forest Products					
Approved timber sale NEPA documents (thru appeal/litigation)	Number	335	704	335	405
Timber volume offered	Hundred Cubic Feet	3,010,686	3,137,388	3,141,406	3,090,653
Timber volume harvested	Hundred Cubic Feet	3,146,451	3,849,519	3,158,109	3,071,084
Number of special forest products permits administered	Number	158,870	95,635	146,338	165,806



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Activity and Output Measures by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Vegetation and Watershed Management					
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	88,349	67,538	73,349	70,807
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	---	---	---	42,992
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	1,863,686	1,661,769	1,886,109	2,305,804
Acres of watershed improved	Acres	14,035	15,294	13,804	10,229
Acres of noxious weeds treated	Acres	67,438	103,703	75,456	68,070
Planned ECAP/AML activities completed	Number	288	185	197	---
Number of air quality services provided	Number	103	50	265	325
Minerals and Geology Management					
Number of mineral operations administered	Number	13,721	12,415	13,069	10,105
Number of mineral operations processed	Number	8,063	7,327	6,446	5,173
Geological Permits and Reports Completed	Number	984	944	---	---
Number of geological resources or hazard assessments completed	Number	---	---	760	652
Percent of inspections/audit findings addressed	Percent	---	---	0	10
Percent of total sites identified where no further response (remedial or removal) action is required (NFRAP)	Percent	---	---	0	11
Landownership Management					
Land ownership acres adjusted	Acres	341,536	56,948	20,653	10,546
Land ownership title cases resolved through litigation or processed through administrative procedure	Number	490	359	348	255
Miles of boundary line marked/maintained	Miles	2,611	2,551	2,352	1,958
Number of land use authorizations administered to standard	Number	8,968	7,802	8,237	6,249
Number of land use proposals and applications processed	Number	2,177	3,152	1,858	1,615



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Activity and Output Measures by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Law Enforcement Operations					
Enforcement capability	Percent	39	53	55	55
Investigative capability	Percent	61	61	63	63
Hazardous Fuels					
Acres of non-wildland/urban interface hazardous fuels mitigated	Acres	[600,000]	[492,541]	[519,000]	350,000
High-priority acres treated in the wildland/urban interface	Acres	[1,000,000]	[1,311,272]	[1,281,000]	1,450,000
Wildland Fire Management					
Readiness					
Chains of fireline per hour	Chains	15,610	15,610	15,610	15,995
Percent of wildland fires suppressed during initial attack	Percent	99	99	99	99
Fire Operations					
Gross Fire Suppression Costs Per Acre	Dollars	749	678	905	905
Hazardous Fuels					
Acres of non-wildland/urban interface hazardous fuels mitigated	Acres	600,000	492,541	519,000	[350,000]
High-priority acres treated in the wildland/urban interface	Acres	1,000,000	1,311,272	1,281,000	[1,450,000]
Rehabilitation (NFP)					
Rehabilitation projects completed	Number	125	72	100	20
Fire Research and Development (NFP)					
Number of research products, tools, and technologies developed	Number	1,245	2,071	---	---
Percent of R&D products and services that meet customer expectations	Percent	---	---	80	85
Forest Health Management – Federal Lands (NFP)					
Forest health acres treated on Federal lands	Acres	124,148	275,598	274,041	128,799
Forest Health Management – Cooperative Lands (NFP)					
Forest health acres treated on cooperative lands	Acres	108,373	439,576	439,140	145,428



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Activity and Output Measures by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
State Fire Assistance – (NFP)					
Communities at risk from wildfire assisted	Number	2,100	10,500	9,344	6,840
Volunteer Fire Assistance – (NFP)					
Volunteer fire departments assisted	Number	3,700	3,894	3,800	3,800
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities					
Facilities condition index	Percent	87.2	87.2	86.5	---
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating	Percent	---	---	---	47
Number of projects completed	Number	130	73	96	51
Roads					
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	Miles	26,800	51,403	30,657	24,055
Miles of high clearance and closed roads receiving maintenance	Miles	28,000	38,670	31,692	18,343
Miles of roads decommissioned	Miles	933	622	770	363
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	Miles	1,017	713	824	534
Trails					
Miles of trails maintained to standard	Miles	19,630	23,160	20,612	13,707
Miles of trail improved to standard	Miles	867	1,401	1,025	1,043
Land Acquisition					
National Forest System acres acquired	Acres	62,925	45,884	52,775	40,975
Other Appropriations					
Brush Disposal					
Brush Disposal		33,128	51,337	59,756	45,207
Timber Salvage Sales					
Number of Planned Salvage Timber Sales	Number	0	0	200	211
Prepare Salvage Timber Sales	Hundred Cubic Feet	1,278,028	1,577,685	1,200,000	906,244
Administer Salvage Timber Sales	Hundred Cubic Feet	0	0	1,017,415	854,903
Range Betterment Fund					
Range Betterment Fund	Structural improvements	600	630	600	600

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 1 - NORTHERN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)



ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	248	31			3,045	424	
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	1605	549		1,103			
R101	MT	1	Flathead	Hungry Horse Office	No	1,652	300		1,652			
TOTAL						\$ 3,505	\$ 880	\$	2,755	\$ 3,045	\$ 424	\$ -

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 2 - ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	402	91	18		1,412	316	24
			Regionwide	Contract Administration/Change Orders	No	395	198	66				
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	1177	1570	472	800			
R201	CO	2	Arapaho/Roosevelt	Dowdy Lake Campground Phase III	No	143	420		120			
R202	CO	3	Pike/San Isabel	Manitou Lake Rehab	No	367	85		236			
R203	CO	At-Large	Routt	Bear River/Road/Dispersed Phase II	No	41	379					
R204	WY	At-Large	Bighorn	Battlepark TH	No	178	30	15	200	5	10	
R205	CO	3	Pike/San Isabel	Lake George Fire Crew Quarters	Yes	768						
R206	CO/WY	At-Large	Med Bow/Routt	Thunderbasin Fire Crew Qtrs (formally Wright)	Yes	630			630			
R207	WY	At-Large	Shoshone	Cody IA Fire Warehouse	Yes	450			450			
R208	WY	At-Large	Shoshone	Dubois Fire Crew Quarters	Yes	768			768			
				Land Acquisition for FY 2007-08 Projects	No	181						
TOTAL						\$ 5,500	\$ 2,773	\$ 571	\$ 3,204	\$ 1,417	\$ 326	\$ 24

Notes:

- * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
- ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 3 - SOUTHWESTERN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	229				9,153	4,344	
			Regionwide	Contract Administration/Change Orders		77						
R301			Coconino	Red Rock Administrative Site	No	1,260	300		1,436	300	75	
R302			Coconino	Knoll Lake Campground	No	790	400		752			
R303			Apache-Sit.	Big Lake/Hoyer Complexes Water & Sanitation	No	559	250		559			
R304			Coronado	Whitetail Campground Phase 5	No	578	90		205			
R305			Cibola	Mills Canyon Campground	No	681	325		371			
R306			Tonto	Haigler Creek Campground	No	545	480		200			
TOTAL						\$ 4,719	\$ 1,845		\$ 3,523	\$ 9,453	\$ 4,419	

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 4 - INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	113						
			Regionwide	Contract Modifications/Change Orders		160						
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	166			142			
R401	UT	1	Dixie	Lower Bowns Campground Reconstruction	No	417			417			
R402	NV	1	Humboldt-Toiyabe	Galena Creek Campground Construction	No	770		10				
R403	UT	1	Ashley	ADA Retrofits	No	410			410			
TOTAL						\$ 2,036	\$ 10		\$ 969			

Notes:

- * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
- ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.



**FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 5 - PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION
(All amounts are in thousands of dollars)**



ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
	CA		Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	460						
	CA		Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	335			284	5,000	864	136
R501	CA	25	Inyo	Inyo National Forest Food Storage Lockers (04)	No	342			0	342		
R502	CA	2	Plumas	Quincy Barracks	Yes	438	56		0			
R503	CA	24	Los Padres	Temescal Station Renovation	Yes	526	72		668			
R504	CA	3	Mendocino	Alder Springs Barracks	Yes	402	35		0			
R505	CA	21	Sequoia	Havilah Barracks Project	Yes	301	59		27			
R506	CA	1	Six Rivers	Orleans Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade	No	442	40		403			
R507	CA	19	Sierra	Dinky Mill Station	Yes	508			0			
R508	CA	4,19	Stanislaus	The Pinecrest Engine Bay & Offices Project	Yes	500	129		260			
R509	CA	2	Shasta	Hirz Bay Campground Rehabilitation Project	No	754	314	23	1,142			
R510	CA	52	Cleveland	Camp Ole Engine Garage Addition	Yes	271			0			
R511	CA	4	LTBMU	Fallen Leaf Water System Improvements PH II	No	696			696			
TOTAL						\$ 5,975	\$ 705	\$ 23	\$ 3,480	\$ 5,342	\$ 864	\$ 136

**FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 6 - PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
(All amounts are in thousands of dollars)**

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design/Change Orders	*	550				5,050		
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	950			500			
R601	OR		Rogue River-Siskiyou	Rogue River/Siskiyou Headquarters	No	1,800			370			
R602			Regionwide	FEDPLAN H2O/Sanitation	No	1000			1,000			
TOTAL						\$ 4,300			\$ 1,870			

Notes:
* Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
Region 8 - SOUTHERN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)



ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06					
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL			
	Multiple	At Large	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	No	750			0	4,460				
	Multiple	At Large	Regionwide	Contract Administration/Change Orders		No	250			0					
	Multiple	At Large	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	No	630			1,175					
R801	KY	5th	Daniel Boone	Forest-wide Vault toilet replacement		No	280			250					
R802	GA	6th,9th,10th	Chatt-Oconee	Forest-wide Vault toilet replacement		No	380			350					
R803	TN	1st	Cherokee	Rock Creek Recreation Area rehab		No	280			250	800	100			
R804	LA	4th	Kisatchie	Kincaid Recreation Area Utility rehab		No	325			300					
R805	NC	11th	North Carolina	Toe River Recreation Areas rehab		No	825			825	870	150			
R806	LA	4th	Kisatchie	Vernon Unit Office/Workcenter		No	755			420					
R807	AR	2nd	Oz-St. Francis	Ozark-St.Francis SO Rehab/Expansion		No	2,500			1,500	1,750				
R808	FL	3rd	Florida	Juniper Springs Recreation Area - toilet replacement		No	350			325					
R809	TN	2nd	Cherokee	Tellico River Corridor Improvements		No	425			375					
TOTAL							\$	7,750		\$	5,770	\$	7,880	\$	250

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 9 - EASTERN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06						
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL				
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*		230	30			1,650	6,700	80			
			Regionwide	Contract Administration/Change Orders			1,360									
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**		210									
R901	MN	8	Superior	Kawishiwi RD Administrative Office, Phase 2		No	5,000	250		1,100	500	200				
TOTAL							\$	6,800	\$	280	\$	1,100	\$	2,150	\$	6,900

Notes:

- * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
- ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 10 - ALASKA REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)



ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
	AK	At Large	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	153				1,893	1,232	939
	AK	At Large	Regionwide	Contract Administration/Change Orders		562						
	AK	At Large	Regionwide	Minor Construction	** No	549			493			
				Auke Village Campground/Trails/Roads Restoration	No	813	205	81	813			
R1001	AK	At Large	Tongass	Trail River Campground Reconstruction Phase 2	No	1,415	601	69	1,062			
R1002	AK	At Large	Chugach	Kenai Lake Incident Command Multipurpose Administrative Building	Yes	1,939	91		1,377			
R1003	AK	At Large	Chugach	Kake Crew Quarters	No	780			780			
R1004	AK	At Large	Tongass									
TOTAL						\$6,211	\$897	\$150	\$4,525	\$1,893	\$1,232	\$939

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
Grey Towers, San Dimas Technology and Development Center, Missoula Technology and Development Center
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
				Planning & Design	*	\$ 70				500		
				Contract Administration/Change Orders		\$ 70						
	MT, CA, PA			Minor Construction	** No	\$ 410			350			
	PA		Grey Towers	Grey Towers Pool Rehabilitation	No	\$ 450			450			
						\$ 1,000			\$ 800			

Notes:
 * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
 ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
RESEARCH STATIONS
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)



ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			All Stations	Planning and Design		776						3,087
			All Stations	Contract Administration/Change Orders		274						
			All Stations	Minor Construction		2,714			2,679			
S001	WI	2	FPL	Forest Prod. Lab Modernization, Phase 1	No	10,000			7,400			13,587
S002	LA	5	SRS	Renovation of AFC Insectary/Laboratories	No	348			301			
S003	MT	1	Missoula	Fire Lab Addition	No	1,484						
S004			RMRS	EF Water & Wastewater Upgrades	No	414			414			
S005	WA	3	PNW	Olympia Lab Remodel	No	727			213			
S006	MS	4	SRS	Southern Institute of Forest Genetics Upgrade	No	618			66			
S007	NH		NE	Durham Office Renovation	No	425			50			
S008	OH		NE	Delaware, OH New Windows & Exterior	No	618			546			
TOTAL						\$ 18,398			\$ 11,669	\$ 16,674		

Notes:

- * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
- ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

SUMMARY

	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
	FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
TOTAL REGIONS	\$ 46,796	\$ 7,380	\$ 754	\$ 27,196	\$ 28,135	\$ 13,127	\$ 939
TOTAL Grey Towers, SDTDC, MTDC	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 800			
TOTAL STATIONS	\$ 18,398	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,669	\$ 16,674	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	\$ 66,194	\$ 7,380	\$ 754	\$ 39,665	\$ 44,809	\$ 13,127	\$ 939



Timber Funding & Volumes, FY 2004 – FY 2006

BOARD FEET	2004	2005	2006
	Final	Programmed	Estimate
<u>National Forest System Forest Products</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	\$265,013	\$273,247	\$278,297
Volume Offered (MMBF)	1,625	1,536	1,545
<u>Salvage Sale Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	\$79,395	\$68,719	\$63,610
Volume Offered (MMBF)	842	404	405
<u>Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands; Pipeline Preparation only)	\$3,976	\$4,160	\$4,500
<u>Road Construction/Reconstruction for Timber Sales and Land Stewardships Contracting (Dollars in Thousands)</u>			
Forest Service Engineering Support	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
<u>Total, Timber Sales Program</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	\$378,384	\$376,126	\$376,407
Volume Offered (MMBF)	2,467	1,940	1,950
Average unit cost for offer - \$/MBF	\$153.38	\$193.88	\$193.03
Volume Sold (MMBF) ¹	2,164	1,500	1,500
Average unit cost for sold - \$/MBF	\$174.85	\$250.75	\$250.94
Total, Timber Harvest (MMBF) ¹	2,032	2,088	1,916

¹ Includes both regular and salvage timber volumes; reporting systems do not break volumes out separately. Volume for FY 2004 is actual; FY 2005-2006 volumes are estimated.



FY 2006 Proposed Land Acquisition Program
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Project	Forest	State	Performance Objective(s)^{1/}	Amount
Arkansas Forests	Multiple	AR	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Blackfoot River Community Project	Helana/Lolo	MT	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Multiple	UT	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Columbia River Gorge	Multiple	OR/WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	2,300
Daniel Boone	Daniel Boone	KY	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,500
Francis Marion	Francis Marion-Sumter	SC	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Georgia Mountains	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,500
Greater Yellowstone Area	Multiple	MT/ID	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Goose Creek-Smith River	Six Rivers	CA	5.1,6.3	2,000
High Elk Corridor	White River	CO	3.1,5.1,6.3	500
High Uintas	Wasatch-Cache	UT	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,500
Hoosier Unique Areas	Hoosier	IN	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,500
I-90 Corridor	Wenatchee	WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,200
Illinois Disappearing Habitat	Shawnee	IL	3.1,5.1	1,500
Lady C Ranch	Black Hills	SD	5.1, 6.3	1,500
Pacific Crest Trail	Multiple	CA/OR/WA	3.1, 6.3	1,000
Sedona Red Rocks/Oak Creek	Coconino	AZ	3.1,6.3	1,000
Swan Valley	Flathead	MT	5.1,6.3	1,000
Thunder Mountain	Payette	ID	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Wayne Selected Lands	Wayne	OH	5.1,6.3	1,000
Total Purchase				\$25,000
Acquisition Management				13,000
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness Protection		Multiple		1,500
Land Exchange Equalization Payment		Multiple		500
Total				\$40,000

^{1/} Performance objectives referred to are from the USDA Forest Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2004-08.



FY 2006 Proposed Forest Legacy Program

State	Project Name	Forest Legacy Program Funding
HI	Wao Kele o Puna	\$3,400,000
TN	Walls of Jericho	1,400,000
MA	Quabbin Corridor Connection	3,700,000
ME	Katahdin Ironworks	5,000,000
WA	Cedar Green Forest	2,000,000
PA	History of Forestry	2,800,000
WA	Carbon River Forest	2,200,000
CA	Baxter Ranch	2,000,000
MT	North Swan River Valley	3,300,000
DE	Green Horizons	3,000,000
ME	Machias River Project – Phase II	2,500,000
CT	Skiff Mountain	2,000,000
CA	Six Rivers to the Sea – Phase II	1,000,000
GA	Altamaha River Corridor	3,000,000
NC	Campbell Creek Watershed	1,800,000
NY	Adirondack Working Forest Easement	1,500,000
UT	Cedar Project - #3	1,500,000
WV	Potomac River Hills	1,800,000
VT	Green Mountain Wildlife Corridor	350,000
NJ	Sparta Mountain South	1,800,000
MT	Nevada Creek – Blackfoot Phase II	1,400,000
ID	Singleton Kilgore	650,000
MI	Kamehameha School Land Conservation Easement	3,000,000
IN	Land Bridge	550,000
KY	Knobs State Forest and Wildlife Management Area	1,750,000
USVI	Annaly Bay/Hermitage Valley	500,000
WI	Wolf River	1,000,000
CO	Banded Peaks Ranch - Phase II	1,500,000
ID	St. Joe Basin/Mica Creek	2,000,000
UT	Range Creek/Rainbow Glass Ranch	750,000
NH	Rossvie	2,600,000
AK	Agulowak River	600,000



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
Overview of FY 2006 President's Budget

State	Project Name	Forest Legacy Program Funding
NM	Horse Springs	1,250,000
MN	Brainerd Lakes Forest Legacy	1,200,000
TX	Big Thicket National Preserve	2,000,000
VA	New River Corridor	230,000
RI	Bugnet Tract	600,000
IL	Pere Marquette Project	1,000,000
MD	Broad Creek	1,500,000
PR	The Guitiérrez Project	150,000
IA	Monona	320,000
HI	Kealakekua Ranch	1,000,000
NH	Willard Pond	550,000
MN	Zumbro Bottoms	400,000
AR	New State Start-up	500,000
AS	New State Start-up	500,000
AZ	New State Start-up	500,000
MO	New State Start-up	500,000
	Forest Legacy Program Administration, Acquisition Management, and Assessment of Need Planning	5,450,000
	Total	\$80,000,000



Three Year National Fire Plan Funding Table

(dollars in thousands)

AGENCY/Program	FY 2004 Final Approps	FY 2005 Enacted to Date with Rescissions	FY 2006 President's Budget	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
INTERIOR				
Preparedness	254,180	258,939	272,852	13,913
Fire Suppression Operations	192,903	218,445	234,167	15,722
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	183,896	201,409	211,220	9,811
Burned Area Rehabilitation	24,198	23,939	24,476	537
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	12,222	12,202	7,849	-4,353
Joint Fire Science Program	7,901	7,889	6,000	-1,889
State and Local Assistance	9,877	9,861	0	-9,861
Other Operations Total	238,094	255,300	249,545	-5,755
Subtotal, DOI	685,177	732,684	756,564	23,880
Supplementals	198,416	98,611	0	-98,611
Total, DOI	883,593	831,295	756,564	-74,731
FOREST SERVICE				
Preparedness	671,621	676,470	676,014	-456
Fire Suppression Operations	597,130	648,859	700,492	51,633
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (A)	233,479	262,539	281,000	18,461
Rehabilitation	6,914	12,819	2,000	-10,819
Fire Plan Research and Development	22,025	21,719	16,885	-4,834
Joint Fire Science Program (B)	[7901]	[7889]	[8,000]	[111]
Forest Health Management (federal lands)	14,815	14,792	6,974	-7,818
Forest Health Management (co-op lands)	9,877	9,861	4,598	-5,263
State Fire Assistance	84,447	73,099	50,334	-22,765
Volunteer Fire Assistance	13,175	13,806	13,806	0
Other Operations total	392,633	416,524	375,597	-40,927
Subtotal, Forest Service	1,661,384	1,741,853	1,752,103	10,250
Supplementals (B)	724,077	425,471	0	-425,471
Total, Forest Service	2,385,461	2,167,324	1,752,103	-415,221
INTERIOR & FOREST SERVICE				
Preparedness	925,801	935,409	948,866	13,457
Fire Suppression Operations	790,033	867,304	934,659	67,355
Other Operations:				0
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	417,375	463,948	492,220	28,272
Rehabilitation	31,112	36,758	26,476	-10,282
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	12,222	12,202	7,849	-4,353
Joint Fire Science Program (B)	15,802	15,778	14,000	-1,778
Fire Plan Research and Development	22,025	21,719	16,885	-4,834
Forest Health Management (federal lands)	14,815	14,792	6,974	-7,818
Forest Health Management (co-op lands)	9,877	9,861	4,598	-5,263



*U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
Overview of FY 2006 President's Budget*

(dollars in thousands)

AGENCY/Program	FY 2004 Final Approps	FY 2005 Enacted to Date with Rescissions	FY 2006 President's Budget	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
State Fire Assistance	84,447	73,099	50,334	-22,765
Volunteer Fire Assistance	13,175	13,806	13,806	0
State and Local Assistance	9,877	9,861	0	-9,861
Other Operations total	630,727	671,824	625,142	-46,682
Subtotal	2,346,561	2,474,537	2,508,667	34,130
Supplementals (C)	922,493	524,082	0	-524,082
Grand Total	3,269,054	2,998,619	2,508,667	-489,952

- A) In FY 2004 and FY 2005, Forest Service funding for Hazardous Fuels Reduction were from Wildland Fire Management appropriations. In FY 2006, Forest Service funding for Hazardous Fuels will come from National Forest System appropriations.
- B) In FY 2004 and 2005, Forest Service funding for Joint Fire Science Program came from Suppression appropriations. In FY 2006, Forest Service funding will come from the Preparedness appropriations. As a result, totals for Other Operations may not appear to be added correctly.
- C) Supplemental appropriations to the Forest Service in FY 2004 and FY 2005 were for fire suppression operations. \$24,843,000 of the FY 2004 supplemental and \$30,000,000 of the FY 2005 supplemental were earmarked for hazardous fuels treatments.



Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Financial Status

The Forest Service has used its authority provided in the annual Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts to transfer, from any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, necessary amounts to support emergency fire suppression requirements. The Forest Service has historically transferred funds provided to the agency through the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund authorized in P.L. 71-319. The Fund provides money from timber purchasers to reforest and perform other natural resource improvements on timber sale areas. K-V also provides that any deposit found to be in excess of the cost of doing the work shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts, Forest Service Fund, as a national forest receipt of the fiscal year in which such transfer is made, provided there are no outstanding unreimbursed fire transfers. Should there be outstanding unreimbursed fire transfers, the agency has the authority to retain the excess receipts to offset the unreimbursed fire transfers.

The current K-V balance is \$341 million; anticipated collection in FY 2006 is \$60 million. The following table displays transfers from the fund, amount of declared excess funds retained by the agency to offset unreimbursed fire transfers and repayments to the K-V fund. Unless additional fire transfers are necessary in FY 2005, the K-V fund is projected to be repaid in full from the wildland fire management unobligated balance.

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 1988-1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Owed to K-V from prior year transfers for fire suppression	\$420	\$253	\$433	\$156	\$287	\$328	\$149
Transfers from K-V	\$275	\$276	\$20	\$170	\$154	\$0	\$0
Declared Excess	-\$140	-\$35	-\$21	-\$19	-\$29	-24	\$0
K-V Repayment	-\$302	-\$60	-\$276	-\$20	-\$84	-\$155	-\$149
Balance Outstanding	\$253	\$433	\$156	\$287	\$328	\$149	\$0

Activity / Output Measures

The following table of measures presents the Forest Service’s outputs according to appropriation, Budget Line Item (BLI), and activity. The agency manages work activities and outputs to achieve long-term, on-the-ground outcomes.

The activity/output table consolidates information that is presented throughout this document by BLI. Please refer to those sections for more detailed discussions about the measurements and the agency’s plans for meeting output targets.

Activity and Output Measure by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Number of research products, tools and technologies developed	Number	11,260	12,631	---	---
Percent of R&D products and services that meet customer expectations as assessed through targeted, standardized evaluations	Percent	---	---	80	85
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	Percent	83	83	83	100
State and Private Forestry					
Forest Health Management – Federal Lands					
Forest health acres surveyed on Federal lands	Acres	218,000,000	218,000,000	218,000,000	182,000,000
Forest health acres treated on Federal lands	Acres	127,475	126,266	147,008	130,428
Forest Health Management – Cooperative Lands					
Forest health acres surveyed on cooperative lands	Acres	493,000,000	493,000,000	493,000,000	281,000,000
Forest health acres treated on cooperative lands	Acres	686,489	1,566,845	1,314,213	800,840
State Fire Assistance					
Communities assisted	Number	3,600	12,047	9,784	4,324
Volunteer Fire Assistance					
Volunteer fire departments assisted	Number	2,360	2,386	2,800	2,800

Activity and Output Measure by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Forest Stewardship					
Non-industrial private forestlands (NIPF) under approved stewardship management plans	Number	1,618,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,676,000
Number of NIPF stewardship mgt. plans	Number	16,594	15,150	15,400	17,380
Forest Legacy Program					
Forest Legacy program acres acquired	Acres	300,000	563,186	224,000	300,000
Urban and Community Forestry					
Technical assists to communities (number of communities assisted)	Number	10,360	11,512	9,600	8,250
Volunteer assistance generated	Days	275,000	316,704	254,000	220,000
Economic Action Programs					
Communities under broad-based strategic plans	Number	540	540	565	0
International Forestry					
Acres of migratory habitat restored	Acres	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
National Forest System					
Land Management Planning					
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	Number	55	39	49	49
Number of land management plan amendments underway	Number	32	27	37	40
Inventory and Monitoring					
Acres of inventory data collection and entry completed	Acres	21,030,467	35,341,770	17,265,745	39,943,725
Number of broadscale assessments underway	Number	42	79	41	32
Number of landscape scale ecosystem assessments completed	Number	122	130	93	121
Number of annual monitor & evaluation reports completed	Number	105	106	118	119
Manage National Resource Information System	Number	---	---	---	88,998,693
Number of Quarter Quads Completed	Number	55,873	66,486	74,428	0

Activity and Output Measure by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness					
Number of PAOT days administered to standard (Developed Sites)	Number	83,887,982	91,676,197	78,705,457	71,314,577
Number of days managed to standard (General Forest Areas)	Number	974,976	1,126,745	1,057,782	1,925,287
Number of recreation interpretation & education products provided to standard	Number	14,194	12,804	12,767	10,744
Number of recreation special use authorizations administered to standard	Number	10,353	11,010	10,128	9,757
Number of wilderness areas managed to standard	Number	91	65	70	83
Number of heritage resources managed to standard	Number	6,035	5,863	6,522	6,706
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management					
Miles of stream enhanced	Miles	1,860	1,788	1,604	1,269
Acres of lake enhanced	Acres	10,953	12,451	12,826	8,680
Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	Acres	232,350	218,727	184,715	136,515
Number of wildlife interpretation & education products provided	Number	2,468	6,350	2,163	1,847
Grazing Management					
Number of allotment acres administered to 100% of standard	Number	25,642,950	33,900,000	22,116,544	20,392,986
Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	Number	368	405	473	317
Forest Products					
Approved timber sale NEPA documents (thru appeal/litigation)	Number	335	704	335	405
Timber volume offered	Hundred Cubic Feet	3,010,686	3,137,388	3,141,406	3,090,653
Timber volume harvested	Hundred Cubic Feet	3,146,451	3,849,519	3,158,109	3,071,084
Number of special forest products permits administered	Number	158,870	95,635	146,338	165,806

Activity and Output Measures by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Forest Products					
Approved timber sale NEPA documents (through appeal and litigation)	Number	335	704	335	405
Timber volume offered	Hundred Cubic Feet	3,010,686	3,137,388	3,141,406	3,090,653
Timber volume harvested	Hundred Cubic Feet	3,146,451	3,849,519	3,158,109	3,071,084
Number of special forest products permits administered	Number	158,870	95,635	146,338	165,806
Vegetation and Watershed Management					
Acres of forest vegetation improved	Acres	88,349	67,538	73,349	70,807
Acres of forest vegetation established	Acres	---	---	---	42,992
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	Acres	1,863,686	1,661,769	1,886,109	2,305,804
Acres of watershed improved	Acres	14,035	15,294	13,804	10,229
Acres of noxious weeds treated	Acres	67,438	103,703	75,456	68,070
Planned ECAP/AML activities completed	Number	288	185	197	---
Number of air quality services provided	Number	103	50	265	325
Minerals and Geology Management					
Number of mineral operations administered	Number	13,721	12,415	13,069	10,105
Number of mineral operations processed	Number	8,063	7,327	6,446	5,173
Geological Permits and Reports Completed	Number	984	944	---	---
Number of geological resources or hazard assessments completed	Number	---	---	760	652
Percent of inspections/audit findings addressed	Percent	---	---	0	10
Percent of total sites identified where no further response (remedial or removal) action is required (NFRAP)	Percent	---	---	0	11

Activity and Output Measures by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Landownership Management					
Land ownership acres adjusted	Acres	341,536	56,948	20,653	10,546
Land ownership title cases resolved through litigation or processed through administrative procedure	Number	490	359	348	255
Miles of boundary line marked/maintained	Miles	2,611	2,551	2,352	1,958
Number of land use authorizations administered to standard	Number	8,968	7,802	8,237	6,249
Number of land use proposals and applications processed	Number	2,177	3,152	1,858	1,615
Law Enforcement Operations					
Enforcement capability	Percent	39	0	40	48
Investigative capability	Percent	61	0	60	63
Hazardous Fuels					
Acres of non-wildland/urban interface hazardous fuels mitigated	Acres	600,000	492,541	519,000	390,000
High-priority acres treated in the wildland/urban interface	Acres	1,000,000	1,311,272	1,281,000	1,450,000
Wildland Fire Management					
Readiness					
Chains of fireline per hour	Chains	15,610	15,610	15,610	15,995
Percent of wildland fires suppressed during initial attack	Percent	99	99	99	99
Fire Operations					
Gross Fire Suppression Costs Per Acre	Dollars	749	759	859	657
Hazardous Fuels					
Acres of non-wildland/urban interface hazardous fuels mitigated	Acres	[600,000]	[492,541]	[519,000]	[390,000]
High-priority acres treated in the wildland/urban interface	Acres	[1,000,000]	[1,311,272]	[1,281,000]	[1,450,000]
Rehabilitation (NFP)					
Rehabilitation projects completed	Number	125	72	100	20

Activity and Output Measures by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Fire Research and Development (NFP)					
Number of research products, tools, and technologies developed	Number	1,245	2,071	---	---
Percent of R&D products and services that meet customer expectations	Percent	---	---	80	85
Forest Health Management – Federal Lands (NFP)					
Forest health acres treated on Federal lands	Acres	124,148	275,598	274,041	128,799
Forest Health Management – Cooperative Lands (NFP)					
Forest health acres treated on cooperative lands	Acres	108,373	439,576	439,140	145,428
State Fire Assistance – (NFP)					
Communities at risk from wildfire assisted	Number	2,100	10,500	9,344	6,840
Volunteer Fire Assistance – (NFP)					
Volunteer fire departments assisted	Number	3,700	3,894	3,800	3,800
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities					
Facilities condition index	Percent	87.2	87.2	86.5	---
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating	Percent	---	---	---	47
Number of projects completed	Number	130	73	96	51
Roads					
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	Miles	26,800	51,403	30,657	24,055
Miles of high clearance and closed roads receiving maintenance	Miles	28,000	38,670	31,692	18,343
Miles of roads decommissioned	Miles	933	622	770	363
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	Miles	1,017	713	824	534
Trails					
Miles of trails maintained to standard	Miles	19,630	23,160	20,612	13,707
Miles of trail improved to standard	Miles	867	1,401	1,025	1,043

Activity and Output Measures by Appropriation and BLI		Outputs by Activity			
		FY 2004 Plan	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Land Acquisition					
National Forest System acres acquired	Acres	62,925	45,884	52,775	40,975
Other Appropriations					
Brush Disposal					
Acres treated	Acres	33,128	51,337	59,756	45,207
Timber Salvage Sales					
Number of Planned Salvage Timber Sales	Number	0	0	200	211
Prepare Salvage Timber Sales	Hundred Cubic Feet	1,278,028	1,577,685	1,200,000	906,244
Administer Salvage Timber Sales	Hundred Cubic Feet	0	0	1,017,415	854,903
Range Betterment Fund					
Structural Improvements	Number	600	630	600	600

National Fire Plan

Background

In 2000, the President requested the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and 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, *Managing the Impacts of Wildfire on Communities and the Environment: A Report to the President in Response to the Wildfires of 2000*, became the cornerstone of what is known as the National Fire Plan (Plan). Acting on Presidential and Congressional direction in 2001, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior joined State governors and other partners in developing the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy and its subsequent Implementation Plan to further develop a coordinated strategy addressing the threats posed by wildland fire.

In August 2002, the President announced his Healthy Forests Initiative to implement core components of the National Fire Plan and the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy through a series of measures to reduce the adverse human and environmental impacts of wildland fire. This effort led to the enactment of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. All the reports, guidance, and legislative assistance are now in place or under development, incorporated under the concepts of the National Fire Plan and reducing the devastation of severe wildland fire as well as improving the health of the Nation's forests and rangelands.

Four Years of National Fire Plan Implementation

The Plan represents a commitment to help protect communities, natural resources, and most importantly, the lives of firefighters and the public. This commitment is shared among Federal agencies, States, local governments, Tribes, and other partners. Collaboration, priority setting, and accountability are the guiding principles that will ensure the continued success of the Plan.

Since the inception of the Plan, the five Federal wildland fire management agencies (the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture) have made significant progress in creating a seamless fire protection response. Congress has supported this effort by providing funds to increase firefighting capabilities; reduce the amount of hazardous fuels with special emphasis on areas around communities; increase fire-related research; increase State and local fire prevention and firefighting programs; increase economic development through contracting; restore fire damaged lands; and improve accountability for the resources used in fighting wildland fires.

Firefighting Challenges

In recent years, the Nation has endured extreme fire behavior on a multi-state scale, with fires burning record amounts of wildlands, significant numbers of homes, and resulting in losses of valuable natural resource values. The combined effects of previous suppression policy, long-term

drought, unprecedented levels of hazardous and volatile fuels, numerous ignitions, and growing populations in the wildland urban interface (WUI) have resulted in record-breaking levels of fire activity in some years.

Adverse weather patterns, large accumulations of hazardous fuels, and an increasing population living in or near wildlands combine to create a continuing danger and threat to communities and the environment. The Departments jointly spent over \$918.8 million suppressing fires that burned more than 8 million acres; 6.6 million were in Alaska and 1.4 million acres in the lower 48 States. More than 314 primary residences were lost to wildfire, many were adjacent or in close proximity to federal lands. Most tragically, the fires of 2004 resulted in the fatalities of three firefighters who lost their lives while protecting homes, communities and our natural resources.

Federal wildland fire management agencies demonstrated the positive results of years of coordinating their suppression resources. Combined with State and local resources, the five agencies provided the public with an effective and seamless firefighting effort. Firefighters protected thousands of homes, businesses and other structures threatened by large fires. Of the more than 75,000 fires reported on public lands in 2004, only 587 escaped to become large fires covering 300 acres or more – a 99 percent success rate.

Ultimately, measures to reduce fuel buildup and protect communities provide the best long-term method of fighting wildland fires. To this end, the agencies significantly reduced the risk associated with uncontrolled wildfires by treating hazardous fuels on over 4 million acres (3.1 million under the National Fire Plan), 2.2 million acres of which were in the WUI (1.8 million of these acres under the National Fire Plan). In addition, by using naturally occurring fire, the agencies reduced fuels on an estimated 125,000 acres in 2004.

10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan

In 2001, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior joined State governors and other partners in developing the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy. A broad collaborative group representing Federal agencies, States, local governments, conservation and commodity groups, and tribal interests developed this long-term strategy to help implement the National Fire Plan. It is the first national long-term comprehensive strategy for wildland fire management.

The 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy and its Implementation Plan provide for long-term implementation of NFP objectives, the Healthy Forests Initiative, and expand the emphasis on a collaboration-based solution that includes input and support from many participants, including local, State, and tribal governments, as well as non-governmental organizations. Key to the success of the Implementation Plan is early and frequent cooperation among all parties at the local level. By the end of 2004, 96 of the 168 actions items set forth in the plan were completed.

The four goals of the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy are:

- Improve fire prevention and suppression;
- Reduce hazardous fuels;
- Restore fire-adapted ecosystems; and
- Promote community assistance.

The three major principles which guided the development of the 10-Year Plan are:

- Priority setting that emphasizes the protection of communities and other high-priority watersheds at risk;
- Collaboration among governments and broadly representative stakeholders; and
- Accountability through performance measures and monitoring for results.

Wildland Fire Leadership Council

In April 2002, the Secretaries of the two Departments commissioned the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC). Members are: the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment at USDA; the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget, and the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management at DOI; the Chief of the Forest Service; the Directors of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Geological Survey and National Park Service; and representatives from the Federal Emergency Management Administration, Western Governors Association, National Association of Counties, National Association of State Foresters, and the Inter-Tribal Timber Council. The Council functions to ensure that Federal wildland fire policy is carried out in a unified, seamless manner. The Council meets three times a year to address numerous management activities. Consistent with the policies and actions contained within the President's 2006 President's Budget, the Council is dedicated to achieving consistent implementation of the goals, actions, and policies of the National Fire Plan, the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan, the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, the President's Healthy Forests Initiative, and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

The heads of the five wildland fire management agencies have resolved several key issues such as common performance measures, common fire cost accounting protocols, and seamless direction for an effective hazardous fuel reduction program. In 2004, WFLC commissioned a Strategic Issues Panel on Fire Suppression Costs to identify specific actions for cost containment. In 2005, WFLC is directing the agencies to implement the major recommendations from the Strategic Issues Panel report and is continuing to focus attention on management actions for cost containment on large fires.

2004 National Fire Plan Accomplishments

Operations and Firefighting

- The fire management agencies conducted a nationwide effort to update the fire management plans on every land management unit. Fire management plans (FMPs) provide the framework for wildfire responses. Ninety-two percent of the plans were completed on time.

- Achieved a 99 percent success rate at containing fires before they could become large and costly to suppress.
- Successfully deployed a reconfigured aviation fleet after removing large fixed-wing airtankers from service in response to safety concerns raised by the National Transportation Safety Board.
- Completed initial development of Phase I of the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system and initiated interagency training.
- Implemented a new fire incident cost reporting system (FireCode) to allow the aggregation of the costs among all Federal wildland fire management agencies related to specific wildfires in a consistent and comparable manner.
- Hired, maintained, and trained a wildland fire management workforce of 15,301 personnel.
- Provided a firefighting fleet of 1,985 engines, dozers, and water/foam tenders, and over 200 aircraft.
- Continued construction and maintenance on 79 facilities including crew quarters, air tanker bases, helibases, offices, and fire stations.
- Developed the Interagency Fire Program Qualifications Standard and Guide for key fire management positions to enhance firefighter safety and increase professionalism in interagency fire management programs.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Treated over 3 million acres of hazardous fuels with dollars appropriated under the National Fire Plan. An additional 1 million acres of hazardous fuels were treated as a secondary benefit of activities funded with other appropriations.
- Treated over 1.8 million acres at the wildland urban interface.
- Treated 2.3 million acres with prescribed fire and 720,000 acres by mechanical and other means.
- Treated 125,000 acres through wildland fire use.
- Conducted over 600 projects using the Healthy Forests Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act authorities on 670,000 acres.

Community Assistance

- Assisted over 14,000 communities with risk assessment plans, fuels hazard treatments, development of local fire departments' capacity, and wildfire preparedness.
- Increased firefighting capacity by providing technical assistance, training, supplies, and equipment.
- Provided educational and technical support, training, supplies, and equipment to nearly 8,000 volunteer/rural fire departments.
- Conducted over 300 community defensible space workshops to help educate community members and reduce risks in fire-prone areas.
- Assisted communities with hazard assessments and funding for Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for communities at risk.
- The Departments jointly awarded a Cooperative Agreement to the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) for biomass communication tools. The NACD is coordinating with the National Governors Association and the Western Governors Association to develop regional biomass conferences.

Fire Research and Technology

- Completed one of two LANDFIRE prototypes (Utah Zone 16). The prototype demonstrated the essential features, functional form, and practical applications of the LANDFIRE data and spatial data layers.
- Forest Service research teams continued to study the various aspects of wildland fire management including firefighter and public safety, fire weather and behavior, smoke dispersion, and post-fire susceptibility to invasive species.
- The Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) and the U.S. Forest Service hosted three workshops focused on bringing fire managers and researchers together to discuss information needs, identify knowledge gaps, and pinpoint needed research. The JFSP funded 43 new research projects in support of hazardous fuels reduction, post-fire rehabilitation, and smoke management. In addition, the JFSP funded three national demonstration projects to help local agency managers solve complex fuels hazard reduction and rehabilitation problems.
- Examples of tools generated by Forest Service and JFSP research teams include integrated fire and weather maps to generate 3-to-12 month fire forecasts; imagery-based, burn-severity maps used by Burned Area Emergency Response teams; and a fiberboard structural product made from low- or no-value material obtained from hazardous fuels treatments.

Increased Contracting and Jobs

- Initiated approximately \$140 million in contractual actions.
- Eighty-six stewardship contracts were awarded in 2004. Byproducts from some of these projects were used in a number of products, such as timber, engineered lumber, paper and pulp, furniture and other value-added commodities, and bio-energy and bio-based products such as plastics, ethanol, and diesel.
- Convened a national meeting, the Bioenergy and Wood Products Conference, with industry, community and environmental organizations, and senior Administration officials to discuss opportunities for expanded use of woody biomass byproducts of hazardous fuel reduction and forest restoration treatments.

Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitated and restored burned areas through reforestation, seeding, road and trail restoration, invasive plant treatment, heritage site restoration, grazing management, insect and disease treatment watershed restoration, and restoration of streams, roads, and trails. These included new projects from fires in 2003 and a continuation of project work begun in FY 2001 and 2002.
- Developed a strategy with the Department of the Interior to establish monitoring protocols to evaluate the effectiveness of post-fire treatments

Forest Health Management (USDA Forest Service only¹)

- Provided funds for suppression, prevention, and restoration projects on nearly 280,000 acres of Federal lands and nearly 440,000 acres of cooperative lands to control and manage native and non-native invasive insects and diseases on Federal lands.

¹ Only the Forest Service is appropriated National Fire Plan funding for forest health management.

- Surveyed, detected, monitored, and evaluated native and non-native forest invasive species including insects and diseases on Federal and tribal forestlands.
- Focused invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

2005 Planned Accomplishments

Operations and Firefighting

- Complete 100 percent of all Federal fire management plans in 2005.
- Implement emergency stabilization treatments on lands severely burned in 2005 and continue rehabilitation of lands severely burned in the fires of 2002, 2003, and 2004.
- Increase wildland fire use, consistent with land and resource management plans and public and firefighter safety and report these increases in future Budget Justifications.
- Implement cost containment strategies for large fire suppression identified by the Strategic Issues Panel on Fire Suppression Costs Report accepted by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council.
- Implement the Interagency Fire Program Qualifications Standard and Guide for key fire management positions to enhance firefighter safety and increase professionalism in interagency fire management programs. Establish 14 interagency Fire Program Management (IFPM) standard fire management positions across both Departments.
- Initiate reengineering of the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) process to improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives, enhance decision-making, and facilitate cost containment.
- Complete an interagency Phase I analysis of Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system for 39 interagency Fire Planning Units representing 60 percent of the initial response workload and greater than 60 percent of the Federal land base; initiate interagency development and evaluation of Phase II of Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system.
- Maintain 98 percent initial attack success.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Implement provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to restore forest and rangeland health and prevent catastrophic wildfires on public lands through active land management efforts and facilitated administrative processes.
- Use categorical exclusions (CE) to save time and money in meeting NEPA's environmental impact analysis requirements for fuels projects.
- Conduct over 750 projects using the Healthy Forests Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act authorities on 993,000 acres.
- The Departments of Energy, the Interior, and Agriculture are leading the effort to form a Federal Woody Biomass Utilization Working Group to promote and support the utilization of woody biomass and woody biomass products from forest and woodland treatments.
- Use LANDFIRE prototype (Utah Zone 16) to help select 2006 fuels treatments.

Community Assistance

- Improve collaborative efforts with affected stakeholders to address landscape level integrated hazardous fuels treatments for high priority areas across all ownerships.
- Increase use of the provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the President's Healthy Forests Initiative to better protect communities and the environment from the impacts of catastrophic wildland fire.
- CWPP working structures are emerging, bringing community residents together with local governments, local fire protection, and local forest management to establish fuel hazard reduction project prioritization for community protection.

Fire Research and Technology

- Data collection and processing will complete the LANDFIRE Rapid Assessment which will prepare vegetation dynamics models and map and model fire regime condition class (FRCC) at a broad, but finer scale than the existing FRCC coarse scale map for the entire United States.

Increased Contracting and Jobs

- Use stewardship contracting authority to remove small diameter material, improve forest health, and stimulate local economic opportunities.
- Increase the number of stewardship projects awarded that are designed to improve forest and woodland health. This will be accomplished by implementing lessons learned from the first 2 years of stewardship contracting and capitalizing on successes in collaboration with local and rural communities.
- Cooperate with the National Association of Conservation Districts to expand opportunities with other interested stakeholders including planning regional workshops on woody biomass utilization. The NACD is including biomass utilization as one of three main discussion tracks at their 2005 annual convention in Atlanta, GA.

Rehabilitation and Restoration

- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within areas burned during the fires of 2002, 2003, and 2004, and fund these projects from previously appropriated funds and other appropriate National Forest System budget line items.
- Continue implementation of the Interagency Program to Supply and Manage Native Plant Materials.
- Initiate development of a national website to provide information on the Burned Area Rehabilitation program as recommended by the Government Accountability Office.

Forest Health Management (USDA Forest Service Only)

- Conduct native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression and prevention projects on approximately 274,000 Federal acres and 238,000 cooperative acres.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

2006 Program Emphases

Strategic Priorities

- Improve communications with States, Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and other partners to ensure collaboration.
- Promote accountability for National Fire Plan funding and accomplishments.
- Emphasize the integration of Community Wildfire Protection Plans with Federal hazardous fuels mitigation priorities.
- Begin transition to a permanently reconfigured aviation fleet based on an interagency aviation strategic plan.

Operations and Firefighting

- Maintain a 98 percent initial attack success rate.
- Continue to implement suppression operations cost containment strategies.
- Implement emergency stabilization treatments on lands that are severely burned in 2006 and rehabilitate lands that were severely burned in the fires of 2003, 2004, and 2005.
- Continue reengineering of the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) process to improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives, enhance decision-making, and facilitate cost containment.
- Complete an interagency preparedness analysis using Phase I of the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system on all fire planning units; continue interagency development of Phase II of the interagency Fire Program Analysis system.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Treat over 1.9 million acres in the wildland-urban interface.
- Improve placement of fuels treatment projects to better reduce the threat to communities and natural resources.
- Expand forest health protection and biomass utilization projects that support the fuels treatment program.
- Expand use of the provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the President's Healthy Forests Initiative to better protect communities and the environment from the impacts of catastrophic wildland fire.

Community Assistance

- Use CWPPs to help guide fuel hazard reduction and forest restoration project selection across ownership on a landscape scale.

Fire Research and Technology

- Maintain high level of research in support of firefighting capacity, forest and rangeland rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuels reduction, and community assistance.
- Complete the Western U.S. portion of LANDFIRE. All mid-scale, comprehensive and consistent spatial data layers, models, and tools will be available in support of analyses for prioritization and planning of fuels projects at national, regional, and local scales.

Increased Contracting and Jobs

- Continue to expand the use of contracts in hazardous fuels reduction projects, especially in the wildland urban interface.

Rehabilitation and Restoration

- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within areas burned during the fires of 2003, 2004, and 2005, and fund these projects from previously appropriated funds and other appropriate National Forest System budget line items.

Forest Health Management (USDA Forest Service Only)

- Conduct native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression and prevention projects on approximately 128,000 Federal acres and 113,000 cooperative acres.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

2006 Budget Highlights

The budget request for 2006 continues to reflect the President's concern about the vulnerability of people and their property to the destruction caused by unwanted and uncontrolled wildfires. The President and the Secretaries are therefore proposing an increase of \$67.4 million, 7.8 percent more than the 2005 fire suppression budget, to enable the two Departments to respond to wildfires without having to rely so heavily on funds transferred from other accounts on an emergency basis.

The budget supports the recent enactment of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act by adding \$28.3 million for hazardous fuels reduction. These funds will be used to treat high priority acres identified through collaboration with our partners and improve the monitoring of projects. Monitoring protocols are scheduled for completion and implementation in 2005.

Three-Year National Fire Plan Funding Table

(dollars in thousands)

AGENCY/Program	FY 2004 Final Approps	FY 2005 Enacted to Date with Rescissions	FY 2006 President's Budget	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
INTERIOR				
Preparedness	254,180	258,939	272,852	13,913
Fire Suppression Operations	192,903	218,445	234,167	15,722
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	183,896	201,409	211,220	9,811
Burned Area Rehabilitation	24,198	23,939	24,476	537
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	12,222	12,202	7,849	-4,353
Joint Fire Science Program	7,901	7,889	6,000	-1,889
State and Local Assistance	9,877	9,861	0	-9,861
Other Operations Total	238,094	255,300	249,545	-5,755
Subtotal, DOI	685,177	732,684	756,564	23,880
Supplementals	198,416	98,611	0	-98,611
Total, DOI	883,593	831,295	756,564	-74,731
FOREST SERVICE				
Preparedness	671,621	676,470	676,014	-456
Fire Suppression Operations	597,130	648,859	700,492	51,633
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (A)	233,479	262,539	281,000	18,461
Rehabilitation	6,914	12,819	2,000	-10,819
Fire Plan Research and Development	22,025	21,719	16,885	-4,834
Joint Fire Science Program (B)	[7901]	[7889]	[8,000]	[111]
Forest Health Management (Federal lands)	14,815	14,792	6,974	-7,818
Forest Health Management (co-op lands)	9,877	9,861	4,598	-5,263
State Fire Assistance	84,447	73,099	50,334	-22,765
Volunteer Fire Assistance	13,175	13,806	13,806	0
Other Operations total	392,633	416,524	375,597	-40,927
Subtotal, Forest Service	1,661,384	1,741,853	1,752,103	10,250
Supplementals (B)	724,077	425,471	0	-425,471
Total, Forest Service	2,385,461	2,167,324	1,752,103	-415,221
INTERIOR & FOREST SERVICE				
Preparedness	925,801	935,409	948,866	13,457
Fire Suppression Operations	790,033	867,304	934,659	67,355
Other Operations:				0
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	417,375	463,948	492,220	28,272
Rehabilitation	31,112	36,758	26,476	-10,282
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	12,222	12,202	7,849	-4,353
Joint Fire Science Program (B)	15,802	15,778	14,000	-1,778
Fire Plan Research and Development	22,025	21,719	16,885	-4,834
Forest Health Management (Federal lands)	14,815	14,792	6,974	-7,818
Forest Health Management (co-op lands)	9,877	9,861	4,598	-5,263

(dollars in thousands)

AGENCY/Program	FY 2004 Final Approps	FY 2005 Enacted to Date with Rescissions	FY 2006 President's Budget	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
State Fire Assistance	84,447	73,099	50,334	-22,765
Volunteer Fire Assistance	13,175	13,806	13,806	0
State and Local Assistance	9,877	9,861	0	-9,861
Other Operations total	630,727	671,824	625,142	-46,682
Subtotal	2,346,561	2,474,537	2,508,667	34,130
Supplementals (C)	922,493	524,082	0	-524,082
Grand Total	3,269,054	2,998,619	2,508,667	-489,952

- A) In FY 2004 and FY 2005, Forest Service funding for Hazardous Fuels Reduction were from Wildland Fire Management appropriations. In FY 2006, Forest Service funding for Hazardous Fuels will come from National Forest System appropriations.
- B) In FY 2004 and 2005, Forest Service funding for Joint Fire Science Program came from Suppression appropriations. In FY 2006, Forest Service funding will come from the Preparedness appropriations. As a result, totals for Other Operations may not appear to be added correctly.
- C) Supplemental appropriations to the Forest Service in FY 2004 and FY 2005 were for fire suppression operations. \$24,843,000 of the FY 2004 supplemental and \$30,000,000 of the FY 2005 supplemental were earmarked for hazardous fuels treatments.

National Fire Plan – Common Performance Measures Department of the Interior and Forest Service FY 2004 – 2006

Summary of common performance measures

Performance Measure	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Request
Percent of unplanned and unwanted fires controlled during initial attack	99%	98%	98%
Gross fire suppression cost per acre ^{A/}	\$114	\$169	\$182
Number of high-priority acres treated in the WUI.	1,311,272 FS	1,281,000 FS	1,450,000 FS
	<u>490,000 DOI</u>	<u>421,000 DOI</u>	<u>479,000 DOI</u>
	1,801,272 Total	1,702,000 Total	1,929,000 Total
Number of acres in condition class 2 or 3 treated outside the WUI in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3. ^{B/}	441,388 FS	292,000 FS	315,000 FS
	<u>494,000 DOI</u>	<u>420,000 DOI</u>	<u>373,000 DOI</u>
	935,388 Total	712,000 Total	688,000 Total
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class ^{C/}	761,045 FS	503,800 FS	500,000 FS
	<u>294,000 DOI</u>	<u>259,000 DOI</u>	<u>230,000 DOI</u>
	1,055,045 Total	762,800 Total	730,000 Total
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class per million dollars gross investment ^{D/}	2,946 FS	1,919 FS	1,780 FS
	<u>1,598 DOI</u>	<u>1,286 DOI</u>	<u>1,089 DOI</u>
	2,527 Total	1,644 Total	1,483 Total

A/ Estimated acres burned and costs for 2005 and 2006 are based on the 10-year actual averages from 1995-2004. Acres include all acres, regardless of ownership.

B/ In addition to these treatments, the Forest Service has or will treat additional acres, including condition class 1 non-WUI and acres as a secondary benefit of other land management activities that contribute to an improvement in condition class, as follows: FY 2004, 808,000; FY 2005, 927,000; and FY 2006, 1,000,000 acres.

C/ FY 2004 Forest Service acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class exceeded expectations due to an exceptionally long and productive prescribed burn season across much of the U.S.

D/ The number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class per million gross investment are calculated using all hazardous fuels dollar allocations; the Forest Service's FY 2004 figure for this measure also includes \$24,843,000 in supplemental hazardous fuels appropriations. The total figures for this performance measure represent the composite total for the two Departments (i.e., combined acres moved to a better condition class per combined million dollars gross investment).

Appropriation Language Changes

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 	<p>For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, [\$280,278,000] <u>\$285,400,000</u>, to remain available until expended[: <i>Provided</i>, That of the funds provided, \$56,714,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program].</p>
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1. Change reflects a change in the level of funding.
2. Unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1. 2. 	<p>For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, including treatments of pests, pathogens, and invasive or noxious plants and for restoring and rehabilitating forests damaged by pests or invasive plants, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities and conducting an international program as authorized, [\$296,626,000] <u>\$253,387,000</u>, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law of which [\$57,939,000] <u>\$144,574,000</u> is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund[<i>Provided</i>, That none of the funds provided under the heading for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands shall be available until the Forest Service notifies the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in writing, of specific contractual and grant details including the non-Federal cost share: <i>Provided further</i>, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds provided under this heading, \$2,000,000 shall be made available to Kake Tribal Corporation as an advance direct lump sum payment to implement the Kake Tribal Corporation Land Transfer Act (Public Law 106-283, and \$1,500,000 shall be made available to Canton, NC, as a lump sum payment for wood products wastewater treatment repairs].</p>
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1. Change reflects change in the level of funding.
2. Unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 	<p>For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, [\$1,400,260,000] <u>\$1,651,357,000</u> to remain available until expended, which shall include 50 percent of all moneys received during prior fiscal years as fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, in accordance with section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460l-6a(i)): <i>Provided</i>, That [unobligated balances under this heading available at the start of fiscal year 2005 shall be displayed by budget line item in the fiscal year 2006 budget justification: <i>Provided further</i>, That, through fiscal year 2009,] the Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of such sums as necessary to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and</p>
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<p>3.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p>	<p>adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands: <i>Provided further</i>, That of the funds provided under this heading [for Forest Products, \$5,000,000 shall be allocated to the Alaska Region, in addition to its normal allocation for the purposes of preparing additional timber for sale, to establish a 3-year timber supply and such funds may be transferred to other appropriations accounts as necessary to maximize accomplishment: <i>Provided further</i>, That within funds available for the purpose of implementing the Valles Caldera Preservation Act, notwithstanding the limitations of section 107(e)(2) of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (Public Law 106-248), for fiscal year 2005 , the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Valles Caldera Trust may receive, upon request, compensation for each day (including travel time) that the Chair is engaged in the performance of the functions of the Board, except that compensation shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate in effect for members of the Senior Executive Service at the ES-1 level, and shall be in addition to any reimbursement for travel, subsistence and other necessary expenses incurred by the Chair in the performance of the Chair's duties.] <u>\$281,000,000 is available for hazardous fuels reduction activities utilizing the authorities available to the Secretary under the heading "Wildland Fire Management," of which not more than \$5,000,000 may be used to make grants to create incentives for increased use of biomass from national forest lands, and of which up to \$15,000,000 may be used on adjacent non-Federal lands for the purpose of protecting communities when hazard reduction activities are planned on national forest lands that</u></p> <p><u>have the potential to place such communities at risk: <i>Provided</i>, That with regard to such activities, and notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act but subject to any such requirements as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may prescribe, the Secretary of Agriculture may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (A) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities, (B) Youth Conservation Corps crews or related partnerships with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups, (C) small or micro-business or, (D) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts.</u></p>
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1. Change reflects change in the level of funding.
2. The language encroaches on the prerogatives of the Executive Branch.
3. Funding and authorities related to hazardous fuel reduction activities have been moved to the National Forest System appropriation. This move will allow for greater integration of vegetation projects to improve health on landscape scale.
4. To enhance implementation of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, Titles I and II.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, [hazardous fuels reduction on or adjacent to such lands,] and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, [\$1,727,008,000] <u>\$1,444,267,000</u>, to remain available until expended: <i>Provided</i>, That such funds including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes:</p>
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3.	<p>Appropriation <i>Provided further</i>, That] the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$12,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite jointly funded wildland fire management programs and projects: <i>Provided further</i>, That [of the funds provided for hazardous fuels reduction, not to exceed \$5,000,000, may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the State and Private Forestry appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from national forest lands.] <u>the Secretary of Agriculture may use the amounts appropriated under this heading for rehabilitation and restoration and other activities authorized under this heading on Federal land or non adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal lands.</u></p>
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1. Change reflects that the hazardous fuels program has been moved to the National Forest System Appropriation. This move allows for greater integration of vegetation projects to improve forest health on a landscape scale.
2. Change needed to reflect change in the level of funding.
3. To enhance implementation of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.
4. Wording unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT & MAINTENANCE

1.	<p>For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, [\$521,952,000] <u>\$380,792,000</u>, to remain available until expended for construction, reconstruction, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities, and for construction, reconstruction, repair, decommissioning, and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: <i>Provided</i>, That up to \$15,000,000 of the funds provided herein for road maintenance shall be available for the decommissioning of roads, including unauthorized roads not part of the transportation system, which are no longer needed: <i>Provided further</i>, That no funds shall be expended to decommission any system road until notice and an opportunity for public comment has been provided on each decommissioning project [<i>Provided further</i>, That subject to all the authorities available to the Forest Service under the State and Private Forestry appropriation, up to \$1,000,000 may be used on non-Federal lands adjacent to the Chugach National Forest for the purpose of expanding recreational opportunities].</p>
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1. Change reflects change in the level of funding.
2. Wording unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

LAND ACQUISITION

1.	<p>For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, [\$61,866,000] <u>\$40,000,000</u>, to be</p>
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	derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.
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1. Change reflects change in the level of funding for FY 2006.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

	For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California, as authorized by law, \$1,069,000, to be derived from forest receipts.
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ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

	For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available until expended.
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RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

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

	For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), [\$65,000] <u>\$64,000</u> , to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.
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MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

	For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487), [\$5,962,000] <u>\$5,467,000</u> , to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be transferred to and merged with the "Office of General Counsel," Department of Agriculture, for salaries and related expenses incurred in providing legal services in relation to subsistence management.
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1. Change reflects change in the level of funding for FY 2006.
2. Change reflects a need for specific appropriation act authority for the reimbursement of an attorney to support the subsistence program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1. 2. 	<p>Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of not to exceed [124] 119 passenger motor vehicles of which [21] 14 will be used primarily for law enforcement purposes and of which [124] 119 shall be for replacement; acquisition of <u>up to</u> 25 passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft from excess sources to maintain the operable fleet at [195] 335 aircraft for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).</p>
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1. Replacements for the Forest Service motor vehicle fleet.
2. Number of Forest Service aircraft now includes those that have been acquired from excess sources, not included in the previous inventory.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 	<p>[None of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended to abolish any region, to move or close any regional office for National Forest System administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.]</p>
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1. The language encroaches on the prerogatives of the Executive Branch.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 	<p>Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, [and if and only if all previously appropriated emergency contingent funds under the heading `Wildland Fire Management' have been released by the President and apportioned and all wildfire suppression funds under the heading `Wildland Fire Management' are obligated.]</p>
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1. This restriction, combined with Federal Government accounting procedures, could cause stoppage of wildfire suppression activities. Once all suppression funds are obligated, account

balances will be zero and at this point, the Forest Service may have to stop suppression activities. Transfers must be initiated prior to balances reaching zero.

1.	[The first transfer of funds into the Wildland Fire Management account shall include unobligated funds, if available, from the Land Acquisition account and the Forest Legacy program within the State and Private Forestry account.]
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1. This provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

	Funds appropriations to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations.
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1.	[None of the funds made available to the Forest Service under this Act shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) or 7 U.S.C. 147b.]
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1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

1.	[Not less than \$20,000,000 of funds under section 8002 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 is hereby canceled.]
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1. This provision is no longer applicable for FY 2006.

1.	[None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in House Report 108-330.]
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1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

1.	[Not more than \$72,467,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture.]
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1. Provision limits agency's ability to pay for services rendered if charges for the fiscal year exceed the amount specified.

	Funds available to the Forest Service shall be available to conduct a program of not less than \$2,000,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps.
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	Of the funds available to the Forest Service, \$2,500 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.
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1.	Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101-593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, [\$3,300,000] up to \$2,250,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for administrative expenses or projects on or benefiting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: <i>Provided</i> , That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, [\$300,000 may be used for Forest Service Centennial activities and, of the total available to the Foundation,] no more than \$350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match on at least one-for-one basis funds made available by the Forest Service: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds: <i>Provided further</i> , That authorized investments of Federal funds held by the Foundation may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.
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1. Unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

1.	Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98-244, up to \$2,650,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service shall be available for matching funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 3701-3709, and may be advanced in a lump sum to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when expenses are incurred, for projects on or benefiting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: <i>Provided</i> , That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match on at least one-for-one basis funds advanced by the Forest Service: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.
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1. Provides more flexibility to the Forest Service in dealing with this partner.

	Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities for sustainable rural development purposes.
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	Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to sections 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99-663.
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	<p>Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar non-litigation related matters. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the requested funding transfers.</p>
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<p>1.</p>	<p>Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be used for necessary expenses in the event of law enforcement emergencies as necessary to protect natural resources and public or employee safety[: <i>Provided</i>, That such amounts shall not exceed \$1,000,000].</p>
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1. Removing this proviso increases the ability of the Forest Service to adequately respond to unforeseen law enforcement emergencies.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[For fiscal years 2005 and 2006, the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the sale of excess buildings, facilities, and other properties owned by the Forest Service and located on the Green Mountain National Forest, the revenues of which shall be retained by the Forest Service and available to the Secretary without further appropriation and until expended for maintenance and rehabilitation activities on the Green Mountain National Forest.]</p>
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1. Proviso is not required by the Forest Service.

	<p>For each fiscal year through 2009, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer or reimburse funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed \$15,000,000, to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce to expedite conferencing and consultations as required under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1536. The amount of the transfer or reimbursement shall be as mutually agreed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Commerce, as applicable, or their designees. The amount shall in no case exceed the actual costs of consultation and conferencing.</p>
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<p>1.</p>	<p>[Beginning on June 30, 2001 and concluding on December 31, 2005, a] <u>An</u> eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older American Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.</p>
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1. Deleting these dates updates the authority so that it is available the entire fiscal year.

	Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement in section 502(c) of the Older American Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).
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	Funds available to the Forest Service in this Act may be used for the purpose of expenses associated with primary and secondary schooling for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico prior to the date of enactment of this Act, who are subject to transfer and reassignment to other locations in the United States, at a cost not in excess of those authorized for the Department of Defense for the same area, when it is determined by the Chief of the Forest Service that public schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents.
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1.	[For fiscal years 2005 and 2006, the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the sale of excess buildings, facilities, and other properties owned by the Forest Service and located on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, the revenues of which shall be retained by the Forest Service and available to the Secretary without further appropriation and until expended for acquisition and construction of administrative sites on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.]
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1. Proviso is not required by the Forest Service.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

	SEC. 301. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.
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	SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which congressional action is not complete.
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	SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.
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	SEC. 304. None of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency shall be obligated or expended to provide a personal cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants to any officer or employee of such department or agency except as otherwise provided by law.
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1.	SEC. 305. No assessments may be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, or project funded by this Act unless notice of such assessments and the basis therefore are presented to the Committees on Appropriations [and are approved by such committees].
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- 1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

1.	SEC. 306. None of the funds in this Act may be used to plan, prepare, or offer for sale timber from trees classified as giant sequoia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>) which are located on National Forest System or Bureau of Land Management lands in a manner different than such sales were conducted in fiscal year [2004] <u>2005</u> .
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- 1. Updates fiscal year.

1.	<p>SEC. 307. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS- None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.</p> <p>(b) EXCEPTIONS- The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned: (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims and sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.</p> <p>(c) REPORT- On September 30, [2005] 2006, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208).</p> <p>(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS- In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.</p>
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- 1. Updates fiscal year. Change does not affect the Forest Service.

	SEC. 312. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be expended or obligated to complete and issue the 5-year program under the Forest and Rangeland
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	Renewable Resources Planning Act.
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1.	[SEC. 313. None of the funds in this Act may be used to support Government-wide administrative functions unless such functions are justified in the budget process and funding is approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.]
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1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

1.	SEC. [314] 313. [Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2005 the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior are authorized to limit competition for watershed restoration project contracts as part of the `Jobs in the Woods' Program established in Region 10 of the Forest Service to individuals and entities in historically timber-dependent areas in the States of Washington, Oregon, northern California, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands. The Secretaries shall consider the benefits to the local economy in evaluating bids and designing procurements which create economic opportunities for local contractors.]
1.	<u>In awarding a federal contract with funds made available by this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may, in evaluating bids and proposals, give consideration to local contractors who provide employment and training for dislocated and displaced workers in an economically disadvantaged rural community, including those historically timber-dependent areas that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands and other forest-dependent rural communities isolated from significant alternative employment opportunities: <i>Provided</i>, That notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws the Secretaries may award contracts, grants or cooperative agreements to local non-profit entities, Youth Conservation Corps or related partnerships with State, local or non-profit youth groups, or small or disadvantaged business: <i>Provided further</i>, That the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is for forest hazardous fuels reduction, watershed or water quality monitoring or restoration, wildlife or fish population monitoring, or habitat restoration or management: <i>Provided further</i>, That the terms “rural community” and “economically disadvantaged” shall have the same meanings as in section 2374 of P.L. 101-624: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretaries shall develop guidance to implement this section: <i>Provided further</i>, That nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving the Secretaries of any duty under applicable procurement laws, except as provided in this section.</u>

1. Inserted text continues Sec. 330 from the FY 2004 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Provisions were duplicative.

1.	SEC. [315] 314. Amounts deposited during fiscal year [2004] 2005 in the roads and trails fund provided for in the 14th paragraph under the heading `FOREST SERVICE' of the Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 843; 16 U.S.C. 501), shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture, without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived, to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands or to carry out and administer projects to improve forest health conditions, which may include the repair or reconstruction of roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands in the
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	<p>wildland-community interface where there is an abnormally high risk of fire. The projects shall emphasize reducing risks to human safety and public health and property and enhancing ecological functions, long-term forest productivity, and biological integrity. The projects may be completed in a subsequent fiscal year. Funds shall not be expended under this section to replace funds which would otherwise appropriately be expended from the timber salvage sale fund. Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt any project from any environmental law.</p>
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1. Updates provision to apply to funds deposited in FY 2005.

	<p>SEC. [316] 315. Other than in emergency situations, none of the funds in this Act may be used to operate telephone answering machines during core business hours unless such answering machines include an option that enables callers to reach promptly an individual on-duty with the agency being contacted.</p>
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 	<p>[SEC. 317 No timber sale in Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit when appraised using a residual value approach that assigns domestic Alaska values for western redcedar. Program accomplishments shall be based on volume sold. Should Region 10 sell, in the current fiscal year, the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan in sales which are not deficit when appraised using a residual value approach that assigns domestic Alaska values for western redcedar, all of the western redcedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. Should Region 10 sell, in the current fiscal year, less than the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the Tongass Land Management Plan in sales which are not deficit when appraised using a residual value approach that assigns domestic Alaska values for western redcedar, the volume of western redcedar timber available to domestic processors at prevailing domestic prices in the contiguous 48 United States shall be that volume: (1) which is surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska; and (2) is that percent of the surplus western redcedar volume determined by calculating the ratio of the total timber volume which has been sold on the Tongass to the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan. The percentage shall be calculated by Region 10 on a rolling basis as each sale is sold (for purposes of this amendment, a 'rolling basis' shall mean that the determination of how much western redcedar is eligible for sale to various markets shall be made at the time each sale is awarded). Western redcedar shall be deemed 'surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska' when the timber sale holder has presented to the Forest Service documentation of the inability to sell western redcedar logs from a given sale to domestic Alaska processors at a price equal to or greater than the log selling value stated in the contract. All additional western redcedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.]</p>
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1. The requirement of using residual value appraisal is unnecessary and burdensome, and allowing continuation of current Forest Service policy that requires transaction evidence appraisals is preferred. In addition, as there is little difference in the value of export to the lower 48 states as compared to the Far East, it is no longer necessary to have a complicated formula to make a distinction as to where the harvest can go. It would be better to work with an approach that provides first refusal to industry in Alaska and then allows export of red cedar at export values.

	<p>[SEC. 318. Section 3 of the Act of June 9, 1930 (commonly known as the Knutson-Vandenberg Act; 16 U.S.C. 576b), is amended--</p> <p>(1) by striking 'The Secretary of Agriculture may, when in his' and inserting '(a) The Secretary of Agriculture may, when in his or her';</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(b) Amounts deposited under subsection (a)';</p> <p>(2) by striking 'may direct:' and all that follows through 'That the Secretary of Agriculture' and inserting 'may direct. The Secretary of Agriculture'; and</p> <p>(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(c) Any portion of the balance at the end of a fiscal year in the special fund established pursuant to this section that the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be in excess of the cost of doing work described in subsection (a) (as well as any portion of the balance in the special fund that the Secretary determined, before October 1, 2004, to be excess of the cost of doing work described in subsection (a), but which has not been transferred by that date) shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts, National Forest Fund, as a National Forest receipt, but only if the Secretary also determines that--</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">(1) the excess amounts will not be needed for emergency wildfire suppression during the fiscal year in which the transfer would be made; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">(2) the amount to be transferred to miscellaneous receipts, National Forest Fund, exceeds the outstanding balance of unreimbursed funds transferred from the special fund in prior fiscal years for wildfire suppression.'.]</p>
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This provision is not needed in FY 2006.

	<p>[SEC. 319. A project undertaken by the Forest Service under the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program as authorized by section 315 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1996, as amended, shall not result in--</p> <p>(1) displacement of the holder of an authorization to provide commercial recreation services on Federal lands. Prior to initiating any project, the Secretary shall consult with potentially affected holders to determine what impacts the project may have on the holders. Any modifications to the authorization shall be made within the terms and conditions of the authorization and authorities of the impacted agency; and</p> <p>(2) the return of a commercial recreation service to the Secretary for operation when such services have been provided in the past by a private sector provider, except when--</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(A) the private sector provider fails to bid on such opportunities;</p>
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	<p>(B) the private sector provider terminates its relationship with the agency; or (C) the agency revokes the permit for non-compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization.</p> <p>In such cases, the agency may use the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program to provide for operations until a subsequent operator can be found through the offering of a new prospectus.]</p>
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1. Pursuant to Sec. 8 of Division J of the Consolidate Appropriations Act , 2005, Title VIII (Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, 2005, Public Law 108-447), this provision is no longer needed.

1.	<p>SEC. [320] 316. Prior to October 1, [2005] 2006, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: <i>Provided</i>, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.</p>
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1. Extends provision until the end of FY 2006.

	<p>SEC. [321] 317. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.</p>
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1.	<p>[SEC. 322. EXTENSION OF FOREST SERVICE CONVEYANCES PILOT PROGRAM- Section 329 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (16 U.S.C. 580d note; Public Law 107-63) is amended-- (1) in subsection (b), by striking `30' and inserting `40'; (2) in subsection (c) by striking `8' and inserting `13' ; and (3) in subsection (d), by striking `2007' and inserting `2008'.]</p>
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1. New legislation is being proposed.

1.	<p>[SEC. 323. Section 3(c) of the Harriet Tubman Special Resource Study Act (Public Law 106-516; 114 Stat. 2405) is amended by striking `section 8 of section 8' and inserting `section 8'.]</p>
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1. Not a Forest Service related provision.

	<p>SEC. [324] 318. In entering into agreements with foreign countries pursuant to the Wildfire Suppression Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 1856m) the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements in which the individuals furnished under said agreements to provide wildfire services are considered, for purposes of tort liability, employees of the country receiving said services when the individuals are engaged in fire suppression: <i>Provided</i>, That the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior shall not enter into any agreement under this provision unless the foreign country (either directly or through its fire organization) agrees to assume any and all liability for the acts or omissions of American firefighters engaged in firefighting in a foreign country: <i>Provided further</i>, That when an agreement is reached for furnishing fire fighting services, the only remedies for acts or omissions committed while fighting fires shall be those provided under the laws of the host country, and those remedies shall be the exclusive remedies for any claim arising out of fighting fires in a foreign country: <i>Provided further</i>, That neither the sending country nor any legal organization associated with the firefighter shall be subject to any legal action whatsoever pertaining to or arising out of the firefighter's role in fire suppression.</p>
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<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 325 Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, to promote the more efficient use of the health care funding allocation for fiscal year 2005, the Eagle Butte Service Unit of the Indian Health Service, at the request of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, may pay base salary rates to health professionals up to the highest grade and step available to a physician, pharmacist, or other health professional and may pay a recruitment or retention bonus of up to 25 percent above the base pay rate.]</p>
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1. This provision does not apply to the Forest Service.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 326. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.]</p>
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1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 327. None of the funds in this Act may be used to prepare or issue a permit or lease for oil or gas drilling in the Finger Lakes National Forest, New York, during fiscal year 2005.]</p>
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1. Restriction on authority not necessary. The December 2001 Forest Plan Decision was to not lease any lands for oil and gas in the Finger Lakes National Forest.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 328. In awarding a Federal contract with funds made available by this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (the `Secretaries') may, in evaluating bids and proposals, give consideration to local contractors who are from, and</p>
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	<p>who provide employment and training for, dislocated and displaced workers in an economically disadvantaged rural community, including those historically timber-dependent areas that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands and other forest-dependent rural communities isolated from significant alternative employment opportunities: <i>Provided</i>, That notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws the Secretaries may award contracts, grants or cooperative agreements to local non-profit entities, Youth Conservation Corps or related partnerships with State, local or non-profit youth groups, or small or disadvantaged business: <i>Provided further</i>, That the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is for forest hazardous fuels reduction, watershed or water quality monitoring or restoration, wildlife or fish population monitoring, or habitat restoration or management: <i>Provided further</i>, That the terms `rural community' and `economically disadvantaged' shall have the same meanings as in section 2374 of Public Law 101-624: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretaries shall develop guidance to implement this section: <i>Provided further</i>, That nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving the Secretaries of any duty under applicable procurement laws, except as provided in this section.]</p>
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1. Provision moved to Sec. 313.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 329. No funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: <i>Provided</i>, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.]</p>
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1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 330. Section 338 of Public Law 108-108 is amended by striking `2003' and inserting `2004'.]</p>
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1. The provision was not repeated because the authority is permanent.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 331. Section 315 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (as contained in section 101(c) of Public Law 104-134; 110 Stat. 1321-200; 16 U.S.C. 4601-6a note), is amended-- (1) in subsection (b), by inserting `subject to subsection (g) but' before `notwithstanding' in the matter preceding paragraph (1); and (2) by adding at the end the following new subsection: `(g) The Secretary of Agriculture may not charge or collect fees under this section for the following: `(1) Admission to a unit of the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)).</p>
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	<p>(2) The use either singly or in any combination, of the following--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) undesignated parking along roads; (B) overlook sites or scenic pullouts; (C) information offices and centers that only provide general area information and limited services or interpretive exhibits; and (D) dispersed areas for which expenditures in facilities or services are limited.'.]
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1. Pursuant to Sec. 8 of Division J of the Consolidate Appropriations Act , 2005, Title VIII (Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, 2005, Public Law 108-447), this provision is no longer needed.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 	<p>[SEC. 332 (a) LIMITATION ON COMPETITIVE SOURCING STUDIES-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Of the funds made available by this or any other Act to the Department of Energy or the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 2005, not more than the maximum amount specified in paragraph (2) may be used by the Secretary of Energy or the Secretary of the Interior to initiate or continue competitive sourcing studies in fiscal year 2005 for programs, projects, and activities for which funds are appropriated by this Act until such time as the Secretary concerned submits a reprogramming proposal to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and such proposal has been processed consistent with the reprogramming guidelines in House Report 108-330. (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) the maximum amount-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) with respect to the Department of Energy is \$500,000; and (B) with respect to the Department of the Interior is \$3,250,000. (3) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not more than \$2,000,000 may be used in fiscal year 2005 for competitive sourcing studies and related activities by the Forest Service. <p>(b) COMPETITIVE SOURCING STUDY DEFINED- In this section, the term 'competitive sourcing study' means a study on subjecting work performed by Federal Government employees or private contractors to public-private competition or on converting the Federal Government employees or the work performed by such employees to private contractor performance under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.</p> <p>(c) Section 340(b) of Public Law 108-108 is hereby repealed.</p> <p>(d) Competitive Sourcing Exemption for Forest Service Studies Conducted Prior to Fiscal Year 2005- Notwithstanding requirements of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76, Attachment B, the Forest Service is hereby exempted from implementing the Letter of Obligation and post-competition accountability guidelines where a competitive sourcing study involved 65 or fewer full-time equivalents, the performance decision was made in favor of the agency provider; no net savings was achieved by conducting the study, and the study was completed prior to the date of this Act.</p> <p>(e) In preparing any reports to the Committees on Appropriations on competitive sourcing</p>
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	<p>activities, agencies funded in this Act shall include the incremental cost directly attributable to conducting the competitive sourcing competitions, including costs attributable to paying outside consultants and contractors and, in accordance with full cost accounting principles, all costs attributable to developing, implementing, supporting, managing, monitoring, and reporting on competitive sourcing, including personnel, consultant, travel, and training costs associated with program management.]</p>
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- 1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

<p>1.</p>	<p>SEC. [333] 319. Estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects and activities to support governmentwide, departmental, agency or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional or central office operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications. [Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.]</p>
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- 1. Provision creates an unnecessary burden on the agency.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 334. None of the funds in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies may be provided to the managing partners or their agents for the SAFECOM or Disaster Management projects.]</p>
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- 1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 335. CONVEYANCE OF A SMALL PARCEL OF PUBLIC DOMAIN LAND IN THE SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. (a) FINDINGS- The Congress finds that-- (1) a select area of the San Bernardino National Forest in California is heavily developed with recreation residences and is immediately adjacent to comparably developed private property; (2) it is in the public interest to convey the above referenced area to the owners of the recreation residences; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture should use the proceeds of such conveyance for critical San Bernardino National Forest infrastructure improvements or to acquire additional lands within the boundaries of the San Bernardino National Forest. (b) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED- Subject to valid existing rights and such terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secretary deems necessary or desirable in the public interest, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Mill Creek Homeowners Association (hereinafter Association) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Mill Creek parcel of real estate described in subsection (c)(1). In the event the Secretary and the Association for any reason do not complete the sale within 2 years from the date of enactment of this Act, this authority shall expire. (c) LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND CORRECTION AUTHORITY- (1) DESCRIPTION- The Mill Creek parcel, approximately 35 acres, as</p>
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	<p>shown on a map 'The Mill Creek Conveyance Parcel--San Bernardino National Forest, dated June 1, 2004' generally located in the northeast quarter of Section 8, T.1S., R.1W., San Bernardino Meridian, of the United States Public Lands Survey System, California. The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, DC and in the office of the Forest Supervisor, San Bernardino National Forest until such time as the lands are conveyed.</p> <p>(2) CORRECTIONS- The Secretary is authorized to make minor corrections to this map and may modify the description to correct errors or to reconfigure the property in order to facilitate conveyance. In the event of a conflict between the map description and the USPLSS description of the land in paragraph (1), the map will be considered the definitive description of the land.</p> <p>(d) CONSIDERATION- Consideration for the conveyance under subsection (b) shall be equal to the appraised fair market value of the parcel of real property to be conveyed. Such appraisal shall be prepared in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.</p> <p>(e) ACCESS REQUIREMENTS- Notwithstanding section 1323(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3210(a)) or any other law, the Secretary is not required to provide access over National Forest System lands to the parcel of real estate to be conveyed under subsection (b).</p> <p>(f) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS- All costs incurred by the Secretary of Agriculture and any costs associated with the creation of a subdivided parcel, conducting and recordation of a survey, zoning, planning approval, and similar expenses with respect to the conveyance under subsection (b), shall be borne by the Association.</p> <p>(g) ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY- By acceptance of the conveyance of the parcel of real property referred to in subsection (b), the Association and its successors and assigns will indemnify and hold harmless the United States for any and all liability to any party that is associated with the parcel.</p> <p>(h) TREATMENT OF RECEIPTS- All funds received pursuant to the conveyance of the parcel of real property referred to in subsection (b) shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90-171 (16 U.S.C. 484a; commonly known as the Sisk Act), and the funds shall remain available to the Secretary, until expended, for critical San Bernardino National Forest infrastructure improvements or the acquisition of lands, waters, and interests in land for inclusion in the San Bernardino National Forest.]</p>
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1. One time provision. Does not need to be carried over to the FY 2006 Act.

<p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 336. Section 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-291; 114 Stat. 996), is amended--</p> <p>(1) in subsection (a), by striking 'Until September 30, 2004, the' and inserting 'The'; and</p> <p>(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:</p> <p>'(d) INCLUSION OF COLORADO BLM LANDS- The authority provided by this</p>
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	<p>section shall also be available to the Secretary of the Interior with respect to public lands in the State of Colorado administered by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land Management.</p> <p>(e) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY- The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements and contracts under this section expires September 30, 2009, and the term of any cooperative agreement or contract entered into under this section shall not extend beyond that date.'].]</p>
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1. Provision is not necessary.

1.	<p>[SEC. 337. FEDERAL AND STATE COOPERATIVE FOREST, RANGELAND, AND WATERSHED RESTORATION IN UTAH. (a) AUTHORITY- Until September 30, 2006, the Secretary of Agriculture, via cooperative agreement or contract (including sole source contract) as appropriate, may permit the State Forester of the State of Utah to perform forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration services on National Forest System lands in the State of Utah. Restoration services provided are to be on a project to project basis as planned or made ready for implementation under existing authorities of the Forest Service. The types of restoration services that may be contracted under this authority include treatment of insect infected trees, reduction of hazardous fuels, and other activities to restore or improve forest, rangeland, and watershed health including fish and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>(b) STATE AS AGENT- Except as provided in subsection (c), a cooperative agreement or contract under subsection (a) may authorize the State Forester of the State of Utah to serve as agent for the Forest Service in providing services necessary to facilitate the performance and treatment of insect infested trees, reduction of hazardous fuels, and to restore or improve forest, rangeland, and watershed health including fish and wildlife habitat under subsection (a). The services to be performed by the State Forester of Utah may be conducted with subcontracts utilizing State of Utah contract procedures. Subsections (d) and (g) of section 14 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a) shall not apply to services performed under a cooperative agreement or contract under subsection (a).</p> <p>(c) RETENTION OF NEPA RESPONSIBILITIES- With respect to any treatment activity to restore and improve forest, rangeland, and watershed health including fish and wildlife habitat services on National Forest System lands programmed for treatment by the State Forester of the State of Utah under subsection (a), any decision required to be made under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4821 et seq.) may not be delegated to any officer or employee of the State of Utah.]</p>
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1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

1.	<p>[SEC. 338. (a) IN GENERAL- An entity that enters into a contract with the United States to operate the National Recreation Reservation Service (as solicited by the solicitation numbered WO-04-06vm) shall not carry out any duties under the contract using:</p> <p>(1) a contact center located outside the United States; or</p>
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	<p>(2) a reservation agent who does not live in the United States.</p> <p>(b) NO WAIVER- The Secretary of Agriculture may not waive the requirements of subsection (a).</p> <p>(c) TELECOMMUTING- A reservation agent who is carrying out duties under the contract described in subsection (a) may not telecommute from a location outside the United States.</p> <p>(d) LIMITATIONS- Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any employee of the entity who is not a reservation agent carrying out the duties under the contract described in subsection (a) or who provides managerial or support services.]</p>
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1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

1.	<p>[SEC. 339. For fiscal years 2005 through 2007, a decision made by the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize grazing on an allotment shall be categorically excluded from documentation in an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) if: (1) the decision continues current grazing management of the allotment; (2) monitoring indicates that current grazing management is meeting, or satisfactorily moving toward, objectives in the land and resource management plan, as determined by the Secretary; and (3) the decision is consistent with agency policy concerning extraordinary circumstances. The total number of allotments that may be categorically excluded under this section may not exceed 900.]</p>
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1. Provision is not necessary.

1.	<p>[SEC. 340. SALMON RIVER COMMERCIAL OUTFITTER HUNTING CAMPS. Section 3(a)(24) of Public Law 90-542 (16 U.S.C. 1274) is amended to add the following after paragraph (C) and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(D) The established use and occupancy as of June 6, 2003, of lands and maintenance or replacement of facilities and structures for commercial recreation services at Stub Creek located in section 28, T24N, R14E, Boise Principal Meridian, at Arctic Creek located in section 21, T25N, R12E, Boise Principal Meridian and at Smith Gulch located in section 27, T25N, R12E, Boise Principal Meridian shall continue to be authorized, subject to such reasonable regulation as the Secretary deems appropriate, including rules that would provide for termination for non-compliance, and if terminated, reoffering the site through a competitive process.]</p>
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1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

	<p>[SEC. 341. (a) In General-</p> <p>(1) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are authorized to make grants to the Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition for the study and restoration of rangeland and other lands in Nevada's Great Basin in order to help assure the reduction of hazardous fuels and for related purposes.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6301-6308, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the Eastern Nevada</p>
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	<p>Landscape Coalition for the Great Basin Restoration Project, including hazardous fuels and mechanical treatments and related work.</p> <p>(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS- There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.]</p>
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1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

1.	<p>[SEC. 342. (a) Findings-</p> <p>(1) In 1953, Public Land Order 899 (PLO 899) eliminated approximately 80 acres from the Tongass National Forest, for the Community of Elfin Cove, Alaska. From 1953 until 2001, the USDA Forest Service believed two small islets within the Elfin Cove Harbor (Lots 1 and 2 of U.S. Survey 13150, approximately 0.29 acres) were included as part of PLO 899. However, due to a Bureau of Land Management rule in effect when PLO 899 was issued, ownership of unsurveyed, unmapped islets remained with the original landowner, in this case the United States.</p> <p>(2) These two islets are needed by the Community of Elfin Cove to resolve public health and safety problems.</p> <p>(3) The two islets serve no national forest purposes, but the Forest Service has no authority to transfer ownership of them to the Community of Elfin Cove, without receiving fair market value for the land interests.</p> <p>(4) Neither the Bureau of Land Management nor the Forest Service intended to retain Federal ownership of these two islets, and they remained in ownership of the United States only through an inadvertent error.</p> <p>(5) Conveyance of these two islets from the United States to the Community of Elfin Cove, Alaska, without consideration, is in the public interest.</p> <p>(b) Based on the findings in subsection (a) and notwithstanding any other provision of law, Congress hereby authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey in fee simple without compensation, Lots 1 and 2 of U.S. Survey 13150, comprising approximately 0.29 acres, to the Community of Elfin Cove, Alaska.]</p>
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1. Removes one time provision. Does not need to be carried over to the FY 2006 Act.

1.	<p>[SEC. 343. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and until October 1, 2007, the Indian Health Service may not disburse funds for the provision of health care services pursuant to Public Law 93-638 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) to any Alaska Native village or Alaska Native village corporation that is located within the area served by an Alaska Native regional health entity.</p> <p>(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the disbursal of funds to any Alaska Native village or Alaska Native village corporation under any contract or compact entered into prior to May 1, 2004, or to prohibit the renewal of any such agreement.</p> <p>(c) For the purpose of this section, Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc., shall be treated as an Alaska Native regional health entity to whom funds may be disbursed under this section.]</p>
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1. This provision does not apply to the Forest Service.

	[SEC. 344. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and using funds previously
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<p>appropriated for such purpose under Public Law 106-291 (\$1,630,000) and Public Law 108-199 (\$2,300,000), the National Park Service shall (1) not later than 60 days after enactment of this section purchase the seven parcels of real property in Seward, Alaska identified by Kenai Peninsula tax identification numbers 14910001, 14910002, 14911033, 14913005, 14913020, 14913007, and 14913008 that have been selected for the administrative complex, visitor facility, plaza and related parking for the Kenai Fjords National Park and Chugach National Forest which shall hereafter be known as the Mary Lowell Center; and (2) transfer to the City of Seward any remaining balance of previously appropriated funds not necessary for property acquisition and design upon the vacation by the City of Seward of Washington Street between 4th Avenue and 5th Avenue and transfer of title of the appropriate portions thereof to the Federal Government, provided that the City of Seward uses any such funds for the related waterfront planning, pavilions, boardwalks, trails, or related purposes that compliment the new Federal facility.]</p>

1. Provision unnecessarily restricts Executive Branch discretion.

<p>1. [SEC. 345, Section 331, of Public Law 106-113, is amended-- (1) in part (a) by striking "2004" and inserting "2005"; and (2) in part (b) by striking "2004" and inserting "2005".]</p>
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1. Provision is not necessary.

<p>1. [SEC. 346. FEDERAL BUILDING, SANDPOINT, IDAHO. (a) DEFINITIONS- In this section: (1) ADMINISTRATOR- The term `Administrator' means the Administrator of General Services. (2) MAP- The term `map' means the map that is-- (A) entitled `Sandpoint Federal Building'; (B) dated September 12, 2002; and (C) on file in-- (i) the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service; and (ii) the Office of the Supervisor, Idaho National Forests, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. (3) PROPERTY- The term `property' means the Sandpoint Federal Building and approximately 3.17 acres of land in Sandpoint, Idaho, as depicted on the map. (4) SECRETARY- The term `Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service. (b) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY- (1) IN GENERAL- Notwithstanding subtitle I of title 40, United States Code, the Administrator may convey to the Secretary, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property. (2) CONDITIONS- The conveyance of the property under paragraph (1) shall be on a noncompetitive basis, for consideration, and subject to any other terms and conditions to which the Administrator and the Secretary may agree, including a purchase period with multiple payments over multiple fiscal years. (3) SOURCE OF FUNDS- The Secretary may use amounts made available to the</p>
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	<p>Forest Service for any of fiscal years 2005 through 2010 to acquire the property under paragraph (1).</p> <p>(c) SALE OR EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY-</p> <p>(1) IN GENERAL- Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may use, maintain, lease, sublease, sell, or exchange all or part of the property.</p> <p>(2) TERMS- The sale or exchange of the property under paragraph (1) shall be for market value and subject to such terms as the Secretary determines to be in the public interest.</p> <p>(3) METHOD OF SALE OR EXCHANGE- The sale or exchange of the property under paragraph (1) may be on a competitive or noncompetitive basis.</p> <p>(4) CONSIDERATION- Consideration for the sale or exchange of the property may be in the form of cash, land, or improvements (including improvements to be constructed after the date of the sale or exchange).</p> <p>(3) DISPOSITION AND USE OF PROCEEDS-</p> <p>(A) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS- The Secretary shall deposit the proceeds derived from any lease, sublease, sale, exchange, or any other use or disposition of the property in the fund established by Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the `Sisk Act') (16 U.S.C. 484a).</p> <p>(B) USE OF PROCEEDS- Amounts deposited under subparagraph (A) shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, until expended, for the construction and maintenance of Forest Service offices and related facilities on National Forest System land in the vicinity of Sandpoint, Idaho.]</p>
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1. Removes one time provision. Does not need to be carried over to the FY 2006 Act.

1.	<p>[SEC. 347. (a) SHORT TITLE- This section may be cited as the `Chris Zajicek Memorial Land Exchange Act of 2004'.</p> <p>(b) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND EXCHANGE IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA-</p> <p>(1) IN GENERAL- Notwithstanding the effect of the wildfire known as the `Impassable 1 Fire' on the value of the land to be exchanged, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service) may carry out the exchange agreement entered into by the Forest Service and the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida and dated March 5, 2004.</p> <p>(2) VALUATION- For purposes of determining the value of the land to be exchanged under paragraph (1), the value of the land shall be considered to be the value of the land determined by the appraisal conducted on August 21, 2003.]</p>
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1. Removes one time provision. Does not need to be carried over to the FY 2006 Act.

1.	<p>[SEC. 348. (a) SHORT TITLE- This section may be cited as the `Grey Towers National Historic Site Act of 2004'.</p> <p>(b) FINDINGS; PURPOSES; DEFINITIONS-</p> <p>(1) FINDINGS- Congress finds the following:</p> <p>(A) James and Mary Pinchot constructed a home and estate that is known as Grey Towers in Milford, Pennsylvania.</p>
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	<p>(B) James and Mary Pinchot were also the progenitors of a family of notable accomplishment in the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Nation, in particular, their son, Gifford Pinchot.</p> <p>(C) Gifford Pinchot was the first Chief of the Forest Service, a major influence in formulating and implementing forest conservation policies in the early 20th Century, and twice Governor of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>(D) During the early 20th century, James and Gifford Pinchot used Grey Towers and the environs to establish scientific forestry, to develop conservation leaders, and to formulate conservation principles, thus making this site one of the primary birthplaces of the American conservation movement.</p> <p>(E) In 1963, Gifford Bryce Pinchot, the son of Gifford and Cornelia Pinchot, donated Grey Towers and 102 acres to the Nation.</p> <p>(F) In 1963, President John F. Kennedy dedicated the Pinchot Institute for Conservation for the greater knowledge of land and its uses at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark, thereby establishing a partnership between the public and private sectors.</p> <p>(G) Grey Towers today is a place of historical significance where leaders in natural resource conservation meet, study, and share ideas, analyses, values, and philosophies, and is also a place where the public can learn and appreciate our conservation heritage.</p> <p>(H) As established by President Kennedy, the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, and the Forest Service at Grey Towers operate through an established partnership in developing and delivering programs that carry on Gifford Pinchot's conservation legacy.</p> <p>(I) Grey Towers and associated structures in and around Milford, Pennsylvania, can serve to enhance regional recreational and educational opportunities.</p> <p>(2) PURPOSES- The purposes of this section are as follows:</p> <p>(A) To honor and perpetuate the memory of Gifford Pinchot.</p> <p>(B) To promote the recreational and educational resources of Milford, Pennsylvania, and its environs.</p> <p>(C) To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture--</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) to further the scientific, policy analysis, educational, and cultural programs in natural resource conservation at Grey Towers;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) to manage the property and environs more efficiently and effectively;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) to further collaborative ties with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, and other Federal, State, and local agencies with shared interests.</p> <p>(3) DEFINITIONS- For the purposes of this section:</p> <p>(A) ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES- The term `Associated Properties' means lands and improvements outside of the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark within Pike County, Pennsylvania, and which were associated with James and Mary Pinchot, the Yale School of Forestry, or the Forest Service.</p> <p>(B) GREY TOWERS- The term `Grey Towers' means the buildings and surrounding area of approximately 303 acres, including the 102 acres donated in 1963 to the United States and so designated that year.</p>
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	<p>(C) HISTORIC SITE- The term `Historic Site' means the Grey Towers National Historic Site, as so designated by this Act.</p> <p>(D) PINCHOT INSTITUTE- The term `Pinchot Institute' means the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, a nonprofit corporation established under the laws of the District of Columbia.</p> <p>(E) SECRETARY- The term `Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture.</p> <p>(c) DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE- Subject to valid existing rights, all lands and improvements formerly encompassed within the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark are designated as the `Grey Towers National Historic Site'.</p> <p>(d) ADMINISTRATION-</p> <p>(1) PURPOSES- The Historic Site shall be administered for the following purposes:</p> <p>(A) Education, public demonstration projects, and research related to natural resource conservation, protection, management, and use.</p> <p>(B) Leadership development within the natural resource professions and the Federal civil service.</p> <p>(C) Continuing Gifford Pinchot's legacy through pursuit of new ideas, strategies, and solutions to natural resource issues that include economic, ecological, and social values.</p> <p>(D) Preservation, use, and maintenance of the buildings, grounds, facilities, and archives associated with Gifford Pinchot.</p> <p>(E) Study and interpretation of the life and works of Gifford Pinchot.</p> <p>(F) Public recreation and enjoyment.</p> <p>(G) Protection and enjoyment of the scenic and natural environs.</p> <p>(2) APPLICABLE LAWS- The Secretary shall administer federally owned lands and interests in lands at the Historic Site and Associated Properties as components of the National Forest System in accordance with this Act, 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq. and other laws generally applicable to the administration of national historic sites, and the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System, except that the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) shall not apply.</p> <p>(3) LAND ACQUISITION- The Secretary is authorized to acquire, on a willing seller basis, by purchase, donation, exchange, or otherwise, privately owned lands and interests in lands, including improvements, within the Historic Site and the Associated Properties, using donated or appropriated funds.</p> <p>(4) GIFTS-</p> <p>(A) ACCEPTED BY ENTITIES OTHER THAN THE SECRETARY- Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, any public or private agency, organization, institution, or individual may solicit, accept, and administer private gifts of money and real or personal property for the benefit of or in connection with, the activities and services at the Historic Site.</p> <p>(B) ACCEPTED BY THE SECRETARY- Gifts may be accepted by the Secretary for the benefit of or in connection with, the activities and services at the Historic Site notwithstanding the fact that a donor conducts business with or is regulated by the Department of Agriculture in any capacity.</p> <p>(e) COOPERATIVE AUTHORITIES-</p>
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	<p>(1) GRANTS, CONTRACTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS- The Secretary is authorized to enter into Agreements for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements as appropriate with the Pinchot Institute, public and other private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to provide for the development, administration, maintenance, or restoration of land, facilities, or Forest Service programs at Grey Towers or to otherwise further the purposes of this section.</p> <p>(2) INTERDEPARTMENTAL- The Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior are authorized and encouraged to cooperate in promoting public use and enjoyment of Grey Towers and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and in otherwise furthering the administration and purposes for which both areas were designated. Such cooperation may include colocation and use of facilities within Associated Properties and elsewhere.</p> <p>(3) OTHER- The Secretary may authorize use of the grounds and facilities of Grey Towers by the Pinchot Institute and other participating partners including Federal, State, and local agencies, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, including the waiver of special use authorizations and the waiver of rental and use fees.</p> <p>(f) FUNDS-</p> <p>(1) FEES AND CHARGES- The Secretary may impose reasonable fees and charges for admission to and use of facilities on Grey Towers.</p> <p>(2) SPECIAL FUND- Any monies received by the Forest Service in administering Grey Towers shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States and covered in a special fund called the Grey Towers National Historic Site Fund. Monies in the Grey Towers National Historic Site Fund shall be available until expended, without further appropriation, for support of programs of Grey Towers, and any other expenses incurred in the administration of Grey Towers.</p> <p>(g) MAP- The Secretary shall produce and keep for public inspection a map of the Historic Site and associated properties within Pike County, Pennsylvania, which were associated with James and Mary Pinchot, the Yale School of Forestry, or the Forest Service.</p> <p>(h) SAVINGS PROVISION- Nothing in this section shall be deemed to diminish the authorities of the Secretary under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act or any other law pertaining to the National Forest System.]</p>
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1. Removes one time provision. Does not need to be carried over to the FY 2006 Act.

1.	<p>[SEC. 349. (a) SHORT TITLE- This section may be cited as the `Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004'.</p> <p>(b) DEFINITIONS- In this section:</p> <p>(1) FORESTS- The term `Forests' means the Helena National Forest, Lolo National Forest, and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest in the State of Montana.</p> <p>(2) MAP- The term `map' means--</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(A) the map entitled `Helena National Forest Boundary Adjustment Northern Region, USDA Forest Service' and dated September 13, 2004;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(B) the map entitled `Lolo National Forest Boundary Adjustment Northern</p>
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	<p>Region, USDA Forest Service' and dated September 13, 2004; and (C) the map entitled `Deerlodge National Forest Boundary Adjustment Northern Region USDA Forest Service' and dated September 13, 2004. (3) SECRETARY- The term `Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture. (c) HELENA, LOLO, AND BEAVERHEAD-DEERLODGE NATIONAL FORESTS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT-</p> <p>(1) IN GENERAL- The boundaries of the Forests are modified as depicted on the maps. (2) MAPS-</p> <p>(A) AVAILABILITY- The maps shall be on file and available for public inspection in-- (i) the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service; and (ii) the office of the Regional Forester, Missoula, Montana. (B) CORRECTION AUTHORITY- The Secretary may make technical corrections to the maps. (3) ADMINISTRATION- Any land or interest in land acquired within the boundaries of the Forests for National Forest System purposes shall be managed in accordance with-- (A) the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the `Weeks Law') (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.); and (B) the laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System. (4) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND- For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundaries of the Forests, as adjusted under paragraph (1), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Forests as of January 1, 1965. (5) EFFECT- Nothing in this section limits the authority of the Secretary to adjust the boundaries of the Forests under section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 521).]</p>
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1. Removes one time provision. Does not need to be carried over to the FY 2006 Act.

1.	[SEC. 350. In addition to amounts provided to the Department of the Interior in this Act, \$5,000,000 is provided for a grant to Kendall County, Illinois.]
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1. Not a Forest Service related provision.

Appropriation **Forest and Rangeland Research**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$266,387	\$276,384	\$4,680	\$4,336	\$285,400	\$9,016
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$266,387	\$276,384	\$4,680	\$4,336	\$285,400	\$9,016
Staff Years	2,533	2,505		-36	2,469	-36
Estimate Funding By Activity						
Conduct Research	\$214,673	\$220,458		-\$3,772	\$216,686	-\$3,772
Conduct Forest Inventory & Analysis	\$51,714	\$55,926		\$12,788	\$68,714	\$12,788

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes a rescission of .646 and .59 percent and FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Number of research products, tools and technologies developed	11,260	12,631	---	---	---
Percent of R&D products and services that meet customer expectations as assessed through targeted, standardized evaluations	---	---	80%	85%	5%
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	83%	83%	83%	100%	17%

Program Description

Forest Service Research & Development (FS R&D) strives to be the “go to” organization for information and solutions to sustain forests and rangelands and the values they provide people. FS R&D has the flexibility to address today’s issues effectively and to respond to tomorrow’s needs. Research scientists collaborate with industry, non-governmental organizations, colleges and universities, State foresters, and other governmental agencies. Some of the issues addressed include fire and fuels; invasive species; forest inventory and analysis; vegetation and protection; wildlife and fish habitat; soil, water, and air resources; valuation of forests and grasslands; urban forests and the urban-wildland interface; and long-term and large-scale research.

Research is conducted at 6 research stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry located in Puerto Rico, with approximately 500 scientists and 67 sites located throughout the United States.

FS R&D Investment Criteria

Priorities in FS R&D are shaped by current and anticipated challenges and information required by managers for effective natural resources management now and into the future. The scale of the challenges and management needs differ among local, State, regional, national and even global levels. The six regional research stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and the Institute of Tropical Forestry annually evaluate needs at the various levels; assign priorities, and request appropriate funding. Stations' requests are carefully reviewed and coordinated with national needs and then merged into a National Research Program. The base FS R&D program is shaped from the individual field submissions.

For accountability purposes, FS R&D managers are required to demonstrate the extent to which their programs meet three investment criteria applied as metrics on how well FS R&D work will meet emphasis areas. The three investment criteria are:

- Managers must be able to articulate why this program investment is relevant and high priority,
- Managers must justify how funds will be allocated to ensure quality, and
- Managers must be able to monitor and document how well this investment is performing.

Funding for both long- and short-term research in FS R&D is based on seven major emphasis areas patterned after the Forest Service strategic goals: Fire; Invasive Species; Recreation; Water and Air; Fish and Wildlife; Resource Management and Use; and Resource Data and Analysis.

In FY 2004, FS R&D completed a national logic-model process to develop annual and long-term performance measures for the Invasive Species Research Program. The program was evaluated using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) and the measures are being integrated into the agency's performance accountability system (PAS), resulting in data reported nationally in the annual performance and accountability report of the Forest Service. A statistically rigorous customer satisfaction survey was designed to provide external feedback on relevance and performance of the products of FS research.

In FY 2005, performance measures for the other six emphasis areas are being completed and will be similarly integrated into the agency's PAS process. The customer satisfaction survey pilot will be evaluated and the survey modified as needed for national implementation in FY 2006. In addition, plans will be developed during FY 2005 to undertake independent panel reviews by emphasis areas to provide third party peer evaluation of the quality of FS Research.

The FS Invasive Species Program was PART-evaluated as a component of the broader Forest Service invasive species strategic goal. As a component of the USDA effort to demonstrate the use of Investment Criteria in Research program development and evaluation, FS R&D is rated along with three other USDA research agencies on progress toward full utilization of the OMB/OSTP Research Investment Criteria. Among other things, the FS R&D deputy chief participates in USDA quarterly meetings to plan, coordinate, assess and redirect agency R&D activities, based on R&D investment criteria and other factors. Also considered in these ratings is

research quality as demonstrated by PART scores and documentation of how R&D criteria have successfully influenced program budget decisions and management changes.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- FS R&D developed a national strategic logic model for invasive species research that illustrates linkages between Forest Service goals and outputs. The model identified output and outcome performance measures that are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented and time-bound.
- The Forest Inventory and Analysis program published its annual report and implemented forest inventory on 2 new States, bringing the total coverage to 44 States and 83 percent of all U.S. forest land. Additionally, the program completed development of the National Information Management System (NIMS) to store and process annualized inventory data. FIA continues to pursue implementing the new annualized inventory; providing an annual business report each year showing a full accounting of program funding and accomplishments including numbers of peer-reviewed and other publications produced and percent of forest under annualized inventory (<http://www.fia.fs.fed.us>). The FIA inventory for Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and adjacent islands of Vieques and Culebra was completed successfully. A new life zone map for Puerto Rico and techniques for developing such maps were completed.
- The hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) threatens to destroy hemlock ecosystems in the East and no effective control measures have been developed. Use of biological control agents such as lady beetles is the most promising approach to controlling HWA. A significant advance toward biological control of HWA was made when scientists recently released the Chinese lady beetle, *Scymnus sinuanodulus*, in Pennsylvania and southern Appalachia.
- Sudden oak death could have global economic implications for forests, horticultural, and agricultural industries. Forest Service researchers and cooperators identified the cause of the disease, provided national insight to tree species affected or at risk, served as the basis for national and international regulatory policy, and delivered possible management and control options.
- Scientists developed a new tool, based on an Australian/New Zealand weed risk assessment protocol, to predict which species are most likely to cause ecological and economic damage. The tool is being used by the State of Hawaii to develop outreach programs to the horticultural industry to reduce sale of potentially invasive species.
- Forest Service scientists provided an understanding of bark beetle-fungal interactions to improve the ability to accurately assess the risk of southern pine beetle leading to improved on-the-ground management decisions. The Forest Service also led the attack on invasive pests, including the emerald ash borer and the banded elm bark beetle.

- Researchers and cooperating Federal agencies published *Outdoor Recreation for 21st Century America*, an assessment of public demand for recreational opportunities on the Nation's forests and other natural lands. This research formed the basis for the recreation analyses in the National Report on Sustainable Forests—2003, the RPA Forest and Rangelands Assessment, National Forest plan updates, State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans, and a number of private organizations' strategic plans. Information is available at www.srs.fs.fed.us/trends.
- Scientists cooperated with national and regional recreation managers to complete a 5-year study of recreational use on all national forests. The National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) system was developed for monitoring of national forest recreation, employing innovative national-to-ground level sampling strategies and statistical estimation procedures to provide reliable measures of the recreation benefits being provided by the national forests. <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/>.
- A new virus was shown to provide good levels of control of the browntail moth, invasive insect infesting parts of Maine and Massachusetts. Results suggest that sprays of this virus in the fall could be a viable control option for browntail moth.
- Research scientists developed the Fuel Treatment Evaluator, a web-based tool to help assess the biomass potential from forests. The tool allows users to identify and prioritize hazardous fuel reduction opportunities in forests based on their departure from historic natural fire regimes, their need for thinning, and their proximity to the wildland-urban interface.
- In northern Minnesota, researchers provided technical and logistic support to two public utilities commissions implementing a large-scale biomass project. The project, using hybrid poplar as a renewable and sustainable supply of green energy, has the potential to provide 35 megawatts of renewable power, more than \$700 million in gross revenues for 20 years to Hibbing and Virginia, MN, and the creation and retention of more than 170 jobs.
- Scientists developed standardized forest carbon stock tables and guidelines to predict carbon storage and dynamics in forest systems, providing a basis for consistent estimation of the quantity of carbon sequestered, and the emissions reduced, by different forestry activities. Scientists, policy-makers, and land managers will use these data and models to mitigate potential climate change effects and help quantify the added value that carbon credits can bring to traditional forestry.
- A Forest Service scientist completed the long-term study of the Puerto Rican thrasher bird. The Kirtland's warbler avian research resulted in numerous records of this highly endangered migratory species and the documentation of how it reacted to a hurricane disturbance.
- The Northeastern States Research Cooperative (NSRC) is a competitive research grant program jointly managed by the Forest Service and the University of Vermont, Rubenstein School of Environment and Natural Resources. New research topics included evaluation of business stability in logging communities, development of sustainable forest "branding", application of a model on the effects of uneven-aged forest management on wildlife habitat

and forest products, a regional collaboration on forest ecosystem response to environmental change, how nitrogen deposition alters availability of other nutrients, and synthesis and dissemination of regional findings of mercury in the environment.

- FS R&D continued to develop smoke management models that use high-resolution meteorological data to give more specific forecasts of smoke movements. The National Fire and Fire Surrogate study in the South was expanded to examine the ecological impacts of fuel management strategies. New fire risk maps have been developed to assist in community protection.
- Research scientists in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey's Earth Resource Observation System (EROS) Data Center provided the science basis for techniques being used in implementation of LANDFIRE, a database of maps, models, data layers, and tools describing fire regime condition class, fire behavior and effects, and risks that will provide nationally consistent tools to conduct fuels and risk assessments for the *National Fire Plan* at local, regional, and national scales.
- FS R&D will continue to improve techniques for producing value-added materials from small diameter and other woody biomass that must be removed from fire prone forests. Value-added materials applications include high performance building materials, advanced composites, pulping and papermaking end uses, chemical feedstock from wood, and engineered wood fiber.

FY 2005 Program

- FIA will publish an annual report and will implement the inventory in one new State and the Federated States of Micronesia, bringing the total coverage to 45 States and 83 percent of all U.S. forest land. FIA's annual business report will show a full accounting of program funding and accomplishments including numbers of peer-reviewed and other publications produced and percent of forest under annualized inventory (<http://www.fia.fs.fed.us>). Additionally, the program will begin an upgrade of its National Information Management System (NIMS) to store and process base annualized inventory data and add forest health data.
- The FS R&D will continue to develop the science and technology needed to overcome technical barriers to producing value-added materials from small diameter and other woody biomass that must be removed from fire prone forests. Value-added materials applications include high performance building materials, advanced composites, pulping and papermaking end uses, chemical feedstock from wood, and engineered woodfiber. Scientists will work with DOE, industry, and academia to advance the Biorefinery concept for converting low-value forest biomass into ethanol.
- In cooperation with four other Forest Service units and the College of the Menominee Nation, a "National Center for First American Forestlands" will be established at the College of the Menominee Nation (Keshena, WI). The Center will conduct research, development,

demonstration, and extension related to sustainable forestry; facilitate the exchange of information regarding best forest-management practices; and develop a skilled workforce in the areas of sustainable forestry and sustainable utilization with a special focus on Native American forestlands.

- In cooperation with universities, industry, and Federal, State, and local agencies, FS R&D's Advanced Housing Research Center will continue research focusing on the housing structure and practical technologies that can be readily adopted by home builders for lower maintenance, less costly home construction that more effectively uses underutilized wood-based materials and overcomes problems associated with moisture.
- Long-term tree growth plots in the Luquillo Experimental Forest will be re-measured. Analysis of FIA inventory data will continue and these data used in novel ways to estimate forest biomass in relation to numerous landscape characteristics. The Puerto Rico GAP study will continue as well as change detection studies of fragmented Caribbean landscapes. A detailed analysis of urban land cover development in Puerto Rico will be completed.
- FS R&D assumes direct management of the National Agroforestry Center. The relocation to Alabama A&M University in Huntsville will build on the long standing partnership between the Center and 1890 universities. The Center meets growing interest in silvopasture and forest farming systems to enhance southern forests, rural community vitality, and a wide range of water quality issues.
- FS R&D will continue to develop new and improved science and technologies for using wood-based materials for low cost, low flow rate water clean up applications such as run off from abandoned mines on national forests; non-point source pesticides; and oil, grease, and particulate matter from point and non-point sources such as from forest operations and other types of agricultural operations.
- Researchers will complete and document the roles and contributions of the various types of models to provide a basis for a process that can be applied elsewhere that integrates fuel and forest restoration objectives with other resource objectives and management issues and limitations. The Bitterroot Ecosystem Management Research Project is utilizing the Fire Area Simulator (FARSITE) and related fire behavior-based models; Simulating Patterns and Processes at Landscape Scales (SIMPPLLE), a vegetation disturbance model; and Multiple-resource Analysis and Geographic Information System (MAGIS), an optimization model for scheduling vegetation treatments and to analyze spatial and temporal fuel and forest health treatment strategies.
- FS scientists are working with the Rangeland Management Service Center to incorporate an ecological classification and monitoring method into a web-based monitoring tool (<http://fsweb.ftcol.wo.fs.fed.us/frs/rangelands/seralstage>) as part of the larger goal of providing the necessary protocols for measuring rangeland vegetation across all regions.
- Researchers will complete a two volume set on the assessment of grassland ecosystem conditions in the southwest. These assessments will be syntheses of current scientific

knowledge, including a description of uncertainties and assumptions, to provide a characterization and comprehensive description of ecological, social, and economic components within an assessment area. Volume one will focus on the ecology, types, conditions, and management practices of Southwestern grasslands and the second volume will describes wildlife and fish species, their habitat requirements, and species-specific management concerns.

- FS R&D will host the 13th Biennial Southern Silvicultural Conference in Memphis, TN. This conference is the latest in a series of meetings designed to provide silviculturists and scientists a forum for exchanging research information; coordinating research; reviewing research in progress; and exploring new approaches or techniques of general interest.
- FS R&D will accelerate the implementation of the research portion of a comprehensive, coordinated strategic plan for management of the hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA), focusing on identifying and providing environmentally safe control options, emphasizing biological control; developing ways to recognize the susceptibility of individual trees and vulnerability of stands; providing improved methods to survey populations and damage and to predict spatial and temporal movement and impacts. The research will be through partnerships with university scientists and forest health specialists throughout the Northeast.
- FS R&D continues to expand research of a wind/smoke model capable of simulating and predicting the flow of air over complex terrain under various weather conditions. Land managers who engage in prescribed burning can use this model to reduce the risk that their prescribed burn activities will result in unexpected post-burn smoke movement that could create a hazard to transportation.
- FS R&D will initiate a cooperative research program with the Ohio State University to develop knowledge and technology about the emerald ash borer (EAB) to prevent its spread and reduce damage it causes. Scientists will implement a series of high priority research activities designed to address the impacts of the EAB in Ohio. The research will develop tools for predicting the movement and spread of EAB, develop trees that are resistant to EAB, provide EAB management guidelines to forest managers and woodlot owners, and develop strategies for managing ash in urban areas.
- FS R&D will provide the underlying science for Minnesota's 2005 revision of its best management practices for riparian areas. In addition, public and private landowners will be able to implement science-based management guidelines developed by North Central scientists for restoring flood-damaged croplands to bottomland forest and for protecting water quality and wildlife habitat in existing riparian corridors and buffer plantings in agricultural landscapes.
- Research scientists will complete revisions to the U.S. Department of Energy 1605b Accounting Rules and Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Reporting. These revisions substantially change existing guidelines and provide explicit technical information to landowners and other citizens wishing to report carbon sequestration activities. This practice provides the framework for the involvement of individuals and corporations in carbon

emissions trading and is expected to add previously unrealized value to forest management activities.

- FS scientists, in close collaboration with USDA Animal, and Plant Health Inspection Service, will complete a region-based pest risk assessment model that will be an “add-on” module to the national EXFOR (Exotic Forest Pests) database maintained by USDA Forest Service, Northeast Area of State and Private Forestry. Land managers and pest survey coordinators will use model results to identify potential pathways of introduction and develop appropriate exclusion, early detection, and rapid response strategies to protect the Nation’s forests from introduction and establishment of invasive species.
- FS R&D will expand the Sudden Oak Death Research Program to gain new knowledge on the biology, ecology, epidemiology and behavior of *Phytophthora ramorum*, the causal agent of sudden oak death. In addition, the Sudden Oak Death Research Program will examine potential pathways of spread via complex modeling and risk analysis. Researchers will accelerate efforts to develop sound and practical, treatment and restoration strategies to combat invasive species.
- To address the goals of Title VI of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, the USDA, Forest Service, working with other Federal and State partners, is developing an integrated, national Early Warning System (EWS) to identify, detect and rapidly respond to environmental threats. During FY 2005 FS R&D is establishing and staffing a coordination center in Prineville, OR and Asheville NC, to be cost shared equally among R&D, NFS and S&PF. An oversight committee comprised of a representative from each of the three Forest Service deputy areas will provide oversight of the Centers. (See special exhibit number 22 for details)
- The Forest Products Laboratory has identified needed construction and reconstruction of facilities as well as capital equipment upgrades in order to maintain its’ status as the Nation’s leading wood utilization research institution. Planning is now underway.

FY 2006 Plans

- FS R&D will expand research aimed at finding new and innovative ways to use low value forest biomass for biobased products and energy. Development of technologies that facilitate use of such material for energy and value-added products will make implementation of needed treatments more economically practical and yield other benefits.
- Research will focus on high priority fire and fuels research identified through an on-going strategic planning and analysis process. In addition, the Agenda 2020 program will enhance forest feedstock production and use in support of fuels treatment.
- Research will continue on hazardous fuel reduction and small diameter materials; assessments of effectiveness, economics, and impacts of thinning and prescribed fire, and fire behavior modeling.

- Less research emphasis will be placed on watershed, including wildlife habitat, riparian, disturbance, and climate change and carbon sequestration research, to support other research activities critical to the mission of the agency.
- FS R&D will conduct a wide range of critical invasive species research to guide management activities, determine the magnitude of invasive species problems, and improve our control efforts.
- Early warning coordination centers in the East and the West will be fully operational focusing on multi-scale assessment, monitoring, and evaluation of forest health threats. In the East the emphasis will be on hardwood forests, but will also include threatened coniferous forests. In the West, the center will focus on these same components but with an emphasis on wildlands.
- FS R&D will continue to provide managers with the information needed to balance recreation demands with natural resource protection efforts on forests, grasslands, and wilderness areas.
- FIA will publish an annual business report and with full funding, implement five new States bringing the total coverage to 50 States and 100 percent of all U.S. forest land. The report would provide a full accounting of program funding and accomplishments including numbers of peer-reviewed and other publications produced and percent of forest under annualized inventory (<http://www.fia.fs.fed.us>). Additionally, the program would finalize an upgrade of its National Information Management System (NIMS) to store and process base annualized inventory data and include data on forest health. The FIA inventory will provide new map products for forest types, biomass and other forest resource characteristics.
- The President's FY 2006 budget for Forest and Rangeland Research continues all FY 2005 Congressional earmarks, except that the FIA program is proposed at \$67,714,000 which is \$12,788,000 above FY 2005 enacted, to achieve full implementation of the annualized program.
- The Forest Products Laboratory identified needed construction and reconstruction of facilities as well as capital equipment upgrades in order to maintain its' status as the Nation's leading wood utilization research institution. FY 2006 project implementation is proposed at a level of \$10 million. See the Capital Improvement and Maintenance facilities section.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget for Forest and Rangeland Research includes an increase of \$9.08 million. The FY 2006 Budget continues all FY 2005 Congressional earmarks and redirects funds to support full implementation of the FIA program. The continuously updated national level database provided by FIA's annualized forest inventory will be made available to address current public policy and science issues ranging from forest health assessment, forest utilization and sustainability, fire risk rating and treatment scheduling, and estimation of carbon

sequestration, in addition to measures of growth, harvest, and mortality in the Nation's forests. The FY 2006 President's Budget also provides \$6 million to develop and implement technology application efforts targeted to the agency's strategic goals, directed to accelerating delivery and adoption of science, rather than new research or refined operational practices. This effort will be coordinated with NFS and S&PF. Funding will also be redirected toward the operations of two forest health early warning detection centers in cooperation with, and jointly funded by the S&PF and NFS deputy areas.

Appropriation State and Private Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 <u>Final</u>	FY 2005 <u>Enacted</u>	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 <u>Budget</u>	FY 2006 <u>vs</u> FY 2005
			<u>PayCosts</u>	<u>Program Changes</u>		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$304,343	\$292,506	\$1,725	-\$40,844	\$253,387	-\$39,119
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$24,853	\$49,100		-\$49,100	\$0	-\$49,100
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$329,196	\$341,606	\$1,725	-\$89,944	\$253,387	-\$88,219
Staff Years	852	858		-96	762	-96
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$53,828	\$54,236	\$876	-\$5,089	\$50,023	-\$4,213
Forest Health Management - Coop Lands	\$44,742	\$47,629	\$115	-\$25,436	\$22,308	-\$25,321
State Fire Assistance	\$33,384	\$32,920	\$115	-\$12,116	\$20,919	-\$12,001
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,037	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$5,917	\$0
Forest Stewardship	\$31,884	\$32,320	\$169	\$4,610	\$37,099	\$4,779
Forest Legacy Program	\$64,134	\$57,134	\$44	\$22,822	\$80,000	\$22,866
Urban & Community Forestry	\$34,864	\$31,950	\$139	-\$4,614	\$27,475	-\$4,475
Economic Action Program	\$25,606	\$19,032	\$155	-\$19,187	\$0	-\$19,032
Forest Research Information and Analysis	\$4,938	\$4,958	\$62	-\$363	\$4,657	-\$301
International Forestry	\$5,926	\$6,410	\$50	-\$1,471	\$4,989	-\$1,421

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent and FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

State and Private Forestry Programs

State and Private Forestry provides technical and financial assistance to landowners and resource managers to help sustain the Nation’s urban and rural forests and to protect communities and the environment from wildland fires. Through a coordinated effort in management, protection, conservation education, and resource use, State and Private Forestry programs help facilitate sound stewardship across lands of all ownerships on a landscape scale, while maintaining the flexibility for individual forest landowners to pursue their objectives. State and Private Forestry programs play a key role, along with the National Forest System, Forest and Rangeland Research, and the Department of the Interior, in implementing the National Fire Plan to manage the impacts of wildland fires on communities and the environment. Funds in the State and Private Forestry appropriation also support the International Forestry Program. State and Private Forestry will continue to develop and improve efficiency and outcome-based performance measures for all programs.

Forest Health Management

The Forest Health Management (FHM) Program maintains healthy, productive forest ecosystems by preventing, detecting, and suppressing damaging insects and diseases. FHM is responsible for reporting insect, disease, invasive and noxious plants, and forest health trends across all land ownerships. FHM develops and applies new and improved technologies for use in forest insect, disease, and plant survey, monitoring, technical assistance, prevention, and suppression. The program has two existing activities: Federal Lands and Cooperative Lands.

Cooperative Fire Protection

The program provides technical and financial assistance to States and local fire agencies to promote efficient fire protection on State and private lands. Program activities focus on protecting homes and structures in the growing “wildland-urban interface.” The program enhances State and local wildfire management capabilities. The program has two activities: State Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance.

Cooperative Forestry

Cooperative Forestry Programs promote working in partnership with States, tribal governments, communities, and private landowners to improve management, protection, and use of forest-based goods and services in addition to building community capacity to achieve long-term goals for sustainable development. The President’s Budget proposes funding for the following Cooperative Forestry programs: Forest Stewardship, Forest Legacy, Urban and Community Forestry, and Forest Resources Information and Analysis.

International Forestry

International Forestry programs coordinate the expertise of Forest Service land managers and scientists with overseas assignments in the areas of technical cooperation and policy assistance. The focus is on key natural resource problems and issues in countries with significant forest resources and important forest-related trade with the United States. International Forestry programs focus on three major areas within sustainable natural resource management: invasive species, migratory species, and trade and economic aspects of forest management.

Budget Line Item Forest Health Management

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$98,570	\$101,865	\$991	-\$30,525	\$72,331	-\$29,534
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$2,100	\$0	-\$2,100	\$0	-\$2,100
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$98,570	\$103,965	\$991	-\$32,625	\$72,331	-\$31,634
Staff Years	491	493		-13	480	-13
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$53,828	\$54,236	\$876	-\$5,089	\$50,023	-\$4,213
Forest Health Management - Coop Lands	\$44,742	\$47,629	\$115	-\$25,436	\$22,308	-\$25,321

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent

Program Description

The Forest Health Management (FHM) program maintains healthy, productive forest ecosystems by preventing, detecting, and suppressing damaging insects, diseases, and plants. FHM reports on insect, disease, plants, and forest health trends across all land ownerships nationwide.

The program develops and applies new and improved technologies for use in forest insect, disease, and plant survey, monitoring, technical assistance, prevention, and suppression activities.

The FHM program consists of two activities:

Federal Lands: This activity is carried out in cooperation with the National Forest System, other Federal agencies and tribal governments to maximize Federal efficiency in executing a coordinated program of forest insect and disease detection, monitoring, evaluation, prevention, and suppression on forestlands and restoring damaged ecosystems on lands owned by the Federal government and tribal governments. These services are provided to the National Forest System, the Departments of Defense and the Interior, other Federal agencies, and tribal governments.

Cooperative Lands: This activity is carried out in cooperation with the States and territories to maximize Federal and State efficiency in executing a coordinated effort of forest insect, disease, and invasive plant detection; monitoring; evaluation; prevention; and suppression on forestlands and restoring damaged ecosystems on lands owned by States, local governments, private organizations, and individual forest landowners.

Independent Reviews

PART Findings

The Forest Service Invasive species program underwent a PART assessment for the FY 2006 budget cycle and received a “results not demonstrated” rating from OMB. Specifically, as the Forest Health Management program is a major component of the agency invasive species program, staff contributed to the establishment of an agency strategic goal, objectives and associated performance measures for Fiscal Years 2004 to 2008. In addition, the Forest Service developed the *National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management* that defined the invasive species management program for the Forest Service and is linked to the agency FY 2004-2008 strategic plan, as well as to the National Invasive Species Council’s *Meeting the Invasive Species Challenge* management plan prepared in 2001. OMB found the agency needed to develop efficiency measures that depict the unit costs of implementation of a number of long-term output and outcome performance measures. The Forest Service developed three new efficiency measures and revised the PART assessment to meet the recommendations from OMB.

The proposed new efficiency measures to meet the OMB expectations in the PART are:

- Cost per management/mitigation guideline, tool or method developed.
- Total cost per acre of invasive plants treated on National Forest System lands.
- Total cost per acre of invasive plants treated on cooperative lands.

These new measures should partially address OMB recommendations that: 1) The Forest Service articulates a scientific or policy basis that determines those selected invasive species of concern accurately reflect the populations and impacts of the total invasive species population nationally; 2) The Forest Service addresses invasive plants, insects, diseases and other species of concern, and 3) That the Forest Service provides for measurement of the environmental and economic effects of invasive species treatments. In addition, the NFS invasive species program will be initiating an improved set of efficiency measures developed consistent with the performance and accountability design outlined in the *National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management* and Departmental reporting requirements for invasive species work across all categories of invasive species threats (plants, vertebrates, invertebrates, and pathogens).

Budget Line Item Forest Health Management
Expanded Budget Line Item Federal Lands

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$53,828	\$54,236	\$876	-\$5,089	\$50,023	-\$4,213
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$100	\$0	-\$100	\$0	-\$100
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$53,828	\$54,336	\$876	-\$5,189	\$50,023	-\$4,313
Staff Years	435	436		-11	425	-11

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Forest health acres surveyed on Federal lands (acres)	218,000,000	218,000,000	218,000,000	182,000,000	-36,000,000
Forest health acres treated on Federal lands (acres)	127,475	191,620	125,917	110,807	-15,110

Program Description

The Federal Lands Forest Health Management program provides for detection, monitoring, evaluation, prevention, and suppression of forest insects and diseases on forest and rangelands managed by National Forest System (NFS), other Federal agencies, and tribal governments. For invasive plant control and management on these lands, the Forest Health Management program is limited to technical assistance to Federal land managers. Forest health management specialists evaluate risk for tree mortality and determine prevention, suppression, maintenance, and restoration treatments based on results of risk evaluation and surveys. Aerial and ground surveys are conducted for insects and diseases in areas of risk. The program includes development of technologies to improve efficiency and effectiveness of management activities to reduce the impacts of forest pests as well as capacity building for Federal partners to carry out forest health management projects. The program supports the agency initiative/focus item addressing invasive species on Federal and tribal lands.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Acres of Federal land treated totaled 191,620 as the agency responded to the need to treat more acres in condition classes II and III.

- Full implementation of the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring across the advancing front of the gypsy moth from North Carolina to Wisconsin was continued. All major anticipated gypsy moth eradication, and priority prevention and suppression needs were met with treatments on 72,777 acres.
- Conducted surveys on 218 million acres to detect and evaluate forest pest outbreaks, coordinate action where pest outbreaks or other forest health problems overlap ownership boundaries for all forest types of the United States.
- Prevention and restoration initiatives for southern pine beetle and western bark beetles were expanded, by \$10 million and \$7 million, respectively. These programs include treatments of highest priority large-scale watersheds currently in condition classes II & III.
- Responded to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as gypsy moth outbreaks, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer with evaluation, monitoring and treatments. The activities include detecting and delimiting new populations, eradicating isolated, new infestations, and producing biological controls for invasive species and reducing risk of attack of susceptible forests to native, invasive species.
- Protected critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as, Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Monitored and assessed both short-term and long-term forest health conditions across the nation.
- Maintained technology development, pilot tests, and demonstrations of new technologies, materials, methods, and strategies to improve the efficiency of forest pest management. For example, the development of digital aerial sketch-mapping technology this past year has reduced the time by 50 percent from what it used to take to produce a map of insect and disease damage and get it to our customers.
- Implemented the goals in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 through insect and disease treatments on priority Federal lands.

FY 2005 Program

- Acres of Federal land treated will be 125,917 as the agency continues to respond to the need to treat more acres in condition classes II and III which are more difficult and costly to treat in order to achieve required management objectives.
- Continue full implementation of the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring on 53,000 acres across the advancing front of the gypsy moth from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Conduct survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of forest insect and disease outbreaks on Federal and tribal forestlands and woodlands on 218 million acres.
- Update the insect and disease risk map.
- Expand prevention and restoration efforts for southern pine beetle and western bark beetles including treatments of highest priority large-scale watersheds currently in condition classes II & III.

- Respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as new gypsy moth outbreaks, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer with evaluation, monitoring and treatments.
- Protect critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as, Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Monitor and assess both short-term and long-term forest health conditions across the nation.
- Maintain technology development, pilot tests, and demonstrations of new technologies, materials, methods, and strategies to improve the efficiency of the management of forest pests. For example, the agency will continue to improve and distribute aerial sketch-mapping technology and expect an increase in acres surveyed by 10 million acres and look to develop new methods of identifying invasive bark beetles using digital signal recognition technology that could triple the number of exotic bark beetles identified in the same time it used to take.
- Implement the goals in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 through insect and disease treatments on priority Federal lands.

FY 2006 Plans

- The agency will treat 110,807 acres in high-priority areas as the agency continues to respond to the need to treat more acres in condition classes II and III which are most difficult and costly to treat in order to achieve required management objectives.
- Continue full implementation of the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring on 45,000 acres across the advancing front of the gypsy moth from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Conduct survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of forest insect and disease outbreaks on Federal and tribal forestlands and woodlands on 182 million acres.
 - The reduction in program accomplishments from FY 2005 to FY 2006 reflects the increased cost of planning and analysis of more complex and integrated projects to achieve the outcomes of reducing risk to insect and disease attack through prevention activities. These activities are also more expensive to implement, increasing the agency's cost per acre.
- Focus our prevention and restoration efforts for southern pine beetle and western bark beetles on treatments of highest priority large-scale watersheds currently in condition classes II & III.
- Respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as new gypsy moth outbreaks, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer with evaluation, monitoring and treatments.
- Protect critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as, Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Monitor and assess both short-term and long-term forest health conditions across the nation.

- Maintain technology development, pilot tests, and demonstrations of new technologies, materials, methods, and strategies to improve the efficiency of the management of forest pests.
- Implement the goals in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 through insect and disease treatments on priority Federal lands.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget will provided the necessary funds to survey 182 million acres of Federal and tribal forestlands and woodlands for damage caused by forest insects and diseases. The proposal will also allow the agency to meet the majority of high priority prevention and suppression needs on Federal lands.

Budget Line Item Forest Health Management
Expanded Budget Line Item Cooperative Lands

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$44,742	\$47,629	\$115	-\$25,436	\$22,308	-\$25,321
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$44,742	\$49,629	\$115	-\$27,436	\$22,308	-\$27,321
Staff Years	56	57		-2	55	-2

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Forest health acres surveyed on cooperative lands (acres)	493,000,000	493,000,000	493,000,000	281,000,000	-212,000,000
Forest health acres treated on cooperative lands (acres)	686,489	712,165	585,545	441,500	-144,045

Program Description

The Forest Health Management program, Cooperative Lands, works with States and territories on the detection, monitoring, evaluation, prevention, and suppression of forest insects, diseases and invasive plants on forestland owned by States, local governments, private organizations, and private individuals. Actions taken in support of the program include evaluating tree mortality risk and determining prevention, suppression, maintenance and restoration treatments based on evaluation results. The program supports aerial and ground surveys for insects and diseases in all areas of risk. Invasive plant surveys determine the need for prevention, suppression, maintenance and restoration treatments for cooperative lands susceptible to infestations. The program also promotes development of technologies to improve efficiency and effectiveness of forest pest management activities as well as capacity building for State, tribal and local partners to carry out forest health management projects. This program leverages approximately \$6.6 million annually in cost-share funds from States and supports the agency initiative for addressing invasive species.

The Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands program benefits Federal and non-Federal land managers by controlling damaging pest populations that have the potential

to affect neighboring lands, including those of rural communities. This program emphasizes protection and mitigation of impacts from invasive species at the watershed level. New technology developed through this program, such as digital aerial survey, and computer population risk models, are available to interested Federal and non-Federal land managers to increase project efficacy.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Acres of cooperative land treated was a total of 712,165 as the agency responds to the need to assist cooperative landowners treat those lands in condition classes II and III.
- Continued the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring to control gypsy moth infestations on 655,000 acres across an advancing front from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Expanded invasive plant control programs on State and private lands to control and manage invasive plant species on 13,488 acres in 16 states and the Pacific Islands.
- Continued cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect, disease, and invasive plant species outbreaks on 493 million acres.
- Supported Forest Health Monitoring program, which assesses short-term and long-term forest health conditions, providing scientific information to stakeholders, cooperators and the interested public on sustainable natural resources.
- Responded to threats to forest ecosystems from non-native and native invasive species such as hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, southern pine beetle, western bark beetles, and others. The results include detecting and delimiting new populations, eradicating isolated, new infestations, and producing biological controls for invasive species and reducing risk of attack of susceptible forests to native, invasive species.
- Provided technical and financial assistance to Hawaii for management of non-native weed species as provided for by the Hawaii Tropical Forestry Recovery Act.
- Implemented the goals in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 through insect and disease treatments on priority cooperative lands.

FY 2005 Program

- The agency will treat 585,545 acres in high priority areas as the agency continues to respond to the need to assist cooperative landowners treat lands in condition classes II and III.
- Continue the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring to control gypsy moth infestations across an advancing front from North Carolina to Wisconsin on 472,000 acres.
- Support invasive plant control programs on State and private lands to control and manage invasive plant species on 38,000 acres in 28 states and the Pacific Islands.
- Continue cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect, disease, and invasive plant species outbreaks on 503 million acres.

- Respond to threats to forest ecosystems from non-native and native invasive species such as hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, southern pine beetle, western bark beetles, and others. See above, we continue these activities were needed.
- Monitor and assess short-term and long-term forest health conditions, providing scientific information see above on sustainable natural resources across the nation.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to Hawaii for management of non-native weed species as provided for by the Hawaii Tropical Forestry Recovery Act.
- Continue to give high priority to the goals in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 through insect and disease treatments on priority cooperative lands.

FY 2006 Plans

- The agency will treat 441,500 acres in high-priority areas as the agency continues to respond to the need to assist cooperative landowners treat lands in condition classes II and III.
- Continue the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring to control gypsy moth infestations across an advancing front from North Carolina to Wisconsin on 405,000 acres
- Support invasive plant control programs on State and private lands to control and manage invasive plant species on 18,000 acres in 28 States and the Pacific Islands.
- Continue cooperative efforts with states to survey, detect, and evaluate insect, disease, and invasive plant species outbreaks on 281 million acres.
 - The reduction in program accomplishments from FY 2005 to FY 2006 reflects the increased cost of planning and analysis of more complex and integrated projects to achieve the outcomes of reducing risk to insect and disease attack through prevention activities. These activities are also more expensive to implement, increasing the agency's cost per acre.
- Respond to threats to forest ecosystems from non-native and native invasive species such as hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, southern pine beetle, western bark beetles, and others.
- Monitor and assess short-term and long-term forest health conditions, providing scientific information on sustainable natural resources across the Nation.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to Hawaii for management of non-native weed species as provided for by the Hawaii Tropical Forestry Recovery Act.
- Continue to give high priority to the goals in the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 through insect and disease treatments on priority cooperative lands.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget will continue cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect, disease, and invasive plant species outbreaks on 281 million acres. The program will also be able to meet most of the high priority prevention and suppression needs on cooperative lands.

Budget Line Item Cooperative Fire Protection

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$38,421	\$38,837	\$115	-\$12,116	\$26,836	-\$12,001
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$24,853	\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$63,274	\$58,837	\$115	-\$32,116	\$26,836	-\$32,001
Staff Years	56	57		-2	55	-2
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
State Fire Assistance	\$33,384	\$32,920	\$115	-\$12,116	\$20,919	-\$12,001
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,037	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$5,917	\$0

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent

Program Description

Cooperative Fire Protection provides technical and financial assistance to States and local fire agencies to promote efficient wildland fire protection on Federal, State, and private lands. Program activities are focused on issues of national importance such as mitigating hazards and protecting homes in the wildland-urban interface and reducing Federal wildfire suppression costs. State and Private Forestry will establish efficiency and outcome-based performance measures for all programs that will serve to focus program allocations on a priority basis.

Cooperative Fire Protection consists of two activities:

State Fire Assistance: More than one billion acres of State and private forestlands are under the protection of State and local fire agencies, much of which is adjacent to Federal lands. A significant part of the acreage increasingly lies within the wildland-urban interface. The activity provides financial assistance to State foresters for all fire management activities including training, planning, hazardous fuel treatments, and purchase and maintenance of equipment. This activity emphasizes fire planning to ensure that Federal, State, and local agencies deliver a uniform and coordinated suppression response to wildfire. The Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention program is a component within this activity and includes the “Smokey Bear” program.

Volunteer Fire Assistance: The activity provides technical and financial assistance through the States to local organizations to protect State and private forestlands threatened by wildfire. Local fire agencies are often the first line of defense in meeting expanded fire protection needs within the wildland-urban interface. The component supports local fire suppression efforts by providing technical assistance and grants for

training, fire department development, and equipment for volunteer fire departments in communities with populations of less than 10,000.

and loans equipment for fire suppression to State and local fire agencies at no cost to the State. State Fire Assistance funds help the State forestry agencies administer this program that delivers over \$133 million in equipment annually. The FEPP program provides vital resources to local fire departments that rely heavily on the program to meet their equipment needs. States and local fire agencies currently use Federal excess personal property valued at over \$1 billion.

This program supports the National Fire Plan. Accomplishments of this program and the Expanded Budget Line Item for Fire Operations – Other, State Fire Assistance, in the Wildland Fire Management account, are mixed and almost inseparable. All funds are matched dollar-for-dollar.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Technical and financial assistance was provided to 55 States or territories to ensure their capability to protect lives and property through efficient wildland fire management.
- Approximately 12,047 assists were made to communities, directly or indirectly, for hazard assessment plans, fuels hazard treatments, development of local fire department capacity, and wildfire preparedness. The significant increase in communities assisted is due to an increased funds included in the FY 2004 Omnibus Bill.
- High priority was placed on incident command and suppression training for local fire agencies, wildland-urban hazard and risk assessments, and improved cooperation among Federal, State, and local fire agencies to provide a coordinated response to all phases of wildland fire. The program also supports continued collection of statistical fire data on a national basis and working in cooperation with wildland-urban interface communities on hazard mitigation.
- The Smokey Bear and other prevention and public education efforts within each state were maintained.

FY 2005 Program

- The program will continue efforts that focus strategic, technical, and financial assistance to the States to reduce hazardous fuels and strengthen the shared capacity in the protection of non-Federal wildlands and rural lands from wildfire. The program will emphasize training and fire planning to deliver an efficient and effective fire suppression response and prioritization of hazardous fuel conditions.
- State fire programs will deliver an estimated 9,784 assists to communities to implement hazard mitigation projects, in critical high-risk wildland-urban interface areas. Direct assistance for plans, assessments, and hazardous treatments will be provided to approximately 3,600 communities.
- The Fire Prevention program will provide public service advertising and education and promote partnerships designed to help reduce fire losses.

FY 2006 Plans

- The program will continue efforts that focus strategic, technical, and financial assistance to the States to reduce hazardous fuels and strengthen the shared capacity in the protection of non-Federal wildlands and rural lands from wildfire. The program will emphasize training and wildfire community planning to deliver an efficient and effective fire suppression response and prioritization of hazardous fuel conditions.
- State fire programs will deliver an estimated 4,324 direct assists to communities to implement hazard mitigation projects, in critical high-risk wildland-urban interface areas.
- The Fire Prevention program will provide public service advertising and education and promote partnerships designed to help reduce fire losses.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget includes a decrease of \$12,001,000 in the program. Within the Forest Service budget proposal, funding for State Fire Assistance reflects the priorities of the Administration and is consistent with previous proposals for State Fire Assistance.

These funds complement the Volunteer Fire Assistance program funded through the State and Private Forestry appropriation, significantly expanding the benefits to the same target group. In addition, both the State Fire Assistance and the Volunteer Fire Assistance programs directly support implementation of the National Fire Plan and are critical to protecting communities and resources from catastrophic wildland fire.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- The program continued to provide assistance to State foresters to help meet equipment and training needs of approximately 2,386 rural fire departments.
- The Forest Service and the State foresters continue to emphasize the need to prioritize assistance to those departments in locations at greatest risk from wildland fire, in the wildland-urban interface.
- Efforts will continue toward integrating the delivery of the program with the similar Department of the Interior's Rural Fire Assistance program.

FY 2005 Program

- The program will support the critical needs of approximately 2,800 rural volunteer fire departments. The priority is fire protection in communities at greatest risk from wildland fire.

FY 2006 Plans

- The program will continue to support the critical needs of approximately 2,800 rural volunteer fire departments. The priority is fire protection in communities at greatest risk from wildland fire. An additional priority will be to fund NIMS (National Incident Management System) training for rural fire departments in order to allow departments more effectively coordinate with state and national wildfire and emergency organizations.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

There is no change from FY 2005.

Budget Line Item Cooperative Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$161,426	\$145,394	\$569	\$3,268	\$149,231	\$3,837
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$27,000		-\$27,000	\$0	-\$27,000
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$161,426	\$172,394	\$569	-\$23,732	\$149,231	-\$23,163
Staff Years	281	283		-80	203	-80
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Forest Stewardship	\$31,884	\$32,320	\$169	\$4,610	\$37,099	\$4,779
Forest Legacy Program	\$64,134	\$57,134	\$44	\$22,822	\$80,000	\$22,866
Urban & Community Forestry	\$34,864	\$31,950	\$139	-\$4,614	\$27,475	-\$4,475
Economic Action Program	\$25,606	\$19,032	\$155	-\$19,187	\$0	-\$19,032
Forest Research Information and Analysis	\$4,938	\$4,958	\$62	-\$363	\$4,657	-\$301

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent

Program Description

Cooperative Forestry promotes working in partnership with States, tribal governments, communities, and private landowners to improve management, protection, and use of forest-based goods and services in addition to building civic capacity to achieve long-term goals for sustainable development. State and Private Forestry will establish efficiency and outcome-based performance measures for all programs that will serve to focus program allocations on a priority basis.

The Cooperative Forestry programs are:

Forest Stewardship Program – The Forest Stewardship Program encourages the long-term active management of private forest lands by providing landowners with needed technical assistance and comprehensive, multi-resource management plans that convey the concept and practice of sustainable forestry. The program also assists State forest agency and tribal partners with the production of high quality tree planting stock for forest restoration and enrichment activities.

Forest Legacy Program – Forest Legacy plays a unique role in maintaining the working forest land base and open space threatened by conversion to non-forest uses and in reducing the occurrence of forest fragmentation and land ownership parcelization. Encroachment of unplanned development on large tracts of forest, coastal areas, and in municipal watersheds has threatened vital forest values and functions across the nation. Forest Legacy works with State government and local entities to safeguard priority areas,

by maintaining the working landscape through the purchase of conservation easements or fee simple title.

Urban and Community Forestry – The Urban and Community Forestry program emphasizes the maintenance, restoration, and improvement of trees and tree cover in urban, suburban and rural communities nationwide. Annually the program assists over 10,000 communities and 7,000 volunteer organizations in assessing, retaining, and protecting their natural environment as they experience land use changes and economic development. Efforts are focused to stimulate communities to achieve the highest level of participation concerning the care of urban trees and forests, characterized by the development of comprehensive management plans, demonstrated citizen support, and local commitment to implement their comprehensive plan.

Economic Action Programs – No funding is proposed for this program in FY 2006.

Forest Resources Information and Analysis – FRIA provides cost-share financial assistance to states to support a nationwide forest inventory and analysis program. FRIA monitors and reports on status and trends in the Nation's public and private forested resources.

benefits. A single forest stewardship plan can, for example, include strategies for improving soil and water quality, assess non-wood forest product potential, describe wildlife habitat features and improvement actions, while also presenting recreational opportunities and public access considerations.

The FSP also provides for the continued supply of high quality tree seed and planting material through its Regeneration, Nurseries, and Genetic Resources (RNGR) component. RNGR activities provide technical assistance to State, tribal, and private forest nurseries to sustain a much needed supply of high quality plant material and locally appropriate species for a variety of reforestation activities. The 85 State nurseries that produce approximately 30 percent of the total forest seedling supply in the United States are a primary source of native species tree seedlings for reforestation activities on NIPF lands. RNGR projects and activities maintain and increase supplies of tree seedlings that will eventually enhance ecosystem integrity and produce environmental services – and perform well for NIPF owners who are seeking a return on their planting investment. RNGR activities also provide information, technology, and training on forest nursery management, tree improvement, tree-planting methodology, seedling culture, and equipment development to Federal, State, and private nurseries, and to tribal governments through the Intertribal Nursery Council. Through RNGR, the Forest Service also supports the National Tree Seed Laboratory, which provides high-quality, tested seed to national and international scientists for research purposes and makes quality assessments on seed used throughout the United States and its territories.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

Working with State forestry agency partners, the program:

- Provided 15,150 multi-resource forest stewardship plans to guide the long-term active management of 1,450,000 acres of NIPF lands with resulting improvements on water and air quality, wildlife habitat, fiber production, and overall watershed function.
- Provided 35,000 additional forest management plans for the application of site specific management prescriptions on 1,960,000 acres.
- Provided direct technical assistance to more than 187,400 landowners nationwide.
- Coordinated and supported efforts to spatially identify high priority private forest resource and watershed target areas for strategic program planning and landowner outreach at the national and State levels.
- Coordinated and supported efforts to spatially relate program accomplishments to landscape features and associated resource values and attributes.
- Supported actions by the National Agroforestry Center to encourage the integration of trees and cropping systems to improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, and provide wildlife habitat.

FY 2005 Program

The program continues, during the current fiscal year, to work with State partners to:

- Develop efficiency and outcome-based performance measures for FSP, in addition to all other State and Private Forestry programs.
- Develop the Forest Stewardship Program Strategy 2005-2010 that will define and guide measurement of program outcome-based performance measures in terms of forest resource values – and to strategically focus limited resources where they will produce the most benefit to the States, tribes and natural resources.
- Forest Stewardship Program national standards and guidelines are under revision to:
1) ensure that Forest Stewardship plans are prepared under a recognized standard and are consistent with the accepted definition of sustainable forestry by integrating National Association of State Foresters principles and guidelines for a well-managed forest; 2) Enable sustainable program delivery by defining important forest and watershed management areas and their associated resource values through geographic information system analysis; and 3) Provide guidance for encouraging and monitoring the implementation of Forest Stewardship plans and their associated forest resource outcomes through adoption of a FSP monitoring procedure.
- Develop approximately 15,400 management plans covering more than 1,500,000 acres of NIPF and tribal lands; with resulting improvements in timber production potential, wildlife habitat, water and air quality, and watershed function.
- Encourage the management of small diameter and underutilized wood biomass on private lands in order to improve forest health and reduce the risk of wildland fire and insect and/or forest pest infestations.
- Provide management plans that include feasible short-term and long-term strategies for hazardous fuel reduction, invasive species control, and the sustainable management of timber and non-timber resources for a variety of private and public benefits.
- Support large-scale watershed partnerships to protect and enhance the nation's important watershed forests, and thus provide for a sustained supply of clean water.
- Provide assistance to States and local nurseries to improve their supply of high-quality native and non-invasive tree seedlings to NIPF landowners for reforestation and forest restoration activities.
- Assist tribal governments with the production, distribution, and planting of culturally significant forest and riparian species.
- Assist the National Agroforestry Center with the publication and distribution of brochures, newsletters, and technical notes, and the development of nationwide agroforestry demonstrations to encourage the integration of trees and cropping systems.
- Implement the Spatial Analysis Project (SAP) to enable States to identify FSP priorities to direct program resources to maximize benefits in terms of forest resource values. SAP will allow the FSP to spatially relate program accomplishments (i.e. forest acres managed under forest stewardship plans) to landscape and key associated attributes. Twenty-four States are expected to participate in SAP.
- Support outreach and educational campaigns targeting landowners in the wildland-urban interface to reduce the risk of fire around at risk communities.
- Utilize the National Woodland Owners survey that compares land-use decisions of forest landowners with Forest Stewardship management plans to those who do not as a means of program effectiveness.

FY 2006 Plans

Continue to work with State forest agency partners to:

- Implement efficiency and outcome-based performance measures for FSP, in addition to all other State and Private Forestry programs.
- Develop an estimated 17,380 multi-resource management plans to guide the active management of approximately 1,676,000 acres of NIPF land; with resulting improvements on water and air quality, wildlife habitat, fiber production, and overall watershed function.
- Continue to coordinate and support SAP efforts to spatially identify high priority private forest and watershed resource management areas to enable strategic program planning and delivery at the national and State levels.
- Target technical and planning assistance to high priority resource management areas, as identified through spatial analysis efforts and other national and State assessments, for projects that will contribute to hazardous fuel reduction, invasive species management, and the sustainable management of timber and non-timber resources on non-federal forest land;
- Provide landowners with feasible strategies for hazardous fuels reduction, invasive species control, and sustainable timber production;
- Provide education and technical assistance programs for landowners in the wildland-urban interface to advance community wildfire protection plans and reduce the risk of fire around at-risk communities;
- Support large-scale multi-landowner watershed and important forest area planning efforts to sustain and protect the nation's supply of clean water and counter forest parcelization and fragmentation trends;
- Assist tribal governments with the production, distribution, and planting of culturally significant forest and riparian species; and
- Support the work of the National Agroforestry Center, and encourage the appropriate use of trees to sustain and enhance the environmental quality of range, animal production, and cropping systems.
- Continue to utilize the National Woodland Owners survey that compares land-use decisions of forest landowners with Forest Stewardship management plans to those who do not as a means of program effectiveness.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes additional funding of \$4.779 million over the FY 2005 enacted level.

The program increase will be used to:

- Complete Spatial Analysis Program (SAP) geographic delineation of areas of highest program potential in each state and territory to enable strategic program planning and delivery.
- Assist State forest agency partners with the mapping of all active Forest Stewardship plans in order to spatially relate management accomplishments to landscape features

and associated resource values. Complete plan mapping in at least 30 States.

- Complete development and promote adoption of Web-DET, a web based data entry and plan writing tool that will automate many aspects of accomplishment tracking and improve Forest Service's ability to relate program accomplishments to current issues of national concern and emphasis.
- Develop a monitoring program to define and track resource management outcomes through time.
- Provide additional technical and planning assistance to landowners in areas of highest program potential, as identified through SAP, for projects that will contribute to hazardous fuel reduction, invasive species management, and the sustainable management of timber and non-timber resources.

Acquisitions are based on a project selection process that uses national criteria to consider critical resource values, development threats, unique environmental features, traditional forest uses, potential leverage of non-federal funds, and the history of ongoing efforts. The States submit their priorities and the Forest Service, in turn, prioritizes proposed acquisitions into a national FLP project list that accompanies the President's Budget. The program requires cost-share participation and leverages Federal investments to accelerate accomplishments. Forest Legacy provides financial incentives in cooperation with States that help to prevent the conversion and fragmentation of forested lands and protect wildlife habitat, aesthetics, public access, and the sustainable production of forest products. Forestland protection remains one of the best methods to keep our drinking water safe and clean.

The 1996 Farm Bill expanded the Forest Legacy program to allow a State grant option. Under this option, Forest Legacy acquisitions vest title to the protected land in the State or a unit of State or local government. All participating States are electing this State grant option, with the occasional exception in Hawaii and Massachusetts.

On average, each Federal dollar leverages an equal amount in non-Federal contributions to the program through donated lands or interests in lands, bargain sales, or additional in-kind contributions from states and other partners.

Independent Reviews

This program has undergone independent evaluations from OIG, GAO, and the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations. These investigations and surveys have identified issues and needs for improvement in specific areas, but have all come to indicate that the program is valuable and effective. In response to these reviews, and the growth and maturation of the program, numerous reforms have been put in place to strengthen program management, operations, and the ability to track performance and accountability.

- The FLP was evaluated in 2003 using the OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) and underwent a voluntary reassessment in 2004. The OMB assessment found that the program is valuable and generally strong. The reassessment resulted in an improved PART score for the program and an elevated rating of its ability to demonstrate results. The increased score and rating are due to improvements implemented to track program performance in terms of outcomes and efficiency. The program received credit for conducting a process to develop a national 5-year program strategic direction that sets national program goals and measures performance annually as well as for electing to undergo periodic independent assessments of program management effectiveness. The first such program effectiveness study was conducted this year. The program operates as a competitive grant program that has a national project selection process utilizing national criteria and additional selection factors such as the readiness of projects and State implementation performance.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Completed a total of 44 projects that protected 563,186 acres of important forestland from conversion to non-forest uses.
 - Acquired conservation easements on 476,823 acres from willing private forest landowners.
 - Acquired 86,363 acres through fee simple purchases.

FY 2005 Program

- The Forest Service estimates accomplishment of 224,000 acres acquired and protected through conservation easements and fee simple purchases.
- The agency supports Forest Legacy program activities in 40 active States and territories through financial and technical assistance.
- Significant projects are identified by State lead agencies through a process conducted with a broad-based State Forest Stewardship Coordinating Committee. Acquisitions are accomplished through Forest Service cooperation with State agencies, land trusts and other non-government organizations, and other partners.

FY 2006 Plans

- Focus on priority land acquisitions in participating states and territories. Funds will be distributed to support continuing Forest Legacy activities in active States and for specific land acquisition projects selected through a national process. Funds also support development of a Forest Legacy Assessment of Need in new States and amendments to existing plans. FLP projects are selected via a competitive, merit-based process on which projects are selected and prioritized by the States in consultation with their State Forest Stewardship Committees. The States submit these requests to the Forest Service, which then applies a set of national criteria and develops a national list of priority projects for submission in the President's Budget.
- Conserve important forestlands in participating States in areas determined to contain important public benefits, strategic in terms of fitting in with a larger conservation effort, and in priority areas threatened by conversion.
- Cooperate with more than 40 states and territories in the acquisition of a planned 300,000 acres of conservation easements and fee simple title. These accomplishments will rely heavily on non-federal partners that historically match federal funds beyond the 25 percent cost-share requirement and are currently leveraging over 40 percent of total project costs.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 proposed funding increase will result in 44 projects and 4 new State start-ups to protect new critical acres of threatened and important private forest lands in priority areas. The proposed budget will result in an estimated 300,000 acres protected for FY 2006.

The Forest Service will use additional funds to improve program delivery capacity and oversight. Additional resources to States and territories for program and acquisition management functions will result in improved service to the program, its partners, and to landowners. These additional funds will result in projects that have undergone increased due diligence before they are proposed for funding. The increased funding will also facilitate program and financial management improvement actions that include the completion of a national strategic direction for the program, implement actions to address national goals set forth in that strategic direction, actions that respond to findings of the recently completed program effectiveness study, and other approaches to increase accountability and performance.

By ensuring that the private forest land base is protected for future forest uses, the program supports the agency's strategic plan by improving the capability of the Nation's forests and grasslands to provide desired sustainable levels of uses, values, products, and services. Increased funding in this program will result in a greater ability to effect the protection of the most threatened private forestlands from development and to step up advancements in the product and service outcomes from those strategically selected forestlands.

FY 2006 Proposed Forest Legacy Program
(Order reflects rank in priority)

State	Project Name	Forest Legacy Program Funding
HI	Wao Kele o Puna	\$3,400,000
TN	Walls of Jericho	1,400,000
MA	Quabbin Corridor Connection	3,700,000
ME	Katahdin Ironworks	5,000,000
WA	Cedar Green Forest	2,000,000
PA	History of Forestry	2,800,000
WA	Carbon River Forest	2,200,000
CA	Baxter Ranch	2,000,000
MT	North Swan River Valley	3,300,000
DE	Green Horizons	3,000,000
ME	Machias River Project – Phase II	2,500,000
CT	Skiff Mountain	2,000,000
CA	Six Rivers to the Sea – Phase II	1,000,000
GA	Altamaha River Corridor	3,000,000
NC	Campbell Creek Watershed	1,800,000
NY	Adirondack Working Forest Easement	1,500,000
UT	Cedar Project - #3	1,500,000
WV	Potomac River Hills	1,800,000
VT	Green Mountain Wildlife Corridor	350,000
NJ	Sparta Mountain South	1,800,000
MT	Nevada Creek – Blackfoot Phase II	1,400,000
ID	Singleton Kilgore	650,000
MI	Kamehameha School Land Conservation Easement	3,000,000
IN	Land Bridge	550,000
KY	Knobs State Forest and Wildlife Management Area	1,750,000
USVI	Annaly Bay/Hermitage Valley	500,000
WI	Wolf River	1,000,000
CO	Banded Peaks Ranch - Phase II	1,500,000
ID	St. Joe Basin/Mica Creek	2,000,000
UT	Range Creek/Rainbow Glass Ranch	750,000
NH	Rossvew	2,600,000
AK	Agulowak River	600,000

State	Project Name	Forest Legacy Program Funding
NM	Horse Springs	1,250,000
MN	Brainerd Lakes Forest Legacy	1,200,000
TX	Big Thicket National Preserve	2,000,000
VA	New River Corridor	230,000
RI	Bugnet Tract	600,000
IL	Pere Marquette Project	1,000,000
MD	Broad Creek	1,500,000
PR	The Guitiérrez Project	150,000
IA	Monona	320,000
HI	Kealakekua Ranch	1,000,000
NH	Willard Pond	550,000
MN	Zumbro Bottoms	400,000
AR	New State Start-up	500,000
AS	New State Start-up	500,000
AZ	New State Start-up	500,000
MO	New State Start-up	500,000
	Forest Legacy Program Administration, Acquisition Management, and Assessment of Need Planning	5,450,000
	Total	\$80,000,000

Research and Development, by developing tools and technologies that are used by groups, individuals, and organizations to better manage their community forests.

States report that U&CF projects routinely attract at least 275,000 days of volunteer participation annually. Projects supported with U&CF grants have also helped States and cities respond to changing demographics by increasing community involvement in tree planting and urban watershed restoration efforts and by sponsoring local environmental education targeted to children and adults from diverse cultural backgrounds.

Independent Reviews

Two independent program reviews were completed in FY 2004. The first was conducted by the Congressional Survey and Investigations Staff and completed in March 2004¹. The second was required by the program's legislation, commissioned by the National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (NUCFAC), and completed in September 2004². Both reports noted the strong network of partners and high community interest and involvement the program built since receiving significant funding in FY 1992, and the growth and success of many of these groups in the U&CF arena. However, within both reports were also three central recommendations: 1) U&CF must identify overall national performance measures, monitor that performance, and reward high performing States/entities/partners; 2) fiscal accountability must be strengthened, and; 3) national program goals and strategies must be identified and followed.

In response, U&CF has already begun addressing these recommendations by: 1) initiating a revision of the program's national program direction and its State and regional review procedures; 2) implementation of a new performance-based allocation methodology for FY 2006; 3) adopting a national action blueprint to guide overall program activities; 4) formulating and following yearly programs of work; 5) streamlining the U&CF yearly accomplishment report, and; 6) pursuing a program of nationwide urban forest health monitoring to help better identify program needs both nation and state-wide.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- The States, territories, and the District of Columbia reported 11,510 participating communities during FY 2004. This number exceeds the FY 2004 target of 10,360, in part because States and local governments continued to provide financial and technical assistance to communities despite federal budget cutbacks, indicating strong local support.
- Nationwide, U&CF projects leveraged over 316,700 days of volunteer assistance, which exceeded targets by over 41,700 days.

¹ *A Report to the Committee on Appropriations US House of Representatives on the US Forest Service Urban and Community Forestry Program.*

² *Assessment of the USDA Urban & Community Forestry Program.*

- U&CF and State forestry agencies responded to FY 2004 Congressional direction by developing and presenting to Congress a proposal for a performance-based allocation methodology.
- Urban watershed stewardship activities through the American Heritage Rivers continued to receive financial support from the U&CF program.
- Regions and State partners provided technical assistance and grants to communities and tribes to undertake collaborative efforts to manage, protect, restore, and maintain natural resources and watersheds in their communities.
- More than 1,700 projects were located in underserved and non-traditional communities, an increase of 200 projects over FY 2003. Part of this increase resulted from focused outreach and support for inner-city activities using U&CF authorities through State grants. Some of these projects used urban forestry techniques to address watershed restoration efforts within large metropolitan areas.
- The Forest Service continued support to the Parks and People Foundation of Baltimore for “Revitalizing Baltimore,” a regional partnership working to improve urban natural resources in the Baltimore area. This partnership has focused on building the capacity of inner-city residents to care for their urban trees and natural resources and, in doing so, revitalizing their neighborhoods. This partnership has conducted teacher training, reached over 9,000 youth in environmental education programs, and engaged hundreds of elementary and middle school students in after school programs and summer camps.
- In direct support of the Chief’s “four threats” and the National Fire Plan, western regions continued outreach and education activities to help communities establish defensible space and other measures in the wildland urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire damage to homes and communities.
- In 2004, the U&CF program assisted the Secretary of Agriculture in reestablishing the charter and recruiting new members for the National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (NUCFAC), authorized in the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, as amended.
- In June 2004, the Forest Service, in cooperation with NUCFAC, awarded \$1,155,756 in challenge cost-share grants to 14 organizations resulting from the FY 2004 request for proposals for research and education projects in urban and community forestry. The organizations will match those funds with an additional \$1,666,135, resulting in a total investment of \$2,821,891.
- Several grants were provided to national non-profits to continue their outreach and education activities in support of U&CF work at the community level. Groups include the National Arbor Day Foundation’s Tree City USA program with over 3,000 communities participating; TreeLink - a website clearing house for U&CF information; the Society of Municipal Arborists who provides training and support to community forestry professionals employed by local governments nationwide; the Alliance for Community Trees who coordinates the efforts of national non-profit U&CF partners; and American Forests for radio public service announcements and Urban Ecosystem/City Green analyses in several major US cities.
- In FY 2004, U&CF initiated work toward aligning national partner efforts more closely to reduce duplicated effort and streamline work conducted on a national level. The resulting National Partnership Coalition has since begun to form, and out of its

efforts, the national U&CF office has funded several national initiatives including an effort to better educate tree care professionals in local governments, disseminate information to planners and local governments about how trees can be used to meet EPA air quality standards, and a certification program for local non-profit groups so they can strengthen their base and operate more independently.

- Urban Forest Health Monitoring (UFHM) activities continued, and the U&CF program, in conjunction with its network of State partners, will explore ways to fund UFHM activities nationwide. UFHM is critical to the program as it provides information on need for U&CF work both at the national and state level.
- In partnership with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the U&CF program began an arborist certification training program where tree care companies and workers in more isolated areas of the country can benefit from professional training typically afforded to more populated areas. In payment for training received, newly certified arborists must donate 80 hours of community service to the locality where they reside, thereby increasing nationwide understanding of professional tree care standards where they're typically least understood.

FY 2005 Program

In FY 2004, the U&CF program initiated a more focused approach to program delivery and accountability in part due to the findings of two independent reviews conducted earlier in the year. In FY 2005, the program will continue to refine that focus by revising national program standards and review procedures, strengthening reporting and accountability systems, and better tracking budgetary outlays to ensure that investments are meeting overall program direction. More specifically, the program will:

- Continue the successful practice of providing technical and financial assistance to State and local partners to manage, protect, restore, and maintain urban forests and natural environments located nationwide.
- Provide clear program direction and budgetary advice that allows States and regions the flexibility to craft U&CF programs according to their unique needs, but still reflects national program goals and objectives tied to legislative authorities and national priorities.
- Continue support for national partners that support U&CF goals and objectives, such as the National Arbor Day Foundation, Alliance for Community Trees, TreeLink, Society of Municipal Arboriculture, and explore a support strategy for the International Society of Arboriculture's national arborist certification program.
- The Forest Service, in cooperation with NUCFAC, will continue its annual national cost-share grant program in the amount of nearly \$1 million dollars.
- Continue to support the activities of the U&CF National Technology Transfer Team to identify successful urban and community forestry best management practices and related research that produce tangible benefits, and disseminate that information nationwide.
- Continue efforts at better integrating the activities of U&CF Research and Development to better serve the public with useful tools and technologies that may be applied nationwide.

- In a unique partnership among U&CF, Research and Development, and private partners, an urban forest assessment and management tool called “i-Tree” will be launched in the fall of 2005. This state-of-the-art software package will not only help communities assess and manage tree cover in their communities, but it will also provide them with a tool to help explain to decision makers why trees and greenspaces are a worthwhile local public investment.
- Develop the online program accomplishment reporting system required to implement the program’s new performance-based allocation methodology in FY 2006. Deliver quarterly progress reports to Congress regarding the implementation of this system.
- Continue investing in the National Partner Coalition to strengthen the role played by national organizations in U&CF, and increase the visibility of the U&CF program as a whole.
- Integrate performance data with GIS mapping tools to better track and measure program services by State and nationwide, and to provide a clearer picture to others about the program’s activities.
- Provide ongoing financial support for the American Forests’ National Urban Forest Conference, scheduled for November of 2005.
- Begin urban forest health monitoring (UFHM) activities for the first time in the South (Tennessee) and the West (State to be determined). Continue existing UFHM activities in the northeast.

FY 2006 Plans

- Refine and fully implement the new, performance-based allocation methodology as approved by Congress, as well as the online reporting system for State and Federal accomplishments.
- Continue implementing U&CF program goals and actions; refine the overall program direction by identifying activities tasked to specific individuals and regions to move this agenda forward.
- Continue providing technical and financial assistance to communities and tribes to build partnerships, strengthen and maintain existing U&CF activities.
- Provide education and training opportunities for activities such as the International Society of Arboriculture/Society of Municipal Arborists certification programs, National Arbor Day Foundation’s Tree City USA, local ordinance development, tree board and advocacy organization development, and inventory development.
- Continue efforts with State foresters to raise awareness of U&CF issues, both State- and region-wide.
- Continue support for urban forest health monitoring.
- Begin nationwide training and support for the i-Tree community forest benefits analysis and management program to bring this tool to communities of all sizes. Continue refinement of the i-Tree tool using feedback gathered from field units.
- In the Northeastern Area, a \$500,000 restoration grant was provided in FY 2003 to help communities devastated by the Emerald Ash Borer. These funds were provided for project start-up, and the effort will be continued locally when the funds are fully spent, anticipated in FY 2006.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The proposed level of funding will ensure that most communities served by the U&CF delivery system will continue to participate. Any reductions in new participating communities will not diminish the program effort to implement a new performance-based funding allocation methodology, program focus, and performance measures.

RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE (RCA)

Economic Recovery (ER)

This program helps rural communities develop local action-oriented strategic plans, use collaborative approaches to solve problems, coordinate activities with other agencies and partners, leverage Federal funding with State and private support to implement strategic plans, and integrate community-based goals with the stewardship of natural resources, regardless of ownership boundaries.

Rural Development (RD)

This program addresses the long-term health of rural areas, by helping communities analyze and access forest resource opportunities, review and maximize their local economic potential, and diversify their economic base.

FOREST PRODUCTS CONSERVATION & RECYCLING (FPC&R)

Forest Products and Technology Transfer

This program supports a small Nation-wide cadre of Federal forest products specialists to provide independent support and scientific knowledge to small- and medium-sized industry. These individuals provide information for the development of local or regional alternatives to expand local capacity, broaden economic opportunities, diversify business development, and enable entrepreneurship in natural resource-based communities. The specialists work with researchers, practitioners, other agencies, and private industry in order to better assist community, tribal, and State programs to facilitate local economic activity with businesses and non-profits.

Wood in Transportation (WIT)

This program addresses the need for bridge replacement and other transportation challenges by stimulating and expanding markets for wood in transportation products such as highway and pedestrian bridges, sound barriers, signs, and railway and water transportation structures.

Marketing Restoration By-Products

This program develops markets for the by-products of forest restoration and under-used species, including a range of products from poles and posts to specialty wood products, as well as roundwood structures for affordable housing, recreation facilities, and transportation components.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Provided direct assistance in the States of Montana and Nevada to expand the “Fuels-in-Schools” biomass program.
- Assisted over 800 rural communities in developing or implementing broad-based rural development strategic plans.
- Worked with and provided assistance to over 1,725 rural communities, including more than 385 communities and community-based organizations associated with the wildland urban interface and/or risk of catastrophic wildfires.
- One example in the Southern United States of how hazardous fuels reduction and rural economic development can be integrated is found in Pine Bluff, NC – part of the State’s most wildfire-prone Sandhills region. Through a Forest Service rural community assistance grant, the town was able to eliminate hazardous understory vegetation, thus reducing the wildfire risk and opening up the stand for commercial “pine straw” (dead needles) raking. Annual raking will keep the fire risk low and will contribute to local revenue; “pine straw” mulch is a \$50 million industry in North Carolina.
- Partnered with the Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and Community Power Corporation to demonstrate small-scale biomass energy technology at several locations
- Provided assistance to over 2,090 community-based organizations that worked in rural communities.
- An example of the progress made via Forest Service rural community financial and technical assistance in conjunction with a New Mexico community-based organization is the re-tooling of the large diameter sawmill and making other investments to use small diameter material in Catron County. The mill in Reserve, NM, reopened in 2004 under the management of the Catron County Citizens Group. Since FY 2000, Forest Service grant funds and technical expertise helped develop the small diameter product processing center including a log sort yard, dimensional and round wood mill, wood-burning dry kiln, and value-added wood products facility.

FY 2005 Program

- Provide limited technical assistance to the rural communities that are currently implementing existing broad-based rural development strategic plans.
- Expand the “Fuels-in-Schools” biomass program via the Congressionally-designated Special Project.
- Work with the Utah State Rural Development Council as they initiate their “Rural Economic Action” program.
- Continue to provide limited technical assistance for biomass projects across the country.
- Provide limited technical assistance to communities at risk from wildfire that are working on plans and projects to either develop, manufacture, and/or market products made from forest restoration by-products or rebuild industrial and community

infrastructure to work with the Forest Service and others to accomplish restoration objectives.

- Engage rural communities in collaborative efforts to address the “Four Threats” to the nation’s forests and grasslands and to fulfill the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA).

FY 2006 Plans

The Economic Action Programs are not proposed for funding in FY 2006.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The Economic Action Programs are not proposed for funding.

Vieques and Culebra was completed successfully. A new life zone map for Puerto Rico and techniques for developing such maps were completed.

FY 2005 Program

- FIA will publish an Annual Report and will implement one new State and the Federated States of Micronesia, bringing the total coverage to 45 States and territories and coverage to 77 percent of all U.S forest land.
- FIA's annual business report will show a full accounting of program funding and accomplishments including numbers of peer-reviewed and other publications produced and percent of forest under annualized inventory (the report is on-line at <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us>). Additionally, the program will begin an upgrade of its NIMS to store and process base annualized inventory data and add forest health data.

FY 2006 Plans

- FIA will publish an Annual Report and implement five new states, bringing the total to 50 and coverage to 100 percent of all US forest land.
- The program will finalize an upgrade of its National Information Management System (NIMS) to store and process base annualized inventory data and include data on forest health. The FIA inventory will provide new map products for forest types, biomass and other forest resource characteristics.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The President's Budget request will provide for full implementation of the annual FIA program on all U.S. forestlands including interior Alaska. The continuously updated national level database provided by FIA's annualized forest inventory will be made available to address current public policy and science issues ranging from forest health assessment; forest utilization and sustainability; fire risk rating and treatment scheduling; and estimation of carbon sequestration in addition to measures of growth, harvest, and mortality in the Nation's forests.

Budget Line Item International Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$5,926	\$6,410	\$50	-\$1,471	\$4,989	-\$1,421
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$5,926	\$6,410	\$50	-\$1,471	\$4,989	-\$1,421
Staff Years	24	25		-1	24	-1

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Acres of migratory habitat restored	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	0

Program Description

International Forestry coordinates the expertise of Forest Service land managers and scientists with overseas assignments in technical cooperation and policy assistance. The focus is on key natural resource problems and issues in countries with significant forest resources and important forest-related trade with the United States. The program rests on three major rationales. First, as one of the world's largest traders in forest products, the U.S. must be at the table during international negotiations on environmental and trade issues -- both of which impact the viability of forests. Without this input, other countries can produce forest products for the world market without adequate environmental protection standards. Since their prices do not reflect the full cost of regeneration, countries can 'dump' underpriced forest products on the market, hurting competitiveness of U.S. industries. By fostering sustainable forest management in other countries, International Forestry helps to level the playing field in the international trade of forest products. Specifically, the Forest Service will offer policy, training and technical assistance to its partners overseas in all areas of sustainable forest management—regardless of whether or not the partners are pursuing certification, or if they are pursuing certification, regardless of which system they have independently chosen.

Second, many forests, rangelands, and grasslands in the United States have been damaged by numerous invasive plant and animal species that were introduced from foreign countries. The Asian long-horned beetle alone could inflict billions of dollars of loss to the U.S. economy if the pest spreads across the country. This critical situation compels the agency to address the issues of destructive pests already here such as sudden oak death, as well as those that could enter the U.S. in the future.

Third, habitat critical for many migratory species is diminishing worldwide, threatening their survival. These species and their habitat are important both ecologically and economically. In fact, approximately 40 percent of the U.S. population participates in outdoor recreation activities related to fish and wildlife—generating over \$100 billion annually for American businesses and communities. Much of this activity centers on species that migrate every year to areas outside the U.S. where riparian and wetland areas are not protected adequately. The U.S. is spending millions of dollars on domestic habitat work to reverse the decline of many species, an investment that is lost when the winter habitat of these birds in other countries is unprotected.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Furthered research of, and strategy development for, mitigation factors and control strategies for potential invasive pests at the genus level that are likely to affect the United States, as well as for species currently active in the United States including the Asian long-horned beetle, hemlock woolly adelgid, kudzu, mile-a-minute weed, Formosa termite, European bark beetle, European gypsy moth, and the Siberian silk moth. Teams addressing this crucial issue consisted of international teams of scientists from Russia, China, and the United States.
- Strengthened ongoing programs and partnerships overseas addressing habitat restoration and protection for U.S. threatened and endangered migratory birds and other species. Work focused on research and monitoring, conservation planning and improving migratory habitat through appropriate use of management tools, including fire.
- Completed 130,000 acres of migratory species habitat restoration in partner countries.

FY 2005 Program

- Continuing research of, and strategy development for, mitigation factors and control strategies for potential invasive pests that are likely to affect the United States, as well as for species currently active in the United States, including the Asian long-horned beetle, hemlock woolly adelgid, beech bark scale, kudzu, mile-a-minute weed, Formosa termite, European bark beetle, European gypsy moth, and the Siberian silk moth. International teams of scientists from Russia, China and the United States will continue to address these issues.
- Continuing ongoing programs and partnerships overseas that address habitat restoration and protection for U.S. threatened migratory birds and other species. Work is focused on research and monitoring, conservation planning, and improving migratory habitat through appropriate use of management tools, including fire.
- Provide policy, training and technical assistance to partners overseas in all areas of sustainable forest management—regardless of whether or not the partners are pursuing certification, and regardless of which system they have independently chosen.
- Complete 130,000 acres of migratory species habitat restoration in partner countries.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue support of management and research activities that address international issues on detection, eradication, and control of invasive species that are introduced, or are likely to be introduced, into the United States. Current introduced species include: hemlock woolly adelgid, sudden oak death, mile-a-minute weed, beech bark scale, gypsy moth (both European and Asian), and emerald ash borer. China, Russia, Mexico, and Brazil represent countries of interest for future collaboration.
- Continue most ongoing programs and partnerships overseas addressing habitat restoration and protection for existing and potential U.S. threatened migratory birds and other species. Work will focus on research and monitoring, conservation education, planning, and improving habitats on the ground through partnerships and appropriate use of management tools, including fire.
- Continue policy, training and technical assistance to partners overseas in all areas of sustainable forest management—regardless of whether or not the partners are pursuing certification and regardless of which system they have independently chosen.
- Complete 130,000 acres of migratory species habitat restoration in partner countries.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget has a program reduction of \$1.421 million from the FY 2005 enacted level of \$6.41 million. Funding for International Forestry reflects the priorities of the Administration and is consistent with previous proposals for this program.

Appropriation National Forest System

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$1,365,876	\$1,380,807	\$29,219	\$241,332	\$1,651,357	\$270,551
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$12,153	\$0	-\$12,153	\$0	-\$12,153
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$1,365,876	\$1,392,959	\$29,219	\$229,179	\$1,651,357	\$258,398
Staff Years	15,101	14,851		1,682	16,533	1,682
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Land Management Planning	\$69,995	\$63,167	\$1,181	-\$5,291	\$59,057	-\$4,110
Inventory & Monitoring	\$169,659	\$167,302	\$2,683	-\$2,976	\$167,009	-\$293
Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage	\$255,050	\$257,343	\$4,690	-\$4,689	\$257,344	\$1
Wildlife & Fish Management	\$135,683	\$134,749	\$2,432	-\$12,230	\$124,951	-\$9,798
Grazing Management	\$45,898	\$48,034	\$926	-\$4,301	\$44,659	-\$3,375
Forest Products	\$265,012	\$273,247	\$5,412	-\$362	\$278,297	\$5,050
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$193,690	\$189,614	\$3,435	\$725	\$193,774	\$4,160
Minerals & Geology Management	\$53,399	\$55,747	\$969	\$17,075	\$73,791	\$18,044
Landownership Management	\$91,550	\$92,129	\$1,655	-\$9,627	\$84,157	-\$7,972
Law Enforcement Operations	\$82,829	\$86,014	\$1,261	-\$949	\$86,326	\$312
Valles Caldera	\$3,111	\$3,599	\$7	-\$2,614	\$992	-\$2,607
Hazardous Fuels	[\$233,479]	[\$262,539]	\$4,443	\$14,018	\$281,000	\$18,461
Repayment to Judgment Fund	[\$188,405]	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Centennial of Service Challenge	\$0	\$9,861	\$125	-\$9,986	\$0	-\$9,861

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent and FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

National Forest System Programs

The National Forest System (NFS) appropriation provides funds for the stewardship and management of 193 million acres of Federal lands. These lands make up one of the Nation’s most unique public land legacies.

Land Management Planning

Forest plans establish a framework for conforming to laws and regulations governing national forest management. The forest planning process is focused on the concept of sustainability under planning regulations that require national forests to conduct ecosystem assessments addressing ecological, social, and economic issues of broad geographic scale. Forest plans may be continuously amended as appropriate and are formally revised on a 10 to 15 year schedule in order to address changing conditions related to natural resources, management goals, and public use. Most revisions require a minimum of 2 years. A forest plan provides a framework for natural resource management activities on the ground and as a context for project-level planning

at the forest and ranger district levels. Plans are periodically amended to address changes in resource conditions (including natural disasters), changes in public use, and as a means to address the socio-economic concerns of local communities.

Inventory and Monitoring

The Inventory and Monitoring budget line item (BLI) funds inventory, monitoring, assessment, and resource mapping activities conducted in support of the creation, revision, and amendment of land management plans. It also funds the collection of tabular and spatial information needed to conduct broad scale ecosystem assessments in support of land management planning, as well as actual broad scale and landscape scale ecosystem assessment activities. Much of the work associated with developing and managing the corporate resource information systems that store and allow analysis of the inventory, monitoring, and mapping data is also funded by this BLI. The development of agency standards for inventory, monitoring, mapping, storage, and interpretation of resource information is another important component of this program.

Resource inventories are designed to meet land management planning needs for tabular and spatial (GIS) information, which contribute towards achieving a number of the agency's strategic goals and objectives. Agency monitoring and evaluation activities funded by this BLI provide information that supports land management planning and the monitoring of specific resource condition information (i.e., visitor use and air quality monitoring) used in planning and national assessments. Assessments evaluate current and desired resource conditions at or above the watershed scale and improve the knowledge base of the agency for subsequent decision-making at the forest plan and project levels. Broad-scale ecosystem assessments are conducted at forest-wide, or larger scales, and focus on analyzing and providing information that assists the agency in revising, creating, or amending forest plans. Landscape scale ecosystem assessments are conducted at the landscape or watershed scales. They are used to identify and prioritize projects implementing forest plans.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness

The Forest Service's Recreation program provides a wide range of recreation settings, services, and delivery systems available to the public that are consistent with good land stewardship. The agency hosted over 205 million visits on national forests in FY 2003, in activities such as camping, picnicking, winter sports, hunting, fishing, and visiting of cultural sites. Program components include administration and management of partnerships and tourism, interpretive services, recreation special uses, congressionally designated areas, and national forest scenic byways. The Recreation Enhancement program, which resulted from the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2005, and which replaced the Recreation Fee Demonstration program, also supports the Recreation program by financing on-the-ground operations, maintenance, and improvements toward elimination of the recreation backlog and enhancement of recreation opportunities.

The Forest Service manages 63 percent of all designated wilderness lands in the lower 48 States. Wilderness provides clean water and air, solitude, scenic beauty, and critical habitats for endangered and non-endangered plants and animals. There are approximately 33,000 miles of

wilderness trails within national forests, and wilderness use accounts for approximately 14 million visits per year. Wilderness management themes include education and outreach, wilderness inventory and monitoring, information management, and priority resource issues including adequate access to wilderness users and expanding the role of fire as a natural process.

The Forest Service's Heritage program manages approximately 300,000 known heritage resources on national forest lands. The program protects significant heritage resources, shares their value with the public, and contributes relevant information and perspectives to natural resource management. The program also conducts public service efforts to foster involvement, partnerships, and education in heritage resources through programs such as *Passport in Time*, *Heritage Expeditions*, and stewardship projects. These projects range from working on heritage projects with Indian tribes to archeological digs and the recording of endangered rock art.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management

National forests and grasslands provide habitat for more than 3,000 vertebrate and invertebrate species and more than 10,000 plant species. Essential work performed on national forests and grasslands includes managing habitats and providing the ecological conditions necessary to maintain the diversity, viability, and productivity of plant and animal communities, and to provide for their use and enjoyment by current and future generations. In addition, over 200,000 miles of fishable streams are located within national forest and grasslands, including over 50 percent of the Nation's premier trout and salmon habitat.

Annually, approximately 40 million visits on national forests are primarily for hunting, fishing, or wildlife viewing. Implementation of this program results in enhanced opportunities for consumptive, commercial, subsistence, and other beneficial uses of fish and wildlife resources. It also provides for non-consumptive uses such as wildlife viewing and photography, appreciation of nature, and outdoor education.

Grazing Management

The Grazing Management program manages a vast and diverse rangeland resource on national forest lands, with program goals and objectives to provide goods and services and maintain sustainable ecosystems on Federal lands.

Emphasis is given to administering grazing allotments according to forest plan standards and guidelines, in addition to implementation of project plan decisions that are in accordance with biological opinions issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Important program components include restoration of watersheds affected by past livestock grazing, creating allotment management plans to implement decisions stemming from National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) analyses, and achieving adherence with grazing allotment NEPA schedules created in compliance with the FY 1995 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-19).

Forest Products

The timber sale component of the Forest Products program is an important tool for accomplishing vegetation management objectives on national forest lands and also provides a supply of forest products to society. Timber sales provide the means to accomplish changes in forest structure that can improve wildlife habitat conditions for species such as deer and elk, and also help accomplish large-scale watershed restoration needs by reducing accumulated ground and ladder fuels that pose an unacceptable risk of high intensity wildfire. Timber sales also provide employment opportunities for sustaining local communities. The Forest Products program also provides a host of special forest products desired by the public, including fuelwood, Christmas trees, greenery, poles and posts, medicinal plants, and native species for transplanting.

Timber sales often require a lengthy analysis process that can take up to 8 years to complete. This process includes project planning, public involvement, compliance with NEPA and other laws, transportation planning, coordination with other resources, sale layout, contract preparation, advertising and awarding sales, and administering contracts.

In 2003, the Forest Service was authorized by Congress to use stewardship contracting over the next 10 years. This legislation replaces the pilot authority for stewardship contracting. Stewardship contracting is another important tool for accomplishing resource management objectives, such as fuels reduction, while providing jobs for communities and products for the consumer. This tool will also be very important in implementing the recently enacted Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. The legislation authorizes some innovative approaches, such as the exchange of goods for services and the application of excess receipts, to other approved stewardship contracting projects.

Vegetation and Watershed Management

The Vegetation and Watershed Management program focuses on restoration, enhancement, and maintenance of watershed conditions, including soil, air, water, and forest and rangeland vegetation. Management of these basic biological and physical resources is the basis for many of the benefits derived from National Forest System lands, including improved wildlife and fish habitat, improved range and forest stand conditions, improved water quality and timing of flows, and cleaner air.

This program includes reforestation and timber stand improvement treatments, which are important activities for restoring lands affected by wildfires; replanting following timber harvest; controlling stand density, species composition, and structure; and reducing woody fuels. This program also includes a major component of invasive plant (both aquatic and terrestrial) management activities across the National Forest System, including noxious weed management activities.

Minerals and Geology Management

Program emphasis for the Minerals and Geology Management program is given to inspection and monitoring of mineral operations; environmental review of proposed operations; providing professional expertise in sustainable forest management, watershed health, and public safety; and management of significant geologic resources. In support of the National Energy Policy, the energy component of the program is focused on increasing opportunities for development and supply, particularly with respect to eliminating backlogs of oil and gas lease nominations and applications for permits to drill. The geologic component provides information on geologic and paleontologic conditions for land management decisions and project design, evaluates resources such as ground water, and protects sites having scientific or educational use.

The Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) program provides for the cleanup of hazardous substances on national forest lands to improve and protect watershed conditions and human and ecological health. The Abandoned Mine Land (AML) program focuses specifically on cleaning up abandoned mines in high priority watersheds. In addition to cleanup projects, the program is establishing an environmental management system that includes environmental compliance audits to systematically improve environmental performance of the agency.

This program generates net revenues to the Federal government of \$150 to \$200 million per year, which is derived from annual lease rentals, royalties on production, bonus bids for competitive leases, and sales.

Landownership Management

The Landownership Management program protects National Forest System lands and resources through legally defensible and marked land boundaries, secure title and ownership, land adjustment, and land use. Land consolidation through acquisition or exchange enables the agency to better manage Federal lands within or adjacent to NFS boundaries and to help reduce future management costs; respond to urban and community needs; address fragmentation; promote conservation; and improve aquatic, forest, and rangeland ecosystems. Administrative benefits are achieved by minimizing land survey and fire management costs, reducing NFS boundaries, protecting property rights, acquiring rights-of-way, authorizing special land uses, and simplifying road management. Many of these activities are essential to local economies; the sustainable supply of goods and services; and for the public's enjoyment, future use, and access to NFS lands.

Law Enforcement Operations

The Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations program is charged with providing a patrol presence and prompt response to public and employee safety incidents and violations of laws and regulations on National Forest System lands, as well as protecting natural resources and other property under the agency's jurisdiction. Law enforcement cooperates with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and other Forest Service programs to accomplish these goals, to conduct criminal investigations, and to reduce the production and smuggling of cannabis and other controlled substances on National Forest System lands.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

This program was previously funded in Wildland Fire Management. Moving the hazardous fuels funds to the National Forest System appropriation allows for planning and executing the vast majority of land and vegetative treatments under one appropriation. The hazardous fuels reduction program strives to reduce the incidence of large, destructive wildfires by reducing the volume of hazardous fuels on forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands. To better manage the reduction of hazardous fuels and to track the efforts to reduce fuels in the more populated woodland areas, hazardous fuels reduction is broken down into two components: the reduction of hazardous fuels in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and the reduction of hazardous fuels on other NFS lands. Funds are provided for both components to plan, implement, and support fuel management activities. These include inventorying and mapping hazardous fuels, prioritizing areas for treatment, analyzing treatment alternatives, determining and applying appropriate fuels treatment, and monitoring and evaluating fuels treatment accomplishments.

Valles Caldera National Preserve

The Valles Caldera Preservation Act (P.L. 106-248) provided for the acquisition of the Baca Ranch located in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. The Valles Caldera Preserve was established to protect and preserve the scientific, scenic, geologic, watershed, fish, wildlife, historic, heritage, and recreational values on the Preserve, and to provide for multiple use and sustained yield of renewable resources within its boundaries. In addition, the Act requires the tract to continue to be managed as an operating ranch.

The Valles Caldera Trust, a government corporation, assumed management of the Preserve in August 2002, and is responsible for its own financial management, although its funds remain within the Forest Service financial system. As the trust continues to become fully functional, the appropriation will be used by the Trust for management of the Preserve.

Budget Line Item Land Management Planning

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$69,995	\$63,167	\$1,181	-\$5,291	\$59,057	-\$4,110
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$69,995	\$63,167	\$1,181	-\$5,291	\$59,057	-\$4,110
Staff Years	721	708		-36	672	-36
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Maintain Land Management Plans	\$43,937	\$42,680		-\$6,740	\$35,940	-\$6,740
Create/Revise Land Management Plans	\$26,058	\$20,487		\$2,630	\$23,117	\$2,630

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	55	39	49	49	0
Number of land management plan amendments underway	32	27	37	40	3

Program Description

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requires that each unit of the National Forest System (NFS) have a land management plan (LMP) that may be continuously amended, as appropriate, but is formally revised every 10-15 years to address changing conditions related to natural resources, management goals, and public use. These plans establish a framework for conforming to laws and regulations governing national forest management such as the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act, Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, and other laws.

The land management planning process provides a forum for collaborative efforts to address issues and make informed planning choices. Revising a plan involves the identification and consideration of issues; providing opportunities for collaboration; information development and interpretation; and developing plan guidance on desired resource conditions, objectives, and the suitability of the unit for various uses. Difficult resource choices must be made and collaboration with the public is crucial.

LMPs also provide a framework for making future site-specific decisions and for natural resource management activities on the ground. Site-specific environmental analyses are needed

to implement projects such as watershed restoration, timber sales, range improvements, and proposals for mineral, oil, and gas operations.

LMPs are amended to address changes in public use; effects of natural disasters (e.g. fire, wind, and earthquakes); and other changes in resource conditions, such as insects, diseases, and invasive species. In addition, changing management practices or the need to address socio-economic concerns of local communities may necessitate a change in the plan.

On December 22, 2004, the Forest Service released its final rule that provides the framework for individual forest management plans governing the 155 national forests and 20 grasslands. For the first time, an Environmental Management System (EMS) will be used during the planning process to improve performance and accountability. The rule establishes a dynamic process to account for changing forest conditions, emphasizes science and public involvement, and ultimately will help local forest managers provide future generations with healthier forests, cleaner air and water, and more abundant wildlife while sustaining a variety of forest uses. The new rule will also improve the way the Forest Service works with the public by making forest planning more open, understandable, and timely. It will enable Forest Service experts to respond more rapidly to changing conditions, such as wildfires, and emerging threats, such as invasive species.

The agency will adopt an EMS for each forest and grassland – a management tool used widely by the public and private sector both nationally and internationally that includes internationally-accepted standards. EMS connects planning with implementation so that plans can be dynamic and outcomes of project-level decisions can be assessed for continuous improvement. A key feature of the EMS is the requirement for independent audits of the Forest Service's work. This new review and oversight of agency performance will help the Forest Service more fully account for its management of approximately 193 million acres of public land.

The new rule will also make forest planning more timely and cost effective. Currently, the forest planning process generally takes 5 to 6 years to revise a 15-year management plan. Under the new rule, forest plan revisions will take approximately 2 to 3 years, with a comprehensive evaluation of the plan to be completed every 5 years to ensure it is meeting goals and objectives. Desired land conditions will be outlined in each management plan, and local managers will be held accountable for their efforts to achieve them. This will make planning more relevant to on-the-ground practices and outcomes.

A complete cycle of land management planning includes both planning activities funded by the Land Management Planning budget line item (BLI) and forest plan monitoring, which is funded by the Inventory and Monitoring BLI. The Inventory and Monitoring BLI also funds other above-project inventory, monitoring, and assessment activities associated with forest plan implementation and other agency business needs.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Initiated nine new LMP revisions on the following national forests:
 - Region 1: Flathead, Lolo, Bitterroot, Clearwater, and Nez Perce National Forests
 - Region 4: Ashley National Forest
 - Region 6: Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests
- Completed 10 LMP revisions for the following national forests:
 - Region 2: Medicine Bow National Forest
 - Region 8: National Forests in Alabama, Chattahoochee-Oconee, Cherokee, Jefferson, Sumter, and Daniel Boone National Forests
 - Region 9: Chequamegon-Nicolet, Chippewa, and Superior National Forests
- Continued revision work on 33 LMPs.
- Continued work on a new LMP for Land Between the Lakes.
- Completed nine LMP amendments.
- Continued revision work on the NFMA planning regulations.

FY 2005 Program

- Complete 15 LMPs, 14 LMP revisions and 1 new LMP for the following national forests:
 - Region 2: Bighorn National Forest
 - Region 5: Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests
 - Region 8: Ouachita National Forest, Ozark-St Francis National Forest, and Land Between the Lakes (new land management plan)
 - Region 9: Mark Twain, Shawnee, Hoosier, Wayne, White Mountain, Green Mountain and Finger Lakes, and Monongahela National Forests
- Initiate LMP revisions on as many as five NFS units:
 - Region 2: Shoshone National Forest
 - Region 3: Coronado and Cibola National Forests, Cibola National Forest (National Grasslands)
 - Region 4: Bridger-Teton National Forest
- Continue LMP revisions on 28 national forests.
- All LMP amendments will be completed under the 1982 planning regulations.
- Appeals and litigation work continues to be a significant component of this program.
- Initiate a broad range of NEPA policy and implementation improvements in support of land management planning and monitoring.
- Publish new NFMA planning regulations in the Federal Register.
- Begin implementation of the new planning regulations.
- Issue new planning directives for public review and comment.

FY 2006 Plans

- Complete 19 LMP revisions on the following national forests and grasslands:
 - Region 1: Kootenai, Idaho Panhandle, Beaverhead-Deerlodge, Flathead, Lolo, and Bitterroot National Forests

- Region 2: San Juan National Forest, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison National Forest, and Cimarron-Comanche National Grasslands
- Region 4: Fishlake, Dixie, and Manti-La Sal National Forests
- Region 6: Colville, Okanogan, and Wenatchee National Forests
- Region 9: Ottawa, Hiawatha, Huron-Manistee, and Allegheny National Forests
- Initiate 15 LMP revisions on the following National Forests:
 - Region 1: Custer, Gallatin, Helena, and Lewis & Clark National Forests
 - Region 3: Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Kaibab, Prescott, and Tonto National Forests
 - Region 4: Salmon-Challis National Forest
 - Region 5: Lake Tahoe Basin and Sequoia National Forests
 - Region 6: Fremont and Winema National Forests
 - Region 8: Uwharrie National Forest
- Continue LMP revisions efforts on 14 other national forests.
- Initiate the second revision of the George Washington National Forest LMP in Region 8.
- Complete a number of significant LMP amendments.
- Appeals and litigation work will continue to be a significant component of this program.
- Implement a broad range of NEPA policy and implementation improvements in support of land management planning and monitoring.
- Continue implementation of the new planning regulations.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The total program change will allow planning units (some with multiple plans) to continue making progress on existing plan revision efforts. All national forests will use the 2004 planning rule for new plan and revision starts in FY 2005 (after the publication date of the 2004 rule) and in FY 2006. The agency currently estimates that 20 ongoing revisions will continue to use the 1982 planning rule. These national forests have issued draft environmental impact statements or are currently doing collaborative analyses with the public on alternatives. On the other hand, 21 national forests have just started the revision process, or are working on the analysis of the management situation, and have not moved into the alternative analysis process yet. These 21 national forests will likely transition to the 2004 planning rule.

The Forest Service estimates that implementation of the 2004 planning rule will result in a savings of land management planning (NFPN) funds in future years. The expected increase in the cost of land management plan monitoring activities (NFIM) associated with the new rule will not be as great as the estimated savings in planning costs. The net effect of an overall reduced budget for planning activities is reflected in fiscal years 2006 and 2007. These changes take into account the FY 2005 budget restrictions as well as the costs associated with the transition.

Land management plan maintenance work will continue on all other units. The agency will focus on transition activities necessary to successfully implement the new planning regulations.

Land Management Plan Revisions - Status and Due Dates

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requires that each unit of the National Forest System have a land management plan (LMP) that is formally revised at least every 15 years. It takes an average of 5 to 6 years to develop a new land management plan or revise an existing land management plan under the 1982 planning regulations. Under the new rule, forest plan revisions will take approximately 2 to 3 years, with a comprehensive evaluation of the plan to be completed every 5 years to ensure it is meeting goals and objectives. The NFMA planning process is complex and schedules are sometimes determined by court decisions and direction. A national LMP revision schedule that identifies an even flow of LMP revision work was developed, and is periodically being updated and posted on the Forest Service Ecosystem Management Coordination Staff website at www.fs.fed.us/emc/nfma. This schedule will focus on the timing of future revision efforts around groups of neighboring national forests with similar ecological, social, and economic issues. This will enable the agency to achieve process efficiencies and improve the effectiveness of collaboration with the public. The national schedule will also consider current litigation and settlements in prioritizing revisions.

The following exhibit displays the current status of LMP revisions for each unit according to the national revision schedule. In FY 2006, the agency will focus on transition activities necessary to successfully implement the new planning regulations.

Land Management Plan Revision Status

Northern Region Region 1 13 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2006	Revisions continuing in FY 2006	Revisions in FY 2007 and beyond
Flathead			X			
Lolo			X			
Beaverhead/Deerlodge			X			
Helena				X		
Lewis & Clark				X		
Custer				X		
Kootenai			X			
Gallatin				X		
Idaho Panhandle			X			
Clearwater					X	
Bitterroot			X			
Nez Perce					X	
Dakota Prairie Grasslands	X					

Land Management Plan Revision Status (Continued)

Rocky Mountain Region Region 2 14 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2006	Revisions continuing in FY 2006	Revisions in FY 2007 and beyond
Black Hills	X					
Arapaho- Roosevelt	X					
Rio Grande	X					
Routt	X					
Medicine Bow	X					
White River	X					
Cimarron-Comanche NG			X			
Pike-San Isabel					X	
Nebraska	X					
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison			X			
San Juan			X			
Bighorn		X				
Shoshone					X	
Thunder Basin National Grassland	X					

Land Management Plan Revision Status (Continued)

Southwest Region Region 3 12 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2006	Revisions continuing in FY 2006	Revisions in FY 2007 and beyond
Cibola					X	
Cibola (NG)					X	
Tonto				X		
Coronado					X	
Carson						X
Lincoln						X
Gila						X
Prescott				X		
Coconino				X		
Santa Fe						X
Apache-Sitgreaves				X		
Kaibab				X		

Land Management Plan Revision Status (Continued)

Intermountain Region Region 4 14 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2006	Revisions continuing in FY 2006	Revisions in FY 2007 and beyond
Uinta	X					
Wasatch-Cache	X					
Caribou	X					
Targhee	X					
Fishlake			X			
Humboldt –Toiyabe					X	
Dixie			X			
Ashley					X	
Manti-La Sal			X			
Sawtooth	X					
Salmon- Challis				X		
Payette	X					
Bridger-Teton					X	
Boise	X					

Land Management Plan Revision Status (Continued)

Pacific Southwest Region Region 5 18 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2006	Revisions continuing in FY 2006	Revisions in FY 2007 and beyond
Cleveland		X				
Angeles		X				
Sequoia				X		
Los Padres		X				
Inyo						X
Plumas						X
Lake Tahoe Basin				X		
Eldorado						X
San Bernardino		X				
Tahoe						X
Stanislaus						X
Modoc						X
Lassen						X
Shasta-Trinity						X
Sierra						X
Mendocino						X
Six Rivers						X
Klamath						X

Land Management Plan Revision Status (Continued)

Pacific Northwest Region Region 6 19 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2006	Revisions continuing in FY 2006	Revisions in FY 2007 and beyond
Colville			X			
Deschutes						X
Fremont				X		
Gifford Pinchot						X
Malheur					X	
Mt. Baker Snoqualmie						X
Mt. Hood						X
Ochoco						X
Okanogan			X			
Olympic						X
Rogue River						X
Siskiyou						X
Siuslaw						X
Umatilla					X	
Umpqua						X
Wallowa-Whitman					X	
Wenatchee			X			
Willamette						X
Winema				X		

Land Management Plan Revision Status (Continued)

Southern Region Region 8 19 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2006	Revisions continuing in FY 2006	Revisions in FY 2007 and beyond
NFs in Alabama	X					
Caribbean	X					
Chattahoochee/Oconee	X					
Cherokee	X					
Daniel Boone	X					
NFs in Florida	X					
Francis Marion	X					
Sumter	X					
George Washington	X			Y*		
Jefferson	X					
Kisatchie	X					
NFs in Mississippi					X	
Nantahala/Pisgah						X
Croatan	X					
Uwharrie				X		
Ouachita		X				
Ozark-St. Francis		X				
NFs in Texas	X					
Land Between the Lakes NRA (new)		X				

Y* Second round of revision

Land Management Plan Revision Status (Continued)

Eastern Region Region 9 16 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2006	Revisions continuing in FY 2006	Revisions in FY 2007 and beyond
Mark Twain		X				
Shawnee		X				
Hoosier		X				
Wayne		X				
Chippewa	X					
Superior	X					
Chequamegon-Nicolet	X					
Ottawa			X			
Hiawatha			X			
Huron-Manistee			X			
White Mountain		X				
Green Mountain		X				
Finger Lakes		X				
Allegheny			X			
Monongahela		X				
Midwin National Tall Grass Prairie (new plan)	X					

Land Management Plan Revision Status (Continued)

Alaska Region Region 10 2 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2005	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2006	Revisions continuing in FY 2006	Revisions in FY 2007 and beyond
Chugach	X					
Tongass	X					
All Regions 128 units**	35	16	19	16**	14	28

** Includes 1 LMP in its second round of revision

Budget Line Item **Inventory and Monitoring**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$169,659	\$167,302	\$2,683	-\$2,976	\$167,009	-\$293
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$200	\$0	-\$200	\$0	-\$200
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$169,659	\$167,502	\$2,683	-\$3,176	\$167,009	-\$493
Staff Years	1,632	1,608		-47	1,561	-47
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Landscape Scale Ecosystem Assessments	\$77,643	\$70,431		-\$22,067	\$48,364	-\$22,067
Broad Scale Ecosystem Assessments	\$8,776	\$12,596		-\$1,827	\$10,769	-\$1,827
Resource Inventories for Planning & Assessments	\$21,657	\$22,023		\$3,427	\$25,450	\$3,427
Monitor & Evaluate LMPs & Resource Condition	\$31,061	\$31,442		\$14,466	\$45,908	\$14,466
Core GIS Resource Mapping Projects	\$30,522	\$30,810		-\$30,810	---	-\$30,810
Manage Natural Resource Info System	---	---		\$36,518	\$36,518	\$36,518

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .8 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Acres of inventory data collection and entry completed	21,030,467	35,341,770	17,265,745	39,943,725	22,677,980
Number of broadscale assessments underway	42	79	41	32	-9
Number of landscape scale ecosystem assessments completed	122	130	93	121	28
Number of annual monitor & evaluation reports completed	105	106	118	119	1
Manage National Resource Information System	---	---	---	88,998,693	88,998,693
Number of Quarter Quads Completed	55,873	66,486	74,428	0	-74,428

Program Description

The Inventory and Monitoring budget line item funds resource inventories; broad-scale and landscape scale ecosystem assessments; monitoring and evaluation; management of Forest Service Natural Resource Applications (FSNRAs) and corporate geographic information systems (GIS); and resource mapping activities conducted in support of the creation, revision and amendment of land management plans (LMPs). It also funds the collection of tabular and spatial information needed to conduct broad scale ecosystem assessments, forest-wide inventories developed in support of landscape scale ecosystem assessments, and forest-wide inventories used to support multiple programs. The Inventory and Monitoring BLI also funds much of the work

associated with developing and managing the corporate resource information systems that store and allow analysis of the inventory, monitoring, and mapping of data.

On December 22, 2004, the Forest Service released its final rule that provides the framework for individual forest management plans governing the 155 national forests and 20 grasslands. For the first time, an Environmental Management System (EMS) will be used during the planning process to improve performance and accountability. The rule establishes a dynamic process to account for changing forest conditions, emphasizes science and public involvement, and ultimately will help local forest managers provide future generations with healthier forests, cleaner air and water, and more abundant wildlife while sustaining a variety of forest uses.

The new rule will improve the way we work with the public by making forest planning more open, understandable, and timely. It will enable Forest Service experts to respond more rapidly to changing conditions, such as wildfires, and emerging threats, such as invasive species.

The agency will adopt an EMS for each forest and grassland – a management tool used widely by the public and private sector both nationally and internationally that includes internationally-accepted standards. EMS connects planning with implementation so that plans can be dynamic, and outcomes of project-level decisions can be assessed for continuous improvement. A key feature of the EMS is the requirement for independent audits of the Forest Service's work. This new review and oversight of agency performance will help the Forest Service more fully account for its management of approximately 193 million acres of public land.

Resource Inventories – Resource inventories are designed to meet land management planning assessment and multiple program needs for tabular and spatial information. The inventory program component includes: 1) information collection, data entry (including migration of legacy data), and storage in corporate systems; 2) data evaluation and analyses to identify accuracy and data classifications; 3) the documentation and performance of quality control procedures and compilation of metadata; and 4) resource mapping activities used by the Forest Service to plan for the management of National Forest System (NFS) lands and resources. Information needed to evaluate the context and consequences of decisions being addressed in the land management planning process is generated through inventory and mapping work, ultimately resulting in LMP revisions, creations, or amendments that are scientifically and legally defensible. Resource inventories also provide information for analyzing the status or condition of resources through broad scale ecosystem assessments that support the LMP process. Tabular and spatial data assist the agency in improving its capability to provide sustainable levels of a broad spectrum of uses, values, products, and services as identified in LMPs and national assessments.

Broad-Scale and Landscape Scale Ecosystem Assessments – Assessments evaluate current and desired resource conditions at or above the watershed scale and improve the knowledge base of the agency for subsequent decision-making at the land management plan and project levels. Broad scale ecosystem assessments are conducted at forest-wide, or larger, scales and focus on analyzing and providing information that assists the agency in revising, creating, or amending LMPs. These assessments include determinations of ecological, social, and economic sustainability under existing and desired conditions. Landscape scale ecosystem assessments are

conducted at the landscape or watershed levels. They are used to identify and prioritize projects implementing LMPs that result in achieving agency and forest-specific objectives related to improving and protecting watershed conditions, maintaining ecological conditions that sustain viable populations of plant and animal species, and restoring and maintaining forest and grassland ecosystems. Assessments consider information on ecosystem function, vegetation structure, ecosystem capabilities, and limits to sustained production that improves the agency's capability to provide sustainable levels of use, values, products, and services.

Monitoring and Evaluation – Agency monitoring and evaluation activities funded by Inventory and Monitoring provide information that supports land management planning and the monitoring of specific resource condition information (i.e., visitor use and air quality monitoring) used in land management planning and national assessments. The monitoring and evaluation activity includes implementation and effectiveness monitoring required by a LMP and is directly tied to evaluation of progress toward achieving the objectives, standards, and desired conditions of the LMP. This activity also includes completion of the annual monitoring and evaluation report for the LMP that clearly addresses the requirements of Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, section 6.3, Evaluation of Monitoring Results, especially sections 6.32a-c. The focus in this program is on identifying changing conditions over time and on monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of LMPs. Monitoring information improves the agency's capability to provide sustainable levels of use, values, products, and services; provides valuable information on the effectiveness of management activities; and leads to suggestions for cost-effective improvements. Monitoring will be conducted annually for only a subset of LMP monitoring requirements and activities. For example, air quality may need annual measurement, soils will be measured only once every several years, and others may be monitored every 5 years or at even longer intervals.

Monitoring resource conditions on NFS lands includes the monitoring of approved nationally significant resource conditions for, and uses of, NFS lands using national monitoring protocols. Specific ecological and social/economic resource conditions and uses have been designated as appropriately funded by Inventory and Monitoring. Activities include the collection and analysis of data according to specified national monitoring protocols to generate findings concerning resource conditions or use of the land for national level assessments (e.g., Resource Planning Act) and strategic planning (e.g., Government Performance and Results Act), as well as in LMP revisions or amendments.

Natural Resource Application Systems – The development, maintenance, and management of FSNRAs and corporate GIS systems that store inventory and monitoring data are other important components of this program. The management of FSNRAs consists of the development and maintenance of the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS), Infrastructure and permit management database (Infra), Automated Lands Project (ALP), and the corporate GIS, as well as the systems and tools required for Inventory and Monitoring program planning, including the Inventory and Monitoring Program Planning (IMPP) database, and the Resource Mapping and Evaluation Toolkit (RMET). This work is designed to achieve objectives of improving and integrating information systems, data structures, and information management processes as well as reduce the reliance on legacy systems. Development of agency standards for inventory, monitoring, mapping, storage, and interpretation of resource information represents an

opportunity to reduce long-term information management costs and to share resource information with partners and the public.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Conducted integrated inventories on 35.2 million acres.
- Completed 129 landscape scale ecosystem assessments.
- Completed 106 LMP monitoring reports.
- Updated the schedule for the completion of NRIS deployment and the migration of priority legacy data.
- Developed guidance for completing regional inventory and monitoring program plans.
- Region 6 completed its transition out of the Survey and Manage requirements of the Northwest Forest Plan.

FY 2005 Program

- The FY 2005 inventory status component in the fourth annual inventory and monitoring program plans will be completed by all forests and regions. These plans will contain the status and performance schedules for inventory, monitoring, assessment, and resource mapping activities. The schedules will provide the basis for evaluating performance.
- The agency will complete protocol development and testing work for terrestrial and aquatic ecological unit inventory, streams, existing vegetation, multi-species inventory and monitoring, fauna, human dimensions, and vegetation inventories.
- The agency is placing a high priority on terrestrial and forest vegetation inventories that serve as the foundation for other inventory and monitoring activities.
- National forests are focusing on inventories to meet critical business needs and to respond to appeals and litigation. Inventories are being scheduled to best support upcoming LMP revisions and amendments.
- The agency will complete the deployment of NRIS modules to most field units and continue to focus on migrating legacy data into corporate systems with the objective of reducing reliance on, and eventually eliminating, legacy systems.
- The agency will continue its transition to a shorter watershed assessment cycle to meet land management planning and implementation needs.
- National forests will continue work on 41 broad-scale assessment efforts associated with LMP revisions.
- National forests will complete 93 high priority watershed assessments, 118 LMP monitoring reports, and 5,745 survey days of visitor use monitoring.
- The agency will continue to reduce information management costs through increased use of standard data and GIS layers.
- The agency will continue to test monitoring protocols developed in FY 2002.

- Transition of the Forest Inventory and Assessment (FIA) program will continue in Regions 5 and 6. This multi-year transition is necessary to “bridge” regional legacy data sets with new FIA data.
- Region 5 will transition out of the Survey and Manage requirements of the Northwest Forest Plan.

FY 2006 Plans

- The fifth annual inventory and monitoring program plans are scheduled to be completed by all forests and regions. The plans will contain status, accomplishment, and performance schedules for standard inventory, monitoring, and mapping data.
- The agency will continue to place a high priority on completing terrestrial and forest vegetation inventories that serve as the foundation for other inventory and monitoring activities.
- National forests will continue to focus on inventories to meet critical needs based on risk, appeals, and litigation. Inventories are being scheduled to best support upcoming LMP revisions.
- The agency will continue to emphasize meeting its long-term goal of a shorter watershed assessment cycle by completing 121 high priority watershed assessments.
- National forests will continue work on 32 broad scale assessment efforts associated with LMP revisions.
- Over 5,905 survey days of visitor use monitoring will be conducted.
- National forests will complete 119 LMP monitoring reports.
- The agency will continue to manage, develop, operate, and maintain FSNRAs, corporate GIS, and systems and tools that efficiently and effectively manage natural resource information about the National Forest System.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

Although the proposed funding level is slightly less than the FY 2005 enacted level, it will allow the agency to begin implementation of the new 2004 Planning Rule of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976, which emphasizes the collection and use of monitoring data to determine progress towards meeting individual LMP objectives and desired conditions, and serves as a basis for determining the need to revise or amend LMPs.

Resource Inventories – Focus will continue on inventorying high priority areas in support of broad scale assessments and LMP revisions and amendments. The increase in acres inventoried will be conducted at larger scales of resolution needed to meet these business requirements. The more expensive finer scale inventories needed for landscape or watershed assessments and other program work will be de-emphasized.

Broad-Scale Ecosystem Assessments – LMP revision and amendment efforts, as well as projects may be affected when broadscale assessments are completed. These assessments are conducted prior to initiation of LMP revision efforts. Fewer broad scale assessments will be conducted in FY 2006 because fewer LMPs will be initiated in FY 2007 and FY 2008 than in past years.

Landscape Scale Ecosystem Assessments – Implementation of revised LMPs are facilitated by the completion of landscape scale ecosystem assessments. With an increase in the number of revised LMPs, the agency will be focused on completing more landscape scale ecosystem assessments. The significant increase in the number of assessments conducted will assist national forests in identifying projects needed to implement revised LMPs.

Monitoring and Evaluation – The 1982 and 2000 planning rule, as well as the 2002 proposed rule, all required monitoring and evaluation as part of the planning process.

The 1982 planning rule required the plan to provide monitoring for a series of specific activities, including outputs and services: prescriptions and effects; costs; compliance with standards on restocking, timber suitability, harvest size, and insect and disease impacts; population trends of management indicator species; effects of national forest management on adjacent lands, resources, and communities; and identification of research needs. Information was to include the actions, effects, or resources to be monitored; frequency of measurement; expected precision and reliability; and time when evaluations will be reported. The plan would establish the intervals for evaluating the monitoring results, with a focus on determining how well objectives had been met and how closely standards and guidelines were applied. The evaluation would form the basis of recommendations for any needed changes in management direction, revisions, or amendments to the plan.

The 2000 planning rule required that a monitoring strategy be prepared as part of the plan that focused attention on monitoring ecological (particularly ecosystem and species diversity), social, and economic sustainability. The 2000 rule required preparation of an annual monitoring and evaluation report.

2002 proposed planning rule required more adaptive management than the preceding rules.

The 2004 Final Rule adds an additional requirement of a comprehensive evaluation of the plan to be conducted at intervals not to exceed 5 years. This change has added to monitoring and evaluation costs from the proposed rule. An evaluation report is also now required.

LMP monitoring will increase significantly on all national forests in response to the need for better monitoring information for revising and amending LMPs. Some units will publish their annual monitoring and evaluation reports for multiple fiscal years.

Forest Service Natural Resource Applications (FSNRAs) and Corporate GIS – Agency work on these two activities will remain relatively constant. Work on FSNRAs and the migration of legacy data is receiving increased emphasis as the agency integrates systems and eliminates legacy applications. Work on geospatial activities (e.g., resource mapping and GIS) has been integrated with tabular data collection and utilization activities of inventory and monitoring in FY 2006.

Budget Line Item Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$255,050	\$257,343	\$4,690	-\$4,689	\$257,344	\$1
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$1,559	\$0	-\$1,559	\$0	-\$1,559
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$255,050	\$258,902	\$4,690	-\$6,248	\$257,344	-\$1,558
Staff Years	2,918	2,811		-60	2,751	-60
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Operate Developed Sites	\$96,063	\$94,201		-\$3,254	\$90,947	-\$3,254
Manage General Forest Areas	\$40,867	\$38,698		\$5,538	\$44,236	\$5,538
Provide Rec Info, Interpretation, & Education	\$21,274	\$27,668		-\$4,622	\$23,046	-\$4,622
Administer Rec Special Use Authorizations	\$41,253	\$41,742		-\$508	\$41,234	-\$508
Manage Wilderness	\$32,616	\$31,306		\$980	\$32,286	\$980
Manage Heritage Resources	\$22,977	\$23,728		\$1,867	\$25,595	\$1,867

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Number of PAOT days administered to standard (Developed Sites)	83,887,982	91,676,197	78,705,457	71,314,577	-7,390,880
Number of days managed to standard (General Forest Areas)	974,976	1,126,745	1,057,782	1,925,287	867,505
Number of recreation interpretation & education products provided to standard	14,194	12,804	12,767	10,744	-2,023
Number of recreation special use authorizations administered to standard	10,353	11,010	10,128	9,757	-371
Number of wilderness areas managed to standard	91	65	70	83	13
Number of heritage resources managed to standard	6,035	5,863	6,522	6,706	184

Program Description

Recreation is a fast-growing use on the national forests and grasslands. This program provides a wide spectrum of recreational settings that are consistent with good land stewardship, ranging from primitive to highly developed recreation experiences. In addition to traditional recreation pursuits like camping, hiking, and fishing in recreational settings, forest visitors increasingly seek opportunities to be involved in resource stewardship through volunteerism and learning-based recreation. The recreation program oversees a multi-billion dollar recreation infrastructure that includes quality facilities and trails. The Forest Service hosted over 205 million visits on

national forests in FY 2003, with activities such as camping, picnicking, winter sports, hunting, fishing, and visiting and preserving cultural sites. Activities such as these contribute to economic diversification in rural America and national forest gateway communities, and improve the capability of the Nation's forests and grasslands to provide diverse, high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities. The program also supports the President's HealthierUS Initiative through national forest visitors' enjoyment of an active, outdoor based lifestyle.

The Forest Service oversees 33 percent of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness provides clean water and air, outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, scenic beauty, and critical habitats for endangered and non-endangered plants and animals. Wilderness accounts for approximately 14 million visits each year. Wilderness stewardship emphasis includes education and outreach, wilderness inventory and monitoring, information management, and priority resource issues, including adequate access to wilderness users and expanding the role of fire as a natural process.

The agency administers 100 of the 163 rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Wild and scenic river management keeps designated rivers free-flowing, protects outstanding natural and cultural values, and builds partnerships among landowners, river users, tribal nations, and all levels of government.

In addition, the Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Resources (RHWR) program protects natural resources through the overall administration and management of partnerships and tourism, interpretive services, recreation special uses, congressionally designated areas, national forest scenic byways, scenery management, and cultural resources. This management focuses on minimizing impacts from uses, educating users on low impact use, and preserving special areas.

The RHWR program also facilitates effective public service and enhances benefits to people through implementation of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. This program increases effectiveness by generating user financing to enhance on-the-ground operations, maintenance, and improvements for the elimination of backlogs and enhancement of recreation opportunities.

The Forest Service is embarking on a strategic implementation strategy known as the sustainable funding model. The objective is to maximize available resources, both appropriated and non-appropriated, to meet the fast growing demand for outdoor recreation and to address the agency's strategic goal for recreation. Implementation strategies include: 1) realigning funding to priority programs supported by the American people, 2) obtaining and deploying tools and authorities to leverage available resources, 3) aligning partnerships and volunteer programs with priority work, and 4) to improve performance accountability through redesigned financial and reporting systems. In conjunction with these strategies, the agency will complete facility master planning and an action plan for 14,200 developed recreation sites to reduce backlog maintenance, close non-viable sites, and prioritize capital investment and reinvestment decisions.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- The recreation program consistently provides the highest number of volunteers and work accomplished by the agency. In FY 2004, recreation and heritage volunteers contributed \$28 million (about 65 percent) of the agency's \$42.7 million total appraised value of volunteer work. This represents approximately 1,229 person years of work in recreation and heritage (approximately 75 percent), of the agency's 1,642 person-year total.
- Coordinated and awarded a contract on August 9, 2004, to ReserveAmerica for a single, multi-agency recreation information and reservation service scheduled to "go live" in early FY 2005, in alignment with the President's E-Government Initiative.
- Hosted children from inner-city Washington, DC, in June 2004, on the Potomac, at the Wonderful Outdoor World (WOW) on the Water event.
- Completed restoration of the Kentucky Camp Passport In Time (PIT) project on the Coronado National Forest, in partnership with the Mexican government's Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia. Bilingual interpreters provided public tours of the site.
- The Passport in Time project on the Six Rivers National Forest won the Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation for excellence in public outreach, combined with tribal and interagency partnerships. The project is a partnership with the Karuk Tribe and the Karuk Indigenous Basketweavers.
- Published the proposed Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) rule in the Federal Register on July 15, 2004, moving the agency towards better management of recreational resources.
- Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument provided safe and effective response to the eruptions and worldwide media coverage - more than 130 million hits on the Monument website in six weeks.
- Delivered information, interpretation, and education materials to the public through presentations and guided walks, as well as through non-personal media such as brochures and way-side exhibits. Examples of such material include: 1) interpretive techniques in a play about fire ecology and fire management practices, 2) working with the Salish and Nez Perce tribes for interpreting the Lolo Trail in Idaho, 3) developing an award winning Public Service Advertisement "Keep it Pure" about watershed protection, 4) teaching television viewers about bats via ESPN's Outdoors program, and 4) developing new ways to present "Leave No Trace" messages.
- Designed and fabricated a centennial display for use across the Nation.
- Through the HealthierUS, the Forest Service participated in "Get Fit with US", a special National Trails Day event kicking off the summer season of recreational activities to encourage Americans to use public lands and waters as an inexpensive, fun way to have a healthy and active lifestyle.
- Assisted Tourism Works for America in developing a recreation and health bookmark for distribution by Forest Service and other federal land and water management agencies to increase public awareness of the variety of recreation activities meeting physical activity requirements and promoting federal websites for accessing information on recreation, health, and volunteer activities.
- Assisted the Center for Disease Control in creating a new Trails for Health brochure.
- Many of the visits that occur on national forest lands were made possible by recreation service providers through the special use program. The program administered over 26,000

permits, of which 11,122 were administered to standard (43 percent), generating approximately \$40 million in receipts for the Treasury.

- The Shasta-Trinity National Forest pilot tested a credit card system for payment of special use fees, providing payment options to permit holders and substantially reducing the number of late fee billings. With outstanding acceptance and performance, this payment system may be adopted nationally.
- Special Use Program accomplishments included hosting of approximately 34 million skiers, updating regulations to clarify when special use authorizations are required, and developing strategies which streamline the NEPA process.
- National Forest Scenic Byways related accomplishments included securing \$175,000 funding from DOT Federal Lands Highways to: 1) upgrade 51 national forest scenic byways internet web-pages on www.byways.org, 2) develop a draft brochure mock-up for program information, and 3) provide planning grants to the 137 existing Forest Service byways network for new community-based scenic byways initiatives. The Forest Service continued to provide technical assistance to 137 National Forest Scenic Byways through the Department of Transportation partnership agreement with the America's Byways Resource Center in Duluth, MN.
- Cosponsored the International Adventure Travel and Outdoor Sports show in Chicago with the BLM, working with partners such as America Outdoors. These efforts provided the public with information on recreation opportunities.
- Partnered with DOT, National Scenic Byways, to have a trade show exhibit at the Travel Industry of America (TIA) International POWOW event. It is America's largest international travel and tourism show, where over \$3 billion in travel is sold).
- Working through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Western States Tourism Policy Council, developed interagency public lands marketing plans that provided the public with enhanced visitor information services, and developed a new "Get Fit" logo for HealthierUS promotion.
- Signed a new MOU on February 2004 with the Southeast Tourism Policy Council (STPC) for enhanced collaboration on public land policy development and visitor information data sharing. STPC provides a new marketing block with 11 southern states and 10 Federal land management agencies with tourism assets.
- Cosponsored a new *Special Places* exhibit with the BLM for travel trade show presence at the national and international Adventure Travel and Outdoor shows --our agency market niche.
- Planned and conducted an International Protected Area Law and Policy Roundtable, in collaboration with the WILD Foundation and Department of Interior agencies, to enhance international cooperation in the protection and preservation of wild lands.
- In collaboration with Department of the Interior agencies and partners, conducted over 35 public celebratory events nation-wide in recognition of the 40th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act.
- Produced a film titled *American Values: American Wilderness*, in collaboration with Department of Interior agencies and partners, for broadcast on public television in 2005 to enhance public awareness of the values of wilderness.
- Wilderness partnership accomplishments included partnering with the American Hiking Society, Environmental Alliance for Senior Involvement, Trout Unlimited, National Wildlife Federation, National Outdoor Leadership School, Student Conservation Association,

University of Western Washington, University of Montana, and other volunteer organizations in the Pacific Northwest and Montana to develop an action plan for increasing the ranks of citizen wilderness stewards.

- In collaboration with Department of Interior agencies, developed a new wilderness brochure, an updated National Wilderness Preservation System map, and graphic displays for use in expanding public knowledge and appreciation of wilderness.
- Assisted the National Forest Foundation in creating a *Restoring the Wild* initiative, a corporate partnership to ensure an enduring wilderness resource.
- Worked with producers and liaisons of National Public Radio's *Earth & Sky* program to develop three 90-second pieces about wilderness for broadcast in 2005 on 685 commercial and public radio stations in the U.S. to 3 million listeners.
- Partnered with Department of the Interior agencies to develop an internet-based interactive educational program and curriculum.
- In collaboration with Department of the Interior agencies, conducted 8 interagency wilderness training courses for 262 participants and 20 agency-specific unit wilderness training courses for 925 participants.
- Through the Interagency Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, provided training to Arizona Border Patrol agents on wilderness stewardship principles to facilitate their border patrol activities on public lands.
- Co-sponsored the River Management Society's 7th biennial symposium, *River Voices, River Choices*, assisting river managers, researchers, educators, and other professionals in their efforts to provide for the health of river ecosystems.
- Conducted 2 interagency wild and scenic river training courses for 50 participants and 2 agency-specific wild and scenic river training courses for 30 participants.
- Chaired the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council, providing for improved interagency coordination in implementing the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act through training, technical assistance, and development of technical products.

FY 2005 Program

- Establish an agreement with the Outdoor Industry Foundation to further develop the *Get Fit with US* campaign and to identify and launch several public-private field pilot projects aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles through outdoor recreation.
- Participate in Winter Kids programming and Winter Trails Day in collaboration with Snow Sports Industries and the President's Council for Sports and Physical Fitness.
- Develop and implement a public-private action plan for Great Outdoors month, highlighting the value and importance of the health benefits gained from participation in recreation.
- Participate in the Lewis and Clark signature events in Montana and Idaho.
- Continue to work and develop interpretive and educational materials for natural and cultural resources and agency management practices, such as OHV and fire shed assessment.
- Of the 26,000 special use permits, approximately 10,128 (39 percent) will be administered to standard, generating approximately \$40 million in receipts for the Treasury.
- The special use program will amend policy to address outfitter guide issues, to establish regulations to cover agency costs to process applications, and to revise appeal regulations.

- Improve public access to National Forest System land and water for healthy outdoor lifestyles through increased leveraged DOT, Federal Lands Highways, Title 23, Section 204, funding for recreation and tourism planning of National Forest Scenic Byways and Trails.
- Develop proposal for a \$200,000 Federal Lands Highways funding request for recreation and tourism planning assistance to the National Forest Scenic Byways Program.
- Provide tourism and marketing technical assistance to the National Recreation Reservation Service Interagency Office through the Travel Industry of America and other state tourism partners.
- In collaboration with the Department of the Interior agencies, partners, and public television, broadcast the film produced in 2004 titled *American Values: American Wilderness*, to enhance public awareness of the values of wilderness.
- In collaboration with the Department of the Interior agencies and partners, produce a Spanish version of *American Values: American Wilderness* to enhance outreach opportunities to Americans of Hispanic descent.
- Collaborate with the WILD Foundation and Department of the Interior agencies to host a Global Wilderness Seminar for Government Agencies, in association with the 8th World Wilderness Congress, to foster international professional relationships that provide mutual assistance, expertise, and coaching in the stewardship of wilderness.
- Expand partnerships in support of the 8th World Wilderness Congress in Anchorage, AK.
- Collaborate with Departments of the Interior and Homeland Security to facilitate enhanced Border Patrol operations on wilderness lands.
- Partner with the Environmental Systems Research Institute to develop geographic information system databases for direct application in wilderness monitoring.
- Complete development of the Wilderness Restoration Workbook and post it on *Wilderness.net* to provide managers with tools needed to restore wilderness character.
- Develop a *Foundation for Excellence in Wilderness Stewardship* to serve as guidelines for interagency stewardship of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- In collaboration with Department of the Interior agencies, conduct seven interagency wilderness training courses to enhance skill levels of wilderness managers.
- Through the Interagency Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, evaluate alternative delivery methods for interagency wilderness training, to maximize utilization of new technology and learning systems.
- Through the Interagency Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, develop a web-based toolbox and module to assist wilderness field-level managers.
- Link the Forest Service candidate wild and scenic rivers database to a spatial display in partnership with the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS).
- Develop a computer-based information module from which to collect information about designated rivers and to provide for program accountability.
- Through the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council, develop training modules related to managing designated wild and scenic rivers, evaluating water resources projects under Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and conducting wild and scenic river studies.
- Continue to chair the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council and, through the Council, provide consistent guidance to other Federal agencies, river-administering agencies, and the publics related to implementing the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue implementation of several public-private *Get Fit with US* pilot projects and develop a tool kit for new start-up projects.
- With assistance from the Center for Disease Control, evaluate existing projects and publish in peer reviewed journals to increase data pertaining to access and use of public lands and their connection to greater individual and community levels of physical activity.
- Develop youth health, recreation, and interpretation programming for delivery through National Forest System programs.
- Plan for and implement Greater Outdoors month in June 2006.
- Of the 26,000 special use permits, 9,757 (38 percent) will be administered to standard, generating about \$40 million in receipts for the Treasury.
- The special use program will release an appraisal contract to assist in determining fair market value for ski areas on National Forest System lands. This information will be used in the next report to Congress on ski fees, which is due in FY 2006.
- Pilot test the Wilderness Character Monitoring Protocol and Technical Guide at the field level to monitor aspects of wilderness character at the National Wilderness Preservation System level.
- Through the Interagency Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, develop and implement alternative delivery methods for interagency wilderness training to maximize the use of new technology and learning systems.
- Work with partners to launch a strategy to expand the ranks of Citizen Wilderness Stewards.
- In collaboration with Department of the Interior agencies, conduct a minimum of seven interagency wilderness training courses to enhance skill levels of wilderness managers.
- Implement the Forest Service wild and scenic rivers information module at the field level to measure compliance with statutory requirements.
- Through the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council, implement training modules related to managing designated wild and scenic rivers, evaluating water resources projects under Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and conducting wild and scenic river studies.
- Co-sponsor the 8th biennial symposium of the River Management Society.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

Proposed program funding is equal to FY 2005, excluding emergency and supplemental appropriations. Within the level of funding proposed, funds would be focused to give the agency an opportunity to continue highest priority actions, including maintenance and service operations, meeting and assisting the public, and conducting inventory activities inside and outside wilderness areas. Based on local conditions and needs, funding shifts between program activities will occur to accommodate unit needs. Funding will be provided to operate developed and dispersed campsites for visitor satisfaction, along with addressing ecosystem health in areas such as sanitation maintenance and garbage removal, particularly around lakes and streams. The agency will hire seasonal personnel for developed and dispersed recreation work, increasing visitor contacts and contributing to visitor safety. The agency will also set priorities and use

national criteria to develop investment, decommissioning, and maintenance strategies for recreation sites and facilities.

Available funds would be used to continue to serve the American public through activities at visitor centers and interpretation programs at campgrounds and centers, and through interpretive signing and interpretation messages in multi-language formats, especially around urban areas. Appropriate oversight of private businesses operating on national forests would also be provided.

Funds would be available to accomplish the highest priority activities within the Heritage Strategy, including stabilization and protection of priority heritage assets and support opportunities for the public to help protect heritage resources. Basic custodial care will be provided for some heritage resources.

Budget Line Item Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$135,683	\$134,749	\$2,432	-\$12,230	\$124,951	-\$9,798
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$1,104	\$0	-\$1,104	\$0	-\$1,104
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$135,683	\$135,853	\$2,432	-\$13,334	\$124,951	-\$10,902
Staff Years	1,511	1,458		-72	1,386	-72
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Provide Wildlife Interpretation & Education	\$9,899	\$9,089		-\$517	\$8,572	-\$517
Manage Stream Habitat	\$41,586	\$38,993		-\$1,016	\$37,977	-\$1,016
Manage Lake Habitat	\$13,054	\$14,135		-\$3,212	\$10,923	-\$3,212
Manage Terrestrial Habitat	\$71,143	\$72,532		-\$5,053	\$67,479	-\$5,053

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent, FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Miles of stream enhanced	1,860	1,788	1,604	1,269	-335
Acres of lake enhanced	10,953	12,451	12,826	8,680	-4,146
Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	232,350	218,727	184,715	136,515	-48,200
Number of wildlife interpretation & education products provided	2,468	6,350	2,163	1,847	-316

Program Description

National forests and grasslands, and their waters, provide habitat for more than 3,000 vertebrate and invertebrate species. Essential work on each national forest and grassland includes managing habitats for these species to maintain productivity, diversity, viability, and to provide for their use and enjoyment by current and future generations. This includes actions to restore, recover, and maintain habitat and ecosystem conditions necessary for healthy populations of fish and wildlife.

More than 425 species listed as threatened or endangered live in national forest and grassland habitats, with an additional 3,200 species considered at-risk because of concerns about maintaining self-sustaining populations. Providing appropriate ecological conditions for these species is integral and crucial to meeting the agency mission and its legal requirements to provide for plant and animal community diversity, prevent listing under the Endangered Species Act, and contribute to species recovery.

National forests and grasslands contain over 200,000 miles of fishable streams, including over 50 percent of the Nation’s premier trout and salmon habitat, over 2 million acres of lakes, 80

percent of the elk and bighorn sheep habitat in the lower 48 States, 28 million acres of wild turkey habitat, and over 5 million acres of wetlands. In short, national forests and grasslands contain some of America's most important fish and wildlife resources within 44 States.

Annually, approximately 40 million visits on national forests are primarily for hunting, fishing, or wildlife viewing. Implementation of this program results in enhanced access to increase opportunities for consumptive, commercial, subsistence, and other beneficial uses of fish and wildlife resources. These uses include hunting, fishing, and trapping. It also provides increased opportunities for non-consumptive uses such as wildlife viewing and photography, general nature appreciation, and outdoor education related to fish and wildlife resources.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- National forests accomplished 96 percent of their target in improving stream habitats and 113 percent of their target in lake habitats. Examples of habitat improvements included: structural and non-structural in-stream, riparian, and upland treatments to reduce sediment input and stream bank erosion; restoration of riparian habitat functions for natural recruitment of large wood; creation of pools within streams that provide hiding cover for fish and increased spawning gravel; removal or modification of human-made barriers to allow free movement of aquatic life throughout the stream; and increased lake fertility.
- National forests accomplished 94 percent of their terrestrial habitat improvement target. Examples of activities included maintaining early successional habitats, regenerating aspen and oaks, planting and seeding areas to improve forage conditions, and developing water sources in arid habitats. These management actions benefited game, nongame, and threatened, endangered, and sensitive species and their habitats.
- More than 2,000 partnership projects were accomplished with a partnership contribution value (both funding and in-kind services) of over \$30 million. Partners contributed over \$330,000 to improve habitat in sagebrush-steppe habitat; nearly \$190,000 to revitalize aspen habitat; more than \$1 million to improve elk habitat; \$1.2 million to improve wild turkey habitat; over \$770,000 to improve habitat for quail; over \$2 million to improve landbird habitat; over \$1.3 million to improve early successional habitats; and \$8.5 million to improve habitat for more than 400 threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.
- Over 450 *Eyes on Wildlife* (wildlife viewing) projects were implemented, reaching over 740,000 people.
- Over 100 National Fishing Week events were coordinated with local communities.
- Significant conservation actions were implemented for more than 500 sensitive, threatened, and endangered species.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2005 Program

- Program priorities include habitat management and restoration for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial species including trout, salmon, panfish, big game, game birds, and sensitive, threatened, and endangered species. Depending on the species and habitat prescriptions, project work may include prescribed burning, development of water sources in arid habitats, restoring degraded riparian habitats and fish passage, stabilizing stream banks, and reducing stream sedimentation. This work is an important element of the President's Healthy Forest Initiative.
- Stream habitat occupied by inland and anadromous fish, plus lake habitat improvements, will be significantly improved. Focused habitat restoration and improvement efforts targeting inland cutthroat trout species will continue. The inland cutthroat trout initiative is a multi-regional, multi-State effort protecting native trout and their essential habitats.
- Partnership (approximately 2,000) projects with communities, conservation groups, and other entities will be used to help attain terrestrial and stream habitat improvement goals.
- Implement over 400 significant conservation actions for sensitive species and over 150 for threatened and endangered species.
- Focus attention on riparian and out-of-channel restoration and enhancement, such as tree planting, shrub expansion, and fencing, which improves water and habitat conditions.
- Work with university partners to attract and mentor minority biology students in seeking educational programs that lead to degrees in wildlife, fisheries, and botany, and provide summer internship opportunities on national forests.
- Aggressively address culvert-fish passage issues with a focus on projects that will provide access to significant habitat.
- Use timber harvesting to manage listed species' habitat such as the Kirtland's warbler in Michigan, scrub jay in Florida, and red-cockaded woodpecker in Mississippi.
- Promote the Healthy Forest Restoration Act by working with internal and external partners to develop fire plan projects beneficial to fuels reduction and fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement.
- Continue agency emphasis on avian habitat conservation and on integrating conservation recommendations from national bird plans into land management plan revisions and amendments.
- Continue actions for amphibian and reptile conservation, including agency support to the national Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation (PARC) effort.
- Continue working with States to complete development of State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategies.
- Continue agency emphasis on migratory bird habitat management and conservation, (e.g., partners in flight) and strengthen participation in the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI).
- Increase attention on invasive aquatic species management, such as controlling exotic fish and mussels.

FY 2006 Plans

- Improve terrestrial habitat to meet habitat needs of game, non-game, and threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. Cooperative partnership projects will be used to help attain these goals.
- Improve stream habitat occupied by inland and anadromous fish, plus lake habitat, with an emphasis on habitats benefiting native trout and anadromous fish species. Cooperative partnership projects will be used to help attain these goals.
- Implement recommendations of the national programmatic review conducted by agency personnel in coordination with States and other fisheries and aquatic partners.
- Focus attention on riparian and out-of-channel restoration and enhancement, such as tree planting, shrub expansion, and fencing, which improves water and habitat conditions.
- Continue emphasis on long-term stream bank stabilization projects that improve habitat for fish and other aquatic species.
- Continue efforts to restore important habitats such as aspen, sage-steppe, riparian, and longleaf pine communities on units throughout the National Forest System.
- Implement significant conservation actions for sensitive species and recovery actions for listed species.
- Participate in the interagency and nongovernmental organizations' North American Bird Conservation Initiative that focuses on maintaining sustainable populations of common bird species and preventing rare species from becoming federally listed.
- Work with internal and external partners to develop fire plan projects beneficial to fuels reduction and fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement.
- Coordinate with State and Federal agencies, and sportsmen's organizations, to increase understanding and public participation in forest travel management planning to address hunting and fishing access needs on National Forest System lands.
- Work with State agencies to implement State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategies.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

A program decrease of approximately \$10 million for Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management is proposed from the FY 2005 enacted level. Program priorities include habitat management and restoration for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial species including salmon, trout, panfish, big game, game birds, and sensitive, threatened, and endangered species. Depending on the species and habitat prescriptions, project work may include prescribed burning, development of water sources in arid habitats, restoring degraded riparian habitats, stabilizing stream banks, and reducing stream sedimentation. More attention will be focused on prevention and control of invasive aquatic organisms that compete with native species or degrade habitats. Active land management actions funded through other budget line items to implement the Healthy Forests Initiative will also provide additional habitat benefits.

Partnerships with communities, conservation groups, and other entities that help collaboratively maintain quality habitat on national forests and grasslands will continue.

This funding level will provide for timely coordination and cooperation with State agencies in the development of conservation agreements to achieve more effective conservation for sensitive species. Positive results from coordinating with others can equate to more flexibility in the management of National Forest System lands and potentially reduce the restrictions other regulatory agencies might apply to private lands.

Budget Line Item **Grazing Management**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$45,898	\$48,034	\$926	-\$4,301	\$44,659	-\$3,375
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$45,898	\$48,034	\$926	-\$4,301	\$44,659	-\$3,375
Staff Years	564	555		-17	538	-17
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Manage Grazing Allotments	\$31,806	\$31,726		-\$1,308	\$30,418	-\$1,308
Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA	\$14,092	\$16,308		-\$2,067	\$14,241	-\$2,067

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent, FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Number of allotment acres administered to 100% of standard	25,642,950	33,900,000	22,116,544	20,392,986	-1,723,558
Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	368	405	473	317	-156

Program Description

The Grazing Management program seeks to manage the vast and diverse rangeland resource of approximately 92 million acres on National Forest System (NFS) lands. Monitoring and inspection of grazing allotments is undertaken using Grazing Management and other funding. Gathering this information reveals the health of the rangeland ecosystem and allows for collaborative and sustained improvement of watershed conditions, as well as dependable quantities of water yield through updated and improved management plans on allotments. Similarly, grazing use of rangeland is assessed allowing the forests to develop allotment management plans that restore or maintain rangelands in healthy conditions with reduced risk from degrading influences. By creating better management plans on rangelands, improved ecological conditions better support sustained populations of wildlife.

Under the Grazing Management program, proper livestock management is achieved through up-to-date planning and annual letters of instructions. Livestock numbers permitted on the national forests have been fairly stable over the past few years as a result of high quality forages and environments that are available for grazing. The result of providing this level of service is the continued delivery of products and services to the Nation’s urban centers. A properly managed program that the agency provides allows for improved high-quality recreation opportunities through the management of livestock location and time of use.

Emphasis is given to inspecting allotments, gathering data, performing inventories, and monitoring grazing management on active allotments. This information is used in restoring rangeland ecosystems and watersheds affected by past livestock grazing, as well as in maintaining them in a healthy condition by preparing National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) analyses and making subsequent decisions for allotment management. NEPA documentation and decision information is then translated to on-the-ground instructions for range managers and permittees through collaboratively developed allotment management plans designed to implement decisions stemming from the NEPA analyses.

Performing the NEPA work allows the agency to make decisions on grazing allotment in accordance with the schedule it provided to Congress in response to the Rescissions Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-19, section 504). At the present time, the agency is striving to meet the schedule. Despite sustained efforts nationally, the agency is moving forward at a pace that allows for meeting only 50 percent of the work that it set out to do. The program outlined here is designed to speed progress towards achieving the agency's obligations as set forth in the allotment schedule it developed for itself.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Managed approximately 33.9 million allotment acres to standard. This means that these acres were visited during the field season and it was determined that forest plan standards and guidelines, project plan decisions, instructions contained within biological opinions issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and other written instructions were implemented on the ground. In addition, range specialists met with permittees, issued letters of annual instructions, performed implementation inspections of allotments, and performed prescribed monitoring.
- Signed 405 grazing allotment decisions after completing analyses and evaluation of the allotments under NEPA procedures.
- Allowed cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and other animals to graze on NFS lands for a total of approximately 4.6 million animal unit months, despite drought conditions shortening or closing the grazing season in many locations.
- Monitored rangelands as required in decisions, biological opinions, land management plans (LMPs), and other documents.

FY 2005 Program

- Manage approximately 22 million acres of allotments in accordance with LMP standards and guidelines.
- Continue to make decisions on 473 allotments listed in the schedule that responded to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-19).

- Focus on maintaining and/or improving vegetative and watershed conditions of rangeland resources within grazing allotments, while producing approximately 5.0 million animal unit months of livestock grazing. If drought conditions persist for another year, this output would be expected to be much lower.
- Continue administering and managing grazing permits, issuing permits, billing for livestock authorized use on National Forest System lands, developing annual operating instructions and allotment management plans (AMPs), processing appeals and litigation, and maintaining all needed management data.
- Focus on permit administration to implement corrective management on allotments with unsatisfactory vegetative and physical resource conditions and resolve conflicts between livestock grazing and other resource values.
- Perform implementation monitoring in all regions to include the following: utilization, compliance with biological opinion terms and conditions, compliance with applicable forest plan standards and guidelines, and compliance with allotment management plans and annual letters of instructions.
- Perform effectiveness monitoring in all regions to include evaluating the outcomes of prescribed actions in achieving specific results outlined in management decisions and establishing transects to determine long-term trends in vegetation. Effectiveness monitoring will be performed in conjunction with the activities of the Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line item.
- Investigate methods for prioritization through the development and use of qualitative tools that assess rangeland health and sustainability through the use of indicators that are linked to existing monitoring data.
- Consult with the Department of the Interior on an integrated and consistent framework and process for using monitoring and assessment information that leads to reduced allotment monitoring backlogs
- Construct new structural improvements as needed and maintain and/or reconstruct existing improvements where appropriate, in order to enhance or stabilize vegetative conditions, improve water quality, stabilize or improve riparian areas and stream banks, and conserve plant and animal species.
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003.

FY 2006 Plans

- Manage approximately 20.4 million allotment acres to standard in accordance with forest plan standards and guidelines. This is key to implementing corrective management on allotments with unsatisfactory vegetative and physical resource conditions.
- Focus on completing NEPA work on approximately 317 allotments under the Rescissions Act of 1995 schedule (P.L. 104-19).
- Develop new allotment management plans and grazing agreements in concert with NEPA analyses; administer and manage grazing permits and annual operating plans; and process appeals and litigation.

- Maintain and improve vegetative and watershed conditions of rangeland resources within grazing allotments, while continuing to produce approximately 5.0 million animal unit months of livestock grazing.
- Perform implementation monitoring, a major program component in all regions, to concentrate on compliance with biological opinion terms and conditions, forest plan standards and guidelines, NEPA based decisions, allotment management plans, and annual letters of instructions.
- Perform effectiveness monitoring in all regions. It will be used to determine if the actions established in decision documents and implemented through AMPs are effective in achieving the desired results on the ground. This activity will be coordinated with the effectiveness monitoring that is to occur under the Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line item, where the majority of this effort is focused.
- Complete construction of essential structural and non-structural improvements that are prescribed in decision documents to better manage livestock, enhance or stabilize vegetative conditions, improve water quality, maintain riparian areas and stream banks, and conserve threatened or endangered plant and animal species. This construction will be done in coordination with the Range Betterment and Vegetation and Watershed Management programs.
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The proposed funding level represents a decrease of approximately \$3.3 million for Grazing Management from the FY 2005 enacted level. The agency will continue to emphasize completing environmental analyses for allotment management plans, monitoring, data collection, and implementation of existing plans. The majority of the funding will be applied to administering allotments to standard on a priority basis.

Budget Line Item **Forest Products**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$265,012	\$273,247	\$5,412	-\$362	\$278,297	\$5,050
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$1,796	\$0	-\$1,796	\$0	-\$1,796
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$265,012	\$275,043	\$5,412	-\$2,158	\$278,297	\$3,254
Staff Years	3,304	3,244		-101	3,143	-101
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Plan Timber Sales	\$112,785	\$117,424		\$1,889	\$119,313	\$1,889
Prepare Timber Sales	\$85,027	\$85,944		\$3,188	\$89,132	\$3,188
Administer Timber Sales	\$60,129	\$61,272		-\$1,014	\$60,258	-\$1,014
Special Forest Products	\$7,072	\$8,607		\$987	\$9,594	\$987

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent, FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Approved timber sale NEPA documents (through appeal and litigation)	335	704	335	405	70
Timber volume offered (Hundred Cubic Feet - CCF)	3,010,686	3,137,388	3,141,406	3,090,653	-50,753
Timber volume harvested (Hundred Cubic Feet - CCF)	3,146,451	3,849,519	3,158,109	3,071,084	-87,025
Number of special forest products permits administered	158,870	95,635	146,338	165,806	19,468

Program Description

Timber sales, including sales funded through the Salvage Sale Fund, the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, and stewardship contracts, are an important tool for accomplishing several vegetation management objectives on National Forest System lands in a biologically and economically efficient manner. Much of the volume harvested comes from projects that have primarily a stewardship purpose. The majority of timber sales continue to be used to achieve land management objectives in addition to fiber production. In these projects, timber sales help achieve resource management objectives and generate revenue to offset part or all of their costs of implementation. While many of these projects may have costs that exceed their revenues, oftentimes eliminating them would only increase the government’s net cost of forestland management. The agency’s Forest Products program is an important component of the Healthy Forests Initiative.

Timber sales and stewardship projects create changes in forest stand structure and density, which can improve vigor and health of forest stands, as well as improve wildlife habitat for multiple species. Additionally, timber sales and stewardship contracts may also help accomplish large-scale watershed restoration needs because they can reduce fuels that create an unacceptable fire risk, recover timber value following natural disturbances and prepare those sites for regeneration, combat insect and disease infestations, and improve tree growth to produce desirable timber products in the future.

The timber sale and stewardship program provides employment opportunities for sustaining local communities and produces a host of forest products desired by the public. The use of Salvage Sale Funds facilitates the accomplishment of the most urgent needs for tree removal following natural disturbance. Likewise, the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund provides a limited amount of additional funds for timber sale planning and preparation.

The development and authorization of timber sales and stewardship contracts requires a lengthy process that can take up to 8 years to complete. This process includes planning, compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other laws, providing appropriate road access, coordinating with other resources, laying out sales on the ground, preparing contracts, advertising and awarding sales, and administering the sale and other related contracts. The process is tracked in an electronic data format known as Timber Information Manager/Forest Service Activity Tracking System (TIM/FACTS).

The products harvested through the timber and stewardship program are from a combination of commodity, stewardship, and personal use sales that emphasize resource management activities called for in national forest land management plans, while providing material that can be turned into useful products. With the help of Research and Development and the Forest Products Laboratory, the Forest Service continues to explore methods to use small diameter material for lumber, oriented strand board, energy co-generation, and ethanol additives.

On February 20, 2003, legislation was signed authorizing the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service to use stewardship contracting over the next 10 years. This legislation replaces the pilot authority for stewardship contracting. Stewardship contracting is a tool that will facilitate accomplishing resource management objectives such as fuels reduction and will also be very important in implementing the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. The legislation authorizes some innovative approaches, such as the exchange of goods for services and the application of excess receipts to other approved stewardship contracting projects.

All of the costs of planning, preparing, and administering the regular timber sale and stewardship program (excluding sales funded by the Salvage Sale and Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds) are included in the Forest Products budget line item, except where the primary reason for a timber sale is some other land management objective (such as improvement of wildlife habitat and watershed conditions and hazardous fuels reduction). In those cases, the planning costs are funded by the other program. The Roads budget line item covers the cost of engineering support for the roads needed to conduct timber sale and stewardship contracts.

Independent Reviews

There is a GAO audit in progress on the “Uses of Woody Biomass,” estimated to be complete on May 30, 2005.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Completed 702 timber sale-related NEPA documents; 371 more than the target of 331.
- Offered 3,137,388 hundred cubic feet (CCF), or 1,625 million board feet (MMBF), of regular timber volume for sale; 126,703 CCF (about 63 MMBF) more than the regular timber volume target.
- Sold a total of 4,130,789 CCF (2,164 MMBF) of regular and salvage timber volume; 1,130,000 CCF (about 565 MMBF) more than planned.
- Harvested a total of 3,849,519 CCF (2,032 MMBF) of regular and salvage timber volume; 703,068 CCF (about 352 MMBF) more than planned.
- Accomplished 263,716 acres of regeneration and intermediate harvest treatments; an increase of 39,627 acres over FY 2003.
- Administered 95,635 special forest products permits; 63,235 less than the target.
- Sold \$3,102,205 in non-convertible special forest products.
- Provided an additional 42,235 CCF (about 12 MMBF) of timber valued at about \$245 thousand, plus approximately \$242,000 in value of special forest products under the agency’s free use authorities.

FY 2005 Program

- Produce 335 timber sale-related NEPA documents.
- Offer 3,071,406 CCF (about 1,536 MMBF) of regular timber volume.
- Sell 3,000,000 CCF (about 1,500 MMBF) of total timber volume.
- Harvest 3,158,109 CCF (about 1,579 MMBF) of regular program timber volume.
- Treat about 240,000 acres using timber sales.
- Administer 146,338 special forest products permits.
- Sell about \$3.1 million of non-convertible special forest products; approximately the same level as FY 2004.
- Implement the pilot Forest Botanical program. Use of this program by the agency will increase as receipts from the program begin to be realized.
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

FY 2006 Plans

- Produce 405 timber sale-related NEPA documents.
- Offer 3,090,653 CCF (about 1,545 MMBF) of regular timber volume.
- Sell 3,000,000 CCF (about 1,500 MMBF) of total timber volume.
- Harvest 3,071,084 CCF (about 1,536 MMBF) of regular program timber volume.

- Treat about 240,000 acres using timber sales.
- Administer 165,806 special forest products permits.
- Sell about \$3.1 million of non-convertible special forest products; approximately the same level as FY 2005.
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The President's Budget proposes a \$5 million increase over the FY 2005 enacted Forest Products program budget. The higher funding level will help meet a part of the agency's additional timber sale program capability in the face of increasing costs, as well as accomplish Healthy Forest Initiative objectives. At this funding level, our capability to offer regular program timber volume for sale would increase by 19,247 CCF (about 10 MMBF); the number of approved timber sale NEPA documents would increase by 70; the regular timber volume harvested is projected to decrease by 87,025 CCF (about 44 MMBF); and the number of special forest product permits administered would increase by 19,468 in FY 2006 over FY 2005. The value of special forest products permits sold would be expected to remain fairly level in FY 2006. All timber sales will be administered to standard.

On the following pages are tables showing program components and costs associated with the timber sales program, delineated in cubic feet and board feet.

**Program Components and Costs of the Timber Sales Program,
FY 2004 – FY 2006**

CUBIC FEET	2004	2005	2006
	Final	Programmed	Estimate
<u>National Forest System Forest Products</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	\$265,013	\$273,247	\$278,297
Volume Offered (CCF)	3,137,388	3,071,406	3,090,653
<u>Salvage Sale Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	\$79,395	\$68,719	\$63,610
Volume Offered (CCF)	1,577,686	808,791	809,878
<u>Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands; Pipeline Preparation only)	\$3,976	\$4,160	\$4,500
<u>Road Construction/Reconstruction for Timber Sales and Land Stewardships Contracting (Dollars in Thousands)</u>			
Forest Service Engineering Support	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
<u>Total, Timber Sales Program</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	\$378,384	\$376,126	\$376,407
Volume Offered (CCF)	4,715,074	3,880,197	3,900,531
Average unit cost for offer - \$/CCF	\$80.25	\$96.93	\$96.50
Total, Timber Harvest (CCF) ¹	3,849,519	4,175,524	3,831,811

¹ Includes both regular and salvage timber volume.

**Program Components and Costs of the Timber Sales Program,
FY 2004 – FY 2006**

BOARD FEET	2004	2005	2006
	Final	Programmed	Estimate
<u>National Forest System Forest Products</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	\$265,013	\$273,247	\$278,297
Volume Offered (MMBF)	1,625	1,536	1,545
<u>Salvage Sale Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	\$79,395	\$68,719	\$63,610
Volume Offered (MMBF)	842	404	405
<u>Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands; Pipeline Preparation only)	\$3,976	\$4,160	\$4,500
<u>Road Construction/Reconstruction for Timber Sales and Land Stewardships Contracting (Dollars in Thousands)</u>			
Forest Service Engineering Support	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
<u>Total, Timber Sales Program</u>			
Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	\$378,384	\$376,126	\$376,407
Volume Offered (MMBF)	2,467	1,940	1,950
Average unit cost for offer - \$/MBF	\$153.38	\$193.88	\$193.03
 Total, Timber Harvest (MMBF) ¹	 2,032	 2,088	 1,916

¹ Includes both regular and salvage timber volume.

Budget Line Item **Vegetation and Watershed Management**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$193,690	\$189,614	\$3,435	\$725	\$193,774	\$4,160
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$6,051	\$0	-\$6,051	\$0	-\$6,051
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$193,690	\$195,665	\$3,435	-\$5,326	\$193,774	-\$1,891
Staff Years	2,092	2,059		-40	2,019	-40
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Improve Forest Vegetation ¹	\$64,851	\$61,244		-\$20,773	\$40,471	-\$20,773
Establish Forest Vegetation ¹	---	---		\$42,580	\$42,580	\$42,580
Manage Rangeland Vegetation	\$23,484	\$24,517		\$1,542	\$26,059	\$1,542
Maintain & Improve Watershed Conditions	\$59,365	\$56,952		-\$821	\$56,131	-\$821
Manage Noxious Weeds	\$15,735	\$17,920		\$5,570	\$23,490	\$5,570
Manage Air Quality	\$3,602	\$4,740		\$303	\$5,043	\$303
Environmental Compliance & Protection Projects ²	\$26,653	\$24,241		-\$24,241	---	-\$24,241

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent, FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

¹ In FY 2006 “Establish Forest Vegetation” has been re-established as a separate activity from “Improve Forest Vegetation” in order to distinguish reforestation as a separate activity from other forest vegetation improvements.

² In FY 2004 and FY 2005 the ECAP/AML activities were funded as part of the Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line item. Beginning in FY 2006, ECAP/AML will be funded from Minerals and Geology Management budget line item.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Acres of forest vegetation improved	88,349	67,538	73,349	70,807	70,807
Acres of forest vegetation established	---	---	---	42,992	42,992
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	1,863,686	1,661,769	1,886,109	2,305,804	419,695
Acres of watershed improved	14,035	15,294	13,804	10,229	-3,575
Acres of noxious weeds treated	67,438	103,703	75,456	68,070	-7,386
Planned ECAP/AML activities completed	288	185	197	---	-197
Number of air quality services provided	103	50	265	325	60

Program Description

Vegetation and watershed management of our national forests and grasslands is a fundamental agency responsibility, focusing on the restoration, enhancement, and maintenance of watershed conditions including soil, water, air, and forest and rangeland vegetation. Management of these basic physical and biological resources provides the foundation for providing healthy, viable ecosystems and multiple benefits to people derived from national forest lands. Such benefits include improved wildlife and fish habitat; improved range and forest stand conditions; improved water quality, quantity, and timing of stream flows; and cleaner air. Implementation of this

program reduces risks associated with wildfires; noxious weed infestation and spread; and mitigates the effects of droughts, floods, past land use practices, permitted livestock grazing use, wild horse and burro overuse, and insect and disease infestations.

Watershed management programs directly improve forest and rangeland health by accomplishing landform improvements designed to restore watershed conditions, such as reducing soil erosion and surface runoff, preventing the loss of topsoil, ameliorating compacted soils, and reshaping gullied lands that can support forests or grasslands for multiple uses.

At least 3,400 communities in 43 States with a population of over 60 million people obtain at least a portion of their drinking water from watersheds located on National Forest System lands. Agency hydrologists provide technical assistance to many of these communities in delineating areas that are the source of this water, as well as assessing pollution risks from various types of land use, atmospheric deposition, and, since September 11, 2001, terrorism.

Air resource programs are managed to protect sensitive areas from air pollution effects and to mitigate effects of management activities. The Forest Service operates a national monitoring network for air quality related values which includes visibility, aerosol sampling, lake and stream chemistry, lichen sampling, deposition, vegetation damage plots, and meteorological conditions. This information is necessary for implementation of the Clean Air Act and the basis for agency responses to hundreds of applications annually for private sector development, particularly in energy related industries. The weather and climate program provides information and training, particularly related to prescribed fire and fire suppression activities, to natural resource managers.

This budget line item includes reforestation and timber stand improvement treatments. These treatments support a number of ecosystem management needs by protecting the soil and water resource, providing habitat for desired species, and improving forest health. These treatments also improve the capability of the Nation's forests to provide desired levels of uses, values, products, and services; and improve the delivery of services to urban communities.

Reforestation includes treatments such as seeding, planting, and preparing sites to encourage natural regeneration. Timber stand improvement activities include release treatments that provide for the removal of competing vegetation; pre-commercial thinning to regulate stand density, composition, and structure; pruning treatments to reduce ladder fuels and improve future product quality; and fertilization treatments that provide for maintaining and improving soil productivity.

The agency's rangeland resource, whether as understory lands in forested areas or as open meadows and grasslands, are managed under Vegetation and Watershed Management. Rangelands are managed to provide public uses and products for both rural and urban populations. Rangeland improvements are accomplished through seeding, removal of encroaching shrub and tree vegetation, management of wild horse and burro populations, and maintenance or enhancement of riparian and upland environments. This program area also provides for collecting and storing data on rangelands in an electronic data format. Rangelands are monitored at the local level, using Vegetation and Watershed Management funds, to

determine conditions and trends over the long term. Short-term implementation monitoring standards, monitored with Grazing Management funds, are verified as correct or modified if necessary by measurement of long-term conditions and trends on those sites.

Management of noxious weeds, a component of Vegetation and Watershed Management, is guided by the USDA Forest Service National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management (National Strategy) to provide for management activities designed to prevent, contain, and eventually eliminate new and established infestations in priority locations across the National Forest System.

Proper wild horse and burro management is achieved through up-to-date planning and periodic monitoring. Wild horse and burro population numbers fluctuate over time, but continue unchecked if not properly managed at appropriate levels. A wild horse or burro territory managed to standards provides high quality protection and maintenance of the natural resource associated habitat.

Independent Reviews

There is a GAO audit in progress on “Forest Service Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement”, estimated to be complete on February 28, 2005.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Improved vegetation on 1,661,769 acres of rangelands as a result of implementing project decisions.
- Reforested 147,785 acres, including use of appropriated funds, Reforestation Trust Fund, K-V, and those accomplished from all other funding sources.
- Accomplished timber stand improvements on 250,387 acres, including the Reforestation Trust Fund, K-V fund, and those accomplished from all other funding sources.
- Noxious weeds management accomplishments included control of invasive plants on 103,703 acres using Vegetation and Watershed Management (NFVW) funds. Another 16,905 acres were treated under the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) program; 15,821 acres using other program funds; and an additional 4,656 acres treated through contributed activities, for a total of 141,085 acres of invasive plants controlled in FY 2004.
- Reviewed Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits to protect Class One wilderness areas from effects of air pollution.
- Managed air quality monitoring program within 88 Class One wilderness areas.
- Assisted hundreds of communities throughout the U.S. in completing source water assessments required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. These will help drinking water suppliers identify risks of pollution and vulnerability to possible terrorist attacks.
- Reached settlements on disputed water rights claims for six wild and scenic rivers and the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area within the Snake River Basin of Idaho.
- Continued deployment and support of the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System technology at Geographic Area Coordination Centers for weather data, products, and forecasts in support of pre-fire suppression, fire suppression, and smoke management activities.

- Reduced soil erosion, restored soil stability and productivity, and improved watershed conditions on over 15,000 acres of national forest lands, including K-V and other funds.
- Transferred \$1.2 million to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros on the Modoc National Forest.

FY 2005 Program

- Reforestation and timber stand improvement activities are planned on 73,349 acres using appropriated funds. Additional accomplishments would occur using the Reforestation Trust Fund and the Cooperative Work Knutson-Vandenberg Fund.
- Approximately 1.9 million acres of rangelands are expected to show improved vegetation as project decisions are implemented.
- Improve invasive plant information management (data management in NRIS, FACTS, etc.) capabilities for field-level personnel by developing user-friendly, spatially-oriented, data software applications and hardware for inventory and treatment.
- Noxious weeds management activities to control infestations are expected on 75,456 acres across the National Forest System. Another 5,000 acres of invasive plants managed with contributed funding sources are expected, and invasive plant management accomplishments are expected under the K-V program and other program funds.
- Provide up to \$1.5 million to the BLM for removal of excess wild horses and burros from several national forests in the Western U.S.
- Review PSD permits to protect Class One wilderness areas from effects of air pollution.
- Reduce soil erosion, restore soil stability and productivity, and improve watershed conditions on national forests.
- Manage air quality monitoring programs within 88 Class One wilderness areas.
- Operate approximately 400 remote, surface-based weather observation stations nationally for development of national fire danger ratings.
- Continue weather forecasts in support of fire suppression and smoke management activities.
- Coordinate efforts within large-scale watershed projects to reestablish riparian forests and native grasslands, treat noxious weeds, and restore wetlands.
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003.
- Finalize the development of 10-year cost estimates for completing soil survey mapping and ecological classification on all rangelands in the United States for use at the local level, in conjunction with the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

FY 2006 Plans

- Reforestation would be planned on 42,992 acres using appropriated funds. Additional accomplishments of 181,479 acres would be planned using the K-V Fund.
- Timber stand improvement would be planned on 70,807 acres using appropriated funds. Additional accomplishments of 28,000 acres would be planned using the Reforestation Trust Fund and an additional 116,055 acres using the K-V Fund.
- Approximately 2.3 million acres of rangelands are expected to show improved vegetation conditions as project decisions are implemented.

- Continue to implement the National Strategy and increase capabilities to conduct early detection and rapid response for new infestations of invasive plants (including noxious weeds) and other categories of invasive species affecting National Forest System watersheds.
- Conduct noxious weeds management activities (prevention, control, and mitigation) on 68,070 acres across the Nation. Another 7,000 acres of contributed weed treatments are expected. Outputs from the K-V program are expected to be approximately 15,000 acres, with an additional 17,000 acres of invasive plants managed with other program funds.
- Provide approximately \$1.75 million to the BLM for removal of excess wild horses and burros from several national forests in the Western U.S.
- Continue emphasis on rehabilitation of the highest priority areas identified within the burned areas from recent fires as part of the National Fire Plan.
- Reduce soil erosion, restore soil stability and productivity, and improve watershed conditions on over 10,000 acres within the national forests and grasslands.
- Manage air quality monitoring programs within 88 Class One wilderness areas.
- Continue partnerships emphasizing implementation of large-scale watershed restoration and improvement projects.
- Continue agency water claim work in 42 river basins within 10 Western States, in partnership with the Justice Department and the USDA Office of General Counsel.
- Continue coordination of efforts within large-scale watershed projects to reestablish riparian forests and native grasslands, and to restore wetlands.
- Continue to resolve water rights issues throughout Western States.
- Implement the National Soils Management Action Plan.
- Continue weather forecasts in support of fire suppression and smoke management activities.
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The proposed funding level provides approximately \$28.4 million for vegetation, watershed, and air quality activities and reduces the Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) programs by \$24.1 million. In FY 2006, funds for the ECAP and AML Programs are included in the Minerals and Geology budget line item. The net increase of approximately \$4.0 million dollars will result in the following:

Forest Vegetation – Combined reforestation and timber stand improvement treatments would increase by about 40,000 acres from those planned in FY 2005, using only appropriated funds. This increase is a reflection of the increasing need for reforestation following several years of significant wildfire activity.

Rangeland Vegetation – Accomplishments for improving rangeland vegetation would increase by approximately 400,000 acres. Inventory and analysis performed on rangelands will be used to assess conditions of the resource and provide information for use in the NEPA process required by section 504 of the Rescissions Act of 1995.

Maintain and Improve Watershed Conditions – Acres of watershed improvement accomplished continue their declining trend. However, management actions initiated to implement the Healthy Forests Initiative will contribute to improved watershed conditions.

Manage Noxious Weeds – The agency's noxious weed program will continue to emphasize prevention, early detection and eradication, and control of terrestrial noxious weeds to directly achieve the agency's strategic goals. Accomplishments for the treatment of noxious weeds will decrease, however, as the agency increases its focus toward priority treatment acres as opposed to number of acres treated, which often entails more intensive and costly treatment measures. Existing infestations will be better confined and programmatic and site-specific NEPA coverage will be expanded.

Managing Air Quality – The Forest Service will continue to protect sensitive areas from air pollution effects and provide mitigation for management activities consistent with our strategic goals. At this funding level, the agency would continue to monitor Class I areas in partnership with a variety of State and Federal agencies and will maintain a relatively constant permit review level.

Budget Line Item Minerals and Geology Management

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$53,399	\$55,747	\$969	\$17,075	\$73,791	\$18,044
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$53,399	\$55,747	\$969	\$17,075	\$73,791	\$18,044
Staff Years	591	581		-6	575	-6
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Administer Mineral Operations	\$25,122	\$27,642		-\$6,876	\$20,766	-\$6,876
Process Mineral Applications	\$20,388	\$20,054		\$1,692	\$21,746	\$1,692
Manage Geologic Resources & Hazards	---	---		\$5,853	\$5,853	\$5,853
Geological Services Projects	\$7,889	\$8,051		-\$8,051	---	-\$8,051
Manage Environmental Compliance ¹	---	---		\$7,725	\$7,725	\$7,725
Manage Environmental Restoration ¹	---	---		\$17,701	\$17,701	\$17,701

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Number of mineral operations administered	13,721	12,415	13,069	10,105	-2,964
Number of mineral operations processed	8,063	7,327	6,446	5,173	-1,273
Geological Permits and Reports Completed	984	944	---	---	---
Number of geological resources or hazard assessments completed ²	---	---	760	652	-108
Percent of inspections/audit findings addressed ³	---	---	0	10%	0
Percent of total sites identified where no further response (remedial or removal) action is required ³	---	---	0	11%	0

¹ FY 2004 and FY 2005 ECAP/AML activities were funded as part of the Vegetation and Watershed Management Program. ECAP/AML will be funded from Minerals and Geology Management activities beginning in FY 2006.

² In FY04, the output measure was “number of geologic reports completed.”

³The output measure was planned number of ECAP/AML activities under the Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line item in fiscal years 2004 and 2005. In FY 2006, the output measures are reported in percent of inspections/audit findings addressed, and percent of total sites identified where action is not required.

Program Description

The Minerals and Geology Management program is responsible for the management of mineral and geologic resources in a manner that contributes to sustainability and healthy watersheds. By making energy resources, base and precious metals, and industrial minerals available for partners in industry to develop and produce for use by the public, these actions contribute to the

sustainability of local economies. Emphasis is given to inspection and monitoring of operations; thorough and timely environmental review of proposed operations; providing expertise for improving and protecting watersheds and public safety; and managing significant geologic and groundwater resources.

In support of the National Energy Policy, the energy component of the program is focused on increasing opportunities for development and supply, particularly with respect to eliminating backlogs of oil and gas lease nominations and applications for permits to drill (APDs). In conjunction with the implementation of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, the geology component of the program evaluates groundwater resources to provide information needed for watershed protection, and provides resource data and support for improved implementation and monitoring of best management practices.

In FY 2005, funding for the Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) programs was included in the Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line item. Beginning in FY 2006, ECAP and AML are funded in the Minerals and Geology budget line item. The ECAP program provides funding for the cleanup of hazardous materials on National Forest System (NFS) lands, improving and protecting watershed conditions and human and ecological health. The AML program focuses specifically on cleaning up abandoned mines in high priority watersheds and the mitigation of safety hazards associated with abandoned and inactive mine lands. In addition to cleanup projects, the program continues to implement the Environmental Management System and conduct environmental compliance audits to systematically improve environmental performance of the Forest Service. See Special Exhibit on Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Programs for further information.

Mineral production from National Forest System lands generates net revenues of \$150 to \$200 million per year to the U.S. Treasury, which is shared with the States and counties. The primary program revenue components are leaseable minerals such as oil, gas, and coal; locatable minerals including gold, silver, copper, and other industrial minerals; saleable minerals such as sand, gravel, and building stone; and reserved and outstanding mineral rights involving private minerals underlying NFS lands.

Independent Reviews

The U.S. Department of Agriculture annually conducts three ECAP and AML program reviews. Participants include the USDA Hazardous Materials Management Group, the Washington Office and Regional Office of the General Counsel, and Washington Office and Regional Office personnel. Environmental compliance audits and Environmental Management System implementation progress is reported to the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive and the President's Management Council. An action plan based on several metrics used by the Council is anticipated in April, 2005. There are no agency specific findings at this time.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Exceeded \$2 billion in total mineral production from National Forest System lands.
- Processed 44 percent new APDs and 21 percent of leasing requests within established timeframes.
- Processed 80 percent of oil and gas applications for permit to drill (APDs) and 12 percent of leasing requests on file as of June 30, 2003.
- Continued Phase II inventories under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA).
- Continued execution of the Energy Implementation Plan to expedite and facilitate energy projects on NFS lands.
- Continued participation in the White House Energy Task Force to expedite and coordinate interagency energy projects.
- Mitigated physical safety hazards at 39 non-CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) AML sites.
- Completed 133 site characterizations and enforcement activities, 51 cleanup plans, 44 site cleanups, and nine environmental compliance audits. The FY 2004 program is discussed in more detail in the special exhibit titled Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Programs on page 14-32.
- Mitigated 113 physical safety hazards at AML sites.
- Completed 10 non-CERCLA site cleanups.
- Completed one Environmental Management System.
- Completed three USDA Program Reviews.

FY 2005 Program

- Increase emphasis on managing and evaluating groundwater resources.
- Continue to expedite and facilitate energy projects on National Forest System lands in accordance with the agency's Strategic Plan and USDA priorities.
- Continue to process new applications for permits to drill within the established timeframes.
- Continue to process backlogged oil and gas applications for permits to drill and leasing requests.
- Continue to emphasize managing significant geologic and paleontologic sites, and ensuring public and employee protection from geologic hazards.
- Complete 88 site characterizations and enforcement activities, 19 cleanup plans, 42 site cleanups, and nine environmental compliance audits. The FY 2005 program is discussed in more detail in the special exhibit titled Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Programs on page 14-32.
- Mitigate 39 physical safety hazards at AML sites.
- Complete 10 non-CERCLA site cleanups.
- Complete one Environmental Management System.
- Complete three USDA Program Reviews.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue to expedite and facilitate energy projects on National Forest System lands in accordance with the agency's Strategic Plan and USDA priorities.
- Continue to process new applications for permits to drill within the established timeframes.
- Continue to emphasize managing significant geologic and paleontologic sites, and ensuring public and employee protection from geologic hazards.
- Continue cleanup of contaminated sites and mitigate physical hazards under the national initiative. See special exhibit titled Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Programs on page 14-32.
- Continue to conduct environmental compliance audits.
- Continue implementation of Environmental Management Systems throughout the Forest Service.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The funding level reduces the Minerals and Geology program activities by \$7.4 million, but also includes an increase of \$25.4 million for the ECAP and AML programs, which are being moved from the Vegetation and Watershed Management program. This results in a net increase of \$18.0 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. Consistent with the need to implement the National Energy Policy and the USDA's energy priority, the agency will continue to process applications for permits to drill and lease requests including the leasing and development of substantial quantities of oil, gas, coal, and geothermal energy, with particular emphasis being given to development of coal bed methane.

In FY 2006, funds for the ECAP and AML programs are included within the Minerals and Geology program to better align funding with overall program emphasis. The majority of the ECAP and AML work hazardous materials cleanup, reclamation work, and safety hazard mitigation is associated with abandoned or inactive mine sites. An increase of \$1.2 million in planned funding for ECAP/AML activities over FY 2005 is due to an increase in implementing projects that mitigate environmental and safety problems and program administrative needs. In addition, the previous output measure of "activities completed" has been changed to "percent of inspections/audit findings addressed" and "percent of total sites identified where no further response (remedial or removal) action is required", as they are better measures of actual performance and progress.

Budget Line Item **Landownership Management**

	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$91,550	\$92,129	\$1,655	-\$9,627	\$84,157	-\$7,972
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$1,443	\$0	-\$1,443	\$0	-\$1,443
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$91,550	\$93,572	\$1,655	-\$11,070	\$84,157	-\$9,415
Staff Years	1,008	992		-42	950	-42
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Adjust Land Ownership	\$16,199	\$18,060		-\$1,928	\$16,132	-\$1,928
Protect Land Ownership Title	\$9,318	\$10,190		-\$462	\$9,728	-\$462
Locate Land Boundaries	\$22,910	\$23,470		-\$1,677	\$21,793	-\$1,677
Administer Land Use Authorizations	\$21,452	\$20,552		-\$105	\$20,447	-\$105
Administer Land Use Proposals	\$21,671	\$19,857		-\$3,800	\$16,057	-\$3,800

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Land ownership acres adjusted	341,536	56,948	20,653	10,546	-10,107
Land ownership title cases resolved through litigation or processed through administrative procedure	490	359	348	255	-93
Miles of boundary line marked/maintained	2,611	2,551	2,352	1,958	-394
Number of land use authorizations administered to standard	8,968	7,802	8,237	6,249	-1,988
Number of land use proposals and applications processed	2,177	3,152	1,858	1,615	-243

Program Description

Nearly 193 million acres of public land is managed as national forests and grasslands, equating to over 12 percent of the continental United States. The protection of these lands and resources is a fundamental Forest Service responsibility. The Landownership Management program provides the Forest Service with public lands and resources to manage and protect the ownership rights and interests of the public estate known as the National Forest System (NFS). The Landownership Management program provides for land purchase, ownership and boundary adjustment, authorized uses, trespass and title claim resolution, and the survey and location of NFS property lines and other special land boundaries.

Land consolidation secures land through acquisition or exchange to help reduce future management costs, respond to urban and community needs, reduce ownership fragmentation, and promote conservation through improved aquatic, forest, and rangeland ecosystems. Many areas

within or immediately adjacent to existing national forests contain important resources that, if acquired, will help the agency meet critical national, regional, and local objectives. Over the next several years, key opportunities will be evaluated for beneficial exchange or purchase of lands from industry and other private landholders for NFS purposes. In addition, opportunities to sell or exchange outdated administrative facilities are increasing. Conveyance of these properties will help reduce the deferred maintenance backlog of facilities.

Special use authorizations provide for the use of Federal lands for a wide variety of purposes, including facilities and/or activities necessary for public health, welfare, safety, convenience, national security, and other uses. Authorizations may be short- or long-term, and may be issued to individuals; companies; organized groups; or other Federal, State, or local government entities. Approximately 46,000 land use authorizations have been issued for more than 100 different types of special uses. Many of these uses facilitate the delivery of energy resources through hydropower facilities, oil and gas pipelines, and electric and other energy transmission facilities. Other special uses are critical to the Nation's infrastructure, including communications; homeland security; commerce; public health and safety; fiber-optic and wireless telecommunications facilities; water supply systems; railroad rights-of-way; and Federal, State, and local highways. Processing and authorizing these uses are important in facilitating transmission of affordable, reliable energy to meet the goals of the National Energy Policy, in addition to supporting economic developments and promoting public health and safety of populations within or in proximity to national forests throughout the country.

The agency continues to face challenges in maintaining over 144,000 miles of previously marked boundary lines among the 249,000 miles of existing NFS boundaries. Title claims, encroachments, and trespass on NFS lands continue to increase due to large areas of fragmented ownership, the increasing relocation of the public into the rural landscape, and the rapidly expanding wildland-urban interface. It is estimated that access is not adequate for approximately 30 percent of NFS land, and there are many locations where limited access prohibits effective land management or public use. The Forest Service will continue to work towards reducing unauthorized uses, occupancies, and claim of ownership while aggressively securing public access to all NFS lands.

Independent Reviews

Continuation of the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) "Survey of Controls Over Assessing Environmental Liabilities." This survey looked at the effectiveness of management controls over USDA agency assessments for environmental liabilities prior to the acquisition or disposal of land. The Forest Service has not received the final report. However, in a closeout meeting on February 11, 2004 OIG informed the agencies that there were no findings to report and there will not be any recommendations or action items.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Finalized and published updates and revisions to the land adjustment and appraisal manuals and handbooks.

- Acquired 174 rights-of-way in support of critical resource activities, including fuels reduction, fire suppression efforts, and improving public access.
- Completed 10 land and facility conveyances under the special sales and pilot conveyance authorities, resulting in collections of \$2.6 million.
- Administered approximately 16 percent of existing special use authorizations to a definable standard.
- Provided hands-on assistance and expertise to field staffs in the drafting or updating of 36 communication site plans on 10 national forests and at 1 regional office, of which 22 out of 146 communication site plans completed to date have been approved.
- Finalized and implemented revisions to agency directives concerning expansion and clarification in the use of categorical exclusions for certain special use actions and decisions.
- Finalized and implemented supplemental direction to the agency directives regarding the processing of qualified Ditch Bill applications.
- Finalized and implemented revisions to special use regulations concerning special uses on Forest Service system roads and trails, nominal uses of National Forest System lands, and uses associated with exercising outstanding, statutory, and reserved rights.
- Finalized and implemented an interagency agreement for implementing the provisions of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002, to provide for the expedited permitting of repairs of existing oil and gas pipeline facilities.
- Finalized and implemented, with the White House Task Force on Energy Project Streamlining, an interagency agreement in the early identification of lead agency status on interagency energy, communications, and transportation projects.
- Maintained 1,772 miles of existing marked boundary lines and marked 781 miles of critical new property line, emphasizing areas that support hazardous fuel reduction activities in the wildland-urban interface and restoring ecosystems to fire-tolerant conditions.

FY 2005 Program

- Continue emphasis on improving exchange and conveyance activities to facilitate conservation and stewardship objectives, including national oversight reviews of land exchanges and legislative sales to improve efficiency and ensure accountability, and consistency and compliance with Forest Service policy, laws, and regulations.
- Increase emphasis on acquiring rights-of-way in support of critical resource activities, including fuels reduction, fire suppression efforts, and improving public access.
- Complete approximately 20 land and facility conveyances under the special sales and pilot conveyance authorities, which will result in collections of approximately \$29 million.
- Continue emphasis to process applications for Ditch Bill easements, and develop a multi-year strategy to complete the processing of all applications for such easements within a specified period of time.
- Implement appraisal guidelines, regulations, and policy revisions pursuant to the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000 (CUFFA).
- Continue to work with the Department of Commerce and other Federal agencies towards interagency consistency and streamlining in the processing of proposals for broadband facilities on Federal lands (telecommunications and fiber-optics).

- Monitor hydropower licensing to ensure full compliance with the National Energy Plan, resource mitigation and restoration; increased recreation opportunities; protection and improvement of riparian areas and threatened and endangered species habitats and watersheds; and recovery of Forest Service expenses related to project impacts.
- Complete the national instream flow technical support contract, and continue training and technical transfer in the use, application, and interpretation of instream flow project assessment techniques.
- Emphasize protecting and maintaining the existing marked boundary lines, especially in high land value areas with significant wildland-urban interface problems, while also responding to needs for new and additional boundary lines.
- Continue to collect and process geo-referenced survey information to assist the forest mapping program and to support the BLM in the collecting and processing of GPS information to support the BLM's development of the Geographic Coordinate Database.
- Assist in the environmental cleanup of mining claims by recovering and mapping the mineral survey corners and providing the control to map the location of claims and ground contamination.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue emphasis on acquiring rights-of-way in support of critical resource activities, including fuels reduction, fire suppression efforts, and improving public access.
- Complete approximately 40 land and facility conveyances under the special sales and pilot conveyance authorities, which will result in collections of approximately \$32 million.
- Continue to give priority to the processing of applications associated with statutory rights (Ditch Bill easements, ANILCA access cases), to applications for energy and energy related projects pursuant to Goal 4, Objective 1 of the agency's 2004-2008 Strategic Plan., and to processing Ditch Bill easement application cases pursuant to the 2004 management direction and strategy.
- Maintain adequate flexibility to provide for the placement of a high priority on implementing those provisions included in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (if such legislation is enacted) pertaining to special use management activities on National Forest System lands.
- Continue emphasis and training on the implementation of the regulations, policy revisions, and appraisal guidelines pursuant to the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000 (CUFFA).
- Continue emphasis on hydropower licensing to ensure full compliance with the National Energy Plan, resource mitigation and restoration; increased recreation opportunities; protection and improvement of riparian areas and threatened and endangered species habitats and watersheds; and recovery of Forest Service expenses related to project impacts.
- Continue training and technical transfer in the use, application, and interpretation of instream flow project assessment techniques.
- Continue to collect and process geo-referenced survey information and GPS information to support the BLM.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The proposed funding for the Landownership Management program is approximately \$8 million below the FY 2005 enacted level.

Landownership Adjustment – In FY 2006 the agency will shift its focus from acquiring lands through land exchange to the conveyance of administrative sites and adjacent administrative land. For lands acquired through land exchange priority will be placed on those that protect high priority watersheds, provide public access, and conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality. Both conveyances and exchanges will provide for needed urban, community, or industrial expansion, as well as reduce administrative costs such as deferred maintenance and boundary management. In addition, priority will be placed on continuation of the national oversight review of land exchanges and conveyances to improve efficiency and ensure accountability, consistency, and compliance with Forest Service policy, laws, and regulations.

Special Uses - Emphasis will be placed on administering special uses that are currently authorized, and processing applications associated with statutory rights and energy related uses, including those applications prompted by the expiration of the existing authorization, using fees collected from applicants pursuant to the agency's cost recovery regulations and procedures. The primary focus will be on ensuring standards of health and safety.

Title Protection - Resolution of title claims and trespasses affecting landownership activities, such as land exchanges, purchases, and/or donations, will be emphasized for land management actions such as fire restoration and securing public access. All status activities and status recording are critical duties and responsibilities. The accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of all lands related data are paramount.

Boundary Management - The agency will focus on maintaining existing marked boundary lines, as well as marking critical new property line locations as needed, especially in areas that support hazardous fuel reduction activities in the wildland-urban interface and projects that restore ecosystems to fire-tolerant conditions. To maximize cost efficiencies, cooperative and joint land survey opportunities and Challenge Cost Share agreements with other land management agencies and adjoining landowners will remain a high priority.

Budget Line Item Law Enforcement Operations

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$82,829	\$86,014	\$1,261	-\$949	\$86,326	\$312
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$82,829	\$86,014	\$1,261	-\$949	\$86,326	\$312
Staff Years	756	756		0	756	0
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Enforce Laws & Regulations	\$50,157	\$52,469		\$190	\$52,659	\$190
Investigate Crime	\$32,672	\$33,545		\$122	\$33,667	\$122

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Enforcement capability	39.0%	53.0%	55.0%	55.0%	0.0%
Investigative capability	61.0%	61.0%	63.0%	63.0%	0.0%

Program Description

The Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) program is charged with providing a safe environment for the public and our employees on approximately 193 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands in 44 States, protecting the Nation’s natural resources and other property under the agency’s jurisdiction. LEI staff cooperates with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and other Forest Service programs in support of the six goals of the FY 2004 – 2008 agency Strategic Plan. The LEI staff also:

- Provides high visibility uniformed patrol presence and prompt response to public and employee safety incidents and violations of law and regulation;
- Conducts criminal investigations;
- Maintains strong relationships with cooperating law enforcement agencies, the Offices of the United States Attorney, and the Federal Court System;
- Reduces the production of domestic cannabis and other controlled substances and smuggling of illegal drugs through NFS lands;
- Coordinates and conducts activities related to homeland security to provide a secure environment for the public and employees; and
- Develops and applies new improved technologies and techniques for use in enforcement and investigative activities.

Program Evolution and Priorities – Increased recreation on NFS lands has led to an increase in visitation and urban encroachment, causing significant impacts on NFS lands, thereby increasing risks to public and employee health and safety. Consequently, the demands on agency law enforcement personnel continue to increase significantly.

Increased visitation has also led to increased criminality. From FY 2003 through FY 2004, violations against people and their property increased by 30 percent across the national forest system. No longer are law enforcement personnel just handling minor infractions, petty offenses, and misdemeanors; they are asked to respond to:

- Unplanned incidents including environmental protests, threats to employees and government property, eco-terrorist activity, large group events, rave parties, gang activity, and fire emergencies;
- Crimes such as rape, homicide, domestic disputes, assault, robbery, and other serious felony crimes; and
- Calls to assist in traffic accidents, search and rescue, medical/emergency assistance, hazardous materials spills, and other first responder incidents.

The LEI staff is made up of approximately 670 full time positions, with 110 being classified as special agents assigned to completing investigative work and 525 law enforcement officers assigned to providing patrol work on national forests and who are usually the first point of contact for the public. The remaining 35 are assigned to performing the various tasks associated with providing business management services.

The LEI workforce is contending with a looming retirement factor that will need to be addressed in the near future. Currently, 35 percent of the LEI workforce is eligible for retirement and will gradually retire over the next 4 to 5 years. The Forest Service plans to manage their workforce in the future by maintaining staff at current levels, but may also consider competitive sourcing or business process reengineering as circumstances warrant.

Current workforce planning efforts respond to evolving issues such as meeting Homeland Security needs, providing intelligence analysis and information sharing, increasing personnel on national forests along both international borders, increasing security facilities, protecting critical assets, and aggressively investigating domestic terrorist incidents.

Alaska Subsistence – The Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) mandates Federal subsistence enforcement responsibilities to the Forest Service on NFS lands. This requires enforcing and investigating all Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations on 22.6 million acres of remote geography in Alaska, including 75 navigable waterways, all navigable lakes, and vast expanses of Prince William Sound and the islands of southeast Alaska. The responsibility for protecting subsistence resources and the subsistence priority for rural and native Alaskans rests solely with LEI, constituting approximately 40 percent of the LEI workload in Region 10.

Use of Technology

Expanded Electronic Government – As a means of increasing the productivity and accountability of the workforce, LEI has implemented the Law Enforcement Investigations Management Attainment Reporting System (LEIMARS). This software manages information relevant to investigations and enforcement using a variety of sophisticated security protocols. In addition, it provides geographic information system (GIS) functionality to facilitate the display of where activities are occurring in relation to national forest lands and resources.

LEIMARS is an incident reporting and case tracking program, and it provides LEI personnel with investigative support and statistical information. LEIMARS provides all LEI personnel with the ability to query for repeat offenders and/or associated vehicles in order to aid in the determination on how to handle current situations and to provide investigative support.

Land-based Border Security – Autonomous, image-based remote sensing systems that can be placed in potential terrestrial access corridors will be developed for the northern and southern international borders for use by Forest Service law enforcement personnel. The enforcement and deterrent efforts of other agencies on the illegal entry problem has created a host of unlawful use and occupancy issues for the Forest Service. Illegal entry corridors are being shifted to remote sections of the national forests, and while U.S. Customs/Border Patrol is responsible for the detection and arrest of the illegal entrants, the Forest Service is left with serious environmental damage, heavily overused areas, serious sanitation problems, threats to legitimate users, illegal roads and trails, and illegal incursions into sensitive areas (such as wilderness). The remote sensing systems could detect a possible border intrusion, as well as capture and transmit image and location information of the event to a central location via a wireless communication device. The technology developed for remote monitoring can also be applied to monitoring of aviation facilities.

Development – The Forest Service Engineering Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC); Geospatial Service and Technology Center (GSTC); and Technology Development Centers located at San Dimas, CA (SDTDC), and Missoula, MT (MTDC), will collaborate to conduct development, testing, and implementation of detection and monitoring systems. The centers will work in partnership with LEI throughout the project. The Forest Service LEI staff will coordinate this project with other agencies supporting homeland security and U.S. border surveillance. Multiple airtanker bases are operated by Forest Service Fire and Aviation Management (F&AM) staff across the county. F&AM will collaborate in evaluating the needs for enhanced on-ground protection of aircraft.

Facilities and Developed Site Security – The Forest Service contracts with two physical security specialist teams to conduct threat assessments and mitigation strategies for Forest Service sites and facilities located at or near northern and southwest borders. Each physical security survey will be based on a predetermined risk analysis and threat assessment, which addresses the risk; cost; and what, who, or where the threat is coming from. Air-tanker bases, aircraft facilities, and aircraft will be included.

Forest Service LEI, Fire and Aviation Management, and International Forestry Disaster Assistance Support Program staffs work with the USDA Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security(DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the Department of the Interior in the formation of two incident response teams to minimize cost, maximize interagency cooperation and capability, and provide a model for future incident command system (ICS) team-based Federal incident response.

Forest Service LEI will also work with the USDA Office of Homeland Security and DHS personnel to develop and implement the positioning of four new Forest Service DHS liaison personnel with the appropriate agencies.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Opened 878 serious misdemeanor and felony level investigations for timber and other forest product theft, archeological violations, wildland fire, controlled substances, and other resource and property related crimes, and closed 2,821 cases.
- Recorded 155,930 incidents, violation notices, and warning notices for offenses such as damaging government property and natural resources; vehicle and off-road vehicle violations; and wilderness, fire, and forest product violations.
- Eradicated approximately 700,000 marijuana plants from NFS lands and seized 51,821 pounds of processed marijuana being smuggled into the U.S., resulting in 329 prosecutions.
- Entered into 527 cooperative agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies to enforce State and local laws on national forests, entered into 82 cooperative agreements for drug enforcement activities, and made over 1 million public contacts, ranging from providing general information, obtaining information on criminal matters, assisting with visitors' problems, and search and rescue efforts.
- Managed 158 internal and hotline complaints against agency employees and programs.

FY 2005 Program

- Emphasize public and employee safety on National Forest System lands and/or associated facilities and programs.
- Work with the Chief's Office, regional foresters, line officers, and other internal partners to ensure continued cooperation and integration between law enforcement and natural resource managers. The Forest Service Homeland Security Committee (made up of representatives from each administrative area within the Forest Service) is currently preparing a program addressing the appropriate actions for employees to take during a national emergency.
- In support of the National Fire Plan, LEI will continue to prioritize arson investigations and assign all necessary resources to this very high profile crime.

- The Drug Enforcement Program will continue to work with the Office of the National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) on addressing rising marijuana production, methamphetamine manufacturing, drug smuggling activity, and associated risks to the public, employees, and natural resources on NFS lands throughout the country.
- Increase law enforcement officer positions in critical locations, particularly on units that have no Federal law enforcement presence.
- Continue to increase staffing, consistent with funding, to enforce Alaska Subsistence regulations for traditional hunting and fishing rights.
- Increase law enforcement officer positions in critical locations, particularly on units that have no Federal law enforcement presence.
- Continue to acquire and provide personal protective equipment, technical investigative equipment, and other critically needed items so that law enforcement employees can apply best law enforcement practices.

FY 2006 Plans

- In cooperation with Forest Service Research and the National Sheriff's Association, continue crime prevention efforts through the use of printed materials and ongoing surveys of national forest users.
- Continue to work with the Chief's Office, regional foresters, line officers, and other internal partners to better integrate law enforcement and natural resource management.
- In support of the National Fire Plan, LEI will continue to prioritize arson investigations and assign all necessary resources to this very high profile crime.
- The Drug Enforcement Program will continue to work with the ONDCP on addressing rising marijuana production, methamphetamine manufacturing, drug smuggling activity, and associated risks to the public, employees, and natural resources on NFS lands throughout the country.
- Continue to increase staffing, consistent with available funding, to enforce Alaska Subsistence regulations for traditional hunting and fishing rights.
- Improve communication in areas where none exists or is extremely poor.
- Acquire personal protective equipment, technical investigative equipment, and other critically needed items.
- Identify and incorporate recommendations stemming from OIG findings, GAO reports, NAPA reports, and PART evaluations done of the program.
- Work with personnel from the National Fire Plan and Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service to develop a staffing plan that reflects user data as described in the National Visitors Use Monitoring Report.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget includes \$86.326 million for LEI, a program adjustment of \$312,000. Agency law enforcement would be provided at approximately the same levels as FY 2005, and personnel would continue to prioritize response to emergency and life-threatening situations.

Budget Line Item Valles Caldera National Preserve

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$3,111	\$3,599	\$7	-\$2,614	\$992	-\$2,607
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$3,111	\$3,599	\$7	-\$2,614	\$992	-\$2,607
Staff Years	4	4		0	4	0

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent, FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Program Description

In 2000, the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (P.L. 106-248) was signed, providing for the acquisition of the Baca Ranch located in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. The Act designated the Baca Ranch as the Valles Caldera National Preserve and provides for the management of the 88,900-acre tract as a unit of the National Forest System. The Preserve was established to protect various natural resources within its boundaries, and for providing multiple-use and sustained-yield of renewable resources within the Preserve. In addition, the Act requires the tract to continue to be managed as an operating ranch.

The Act requires management of the Preserve by The Valles Caldera Trust (VCT), a government corporation subject to the Government Corporation Control Act. The Act provides for interim management of the Preserve by the Forest Service with appropriated funds until, under the terms of the Act, the Trust assumes full responsibility for the Preserve. The Trust assumed management authority over the Preserve in August 2002, and completed the transition of financial management in FY 2003.

The funding for the VCT contributes to the management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve’s resources to protect grasslands, watersheds, and forest vegetation through the practice of sound range, watershed, and forest management. The Valles Caldera program also provides recreation opportunities such as hiking and hunting by permit, as well as protecting and interpreting cultural and historic resources.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Released the draft *Framework and Strategic Guidance for Comprehensive Management* for public comment and prepared a final draft to be printed in January 2005.
- Implemented a 2 year livestock grazing program with a total of 661 animal units in both heifer replacement and conservation stewardship programs, incorporating lessons learned from the 2003 program.
- Conducted the 2004 elk hunt in compliance with the New Mexico residence quotas imposed by the State, and continue to develop hunting on the Preserve as a high quality experience and revenue generation source for the Trust.
- Expanded the public recreation program to include additional trails for winter cross-country skiing and summer hiking activities, and introduced equestrian activities on the Preserve.
- Continued to integrate the Sales Tracking and Reporting System (STARS) process into the overall project management approach within the staff to create greater project accountability.
- Continued to develop baseline inventory data for the Preserve.
- Integrated monitoring activities more closely with program goals.
- Continued to develop outside funding opportunities for Preserve research.
- Developed the Valles Caldera Fire Management Plan for inclusion into the Santa Fe Zone Fire Action Plan. The Trust is participating as a member of the zone board.
- Continued mechanical thinning efforts in the southwest corner of the Preserve.
- Initiated mechanical thinning in the old growth forest surrounding the Preserve headquarters area.
- Developed a draft master plan for interpretation for the Preserve.
- Created a concept approach for the development of a visitor facility for the Preserve.
- Constructed a water distribution system for the headquarters area of the Preserve.
- Began reconstruction of the B Road on the Preserve

FY 2005 Program

- Finalize and distribute the *Framework and Strategic Guidance for Comprehensive Management*.
- Continue the heifer replacement and conservation stewardship programs that began in 2004, incorporating lessons learned from the 2004 program.
- Conduct the 2005 elk hunt in compliance with the New Mexico residence quotas imposed by the State, and continue to develop hunting on the Preserve as a high quality experience and revenue generation source for the Trust.
- Expand the public recreation program to include additional trails for winter cross-country skiing, summer hiking activities, and equestrian activities on the Preserve.
- Continue to integrate the STARS process into the overall project management approach within the staff to create greater project accountability.
- Continue to develop baseline inventory data for the Preserve.
- Continue integrating monitoring activities more closely with program goals.
- Continue to develop outside funding opportunities for Preserve research.
- Implement a prescribed burn on the Valle Toledo.

- Finalize the master plan for interpretation and collect public feedback.
- Begin developing a Preserve-wide strategic plan.
- Conduct survey/design for reconstructing Road F.
- Install a central propane distribution system for the headquarters area.
- Conduct a wireless survey to enhance communications on the Preserve.
- Continue development of the Trust's web site.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue resource inventories.
- Continue to plan for comprehensive management of the Preserve.
- Continue to develop and upgrade Preserve infrastructure to allow increased public access and use of the Preserve within the guidelines provided by the implementing legislation and Board of Trustees strategic direction.
- Continue expanding recreation activities for public enjoyment of the Preserve.
- Conduct the 2006 elk hunting program.
- Conduct the 2006 livestock grazing program.
- Expand public outreach activities.
- Continue development of the Trust's web site.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The funding level for Valles Caldera National Preserve will enable the Valles Caldera Trust to continue a basic level of management to protect ecosystem health as it moves toward complete self-sufficiency as envisioned in the authorization.

Budget Line Item Centennial of Service Challenge

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$0	\$9,861	\$125	-\$9,986	\$0	-\$9,861
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$0	\$9,861	\$125	-\$9,986	\$0	-\$9,861
Staff Years	0	75		-75	0	-75

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent, FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Program Description

The Forest Service saw the 100th Anniversary of its creation, which commenced in January 2005 as an opportunity to broaden public understanding and appreciation for our Nation’s forests, expand partnerships, and enhance natural resource stewardship capabilities nationwide.

The centennial marks the 1905 transfer of the forest reserves from the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior to the newly named Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. At its inception, President Theodore Roosevelt convened the Joint Conservation Congress to provide guidance to the Forest Service as it formed the multiple use mission which continues to guide the agency today.

The Forest Service has a long and proud history of service to the American public including forestry, watershed, conservation, outdoor recreation, habitat protection, science research and development, wildfire management, and rural development. In honor of this centennial, Congress provided \$9,861,000 (after rescissions) in FY 2005 for use by the National Forest System and partners to fund cost-shared projects which enhance conditions of forests, watersheds, habitat and recreational services to the American public. These funds were used in addition to, and in complimentary fashion with, the challenge cost share program.

Independent Reviews

None

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- At the national level, agency efforts were designed to effectively assist the field in engaging the widest array of existing and potential partners in supporting and celebrating the Forest Service’s Centennial.

- Materials and information were produced to maximize the potential of the Forest Service Centennial Year to build a wider base of public support for national forests and enable the Forest Service to improve communications with both specific and general audiences.

FY 2005 Program

- In FY 2005, each Forest Service region initially received \$1 million of Centennial of Service Challenge funds. These funds were an addition to base partnership programs; therefore a corresponding increase to partnerships is expected. The balance of the funds (\$861,000) was held in the WO to supplement regional projects as needed. Proposed projects will be reviewed and approved by the WO to ensure they are diverse and are the types of projects Congress recommended
- By March 1, 2005, the agency will have proposed projects meeting predetermined national criteria. These criteria are to:
 - Increase agency partnership capacity, leverage funds, strengthen existing and develop new partnerships.
 - Have strong community, and public appeal.
 - Have multiple benefits, including but not limited to watershed conservation, fish and wildlife habitat protection, and recreation services.
 - Provide job stimulus, local contracting, and/or improves community economic development.
 - Be implemented in FY 2005, the Centennial year for the Forest Service.
 - Have a favorable match from the partner, generally in excess of 1 to 1.

FY 2006 Plans

- No funding is proposed. Programs will continue consistent with partner funding capability

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

No funding is proposed by the Administration in this budget line item.

Budget Line Item **Hazardous Fuels**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	[\$233,479]	[\$262,539]	\$4,443	\$14,018	\$281,000	\$18,461
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	[\$24,853]	[\$30,286]		-\$30,286	\$0	-\$30,286
Total Enacted Budget Authority	[\$258,332]	[\$292,825]	\$4,443	-\$16,268	\$281,000	\$11,825
Staff Years	[2,233]	[2,230]		-52	2,178	-52
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Non Wildland-Urban Hazardous Fuel Projects	[\$64,270]	[\$79,089]		\$92,607	\$92,607	\$92,607
Wildland-Urban Hazardous Fuels Projects	[\$169,209]	[\$183,450]		\$188,393	\$188,393	\$188,393

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Acres of non-wildland/urban interface hazardous fuels mitigated	600,000	492,541	519,000	350,000	-169,000
High-priority acres treated in the wildland/urban interface	1,000,000	1,311,272	1,281,000	1,450,000	169,000

Note: Increase in budget authority (BA) and annual outputs between FY 2005 and FY 2006 are due to moving Hazardous Fuels funding from Wildland Fire Management to National Forest Systems. In FY 2006, there is a net increase of \$18,461 in BA and no change in collective output measures. The agency expects to treat an additional 1,000,000 acres as a secondary benefit of other land management activities that contribute to an improvement in condition class.

Program Description

The objective of the hazardous fuel reduction program is to decrease the incidence of large, destructive wildfires by reducing the volume of hazardous fuel on forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands. The fuel treatment program focuses on reducing the risk of wildland fire and long-term damage to resources and property in high priority areas through fuel treatment. The desired outcome of the hazardous fuel program as stated in the 10 Year Comprehensive Strategy, is to reduce the risk of unplanned and unwanted wildland fire to communities and to the environment. Often two or three treatments are required before obtaining the desired condition, in areas with a greater amount of fuel than normal for a healthy fire resilient ecosystem (areas in Condition Class 2 or 3). Fuel treatment measures program performance in acres treated and by changes in vegetative condition otherwise known as changes in Condition Class. Program objectives include:

- Reduce the incidence of high intensity wildland fires that threaten public and firefighter safety, particularly near communities;

- Reduce fire suppression costs through a decrease in high intensity fires; and
- Reduce wildfire damage to forest and rangeland health, and minimize degradation of air quality from large wildfires.

An important piece of meeting these objectives is the Forest Service's integration of the hazardous fuel reduction program with other vegetative treatment programs. This integration allows the agency to treat effectively National Forest System lands on a landscape scale. The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes to fund the program in the National Forest System to enhance integration of hazardous fuel treatments with other vegetative treatment programs.

To better manage the reduction of hazardous fuel and track efforts to reduce fuel in more populated woodland areas, hazardous fuel reduction is broken down into two components: the reduction of hazardous fuel in the wildland/urban interface and the reduction of hazardous fuel on other National Forest lands. Wildland-urban interface areas are where National Forest System lands are near or adjacent to communities.

Funds provide for planning, implementing, and supporting fuel management activities. This includes inventorying and mapping hazardous fuel, prioritizing areas for treatment, analyzing treatment alternatives, determining and applying appropriate fuel treatment, and monitoring and evaluating fuel treatment accomplishments. Fuel treatment methods include prescribed fire, mechanical, or chemical treatment. The type of treatment used depends on the characteristics of the area to be treated and management objectives. The land and resource management plans of each forest identify those objectives.

The hazardous fuels program will continue to coordinate with Federal and non-Federal partners. Specifically, coordination with other Federal agencies through the implementation of the National Fire Plan, and State and local communities through the Cooperative Fire program provides an effective means to protect communities and natural resources. This is especially true on projects that cross agency boundaries and in the wildland-urban interface where projects can cross multiple ownerships including State and local jurisdictions, and even private lands. This close coordination is essential to accomplishing the three program objectives.

Additional benefits of fuel reduction may include restoration and maintenance of fire adapted ecosystems, increased material for fiber and energy production, better water quality and yield, improved establishment and growth on reforestation sites, improved recreation opportunities, increased grazing opportunities, improved ecosystem health, enhanced wildlife habitat, and decreased tree mortality due to insects and diseases.

FY 2004 Program

- Implementation of the President's Healthy Forests Initiative, Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 and the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy in collaboration with the Department of the Interior.
- Treated 1.8 million acres of hazardous fuel to protect communities and reduce flammability of forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands. Field units responded to national program

focus by treating 1.3 million acres, or 73 percent, of the program within the wildland-urban interface.

- Included in the total treatments were also 441,338 acres in Condition Class 2 or 3 outside the wildland/urban interface in Fire Regimes 1, 2, or 3.
- Moved 2,946 acres in Fire Regimes 1, 2, or 3 to a better condition class per million dollars of gross investment.
- In addition to the WFHF/NFHF accomplishments the Forest Service treated 758,000 acres as a secondary benefit of other land management activities that contribute to an improvement in condition class
- Implemented joint performance measures with the Department of Interior to track the level of risk reduced by treatments. These measures reflect interagency efforts to increase accountability of the Federal wildland fire management program.
- Continued work with the Department of the Interior and The Nature Conservancy to further develop the Fire Learning Network.
- Continued a program initiated in FY 2002 to reduce fire hazards on adjacent non-Federal lands and protect communities when hazard reduction activities present a risk on adjacent National Forest lands. Results of this effort are included in the total program accomplishments.

FY 2005 Plans

- Priorities will be guided by the Healthy Forests Initiative, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, and the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy.
- Treat approximately 1.8 million acres of hazardous fuel to reduce flammability of forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands, including 1,281,000 acres in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas and 519,000 acres in non-WUI areas.
- Included in the total, treat 292,000 acres in Condition Class 2 or 3 outside the wildland/urban interface in Fire Regimes 1, 2, or 3.
- Included in the total, treat 503,800 acres in Fire Regimes 1, 2, or 3 so they are moved to a better condition class.
- Move over 1,700 acres in Fire Regimes 1, 2, or 3 to a better condition class per million dollars of gross investment. The Forest Service will strive to exceed these planned acres under the efficiencies created in the Healthy Forests Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act.
- The agency expects to treat an additional 700,000 acres as a secondary benefit of other land management activities that contribute to an improvement in condition class.
- External coordination will occur with tribal governments and State, local, and other Federal agencies to focus treatment on high priority communities at risk. On Federal lands, emphasis will be given to short-interval fire adapted ecosystems to protect communities and natural resource values.
- Coordinate treatments across the landscape with other landowners to maximize treatment effectiveness.
- Increase emphasis on hazardous fuel reduction and changing condition class through integration with other Forest Service vegetative treatment programs.

- Initiate a new grant program to assist small forest products businesses, community leaders, entrepreneurs, non-profits, and others convert small diameter and underutilized wood species into marketable forest products, including energy and fuel from biomass.
- Continue a program initiated in FY 2002 to reduce fire hazards on adjacent non-Federal lands and protect communities when hazard reduction activities present a risk on lands adjacent to National Forests. Total projected program accomplishments are inclusive of this effort.
- Develop the Integrated Landscape Design, a nationally consistent, integrated decision support process. This process uses a combination of available data and analysis tools to provide better information to decision makers on how best to allocate resources in a way that results a positive influence of problem fire behavior and consequential effects at the landscape scale. Included in the development process will be a new performance measure consistent with the Department of the Interior.

FY 2006 Plans

- Increase the use of authorities under the Healthy Forest Initiative and Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 to treat hazardous fuels acres near communities.
- Coordinate with other Federal, State, tribal and local agencies to ensure more effective treatments across the landscape.
- Maximize integration with other Forest Service vegetative management and State assistance program to maximize accomplishment of agency objectives.
- Treat hazardous fuel on 1.8 million acres of National Forest System lands, including 1,450,000 acres in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas and 350,000 acres in non-WUI areas.
- Move over 1,700 acres in Fire Regimes 1, 2, or 3 to a better condition class per million dollars of gross investment. The Forest Service will strive to exceed these planned acres under the efficiencies created in the Healthy Forests Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act.
- The agency expects to treat an additional 1,000,000 acres as a secondary benefit of other land management activities that contribute to an improvement in condition class.
- Implementation of Integrated Landscape Design pilot projects and widespread use of integration and analysis tools for project planning.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes \$281 million for hazardous fuels, an increase of \$18.5 million in the base program from the FY 2005 enacted level. The increase will allow the agency to shift more outputs into WUI acres, which are more costly to treat, and contribute to further advancing the agency's objectives of reducing (1) the incidence of high intensity wildfires that threaten communities and public safety, and (2) suppression costs.

Appropriation

Wildland Fire Management

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$1,622,963	\$1,703,016	\$18,487	-\$277,236	\$1,444,267	-\$258,749
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$724,077	\$425,471		-\$425,471	\$0	-\$425,471
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$2,347,040	\$2,128,487	\$18,487	-\$702,707	\$1,444,267	-\$684,220
Staff Years	11,542	11,520		-2,496	9,024	-2,496
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Preparedness	\$671,621	\$676,470	\$14,504	-\$14,960	\$676,014	-\$456
Fire Operations - Suppression	\$597,130	\$648,859	\$3,377	\$48,256	\$700,492	\$51,633
Hazardous Fuels	\$233,479	\$262,539	\$0	-\$262,539	[\$281,000]	-\$262,539
Fire Rehabilitation	\$6,914	\$12,819	\$0	-\$10,819	\$2,000	-\$10,819
Fire Research & Development	\$22,025	\$21,719	\$359	-\$5,193	\$16,885	-\$4,834
Joint Fire Sciences	\$7,901	\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$14,815	\$14,792	\$233	-\$8,051	\$6,974	-\$7,818
Forest Health Management - Coop Lands	\$9,877	\$9,861	\$0	-\$5,263	\$4,598	-\$5,263
State Fire Assistance	\$51,063	\$40,179	\$14	-\$10,778	\$29,415	-\$10,764
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$8,138	\$7,889	\$0	\$0	\$7,889	\$0

NOTE: The large reduction in staff years from FY 2005 to FY 2006 is due proposed transfer of hazardous fuels funds from Wildland Fire Management account to the National Forest System account. The organization structure is not affected.

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Program Description

This appropriation funds the USDA Forest Service Wildland Fire Management program. This program is managed under the premise of:

- *Federal Fire Policy* adopted by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture in January 2001, and the June 2003, and Implementation Strategy;
- *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy: A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment*, and the May 2002 Implementation Plan;
- National Fire Plan; and
- President’s Healthy Forests Initiative.

Program implementation recognizes the importance of integrating fire as a critical natural process into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale. The program’s design recognizes that wildfire management must occur across landownership boundaries as these ownership boundaries do not confine wildfires, and that the program be based on the best available science. The program’s objective is to protect life, property, and natural resources on the 193 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) land and an additional 20 million acres of adjacent State and private lands protected through fee or reciprocal protection agreements.

The 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy identifies nine fundamental principles of successful wildland fire management:

1. Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity.
2. The land and resource management planning process will incorporate wildland fire as an essential ecological process and natural change agent.
3. Fire management programs, plans, and activities support land and resource management plans and their implementation.
4. Sound risk management is a foundation for all fire management activities.
5. Fire management programs are economically viable, based upon values to be protected, costs, and land and resource management objectives.
6. Fire management plans and activities are based upon the best available science.
7. Fire management plans and activities incorporate public health and environmental quality considerations.
8. Federal, State, tribal, and local interagency coordination and cooperation are essential.
9. Standardization of policies and procedures among Federal agencies is an ongoing objective.

The following sections describe each of the Wildland Fire Management program's past and projected accomplishments. Program performance is measured annually and then compared with past and future targets. Programs, such as suppression and preparedness are aligned with the agency's strategic plan's goals and objectives. These goals and objectives support the overall agency mission, including forest and rangeland management, which allows for optimizing the reduction of risk associated with wildland fires.

In FY 2006, the hazardous fuel program funds will be moved to the National Forest System appropriation. Locating these funds with other land management funds will facilitate enhanced integration of planning and executing land and vegetative treatments.

The Wildland Fire Management appropriation also funds the National Fire Plan. A description of the National Fire Plan is included in a separate section of the FY 2006 Budget Justification.

Independent Reviews

Program Assessment Tool Analysis (PART)

In FY 2002, the Wildland Fire Management program of the Forest Service was one of many Federal programs selected for the first round of assessments using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The Office of Management and Budget developed PART as an element of the President's Management Agenda's budget and performance integration initiative. PART reviews Federal programs using a standardized set of performance management criteria. Using this standardized criteria; PART provides a consistent evaluation process by which agencies can evaluate the effectiveness of their programs.

The FY 2002 assessment concluded the purpose and design of the Wildland Fire Management program was clear and well focused. However, the assessment revealed that the program was challenged in meeting its long-term goals, mainly focused in the following areas:

- Costs of wildland fire suppression were rapidly rising and there was no apparent systematic cost containment strategy in place;
- More work was needed to demonstrate that fuel reduction activities are adequately targeted and efficiently managed; and
- The long-term goals developed as part of the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy still required baseline data, annual and long-term targets, and clear prioritization.

The Wildland Fire Management program FY 2002 overall rating was “Results Not Demonstrated”.

The Forest Service has undertaken steps to improve the Wildland Fire Management program since the FY 2002 assessment, including linking strategic plan goals and objective directly to the four primary goals in the Ten-year Comprehensive Strategy and Implementation Plan.

In addition, hazardous fuels reduction goals provide the key linkage to Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

Continuing Management Improvements

Based on the challenges identified of the program, the Forest Service is continuing its work to improve the Wildland Fire Management program by:

- Examining potential methods to improve the cost containment review process of large fires in FY 2005.
- Continuing to implement the goals and strategies recommended by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC).
- Limiting the Regional Foresters’ Wildland Fire System Analysis (WFSA) authority to \$10 million, while at the same time engaging the Executive Leadership and the Chief, in the suppression decision-making process.
- Demonstrating a real-time obligations system to improve the accountability of incident financial management and the accuracy of incident obligations.
- Implementing a stratified suppression cost model that will assist the decision-making process related to the expenditures of wildland fire suppression funds.
- Continuing to develop a comprehensive interagency fire management model, Fire program Analysis (FPA) that focuses on cost effective allocation of resources to achieve resource and fire management objectives across agencies and Federal boundaries.
- Developing a large fire decision support system that will facilitate the assessment of the full range of alternatives for fires escaping initial attack actions.
- Developing a web based Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) to facilitate the transfer of information and application consistency.
- Implementing actions identified in the Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy, June 2003.

- Continuing our partnership with Department of the Interior (DOI) and the National Association of State Foresters (NASF) to implement “LANDFIRE”, a long-term geospatial fire planning project.
- Evaluating new metrics to measure the effectiveness that fuel reduction and vegetation management treatments have on reducing large fire spread rates across landscape.

Budget Line Item Preparedness

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$671,621	\$676,470	\$14,504	-\$14,960	\$676,014	-\$456
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations		\$742		-\$742		-\$742
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$671,621	\$677,212	\$14,504	-\$15,702	\$676,014	-\$1,198
Staff Years	7,295	7,280		-244	7,036	-244

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Chains per hour	15,610	15,610	15,610	15,995	385
Percent of wildland fires suppressed during initial attack	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	0

Program Description

Wildland Fire Management – Preparedness program objectives are to protect life, property, and natural resources on approximately 193 million acres of National Forest System lands along with 20 million acres of adjacent State and private lands protected through fee or reciprocal protection agreements. The agency conducts fire preparedness actions with the highest regard for public and firefighter safety.

Preparedness activities include planning, prevention, detection, information and education, pre-incident training, equipment and supply purchase and replacement, and other such actions. Preparedness activities are implemented in cooperation with the Department of the Interior and the states.

To distribute preparedness funds efficiently, the Forest Service calculates a Firefighting Production Capability (FFPC) based on the level of funding provided. FFPC equates to a specific number and mix of resources (e.g. personnel and equipment) identified in local unit’s National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS) plans. FFPC represents the total fireline building capability of all firefighters and equipment if all were deployed at one time. Fireline building capability is measured in chains per hour, where one chain equals 66 feet.

For FY 2006, the agency will maintain a level of readiness approximate to that attained in FY 2004. This will be achieved through efficiencies implemented in the program leadership functions and agency-wide overhead. This level of readiness will be maintained consistent with firefighter safety as the primary consideration in all aspects of the wildfire suppression management program including training, deployment, suppression, and demobilization.

The Joint Fire Science program (JFSP) is funded under the preparedness program. JFSP develops science-based, interagency approaches in fuels inventory and mapping, and evaluation, scheduling and monitoring of the effects of fuels treatments. In FY 2001, JFSP was expanded to include increased emphasis on rapid response projects, post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation, fire effects and fire behavior, remote sensing, technology transfer, fuels treatment demonstration sites, and projects addressing local fuels management or rehabilitation needs.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Successfully suppressed 99 percent of unwanted wildfires during initial attack.
- Deployed Preparedness resources as follows:
 - Employed 10,458 firefighters.
 - Employed 399 prevention technicians.
 - Employed 277 smokejumpers.
 - Maintained 65 Type I crews (hotshot crews)
 - Maintained 995 engines.
 - Maintained 58 helicopters for local use.
 - Maintained 8 helicopters for national mobilization.
 - Maintained 8 helitankers for national mobilization.
 - Maintained 8 airtankers; delivery capability of the Agency's originally planned 33 airtankers was provided through the use of single engine airtankers (SEATS) and type I heavy lift helicopters.
 - Used 5 single engine airtankers (SEATS)
 - Used 9 type I heavy lift helicopters
- Based on the finding of the "Blue Ribbon Panel" and the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) report, the agency opted not to renew contracts on 21 large airtankers, and signed an intergovernmental agreement with the Sandia National Laboratory to develop enhanced maintenance and inspection criteria for the airtanker fleet. The operational capability was replaced with multiple contracts for single engine airtankers and large helicopters.
- Increased the number of national contract crews and engines by 3 percent; from 138 in FY 2003 to 141 in FY 2004.
- Provided support for the Wildland Firefighting Apprenticeship Academy in California where 536 students were provided wildland firefighting training.
- Completed the move of the National Advanced Training Center to Tucson, Arizona; renamed to National Advanced Fire and Resource Institute.
- Completed initial development of phase I, of the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system in conjunction with the Department of Interior (DOI).
- Initiated interagency training for the PC based Historical Analysis model associated with FPA.
- Completed the second phase of the 3-year plan to purchase new fire shelters.
- Completed development of fire management plans for all National Forest Systems lands under the interagency template.
- Implemented recommendations from commissioned studies and program initiatives identified in the National Academy of Public Administration report on wildfire suppression (Strategies

for Containing Costs) and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audit findings that include the following:

- The report recommended implementing a comprehensive fuels reduction strategy and a community responsibility strategy. The agency has developed these strategies and measures of success through the Strategic Plan performance measures.
- The report recommended the agency increase Incident Management Efficiency and Accountability. In response, the Agency started a process to improve the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) and issued interim guidance, and evaluated the options associated with the universal deployment of an automated business management system, I-SUITE, to ensure management continuity on fires.
- Fully implemented eight of the nine recommendations made by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) regarding firefighting safety.
- Completed more than half of the 27 open hazard abatement action items identified by OIG and established realistic completion dates for the remaining open items.
- Refined and enhanced the system used to track firefighter safety recommendations and designated the Director of Fire and Aviation Management as the oversight official in response to OIG's recommendation.
- Developed safety performance standards for all firefighting personnel in response to OIG's recommendation.
- Completed conversion of the national radio cache, in compliance with a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) policy requiring the capability to operate in narrow band frequencies by January 1, 2005.
- Developed and utilized simulation training and recertification for all agency Type III Incident Commanders.
- Continued Fire Leadership training for fireline supervisors.
- Continued implementation of and support to National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) incident management systems, including
 - Resource Order and Status System (ROSS), and
 - Incident Based Automation (IBA).
- Initiated the NWCG Interagency Cache Business System Reengineering Project (ICBS-R).
- Provided technical assistance to the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) including:
 - Support to activities during the Florida hurricane disaster recovery efforts, and
 - Development of the National Response Plan (NRP) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

FY 2005 Program

- Commit to deploying preparedness resources necessary to control 99 percent of unwanted fires during initial attack:
 - Employ 10,480 firefighters.
 - Employ 399 prevention technicians.
 - Employ 277 smokejumpers.
 - Maintain 65 Type I crews (hotshot crews).
 - Maintain 995 engines.
 - Maintain 86 helicopters for local mobilization.

- Maintain 7 helicopters for national mobilization.
- Maintain 6 Helitankers for national mobilization.
- Maintain a fleet of 16 airtankers and the production capability of the agency's prior fleet of 33 airtankers through the use of single engine airtankers (SEATS) and helicopters.
Tentative plan includes:
 - Maintain 5 single engine airtankers (SEATS)
 - Maintain 6 type I heavy lift helicopters
 - Contract for additional type II medium helicopters
- Continue support for the Wildland Firefighting Apprenticeship Academy in California where 697 students will be provided wildland firefighting training.
- Increase the number of national contract crews and engines by 3 percent; from FY 2004 base of 141 to 145.
- Complete final phase of 3-year plan to purchase new generation fire shelters.
- Conduct two regional financial oversight reviews, three regional program activity reviews, and two fire planning certification reviews.
- Initiate and complete a study on the cost-effectiveness of aircraft for large incidents.
- Initiate reengineering the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) process to improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives to enhance decision-making and facilitate cost containment.
- Fully implement recommendations contained in the Wildland Fire Management PART.
- Continue updating the national radio cache as per the National Radio Replacement Plan.
- Continue utilizing the Wildland Fire Simulator training and recertification for Type III Incident Commanders.
- Continue Fire Leadership training for fireline supervisors.
- Continue interagency activities related to the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system including:
 - Complete initial training of PC Historical Analysis (PCHA) and FPA phase I for all interagency fire planning units.
 - Complete phase I analysis of FPA on 41 interagency Fire Planning Units, which represent 60 percent of the workload and greater than 60 percent of the federal land base;
 - Initiate development of phase II of FPA system.
- Complete full implementation of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG), Resource Ordering Status System (ROSS) project.
- Complete phase I of the NWCG, Incident Business Automation (IBA) project, which will result in stabilization of the current I-Suite Application. In addition, initiate phase 2, which will produce a strategic planning document outlining interagency business processes to be automated at incidents.
- Initiate NWCG Incident Cache Business System Re-engineering (ICBS-R). Currently, the business community is actively reviewing and validating business processes.
- Convert the FireStat application to a new Web-Based interface that will simplify use and maintenance of the application and enable more accurate reporting.
- Participate in a NWCG effort regarding Interagency Fire Statistics.
- Implement the Automated Flight Following (AFF) application nationally. This application replaces a labor-intensive manual process and enhances aviation safety throughout the entire U.S.
- Participate in the national implementation of the Interagency Qualifications Certification

System (IQCS).

- Initiate a re-engineering project to provide a data warehouse capability to the National Interagency Fire Management Integrated Database (NIFMID).
- Provide support to the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) chartered project to establish the National Wildland Fire Enterprise Architecture within the next 18 months.
- Implement the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA's National Response Plan (NRP), to replace the Federal Response Plan (FRP).

FY 2006 Plans

Commit to deploying preparedness resources necessary to control 99 percent of unwanted fires during initial attack:

- Employ 11,027 firefighters.
 - Employ 527 prevention technicians.
 - Employ 288 smokejumpers.
 - Maintain 65 Type I crews (hotshot crews).
 - Maintain 1,153 engines.
 - Maintain 100 helicopters for local and national mobilization.
 - Maintain 8 helicopters for national mobilization.
 - Maintain 8 helitankers for national mobilization.
 - Maintain a fleet of 16 airtankers and the production capability of our prior fleet of 33 airtankers through the use of single engine airtankers (SEATS) and helicopters.
- Tentative plan includes:
- Maintain 5 single engine airtankers (SEATS)
 - Maintain 6 type I heavy lift helicopters
 - Contract for additional type II medium helicopters
- Develop with DOI and States a process that will recognize equivalent rural fire department training, experience, and qualifications (such as National Fire Protection Administration 1051 qualifications) relative to NWCG qualifications.
 - Continue full implementation of recommendations contained in the Wildland Fire Management PART.
 - Continue interagency activities related to the FPA system including:
 - Complete preparedness analysis for phase I of the FPA system on all Fire Planning Units;
 - Develop phase II of the FPA system.
 - Continue the reengineering of the WFSA to improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives to enhance decision-making, and facilitate cost containment.
 - Continue updating the national radio cache as per the National Radio Replacement Plan.
 - Increase the number of contract crews and engines by 3 percent; from FY 2005 base of 145 to 149.
 - Maintain the NWCG, ROSS system and add new capabilities for tactical aviation resources, contracts and agreements, and interfacing with other systems.
 - Initiate phase III of NWCG, IBA project. This phase will automate selected high priority functions at incidents.
 - Complete the NWCG, ICBS-R.

- Complete the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) chartered project to establish the National Wildland Fire Enterprise Architecture.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes \$676.01 million for Preparedness; a decrease of almost \$0.5 million from the FY 2005 enacted level. At this level of funding, the agency will maintain a level of readiness similar to the level attained in FY 2004.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations - Suppression

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$597,130	\$648,859	\$3,377	\$48,256	\$700,492	\$51,633
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$699,224	\$394,443		-\$394,443		-\$394,443
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$1,296,354	\$1,043,302	\$3,377	-\$346,187	\$700,492	-\$342,810
Staff Years	1,695	1,695		0	1,695	0

Annual Appropriations Acts—FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Gross Fire Suppression Costs Per Acre	\$749	\$678	\$662	\$662	\$0

FY 2005 and 2006 are based on 10-year averages of acres burned and cost of suppression

Program Description

Suppression: Suppression operations provide the funding to suppress wildland fires on or threatening National Forest System (NFS) lands, and other Federal and non-Federal lands under fire protection agreements. Suppression operations also support non-fire emergency management activities conducted in support of the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through Forest Service participation in the Federal Response Plan and other activities authorized by the Stafford Act 42U.S.C. 5121 (as amended).

Annual expenditures include Forest Service firefighter salaries and equipment maintenance in suppression activities. Additionally, suppression expenditures include payments to (1) non-federal firefighting resources mobilized to assist in suppression wildland fires; (2) contract suppression resources and equipment; (3) contracts for support activities such as catering and other incident management camp necessities; (4) the military in support of large fire suppression; and (5) non-wildland fire emergency operations of National significance as authorized by the Stafford Act.

In general, the annual cost of suppression of wildland fires depicts an upward trend, although in FY 2004 there was a slight decrease in both expenditures and cost per acre burned. The FY 2006 President’s Budget continues funding for cost containment measures aimed at reversing the general upward trend. Wildland fire suppression costs increases are related to, (1) costs associated with the increased complexity of suppressing fires in the wildland-urban interface including those areas of fire suppression in high hazardous fuel loads; (2) costs associated with large aircraft and helicopter operations; (3) national mobilization; and (4) the increased level of support for operations under the Stafford Act. The Forest Service implemented several program evaluations and management

initiatives in FY 2002 to address increasing costs and efforts have continued in these areas, which are discussed under fiscal year sections.

Burned Area Emergency Response: Wildfire often creates a hazardous environment that endangers natural and cultural resources, life, and property. Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) actions may be needed to prevent or minimize unacceptable threats to life and property, erosion and loss of soil productivity, deterioration of water quality and downstream damage, changes to ecosystem structure and function, establishment of non-native invasive species, and degradation of cultural and natural resources.

Fire Operations - Suppression funds these BAER activities. The agency approves BAER funds on a per-project basis. Activities may begin before final suppression of a wildfire and cannot exceed one year after containment of the fire. BAER efforts must begin quickly to respond to emergency conditions. Trained specialists are assigned to large burns to survey, plan, implement, monitor, and maintain BAER treatments.

Not all wildland fires that occur on NFS lands are of the size, location, and severity that require emergency response work. BAER program activity varies widely from year to year, depending on the values at risk after a fire. Some individual treatments can be very expensive, but annually average only about five percent of the total suppression costs.

Severity Funding: The agency also uses Fire Operations – Suppression funds to increase the level of fire preparedness when predicted or actual burning conditions exceed those planned for, when wildland fire ignitions are predicted, or for extended fire seasons.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- In collaboration with Federal, State, and local wildland firefighting agencies, the Forest Service participated in the suppression of 75,076 wildland fires that burned approximately 8 million acres. Approximately 8,741 of the wildland fires burned approximately 940,306 acres of national forest land and protection land.
- Implemented safety, cost containment, and program action items from the Large Fire Cost Reduction Plan, the Fire and Aviation Management 2004 Operations Action Plan and outside audit findings that include the following:
 - Due to the findings in the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and Blue Ribbon Panel Reports airworthiness safety concerns, the agency cancelled the contract for large airtankers.
 - Implemented an Aviation Action Plan to replace the capability of the large airtanker fleet with single engine airtankers (Seats) and Types 1 and 2 helicopters.
 - Increased required Agency Administrator financial oversight, which cannot be delegated.
 - Established policy that stipulated a mandatory requirement of an Incident Business Advisor (IBA) assigned to any fire with projected suppression costs of more than \$5 million to ensure focused cost oversight activities.
 - Maintained two National Interagency Cost Oversight Teams.

- Developed Cost-Effective Application of Science, Technology, and Information Management such as the Fire Program Analysis (FPA).
- In response recommendations by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), initiated the process to identify an alternative method for accurately estimating annual suppression costs.
- Continued the incident obligation reporting process. This process allows for daily recording into the agency's financial system of incident costs for (1) large fire activity, and (2) aviation resources on all fire activity.
- Immediately following wildland fires, conducted BAER treatments, as required, for the protection of people, property and the environment.
- The agency permitted wildfires to burn 33,437 acres under Wildland Fire Use (WFU) activities, which provided a means to accomplish resource management needs. This total represents a decrease in acres from 2003 and is due to the limited opportunities to treat natural stand conditions this year.

FY 2005 Program

- Continue aggressive initial attack on unwanted and unplanned ignitions.
- Increase wildland fire use as prescribed in land and resource management plans.
- Finish implementing program action items addressed in the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).
- Continue to emphasize safety and cost containment through the Large Fire Cost Reduction Plan and the Annual Fire and Aviation Management 2005 Operations Action Plan, similar to those implemented in 2004 as addressed above.
- Review the cost-effectiveness of large fire aviation resources on incidents.
- Assess cost-share agreements to ensure costs are appropriately shared between the Federal Government and State or local jurisdictions.
- Continue to conduct national cost containment reviews on selected incidents. In addition, continue to implement recommendations contained in the Consolidated Large Fire Cost Report of 2003, which address suppression cost containment issues raised during reviews in FY 2003 and 2004 and provide oversight to ensure that cost containment measures are implemented.
- Continue work on the National Wildfire Coordinating Group's (NWCG), Incident Based Automation (IBA) Project including enhancements for the incident obligation reporting process.
- Continue to use WFU as prescribed in land and resource management plans and as appropriate with fire conditions. These wildland fire use accomplishments will be reported in the annual performance report and FY 2007 Budget Justification.
- Complete implementation of the NWCG, Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) in all dispatch and coordination centers.
- Continue implementing the appropriate recommendations contained in NAPA's report, *Wildfire Suppression: Strategies for Containing Costs*, and other cost containment strategies, including:
 - Stratifying wildfire incidents by scope and extent to provide a range of alternatives for each stratum on the basis of risk assessment together with guidance to line officers

- concerning the appropriate application of suppression resources for each stratum based on optimal wildfire risk mitigation;
- Cost containment performance measures as well as actions, together with targets and milestones;
 - Timely completion of updated geospatially-based fire management plans linked to the NFPORS database that will facilitate increases in the annual number and acres designated as wildland fire use fires;
 - Clarifying the definition of the least cost suppression alternatives within decision support models and provide rationale for not selecting the least cost suppression option; and
- Initiate development of phase II of the Fire Program Analysis system relative to emergency suppression funds, including extended attack and large fires.
 - Continue to evaluate methods of supply analysis, including the filling of several acquisitions positions specifically assigned to perform a supply chain analysis. Several groups are currently working on methods of supply analysis in relationship to suppression procurement activities. A strategic group initiated by the cache managers is looking at opportunities for centralized procurement, inventory, and delivery methods. The acquisition management staff is assessing efficiencies through standardization of processes and practices. Findings from the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audit of procurement practices will be considered in the method of supply analysis as well.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue aggressive initial attack on unwanted and unplanned ignitions while emphasizing wildland fire use where they align with National Forest Plans.
- Continue to emphasize safety, cost containment, and program action items from the Program Assessment Rating Tool, the Large Fire Cost Reduction Plan and the Fire and Aviation Management Annual Operations Action Plan.
- Continue development of phase II of the FPA system relative to emergency suppression funds, including extended attack and large fires.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes a \$51.6 million increase above the FY 2005 enacted amount for Suppression, which represents the 10 year average for suppression costs. This level of funding will decrease the likelihood of having to transfer funds from other programs to cover additional suppression costs.

If another severe fire season occurs in FY 2006, resulting in suppression costs that exceed the budget request level, additional funds will be redirected from other Forest Service programs.

Budget Line Item **Fire Operations-Other**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$354,212	\$377,687	\$606	-\$310,532	\$67,761	-\$309,926
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$24,853	\$30,286		-\$30,286		-\$30,286
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$379,065	\$407,973	\$606	-\$340,818	\$67,761	-\$340,212
Staff Years	2,552	2,545		-2,252	293	-2,252
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Hazardous Fuels	\$233,479	\$262,539	\$0	-\$262,539	[\$281,000]	-\$262,539
Fire Rehabilitation	\$6,914	\$12,819	\$0	-\$10,819	\$2,000	-\$10,819
Fire Research & Development	\$22,025	\$21,719	\$359	-\$5,193	\$16,885	-\$4,834
Joint Fire Sciences	\$7,901	\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$14,815	\$14,792	\$233	-\$8,051	\$6,974	-\$7,818
Forest Health Management - Coop Lands	\$9,877	\$9,861	\$0	-\$5,263	\$4,598	-\$5,263
State Fire Assistance	\$51,063	\$40,179	\$14	-\$10,778	\$29,415	-\$10,764
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$8,138	\$7,889	\$0	\$0	\$7,889	\$0

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Reduction in staff years from FY 2005 to FY 2006 is due to proposed transfer of hazardous fuels from the Wildland Fire Management account to the National Forest System account. The organization structure is not affected.

National Fire Plan Activities

The FY 2006 budget request for Wildland Fire Management maintains funding for priority National Fire Plan activities including funding for programs of Wildland Fire Management, State and Private Forestry and Forest and Rangeland Research. Funded National Fire Plan Activities include:

- Research and Development
- Rehabilitation and Restoration
- Forest Health Management-Federal Lands
- Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands
- Cooperative Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance
- Cooperative Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance

Upon enactment of the FY 2006 Appropriations Act, the Agency will transfer funds provided by Congress for all activities of Fire Operations – Other to the parent appropriation for distribution to the field.

The individual National Fire Plan components, within the Fire Operations-Other category, are described separately in this section.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations – Other
Expanded Budget Line Item Hazardous Fuels

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$233,479	\$262,539	\$0	-\$262,539	[\$281,000]	-\$262,539
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$24,853	\$30,286		-\$30,286	[\$0]	-\$30,286
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$258,332	\$292,825	\$0	-\$292,825	[\$281,000]	-\$292,825
Staff Years	2,235	2,230		-2,230	[2,178]	-2,230
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Non Wildland-Urban Hazardous Fuel Projects	\$64,270	\$79,089		-\$79,089	[\$92,607]	-\$79,089
Wildland-Urban Hazardous Fuels Projects	\$169,209	\$183,450		-\$183,450	[\$188,393]	-\$183,450

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

^{1/} Fund decrease shown is only due to the proposed transfer of the hazardous fuels program from Wildland Fire Management account to National Forest Systems account. See below Program Description.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Acres of non-wildland/urban interface hazardous fuels mitigated	600,000	492,541	519,000	[350,000]	[-169,000]
High-priority acres treated in the wildland/urban interface	1,000,000	1,311,272	1,281,000	[1,450,000]	[169,000]

Program Description

The FY 2006 President’s Budget proposes to fund the hazardous fuels program under the National Forest System to enhance integration of hazardous fuel treatments with other vegetative treatment programs, which is an important piece of meeting the overall objectives of the hazardous fuels program. This integration allows the agency to effectively treat National Forest System lands on a landscape scale.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations – Other
Expanded Budget Line Item Rehabilitation

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$6,914	\$12,819	\$0	-\$10,819	\$2,000	-\$10,819
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$6,914	\$12,819	\$0	-\$10,819	\$2,000	-\$10,819
Staff Years	0	0		0	0	0

Funds appropriated to Rehabilitation are transferred to the National Forest System (NFS) account. Staff years are displayed in the NFS appropriation budget table.

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent, FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and a .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Rehabilitation projects completed	125	72	100	20	-80

Program Description

The Rehabilitation program restores forests and rangelands and protects communities from post-fire damage. Prior to rehabilitation work, Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) actions may be undertaken to prevent or minimize threats to life or property, or to prevent unacceptable degradation to natural resources resulting from the effects of a wildfire. The BAER program is funded through fire suppression. Emergency treatments must be completed within 1 year of the fire. BAER projects include road and trail treatments, mulching and seeding, and noxious weed treatments.

The Rehabilitation program includes both short and long-term efforts to improve lands unlikely to recover naturally from wildland fire damage, or to repair or replace minor facility damage by fire. Rehabilitation and restoration projects are funded with National Fire Plan and other appropriated dollars. The goal of the program is to rehabilitate and restore burned areas that are unlikely to recover naturally from the effects of wildfire. The program focuses on significantly burned areas in watersheds and may include some treatments outside the burned area. This provides for comprehensive restoration efforts that work to restore overall watershed conditions. Projects consist of planning, implementation, and monitoring for up to three years following control of the wildland fire.

Projects eligible for rehabilitation are those in areas that burned later than FY 2001. Projects focus on restoring watershed function, including protection of soil, water resources, biological communities, and prevention of invasive species. Both biological and mechanical rehabilitation methods may be used to carryout a wide range of activities. These include: aquatic lake habitat restoration, abandoned mine restoration, developed recreation facility replacement, grazing management, heritage site restoration, insect and disease suppression, invasive plant treatment, land line location, planning, reforestation, road restoration, terrestrial habitat restoration, trail restoration, water sanitation systems, and watershed restoration. Accomplishments are quite diverse and activities are measured in acres treated, miles, and number for each individual project.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Completed 72 rehabilitation projects across 44,513 acres in 10 States. Projects included reforestation, road and trail restoration, invasive plant treatment, heritage site restoration, grazing management, watershed restoration, and planning for these activities. These included new projects from fires in 2003 and a continuation of project work begun in FY 2003.
- Rehabilitated and restored burned areas through reforestation; invasive plant treatments; seeding; insect and disease treatment; and rehabilitation and restoration of streams, roads, and trails.
- Continued the Interagency Program to Supply and Manage Native Plant Materials, a long-term strategy to improve nursery and plant material center infrastructure, research, monitoring of restoration effects, and public/private partnerships.
- Continued to reforest burned areas through a 5-year cost-share agreement with American Forests for Wildfire ReLeaf.
- Developed a strategy with the Department of the Interior to establish monitoring protocols to evaluate the effectiveness of post-fire treatments

FY 2005 Program

- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within areas burned during the fires of 2002, 2003, and 2004, and fund these projects from previously appropriated funds and other appropriate National Forest System budget line items.
- Continue implementation of the Interagency Program to Supply and Manage Native Plant Materials.
- Develop monitoring protocols for program treatments.
- Continue to implement the agreement with American Forests for Wildfire ReLeaf to enhance reforestation on burned areas.
- Begin to develop monitoring protocols to evaluate the effectiveness of post-fire treatments.

FY 2006 Plans

- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within areas burned during the fires of 2002, 2003, and 2004, and fund these projects from previously identified unobligated funds and other appropriate National Forest System budget line items.
- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within burned areas.
- Continue to implement the agreement with American Forests for Wilfire ReLeaf.
- Continue to implement the Native Plant Materials program for burned areas.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

This funding level represents a program reduction of \$10.8 million from the FY 2005 Enacted Budget. The Forest Service will continue working on highest priority projects. Critical new needs in response to wildfire will be prioritized along with regular National Forest System needs to ensure the highest priority work is accomplished using rehabilitation and other National Forest System available funding.

characterizes public beliefs and attitudes about fire and fuels management, and develops methods for reducing the vulnerability of homes and community infrastructure.

These investments help fire managers, policy makers, and citizens make scientifically sound wildfire and fuels management decisions; wisely invest fuel and fire expenditures to minimize the negative social, economic, and ecological impacts of fire; avoid environmental damage when dealing with fuel and fire risk problems; and develop effective community programs to speed the adoption of fire-safe construction and landscaping practices.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 is supported through Fire Research and Development as follows:

- Title I – Hazardous fuels reduction on Federal lands, by evaluations of condition classes on Federal lands;
- Title II – Biomass, through improved management and utilization of small diameter species;
- Title III – Watershed Forestry Assistance, by coordinated research on best management practices;
- Title IV – Insect Infestations and Related Diseases, by National level research on native and non-native pests and diseases such as the hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, various pine beetles, sudden oak death, and white pine blister rust; and
- Title VI – Miscellaneous needs related to forest inventory and monitoring, detection and response to environmental threats to forest ecosystem health on Federal, State and private lands.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Researchers completed flight-testing the newly developed FireMapper thermal-imaging radiometer technology. In one of its first tactical applications, FireMapper provided critical fire-spread intelligence to the southern California interagency fire operations center during the October 2003 fire emergency in southern California. FireMapper uses new night-vision technology to measure thermal radiation from spot fires and intense flaming front alike. Resulting data provided a detailed and synoptic view of fire spread that has not previously been available. Fire managers and researchers use FireMapper to improve fire suppression operations, fire-fighting safety, and our understanding of the behavior and impacts of wildland fire.
- Research scientists developed a computer model to aid the public in protecting their property from wildfire in the WUI areas. The model helps to evaluate landscaping choices, such as retaining native vegetation, providing privacy, conserving water, and saving energy, while providing options for fire safety.
- Research scientists developed predictive tools (www.firelab.org) that assess the effects of fuel and restoration treatments on buildings and structures, fish, wildlife, threatened and endangered species habitat, air quality, carbon sequestration balances and dynamics, water resources and hydrological processes, and invasive species populations. Target audiences include fuels management specialists, resource specialists, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning team leaders, line officers in the USDA Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, community leaders, and educators.

- Research scientists developed the Fire Enhanced Gully Initiation (FERGI) model to determine where treatments can be useful and where they may not be. The model predicts changes in runoff and erosion given the topography, soils, fire severity, weather, and proposed treatments. This new source of information will help managers understand the costs, benefits, and alternatives of fuel and restoration treatments.
- Forest Service researchers provided post-fire mitigation and restoration assistance to the White Mountain Apache tribe that helped them restore riparian wetlands, sources of plants used by the tribe for religious and medicinal purposes. Research scientists provided extensive training and synthesis of science on the effects of fire on watershed processes, native fishes and aquatic habitats, and provided models of aquatic systems response to changing fire regimes at scales relevant to management.
- Forest Service scientists, cooperators, and managers from the Bitterroot National Forest, gathered and mapped information about the complex inter-relationships that exist between the natural resources of the Bitterroot Front and the local community residents who live and work in this area. This information is being used to select fuel treatment sites and methods in a manner that achieve fuel reduction goals in ways that are sensitive to local community values.
- A team of Research scientists and staff from S&PF analyzed several million dollars worth of National Fire Plan grants intended to stimulate utilization and marketing of small diameter woody biomass. Economic Action Program managers are using the study results to adjust their funding strategies and better focus their efforts to enhance the utilization and marketing of small diameter woody biomass in the future.
- Researchers provided critical information to fire managers regarding evacuations and fire strategies in Western Montana and Southern California using an aircraft-borne remote sensing instruments. Scientists used maps of fire perimeters based on satellite data in conjunction with fire behavior prediction models to estimate fire spread under various weather scenarios in Montana.

FY 2005 Program

- Forest Service Research Development and Application will continue developing science and technology to enhance firefighting capacity and preparedness, including predictive models for fire weather, behavior and smoke dispersion, restore landscapes and rebuild communities, reduce hazardous fuels and fire risk, and work with communities to develop economic opportunities.
- Forest Service R&D will continue developing science and technology to enhance firefighting capacity and preparedness with associated economic opportunities.
- FS R&D will continue to monitor the effectiveness of treatments applied to areas burned in the southern California fires of 2003. Continued monitoring of silt fences, coupled with vegetation recovery data, will allow the evaluation of effectiveness of aerial hydromulch and other treatments.
- Researchers will gather detailed air pollution distribution data, develop and test air pollution samplers, and develop pollution estimates for remote areas of the Sierra Nevada and southern California mountains. This will contribute to developing improve spatial models of air

pollution. Additional sampling and spatial modeling will provide information to help land managers understand the impacts of wildland fires on air quality.

- Researchers will complete and document the roles and contributions of the various types of models to provide a basis for a process that can be applied elsewhere that integrates fuel and forest restoration objectives with other resource objectives and management issues and limitations. The Bitterroot Ecosystem Management Research Project is utilizing FARSITE and related fire behavior-based models; Simulating Vegetative Patterns and Processes at Landscape Scale, a vegetation disturbance model; and MAGIS, an optimization model for scheduling treatments, to analyze spatial and temporal fuel and forest health treatment strategies.
- Through a website, managers planning hazardous fuel treatments will be able to make predictions about the environmental consequences (air, water, soil, plants, and animals) using a new set of modeling tools, databases, and helpful links. These easy-to-use tools will be available at: <http://www.forest.moscowfsl.wsu.edu/fuels>
- FS R&D will synthesize the best available social science needed to conduct NEPA analysis for fuel treatment projects and package and deliver it for use by land managers facing decisions about when, where, and how to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildlife. The information is being delivered through meetings with resource specialists and NEPA analysts and through a series of tiered publications that range in technical detail from manager fact sheets to an annotated bibliography of the relevant research. Understanding what influences community acceptance and support for treatment activities will help land managers protect forests and communities from loss.
- Managers on the Superior, Chequamegon-Nicolet, Mark Twain, and Shawnee National Forests will predict and mitigate fire risk under alternative Forest Plan management strategies, using the LANDIS 4.0 simulation software developed and documented by the North Central Research Station. For the first time, planners will be able to fully account for the interactions among fuel management treatments, timber harvest, insect outbreaks, blowdowns and human ignition and suppression of their plan alternatives, facilitating informed decisions about the future health and sustainability of forests.
- Air resource managers on the Superior National Forest will increase the effectiveness of their prescribed burning activities while minimizing air quality impacts to surrounding communities through use of 24-48 hour predictions of smoke concentrations and trajectories from prescribed and wildland fires. FS R&D will deliver this information to the Superior National Forest and other fire and air quality managers throughout the north central and northeastern United States via the Eastern Area Modeling Consortium website. This work will create access to smoke concentration and trajectory predictions from the national BlueSky modeling effort to the most densely populated parts of the country.

FY 2006 Plans

- Forest Service R&D will continue to provide products that support operations in the four key areas of the National Fire Plan: firefighting, rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, and community assistance.
- The National Fire Plan Research teams will continue the projects that were initiated in the 2001 and 2002 solicitations; no new competitions are being planned. This continuation will generate new outputs and associated outcomes are anticipated in fire behavior modeling, risk

assessment and decision support, effects of fuel treatments and rehabilitation treatments. These outcomes will reflect managers' increased efficiency in using scarce Federal resources to prevent and suppress unwanted fire, and increased accuracy in predicting outcomes of management actions that improves their ability to effectively manage our Nation's forest and range lands.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget for the Fire Research and Development program includes a decrease of \$4,834,000 from the FY 2005 enacted.

The proposed level will provide 60 National Fire Plan research teams. Decisions about which teams continue based on the priority of on-going research will be made by the Research Stations in consultation with national program leaders.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations – Other
Expanded Budget Line Item Joint Fire Science Program

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$7,901	\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$7,901	\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889	\$0	-\$7,889
Staff Years	0	0		0	0	0

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Program Description

The Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) develops science-based, interagency approaches in fuels inventory and mapping, and evaluation, scheduling and monitoring of the effects of fuel treatments. JFSP is an interagency program that has been supported since 1998 by matching funds from the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the Forest Service (FS). A governing board made up of representatives from five DOI bureaus (Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U. S. Geologic Survey) and five Forest Service representatives manages the program. Combined DOI and Forest Service funding for the JFSP in FY 2003 totaled close to \$16 million.

The program selects projects for funding through a competitive process that addresses priority needs. JFSP projects are coordinated with other Federal research programs, such as Forest Service Forest and Rangeland Research, and FS Research under the National Fire Plan. The JFSP requires Federal agency participation in all projects and strongly encourages the inclusion of land managers on project teams.

JFSP-funded research is producing new information and tools for use by fire and fuels managers, agency administrators, and decision makers. The JFSP governing board is focusing on the delivery of information and tools to end users. Areas of research include rapid response to assess fuel consumption and smoke production under a variety of moisture and fire conditions, modeling changes to canopy conditions to assess ecological and management implications, optimizing landscape treatment alternatives, assessing the historic role and contemporary uses of prescribed fire, effects of fire and rehabilitation seeding on wildlife habitat, and the consequences and correlates of fire in wetlands. The information obtained from JFSP demonstration sites and the tools developed through the program greatly improve the ability of local managers and citizens to make scientifically based, site-specific decisions regarding fire and fuels management and fire protection lands managed by Federal agencies and cooperators. The JFSP provides a unique role in wildland fire research that is complementary to base research programs in the FS and other agencies and to FS NFP research.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

Fire Effects and Emissions in Alaska - Three teams of JFSP-funded researchers and agency collaborators mobilized rapidly and took advantage of the extensive fires in Alaska in summer 2004 to determine:

- Forest floor consumption and smoke emissions from wildland fires burning in boreal forest fuel types in Alaska;
- Relationships between prefire stand characteristics, fire behavior, and burn severity;
- Causes, consequences, and spatial variability of burn severity.

Information is being used to develop improved decision support models for fire management. Emissions and fuel data will then be incorporated into Consume 3.0 by mid-2005.

FIREHouse – the Northwest Fire Research Clearinghouse - FIREHouse is a web-based project providing data and documentation on fire science and technology relevant to Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, which was started in 2003. The goal of FIREHouse is to provide "one-stop shopping" for resource managers, decision makers, scientists, students, and communities who want access to the results of research efforts to understand and manage fire and fuels on public lands. It is being developed collaboratively with several other information resource projects, including FRAMES (Fire Research and Management Exchange System), and the Southern Fire Science Encyclopedia. Information on about 50 projects has been developed or posted on the website, with another 300 in preparation.

Optimizing landscape treatments for ponderosa pine forests in mixed severity fire regimes - Studies on stand history and effects of recent fire on ponderosa pine in the Colorado Front Range demonstrated that historical forest landscapes were shaped by mixed severity fires and by spatial and temporal patterns of tree recruitment. These findings have resulted in new guidelines for ponderosa pine management that lead to complex, patchy landscape patterns rather than the open, park-like forests described in the historical Southwest.

Historical role and contemporary uses of prescribed fire in southern Appalachian ecosystems - Scientists are studying both the historical patterns of prescribed fires as used by Native Americans and others, along with the effects of prescribed fire on ecosystem processes such as net primary production, nutrient and carbon cycling, and vegetation dynamics (regeneration, compositional changes, mortality, diversity) in multiple forest types. The objective is to combine information on historical and contemporary fire regimes and evaluation of effects of prescribed fire on ecosystem structure and function to improve the application of prescribed fire and the understanding of fire effects.

Comparison of remote sensing-based approaches to fuel moisture assessment - Satellite imagery has been used to model and map fire severity, often with a focus on a single metric, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). However, several other approaches to using remote sensing data show potential advantages. Comparison of several of these vegetation indices with ground measurements in the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains has shown that

the NDWI (Normalized Difference Wetness Index) is better at estimating fuel moisture. Research is working with local and regional fire managers to provide improved estimates of fire danger and associated maps that are used regularly by fire managers to plan daily and weekly fire strategies.

Better prediction of fire-induced shrub and tree mortality - Researchers are developing and evaluating a new approach for predicting fire-induced plant mortality (*FireStem*). Experiments on four tree species selected to represent both hardwoods and conifers showed that the current model version correctly predicted stem mortality/survival about 75 percent of the time. *FireStem* provides the land manager with a new tool for estimating tree mortality due to heating of the tree stem. Future applications will include: 1) a “gaming” mode to explore prescribed fire options prior to igniting the fire, 2) a “forensic analysis” mode to reconstruct fire behavior based on fire effects, and 3) a “forecast” mode to estimate mortality from natural or prescribed fires that are currently burning.

Predicting public acceptance of fuel management at the wildland-urban interface - This study evaluated both social factors and spatial information to provide managers with better information for developing strategies to interact with the public. Focus groups with homeowners and local fire professionals (supported by JFSP) and surveys (supported by NFP) conducted in California, Florida, and Michigan suggested support for fuels management, but pointed out geographic differences in the strength of that support. The relative support is high for mechanical fuel reduction in Michigan and California, for prescribed burning in Florida, and for defensible space in California.

FY 2005 Program

In FY 2005, the program will complete the first phase of a major national study on the effects of prescribed fire and mechanical treatments in forest types characterized by frequent, low-severity fires. This study has installed a common treatment design on 13 experimental sites located in ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, southern pine, and hardwood types across the United States. The program will also initiate support of a similar large-scale study of the effects of fire and other treatments on sagebrush and juniper sites in the Great Basin, as well as an integrated national study to evaluate the most successful collaborative processes in developing and implementing community wildfire protection plans and enhancing social capacity. Specific funding of other studies will be determined after peer review of proposals submitted in December 2004 in response to an announcement for proposals issued in October. Priority topics for FY 2005 funding include:

- Rapid response studies on the effectiveness of pre and post-fire fuel treatments:
- Research addressing needs of managers for local or ecosystem specific information needed to support fire management planning.
- Research to support management and prediction of impacts of fire on air quality.
- Studies of social factors in fire and fuels management.
- Projects to achieve improved delivery and application of science-based knowledge and decision support tools.

The governing board will develop and begin to implement a new strategy for identifying user needs and incorporating them into the priority-setting process, and will evaluate the appropriate JFSP role in addressing DOI and FS strategic plans for wildland fire R&D, as well as strategic priorities identified by the White House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

FY 2006 Plans

- The program will continue to emphasize science application and technology transfer, balancing meeting local needs of managers with developing knowledge and tools with more national applications, and better integration across funded studies.
- Research and science application funded under the JFSP will continue to be funded through a competitive process and to focus on addressing needs of the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, and other priorities established by Congress and stakeholders from the management and policy communities.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The Joint Fire Science Program will be funded through Preparedness in FY 2006.

- Surveyed, detected, monitored, and evaluated native and non-native forest invasive species including insects and diseases on federal and tribal forestlands.
- Provided funds for the Evaluation Monitoring component of the Forest Health Monitoring program. Evaluation Monitoring investigates forest health issues identified from Forest Health Monitoring plot and survey data. The agency uses the information to determine the Federal lands in greatest need of protection and which acres will be part of the annual target and accomplishment.
- Program focused invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

FY 2005 Program

- Conduct native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression, and prevention projects on approximately 25,358 acres.
- Provide emphasis on restoration and suppression of bark beetle-caused infestations and mortality. Bark beetles cause particular problems in areas with fire-weakened trees and in areas at risk to wildland fires, including the wildland-urban interface.
- Provide funds for the Evaluation Monitoring component of the Forest Health Monitoring program. Evaluation Monitoring investigates forest health issues identified from Forest Health Monitoring plot and survey data. The agency uses the information to determine the Federal lands in greatest need of protection and which acres will be part of the annual target and accomplishment.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

FY 2006 Plans

- Conduct native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression, and prevention projects on approximately 13,440 acres.
- Provide emphasis on restoration and suppression of bark beetle-caused infestations and mortality. Bark beetles cause particular problems in areas with fire-weakened trees and in areas at risk to wildland fires, including the wildland-urban interface.
- Provide funds for the Evaluation Monitoring component of the Forest Health Monitoring program. Evaluation Monitoring investigates forest health issues identified from Forest Health Monitoring plot and survey data. The agency uses the information to determine the Federal lands in greatest need of protection and which acres will be part of the annual target and accomplishment.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

FY 2006 President's Budget proposes a \$7,818,000 decrease from the FY 2005 enacted level. Within the Forest Service budget proposal, funding for National Fire Plan – Forest Health Management of Federal lands reflects the priorities of the Administration and is consistent with previous proposals.

The proposed funding level will allow the agency to meet most of the high priority needs for insect and disease management.

FY 2005 Program

- Support suppression and prevention of insect and disease on approximately 181,180 acres of cooperative lands.
- Continue cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect and disease outbreaks and invasive plant species spread.
- Projects will target areas where fuels reduction projects are needed for prevention and restoration projects on lands of all ownership.
- Provide technical assistance in support of Early Detection and Rapid Response activities for invasive plants. Technical assistance supports program's performance measure, number of forest health acres protected on cooperative lands.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

FY 2006 Plans

- Support suppression and prevention of insect and disease on approximately 90,590 acres of cooperative lands.
- Continue cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect and disease outbreaks and invasive plant species spread.
- Projects will target areas where fuels reduction projects are needed for prevention and restoration projects on lands of all ownership.
- Provide technical assistance in support of Early Detection and Rapid Response activities for invasive plants. Technical assistance supports the program's performance measure - number of forest health acres protected on cooperative lands.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget has proposed a \$5,263,000 decrease from the FY 2005 enacted level. Within the Forest Service budget proposal, funding for National Fire Plan – Forest Health Management of Cooperative lands reflects the priorities of the Administration and will allow the Forest Service to meet most of the high priority needs for insect, disease, and invasive plant management.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations – Other
Expanded Budget Line Item State Fire Assistance

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$51,063	\$40,179	\$14	-\$10,778	\$29,415	-\$10,764
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$51,063	\$40,179	\$14	-\$10,778	\$29,415	-\$10,764
Staff Years	7	7		0	7	0

Funds appropriated to State Fire Assistance are transferred to the State and Private Forestry (S&PF) account.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Communities at risk from wildfire assisted - NFP	2,100	10,500	9,344	6,840	-2,504

Program Description

Over one billion acres of State and private lands are under the protection of State and local fire agencies. Much of this land is adjacent to Federal lands and is a part of the wildland-urban interface. State Fire Assistance focuses funds in two areas, preparedness and hazard mitigation, with the majority of the funds focused toward hazard mitigation. Specifically, hazard mitigation efforts provide technical and financial assistance to States for grants to communities to implement fire protection activities such as hazardous fuels treatment, fire prevention and education campaigns, personnel training, equipment, and personnel availability, and community planning. This program is the primary contributor to the National interagency FIREWISE program. This support works to ensure that state and local agencies can reduce hazardous fuels in and around communities and deliver a uniform and coordinated suppression response to wildfire. All expenditures address the objectives of the National Fire Plan’s *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan* and the *Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review*. Efforts are made to ensure that Federal policies are uniform and programs are cooperative and consistent across the landscape. Use of these funds will provide critical support to States and communities to reduce the losses of resources and property from wildfire.

These funds, as well as the funding for this program within the State and Private Forestry appropriation, directly support implementation of the National Fire Plan *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy* and are critical to protecting communities and resources from catastrophic wildland fire.

FY 2004 Program

- State Fire Assistance used 35 percent of its funds to improve the fire management capacity of the States. The program distributed the remaining 65 percent to States, through a competitive process, for high-priority hazard mitigation projects in communities at risk.
- Total number of assists to communities exceeded 10,500. Grants to communities provided funds to plan and implement the treatment of hazardous fuels, especially those in southern California. Hazard mitigation projects included fuel removal, improvement in water systems, FIREWISE training, community planning and community-wide demonstration projects. The significant increase in communities assisted is due to an increase of program funds included in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill.
- Projects emphasized high priority areas to reduce resource losses and enhance protection of the wildland-urban interface. Activities will include training for local fire agencies, wildland-urban hazard and risk assessments, and improved cooperation among Federal, State, and local fire agencies to provide a coordinated response.
- National FIREWISE efforts supported States and local federal units in the delivery of FIREWISE education.

FY 2005 Programs

- Efforts will continue to emphasize protection priorities in the wildland-urban interface and place greater emphasis on community-based hazard mitigation. Besides a strong focus on hazard mitigation, technical and financial assistance will go toward building capacity of state fire organizations to protect non-Federal wildlands and communities in the interface. The program will emphasize training and fire planning to deliver an efficient and effective fire suppression response.
- The program will distribute funds as they were in FY 2003 and FY 2004. Program priority will be to implementing optimal wildfire risk mitigation projects in critical high-risk wildland-urban interface communities.
- States and cooperators will promote partnerships, community action plans, hazard reduction projects, improved building codes, fire resistant landscapes, and provide collaborative FIREWISE education and information workshops in 9,344 communities.

FY 2006 Plans

- Efforts will continue to emphasize protection priorities in the wildland-urban interface and place greater emphasis on community-based hazard mitigation and planning. Besides a strong focus on hazard mitigation, technical and financial assistance will go toward building capacity of state fire organizations to protect non-Federal wildlands and communities in the interface. The program will emphasize training and fire planning to deliver an efficient and effective fire suppression response. Funding for Communities Wildfire Protection Plans is a priority.
- The program will distribute funds as they were in FY 2003 and FY 2004. Program priority will be to implementing optimal wildfire risk mitigation projects in critical high-risk wildland-urban interface communities.

- States and cooperators will promote partnerships, community action plans, hazard reduction projects, improved building codes, fire resistant landscapes, and provide collaborative FIREWISE education and information workshops in 6,840 communities.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget has proposed a \$10,764,000 decrease in program funds from the FY 2005 enacted level. Within the Forest Service budget proposal, funding for State Fire Assistance reflects the priorities of the Administration and is consistent with previous proposals for State Fire Assistance.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations – Other
Expanded Budget Line Item Volunteer Fire Assistance

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$8,138	\$7,889	\$0	\$0	\$7,889	\$0
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$8,138	\$7,889	\$0	\$0	\$7,889	\$0
Staff Years	0	0		0	0	0

Funds appropriated to Volunteer Fire Assistance are transferred to the State and Private Forestry (S&PF) account.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Volunteer fire departments assisted - NFP (number)	3,700	3,894	3,800	3,800	0

Program Description

The Volunteer Fire Assistance program provides technical and financial assistance through the States for grants to rural communities for the protection of state and private lands and improvements. The program targets volunteer fire departments that protect communities with populations of less than 10,000. Local fire agencies are often the first line of defense in meeting the expanded protection needs for wildland-urban interface areas threatened by wildfire. The National Fire Protection Association estimates there are more than 24,000 local fire agencies nationwide, with over 658,000 volunteer firefighters. Volunteer fire departments protect an estimated 43 percent of the population in the United States. Small rural fire departments provide initial attack on rural fires throughout the nation, contributing significantly to decreasing overall suppression costs.

The Volunteer Fire Assistance program supports local fire suppression efforts by providing grants for equipment, training programs, and assistance in organizing fire departments. The State Forester in each State delivers the program. Grants are matched dollar-for-dollar by the recipients to leverage the value of the Federal investment. The Volunteer Fire Assistance program promotes safe and effective initial attack in wildland-urban interface areas by focusing on training, equipping and organizing volunteer fire departments.

These funds complement the Volunteer Fire Assistance program funded through the State and Private Forestry appropriation, significantly expanding the benefits to the same target group. In addition, both of these funds directly support implementation of the National Fire Plan and are critical to protecting communities and resources from catastrophic wildland fire.

FY 2004 Program

- The program assisted State Foresters in meeting the equipment and training needs of approximately 3,894 volunteer fire departments.
- The Forest Service and States Foresters continued to emphasize the need to prioritize assistance to those departments in locations at greatest risk from wildland fire, in the wildland-urban interface.
- Funds enabled the organization of 36 new fire departments.

FY 2005 Program

- The program continues to support through grants, the critical needs of approximately 3,800 rural volunteer fire departments and communities. The program will emphasize optimal wildfire risk mitigation for priority communities at greatest risk from wildland fire, along with providing for training and equipment needs.
- Funds will also give priority to the training of rural fire departments in NIMS (National Incident Management System) training for rural fire departments in order to allow departments more effectively coordinate with state and national wildfire and emergency organizations.

FY 2006 Plans

- The program will continue to work with the states to provide grants in support of the critical needs of approximately 3,800 rural volunteer fire departments and communities.
- The program will emphasize optimal wildfire risk mitigation for priority communities at greatest risk from wildland fire, and funding for essential training and equipment.
- Funds will give priority to the training of rural fire departments in NIMS (National Incident Management System) training for rural fire departments in order to allow departments more effectively coordinate with state and national wildfire and emergency organizations.
- Funds will also assist rural fire departments in providing local leadership in the completion of Community wildfire protection plans.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

No change from FY 2005 is proposed.

Appropriation Capital Improvement and Maintenance

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		Program Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$555,228	\$514,701	\$6,638	-\$140,547	\$380,792	-\$133,909
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$60,815		-\$60,815	\$0	-\$60,815
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$555,228	\$575,516	\$6,638	-\$201,362	\$380,792	-\$194,724
Staff Years	3,961	3,819		-920	2,899	-920
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Facilities	\$214,366	\$198,769	\$1,738	-\$82,791	\$117,716	-\$81,053
Roads	\$234,538	\$226,396	\$3,355	-\$40,192	\$189,559	-\$36,837
Trails	\$74,718	\$75,707	\$1,387	-\$13,302	\$63,792	-\$11,915
Deferred Maintenance	\$31,606	\$13,829	\$158	-\$4,262	\$9,725	-\$4,104

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance Programs

The Capital Improvement and Maintenance program provides funding to improve and maintain facilities, roads, and trails infrastructure for recreation, fire, administrative, and other uses of the National Forest System as well as infrastructure for forest research programs.

Facilities

The Facilities program provides capital improvement, and program operations for a multi-billion dollar facilities infrastructure. The program includes acquisition of buildings and other facilities necessary to carry out the mission of the Forest Service, as well as disposing of deteriorated or otherwise unneeded facilities. Examples of capital improvements are research facilities, recreation sites, fire facilities, administrative buildings, and dams

Beginning in FY 2006, facilities maintenance in this program is limited to recreation sites. Maintenance for research, fire, administrative, visitor center, and all other facilities will be funded from a facilities working capital fund (WCF). The Forest Service recreation facilities program maintains over 16,000 developed recreation sites. These facilities have the capacity to serve the recreation needs of nearly 1.5 million people at one time.

Roads

The Roads program provides for the maintenance, capital improvement, decommissioning, and management of 380,000 miles of National Forest System roads and 7,500 bridges. The program also provides for the engineering support for planning; designs, plans, and estimates; and

construction administration for roads needed for timber sale and land services contracts. The National Forest Road System (NFRS) is an integral part of the rural transportation network and is operated and maintained to provide safe access for resource program activities. Each individual road serves a specific purpose in providing access to implement national forest land and resource management plan. All resource and utilization programs are dependent upon the NFRS for access.

Trails

The Trails program funds the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of trails. The National Forest System (NFS) contains approximately 133,000 miles of trails, 33,000 miles of which are inside wilderness areas. The NFS trails system accommodates millions of annual visitors with a variety of recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, and off-highway vehicle use.

Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement

Maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled is referred to as deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and a decrease in the value of the infrastructure. Deferred maintenance work can include the repair, rehabilitation or replacement of infrastructure. It can include work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, best management practices and other applicable standards. It can also include demolition, dismantling, and disposing of unneeded infrastructure.

Infrastructure improvement can include the construction of new infrastructure, alteration of existing infrastructure to change its function, and the expansion of existing infrastructure to increase capacity. This program emphasizes infrastructure improvement projects that minimize or eliminate deferred maintenance.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

For the FY 2004 President's Budget, Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CI&M) was one of many Federal programs selected to participate in the second round of assessments using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The Office of Management and Budget developed PART to assess the progress of programs in implementing the budget and performance integration initiative of the President's Management Agenda. Under PART, Federal programs are reviewed using a standardized set of performance management criteria. Using standardized criteria, the PART is designed to provide a consistent evaluation process by which agencies can evaluate the effectiveness of their programs.

The assessment of the CI&M program found the program faces challenges in meeting its long-term goals, most of which appear to be management challenges. The program rating was Adequate with purpose, planning and management receiving quality ratings. Specific findings included:

- The program shows good information management and has established good reporting protocols that distinguish between critical and non-critical health and safety deficiencies. However, the financial management of the program needs improvement because the agency has had difficulty collecting timely, reliable, and complete financial data on its capital assets.
- The program has not had good results in keeping up the maintenance of its assets. The Forest Service has been unable to demonstrate that it can maintain its current infrastructure needs.
- The program has improved performance measures and is now using a Facilities Condition Index to assess physical infrastructure and to prioritize funding needs.

In response to these FY 2004 findings the Forest Service continues progress by:

- Providing needed incentives to minimize facility space to an optimum level and to sell off unneeded properties under the facility WCF and permanent conveyance authority proposals.
- In response to Executive Order #13327, serving as an active participant in the Federal Real Property Asset Management effort, led by the USDA Senior Real Property Officer. This effort will provide an in-depth evaluation of all real property assets and leased facilities and adopt program expectations and performance measures.
- Focusing proposed facility investments on health and safety issues and reducing deferred and future annual maintenance.
- Decommissioning over 1000 miles of unneeded road every year in implementation of the Road Analyses Process findings.
- Continuing to improve inventory and performance standards and establishing protocols that emphasize critical safety improvements, decommissioning and timely project implementation.

The agency will also continue to improve accounting procedures.

Budget Line item **Facilities**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$214,366	\$198,769	\$1,738	-\$82,791	\$117,716	-\$81,053
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$19,195		-\$19,195		-\$19,195
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$214,366	\$217,964	\$1,738	-\$101,986	\$117,716	-\$100,248
Staff Years	1,108	1,000		-459	541	-459
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Maintain Facilities	\$84,618	\$77,657		-\$26,135	\$51,522	-\$26,135
Improve Facilities	\$129,748	\$121,112		-\$54,918	\$66,194	-\$54,918

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Facilities condition index	87.2%	87.2%	86.5%	---	-86.5%
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating	---	---	---	47.0%	47.0%
Number of projects completed	130	73	96	51	-45

Program Description

In FY 2005, the Facilities program provided for the maintenance, capital improvement, and program operations for a multi-billion dollar infrastructure related to recreation, research, fire, administrative, and other facilities necessary to carry out the mission of the Forest Service.

Beginning in FY 2006, the President’s Budget removes maintenance funds from the Facilities budget line item necessary for fire, administrative, and other (FA&O) facilities including recreation visitor centers. Pending passage of proposed legislation, maintenance, including planning and program management, for FA&O facilities and visitor centers will be funded through the Forest Service Working Capital Fund (WCF). Appropriated funds from Research, State and Private Forestry, National Forest System, Wildland Fire Management, Capital Improvement and Maintenance appropriations, and other eligible Permanent and Trust Fund accounts, will be deposited each year into the WCF. FA&O facilities include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations and laboratories), service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, and dams.

Maintenance funds for all other recreation sites remains within this program. Capital improvement funds for all facilities, as listed in the budget justification, will remain within this program.

The Facilities budget line item will continue to include two activities: Maintain Recreation Sites and Improve Facilities.

Maintain Recreation Sites – In FY 2006, only maintenance for developed recreation sites, such as campgrounds and day-use sites, is included. Maintenance of Forest Service owned visitor centers is included in the WCF. Maintenance funds include any needed contract preparation, contract administration, and program management for maintenance activities. The Recreation program maintains over 16,000 developed recreation sites and serves the recreation needs of more than 200 million visitors.

Annual maintenance includes work performed to preserve the serviceability of a facility such as preventative maintenance, repairs, and replacement of damaged or unusable components. It includes work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, best management practices, and other applicable standards, as long as the original intent or purpose of the facility remains unchanged. Maintenance may include demolition, dismantling, and disposing of unneeded facilities. Proper maintenance provides efficient public service and maintains the value of the government's infrastructure investment.

Maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled is defined as deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance causes deterioration of facility performance, increased repair costs, and a decrease in facility value. Forest Service recreation sites currently have a deferred maintenance backlog of approximately \$178.1 million, excluding recreation buildings.

Improve Facilities – The Facilities program includes large deferred maintenance and capital improvements for FA&O facilities, visitor information centers, and developed recreation sites. The facilities provide public service and recreational benefits to a diverse population. Large deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects include survey, design, contract preparation, contract administration, and construction costs.

Large deferred maintenance projects (greater than \$250,000) typically include major rehabilitation or replacement of a facility when it is more cost effective, more environmentally sound, or in the best interest of the Government to rehabilitate or replace an asset with the same capacity and purpose. Replacement of an asset usually occurs when it nears or has exceeded its useful life. Both rehabilitation and replacement actions are taken to reduce or eliminate deferred maintenance.

Capital improvements include construction of new facilities, alteration of existing facilities to change function, and expansion of facilities to change capacity to meet needs that are different from the original intent. Improvements are often required to expand public service capability or recreational opportunities. In many cases, capital improvements eliminate deferred maintenance backlogs.

Legislative Proposal – The President’s Budget includes a legislative proposal for establishing a WCF account for facility maintenance and a Facilities Acquisition and Enhancement Fund that would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell facilities in excess of agency needs and use proceeds to maintain facilities, reconstruct obsolete facilities, and to construct new facilities. See the special exhibit titled Legislative Proposals on page 14-65.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Focused the maintenance program on high-priority maintenance needs to reduce deferred maintenance backlogs. Priority was given to correcting critical health and safety conditions.
- Focused the capital improvement program on replacing obsolete facilities and constructing mission-critical facilities to accommodate consolidation and public service needs.
- All field units will complete or revise their facility master plans, which identify each fire, administrative, research, visitor center, and other facilities for decommissioning, retention, alternate use, or acquisition. These plans will be used to manage the facility inventory, reduce deferred maintenance backlogs, and decommission unneeded facilities.
- Used volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners to enhance recreation experiences and to help maintain campgrounds. These arrangements allowed forest personnel to provide program administration and supervision with available funds.
- Began implementation of internal program review results to enhance efficiency, prioritize facility projects to support national objectives, and better demonstrate program results for the program. This internal review was performed in response to OMB’s PART evaluation of the National Forest Improvement and Maintenance program. *OMB Circular A-11* will be used as the primary reference to guide the internal program review.
- Implemented 11 fire facilities capital improvement and maintenance projects across the Nation. Projects focused on deferred maintenance and health and safety needs. Projects included rehabilitation and improvement of fire lookouts, crew quarters, radio towers, engine storage facilities, warehouses, fire stations, helibases, and airtanker bases.
- Continued to process the thirty FY 2002, FY 2003, and FY 2004 pilot conveyance projects authorized in the FY 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act and the FY 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution (P.L. 107-63 and P.L. 108-7). Six of the FY 2002 authorized sales have been completed. Conveyance of these projects reduced the deferred maintenance backlog by approximately \$5 million and provided approximately \$20 million for maintenance and construction of new facilities.
- Provided \$4.3 million for maintenance of research facilities. Projects focused on high-priority maintenance and minor improvements, especially the backlog of maintenance projects. Priority was also given to correcting critical health and safety conditions.
- The research facilities capital improvement program focused on high priority capital improvements and addressed \$6.9 million of deferred maintenance backlog needs, emphasizing critical health and safety and mission-critical needs.
- Implemented research station facility master plans and completed remaining station facility master plans.
- Continued to address security assessments of all research station offices and field laboratories.

FY 2005 Program

- Through Facility Master Planning and Recreation Site Facility Master Planning (RSFMP), the agency is beginning to make headway by identifying, for decommissioning, capital assets which no longer contribute to the accomplishment of our mission. RSFMP is also prioritizing facilities for closure, where resources are not available to operate them to standard.
- Continue to focus the maintenance program on high priority maintenance. Critical health and safety needs will be emphasized.
- Focus the capital improvement program on high priority capital improvement and deferred maintenance backlog needs with emphasis on addressing critical health and safety and mission-critical needs.
- Use volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners to enhance recreation experiences and to help maintain campgrounds. These arrangements allow forest personnel to provide program administration and supervision with available funds.
- Continue implementation of the action plan resulting from internal program review of facility program management procedures and practices to enhance efficiency, prioritize facility projects to support national objectives, and better demonstrate program results. Implement program modifications to respond to OMB's PART evaluation.
- Complete the sale of the 10 FY 2002 pilot conveyance projects and continue processing the 10 FY 2003 and FY 2004 projects for sale. Select 10 projects under the FY 2005 authority.
- Facilities will provide \$5.0 million to the research facilities maintenance program. Projects will focus on high-priority maintenance and minor improvements, with emphasis on annual, cyclical, and deferred maintenance needs. Emphasis will also be placed on critical health and safety needs.
- Continue to focus the research facilities capital improvement program on high-priority capital improvements, and address \$2.2 million of deferred maintenance backlog needs with emphasis on addressing critical health and safety mission-critical needs.
- Implement completed research station facility master plans and complete remaining Station facility master plans.
- Continue addressing security needs at station offices and field laboratories.
- Begin preparation of portfolio reviews of capital assets to determine alignment with agency mission needs and potential reconciliation with existing capabilities, priorities, and resources.
- Begin preparation of portfolio reviews of capital assets to determine alignment with agency mission needs and potential reconciliation with existing capabilities, priorities, and resources.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue to focus the developed recreation site maintenance program on high-priority maintenance. Critical health and safety needs will be emphasized.
- Continue to focus the capital improvement program on high-priority capital improvement and deferred maintenance backlog needs with emphasis on addressing critical health and safety and mission-critical needs. A list of major projects (projects with a total cost of more than \$250,000) is provided at the end of this section. A list of projects with estimated costs of less than \$250,000 is available upon request.

- Emphasize drinking water and sanitation system deferred maintenance projects.
- Use volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners to enhance recreation experiences and to help maintain campgrounds. This arrangement allows forest personnel to be available for program administration and supervision with available funds.
- Complete implementation of identified changes to facility program management based upon the results of internal review.
- Continue implementation of the FY 2002-FY2005 Appropriations bills pilot conveyance authority.
- Continue to focus the research facilities capital improvement program on high-priority capital improvements that will address deferred maintenance backlog needs with emphasis on addressing critical health and safety and mission-critical needs, including the Forest Products Laboratory modernization project.
- Continue emphasis on security needs at research station offices and field laboratories.
- Implement all facility master plans.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes a \$69.7 million program decrease in Facilities from the FY 2005 enacted budget. This reduction would be partially offset through Congressional approval of the agency's legislative proposal establishing a Working Capital Fund (WCF) for maintenance of FA&O facilities and visitor information centers. The effect of the reduction would also be reduced through passage of the legislative proposal for permanent facility conveyance authority. At this funding level, several planned capital improvement projects will be deferred; however, investment funding would be available through the conveyance authority.

The agency will continue to focus funding primarily on addressing the deferred maintenance and capital improvement backlog work on existing facilities and disposing of unneeded facilities to optimize the use of future funding.

On the following pages, facility improvement projects are listed by region and station. Projects costing more than \$250,000 to complete are listed individually, while minor projects less than \$250,000 are aggregated under the title "minor facility projects".

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 1 - NORTHERN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	248	31			3,045		424
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	1605	549	1,103				
R101	MT	1	Flathead	Hungry Horse Office	No	1,652	300	1,652				
TOTAL						\$ 3,505	\$ 880	\$ 2,755	\$ 3,045	\$ 424	\$ -	

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 2 - ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	402	91	18				
			Regionwide	Contract Administration/Change Orders	No	395	198	66				
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	1177	1570	472	800			
R201	CO	2	Arapaho/Roosevelt	Dowdy Lake Campground Phase III	No	143	420	120				
R202	CO	3	Pike/San Isabel	Manitou Lake Rehab	No	367	85	236				
R203	CO	At-Large	Routt	Bear River/Road/Dispersed Phase II	No	41	379					
R204	WY	At-Large	Bighorn	Battlepark TH	No	178	30	15				10
R205	CO	3	Pike/San Isabel	Lake George Fire Crew Quarters	Yes	768		200				
R206	CO/WY	At-Large	Med Bow/Routt	Thunderbasin Fire Crew Qtrs (formally Wright)	Yes	630		630				
R207	WY	At-Large	Shoshone	Cody IA Fire Warehouse	Yes	450		450				
R208	WY	At-Large	Shoshone	Dubois Fire Crew Quarters	Yes	768		768				
				Land Acquisition for FY 2007-08 Projects	No	181						
TOTAL						\$ 5,500	\$ 2,773	\$ 571	\$ 3,204	\$ 1,417	\$ 326	\$ 24

Notes:
 * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
 ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
 REGION 3 - SOUTHWESTERN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	229				9,153		4,344
			Regionwide	Contract Administration/Change Orders		77						
R301			Coconino	Red Rock Administrative Site	No	1,260	300	1,436		300		75
R302			Coconino	Knoll Lake Campground	No	790	400	752				
R303			Apache-Sit	Big Lake/Hoyer Complexes Water & Sanitation	No	559	250	559				
R304			Coronado	Whiteclai Campground Phase 5	No	578	90	205				
R305			Cibola	Mills Canyon Campground	No	681	325	371				
R306			Tonto	Haigler Creek Campground	No	545	480	200				
TOTAL						\$ 4,719	\$ 1,845	\$ 3,523	\$ 9,453	\$ 4,419		

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
 REGION 4 - INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	113						
			Regionwide	Contract Modifications/Change Orders		160						
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	166		142				
R401	UT	1	Dixie	Lower Bowns Campground Reconstruction	No	417		417				
R402	NV	1	Humboldt-Tolyabe	Galena Creek Campground Construction	No	770	10					
R403	UT	1	Ashley	ADA Retrofits	No	410		410				
TOTAL						\$ 2,036	\$ 10	\$ 969				

Notes:
 * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
 ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 5 - PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
	CA		Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	460			284	5,000		136
	CA		Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	335					864	
R501	CA	25	Inyo	Inyo National Forest Food Storage Lockers (04)	No	342			0	342		
R502	CA	2	Plumas	Quincy Barracks	Yes	438	56		0			
R503	CA	24	Los Padres	Tenascal Station Renovation	Yes	526	72		668			
R504	CA	3	Mendocino	Alder Springs Barracks	Yes	402	35		0			
R505	CA	21	Sequoia	Havilah Barracks Project	Yes	301	59		27			
R506	CA	1	Six Rivers	Orleans Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade	No	442	40		403			
R507	CA	19	Sierra	Dinky Mill Station	Yes	508			0			
R508	CA	4,19	Stanislaus	The Pinecrest Engine Bay & Offices Project	Yes	500	129		260			
R509	CA	2	Shasta	Hirz Bay Campground Rehabilitation Project	No	754	314	23	1,142			
R510	CA	52	Cleveland	Camp Ole Engine Garage Addition	Yes	271			0			
R511	CA	4	LBTMU	Fallen Leaf Water System Improvements PH II	No	696			696			
TOTAL						\$ 5,975	\$ 705	\$ 23	\$ 3,480	\$ 5,342	\$ 864	\$ 136

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 6 - PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design/Change Orders	*	550			500	5,050		
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	950						
R601	OR		Rogue River-Siskiyou	Rogue River/Siskiyou Headquarters	No	1,800			370			
R602			Regionwide	FEDPLAN H2O/Sanitation	No	1000			1,000			
TOTAL						\$ 4,300		\$ 1,870				

Notes:
 * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
 ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
 Region 8 - SOUTHERN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
	Multiple	At Large	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	750		0				4,460
	Multiple	At Large	Regionwide	Contract Administration/Change Orders		250		0				
	Multiple	At Large	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	630		1,175				
R801	KY	5th	Daniel Boone	Forest-wide Vault toilet replacement	No	280		250				
R802	GA	6th,9th,10th	Chatt-Oconee	Forest-wide Vault toilet replacement	No	380		350				
R803	TN	1st	Cherokee	Rock Creek Recreation Area rehab	No	280		250				800
R804	LA	4th	Kisatchie	Kincaid Recreation Area Utility rehab	No	325		300				100
R805	NC	11th	North Carolina	Toe River Recreation Areas rehab	No	825		825				150
R806	LA	4th	Kisatchie	Vernon Unit Office/Workcenter	No	755		420				
R807	AR	2nd	Oz-St. Francis	Ozark-St. Francis SO Rehab/Expansion	No	2,500		1,500				1,750
R808	FL	3rd	Florida	Juniper Springs Recreation Area - toilet replacement	No	350		325				
R809	TN	2nd	Cherokee	Tellico River Corridor Improvements	No	425		375				
TOTAL						\$ 7,750	\$ 7,750	\$ 5,770	\$ 7,880	\$ 250		

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
 REGION 9 - EASTERN REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	230		30				80
			Regionwide	Contract Administration/Change Orders		1,360						
			Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	210						
R901	MN	8	Superior	Kawishiwi RD Administrative Office, Phase 2	No	5,000	250	1,100				200
TOTAL						\$ 6,800	\$ 280	\$ 1,100	\$ 2,150	\$ 6,900		

Notes:
 * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
 ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
REGION 10 - ALASKA REGION
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
				Planning & Design	*	153				1,893	1,232	939
				Contract Administration/Change Orders		562						
				Minor Construction	**	549		493				
R1001	AK	At Large	Regionwide	Auke Village Campground/Trails/Roads Restoration	No	813	205	81				
R1002	AK	At Large	Chugach	Trail River Campground Reconstruction Phase 2	No	1,415	601	69	1,062			
R1003	AK	At Large	Chugach	Kenai Lake Incident Command Multipurpose Administrative Building	Yes	1,939	91		1,377			
R1004	AK	At Large	Tongass	Kake Crew Quarters	No	780			780			
TOTAL						\$6,211	\$897	\$150	\$4,525	\$1,893	\$1,232	\$939

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
Grey Towers, San Dimas Technology and Development Center, Missoula Technology and Development Center
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
				Planning & Design	*	\$ 70				500		
				Contract Administration/Change Orders		\$ 70						
				Minor Construction	**	\$ 410			350			
				Grey Towers Pool Rehabilitation	No	\$ 450			450			
TOTAL						\$ 1,000			\$ 800			

Notes:
 * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
 ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2006 Facilities Capital Improvement Projects
RESEARCH STATIONS
 (All amounts are in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
						FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
			All Stations	Planning and Design		776						3,087
			All Stations	Contract Administration/Change Orders		274		2,679				
			All Stations	Minor Construction		2,714						
S001	WI	2	FPL	Forest Prod. Lab Modernization, Phase 1	No	10,000		7,400				13,587
S002	LA	5	SRS	Renovation of AFC Insectary/Laboratories	No	348		301				
S003	MT	1	Missoula	Fire Lab Addition	No	1,484						
S004			RMRS	EF Water & Wastewater Upgrades	No	414		414				
S005	WA	3	PNW	Olympia Lab Remodel	*	727		213				
S006	MS	4	SRS	Southern Institute of Forest Genetics Upgrade	No	618		66				
S007	NH		NE	Durham Office Renovation	No	425		50				
S008	OH		NE	Delaware, OH New Windows & Exterior	No	618		546				
TOTAL						\$ 18,398		\$ 11,669		\$ 16,674		

Notes:
 * Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000.
 ** Capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects costing less than \$250,000.

SUMMARY

	FY 2006 Cost			Amt. of Facility Deferred Maintenance included in FY06 Cost	OUTYEAR COST construction cost beyond FY 06		
	FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL		FACILITY	ROAD	TRAIL
TOTAL REGIONS	\$ 46,796	\$ 7,380	\$ 754	\$ 27,196	\$ 28,135	\$ 13,127	\$ 939
TOTAL Grey Towers, SDTDC, MTDC	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	800			
TOTAL STATIONS	\$ 18,398	\$ -	\$ -	11,669	\$ 16,674	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	\$ 66,194	\$ 7,380	\$ 754	\$ 39,665	\$ 44,809	\$ 13,127	\$ 939

Budget Line Item **Roads**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$234,538	\$226,396	\$3,355	-\$40,192	\$189,559	-\$36,837
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	0	\$33,204		-\$33,204	0	-\$33,204
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$234,538	\$259,600	\$3,355	-\$73,396	\$189,559	-\$70,041
Staff Years	1,954	1,930		-421	1,509	-421
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Passenger Car Roads	\$108,260	\$108,701		-\$12,123	\$96,578	-\$12,123
High Clearance & Closed Roads	\$30,909	\$30,722		-\$4,049	\$26,673	-\$4,049
Decommission Roads	\$7,931	\$8,643		-\$537	\$8,106	-\$537
Improve Roads	\$87,438	\$78,330		-\$20,128	\$58,202	-\$20,128

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	26,800	51,403	30,657	24,055	-6,602
Miles of high clearance and closed roads receiving maintenance	28,000	38,670	31,692	18,343	-13,349
Miles of roads decommissioned	933	622	770	363	-407
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	1,017	713	824	534	-290

Program Description

The Road program provides the resources necessary for management of the National Forest Road System (NFRS) through maintenance and capital improvements. The road system is one of the foundations that allows for the achievement of the agency’s strategic plan and goals. It provides the access necessary for management, public use, and protection of National Forest System (NFS) lands. Virtually all activities on the lands require travel over the road system to destinations where activities take place. Over 90 percent of road system use is by recreationists, who annually make over 205 million visits to recreation opportunities accessed by the road system.

The Road program provides for the planning, management, maintenance, and capital improvement of 7,500 bridges and 375,000 miles of National Forest System roads. Twenty-percent of the roads are open without restriction to all vehicle types (including passenger cars), 58 percent are open to pickups and other high-clearance vehicles, and 22 percent are closed.

The program also provides engineering support for road construction and maintenance activities on commercial timber sales. Decommissioning of roads is not an allowable use of appropriations under the authorizing statute. However, since FY 1991, language in annual appropriations bills has authorized use of a portion of appropriated Roads funds for decommissioning (up to \$15 million in FY 2005).

Transportation Planning – Transportation planning activities support agency goals by providing transportation alternatives to decision makers. These activities are particularly important today. Current appropriations are much less than that necessary to keep the existing mileage of open roads at current service levels without unacceptable consequences. Transportation planning helps identify opportunities to reduce the number of open roads and the service levels of roads remaining open to what can be sustained in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner with available funding. This ensures compliance with safety requirements, environmental protection laws, and critical access needs. In addition, transportation planning helps identify roads that can safely accommodate joint use by highway legal and off-highway vehicles.

Road and Bridge Maintenance – Maintenance of the road system supports agency goals by perpetuating safe and efficient access over existing roads. In urban interface and recreation areas, well-maintained NFS roads may support homeland security. The roads provide access for emergency responders and are sometimes the only escape routes for recreationists and local residents in the event of a terrorist attack, wildfire, or other emergency situation.

Road Management – Road management activities meet agency goals of ensuring effective public service by providing information about roads to users, coordinating conflicting activities on roads, ensuring that commercial users perform or pay for maintenance made necessary by their use, making annual road maintenance plans, and, most importantly, keeping roads safe.

Road and Bridge Construction and Reconstruction – Construction and reconstruction activities meet agency goals by reconstructing roads and bridges with significant deferred maintenance needs. In many cases, rehabilitation or replacement of a road or bridge to its original condition is more cost effective, more environmentally sound, or is in the best interest of the government. Capital improvements include alteration or expansion of existing roads to provide for changing needs and purposes, such as a logging road to a recreation road, or adding road capacity, such as changing a single lane road or bridge to a two lane road or bridge.

Road Decommissioning – Decommissioning terminates a facility's function as a road. Road decommissioning activities meet agency goals by eliminating the environmental effects of unneeded roads and by restoring land occupied by roads to a more natural state. Roads to be decommissioned include both NFS roads that are no longer needed for national forest management and unauthorized roads that exist on NFS lands.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- A total of 51,403 miles of roads open to public travel in passenger cars received maintenance. Of that, 30,512 miles (38 percent of all passenger car roads) met applicable standards at year-end.

- A total of 4,071 miles of road received treatment to eliminate deferred maintenance backlog.
- A total of 713 miles of road received capital improvements, of which only 26 miles were new road construction.
- Sixty bridges were repaired and 40 new bridges were constructed.
- Removed 58 bridges from the deficient bridge list.
- Decommissioned 622 miles of road. An additional 451 miles were decommissioned using other resource program funds.
- Restored 73 miles of the most productive stream habitat for salmon and other aquatic species through rehabilitation and replacement of 8 road drainage structures in Region 5 and 25 in Region 6.

FY 2005 Program

- Approximately 31,000 miles of road intended for use by passenger cars will receive maintenance. About 30 percent of all passenger car roads will be maintained to applicable standards as a result of the work.
- Approximately 32,000 miles of road intended for use by high clearance vehicles will receive maintenance. About 20 percent of such roads will be maintained to applicable standards either as a result of the work or as a result of being properly stored for future projects.
- Approximately 824 miles of roads will receive capital improvements, including roads constructed by purchasers of commercial timber sales.
- Approximately 90 bridges will be constructed, repaired, or replaced.
- Approximately 770 miles of road will be decommissioned.

FY 2006 Plans

- Approximately 24,000 miles of road intended for use by passenger cars will receive maintenance. About 25 percent of passenger car roads will be maintained to applicable standards as a result of the work.
- Approximately 18,000 miles of road intended for use by high clearance vehicles will receive maintenance. About 17 percent of such roads will be maintained to applicable standards either as a result of the work or as a result of being properly stored for future projects.
- Approximately 534 miles of road will receive capital improvements, including roads constructed by purchasers of commercial timber sales.
- Approximately 75 bridges will be constructed, repaired, or replaced.
- Approximately 363 miles of road will be decommissioned through Roads funding. Additional miles will be decommissioned as a collateral result of various types of resource management projects.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes \$189.6 million for Roads, a program decrease of \$36.8 million from the FY 2005 enacted level. The agency will focus on evaluating roads open to traffic so that roads remaining open meet standards for public safety, resource protection, and

critical access needs to support the agency's mission. To the extent practicable, roads naturally closed by landslides, floods, or other natural events will remain closed.

Budget Line Item **Trails**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Budget	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$74,718	\$75,707	\$1,387	-\$13,302	\$63,792	-\$11,915
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$8,416	\$0	-\$8,416	\$0	-\$8,416
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$74,718	\$84,123	\$1,387	-\$21,718	\$63,792	-\$20,331
Staff Years	807	798		-31	767	-31
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Maintain Trails	\$39,642	\$41,823		-\$4,283	\$37,540	-\$4,283
Improve Trails	\$35,076	\$33,884		-\$7,632	\$26,252	-\$7,632

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Miles of trails maintained to standard	19,630	23,160	20,612	13,707	-6,905
Miles of trail improved to standard	867	1,401	1,025	1,043	18

Program Description

This program funds the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of trails. It advances the strategic goals by providing high quality backcountry recreation and by maintaining trail systems. The National Forest System (NFS) contains about 133,000 miles of trails, accounting for over half of the Nation’s inventoried trails system. Approximately 100,000 miles of trails occur outside of wilderness areas, while approximately 33,000 miles are found inside wilderness areas. Forest Service trails include several historic and scenic trails.

The NFS trails system accommodates over 50 million recreation visitor days of hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, and off-highway vehicle use a year. The NFS Trails program helps support private sector annual outdoor product sales of \$10 billion (including footwear, backpacks, etc.).

Trails serve a wide constituency at a relatively low cost and are available for non-mechanized and mechanized uses. Mechanized uses include biking, motorcycling, snowmobiling, and riding all-terrain vehicles. Trails provide important transportation routes for firefighters, law enforcement, and other administrative personnel, in addition to our recreation service partners and outfitter-guides operating on NFS lands.

Trail maintenance protects capital investment by keeping trails open for access and protecting vegetation, soil, and water quality, thus ensuring our continued promotion of ecosystem health. Work includes clearing the pathway of encroaching vegetation and fallen trees and repairing or improving trail signs, treadways, drainage structures, and bridges.

The Trails budget line item consists of two activities: Maintain Transportation System (both annual and deferred maintenance) and Improve Transportation System.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- The recreation program consistently provides the highest number of volunteers and work accomplished by the agency. In FY 2004, recreation and heritage volunteers contributed \$28 million (about 65 percent) of the agency's \$42.7 million total appraised value of volunteer work. This represented approximately 1,229 person years of work in recreation and heritage (approximately 75 percent), of the agency's 1,642 person-year total. Volunteers in our Trails program are the majority of the recreation and heritage program involvement.
- Continental Divide Trail.
 - The Forest Service, in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Park Service (NPS), and the Continental Divide Trail Alliance (CDTA) continued efforts to construct additional miles of new trail, maintain existing CDT segments, and survey and prepare projects for future trail work.
 - Specifically, work accomplished includes planning 241 miles to complete the CDT, 36 miles of new trail construction, 54 miles of trail reconstruction, 112 miles of trail signing, and construction of 3 trailheads and 1 bridge.
 - The work was accomplished with 3,600 days of volunteer labor valued at over \$360,000. Over 70 percent of the volunteer projects were coordinated by CDTA as part of a challenge cost share agreement.
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.
 - The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) program for FY 2004 focused on deferred maintenance sections in remote locations and limited accessibility to those trails impacted by wildfires, associated increased runoff and erosion, or impacted by extreme weather events, such as the 40 miles of trail in the Glacier Peak Wilderness (State of Washington) impacted by mass soil failure.
 - A detour for the trail was identified, informational signage and media coverage provided, and Forest Service trail crews and youth interns and volunteers were supported with approximately \$100,000 to address damage assessment and determine necessary actions to rebuild bridges, trail heads, and access facilities. Working with the Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA), over 40,000 hours of volunteer trail maintenance was accomplished.
 - The PCTA used a cost share grant to recruit and organize volunteers, support a trail coordinator, recruit and hire a regional volunteer coordinator, maintain a toll free information line and website, provide information about the PCT, and publish a bi-monthly magazine.
 - The PCT program supported numerous youth crew projects in Washington, Oregon, and California. These youth programs supplemented agency trail crews and volunteers, provided opportunities for young persons to experience environmental

- stewardship and learn skills that can be used in career development, provided a structured and nurturing environment for “at risk” youth, and supported the youth in furthering their education.
- The California Conservation Corps (Redding, CA) secured matching State grants for a second year to maintain to standard over 70 miles of the PCT in northern California. The Northwest Youth Corps (Eugene, OR) was funded to provide maintenance in California and Oregon, including a heavily burned over section in the Willamette National Forest.
 - A Student Conservation Association (SCA) PCT trail crew was funded this summer for the first time and provided trail maintenance in the Tahoe, Sierra, Klamath, and Willamette National Forests. The SCA crew did significant rock work in the Sierra National Forest to help make it accessible for equestrian use. A 6-month SCA winter PCT trail crew worked primarily in southern California, starting at the Mexican border to bring several remote sections of the PCT to standard.
 - Florida National Scenic Trail.
 - The National Forest of Florida (NFFL), in partnership with the Florida Trail (FT) Association (FTA), certified 57.5 miles of Florida National Scenic Trail, recertified 189 miles of trail, completed the inventory of the entire 1,400 mile trail, constructed or reconstructed 20.5 miles of trail, and built 27 minor bridges and 9,570 feet of boardwalk.
 - A contract was awarded to obtain construction designs for eight major bridges.
 - Gaps in the trail were closed through the completion of one right-of-way (ROW) acquisition on the Wakulla River and acquisition of eight ROWs on the Suwannee River, including two trail easements.
 - A comprehensive book of ownership maps for statewide high priority acquisition areas was developed to assist in planning for future acquisition projects. Via partnership with the NPS National Trails Land Resources Program Center, offers have been made and are under consideration for a collection of properties totaling 6,397 acres. In addition, 70 acquisition projects targeting approximately 12,000 acres and 60 miles of trail were initiated and offers will be forthcoming.
 - A comprehensive volunteer safety program was initiated that will ensure the safety of FTA volunteers who cumulatively donated more than 60,000 hours of volunteer service valued over \$1 million.
 - Four major hurricanes and one tropical storm devastated the trail late in FY 2004, with approximately 80 percent of the 1,400 mile trail closed and under assessment for damage beginning in October.
 - North Country Trail.
 - A Chainsaw memorandum of understanding was signed in June between the Forest Service, NPS, and the North Country Trail Association (NCTA). An annual meeting was held between the Forest Service, NPS, and NCTA on the Chippewa National Forest in October.
 - The Wayne National Forest hosted the annual NCT meeting in November.
 - On the Allegheny National Forest, in cooperation with the Allegheny Chapter of the NCTA, the entire 96-mile length of the NCNST was surveyed for damage and a contract sawyer was hired to remove many hazardous trees associated with the 2003 windstorm

- Completed 500 feet of rock stairways inside Tionesta Scenic Area with the AmeriCorps crew.
- Attention was focused on the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail in the Eastern Region, via the day-camp education program of *Camp I Too Am American*, serving youth in the southern Illinois region.
- Research continued on the Benge Route segment, and the Brickley House on the Mark Twain National Forest was nominated as a Trail of Tears certified site.
- Significant partnerships associated with the trail include the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, 4-H, and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

FY 2005 Program

- The physical and mental health attributes of trail use and work will be emphasized by the Forest Service and many interest groups in continued support of the President's Healthier US initiative.
- The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, in partnership with the Continental Divide Trail Alliance, plans to continue to construct miles of new trail, maintain miles of existing trail, and survey and prepare contracts for work on additional miles. Included in the work are bridge repair and replacements and improved signage. Regional Trail Coordinators coordinate the individual proposals and project plans on multiple ranger districts across 12 national forests. Interagency efforts will include coordination meetings with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and National Park Service (NPS).
- The NFFL, in partnership with the FTA, will continue to assess and repair the damage to the FT caused by four major hurricanes and one tropical storm. As of December, 2004, 312 miles of trail remain closed because of damage. Approximately 11 miles of new trail will be constructed in addition to the hurricane recovery/reconstruction efforts. New certification agreements are planned for 70 miles of trail and over 30 miles are targeted for recertification. In partnership with the NPS National Trails Land Resources Program Center, we will continue to work on closing the gaps in the trail. Over 10,366 acres have been appraised with offers pending, and 10,036 acres are in the design stage with appraisals pending. If these acquisitions are successful we will protect over 60 miles of trail through acquisition. We will also continue to enhance the safety of our volunteers and ensure that work proceeds in accordance with the Forest Service Health and Safety Code Handbook.
- The PCT program, in concert with managing units, will work with the PCTA to identify priority maintenance and repair areas along the entire 2,650-mile trail that could be accomplished through volunteerism. Funding will be directed to facilitate the necessary acquisition of supplies and support for volunteers to make the needed repairs. The PCT program will continue to support the PCTA and their respective role in providing information regarding the entire trail; issuance of long-distance permits for trails users; and recruitment, organization, and training of volunteers. The PCT program will support numerous youth crews along the entire trail (California Conservation Corps, Northwest Youth Corps, Student Conservation Association, etc.) to address deferred maintenance on the PCT and to address trail sections that have been impacted by severe weather events or wildfires. This support will be used to leverage non-Federal grants, cost share agreements, and other youth crew opportunities. These youth programs supplement and enhance ongoing trail maintenance,

while providing an opportunity to support programs that enhance and enrich young person's lives, and foster a sense of personal pride, accomplishment, and societal stewardship of natural resources in an outdoor environment.

- The development of a new 5-year MOU between the Forest Service, NPS, and NCTA is in final stages of review. On the Allegheny National Forest, chainsaw certification training for North Country Trail Association volunteers and others will be conducted in spring 2005; at least two seasonal employees will be partially funded for intermittent trail work; and an AmeriCorps crew will be partially funded for work along the trail.

FY 2006 Plans

- The Forest Service, in partnership with the BLM, NPS, and Continental Divide Trail Association will continue trail surveys, trail maintenance, and improvement projects.
- The Pacific Crest Trail Association will continue to complete optimum location Reviews, complete segment maps detailing the trail along its entire length, complete additional land acquisitions for trail protection, and conduct NEPA analyses for additional trail and lands work.
- Appalachian National Scenic Trail activities will include relocation of trail segments to their optimal location, rehabilitation of existing sections, installation of toilets at shelter sites, construction/reconstruction of shelters, and replacement of major trail bridges.
- The North Country National Scenic Trail will relocate trail segments, rehabilitate existing trail segments, construct and improve access and parking locations at trailheads, and continue NEPA work regarding replacement of major trail bridges.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes an \$11.9 million decrease from the FY 2005 enacted level. The agency will continue existing priority program and partnership activities to the extent funding and personnel are available.

The program will focus activities on the highest priority projects. The Forest Service will target work to improve the settings for outdoor recreation; improve visitor satisfaction with our facilities (including trails) and services; improve educational opportunities for the public about the values of conservation, land stewardship, and responsible recreation; strengthen our relationships with private entities and volunteer-based and non-profit organizations; and establish professionally managed partnerships and intergovernmental cooperative efforts.

The program will also target the deferred maintenance backlog, including accessibility. Accessibility efforts will implement actions identified in transition plans completed in FY 2001 and move the agency forward on addressing accessibility issues, as recommended in the report *Improving Access to Outdoor Recreational Activities on Federal Lands*.

Budget Line Item **Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$31,606	\$13,829	\$158	-\$4,262	\$9,725	-\$4,104
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$31,606	\$13,829	\$158	-\$4,262	\$9,725	-\$4,104
Staff Years	92	91		-9	82	-9

Annual Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Program Description

This program complements the Facilities, Roads, and Trails budget line items. It focuses on alleviating the backlog of deferred maintenance (maintenance work that has not been performed as needed or scheduled) and infrastructure improvements. Its purpose is to reduce the rate of accumulation of deferred maintenance, which leads to deteriorating performance, increased repair costs, and decreased values of real property assets. The program supports the agency’s goals by assisting the respective Capital Improvement and Maintenance program in providing safe, secure, and appropriate access to National Forest System lands and services while protecting water quality and ecological conditions.

Deferred Maintenance – Maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled is referred to as deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and a decrease in the value of the infrastructure. Deferred maintenance work can include the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of infrastructure. It can include work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, best management practices, and other applicable standards. It can also include demolition, dismantling, and disposing of unneeded infrastructure.

Infrastructure Improvement – Capital improvements can include the construction of new infrastructure, alteration of existing infrastructure to change its function, and the expansion of existing infrastructure to increase capacity. Improvements are often required to maintain public service capability or recreational opportunities. Capital improvement projects eliminate deferred maintenance and provide mission-critical infrastructure.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Funds provided in FY 2004 were directed towards critical health, safety, and maintenance projects and infrastructure-related resource mitigation throughout the National Forest System, as well as at research stations.

- Funding was directed towards correcting deficiencies in buildings, campgrounds, and water and wastewater systems. Projects addressed needs such as security, fire alarms, and sprinkler systems; radon and lead paint abatement; asbestos removal; electrical and mechanical systems; roofs; doors; windows; toilet facilities; water and wastewater treatment and distribution systems; accessibility; and demolition.
- Roads projects included bridge replacements, guardrail replacements, safety turnouts for major recreation developments, assessment of culverts for fish passage, signing and marking for user safety, major culvert repairs, and road surfacing.
- Trails projects included major trail reconstruction, including bridges for cross-country skiing, snowmobiles, horses, and hikers; rehabilitation of historic and scenic trails; and replacing trail structures such as waterbars and drain dips.
- Barriers to passage of inland and anadromous fisheries and other aquatic organisms are widespread across the national forest road and trail system. Infrastructure investment funding, in particular a \$6.9 million earmark focused on Regions 5 and 6, was used to eliminate the most critical fish passage barriers to restore passage. Examples of fish passage improvements are replacing restrictive circular culverts with more suitable structures such as bottomless arches, box culverts, and bridges. Other examples are resetting perched culverts at stream grade and eliminating inlet and outlet restrictions. Quality and cost effectiveness have been the emphasis of the program.

FY 2005 Program

Similar to the FY 2004 program, the FY 2005 program will continue to focus on critical deferred maintenance pertaining to health and safety deficiencies. The program includes the following typical projects:

- Facility health and safety projects will include roof repairs, structural repairs, radon and lead based paint abatement, asbestos removal, mechanical and electrical system repairs, security improvements, and accessibility improvements. Additionally, efforts will be made under this program to dispose of or decommission facilities for which the backlog of maintenance has increased to a point where it is no longer economically feasible to keep the facility operational.
- Water and wastewater systems projects will address water and wastewater systems that do not currently meet Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, state, or industry standards for protecting public health.
- Roads projects will include guardrail replacement, slope stabilization, bridge repairs, and road resurfacing in order to protect public users. Efforts may also include decommissioning roads that can no longer be economically maintained.
- Trails projects will include reconstruction and repair of multi-use trails and bridges in order to protect both users and the watersheds. These projects will include drainage and erosion control, elevating sections across flood prone areas, and redefining trails where multiple trails now exist.
- Dam projects will focus on “high hazard” dams to ensure adequate spillway capacity and to meet current seismic standards.

- A \$3.9 million earmark will further reduce barriers to fish and other aquatic organism passage in Regions 5 and 6. In addition to the earmark, infrastructure investment funds will be used to eliminate the most critical fish barriers across the Nation. While some of the most critical problems are being eliminated, a large backlog of inadequately sized and placed drainage structures will remain across the national forest road and trail system.

FY 2006 Plans

The FY 2006 President's Budget will fund approximately 100 of the most critical health and safety and infrastructure related improvements.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

The proposed funding is a decrease of approximately \$4.0 million below the FY 2005 enacted level. The FY 2006 program of work will focus on the most critical health and safety infrastructure projects to improve the overall condition of existing Forest Service facilities, roads, and trails.

The agency has proposed legislation (see Legislative Proposals special exhibit 16) to amend the existing Forest Service Working Capital Fund to allow the fund to be used for the purchase, construction, capital repair, renovation, rehabilitation, maintenance, disposal, or replacement of buildings and improvements for programs of the Forest Service. This funding approach would result in a discontinuation of the use of CI&M appropriation for recurring maintenance.

Appropriation Land Acquisition

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$66,363	\$61,007	\$282	-\$21,289	\$40,000	-\$21,007
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$66,363	\$61,007	\$282	-\$21,289	\$40,000	-\$21,007
Staff Years	141	138		-4	134	-4
Estimated Funding By Activity						
Land Acquisition Management ¹	\$14,815	\$12,819		\$181	\$13,000	\$181
Purchase Land ¹	\$51,548	\$48,188		-\$21,188	\$27,000	-\$21,188

Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

^{1/} Purchase Land includes critical in-holdings, including wilderness protection and land equalization cash payments. In previous budget justifications, cash equalizations were reported under land acquisition management.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
National Forest System acres acquired	62,925	45,884	52,775	40,975	-11,800

Appropriation Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Budget	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$1,056	\$1,054	\$0	\$15	\$1,069	\$15
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	0	0		\$0	0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$1,056	\$1,054	\$0	\$15	\$1,069	\$15
Staff Years	0	0		0	0	0

Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Appropriation

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Budget	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$2,286	\$231	\$0	\$3	\$234	\$3
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$2,286	\$231	\$0	\$3	\$234	\$3
Staff Years	0	0		0	0	0

Appropriations Acts – FY 2004 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .646 and .59 percent; FY 2005 BA includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent.

Program Description

The Land Acquisition program allows the Forest Service to acquire lands, waters, and related interests within the National Forest System (NFS) for public access for outdoor recreation; timber production; mineral extraction; conservation of wildlife and threatened and endangered species habitat; acquisition of wetland and riparian areas; the protection of water, air quality, and significant cultural resources; and rare ecological areas that promote biological diversity. It is a commitment to working with partners to protect important lands, to conserve open space and to preserve special forests and coastal areas. Lands acquired through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) help to reduce future management costs, respond to urban and community needs, and conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and their conversion to incompatible uses. There are many non-profit conservation partners that annually assist local communities and the Forest Service to ensure that these public benefits are being served.

The Land Acquisition program is comprised of the following activities:

- Acquisition management funds, a sub-activity within the Land Acquisition program, are used to cover expenses needed to complete land acquisitions, including costs associated with title search, appraisals, land acquisition surveys, legal document preparation, and personnel costs associated with those employees who perform these tasks. Acquisition management funds are also used for the administrative costs associated with exchanges and donations when the land acquired through these methods are within an approved project area.
- Land Purchase funds are used for payment of the cost of purchased lands.
- Cash Equalization funds are used for payments for those exchanges that would otherwise qualify for purchase.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts provides for the acquisition of lands for watershed protection, minimizing soil erosion, and rehabilitation on specified national forests in Nevada, Utah, and California.

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges provides for the use of funds collected from the exchange or sale of National Forest System lands with State, county, or municipal governments; public school authorities; or non-Federal parties, when in the public interest to do so.

Independent Reviews

The Forest Service Land Acquisition program was evaluated using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) for FY 2005. The assessment found that the program generally has good accountability, program consistency, staffing, and appraisal valuations. However, the assessment found the program needs improvement in both strategic planning and identifying outcome measures that meet the agency's long-term goals. Specific findings include:

- Additional outcome measures are needed that focus on assessing the extent to which the Land Acquisition program is protecting public benefits provided by acquisitions of private lands for national forests to address program purposes.
- The program lacks meaningful national programmatic priorities that would provide optimal reduction of the Government's current and future costs.
- The agency has not implemented program unit cost comparisons such as total cost per acre acquired as an efficiency measure, nor has it explored other potentially beneficial measures such as timing targets or personnel cost per acre acquired.

Starting in FY 2004, the agency initiated the following actions in response to these findings:

- Developed a joint, national long-term plan for Federal land acquisition with the Department of the Interior.
- Developed annual performance measures that directly tie land acquisition projects to strategic plan milestones and explore methods of measuring outcomes at both the national and forest levels.
- Continued to evaluate the land acquisition program to include: 1) establishing meaningful efficiency measures that take into consideration current and future management costs, 2) developing processes that use integrated spatial data to determine public benefits and identify high priority opportunities, and 3) measuring cost efficiencies associated with third-party acquisitions of lands prior to Federal acquisition.
- Amendment of the Land Acquisition Prioritization System to tie more directly to strategic plans goals and objectives.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- A total of 45,884 acres of land was acquired through the Land and Water Conservation Fund L&WCF in FY 2004. Highlights of some of the major acquisitions include:

Swan Valley Conservation Project, Flathead NF, Region-1

Allocation: \$4,167,500

Acreage: 1,185 acres

The Swan River bisects the Swan Valley, originating in the Mission Mountains Wilderness and flowing into Flathead Lake. The Swan River has the State of Montana's highest water quality designation, and is one of only two Montana streams that support healthy, stable populations of the endangered bull trout. The valley provides the only public access to the Mission Mountains Wilderness and provides major access routes to the Bob Marshall Wilderness. Strategically located between the Bob Marshall/Great Bear/Scapegoat Wilderness complex and the Mission Mountains/Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness complex, the valley provides linkage zones and/or critical habitat for the grizzly bear, Canada lynx, gray wolf, and water howellia. Past, recent, and future land acquisitions will lend a stabilizing effect to one of Montana's productive forested valleys, ensure consistent management, and greatly reduce the threat of inappropriate development in a high-risk wildland interface fire environment.

Black Hills National Forest, Region 2

Allocation: \$987,678

Acreage: 278 acres

Because of initial homesteading patterns, the non-forested, riparian bottomlands within the Black Hills National Forest are almost exclusively in private ownership. This habitat type is critical for many wildlife and plant species. It is also extremely vulnerable to development. The appropriation was used to purchase the Meeker Creek parcel. The parcel is within the boundaries of the congressionally designated Norbeck Wildlife Preserve. The property contains perennial streams, historically significant homestead-era structures, and access to additional public lands. In addition, because of our partnership with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the property was acquired below appraised market value.

Hancock Ranch, Coconino National Forest, Region 3

Allocation: \$3,950,000

Acreage: 88.12 acres

Sedona, Arizona, is an internationally recognized area of majestic red rock vistas. Oak Creek Canyon is a major scenic destination because of its red rock, Oak Creek beauty, and recreation opportunities afforded in the canyon. The State highway passing through the canyon was the first State-designated scenic highway in Arizona and over 3 million visitors drive through the canyon each year. In addition to the scenic highway, Oak Creek itself carries a "unique" State designation that requires special attention to water quality protection. The Hancock Ranch is adjacent to the Red Cliff Historic District and the Honanki Cliff Dwelling, which has received a grant under the Save America's Treasures project. The property is also adjacent to the Red Rock Secret Mountain Wilderness area, and a large section of the Loy Canyon Trail also passes through the private parcel. In Federal ownership, the rich archaeological resources and public access to those valuable sites in the area are protected.

Monongahela National Forest, Region 9

Allocation: \$2,795,000

Acreage: 6,813 acres

The Monongahela National Forest has over 96 million people within a day's drive. This year, the Forest purchased almost 7,000 acres of property that forms a large portion of the watershed feeding the White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery. With high subdivision potential in the area, water quality will be protected. Access to the important Allegheny Trail will also be enhanced and rare plant species will be protected. A tract of this size is rarely available in the Eastern United States.

Petersburg Creek, Tongass National Forest, Region 10

Allocation: \$2,530,000

Acreage: 2,939 acres

The acquired lands are on both sides of Petersburg Creek and in the Mountain Point area, several miles to the south of Petersburg Creek. These lands form an important part of the scenic backdrop of forested slopes behind the City of Kupreanof and the ferry route along Wrangell Narrows. This view is prominent from the City of Petersburg, as well as the ferry route, and adds substantially to the recreation and tourism experience for an increasing number of summer visitors. The growing tourist trade is in turn important to local businesses and residents. The Petersburg Creek acquisition includes major portions of the Petersburg Creek Trail and the Petersburg Mountain Trail, both of which are popular with local residents and tourists. Petersburg Creek is home to runs of pink, coho, chum, and sockeye salmon. The creek is also noted for its steelhead run. The importance of the creek as a fisheries resource to the local population and to tourists cannot be overstated.

FY 2005 Program

- Finalize a joint long-term national plan with the Department of the Interior that identifies acreage goals and conservation objectives for Federal land acquisitions pursuant to House Report 108-195.
- Work is underway to acquire 34 projects as displayed in Table A on page 10-8. Highlights of some of the major acquisitions include:

Blackfoot Challenge, Lolo and Helena National Forests, Region 1

Allocation: \$9,867,000

Acreage: 11,000 acres

The Blackfoot River watershed serves as a buffer and linkage zone for wildlife moving in and out of the Bob Marshall/Scapegoat Wilderness Area complex and the Mission Mountain Wilderness, to the lower Clark Fork drainage and the Garnet and Sapphire Ranges. This movement is facilitated by the Blackfoot River's rich vegetative and aquatic diversity and relatively unfragmented public and private ownership. Fragmentation of large private ownerships from subdivision and development is a primary threat to habitats and social structure changes in the watershed. This ecosystem supports the largest population of grizzly bears in the lower 48 States. The Blackfoot River and its tributaries provide habitat for native westslope cutthroat trout and bull trout. Associated with the Blackfoot are numerous

wetland, riparian, and forestland vegetation associations. The rich raptor habitat provides seasonal and year-long foraging and nesting for bald eagles, golden eagles, osprey, red-tailed hawks, and great horned owls. In addition to hunting and fishing, the area is popular for swimming, rafting, picnicking, camping, hiking, and snowmobiling.

Miller Property, Arapaho National Forest, Region 2

Allocation: \$1,011,000

Acreage: 40 acres

The Miller property is located on the south edge of the Town of Grand Lake, above the south shore of Grand Lake itself, within the Arapaho National Recreation Area (ANRA). The ANRA is managed to provide high quality recreation, conservation of scenic and historic values, and the stewardship of natural resources. The ANRA receives approximately 1.5 to 2 million visitors annually. The Miller property consists of forested slopes and plateaus providing spectacular views of Grand Lake, the Never Summer Wilderness, and Rocky Mountain National Park. The acquisition of the Miller property would provide habitat protection for wildlife including the sensitive osprey, threatened Canada lynx, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, and marten. Acquisition would protect scenic values within the ANRA, Rocky Mountain National Park, and from Grand Lake itself, as well as protect the watershed from erosion potential associated with development on steep slopes

La Madera, Cibola National Forest, Region 3

Allocation: \$6,194,300 (FY 2002/2003 Appropriations)

Acreage: 678 acres

The property is approximately 7,000 to 7,800 feet in elevation and is located on the east side of the Sandia Mountains and adjoins the proclaimed boundary of the Cibola National Forest. An abundance of cultural and natural resources are included within the parcel. Preserved remains of prehistoric and historic uses exist throughout the property and on adjacent lands. The area contains various wildlife species and habitats, including a critical nesting territory for the northern goshawk, a sensitive species. In addition, the property provides an important migration route for mule deer and seasonal or yearlong habitat for about 90 different bird species. The landscape includes varied terrain, steep slopes, an ephemeral stream in Tecolote Canyon, and a portion of a significant watershed tributary to the Rio Grande River. Acquisition of this parcel will complete the La Madera project and preserve biodiversity, reduce habitat fragmentation, and help maintain a more natural environment.

High Uintas, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Region 4

Allocation: \$986,000

Acreage: 1,000 acres

This project represents one of the greatest land acquisition opportunities of the High Uintas on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Nearly all of the property is in a checkerboard ownership pattern and was part of a land grant to Union Pacific Railroad in the late 1800s for building the first transcontinental railroad. This purchase is a rare opportunity to preserve public access and recreational opportunities, and will limit the spread of development. Additionally, these tracts contain more than 12 miles of perennial streams and rivers along with several hundred acres of wetlands and numerous lakes and ponds, which help to protect fish and wildlife. Habitat is also provided for at least four listed or proposed threatened and

endangered species – lynx, Bonneville and Colorado cutthroat trout, and boreal toad. To date, the region has acquired 3,154 acres of this pristine property and hopes to acquire the remaining 11,700 acres.

Wisconsin Wild Waterways, Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, Region 9

Allocation: \$3,156,000

Acreage: 640 acres

The Wisconsin Wild Waterways project on the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest focuses on protection of lake and river frontage with significant development potential. In FY 2005, the Trust for Public Land is facilitating purchase of Getschow #2. This acquisition would obtain two important lakes as well as surrounding lands. Continuity of national forest land is improved by filling in gaps between existing ownership. Almost all lakes in northern Wisconsin have the potential for development, and this critical project will ensure access to future generations for fishing, hiking, and camping. The parcel is within an easy day's drive of Chicago, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee.

FY 2006 Plans

- Initiate acquisition on 21 projects displayed in Table B on page 10-9.
- Emphasize acquisition of the highest priority lands that considers the threat of development, management efficiency, potential recreation opportunity, and resource values as a criterion in project selection.
- Continue to support the acquisition of replacement lands suitable for NFS purposes and lands critical for watershed protection and rehabilitation.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

A decrease of \$21 million below the FY 2005 enacted level would provide approximately \$25 million for land acquisition projects, \$13 million for acquisition management, \$1.5 million for critical inholdings and \$0.5 million for land exchange equalization payments. At this level of funding, the agency will concentrate on the acquisition of lands in backlog from previously appropriated funding and emphasize acquiring new lands that consolidate Federal lands and reduce management costs.

In FY 2006, the agency will place emphasis on providing public access for outdoor recreation and protecting integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality on National Forest System lands through land exchange and rights-of-way acquisitions only.

Tables for the proposed land acquisitions programs for FY 2005 and FY 2006 can be found on the following pages.

Table A
FY 2005 Proposed Land Acquisition Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

Project	Forest	State	Performance Objective(s) ^{1/}	Amount ^{2/}
Alabama National Forests	Multiple	AL	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,874
Beaver Brook Watershed	Arapahoe	CO	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,972
Blackfoot Challenge	Helena/Lolo	MT	3.1,5.1,6.3	9,861
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Multiple	UT	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,775
Columbia River Gorge NSA	Multiple	OR/WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	986
Daniel Boone	Daniel Boone	KY	3.1,5.1,6.3	986
Florida National Scenic Trail	Florida	FL	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,972
Georgia Mountain Riparian Project	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	3.1,5.1,6.3	986
Goose Creek-Smith River	Six Rivers	CA	5.1,6.3	2,106
Great Lakes/Great Lands	Multiple	MI	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,775
Greater Yellowstone Area	Multiple	MT/ID	5.1,6.3	3,451
Green Mountain	Green Mountain	VT	3.1,5.1,6.3	986
Hiawatha Trail	Lolo	MT	3.1,5.1,6.3	355
High Elk Corridor	White River	CO	3.1,5.1,6.3	740
High Uintas	Wasatch-Cache	UT	3.1,5.1,6.3	986
Hoosier Unique Areas	Hoosier	IN	3.1,5.1,6.3	429
I-90 Corridor	Okanogan-Wenatchee	WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	3,353
Idaho Wild & Scenic Rivers: Indian Creek	Multiple	ID	3.1,5.1,6.3	557
Illinois Disappearing Habitat	Shawnee	IL	5.1,6.3	838
Miller Property	Arapahoe	CO	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,011
Minnesota Wilderness	Chippewa/Superior	MN	3.1,5.1,6.3	370
Monongahela Historic Areas	Monongahela	WV	3.1,5.1,6.3	266
Ozark Mountain Streams & Rivers	Mark Twain	MO	3.1,5.1,6.3	493
Ozark St. Francis	Ouachita	AR	3.1,5.1,6.3	986
Pacific Northwest Streams	Multiple	OR/WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,479
San Bernardino NF	San Bernardino	CA	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,479
Santa Fe Protection & Watershed	Multiple	NM	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,479
Schwend Mountain Ranch	Custer	MT	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,183
Sedona/Red Rocks/Oak Creek	Coconino	AZ	3.1,6.3	1,775
Sierra Nevada Inholdings	Multiple	CA	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,479
Suwannee Wildlife Corridor	Florida	FL	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,972
Swan Valley	Flathead	MT	5.1,6.3	2,958
Tennessee Mountains	Cherokee	TN	5.1,6.3	493
Wisconsin Wild Waterways	Chequamegon-Nicolet	WI	3.1,5.1,6.3	3,156
Use of Unobligated Balances				-10,847
Total Purchase				\$45,722
Acquisition Management				12,819
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness Protection		Multiple		1,479
Land Exchange Equalization Payment		Multiple		986
Total ²				\$61,007

^{1/} Performance objectives referred to are from the USDA Forest Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2004-08.

^{2/} Includes rescissions of 0.594 percent and 0.8 percent. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table B
FY 2006 Proposed Land Acquisition Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

Project	Forest	State	Performance Objective(s)^{1/}	Amount
Arkansas Forests	Multiple	AR	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Blackfoot River Community Project	Helana/Lolo	MT	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Multiple	UT	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Columbia River Gorge	Multiple	OR/WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	2,300
Daniel Boone	Daniel Boone	KY	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,500
Francis Marion	Francis Marion-Sumter	SC	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Georgia Mountains	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,500
Greater Yellowstone Area	Multiple	MT/ID	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Goose Creek-Smith River	Six Rivers	CA	5.1,6.3	2,000
High Elk Corridor	White River	CO	3.1,5.1,6.3	500
High Uintas	Wasatch-Cache	UT	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,500
Hoosier Unique Areas	Hoosier	IN	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,500
I-90 Corridor	Wenatchee	WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,200
Illinois Disappearing Habitat	Shawnee	IL	3.1,5.1	1,500
Lady C Ranch	Black Hills	SD	5.1, 6.3	1,500
Pacific Crest Trail	Multiple	CA/OR/WA	3.1, 6.3	1,000
Sedona Red Rocks/Oak Creek	Coconino	AZ	3.1,6.3	1,000
Swan Valley	Flathead	MT	5.1,6.3	1,000
Thunder Mountain	Payette	ID	3.1,5.1,6.3	1,000
Wayne Selected Lands	Wayne	OH	5.1,6.3	1,000
Total Purchase				\$25,000
Acquisition Management				13,000
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness Protection		Multiple		1,500
Land Exchange Equalization Payment		Multiple		500
Total				\$40,000

^{1/} Performance objectives referred to are from the USDA Forest Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2004-08.

Range Betterment Fund

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$2,106	\$3,021	\$20	-\$78	\$2,963	-\$58
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations				\$0		\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$2,106	\$3,021	\$20	-\$78	\$2,963	-\$58
Staff Years	19	19		0	19	0

Annual Output Measure	FY 2004		FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2006 vs. FY 2005
	Plan	Actual			
Number of Structural Improvements	600	630	600	600	0

Program Description

The Range Betterment program provides for range improvements (including seeding) to improve forage conditions; construct water developments to aid in livestock distribution; build fence to control livestock use patterns or protect sensitive resources; and make other improvements to or on the land. Funds may also be used to treat noxious weeds that are present as a result of permitted livestock grazing. The work is carried out on the ranger districts of national forest lands; six percent or less of the funding may be used for administrative expenses. Accomplishments for the Range Betterment program are not accounted for separately, but rather in conjunction with the Vegetation and Watershed Management and Grazing Management Budget Line Items. Fiscal Year 2006 planned accomplishments are estimates for the Range Betterment portion of the funding.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Constructed 630 structural improvements to manage livestock use patterns or to protect national forest lands with Range Betterment funds and appropriated funds.

FY 2005 Program

- Construct approximately 600 structural improvements to manage livestock use patterns or to protect national forest lands.

FY 2006 Planned

- Construct approximately 600 structural improvements to manage livestock use patterns or to protect national forest lands.

Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$91	\$64	\$0	\$0	\$64	\$0
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations				\$0		\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$91	\$64	\$0	\$0	\$64	\$0
Staff Years	3	0		0	0	0

Program Description

Acceptance of gifts, donations, and bequests for deposit into a special account to be used to establish or operate any forest and rangeland research facility.

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$5,467	\$5,879	\$59	-\$471	\$5,467	-\$412
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations				\$0		\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$5,467	\$5,879	\$59	-\$471	\$5,467	-\$412
Staff Years	29	26		-1	25	-1

Program Description

The 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Title VIII provides rural Alaskan residents a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife on Federal lands over sport and commercial uses. The statute is in direct conflict with the Alaska State Constitution, which prohibits granting subsistence priority to rural residents. As a result, the Federal government assumed responsibility for subsistence management on Federal public lands in 1990 and expanded its responsibility to federally reserved navigable waters in Alaska on October 1, 1999. Federal subsistence is a joint effort of the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), with management on National Forest System (NFS) lands the responsibility of the Forest Service.

Enforcement of Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations requires protecting the subsistence priority and conserving healthy fish and wildlife populations. The Alaska Region must now focus on the monumental task of enforcing these regulations on 22.6 million acres of NFS lands, approximately 75 waterways, navigable lakes, and areas of Prince William Sound. More than 143,000 rural residents in Alaska harvest and consume nearly 40 million pounds of wildlife and fish annually. This includes an average of 20,000 deer, 9,000 caribou, 7,000 moose and a large variety of other wildlife and fish species. For many rural Alaskan villages, there are no alternative food sources.

Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations must be reviewed yearly to ensure a sustained supply of wild food resources. Annually, the Forest Service expects approximately 120 proposed changes to the regulations that require the collection and analysis of a considerable amount of information. Failure to adequately address subsistence management responsibilities could result in increased litigation, unnecessary restriction of subsistence and non-subsistence uses of wildlife and fish on NFS lands, and an increase in the likelihood of wildlife and fish conservation problems.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Completed 35 management analyses for proposed subsistence hunting and fishing regulations, with accompanying biological and social impact analysis. The proposed hunting and fishing subsistence regulations that were analyzed by Forest Service staff included establishing or revising seasons, revising methods and means of harvesting, revising harvest limits, revising harvest areas, and establishing or revising customary and traditional use determinations.
- Completed various monitoring projects such as 5 river system salmon escapement counts, 6 fish distribution surveys, 16 salmon stock assessments, and 8 population surveys for moose, deer, caribou, and mountain goats.
- Initiated a comprehensive cooperative planning process for deer harvest on Prince of Wales Island under the auspices of the Southeast Regional Advisory Council, a federally chartered committee that advises the Federal Subsistence Board.
- Continued development of State and Federal protocols for sharing information, fisheries in-season management, coordination of regulations, developing and adopting management plans, and salmon escapement goals.
- Sixteen Forest Service law enforcement officers and agents spent approximately 7,500 hours patrolling and monitoring important subsistence use areas on foot, by vehicle, boat, and aircraft. They also reviewed numerous proposals and provided education programs for subsistence users.
- Provided law enforcement presence where user conflicts were a concern, and in areas where the taking of fishing and hunting resources were restricted to subsistence use.
- Provided management analyses and recommendations to the Federal Subsistence Board and to the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, to assert extraterritorial jurisdiction to regulate an Alaska commercial salmon fishery to protect the rural Alaska subsistence priority.

FY 2005 Program

- Complete management analyses for 20 of the more than 50 proposed changes to Federal regulations statewide on the Tongass National Forest in the manner mandated in ANILCA, Title VIII.
- Continue to evaluate and update wildlife and fisheries management plans, perform wildlife and fisheries resource assessments and monitoring projects, and perform law enforcement activities in support of these annual regulatory activities. Initiate a wildlife information services program specific to subsistence resources for the National Forests in Alaska.
- Complete the comprehensive cooperative planning process for deer harvest on Prince of Wales Island.
- Work with local communities and organizations to mitigate potential or actual law enforcement conflicts between subsistence fisheries users and the sportfish and commercial fishing industry.

FY 2006 Plans

- Complete management analysis for 40 of the more than 100 proposed changes in Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations that are anticipated in FY 2006 in the manner mandated in ANILCA, Title VIII.
- Evaluate and update wildlife and fisheries management plans, perform wildlife and fisheries resource assessments and monitoring projects, and conduct law enforcement activities in support of these annual regulatory activities. Expand, if funded, the wildlife information services program specific to subsistence resources on the National Forests in Alaska.

Justification of FY 2006 Program Changes

Funding requested for FY 2006 will allow subsistence uses to continue at approximately the same level as prior years.

Permanent Appropriations

Including Working Funds and Payments to States

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations (Receipts)	\$580,135	\$631,509	\$2,752	\$37,645	\$671,906	\$40,397
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations				\$0		\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$580,135	\$631,509	\$2,752	\$37,645	\$671,906	\$40,397
Staff Years	1,746	1,832		120	1,952	120

Permanent Appropriations: Working Fund

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
Brush Disposal				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$14,487	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$1,000
Program Level (\$000)	\$11,804	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$1,000
Staff Years	130	123	120	-3
Licensee Programs				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$92	\$70	\$70	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$128	\$50	\$50	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Restoration of Forestlands and Improvements				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$8,616	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	-\$2,022	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
Staff Years	4	4	4	0
Recreation Fee Collection Costs				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$915	---	---	---
Program Level (\$000)	\$805	---	---	---
Staff Years	9	---	---	---
Recreation Enhancement Program				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$47,132	\$46,850	\$48,850	\$2,000
Program Level (\$000)	\$46,016	\$35,650	\$38,150	\$2,500
Staff Years	519	528	528	0
Timber Roads--Purchaser Election Program				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$1,862	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
Timber Salvage Sales				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$76,334	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$62,523	\$65,000	\$70,000	\$5,000
Staff Years	824	822	799	-23
Stewardship Contracting Retained Receipts				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	[\$2,039]	\$2,264	\$858	-\$1,406
Program Level (\$000)	[\$1,005]	\$1,515	\$1,766	\$251
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Timber Pipeline Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$3,887	\$4,200	\$4,650	\$450
Program Level (\$000)	\$6,143	\$3,600	\$3,200	-\$400
Staff Years	36	36	36	0
Roads and Trails (10 Percent Fund)				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$12,981	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$3,427	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$0
Staff Years	69	68	66	-2
Midwin Tallgrass Prairie--Rental Fees				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$145	\$600	\$500	-\$100
Program Level (\$000)	\$936	\$500	\$500	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Midwin Tallgrass Prairie--Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$5	\$20	\$10	-\$10
Program Level (\$000)	\$28	\$20	\$10	-\$10
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$8,340	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$3,881	\$8,700	\$8,700	\$0
Staff Years	38	37	36	-1
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$3,902	\$3,900	\$4,000	\$100
Program Level (\$000)	\$3,713	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
Staff Years	16	16	16	0
Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$326	\$3,012	\$4,565	\$1,553
Program Level (\$000)	\$161	\$2,733	\$4,395	\$1,662
Staff Years	2	2	2	0
Land Acquisition and Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	[\$2,461]	\$28,220	\$64,885	\$36,665
Program Level (\$000)	---	\$17,916	\$50,219	\$32,303
Staff Years	0	96	408	312

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
Forest Botanical Products Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	[\$1,800]	\$1,800	\$1,850	\$50
Program Level (\$000)	0	\$900	\$1,800	\$900
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$500	\$500	\$475	-\$25
Program Level (\$000)	\$447	\$380	\$380	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$184,462	\$221,236	\$261,513	\$40,227
Program Level (\$000)	\$139,852	\$183,764	\$226,970	\$42,306
Staff Years	1,647	1,732	2,015	283

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual and estimated receipts for the fiscal year. Total Budget Authority is higher due to unobligated prior-year receipts.

Program Level: Actual obligations in FY 2004 and planned for FY 2005 and FY 2006.

Permanent Appropriations: Payments to States

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
Payment to States - Transfer from Treasury	\$316,116	\$309,915	\$310,000	\$85
Payment to States - National Forest Fund	\$71,364	\$91,165	\$91,200	\$35
Payment to Minnesota	\$2,102	\$2,102	\$2,102	\$0
Payment to Counties - National Grasslands	\$6,091	\$6,091	\$6,091	\$0
Payment to States	\$395,673	\$409,273	\$409,393	\$120
Staff Years	100	100	100	0

Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses

Numerous Federal statutes authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assess and collect fees from applicants for and holders of special use authorizations. These fees pay for the agency's administrative costs to process applications for such authorizations and to monitor those authorizations. Those authorities include the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1952, the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (in 1973), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The administrative fees that can be collected pursuant to these authorities are known as "special uses cost recovery fees." The Forest Service is currently promulgating regulations to implement the statutory authorities to assess and collect cost recovery fees for both recreation and non-recreation special uses. The regulations should be finalized and adopted in the early part of calendar year 2005.

Special Use Application Processing and Permit Monitoring Fees

Section 331 of the FY 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-113) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and implement a 5-year pilot program to assess, collect, and expend, without further appropriation, cost recovery fees during FY 2000 through FY 2004. This authority was extended through September 30, 2005 pursuant to the FY 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-447, Division E). The Forest Service will be able to use that authority immediately upon promulgation and adoption of the above-referenced cost recovery regulations.

This program is designed to improve customer service to applicants and holders of special use authorizations. Moreover, this program will reduce the agency's backlog of expired authorizations (approximately 15,000) by making available appropriated funds now being used for processing and monitoring activities. This program will also establish interagency consistency with the Bureau of Land Management, particularly in those situations involving projects that occupy Federal lands managed by both agencies.

The current authority expires on September 30, 2005. There is a legislative proposal to extend the pilot authority to the end of FY 2009 to fully implement the program. In FY 2006, the agency expects to generate \$4.6 million in revenues and obligate \$4 million.

Commercial Filming Special Uses Land Rent

Public Law 106-206, enacted on May 26, 2000, authorizes the Secretaries in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to regulate still photography and commercial filming activities on Federal lands. This Act supersedes previous statutes for authorizing still photography and commercial filming activities, and in doing so, establishes certain limitations on the type of still photography activities that will require a special use authorization and the conditions under which the authorization will be needed.

Pursuant to P.L. 106-206, the Forest Service has the authority to collect and deposit land use fees for still photography and commercial filming in accordance with the formula and purposes established for the Recreation Fee Demonstration Pilot Program (P.L. 104-134). The Forest Service is authorized to collect administrative fees to process applications and monitor still photography and commercial filming under special use authorizations. All fees collected and costs recovered remain available until expended. The distribution and use of the land use fees retained is as follows:

- Eighty percent of land use fees from still photography and commercial filming activities will be primarily used for managing these activities and streamlining the issuance of commercial use authorizations.
- Ten percent of land use fees from still photography and commercial filming authorizations will be used to cover the unit's cost of collecting still photography and commercial filming land use fees.
- Ten percent of land use fees from still photography and commercial filming authorizations will be used in developing policies and procedures for the management of these activities. Half of these fees (5 percent) will be available to the Regional Forester and the other half (5 percent) to the Washington Office.

Organizational Camp Fees

The Organizational Camp Program was authorized by the "National Forest Organizational Camp Fee Improvement Act of 2003" (P.L. 108-7, 16 U.S.C. 6231, 117 Stat. 294) under Title V of the 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution. This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a fee system that provides for an equitable return to the Federal Government for the occupancy and use of National Forest System (NFS) lands by organizational camps that serve young people or individuals with a disability. Under the new "Organizational Camp Program," organizations (e.g. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, faith-based and community-based groups) obtain national forest land use permits to conduct camp sessions for young people or disabled persons.

Pursuant to P.L. 108-7, the Forest Service has the authority to collect and deposit fees collected for organizational camp activities and expend the funds for program administration, monitoring special use authorizations, interpretive programs, environmental analysis and restoration activities, and similar purposes. All fees collected remain available until expended.

Independent Reviews

No independent reviews of this program have been completed.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Collected \$326,565 in land use fees for still photography and commercial filming and expended approximately \$160,000 of those collections to draft regulations, administer the program, and train for agency personnel in commercial filming activities.

FY 2005 Program

- Finalize and fully implement cost recovery regulations, including the establishment of customer service standards for processing special use applications, and begin work needed to minimize the backlog of special use applications, including those prompted by expiration of the existing authorization.
- Implement the special uses cost recovery regulations at all administrative units, with the goal of demonstrating measurable improvement in the timely processing of proposals and applications.
- Implement revisions to the Special Uses Data System (SUDS) to provide the capability to implement billing of cost recovery fees, track established customer service standards and validate field level accomplishments in the processing of special use applications and the administration of authorizations.
- In accordance with the Forest Service's Energy Implementation Plan, give priority to the processing of proposals and applications for energy and energy-related projects, such as oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, and proposals for the sighting of alternative energy sources on NFS lands.
- Apply the principles of the cost recovery regulations to an estimated 1,000 special use applications and assess monitoring fees and monitor approximately 150 authorizations pursuant to the provisions of the cost recovery regulations.
- Coordinate with the Department of the Interior to establish and implement a schedule or set of land use fees/rates for still photography and commercial filming activities on NFS lands.
- Assess and collect an estimated \$2.9 million in land use and cost recovery fees on NFS lands in accordance with the provisions of P.L. 106-206 and P.L. 106-113.
- Collect an estimated \$112,000 in organizational camp fees pursuant to P.L. 108-7.

FY 2006 Plans

- Process over 3,000 special use applications and monitor approximately 750 authorizations pursuant to the provisions of the cost recovery regulations.
- Emphasize training on and implementation of cost recovery regulations.
- Emphasize procedures for processing special use applications and monitoring special use authorizations.
- Assess and collect an estimated \$4.5 million in land use and cost recovery fees on NFS lands in accordance with the provisions of P.L. 106-206 and P.L. 106-113.
- Propose legislation to provide a 5-year extension of the authority and pilot program prescribed in Section 331 of P.L. 106-113.
- Collect an estimated \$115,000 in organizational camp fees pursuant to P.L. 108-7.

Brush Disposal

Program Description

This program is authorized by Section 6 of the Act of August 11, 1916 (Ch. 313, 39 Stat. 446, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 490). It provides for the disposal of brush and other debris resulting from cutting operations on timber sale areas to protect and maintain national forest resources. Timber harvest activities can increase fire hazards because of the dry fuel that accumulates as logging slash. Slash can also impair reforestation, contribute to the buildup of insect populations, damage stream channels, look unsightly, and limit recreational uses. Crushing, chipping, burning, or a combination of these methods disposes of brush.

Brush disposal is required as a provision of the timber sale contract. The timber sale operator has the option of performing the work or requesting that the Forest Service complete this work by making deposits of funds to cover these costs.

The allocation of brush disposal funds responds to each region's request for authority to spend deposited funds for necessary treatments.

The FY 2006 planned level would allow for brush disposal on approximately 45,207 acres, which represents a decrease of approximately 14,500 acres from what is programmed for FY 2005. This decrease reflects lower needs in FY 2006 for brush disposal on timber sale areas following timber harvest.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Brush disposal was completed on 51,337 acres.

FY 2005 Program

- Approximately 59,756 acres are programmed for treatment.

FY 2006 Plans

- Approximately 45,207 acres will be treated.

Forest Botanical Products

Program Description

Section 339 of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of FY 2000 (P.L. 106-133), as amended by Section 335 of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of FY 2004 (P.L. 108-128), directs the Secretary of Agriculture to pilot test a program for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products.

The objectives of this pilot program are to:

- Maintain, enhance, or restore forest ecosystems to desired conditions; and
- Provide forest products within the capability of ecosystems in a manner that complies with environmental standards and contributes to meeting the nation's demand for these goods and services.

This authority provides a mechanism for funding the environmental analysis and administrative tasks (inventory, analysis, sustainability determination for harvest levels, permit issuance and administration, and monitoring) necessary to facilitate the botanical products pilot program. The Act requires the Forest Service to charge and collect at least a portion of the fair market value of the harvested forest botanical products. In addition, the Act also requires the Forest Service to charge and collect a portion of the costs associated with granting, modifying, or monitoring the authorization for harvest of the forest botanical products, including the costs of any environmental or other required analysis.

Funds collected under this authority through fiscal year 2009 will be placed in a designated account. The Act specifies that the retained funds shall be available, without further appropriation, for expenditure on the previously mentioned environmental analysis and administrative tasks through September 30, 2010. These deposits may only be expended on units of the National Forest System in proportion to the charges and fees collected at each unit.

In FY 2004, consultation with tribes was completed on the draft regulations and accompanying Forest Service Handbook for the pilot program for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products.

In FY 2005, regulations to implement the pilot program for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products will be finalized along with an update of the Forest Service Handbook to accompany the new regulations.

Implementation of the finalized policy will initiate collections for the forest botanical products fund. Collected funds will replace or supplement that portion of the forest products budget line item that has been used in the past to fund the sale of forest botanical products.

Land and Facilities Enhancement Fund

Program Description

Numerous Federal statutes authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to retain proceeds from the conveyance of land and excess structures, and expend the revenues to acquire or develop land and improvements for administrative purposes.

In FY 2006, the agency is proposing the National Forest Facility and Land Enhancement legislation to provide for efficiency in the management and disposition of administrative sites and lands in the National Forest System, and for other purposes (see Special Exhibit 16 Legislative Proposals). This legislation will provide permanent authority to expedite the sale of facilities and adjacent administrative land.

Land and Facility Conveyances Under Special Legislation – This program, which operates under many authorizations, enables specific national forests to convey land or facilities and use the proceeds to acquire, construct, or improve land and facilities within the same national forest or region. Revenues received from the sale of land or structures are deposited into the Sisk Act Fund and are available without further appropriation.

Administrative Site Conveyances Pilot Program – In FY 2002, Public Law 107-63, Section 329, of the Interior and Related Appropriations Bill, authorized the Forest Service to implement a pilot program that allows the agency to retain proceeds from the conveyance of excess structures and expend the receipts for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction. This authority has been extended by P.L. 108-7, P.L. 108-108, and P.L. 108-447.

The Forest Service currently owns approximately 20,000 administrative and research buildings. A large number of these facilities do not meet the agency's needs. More than 60 percent of Forest Service facilities are more than 30 years old and more than half have exceeded their design life. Without major and often costly renovations, these structures frequently fail to meet administrative needs due to inadequate space, improper location, high maintenance costs, and failure to meet current health, safety, and accessibility codes. Under the pilot program, the Forest Service may dispose of up to 40 of these unneeded administrative facilities. The Forest Service estimates that conveyance of these excess buildings will result in a \$5.4 million reduction in deferred maintenance.

Independent Reviews

For the FY 2004 President's Budget, Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CI&M) was selected to participate in the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). This assessment of the CI&M program found the program faced challenges in meeting its long-term goals, most of which appear to be management challenges. The program rating was 'Adequate' with purpose, planning and management receiving quality

ratings. Specific findings and agency responses are identified under Capital Improvement and Maintenance appropriation, page 9-1.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Completed four land and/or facility conveyances under special sales authorities resulting in collections of \$1.2 million, as follows:
 1. Region 3 – Fredonia Residences, \$254,814.
 2. Region 6 – Crescent Butte, \$25,600; Oregon Water Wonderland, \$430,000; Alesa Ranger Station, \$450,000.

- Completed six pilot conveyances resulting in collections of \$1.3 million, as follows:
 1. Region 2 – Kremmling, \$84,000; 10th Street Office, \$575,000.
 2. Region 4 – Driggs Administrative Site, \$255,000.
 3. Region 6 – Forks Residences, \$225,000.
 4. Region 9 – Elizabeth Town Residences, \$80,000; Glidden Ranger Station, \$127,800.

- Developed and implemented conveyance training for realty staff and line officers.

FY 2005 Program

- Five land and/or facility conveyances are planned under special sales authorities with projected collections of approximately \$14.4 million.
- Fifteen pilot conveyances are planned with projected collections of approximately \$13.8 million.
- Publish interim directive related to conveyances.
- Continue to provide training for conveyances to realty staff and line officers.

FY 2006 Plans

- Will plan 10 land and/or facility conveyances under special sales authorities with projected collections of approximately \$11.9 million.
- Will plan 20 pilot conveyances with projected collections of approximately \$11 million.
- Expedite the sale of facilities and adjacent administrative land, generating an additional \$40 million in revenues.

Land Between the Lakes Management Fund

Program Description

The “Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998” was enacted by Congress (P.L. 105-277) to transfer management of the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area (LBLNRA) from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to the Secretary of Agriculture as a unit of the National Forest System, effective as of October 1 of the first fiscal year for which Congress did not appropriate to TVA at least \$6 million for the LBLNRA. However, if the Act was enacted during a fiscal year for which Congress did not make such an appropriation, the transfer is effective as of the date of the Act’s enactment. Administrative jurisdiction over the LBLNRA is transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture from TVA through P.L. 105-277, Section 541, 16 U.S.C. 460111-41.

All amounts received from charges, use fees, and natural resource use, including timber and agricultural receipts, shall be deposited into a special fund in the Treasury of the United States to be known as the “Land Between the Lakes Management Fund.” Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture until expended, without further act of appropriation, for management of the LBLNRA, including payment of salaries and expenses.

The Forest Service estimates receipts to continue to be approximately \$3.9 million each year.

The following accomplishments were generated from funding provided from Forest Service Appropriations, of approximately \$8.4 million:

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Completed the land and resource management plan in less than 18 months at a cost of less than \$1 million.
- Leading the Federal government's direction toward outsourcing, via contracting and partnering, LBLNRA is 77 percent outsourced. A large portion of this outsourcing is the comprehensive maintenance contract.
- LBLNRA recompeted the maintenance contract using numerous authorities within the Federal Acquisitions Regulation (FAR) that have not been used before. By creatively selecting and applying these portions of the FAR, LBLNRA was able to increase the standard of quality while simultaneously reducing the cost significantly.
- Partnering with Murray State University, LBLNRA provided grants to area schools to assist with transportation and admission cost, enabling LBLNRA to become an outdoor environmental learning experience for their students. A total of 29 schools and 1,996 students took advantage of this initiative.
- LBLNRA launched an assertive "Respect the Resource" campaign, weaving an environmental message into every visitor experience at Turkey Bay Off-Highway vehicle area. This program is aimed to positively address unmanaged recreation, which is one of the four major threats identified by the Washington Office.

- With an increase of 6 percent in visitation during FY 2004, approximately 1,864,000 visitors were exposed to the benefits of LBLNRA.
- Completed LBLNRA's first Forest Service timber salvage sale.
- The staff biologist won the National Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation Conservation and Education Award. This is the first time this award has come east of the Mississippi.

FY 2005 Program

LBLNRA will begin implementation of the land and resource management plan, including actions which will:

- Double the acreage of prescribe fire treatment.
- Dramatically improve the existing customer and financial information program to provide timely, accurate, and comprehensive data to allow for effective and efficient management decisions.
- Cooperate with the Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet to finalize a decision regarding the improvements to highway 68/80 - this will be a significant undertaking.
- Continue the successful school grant program.
- Evaluate the seasonal camping program.
- Offer first Forest Service green timber sale.
- Develop the site plan for a new nature watch area (as prescribed by the land and resource management plan).
- Review all recreation sites to assure we are providing the right number, type and level of service.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue implementation of the land and resource management plan, including actions which will:
- Implement first nature watch area (including trails).
- Implement oak-grasslands vegetation treatments.

Licensee Programs (Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl)

Program Description

Fees for the use of the Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl characters by private enterprises are collected under regulations formulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. They are available to support:

- **Smokey Bear:** to further the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign (16 U.S.C. 580 p-2) (31 U.S.C. 488a, 488b-3, 488b-6).
- **Woodsy Owl:** to promote wise use of the environment and programs that foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality (16 U.S.C. 580 p-1) (18 U.S.C. 711, 711a).

Major Program Activities of the Smokey Bear Program

This program supports national initiatives, programs and products that help increased public awareness in regard to wildfire prevention.

The Smokey Bear licensing program receives approximately \$100,000 yearly from royalties, of which 35 percent are paid to the licensee contractor for its fees. The fire prevention specialist manages the licensing contract. Smokey Bear royalties also support the National Smokey Bear Award program and the national fire prevention public service campaign. The Chief of the USDA Forest Service has discretionary authority to use money from royalties in special projects that support the Smokey Bear fire prevention message.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- National traveling exhibits for Smokey were made and distributed.
- Smokey Bear 60th birthday was celebrated year long and nationwide.
- Numerous new licensed products were produced for the 60th birthday.
- Licensed vendors were increased to 60.
- Educational activities guide for posters was produced and distributed to teachers.
- Continued work on the redevelopment of the Junior Forest Ranger program.

FY 2005 Program

- The agency will work with licensee contractor to strengthen the program.

- Produce a DVD for the story of Smokey Bear.
- Partner with Disney's Bambi and Smokey Bear on a fire prevention campaign including licensed products.
- Launch the Junior Forester Ranger program revision.

FY 2006 Plan

- Support the Smokey Bear Fire Prevention Campaign with the Ad Council.
- Support the National Ag Library project to catalog, maintain and restore the resource library of Smokey Bear campaign materials.

Major Program Activities of the Woodsy Owl Licensing Program

This program supports national initiatives, programs, and products that help increased public awareness of activities and issues related to improvement and maintenance of environmental quality.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Progressed in revamping the Woodsy Owl licensing program.
- Participated in licensing shows.
- Established the program infrastructure and internal record keeping procedures.
- Updated items for the Junior Snow Ranger Program.
- Worked with Ski Area Associations on distribution ideas.
- Signed an MOU and had initial strategy meeting with Head Start to incorporate Woodsy Owl in the program;
- Completed Woodsy Owl ABC's and made initial distribution.
- Completed and distributed the Woodsy Owl Invasive Weed Kit.

FY 2005 Program

- Establish between five and ten companies as Licensee in the Woodsy Owl Licensing Program.
- Use royalties to cover some expenses generated by the licensing contractor.
- Develop a plan for the development of the Woodsy Owl national media campaign.
- Develop a marketing strategy to promote the program in national licensing shows.
- Continue working with Head Start and distribute Woodsy's ABC Book through this partnership.
- Continue working with Head Start on incorporating Woodsy Owl in the curriculum.
- Revamp the Woodsy Owl Recreation Tips brochure.
- Build partnerships with the national ski associations for distribution and use of the Junior Snow Ranger program.
- Develop teacher activities for the back of Woodsy Owl Poster as companions to the Woodsy Owl ABC Book.

- Develop the Woodsy Owl ABC website with activities and downloadable products for teachers.

FY 2006 Plan

- Continue building Woodsy Owl Licensing Program.
- Continue working with Head Start, adding materials for their use.
- Use royalties to cover all of the expenses generated by the licensing contractor.

Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie

Program Description

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (Title XXIX of Public Law 104-106) established the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNTTP) to be managed as part of the National Forest System. As authorized by the Act, the following two accounts were created to cover the cost of prairie improvements at Midewin and restoration and administrative activities on the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie:

- **Rental Fee Fund:** Under section 2915(c) of the Act, after appropriate payments to the State of Illinois and affected counties, receipts from rental fees for use of MNTTP land for agricultural purposes can be used to cover the cost of restoration, prairie improvement, and administrative activities in the Rental Fees Account. These funds may be used without fiscal year limitation to cover.
- **Restoration Fund:** Under section 2915(f) of the Act, receipts from user fees, sales of surplus equipment, and the salvage value proceeds from sale of any facilities and improvements, can be used to cover the cost of restoration; visitor center, recreational facilities, and administrative office construction; prairie improvement; and operation and maintenance activities.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Anticipated revenue from the sale of additional lumber-framed warehouses was not realized due to the failure of prior year's buyers to complete removals.
- An agreement was reached with a local contractor for the removal of power and telephone poles from Midewin. The contractor will remove the poles, dispose of all waste, fill the holes left by the poles, and pay Midewin \$4.10 for each salvageable pole removed. Removal scheduled to begin in the 1st quarter of FY 2005.
- Restored and managed approximately 800 acres of prairie and wetland habitat.
- Controlled invasive species and noxious weeds to maintain native plant communities and grassland bird habitat.
- Constructed, repaired, and maintained fencelines to manage cattle for grassland bird habitat and protect native plant seed production area.
- Collected \$411,360 in agriculture use revenues.
- Completed installation of seed processing equipment; collected and processed native seed for restoration projects.

FY 2005 Program

- Removal of power and telephone poles has begun and the first \$1,300 collected from the contractor in December 2004. Pole removal will continue throughout the year during periods of appropriate weather.

- Negotiations for removal of the lumber-framed warehouses have been started with a local contractor. Revenue from this negotiated removal will be less than individual sales, but this process may prove more successful in completing the removal of these structures.
- Continue restoration and management of approximately 1200 acres of prairie and wetland habitat.
- Conduct prescribed fires on restored project areas to control weeds and enhance native plant growth.
- Continue controlling invasive species and noxious weeds to maintain native plant communities and grassland bird habitat.
- Construct, repair and maintain fences to graze cattle for maintenance of grassland bird habitat.
- Continue large scale conversion of agriculture fields to native prairie habitats.
- Continue production of native plant seed for restoration projects.
- Collect agriculture receipts for deposit into rental fee account.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue MNTP site cleanup and restoration by evaluating and advertising salvageable materials for sale and disposal to generate revenue for the MNTP Restoration Fund.
- Continue restoration and management of prairie and wetland habitat.
- Continue prescribed fires.
- Continue controlling invasive species and noxious weeds.
- Continue fence maintenance for cattle grazing.
- Collect receipts from agriculture use for deposit into rental fee account.

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters

Program Description

Under authority of P.L. 98-473, as amended (5 U.S.C. 5911), a permanent fund was established for deposit of Forest Service employee payroll deductions for quarters rental. The collected funds are used in addition to the facilities appropriation to operate and maintain employee housing, furthering the agency's goal of providing effective public service. The funds provide for the cost of maintenance, operation, and management of employee housing facilities, including associated utility systems.

The funds are directed toward addressing health and safety issues such as lead-based paint, asbestos, and radon, as well as to address accessibility, equal gender, energy efficiency, and annual maintenance needs. The proposed funding level is based on estimated receipts.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Funds were used to provide operation and maintenance of employee housing. The funds were directed towards health and safety issues such as asbestos, radon, lead-based paint, access for disabled persons, and energy and water conservation. Nationally, funds collected in this account were approximately \$8 Million.

FY 2005 Program

- Funds will continue to provide operation and maintenance of employee housing. The funds will be directed towards health and safety issues, such as asbestos, radon, lead-based paint, access for disabled persons, and energy and water conservation.

FY 2006 Plans

- Funds will continue to provide operation and maintenance of employee housing. The funds will be directed towards health and safety issue, such as asbestos, radon, lead-based paint, access for disabled persons, and energy and water conservation.

Payment Funds

Payment to Minnesota

This program provides a special annual payment to the State of Minnesota for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake Counties, as specified by law.

At the close of each fiscal year, the State of Minnesota is paid 0.75 percent of the appraised value of certain Superior National Forest lands in the Counties of St. Louis, Cook, and Lake for distribution to these counties (16 U.S.C. 577g). The land value is reappraised every 10 years as required by law.

Payments to Counties—National Grasslands Fund

This program provides an annual payment to counties in which Title III—Bankhead-Jones Acquired Lands are located for funding public schools and roads.

Of the net revenues received for use of Title III—Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are located for public school and road purposes (7 U.S.C. 1012).

Payments to States

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) provides stabilized education and road maintenance funding through predictable payments to counties, job creation in those counties, and other opportunities associated with the restoration, maintenance, and stewardship of Federal lands.

Under P.L. 106-393, counties may elect one of two methods to calculate Payments to States funding they receive: 1) Counties can choose to continue receiving funds established by P.L. 60-136 (Twenty-Five Percent Fund Act of May 23, 1908) to benefit public schools and public roads of the county based on 25 percent of all moneys received by the national forest where the county is located, or 2) Counties can opt to receive their share of the State's "full payment amount" under P.L. 106-393. The full payment amount is the average of the highest three years of payments to the State under the Twenty-Five Percent Fund through the years 1986-1999. A county's share of that amount is based on State law.

Under P.L. 106-393, if a county elects to receive its share of the full payment amount and receives over \$100,000, it must set aside 15-20 percent for forest restoration, maintenance, or stewardship projects (Title II), or for county projects (Title III), or it must return those set-aside funds to the Treasury. If the county decides to spend its set-aside funds for special projects, a Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) must be formed as specified in P.L. 106-393. The RACs must have equal representation from industry, environmental groups, tribes, and local individuals. All special projects must be recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture for approval.

A total of 550 of 717 eligible counties (76.6 percent) opted to change to PL 106-393 when first given the opportunity in 2001. An additional 65 eligible counties opted into PL 106-393 in FY 2003 bringing the total to 615 of 717 eligible counties (85.8 percent). In all, participating counties are found in 39 of the 41 States with eligible counties.

In FY 2004 over \$388 million in Title I funds, over \$32.6 million in Title II funds, and \$29.5 million in Title III funds were allocated under PL 106-393. There are 580 Title II projects approved for 2004 for a total of about \$27.4 million

The authorization to initiate projects under P.L. 106-393 is due to expire on September 30, 2006.

Recreation Enhancement Program

Program Description

Under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) signed by the President on December 8, 2004, the USDA Forest Service has 10-year authority for the recreation fee program. A portion of fees may be collected from use of facilities, visitor centers, equipment, and services. Available funds can be used to pay for on-the-ground operation, maintenance, and improvements to eliminate backlogs and enhance recreation opportunities, visitor experiences, and related habitat.

Forest Service fee collection projects that are part of the program are authorized to retain 80 percent of any new fees collected. The regions have been delegated authority to decide how to distribute the remaining 20 percent. Regions have decided to allow local projects to retain 90-100 percent of revenues, with the remainder available for region-wide use.

Under FLREA, the recreation fee program expires December 8, 2014. A complete and detailed explanation of the plans, accomplishments, and proposals for further implementation will be provided every 3 years beginning May 1, 2006 in an Interagency Report to Congress.

FLREA provides tighter guidelines for the recreation fee program, including minimum criteria for charging fees. In addition, the language directs the establishment of recreation advisory committees (RACs) that will provide direct public involvement and comment on recreation fee programs across the country. The Federal agencies have established interagency teams to coordinate consistent implementation guidelines and all agencies anticipate issuing these guidelines in the spring of 2005. The Forest Service anticipates some changes to the existing recreation fee program as a result of FLREA; some recreation sites will be dropped from the fee program because they will not meet the FLREA criteria. Other recreation sites that meet the new criteria, such as campgrounds and rental cabins, and which operate under repealed or different authorities, may be added to the recreation fee program under FLREA.

Independent Reviews

None.

Restoration of National Forest Lands and Improvements

Program Description

This program covers the cost to the Forest Service of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work that becomes necessary due to damages, claims for the Government, or failure of a contractor, permittee, or timber purchaser to perform as agreed. The Restoration of National Forest Lands and Improvements Act (16 U.S.C. 579c) provides for the recovery of any monies received by the Forest Service with respect to lands under its administration as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract; or as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements.

The recovered funds cover the Government's cost of completing the work that is necessary to return national forest lands to optimum production. Funds received as settlement of a claim are used for the improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work made necessary by the action leading to the cash settlement.

Most receipts are used to reimburse programs under a Comptroller General decision allowing direct reimbursement to benefiting funds, rather than requiring all funds to be deposited and used from the permanent appropriation. The proposed funding level is based on field projections of anticipated work.

Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Fund

Program Description

Under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), 10 percent of national forest receipts are made available to build and maintain roads and trails within national forests in the States where the receipts were collected. For several years prior to FY 1996, appropriation language required that these funds be transferred to the General Fund, but since that time this requirement has been omitted. In FY 1999, the authority was expanded with the Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277, General Provision 332) to make use of deposited funds for the purpose of improving forest health conditions, including repair or reconstruction of roads and bridges on National Forest System lands in the wildland-urban interface where there is a high risk of fire.

An estimated \$14 million from FY 2005 receipts will be available for expenditure in FY 2006. As in previous years, these funds will be directed towards correcting road and trail deficiencies that are adversely affecting ecosystems.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Road projects included construction of approximately one-third mile of new road and reconstruction of 77 miles of existing road. Typical work included reconstructing stream crossings to replace deteriorated culverts or to allow for fish passage, surfacing roads to reduce sediment, and improving public road access to national forest land.
- Trail projects included providing access to important lakes and streams and the replacement of wilderness trail bridges to restore safe trail access.

FY 2005 Program

- Projects will focus on restoration and maintenance of watershed condition, diversity of flora and fauna, and protection of threatened and endangered species.
- Priority is given to national forest projects that have historical partnerships in order to leverage funds and enhance public involvement.
- Priority will be given to projects in heavily used watersheds.

FY 2006 Plans

- Projects will focus on restoration and maintenance of watershed condition, diversity of flora and fauna, and protection of threatened and endangered species.
- Priority will be given to projects having innovative partnership potential in order to leverage funds and create new partnerships.
- Priority will be given to projects in watersheds and other forest areas that are deteriorated and needing rehabilitation.

Stewardship Contracting

Program Description

The Stewardship Pilot was authorized in Section 347 of the 1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277) testing new authorities to accomplish various land management goals. Section 323 of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution Fiscal Year 2003 (P.L. 108-7) delegated authority to the Secretary to determine the appropriate contracting officer, and to allow the agency to enter into an unlimited number of stewardship contracts and agreements until September 30, 2013.

The legislation also allows excess receipts from a stewardship contracting project to be applied to other authorized stewardship contracting projects. Regional foresters must approve such a transfer of receipts in advance. Prior to establishing the new fund, stewardship contracting receipts have been deposited in the Cooperative Work -- Other fund. A Treasury account has been set up to deposit all receipts to be transferred to other projects. Funds can be used for a wide range of ecosystem restorative work, such as watershed restoration and maintenance, road obliteration for sediment control, wildlife habitat improvements, fuel load reductions, timber stand improvements, and insect/disease protection. Receipts collected to cover forest products removed prior to the completion of service work will be deposited into a separate fund and will be returned to the contractor after the completion of the work. The field will deposit receipts into these accounts.

The Forest Service is currently establishing policy and procedures to ensure that assets, revenues, and expenses are reported in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Stewardship contracting is an important tool for the agency to accomplish forest restoration. Additionally, more land base is being treated because of the efficiencies under this authorization. Stewardship contracting is improving the agency's efficiency by allowing the agency to bundle contracts and treat vegetation at a landscape scale. We are finding that successful stewardship projects are the direct result of good community collaboration. Our stewardship contracting successes are being shared with our internal and external stakeholders on several websites and at presentations and training sessions around the country.

Timber Roads – Purchaser Election Program

Program Description

This program, which was established by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(i)), supports construction of roads included as “specified roads” in timber sale contracts. When a timber sale is sold to a qualifying small business, the law allows the purchaser to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct permanent roads or bridges required by the sale. The agency contracts for the construction work and administers the contract. To qualify for this program, a timber purchaser must be a small business and the estimated cost of road construction and reconstruction must exceed \$50,000. The use of funds under this program can vary greatly from year-to-year and is difficult to predict. Based on past use, an estimated 2 to 20 miles of road may be constructed, and an estimated 10 to 100 miles of road may be reconstructed.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Constructed 12.4 miles of roads.
- Reconstructed 34.7 miles of roads.

FY 2005 Program

- An estimated 5 miles of roads are programmed for construction.
- An estimated 30 miles of roads are programmed for reconstruction.

FY 2006 Plans

- An estimated 5 miles of roads are planned for construction.
- An estimated 30 miles of roads are planned for reconstruction.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

Program Description

This permanent appropriation was established by Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 103-134) to provide for the preparation of future non-salvage timber sales by restoring the timber sale preparation pipeline and to reduce the backlog of unfunded recreation projects.

Any revenues received from sales released under Section 2001(k) of the FY 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (P.L.104-19), minus the funds necessary to make payments to States or local governments that are in excess of \$37.5 million, shall be deposited in either the Agriculture Fund administered by the Forest Service or the Interior Fund administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). From the monies deposited in the funds, 75 percent shall be available for the preparation of non-salvage timber sales, and 25 percent shall be available to expend on the backlog of recreation projects, without fiscal year limitation or further appropriation. Revenues received from any timber sale prepared using these funds, minus the amounts necessary for State and local governments and necessary deposits, shall be deposited in the funds for continued use for the same purposes until such time as either the Secretary of Agriculture or of the Interior finds that sales sufficient to achieve the total allowable sales quantity for their respective agency have been prepared.

Alternative timber volume for suspended Section 2001(k) timber sales has not yet been fully prepared, and in some cases, has not yet been identified. Modifying the current contracts requires full National Environmental Policy Act compliance, as well as conformance with all of the standards and guidelines found in the Northwest Forest Plan. Until such time as this work is completed, the full potential of this fund cannot be realized from the deposit of qualifying timber sale receipts for timber sale pipeline preparation and backlog recreation development.

For the first time in FY 2001, receipts were collected from qualifying timber sales that were funded from deposits to the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.

Independent Reviews

None

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Approximately 138,000 hundred cubic feet (CCF) (about 69 million board feet (MMBF)) of timber volume was offered for sale.
- About \$1.3 million in recreation backlog work was accomplished with funding from prior years.
- About \$13.6 million in revenues were collected from qualifying timber sales. Of this amount, approximately \$4.5 million will be allocated to the field for new timber sales and approximately \$1.4 million for backlog recreation projects. The remaining revenues are used

for necessary deposits for payments to States (10% Roads and Trails Fund) to equalize the distribution of revenues with the BLM and for necessary Knutson-Vandenberg projects.

FY 2005 Program

- About 150,000 CCF (about 75 MMBF) of timber volume is planned for offer.
- About \$1.4 million in backlog recreation projects is planned.
- About \$14 million in revenues is anticipated.

FY 2006 Plans

- About 110,000 CCF (about 55 MMBF) of timber volume is planned for offer.
- About \$1 million in backlog recreation funding is anticipated.
- About \$10 million in collected revenues is anticipated.

Timber Salvage Sales

Program Description

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(h)) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of salvage timber to make monetary deposits, as a part of the timber payment, to cover the cost for design, engineering, and supervision of the construction of needed roads and the cost for Forest Service sale preparation and supervision of the harvesting of salvage timber. Deposits of money are to be available until expended.

Forest Service timber salvage sales are one tool that is used to restore, maintain, and improve the health of forestland ecosystems. Removing damaged, diseased, or insect-infested forest vegetation is effective in recovering some timber value while reducing the hazards that would be caused if the timber were not removed in a timely manner.

The FY 2006 planned level provides for the preparation and offer of approximately 810,000 hundred cubic feet (CCF) (about 405 million board feet (MMBF)) of salvageable timber, at an average unit cost of about \$157 per thousand board feet (MBF). This compares to the FY 2005 budget level of approximately 809,000 CCF (about 405 MMBF) at an average unit cost of about \$170 per MBF. Since the salvage program is a reaction to natural events that cause tree mortality, it is difficult to accurately predict events that will occur before or during FY 2006. The salvage estimate represents the agency's best prediction of salvage for FY 2006 based on trends. Historically, the salvage volumes for any given fiscal year are influenced by events that occur just prior to or during the fiscal year. Thus, the salvage volume available for sale in FY 2006 will be influenced by events that will occur in the summer and fall of 2005.

Independent Reviews

None

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Salvage volume totaling 1,577,686 CCF (842 MMBF) was offered for sale.

FY 2005 Program

- About 169 National Environmental Policy (NEPA) documents will be completed under the salvage timber program.
- The agency intends to offer about 809,000 CCF (about 405 MMBF) of salvage volume for sale.
- About 1,017,000 CCF (about 509 MMBF) of salvage timber volume will be harvested.

FY 2006 Plans

- About 167 NEPA documents will be completed under the salvage timber program.
- The agency plans to offer for sale approximately 810,000 CCF (about 405 MMBF) of salvage volume.
- About 761,000 CCF (about 381 MMBF) of salvage volume will be harvested.

Valles Caldera Fund

Program Description

The Valles Caldera Preservation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-248) provided for the acquisition of the Baca Ranch located in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. The Act designated the acquired lands as the Valles Caldera National Preserve and created the Valles Caldera Trust to manage the 88,900 acre tract, which is part of the National Forest System. The Preserve was established to protect and preserve the scientific, scenic, geologic, watershed, fish, wildlife, historic, heritage, and recreational values of the Preserve, and to provide for multiple use and sustained yield of renewable resources within the Preserve. In addition, the Act requires the tract to continue to be managed as an operating ranch.

The Act requires management of the Preserve by Valles Caldera Trust, a Government Corporation subject to the Government Corporation Control Act. The purposes of the Trust are to:

- Provide management and administrative services for the Preserve,
- Establish and implement management policies that will best achieve the purposes and requirement of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act,
- Receive and collect funds from private and public sources and to make disposition in support of the management and administration of the Preserve, and
- Cooperate with Federal, State, and local governments, along with Indian tribes and pueblos to further the purposes for which the Preserve was established.

The Valles Caldera Trust prepares annual budgets with the goal of achieving a financially self-sustaining operation within 15 full fiscal years after the date of acquisition of the Preserve, which took place on July 25, 2000. The Trust, having assumed management of the Preserve in August 2002, has developed a comprehensive management plan for the Preserve. To facilitate financial independence, the Act also created the Valles Caldera Fund, an interest-bearing account to hold and manage Preserve receipts. The Fund will be available without further appropriations for any purpose consistent with management of the Preserve. All monies received from the management and operation of the Preserve, notwithstanding sections 1341 and 3302 of Title 31 of the United States Code, will be retained and consequently available without further appropriation for the administration, preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance, improvement, repair, and related expenses under the Trust's management jurisdiction.

The Act allows for a variety of approaches to generate revenue for the Fund in support of the management and administration of the Preserve and to carry out the duties of the Trust. The Trust will strive to optimize the generation of income based on existing market conditions and program development, while not unreasonably diminishing the long-term scenic and natural values of the preserve, or the multiple use and sustained yield capabilities of the land.

Fund revenue options include:

- Accepting individual, foundation, and corporate donations;
- Collecting funds from public and private sources;

- Collecting appropriate fees for livestock grazing, forest products, filming, etc.; and
- Charging reasonable admission fees, use and occupancy fees, and recreational activity fees implemented after public notice and a period of not less than 60 days for public comment.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- A total of \$500,083 in receipts was collected from donations and recreational and other uses of the Preserve. Expended \$446,919 from the Trust's Treasury account to further attain the goals for which the Preserve was established.

FY 2005 Program

- Continue collection of receipts for the Valles Caldera Trust. An estimated \$475,000 in receipts will be collected from management and operation of the Preserve.
- Use the Fund for the deposit and expenditure of funds collected from recreational and other uses of the Preserve, along with grants and donations, to further the goals for which the Preserve was established.

FY 2006 Plans

- Continue collection of receipts for the Valles Caldera Trust. An estimated \$475,000 in receipts will be collected from management and operation of the Preserve.
- Use the Fund for the deposit and expenditure of funds collected from recreational and other uses of the Preserve, along with grants and donations, to further the goals for which the Preserve was established.

Forest Service Trust Funds

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
			PayCosts	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations (Receipts)	\$296,224	\$139,100	\$1,771	-\$1,513	\$139,358	\$258
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations				\$0		\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$296,224	\$139,100	\$1,771	-\$1,513	\$139,358	\$258
Staff Years	1,101	1,111		-29	1,082	-29

Forest Service Trust Funds

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Budget	FY 2006 vs FY 2005
Cooperative Work: Knutson--Vandenberg				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$213,506	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$63,439	\$87,000	\$87,000	\$0
Staff Years	599	610	589	-21
Cooperative Work: Other				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$51,680	\$48,000	\$48,258	\$258
Program Level (\$000)	\$47,638	\$43,335	\$43,000	-\$335
Staff Years	282	280	280	0
Subtotal: Cooperative Work				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$265,186	\$108,000	\$108,258	\$258
Program Level (\$000)	\$111,077	\$130,335	\$130,000	-\$335
Staff Years	881	890	869	-21
Land Between the Lakes				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$1,038	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$23	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Reforestation Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$18,342	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Staff Years	220	221	213	-8
TRUST FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$296,224	\$139,100	\$139,358	\$258
Program Level (\$000)	\$129,442	\$161,335	\$161,000	-\$335
Staff Years	1,101	1,111	1,082	-29

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual and estimated receipts for the fiscal year. Total Budget Authority is higher due to unobligated prior-year receipts.

Program Level: Actual obligations in FY 2004 and planned for FY 2005 and FY 2006.

Cooperative Work Trust Fund – Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund

Program Description

The Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund is authorized by the Act of June 6, 1930 (P.L. 71-319, Ch. 416, 46 Stat. 527, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 576, 576a-576b). This Fund is derived from deposits from timber sale receipts and is intended to: 1) reforest timber sale areas; 2) use timber stand improvement practices to enhance stand productivity, promote the restoration, maintenance, or improvement of a variety of forestland ecological conditions, and maintain biological diversity; and 3) protect and improve all other resource values on timber sale areas, including wildlife, soil, watershed, range, and recreation.

The K-V funding is collected according to the approved K-V plans, the stumpage price paid for the timber, and the rates at which timber is harvested and actual K-V deposits can be collected.

While FY 2006 K-V collections are projected to remain constant at FY 2005 levels, collections have declined when compared to collections made 5 years ago. This is directly related to reduced harvest levels, particularly a reduction in the amount of regeneration harvesting that requires subsequent reforestation. These declines in harvest also contribute to decreases in K-V funding available for accomplishing future stand improvement and other resource improvement work on timber sale areas.

The FY 2006 plan level will provide for reforestation activities on about 209,556 acres at an average cost of \$170 per acre, as compared to the FY 2005 level of 81,479 acres at an average cost of \$158 per acre. The FY 2006 average cost per acre for reforestation is projected to increase due to higher contract labor costs as well as for contractual administration. The FY 2006 level will meet reforestation needs for timber sale areas.

The funding will also allow for timber stand improvement and the establishment of 132,626 acres at an average cost of \$161 per acre, as compared to the FY 2005 level of 130,671 acres at an average cost of \$187 per acre. The average cost per acres for timber stand improvement is projected to decrease in FY 2006 as contracts covering more acres of work are more cost effective for the agency to award. These activities are for the control of stand density and species composition to improve survival of trees on timber sale areas reforested in the past several years and the establishment of other vegetation to improve forestlands.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Reforested 79,863 acres.
- Completed timber stand improvements on 60,720 acres.

- Mitigated impacts to recreation at sites that are located adjacent to or within timber sale area boundaries. Examples include trail relocation and reconstruction, vista enhancement at overlooks, and small parking area construction.
- Treated 16,929 acres of noxious weeds.
- Restored or enhanced over 30,000 acres of terrestrial habitat to improve a variety of habitats. Examples include seeding areas to improve habitat for game and non-game species, and prescribed fire to improve habitats for numerous species such as quail and wild turkey.
- Treated over 6,500 acres of terrestrial habitats to aid imperiled species. Typical management activities include the use of prescribed fire to benefit fire-dependent species such as longleaf pine. These activities in turn improve habitat conditions for species such as the red-cockaded woodpecker, gopher tortoise, and Bachman's sparrow.
- Improved over 30 miles of stream habitat for salmon and trout.
- Improved over 3,200 acres of lake habitat.
- Completed soil and watershed improvements on 2,700 acres.
- Accomplished 72,900 acres of prescribed burning and mechanical treatments. These acres were treated to improve condition class and/or reduce hazardous fuels.
- Completed structural range improvements to maintain and improve the productivity of renewable resources. Thirty-two structures were constructed.
- Completed 85 acres of non-structural range improvements within timber sale areas.
- Constructed structures for nesting, cover, and to collect rainwater in arid areas where water supply is a limiting factor for use of habitat.
- Constructed structures for imperiled species. One of the most common structures is the nesting cavity for the cavity-dependent red-cockaded woodpecker. Lack of cavities has been identified as a limiting factor for otherwise suitable habitats.

FY 2005 Plans

- Reforestation and reforestation-related activities on 181,479 acres, including site preparation for natural and artificial regeneration, survival and stocking surveys, and animal damage control measures.
- Vegetation establishment on 97,987 acres.
- Timber stand and other vegetation improvement on 130,671 acres.
- Terrestrial improvements on 165,893 acres and construction of 31,118 structures for fish and wildlife improvement.
- Habitat improvement on 39 miles of stream habitat and construction of 6,769 structures for fish and wildlife.
- Lake habitat improvement on 2,144 acres and construction of 79 structures for fish and wildlife habitat.
- Soil and watershed improvements on 23,073 acres and 195 miles of road treatments.
- Rangeland vegetation improvements on 10,143 acres.
- Treatment of 21,227 acres for noxious weeds.

FY 2006 Plans

- Reforestation and related activities on 209,556 acres, including site preparation for natural and artificial regeneration, survival and stocking surveys, and animal damage control measures.
- Other vegetation establishment on 24,125 acres.
- Timber stand and other vegetation improvement on 132,626 acres.
- Terrestrial fish and wildlife habitat improvement on 178,845 acres.
- Construction of 24,375 structures for fish and wildlife habitat.
- Improvements to 215 miles of streams and construction of 7,588 structures for fish and wildlife habitat.
- Improvement of 1,105 acres and construction of 76 structures for fish and wildlife habitat.
- Soil and watershed improvement on 5,481 acres and 171 miles of road treatments.
- Rangeland vegetation improvement on 3,247 acres.
- Treatment of 38,833 acres for noxious weeds.

The following tables display national summaries of anticipated K-V funded programs of work for all regions combined for FY 2005 and FY 2006. Data by region can be provided upon request. Each fiscal year's program includes expected accomplishments, unit cost, and total cost by activity type. Wherever possible, standard reporting measures such as acres, miles, or structures are used. Some projects, however, because of the nature of the activity, do not conform to these standard measures. These measures include unites of measure such as each, number of trees, plans, number of landings, and projects. These non-standard measures make up less than five percent of total accomplishments for each of the 2 fiscal years.

**Fiscal Year 2006 CWKV Planned Program of Work
National Summary**

Activity Type	Acres	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Miles	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Structures	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Other Unspecified Units of Measure**	Total Cost (\$)
Establish Vegetation - Reforestation*	209,556	35,627,231	170	83	33,217	400				154	145,873
Establish Vegetation - Other Activities**	24,125	1,783,224	74	117	18,310	156				727	34,082
Improve Forest Vegetation - TSI	116,055	19,951,444	172	1	6,788	6,788	1	20,620	20,620	14	21,157
Improve Rangeland Vegetation	3,247	91,639	28	3	27,310	9,103				17	104,437
Eliminate Noxious Weeds	35,833	2,716,442	76	96	33,258	346				21	67,537
Manage Stream Habitat (Fish and Wildlife)	215	170,733	794	70	456,349	6,519	7,588	276,481	36	132	397,784
Manage Lake Habitat (Fish and Wildlife)	1,105	319,764	289				76	104,827	1,379	79	32,429
Manage Terrestrial Habitat (Fish and Wildlife)	178,845	11,448,038	64	26	267,720	10,297	24,375	3,308,330	136	8,804	575,963
Maintain and Improve Watershed Conditions - Soil & Water	5,481	2,014,037	367	171	1,899,272	11,107	14	135,616	9,687	1,248	202,646
CWKV - Other	11,814	1,682,999	142	57	107,752	1,890	298	293,698	986	11,088	1,493,560
Totals	602,847	77,268,945		624	2,849,976		32,352	4,139,572		22,285	3,120,468

Program Total **\$87,378,961**

* Establish Vegetation - Reforestation - Includes all reforestation activities needed to ensure reforestation of harvested areas. This includes such activities as planting, site preparation, survival and stocking surveys, and animal damage control.

** Establish Vegetation - Other Activities - Includes all other activities needed to reforest an area or establish vegetation not included in Establish Vegetation - Reforestation

*** Other Unspecified Units of Measure - Includes activities with units of measure such as project, each, plan, number of trees, and landings.

**Fiscal Year 2005 CWKV Planned Program of Work
National Summary**

Activity Type	Acres	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Miles	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Structures	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Other Unspecified Units of Measure**	Total Cost (\$)
Establish Vegetation - Reforestation*	181,479	28,747,822	158	29	7,462	257				220	220,221
Establish Vegetation - Other Activities**	97,987	5,970,804	61	4	5,491	1,373				59	18,193
Improve Forest Vegetation - TSI	99,520	21,582,700	217								
Improve Forest Vegetation - All Other	31,151	2,901,862	93				364	51,551	142	126	31,618
Improve Rangeland Vegetation	10,143	434,560	43	1	1,009	1,009	2	23,246	11,623	32	125,860
Eliminate Noxious Weeds	21,227	2,201,757	104							54	94,629
Manage Stream Habitat (Fish and Wildlife)	39	236,102	6,054	102	345,826	3,390	6,769	657,201	97	58	400,000
Manage Lake Habitat (Fish and Wildlife)	2,144	896,918	418				79	40,458	512	0	0
Manage Terrestrial Habitat (Fish and Wildlife)	165,893	11,243,708	68	38	155,575	4,094	31,118	2,024,207	65	3,842	606,471
Maintain and Improve Watershed Conditions - Soil & Water	23,073	2,625,593	114	195	2,122,944	10,887	67	217,942	3,253	2,667	1,105,457
CWKV - Other	8,838	1,102,768	125	83	213,605	2,574	2,698	606,298	225	10,735	924,658
Totals	641,494	77,944,594		452	2,851,912	6,310	41,097	3,620,903		17,793	3,527,107

Program Total **\$87,944,516**

* Establish Vegetation - Reforestation - Includes all reforestation activities needed to ensure reforestation of harvested areas. This includes such activities as planting, site preparation, survival and stocking surveys, and animal damage control.

** Establish Vegetation - Other Activities - Includes all other activities needed to reforest an area or establish vegetation not included in Establish Vegetation - Reforestation

*** Other Unspecified Units of Measure - Includes activities with units of measure such as project, each, plan, number of trees, and landings.

Cooperative Work Trust Fund - Other

Program Description

The Cooperative Work Trust Fund - Other is used to collect deposits received from cooperators for protecting and improving resources of the National Forest System as authorized by trust agreements. These deposits are for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads, trails, and other improvements; scaling services; fire protection; and other resource purposes as authorized by law.

Cooperative road maintenance deposits are made by commercial users of the forest road system in lieu of actually performing their commensurate share of road maintenance. These deposits are used in conjunction with the road maintenance appropriations to provide maintenance of system roads by the Forest Service.

Deposits are also received from State and other public agencies, industrial associations, and other private sources to finance research projects of mutual interest and benefit. Cooperative research projects may involve any aspect of forestry and vary widely as to scope and duration.

Deposits for administering and protecting non-Federal land within or near the national forests are made by owners of non-Federal lands that are intermingled with, or adjacent to, the national forests. These landowners want their lands managed in accordance with good forest management practices, including reforestation. Wildfire protection on State and private lands intermingled with Federal ownership using these funds benefits all parties. It is often uneconomical for private landowners to set up fire control organizations, and the Forest Service may need to suppress fires on adjoining ownerships to protect Federal land.

Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund

Program Description

The Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 was enacted by Congress under Public Law (P.L.) 105-277 to transfer management of the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area (LBLNRA), a unit of the National Forest System, from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to the Secretary of Agriculture effective as of October 1 of the first fiscal year (FY) for which Congress did not appropriate to TVA at least \$6 million for the LBLNRA or, if the Act was enacted during a fiscal year for which Congress did not make such an appropriation, effective as of the date of enactment of the Act. Administrative jurisdiction over the LBLNRA is transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture from TVA through P.L. 105-277, Section 541, 16 U.S.C. 460111-41.

There is established in the Treasury of the United States a special interest-bearing fund known as the "Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund."

Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture, until expended, for public education, grants and internships related to recreation, conservation, and multiple-use land management in the LBLNRA, as well as for regional promotion within the LBLNRA in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments.

Beginning September 30, 2000, the TVA began depositing into the Fund \$1 million annually for each of 5 subsequent fiscal years, commencing in the first fiscal year of the transfer. Funding to carry out management requirements shall be derived as described in 16 U.S.C. 460111. No funds have been expended during the transition period. LBLNRA plans to use the fund in the later stages of the 5-year deposit period for the expressed purposes intended by Congress.

The transition from TVA to the Forest Service has gone very smoothly with little change noticeable to the public. This was a goal of the agency from the start. The staff is in place at LBLNRA, including both regional operations and law enforcement, independent of TVA support.

Reforestation Trust Fund

Program Description

The Reforestation Trust Fund was established by the Recreational Boating Safety and Facilities Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-451, Title III, as amended) to accomplish reforestation and timber stand improvement activities. A maximum of \$30 million is transferred to this trust fund by the U.S. Treasury each fiscal year to be obligated for these purposes. This is an indefinite, continuing appropriation for use by the USDA Forest Service.

The Reforestation Trust Fund is used to reduce the backlog in reforestation and timber stand improvement work. It also serves to promote the restoration, maintenance, or improvement of forest stands under a variety of forestland ecological conditions and to maintain biological diversity. The fund is also used in conjunction with other vegetation management funds to provide an integrated, effective means of treating forests in need of forest health restoration. Vegetation management activities employed in order to meet this management objective include:

- Reforestation – Includes site preparation and planting of tree seedlings and various treatments to improve initial survival rates such as animal damage control.
- Timber stand improvement – Silvicultural treatments such as thinning or release from competing vegetation that enhance forest health and improve tree growth and establishment.

FY 2006 Plans

FY 2006 funding of \$30 million for the Reforestation Trust Fund will be used to accomplish reforestation and timber stand improvement work in conjunction with appropriated funds to provide an integrated, effective means of treating forests to achieve multiple resources objectives including forest health restoration. Accomplishments in reforestation and timber stand improvement are included in the National Forest System Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line item.

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 01			Region 02		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	20	40	40
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	3,390	3,126	2,657	2,581	3,873	3,189
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	2,235	256	256	486	1,291	483
State Fire Assistance	1,652	1,628	1,238	2,575	2,532	1,804
Volunteer Fire Assistance	321	377	377	558	656	656
Forest Stewardship	936	925	1,114	1,518	1,451	1,731
Forest Legacy Program	5,630	9,805	7,526	1,022	1,663	1,604
Urban and Community Forestry	913	883	766	2,241	1,785	1,732
Economic Action Program	2,439	2,053	0	1,026	177	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	17,516	19,053	13,934	12,007	13,428	11,199
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	6,783	6,189	6,804	7,498	4,808	4,583
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	23,467	0	0	33,619
Inventory and Monitoring	11,390	10,306	12,345	8,224	10,507	10,197
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	17,397	17,703	15,646	23,239	24,021	25,296
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	12,857	11,708	10,290	9,649	9,002	8,505
Grazing Management	6,424	6,879	5,539	6,856	7,613	6,978
Forest Products	18,678	21,963	18,504	24,898	24,774	29,501
Vegetation and Watershed Management	20,348	19,531	17,822	16,759	16,728	16,206
Minerals and Geology Management	7,464	8,183	7,369	5,660	6,554	6,497
Landownership Management	7,340	7,209	6,377	8,146	8,242	7,742
Law Enforcement Operations	4,797	0	0	5,371	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Total, National Forest System	113,478	110,671	124,163	116,300	113,249	149,124
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	60,265	58,406	58,362	33,653	29,997	29,975
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	13,705	15,807	0	27,185	28,458	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	1,922	0	0	282	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	1,821	2,012	0	4,544	1,824	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	1,698	3,338	0	1,111	850	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	6,091	601	1,547	5,492	1,186	3,540
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	640	620	620	760	737	737
Total, Wildland Fire Management	86,142	80,784	60,529	73,027	63,052	34,252
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	12,117	9,679	5,522	25,042	18,446	11,197
Roads	21,905	21,275	16,325	19,610	17,401	17,642
Trails	9,990	11,253	9,994	6,560	5,950	5,382
Infrastructure Improvement	2,353	877	778	2,306	753	922
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	46,365	43,084	32,619	53,518	42,550	35,142
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	1,617	1,901	1,901	1,122	934	934
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	12	13	13
Total, Land Acquisition	1,617	1,901	1,901	1,134	947	947
Range Betterment Fund	246	275	334	396	505	614
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	4,500	4,500	4,500	478	648	650
Timber Salvage Sales	19,000	15,500	18,500	3,454	3,306	4,500
Other	0	6,710	9,883	0	4,498	6,625
Total, Permanent Working Funds	23,500	26,710	32,883	3,932	8,452	11,775
Trust Funds Subtotal	11,390	20,481	13,115	4,961	13,891	5,712
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	300,254	302,959	279,479	265,295	256,114	248,806

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or
Supplemental Funding

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 03			Region 04		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	2,249	1,856	1,632	3,255	2,525	2,035
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	998	1,301	181	174	490	153
State Fire Assistance	751	740	556	771	759	568
Volunteer Fire Assistance	134	157	157	104	122	122
Forest Stewardship	541	534	650	717	494	490
Forest Legacy Program	3,004	2,545	1,849	2,419	829	2,360
Urban and Community Forestry	702	666	568	617	564	492
Economic Action Program	706	246	0	867	615	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	9,085	8,045	5,593	8,924	6,398	6,220
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	2,847	2,592	4,269	5,533	5,334	4,688
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	49,744	0	0	16,873
Inventory and Monitoring	10,077	8,827	7,713	14,158	13,264	15,986
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	21,238	20,982	20,372	30,265	30,045	31,071
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	9,405	8,974	8,526	12,212	11,850	11,390
Grazing Management	10,230	10,416	9,579	10,890	10,066	9,975
Forest Products	13,053	12,284	16,645	13,298	13,865	14,788
Vegetation and Watershed Management	16,861	15,384	16,826	23,639	22,436	22,458
Minerals and Geology Management	4,150	4,630	4,844	8,300	8,018	9,623
Landownership Management	6,621	5,841	5,426	8,574	8,004	7,771
Law Enforcement Operations	5,882	0	0	5,661	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,112	0	992	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Total, National Forest System	103,476	90,930	144,935	132,530	123,882	144,623
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	66,383	64,358	64,308	61,456	59,602	59,555
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	34,923	38,270	0	16,575	17,214	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	637	0	0	580	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	1,051	1,003	0	1,411	1,379	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	361	161	0	12	99	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,399	284	2,249	3,305	492	2,329
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	520	504	504	280	271	271
Total, Wildland Fire Management	106,274	104,580	67,061	83,619	79,057	62,155
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	21,051	17,180	8,577	15,350	13,118	7,834
Roads	20,298	18,643	14,437	21,637	20,543	17,075
Trails	4,947	5,190	3,322	6,953	7,018	6,207
Infrastructure Improvement	2,027	842	704	2,799	945	880
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	48,323	41,855	27,040	46,739	41,624	31,996
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	404	417	417	891	650	650
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	64	64	64
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	404	417	417	955	714	714
Range Betterment Fund	414	491	597	688	762	926
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	165	162	165	900	700	700
Timber Salvage Sales	873	379	1,250	9,000	4,925	4,500
Other	0	14,905	21,954	0	18,001	26,514
Total, Permanent Working Funds	1,038	15,446	23,369	9,900	23,626	31,714
Trust Funds Subtotal	2,400	5,377	2,763	8,003	12,408	9,215
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	271,414	267,141	271,775	291,358	288,471	287,564

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or
Supplemental Funding

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 05			Region 06		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	4,356	4,641	3,770	6,907	6,087	5,189
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	2,327	1,766	456	1,735	1,281	271
State Fire Assistance	6,811	6,776	1,370	1,699	1,967	1,445
Volunteer Fire Assistance	269	316	316	166	195	195
Forest Stewardship	1,023	1,032	1,253	1,365	1,216	1,412
Forest Legacy Program	2,713	2,571	8,276	2,519	2,925	4,281
Urban and Community Forestry	2,553	2,428	2,002	931	873	706
Economic Action Program	2,549	1,049	0	2,354	1,516	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	22,601	20,579	17,443	17,676	16,060	13,499
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	5,892	3,027	2,852	5,310	5,697	4,673
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	42,266	0	0	33,475
Inventory and Monitoring	17,060	13,924	15,445	24,634	21,398	20,240
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	37,564	35,739	35,613	28,708	25,729	24,760
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	12,816	12,216	10,904	22,033	21,043	18,134
Grazing Management	3,192	3,408	2,792	3,824	3,448	3,700
Forest Products	26,006	24,981	26,872	42,212	45,213	38,747
Vegetation and Watershed Management	28,233	23,655	27,284	28,605	24,763	26,784
Minerals and Geology Management	6,019	5,480	5,532	5,067	4,632	4,595
Landownership Management	13,010	11,631	10,206	10,514	9,889	8,219
Law Enforcement Operations	12,531	0	0	10,502	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Total, National Forest System	162,323	135,061	179,765	181,409	162,812	183,327
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	209,128	203,680	203,506	87,325	83,009	82,944
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	50,253	46,979	0	23,412	31,537	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	266	0	0	1,221	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	3,529	2,520	0	1,618	1,965	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	111	1,227	0	1,087	2,075	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,936	733	1,806	3,320	2,096	3,439
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	880	853	853	639	619	619
Total, Wildland Fire Management	267,103	255,992	206,165	118,622	121,301	87,002
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	26,895	20,972	10,576	22,953	17,850	8,729
Roads	27,796	22,716	18,647	39,400	36,617	28,139
Trails	9,453	9,215	6,300	9,430	9,688	7,196
Infrastructure Improvement	5,318	1,842	848	7,880	4,315	1,098
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	69,462	54,745	36,372	79,663	68,470	45,163
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	1,229	989	989	1,842	1,399	1,399
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	992	990	1,005	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	893	179
Total, Land Acquisition	2,221	1,979	1,994	1,842	2,292	1,578
Range Betterment Fund	157	175	213	218	229	278
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	1	1	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	3,716	2,373	2,375	5,500	4,500	4,500
Timber Salvage Sales	8,580	7,814	8,000	20,000	15,000	18,517
Other	0	19,460	28,663	0	25,235	37,170
Total, Permanent Working Funds	12,296	29,647	39,038	25,500	44,735	60,187
Trust Funds Subtotal	23,153	39,013	26,659	35,955	34,890	41,400
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	559,316	537,192	507,650	460,885	450,789	432,434

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or
Supplemental Funding

In FY 2004 Region 5 received an additional \$49.7 million in supplemental funding
In FY 2005, Region 5 received an additional \$40 million in supplemental funding

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 08			Region 09		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	65	80	80	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	11,112	11,239	6,615	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	8,089	15,588	2,735	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	8,166	7,963	5,537	75	75	75
Volunteer Fire Assistance	1,387	1,629	1,629	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	9,799	9,974	13,064	0	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	18,688	13,882	11,274	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	9,469	8,798	7,225	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	3,950	5,396	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	70,660	74,469	48,079	75	75	75
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	5,415	4,200	4,042	10,520	9,396	5,634
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	24,106	0	0	12,036
Inventory and Monitoring	13,871	14,236	14,655	13,692	14,577	14,928
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	28,808	28,256	30,225	25,674	25,770	27,718
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	17,637	18,465	17,676	13,783	14,713	13,994
Grazing Management	797	775	762	506	476	467
Forest Products	34,829	34,864	38,315	32,825	32,947	35,533
Vegetation and Watershed Management	14,912	14,206	17,149	13,281	12,883	13,168
Minerals and Geology Management	4,101	4,295	4,324	4,345	4,151	6,069
Landownership Management	8,479	9,159	8,521	8,716	8,976	8,564
Law Enforcement Operations	15,022	0	0	7,165	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Total, National Forest System	143,871	129,456	159,775	130,507	124,889	138,111
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	37,260	36,379	36,348	23,083	22,961	22,941
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	22,466	32,409	0	10,358	10,659	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	561	1,163	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	4,481	703	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	12,225	8,953	7,800	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,035	1,973	1,973	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	79,028	81,580	46,121	33,441	33,620	22,941
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	33,394	31,153	15,151	16,250	20,758	9,809
Roads	28,218	28,363	23,350	19,344	20,474	17,135
Trails	8,012	8,811	6,992	5,853	6,319	6,278
Infrastructure Improvement	2,705	1,001	1,033	1,911	908	947
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	72,329	69,328	46,526	43,358	48,459	34,168
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	3,516	2,910	2,910	2,641	2,384	2,384
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	738	42	42	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	4,254	2,952	2,952	2,641	2,384	2,384
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	29	22	22
Timber Salvage Sales	3,500	3,000	2,800	10,000	11,500	11,500
Other	0	15,395	22,676	0	5,775	8,506
Total, Permanent Working Funds	3,500	18,395	25,476	10,029	17,297	20,028
Trust Funds Subtotal	19,022	26,454	21,903	10,170	14,169	11,710
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	392,729	402,714	350,912	230,221	240,893	229,417

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or
Supplemental Funding

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 10			Forest Products Lab		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	21,555	20,632	21,532
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	2,025	2,133	2,053	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	392	834	200	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	1,132	823	603	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	111	130	130	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	697	705	840	15	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	478	57	671	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	220	207	191	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	2,075	3,160	0	703	314	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	7,130	8,049	4,688	718	314	0
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	906	1,067	857	0	0	0
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	1,390	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	7,934	8,004	4,837	10	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	12,483	10,900	11,258	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	11,113	10,267	9,453	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	27,379	23,342	21,462	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	6,744	7,617	5,126	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	2,175	2,318	2,535	0	0	0
Landownership Management	5,463	6,024	4,319	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	3,027	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	77,224	70,539	61,237	10	0	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	3,237	3,397	3,394	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	913	1,919	0	152	652	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	727	708	575
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	153	196	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	365	336	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	6,237	6,749	842	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	279	270	270	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	11,184	12,867	4,506	879	1,360	575
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	12,810	13,830	8,365	3,283	3,746	10,043
Roads	21,273	22,325	17,306	0	0	0
Trails	6,300	5,522	5,082	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	2,059	758	929	300	162	162
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	42,442	42,435	31,682	3,583	3,908	10,205
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	39	60	60	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	39	60	60	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	40	60
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	5,467	5,879	5,467	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	500	2,178	1,500	0	0	0
Other	0	3,222	4,746	0	0	0
Total, Permanent Working Funds	500	5,400	6,246	0	0	0
Trust Funds Subtotal	1,583	2,113	1,823	0	450	0
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	145,569	147,342	115,709	26,745	26,704	32,372

Total does not include Payments to States
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Supplemental Funding

Allocations by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	Rocky Mtn Res Station			No Central Res Station		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	40,722	41,151	43,897	20,787	20,965	22,602
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	73	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	467	0	0	6	10	0
Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	55	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	100	15	0	55	20	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	695	15	0	61	30	0
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	661	651	0	40	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	210	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	506	0	75	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	661	1,367	0	115	0	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	245	537	500	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	652	650	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	4,188	1,911	0	717	517	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	7,539	7,865	6,560	1,989	1,939	1,250
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	50	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	25	0	0	40	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	12,047	10,965	7,710	2,746	2,456	1,250
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	3,406	7,287	1,000	1,803	610	500
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	316	172	172	129	64	64
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	3,722	7,459	1,172	1,932	674	564
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	3	3
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	2,900	4,272	0	0	0
Total, Permanent Working Funds	0	2,900	4,272	0	0	0
Trust Funds Subtotal	0	330	0	0	2,500	0
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	57,847	64,187	57,051	25,641	26,628	24,419

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or
Supplemental Funding

Allocations by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	Northeastern RS			Pacific NW Res Station		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	33,776	35,780	36,514	41,516	42,351	45,809
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	40	40	40	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	225	225	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	0	0	0	13	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	40	175	25	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	0	0	0	35	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	305	440	65	48	0	0
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	0	40	300	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	25	0	0	0	100	0
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	25	0	0	40	400	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	10	10	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	885	135	0	1,188	645	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	646	630	575	2,998	2,536	1,750
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	10	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	1,531	775	585	4,196	3,181	1,750
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	1,113	784	1,543	1,331	682	1,227
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	238	127	127	191	101	101
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	1,351	911	1,670	1,522	783	1,328
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	100	147
Total, Permanent Working Funds	0	0	0	0	100	147
Trust Funds Subtotal	0	1,000	0	0	200	0
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	36,988	38,906	38,834	47,322	47,015	49,034

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or
Supplemental Funding

Allocations by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	Pacific SW Res Station			Southern Res Station		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	21,207	21,332	21,229	49,213	49,705	52,490
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	15	15	15	0	20	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	115	140	140	150	210	0
State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	84	84	0	290	825	790
Forest Legacy Program	30	30	0	0	20	20
Urban and Community Forestry	85	85	0	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	91	60	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	4,939	4,958	4,657
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	420	414	155	5,379	6,033	5,467
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	40	0	0	0	0
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	40	150	0	40	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	40	55	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	443	443	0	42	92	0
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	523	688	0	82	92	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	540	680	600	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	350	350
Hazardous Fuels	953	953	0	667	667	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	4,075	3,974	3,000	2,708	2,641	1,750
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	5,568	5,607	3,600	3,375	3,658	2,100
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	3,940	1,333	500	1,349	2,179	1,466
Roads	0	0	0	123	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	348	189	189
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	3,940	1,333	500	1,820	2,368	1,655
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	30	44	0	5	7
Total, Permanent Working Funds	0	30	44	0	5	7
Trust Funds Subtotal	0	1,453	0	0	1,063	0
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	31,658	30,857	25,528	59,869	62,924	61,719

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or
Supplemental Funding

Allocations by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	Intl Inst Trop Forestry			Northeastern Area		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	3,890	3,877	3,912	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	5	5	5	9,254	7,942	5,740
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	169	169	141	17,712	15,496	9,413
State Fire Assistance	349	346	261	7,164	6,994	5,112
Volunteer Fire Assistance	43	51	51	1,944	2,284	2,284
Forest Stewardship	429	431	368	11,301	11,814	12,412
Forest Legacy Program	73	567	742	26,147	20,712	39,739
Urban and Community Forestry	451	416	333	12,731	10,999	9,246
Economic Action Program	127	119	0	6,469	3,215	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	1,646	2,104	1,901	92,722	79,456	83,946
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	55	55	0	0	0	0
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	235	248	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	130	130	0	33	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	94	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	185	185	0	362	248	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	0	0	0	10	10	10
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	0	0	0	33	5	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	127	471	4
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	283	303	3
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	121	89	77	8,281	6,056	5,278
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	71	69	69	2,035	1,973	1,973
Total, Wildland Fire Management	192	158	146	10,769	8,818	7,268
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	1,039	894	500	572	135	135
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	36	13	13	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	1,075	907	513	572	135	135
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Permanent Working Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds Subtotal	0	185	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	6,988	7,416	6,472	104,425	88,657	91,349

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or
Supplemental Funding

Allocations by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	ASC			WO-HQ		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	5,916	5,916	24,493	19,048	19,048
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	0	1,147	1,147	5,606	5,040	5,040
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	0	135	135	4,568	4,604	4,604
State Fire Assistance	0	165	165	1,713	1,320	1,320
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	0	227	227	1,674	1,952	1,952
Forest Legacy Program	0	58	58	1,275	1,368	1,368
Urban and Community Forestry	0	174	174	1,654	1,578	1,578
Economic Action Program	0	145	0	1,491	645	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	65	65	5,777	5,755	4,589
Total, State & Private Forestry	0	2,116	1,971	23,758	22,262	20,451
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	1,691	1,691	16,537	16,332	16,332
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	5,195	0	0	12,445
Inventory and Monitoring	0	3,644	3,644	43,198	41,734	41,734
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	7,674	7,674	21,163	19,463	19,463
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	3,389	3,389	10,168	8,227	8,227
Grazing Management	0	1,329	1,329	1,865	1,742	1,742
Forest Products	0	7,649	7,649	22,498	20,480	20,480
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	4,601	4,601	16,754	17,804	17,804
Minerals and Geology Management	0	1,337	1,337	4,475	4,088	4,088
Landownership Management	0	2,387	2,387	11,801	11,306	11,306
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	10,134	85,664	85,664
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	0	33,701	38,896	158,593	226,840	239,285
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	0	17,805	17,805	65,013	67,405	67,405
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	0	5,195	0	11,598	12,445	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	31	33	33
Fire Research and Development	0	434	434	867	463	463
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	381	508	508
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	0	23,434	18,239	77,890	80,854	68,409
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	0	3,031	3,031	5,793	6,255	6,255
Roads	0	4,925	4,925	10,373	9,122	9,122
Trails	0	2,149	2,149	3,450	2,772	2,772
Infrastructure Improvement	0	200	200	324	223	223
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	0	10,305	10,305	19,940	18,372	18,372
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	0	347	347	1,375	388	388
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	347	347	1,375	388	388
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	284	284	641	497	497
Timber Salvage Sales	0	1,813	1,813	2,715	2,120	2,120
Other	0	0	0	533	207	207
Total, Permanent Working Funds	0	2,097	2,097	3,889	2,824	2,824
Trust Funds Subtotal	0	2,115	2,115	2,659	2,427	2,427
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	0	80,031	79,886	312,597	373,015	371,204

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or
Supplemental Funding

Allocations by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2004-2005, Estimated FY 2006
(\$ in thousands)

	National & Unallocated Costs			TOTAL		
	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB	FY04	FY05	FY06 PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	9,144	15,506	12,331	266,388	276,383	285,400
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	2,961	4,546	10,896	53,829	54,235	50,023
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	5,366	3,842	3,140	44,741	47,628	22,308
State Fire Assistance	524	832	865	33,382	32,920	20,919
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	5,037	5,917	5,917
Forest Stewardship	1,008	645	796	31,883	32,319	37,099
Forest Legacy Program	134	102	232	64,132	57,134	80,000
Urban and Community Forestry	2,201	2,319	2,437	34,863	31,950	27,475
Economic Action Program	569	287	0	25,606	19,032	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	4,939	4,958	4,657
International Forestry	149	590	335	5,926	6,410	4,989
Total, State & Private Forestry	12,912	13,163	18,701	304,338	292,503	253,387
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	2,700	2,736	2,633	69,996	63,164	59,057
NFS Hazardous Fuels	0	0	26,384	0	0	281,000
Inventory and Monitoring	4,590	5,779	5,284	169,659	167,301	167,009
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	8,276	10,814	8,248	255,050	257,344	257,344
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	3,970	4,630	4,461	135,683	134,749	124,951
Grazing Management	1,314	1,880	1,796	45,898	48,032	44,659
Forest Products	9,337	10,885	9,802	265,013	273,247	278,297
Vegetation and Watershed Management	6,804	8,736	8,546	193,688	189,615	193,774
Minerals and Geology Management	1,643	2,061	16,979	53,399	55,747	73,791
Landownership Management	2,885	3,461	3,320	91,549	92,129	84,157
Law Enforcement Operations	2,642	350	662	82,828	86,014	86,326
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	3,599	0	3,112	3,599	992
Centennial of Service	0	861	0	0	9,861	0
Total, National Forest System	44,161	55,792	88,115	1,365,875	1,380,802	1,651,357
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	24,023	28,245	28,361	671,621	676,471	676,014
Fire Operations -- Suppression	597,130	655,736	699,482	597,130	656,748	700,492
Hazardous Fuels	13,308	16,162	0	233,479	262,539	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	1,975	12,786	1,967	6,914	12,819	2,000
Fire Research and Development	476	528	528	22,025	21,718	16,885
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	2,259	6,970	14,815	14,792	6,974
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	317	769	4,595	9,876	9,861	4,598
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	200	12,432	0	51,063	40,179	29,415
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	8,139	7,889	7,889
Total, Wildland Fire Management	637,429	728,917	741,903	1,615,062	1,703,016	1,444,267
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	4,875	8,846	5,755	214,366	198,768	117,716
Roads	4,561	3,995	5,457	234,538	226,399	189,558
Trails	3,770	1,820	2,118	74,718	75,707	63,792
Infrastructure Improvement	365	337	336	31,605	13,829	9,726
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	13,571	14,998	13,666	555,227	514,703	380,792
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	51,687	48,628	27,621	66,363	61,007	40,000
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	1,056	1,054	1,069
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	750	948	234
Total, Land Acquisition	51,687	48,628	27,621	68,169	63,009	41,303
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	2,119	2,437	2,963
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	44	64
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	5,467	5,879	5,467
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	308	318	1,307	16,237	14,004	15,000
Timber Salvage Sales	1,773	2,342	0	79,395	69,877	75,000
Other	0	0	98	533	116,443	171,513
Total, Permanent Working Funds	2,081	2,660	1,405	96,165	200,324	261,513
Trust Funds Subtotal	1,734	2,484	516	121,030	183,003	139,358
TOTAL, Regular FUNDS	772,719	882,148	904,258	4,399,840	4,622,103	4,465,873

Total does not include Payments to States
Amounts do not include Emergency or Supplemental Funding

President's Management Agenda

To improve Federal management and performance and deliver results that matter to the American people, the President announced the President's Management Agenda (PMA) in August 2001. The PMA contains five government-wide initiatives, (1) Strategic Management of Human Capital, (2) Competitive Sourcing, (3) Expanding Electronic-Government, (4) Improved Financial Performance, and (5) Budget and Performance Integration. Since the announcement of the PMA, the Forest Service has been actively addressing these items through various initiatives that respond to the objectives set forth.

Strategic Management of Human Capital

The Forest Service continues to streamline its organization. Since fiscal year (FY) 2000, the agency has increased its field organization presence so that currently 91 percent of the permanent workforce is in field locations. Managerial levels (GS-14+) have been reduced to only 4 percent of its permanent workforce.

The **Business Operations Transformation Program** is a significant, agency-wide, initiative to improve organizational efficiency. It will span multiple years and impact the entire Forest Service.

The Business Operations Transformation Program is formed by three projects, one of which was studied under competitive sourcing while the other two have been studied using business process reengineering (BPR).

Information Resources Management (IRM) will improve the quality and efficiency of the Agency's technology services. The Forest Service leadership chose IRM for a competitive sourcing study as a timely response to the President's Management Agenda, which calls for increased competitive sourcing as a way to improve government performance. IT infrastructure was identified as being a function of about the right size for a large, national study. Also, in other organizations that have put IT infrastructure up for competition, the result has been significantly improved cost-savings and service. Forest Service IT services and tools typically follow commercial practices but in some cases have been duplicative and inefficient; the current federation of local IT organizations has difficulty responding quickly to a rapidly changing technological environment. Furthermore, regional offices and station headquarters have been under increased scrutiny and pressure to manage computer services more efficiently and with better performance (customer service), cost efficiency, and nation-wide consistency and level of service.

Human Resources Business Process Reengineering (HR BPR) will standardize and centralize human resources processes and introduce a new agency-wide Human Resources Information System (HRIS). The goal is to achieve significant improvements in the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the overall HR function, including improved policies and procedures, reduced redundancy, and increased Service-wide consistency.

The Forest Service is responding to audit findings pointing to weaknesses in internal controls, direction to reduce indirect costs, flat budgets for the foreseeable future, and an increasing workload that cannot be handled efficiently or cost effectively because of outdated or incomplete policies and procedures and an organizational structure not attuned to address Forest Service needs in the future.

The reengineering will ensure that business polices, processes, and organization enhance performance and service delivery of HRM functions. Additionally, efficiencies will result in the reduction of the costs of the total HRM function.

The Financial Management Improvement Project (FMIP) will standardize and centralize many of the Forest Service's Budget and Finance (B&F) processes. More information about this project is covered under the Improved Financial Performance section.

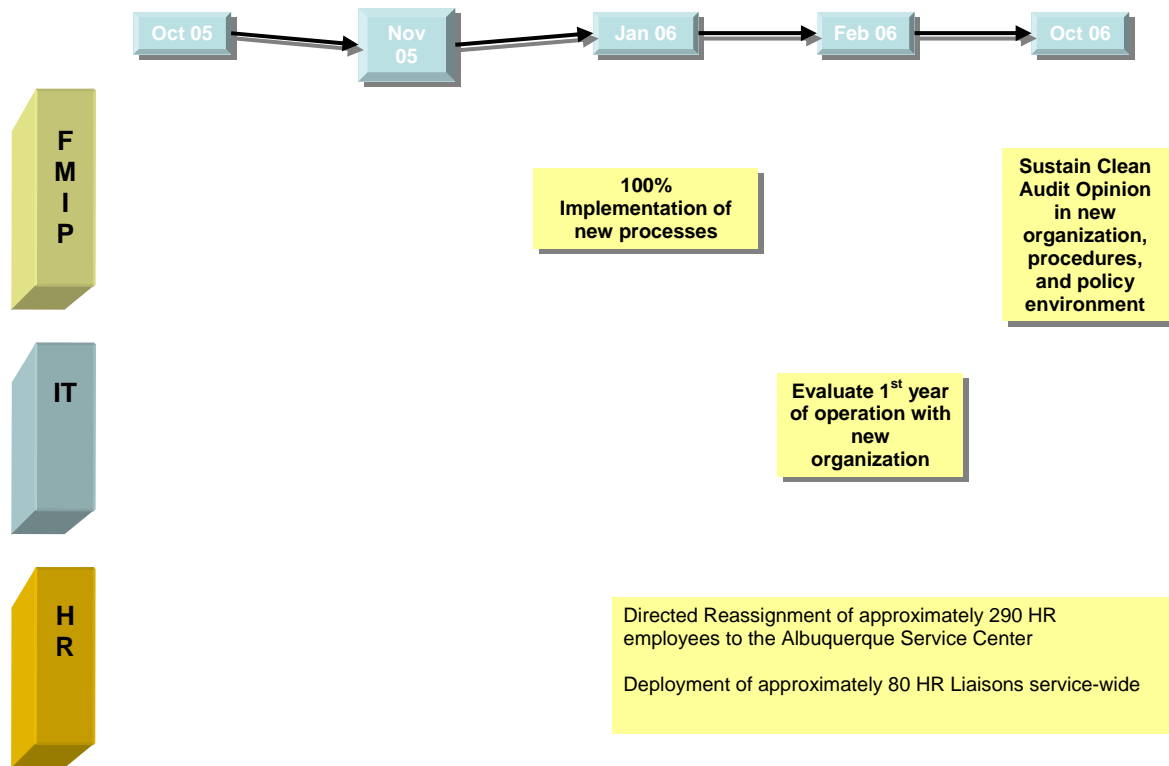
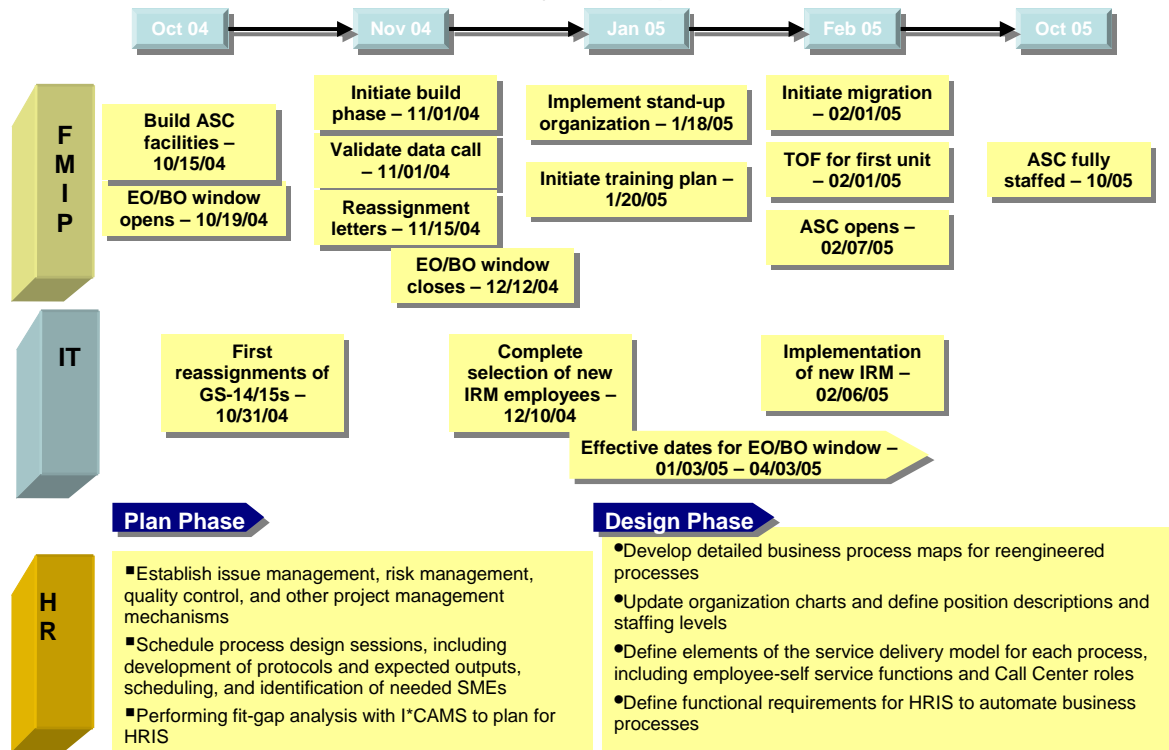
These three change projects are designed to improve the overall efficiency of the Forest Service's administrative operations, increase the Forest Service's ability to meet the needs of its internal and external customers and redirect critical funds from indirect or administrative functions back to direct or mission-critical programs.

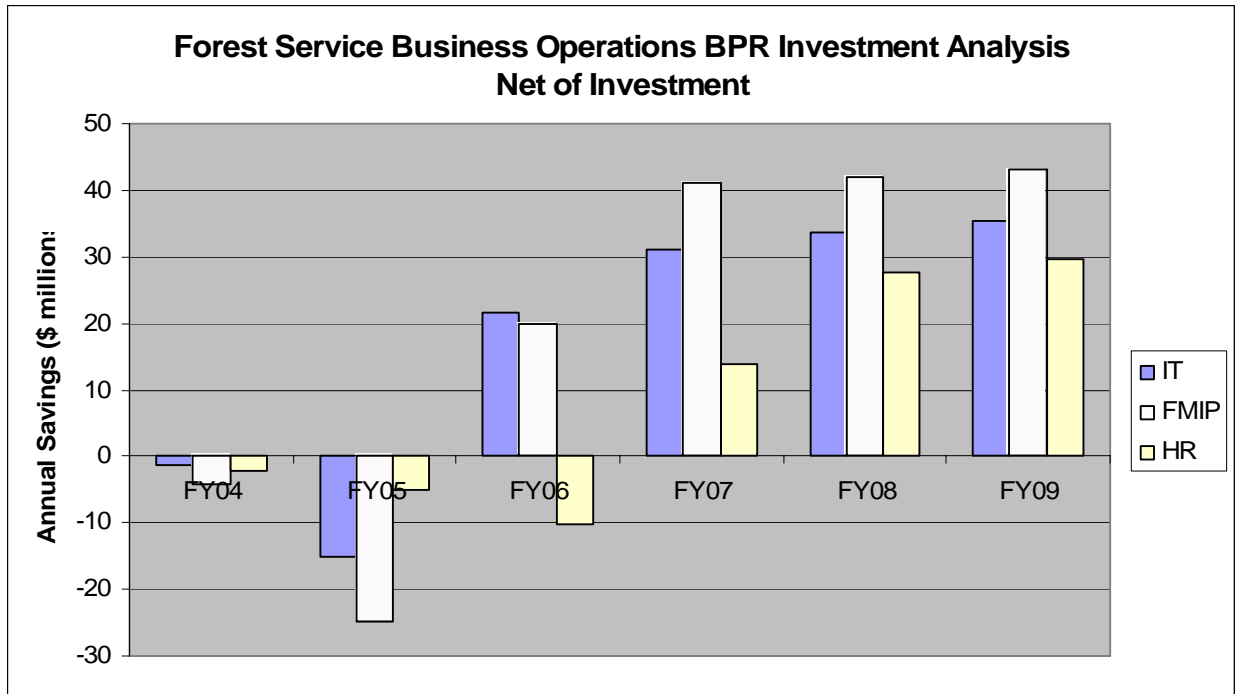
Finally, the Forest Service is ensuring leadership continuity by developing and implementing a Leadership Succession Strategy. Key components of this strategy are:

- A succession framework that consists of five key leadership tracks that have distinct competencies that characterize progressive leadership development.
- A national senior leader development program is in place that is competency based and provides a learning environment for leaders and managers to gain the skills to effectively manage people, resources and issues.
- A National Curriculum of competency based training is delivered annually that includes: New Employee Orientation, New Supervisors Course, New Managers Course, and Human Resources Management for Supervisors and Managers. This curriculum is delivered to ensure that all employees and managers are provided the competencies to effectively manage people and resources.
- A web-based learning management system that will assist employees with developing competency based individual development plans, find and register for training, and help managers track training completion and effectiveness, costs, certifications, and other training related issues.

A timeline for the FMIP, HR, and IT efforts follows, along with a table of projected savings resulting from the Business Operations Transformation Process.

FMIP, IT and HR Project Implementation Plan





Competitive Sourcing

Competitive sourcing compares the cost effectiveness and efficiency of completing an activity with Government employees against completing the same activity using a private sector provider or another Government agency. Many functions competed to date are funded indirectly, and savings from these competitions are likely to release funds for direct activities that have budget line item appropriations and will result in better use of the resources available to the agency. This effort supports the President's initiative to create a more efficient and responsive government and is one of five government-wide initiatives in the President's Management Agenda.

The Forest Service competitive sourcing program focuses on (1) identifying and evaluating potential candidates for competition that are likely to result in significant savings, (2) planning for and carrying out competitive sourcing competitions in accordance with congressional and OMB guidelines, (3) reviewing competitive sourcing performance decisions, (4) assisting with implementation efforts, and (5) measuring and reporting on competition and implementation results.

Competitive sourcing is not funded as a budget line item, nor are we requesting any additional funds for competitive sourcing in FY 2006. However, we are requesting the limitation on funding be removed.

In FY 2006, the Forest Service is focused on proper and timely implementation of completed competitive sourcing studies and rigorous analysis of study results and savings.

Savings: The Service-wide competition for information technology is expected to produce more than \$145 million in savings over a 5-year period. The efficiencies generated by this, and other, competitions will not be reflected as budget request reductions, but instead will be used to increase direct, on-the-ground work.

Costs: The incremental cost of overtime, support contractors and travel to complete the maintenance and IT infrastructure studies in FY 2004 was \$1.6 million. The fixed cost for program management of the competitive sourcing initiative in FY 2004 was \$400,000. Additional congressional guidance on the calculation of incremental and full costs was included in P.L. 108-447, Section 332, and will be addressed in a letter to the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Committees.

The Forest Service will conduct its FY 2005 program activity within the \$2.0 million cap as directed by congressional language in the FY 2005 appropriations bill.

The Forest Service learned many lessons about how to successfully implement its competitive sourcing initiative during FY 2003-04. These lessons have been applied to management decisions on competitive sourcing, resulting in no new studies being conducted in FY 2004 while the Forest Service completed four competitions announced in FY 2003 (encompassing over 1350 FTEs), updated its Green Plan, and implemented those studies completed in FY 2003. The

Forest Service has improved its competitive sourcing program by integrating lessons learned into future competition plans.

Recently, the Forest Service was recognized in an OMB results.gov write-up for “making the most of lessons learned” in successfully completing the large national study of IT infrastructure (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/results/agenda/competitivesourcing10-04.html>). The Forest Service plans to continue to improve its competitive sourcing capabilities to perform reasoned, responsible competitions.

Expanding Electronic Government

The Forest Service’s Electronic Government (e-Gov) effort continues to focus on improving interactions with citizens, reducing and eliminating redundant investment, and transforming service delivery to our customers in support of our mission. The agency completed its 2004 objectives for compliance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) and expects to reach the 80 percent GPEA compliance level for its OMB Information Collections by the end of FY 2005. The agency’s FY 2006 GPEA efforts will focus on achieving electronic signature, electronic filing, and financial transaction receipting for the remaining FS OMB Collections. The efforts will also focus on determining how the agency should proceed to achieve GPEA compliance for those of its interactions with businesses and citizens that are not of an OMB Collections nature.

In FY 2004, the Forest Service developed the interagency Recreation Information Database (RIDB) as was called for in the FY 2003 Recreation One Stop (RIS) modernization plan. This database, hosted on National Park Service computers, contains information on recreation opportunities supported by major Federal recreation providers including the Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Army Corps of Engineers. Each agency will sign off on the correctness of their agency’s information in the database by April 2005, at which point it will be made available using web services technology to State tourism bureaus and major recreation information providers such as Rand McNally and the American Automobile Association. In FY 2006, after approximately a 9-month delay due to award protest, the Forest Service expects work to begin on integrating the RIDB with the data store(s) of the vendor supplied by National Recreation Reservation System (NRRS). Also in FY 2006, the Forest Service and other participating agencies will develop and execute tactical plans to implement other capabilities of the RIS modernization plan including: 1) Customer Portal and Personalization of same, 2) Feedback Management, 3) Retail Sales, 4) Trip Planning, and 5) Standards Development. An important theme that is pursued throughout implementation of each capability is identifying and streamlining or retiring existing government applications whose functionality has been taken over by the RIS suite of applications.

In FY 2003, the Forest Service completed a business case for electronic management of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and in FY 2004, the agency began implementation of this business plan with the fielding of the web-based application, PALS (Planning, Appeals, and Litigation System). In FY 2005, work has begun on the Appeals support capabilities of PALS; in FY 2006 the Appeals work will be brought to conclusion and work will begin on the Litigation capabilities. In FY 2005, work will begin on Mailing List

Manager, Records Management, and Internal Communications, and it will be completed in FY 2006. Work will begin in FY 2006 on Research/Analysis Library Management, Workflow Automation, Document Templates, and Process Checklists.

The Forest Service Web Information Delivery (WID) effort continues to progress and in 2004 the agency accomplished nearly 15 percent increase in new visitors to the website over FY 2003. In FY 2006, the Forest Service will complete work begun in FY 2005 on portal, web content management, and document and records management tools being acquired by USDA to improve web information delivery of agency services to the public. A significant Change Management effort will be conducted in conjunction with the development and deployment of the WID applications. New governance bodies will be established and Forest Service employees currently providing content to the agency's web sites will be trained in the operation of the new web content tools.

In FY 2004, the Forest Service completed additional business cases for three new e-Government solutions: Research One-Stop, Field Data Automation, and e-Permits. These projects are continuing with proofs-of-concept in FY 2005; in FY 2006 these proofs-of-concepts will be analyzed and plans developed to scale any successes agency-wide. Also in FY 2006, additional proofs-of-concepts related to these three lines-of-business will be planned and implemented.

In FY 2005, an additional business case is being developed describing how Grants and Agreements issued by the Forest Service can be woven into the e-Grants business solution developed at the Federal level. Also in FY 2005, the business case information developed in the agency's BPR (business process reengineering) of its Budget and Finance (B&F) area are being migrated into the agency's Enterprise Architecture. All models, business rules, statements of strategic intent, stakeholder identification and exchange information, and related information for all the agency's e-Gov initiatives, are captured and made available for further analysis in the agency's Enterprise Architecture repository. In FY 2006 proofs-of-concept for the e-Grants line-of-business will be planned and executed. Also in FY 2006, modernization plans for two to three of the following business areas will be conducted: 1) Incident Planning and Management (focusing on wildfire and other natural disturbances), 2) Environmental Law, 3) Interest Forums, 4) Virtual Expert Network, 5) Forest Service Asset Management, 6) Environmental Education for Forest Service Constituents, and 7) Digital and Distance Learning Campus.

Improved Financial Performance

By reconciling accounts and improving processes and policy, the Forest Service achieved an unqualified ("clean") audit opinion for FY 2002, FY 2003 and FY 2004. The Forest Service is focusing on improving financial performance through the multi-year Financial Management Improvement Project (FMIP), under which the agency will centralize and standardize budget and finance processes and procedures. This centralization will help the Forest Service to sustain clean audit opinions and eliminate material weaknesses from its financial processes, which will result in more efficient financial accountability. This will in turn result in better value and service to the taxpayer. Centralizing the budget and finance business processes will also help the Forest Service to standardize transaction processes and reporting requirements, which will allow

regions and field offices to focus less on time-consuming administrative tasks and more on our core business.

The FMIP has completed multiple design documents which were the result of months of extensive work by agency employees and which will serve as the blueprint for the redesigned B&F processes at the Albuquerque Service Center (ASC). Employees who are reassigned to the ASC will receive specialized, detailed training in their processes. Detailed training materials are also being developed for employees who remain in the field and will be ASC customers or partners. These final design materials are the basis for the build phase. The FMIP teams are using these designs to build the processes and supporting documentation for the ASC.

Through the FMIP, the Forest Service should continue to realize more accurate data quality, greater timeliness of access to current financial information, and significant annual savings.

The key benefits of this project include:

- Access to accurate budgetary, cost and performance information
- More time for regions and field offices to focus on land management issues
- One-time data entry at the source
- Improved controls and subsequent reduced errors and re-work
- Expected significant annual savings to be redirected towards land management issues
- Continued clean audit opinions

Budget and Performance Integration

In response to the Budget and Performance Integration (BPI) initiative in the President's Management Agenda and performance accountability requirements in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, the Forest Service has continued efforts in FY 2005 to improve performance accountability by moving towards achieving a performance-based budget. In FY 2004, the Forest Service drafted a new strategic plan. The plan has 6 strategic goals, 16 strategic objectives, and 42 performance measures to guide program implementation and address the "Four Threats" to conservation of the Nation's forests and grasslands identified by the Chief of the Forest Service. The "Four Threats" are: (1) growing fire danger due to hazardous fuel buildup; (2) the spread of invasive species; (3) loss of open space; and (4) unmanaged recreation. The strategic plan goals, objectives, and performance measures were driving forces to making budget decisions and requests for FY 2006, helping the agency and its field units plan programs of work that maximize the use of resources and contribute to addressing the "Four Threats," accomplishing the goals and objectives in the strategic plan, and improving performance accountability.

This process has improved the agency's ability to formulate and allocate a comprehensive program that integrates the work of the agency with long-term performance goals and the Strategic Plan. The process also incorporates National and Executive Leadership Team assessments of prior year performance results and evaluation of accomplishments toward goals outlined in the strategic plan and other priorities set by executive leadership, allowing leadership to collectively address and direct changes necessary to ensure successful implementation of

program objectives. Combined, these efforts will greatly influence budget formulation and execution by Forest Service units in the future, helping the agency better address natural resource issues by enhancing the ability to maximize the use of resources on the ground.

To efficiently facilitate this decision-making process, and consistently report on agency accomplishments, the Forest Service is developing a system model called the Performance Accountability System (PAS), which is designed and built to provide an integrated framework that links planning, budgeting, monitoring, and reporting systems at all levels. Actions currently taking place in the development of this system include the finalization of a consolidated set of program activities with standard definitions. These will be the core set used in budget formulation, execution, and reporting. Each activity will be aligned with the most appropriate strategic plan goal, objective, and performance measure. The agency will begin agency-wide implementation of PAS in FY 2005.

In FY 2006, the Forest Service will continue to work with the Department of Agriculture's Budget and Performance Integration Board to move forward implementing this results-oriented process and system to assist the agency in integrating annual budget plans with agency and Departmental strategic plan goals.

Chief's Reserve Fund

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2004 Funding	FY 2005 Funding	FY 2006 Budget
\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000

Description

The Chief's Reserve Fund is established in the Chief's Office to fund emergencies or unforeseen events that occur throughout the fiscal year. This reserve fund allows units to respond quickly to unplanned urgent work without impacting the planned program of work. Agency programs assessed in FY 2004 include:

Program	Approved	Program	Approved
CMFC	400,000	NFTM	850,000
CMII	150,000	NFVW	800,000
CMRD	400,000	NFWF	400,000
CMTL	300,000	SPCF	300,000
FRRE	800,000	SPCH	400,000
NFIM	800,000	SPEA	50,000
NFLE	250,000	SPFH	450,000
NFLM	400,000	SPST	300,000
NFMG	250,000	SPUF	250,000
NFPN	350,000	WFHF	250,000
NFRG	150,000	WFPR	800,000
NFRW	900,000	TOTAL	\$10,000,000

Oversight/Administration

At the Chief's discretion, funds from this reserve are available for unplanned and/or emergency circumstances. Requests are evaluated against criteria including (1) the urgent nature of the event, (2) relevance of proposed use to priorities, (3) other funding source considerations, and (4) risks from not funding. Requests must be for work or projects exceeding \$25,000. Initial fund mixes are determined at the beginning of the fiscal year, but may be remixed during the year to meet unanticipated needs. Funds are only spent in accordance with the purposes for which they were appropriated.

Program Uses

In FY 2004, these funds were approved for numerous unplanned projects. Examples include:

- Material development in response to Chief's Office Accident Review Board and resulting Cramer Fire Accident Prevention Plan requiring the identification, screening and testing of all (1,677) Type 3 Incident Commanders to evaluate leadership and decision making capabilities. (\$350,000)
- Additional expenses for analysis of public comments related to proposed rule for Off Highway Vehicle use. (\$200,800)
- Agency-wide implementation material in response to the Healthy Forest Restoration Act to ensure consistent understanding and delivery of programs affected. (\$75,000)
- Specialized services needed in response to an unforeseen class complaint. (\$350,000)
- Address critical needs in processing Applications for Permit to Drill for oil and gas development, mainly in the Thunder Basin National Grassland due to the rapid and unforeseen increase in coal bed methane gas development. (\$350,000)

Conservation Education

Overview

The Forest Service uses Conservation Education (CE) to connect people to the land so the people can take informed actions to sustain natural and cultural resources. Mission accomplishment of all programs and disciplines in the Forest Service is supported through both general and issue-specific CE efforts. Special attention is given to the development and use of educational materials and programs in support of national emphasis areas including management of invasive species impacts, fire and hazardous fuels treatments, resource protection from unmanaged off-highway vehicle use, and preservation of open space. The Washington Office manages the Conservation Education program. Fiscal year (FY) 2004 funding was \$1,968,000 and for FY 2005 and FY 2006 funding will be \$2,228,000 through indirect cost pools. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) for FY 2004, FY 2005, and proposed for FY 2006, are ten. Specific field projects for Conservation Education are funded by the primary purpose of the projects.

The Role of Conservation Education in the Forest Service

CE supports the Forest Service mission through the following:

- *Resource Stewardship:* CE encourages the development of responsible environmental stewardship behaviors such as respectful treatment of wildlife, prevention of human-caused wildfires, mitigating the impact of recreational activities, and assisting ecosystem restoration efforts.
- *Positive Community Relationships:* Community relationships built through CE activities enhance the agency's ability to care for public lands and resources.
- *Workforce Recruitment:* CE activities encourage youth to consider careers in natural resource fields.
- *Informed Citizenry:* CE programs help ensure an informed and engaged citizenry able to participate effectively in sustaining our natural and cultural resources for present and future generations.

To accomplish these outcomes, the Forest Service works with many educational partners, including other agencies (Federal and State), educational and environmental associations and organizations, and youth programs such as 4-H and Scouting. The Forest Service brings three unique strengths to these partnerships:

- *Science-based Information and Conservation Education Research:* Research findings and the considerable knowledge and on-the-ground experience of Forest Service managers, scientists, and technicians provide a tremendous resource for CE materials and programs.
- *Experiential Learning:* The National Forest System (NFS) provides outstanding opportunities for place-based learning, providing the equivalent of 193 million acres of outdoor classrooms across the country.
- *Delivery Network:* The Forest Service has an extensive network across the country of over 30,000 employees and thousands of cooperators and partners to deliver CE.

The Forest Service CE program accomplishments cover five thematic activities: developing and providing educational materials, delivering conservation education, conducting education research, providing natural resource and CE training, and building and using partnerships. The short-term emphasis for the program includes educational outreach to underserved populations, particularly minority and urban youth, building interest among students in natural resource careers, and developing educational materials and programs around invasive species, watershed, and fire issues.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

- Created over 606 partnerships supporting more than 625 reported CE programs. CE reached about 2 million individuals directly, and nearly 30 million individuals indirectly; 43 percent of those reached were identified as underserved populations. Forest Service CE funds were matched by other partner contributions two to one.
- Completed a formal memorandum of understanding and conducted an implementation strategy planning workshop with the Department of Health and Human Services' Head Start program to use Woodsy Owl educational materials in the program and also obtain advice in the development of new Woodsy Owl materials.
- Revitalized the Junior Forest Ranger Program.
- Launched the Junior Snow Ranger kit.
- Established improved coordination with Forest Service Research and Development to support and expand the reach of *Natural Inquirer*, a science journal for middle school students.
- Completed and distributed the *Natural Inquirer* journals: 60,000 Resource Program Assessment and 115,000 Wildland Fire issues.
- Signed memorandum of understanding with the Cradle of Forestry in America Interpretive Association to enhance the distribution and use of the *Natural Inquirer* journals.
- Implemented Woodsy Owl new licensing program that will generate revenue.
- Released Woodsy Owl educational material including "Woodsy's ABCs" and an informational packet about impacts of invasive weeds.
- Continued preparation for the Forest Service role in the Smithsonian Institution 2005 Folklife Festival - completed 481 interviews and final reports to help the Smithsonian curators in the development of the Forest Service program for this festival.
- Completed a 2-hour documentary of Forest Service history "The Greatest Good." Approximately 600 venues are planning to show the documentary in FY 2005.
- Continued ongoing updates of the Conservation and the Arts website that shares the talents of Forest Service artists and artisans and gives networking capability for artists, natural resource managers, and partners.
- Completed and distributed new educational materials such as the "Native Grasses Poster" with teacher's activity guide and "The Forest – Connecting Us All."
- Implemented the CE web-based performance measurement system.

FY 2005 Program

- Finalize the Conservation Education FY 2005-2009 Strategic Plan.

- Develop educational materials in support of national emphasis areas for management of invasive species impacts, fire and hazardous fuels treatments, resource protection from unmanaged off-highway vehicle use, and preservation of open space.
- Continue to publicize and distribute the Woodsy Owl invasive weed package for elementary students.
- Pilot a Woodsy Owl program in five States in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services' Head Start program to improve the delivery of conservation education to nearly one million youth and their families in Head Start programs nationwide.
- Complete e-commerce program for Symbols Cache.
- Continue technical support to partnerships.
- Develop, print, and distribute 130,000 Urban Forest issue *Natural Inquirer*.
- Design, print, and distribute 7,000 Spanish editions of Resources Planning Act (RPA) *Natural Inquirers*.
- Launch new web site in March 2005 for the *Natural Inquirer*.
- Continue to provide technical assistance to our cooperators.
- Continue to build new partnerships such as the North American Ski organizations, and strengthen old partnerships such as interpretive services and public affairs.
- Revise and publish "Woodsy Recreation Tips."
- Rollout the new Junior Forest Ranger program at the Folklife Festival
- Complete the companion website to "Woodsy's ABCs."
- Continue to provide CE and fire prevention programs to local communities in the DC area.
- Continue to support the Smokey Bear Program.
- Continue the New Century of Service program and implementation during this centennial year.

FY 2006 Plans

- Develop additional educational materials and programs in support of national emphasis areas for management of invasive species impacts, fire and hazardous fuels treatments, resource protection from unmanaged off-highway vehicle use, and preservation of open space.
- Finalize the implementation of the CE web-based performance measurement system. Special emphasis will be on integration with other reporting systems and producing local as well as national reports.
- Identify and/or provide training opportunities for employees. Survey employees to determine areas where needs are greatest.
- Identify and promote opportunities to interest students, particularly minority youth, in natural resource careers.
- Assess materials in the national CE clearinghouse and certify those meeting Forest Service learner guidelines. Place certified materials on websites used by educators.
- Continue the revitalization of the Woodsy Owl program, encouraging partners to promote conservation and stewardship of our natural resources.
- Conduct a CE national conference with our research partners and others.
- Develop, design, print 200,000 *Natural Inquirers* (125,000 Invasive Species, 75,000 Wilderness Benefits).

- Distribute 150,000 *Natural Inquirers* (30,000 Urban Forest, 100,000 Invasive Species, 50,000 Wilderness Benefits).
- Design, print, and distribute 7,000 Spanish Urban Forest *Natural Inquirers*.
- Conduct Technology Learning Partnerships with three science educators (an education, research, and application partnership between the Forest Service *Natural Inquirer*, the Cradle of Forestry In America Interpretive Association, and three school districts in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia).

Deferred Maintenance Backlog

Since FY 1998, the Forest Service has collected national deferred maintenance, annual maintenance and capital improvement data in response to both financial statement reporting requirements and direction from Congress. Actions taken include:

- Continued implementation of "Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms" based on standards developed by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB).
- Continued field collection and upward reporting of data on deferred maintenance, annual maintenance, and capital improvement needs. Collection is performed systematically, with data recorded in the agency's Infra database.
- Required field units to prepare and report data on needs by October 1 of each year. The reported data is in accordance with the standard protocol for each program area and is based on condition surveys of individual assets, in accordance with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board requirements. The report requires units to inspect significant percentages of all real property and to extrapolate that data to develop the total needs estimates for each program area. The surveys of essentially all administrative buildings, dams, bridges, roads open to passenger cars, and wildlife, fisheries and threatened, endangered and sensitive species (TES) improvements have been accomplished. Surveys have been completed on approximately 60 percent of all recreation facilities and trails. We expect the collection of deferred maintenance data and real property inventories to remain a high priority through FY 2005 and beyond. Each asset is currently on a 5-year cycle to inventory and update the condition summary.

The Administration is proposing legislation that if enacted, will reduce facilities backlog 25 percent by 2010 and create incentives to further reduce the backlog. This legislation will authorize the sale of unneeded facilities and the use of receipts for maintenance, reconstruction and construction. Additionally the legislation will establish a working capital fund for the performance of annual maintenance.

The table that follows displays the Forest Service's annual maintenance, deferred maintenance, and capital improvement needs as reported by the field in September 2004. Note that the annual maintenance, deferred maintenance, and capital improvement needs shown are limited to direct project costs, in accordance with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board requirements.

Forest Service field units will be completing or updating facility master plans which identify fire, administrative, other, research, visitor centers, and developed recreation facilities for decommissioning, retention, alternate use, or acquisition. These plans will be used to manage the facility inventory, reduce deferred maintenance backlog, and decommission unneeded facilities. A Facility Condition Report is then developed using the Facility Condition Index (a ratio of the cost of remedying maintenance deficiencies to the current replacement value) which is a common private sector methodology for monitoring the condition of facilities.

**USDA Forest Service
Annual Maintenance, Deferred Maintenance, and Capital Improvement Needs
As Reported by Field Units
September 2004**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Annual Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	Capital Improvement
Buildings	\$71,580	\$462,549	\$1,040,000*
Dams	**	\$28,254	**
Heritage Assets	\$578	\$9,570	\$349
Range Improvements	\$34	\$464,462	\$19
Developed Recreation Sites	\$27,974	\$178,115	\$135,783
Roads, Bridges & Major Culverts	\$613,929	\$5,279,789	\$1,200,363
Trails	\$34,801	\$106,558	\$99,251
Wildlife, Fish, TES	\$2,128	\$6,169	\$13,177
Total ***	\$751,024	\$6,535,466	\$2,488,942

* Updated inventory data is unavailable for FY 2004. The figure for FY 2003 is displayed.

** Dams annual maintenance and capital improvement data not available at this time. The agency will emphasize data collection during FY 2005 and FY 2006.

***Changes from FY 2005 data are due to having a more complete inventory and costs for annual maintenance, deferred maintenance, and capital improvements.

Annual maintenance (column 1) represents the Agency needs to preserve the serviceability of existing infrastructure assets via preventative maintenance, repairs, and replacement of damaged or worn out components. It includes work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, best management practices, and other applicable standards, as long as the original intent or purpose of the infrastructure asset remains unchanged. Annual maintenance may include unscheduled or catastrophic failures of infrastructure assets such as failed water systems, wastewater systems or HVAC systems. Proper annual maintenance provides efficient public service and maintains the value of the government's infrastructure investment.

Deferred maintenance (column 2) is maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled. Deferred maintenance causes deterioration of infrastructure asset performance, increased repair costs, and a decrease in the asset value. Repairs, rehabilitation to restore functionality,

replacement, and decommissioning are actions that are taken to reduce or eliminate deferred maintenance.

Capital improvement (column 3) includes construction of new infrastructure assets, alteration of existing infrastructure assets to change function, and expansion of infrastructure assets to change capacity to meet needs that are different from the original intent. Improvements are often required to expand public service capability or recreational opportunities. In many cases, capital improvements eliminate deferred maintenance backlog. Capital improvement work includes survey, design, contract preparation, contract administration, and construction costs. Examples of capital improvement needs include additional barracks space to house fire crews, the rehabilitation of a campground to accommodate larger RV's, and the replacement of old-outdated facilities that have exceeded their design life.

A brief description of each program follows.

Buildings and Administrative Facilities - The buildings and administrative facilities program manages over 41,000 buildings with a current replacement value of \$3.0 billion. The administrative buildings include offices, fire management operations, quarters, and service buildings. Visitor centers and other public recreation use buildings are also included in this category. Over 60 percent of the administrative buildings have exceeded their design life and are in need of major renovation or replacement. At the current funding level for facilities, the replacement cycle for administrative buildings is over 300 years. The current annual maintenance funding level is lower than the industry standard of 2 to 4 percent of asset value. This causes the deferred maintenance backlog to continue to grow at an increasing rate over time. The President's Budget proposes new legislation to authorize the sale of facilities and the establishment of a working capital fund for the performance of annual maintenance.

Dams - The Forest Service operates and maintains approximately 1,200 dams that provide recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, flood control, and water supplies for fire protection, stock watering, irrigation and drinking water. Half of these dams were built prior to 1961 and less than 1 percent within the last 5 years. Because of limited funds, dam maintenance projects deal primarily with critical health and safety, and resource protection needs.

Heritage Assets - The Forest Service manages about 270,000 heritage assets spread across 193 million acres. These assets include prehistoric artifacts, old mining and logging camps, historic structures, and museum collections. For the purposes of this report, and for consistency with the Financial Report of the Forest Service, these figures refer only to heritage structures.

Range Improvements - The Range Improvements Program manages structural improvements located on approximately 92 million acres of National Forest System lands. Improvement types include fences, water developments, livestock trails, livestock enclosures, and other facilities. The livestock grazing permittees generally construct improvements with Forest Service-purchased materials. The grazing permits require that permittees perform annual maintenance on improvements assigned to them. The Forest Service also incurs some annual maintenance and capital improvement costs for improvements necessary for other resource work over and above those required in the grazing permits.

Developed Recreation Sites - Over 23,000 developed recreation facilities are managed by the Forest Service. These include boat ramps, camping facilities, picnic areas, group recreation facilities, interpretive facilities, swimming sites, trailheads, and other miscellaneous facilities. In total, these facilities can accommodate over 2.1 million persons-at-one-time. These facilities are integral to providing quality recreation experiences and activities. Demand trends in many supported activities, including swimming, sightseeing, camping, motor boating, and picnicking, are continuing to increase.

Roads and Bridges - The national forest road system includes 375,000 miles of road and 7,500 bridges. Of this, approximately 80,000 miles of road are managed for passenger car use, approximately 220,000 miles are managed for high clearance vehicles (trucks and sport utility vehicles), and the remaining roads are closed for resource protection and other administrative purposes.

Trails - The Forest Service maintains the largest trail system in the country, including approximately 133,000 miles of hiking, biking, horseback riding, snowmobile riding, and cross country ski trails. Hunters and climbers, as well as fishing and birding enthusiasts use this trail system. The two fastest growing outdoor recreation activities over the past decade are hiking and backpacking.

Wildlife, Fish, and Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species Program – This program covers a broad range of facilities and projects, such as water developments for wildlife, riparian and pond enclosures, bat-friendly mine closures, in-stream fish habitat structures, anadromous fish passages, waterfowl habitat restoration, interpretive sites, angler and hunter access facilities, viewing areas, and observation towers. These structures improve habitat as well as enhance public access to wildlife viewing and use.

FY2004 Accomplishments

- Completed 58 bridge rehabilitation projects.
- Accomplished deferred maintenance work on 8,408 miles of roads.
- Upgraded 90 water and wastewater systems to meet current standards.
- Accomplished deferred maintenance work on 1000 miles of trails and 15 major trail bridges.
- Restored 73 miles of the most productive stream habitat for salmon and other aquatic species through rehabilitation and replacement of 8 road drainage structures in Region 5 and 25 in Regions 6.

FY 2005 Program

- Continue reduction of unneeded or underutilized buildings through the pilot conveyance authority.
- Utilize new facility and recreation site master plans to optimize facility investment and maintenance funding with emphasis toward backlog maintenance reduction.

- Using road maintenance funding selectively through adoption of Road Analysis Process (RAP), optimize the use of the limited funding and reduce road standards where applicable.
- Where practicable, continue decommissioning excess road and facility infrastructure.
- Eliminate road crossing stream barrier and restore additional aquatic species habitat.

FY 2006 Plan

- Continue to place emphasis on projects that reduce deferred maintenance backlog.
- Implement authority to provide an incentive and mechanism to minimize administrative space through a proposed amendment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF) (see Special Exhibits, Legislative Proposals).
- Expedite the elimination of unneeded or underutilized administrative space under the proposed National Forest Facility and Land Enhancement legislation (see Special Exhibits, Legislative Proposals).
- Using the Road Analysis Process emphases, plan to selectively decommission additional roads and allow many less utilized roads to revert to a lower, less maintenance intensive standard.
- Continue to optimize the use of limited investment and maintenance funds by stopping investments and maintenance at the less utilized facilities and decommissioning such facilities over time. One of the Developed Recreation Site Master Plan requirements is reduction of deferred maintenance backlog by 20 percent by 2010.

Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Programs

Program Description

The Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) programs ensure compliance with the major environmental laws and provide policies and strategies resulting in capability to achieve mission success while cleaning up and restoring damaged land to a productive state. ECAP and AML programs consist of four major components: 1) cleanup and restoration of National Forest System lands impacted by hazardous materials and/or mining activities; 2) mitigation of safety hazards associated with inactive/abandoned mine lands; 3) environmental compliance audits of Forest Service operations, facilities, and permitted activities; and 4) the initial implementation of Environmental Management Systems.

Cleanup and Safety – ECAP programs provide for cleanup of hazardous materials and restoration of natural resources damaged by hazardous materials. AML provides for non-CERCLA related cleanup and mitigation of safety hazards at abandoned and/or inactive mines on National Forest System lands. ECAP and AML projects are selected through a national priority setting process based on their potential impacts on human health and the environment, partnerships with State and Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations, contributions to watershed restoration efforts, and ties to USDA and Forest Service strategies.

ECAP and AML support the watershed improvement program as an outgrowth of Clean Water Act issues associated with inactive/abandoned mine lands. Since 2000, ECAP and AML cleanup efforts have been coordinated through collaboration between watershed, engineering, and minerals program managers and are prioritized at the national level to maximize the benefits and efficiency of the ECAP/AML cleanup programs. National Forest System projects also compete with other USDA agencies' projects and USDA cleanup funds.

Cleanup projects are typically initiated under requirements of one of the following Federal regulations: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); or the Clean Water Act (CWA). The majority of projects include cleanup of abandoned or inactive mines, landfills, or administrative sites to correct legacy releases of hazardous substances that could adversely affect human health and/or the environment. The Forest Service estimates that there are over 39,000¹ of these sites on Forest Service lands, with at least 2,000 sites requiring cleanup of some type. Projects range in size and complexity, with costs ranging from under \$100,000 to over \$85 million. At historic funding levels, it is anticipated that it will take at least 130 years to clean up all the identified CERCLA sites on National Forest System lands.

¹ OIG Audit Report No. 08601-1-AT, Forest Service Management of Hazardous Materials at Active and Abandoned Mines

Environmental Compliance – Per the requirements in Executive Orders 13148 and 12088, and in *OMB Circular A-11*, agencies are required to monitor, through audits, compliance with the major environmental statutes. The ECAP program funds a national audit program which assesses compliance and trains field personnel regarding compliance and pollution prevention. In addition to the national audits, internal audits will be implemented in FY 2006.

Environmental Management Systems – Per the requirements in Executive Order 13148 and the President’s Management Council, Compliance Management Enhancement Initiative, the Forest Service will continue to implement Environmental Management Systems at appropriate facilities within the Forest Service. The ECAP program provides training and guidance in collaboration with Ecosystem Management Coordination (EMC) staff to coordinate work with the Forest Service’s new planning rule.

The Forest Service’s Minerals and Geology budget line item provides funding for ECAP and AML. Additionally, ECAP/AML receives transfer funds from the USDA Central Hazardous Materials Management Appropriation (HMMA) for use only on CERCLA and RCRA cleanup projects. The agency leverages appropriated funds through cooperative efforts with other government agencies and by pursuing responsible parties to conduct or fund cleanup actions.

FY 2004 Accomplishments

The Forest Service expended \$15 million in Vegetation and Watershed Management funds (\$10 million for ECAP and \$5 million for AML) for nationally prioritized projects, in addition to locally prioritized and funded projects. The Forest Service received \$6.73 million from the USDA Central HMMA fund, for a total combined funding level of \$21.73 million for nationally prioritized projects. The Forest Service completed the following major activities:

- 133 site characterization and enforcement activities;
- 51 cleanup plans;
- 54 cleanups;
- 113 physical safety hazard mitigations at AML sites;
- 9 environmental compliance audits²; and
- 1 Environmental Management System.

FY 2005 Program

The Forest Service anticipates using \$15 million in agency Vegetation and Watershed Management funds (\$10 million for ECAP and \$5 million for AML) for nationally prioritized projects, in addition to locally prioritized and funded projects. The agency also anticipates receiving an additional \$7.9 million from the USDA Central HMMA fund, for a total funding level of \$22.9 million for nationally prioritized projects. With these funds, the Forest Service anticipates completing the following major activities:

² Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF, Medicine Bow-Routt NF, Gila NF, Humbolt-Toiyabe NF, Los Padres NF, Deschutes NF, Mt. Hood NF, Chippewa NF, and National Forests in North Carolina.

- 88 site characterization and enforcement activities;
- 19 cleanup plans;
- 42 cleanups;
- 39 physical safety hazard mitigations at AML sites;
- 9 environmental compliance audits³;
- Implement and enhance the USDA Center for Environmental Excellence (CEE) to manage and track cleanup and restoration activities;
- Initiate Environmental Management System training and begin implementation; and
- Continue to pursue responsible parties to fund or perform cleanup work, as well as seek cooperative agreements with other government agencies to maximize project effectiveness.

FY 2006 Plan

The Forest Service anticipates using \$15 million in Minerals and Geology (\$10 million for ECAP and \$5 million for AML) for nationally prioritized projects. The agency also anticipates receiving an additional \$8.4 million from the USDA Central HMMA fund, for a total funding level of \$23.4 million for nationally prioritized projects. With these funds, the Forest Service anticipates completing the following major activities:

- 80 site characterization and enforcement activities;
- 30 cleanup plans;
- 75 cleanups;
- 161 physical safety hazard mitigations at AML sites;
- 9 environmental compliance audits;
- Initiate internal environmental compliance audits;
- Initiate corrective action follow-up on audit findings;
- Continue to implement and enhance the USDA Center for Environmental Excellence (CEE) to manage and track cleanup and restoration activities;
- Continue implementation of Environmental Management Systems; and
- Continue to pursue responsible parties to fund or perform cleanup work, as well as seek cooperative agreements with other government agencies to maximize project effectiveness.

³ Helena NF, Pike-San Isabel NF, Coronado NF, Bridger-Teton NF, Lassen NF, Gifford Pinchot NF, Land Between the Lakes, Wayne NF, Chugach NF

Federal Excess Personal Property and Aircraft

Federal Excess Personal Property – Vehicles and Aircraft

The Forest Service is authorized to loan property, which is no longer used by other Federal agencies, to the States for rural and wildland fire protection (40 U.S.C. 483). The States use the equipment in their fire protection programs or assign the loaned property to cooperating rural fire departments.

Property on loan to States is upgraded, when possible, with equipment excess to the Federal agency needs. Equipment loaned through the program can be intended for operation, or can be intended to provide parts for maintenance and repair of equipment loaned previously.

Excess property that becomes available is directed to areas with the highest potential to increase efficiency, based on an analysis of the fire protection needs. Funding is not required to obtain property through this program.

Federal Excess Personal Property - Passenger Carrying Vehicles

The current fleet of passenger carrying vehicles on loan to the States and territories is 360. In FY 2005 and FY 2006, an estimated 25 passenger carrying vehicles will be replaced or acquired.

Federal Excess Personal Property - Aircraft

In FY 2005, an estimated 10 aircraft will be acquired through excess sources. Of these, an estimated four will be used to supply parts for other similar aircraft, and no aircraft are slated for disposal in FY 2005. The result will be a net increase of six operational aircraft to the fleet of State wildland fire protection programs.

Focused Science Application

Overview

To fully realize the benefits of public investments in research, the Forest Service (FS) and its partners must find better ways to effectively translate science findings and technological advances into on-the-ground accomplishments. Technology transfer has always been an integral part of FS Research and Development (R&D), with about \$40 million of the R&D budget devoted to it annually. Technology transfer is implemented at the Research Work Partnership level, customized to meet the Research Work Unit objectives, and conducted alongside other technology transfer activity in the FS State and Private Forestry and National Forest System deputy areas. These efforts have focused primarily on the delivery of science; however, a more integrated approach is needed to manage the cycle of multiple investments required to create usable science and ensure its adoption.

Recent efforts have experimented with a focused approach to science application that engages scientists, customers and partners around well-defined on-the-ground problems. This “focused science application” model promises to be a more effective and efficient way to bring science and technology to bear on resource problems. It combines a well-planned approach, uniquely skilled people, and adequate resources with joint commitment and cooperation between the research and user communities. Focused science application allocates budgets across a full range of science application tasks including research, science synthesis, technology development, delivery, adoption, and feedback.

The agency intends to further develop this new model of science application and to refocus science application efforts where it is appropriate on critically important user needs and strategic goals. The initiative will use new techniques and technologies for connecting research users with science findings and will create a new performance-based model for evaluating the impact of science findings and tools. Through these efforts, we expect to improve science application practice and redeem science investments in the form of on-the-ground results.

The R&D budget dedicates \$6 million to finance six new focused science applications partnerships. These partnerships will coordinate across deputy areas and involve users and partners in science design, synthesis, delivery, and technical assistance. Funds will be directed strictly for intensifying and focusing delivery and application, not for new research or operational practices.

At least one science application partnership will be developed for each of the following goals:

- Reducing the costs of managing large fires and maximizing risk reduction investments in landscape scale vegetation management.
- Improving the ability to detect and prevent the spread of high-risk invasive species.
- Reducing conflicts and adverse impacts of outdoor recreation.
- Stimulating the use of small diameter trees and other biomass for energy and other uses.
- Restoring high-priority watersheds and riparian habitats.

- Maintaining the environmental, social, and economic benefits of forest and grasslands in rapidly urbanizing areas.

R&D will lead the development of these partnerships. Partnerships with other agencies, universities, communities, NGOs, and the private sector will be encouraged. Additional resources for each of the partnerships will be provided through redirection from lower priority research in R&D and through arrangements with other FS deputy areas, including State and Private Forestry (S&PF); National Forest System (NFS); the National Fire Plan; and external partners such as the Cooperative Extension program. Research stations and their university and private sector partners will compete for the assignment to manage these partnerships.

Each science application partnership will make maximum use of existing resources. Each partnership will develop a business plan with objectives based on user needs and on systematic appraisal of the current state of the science and the extent and nature of its application efforts. Partnership strategies will optimize accomplishment of strategic goals, use existing capacity of both the Forest Service and partners, and use modern technology to precisely and quickly deliver science findings and tools. Partnerships can select from a number of mechanisms for achieving their objectives, including competitive grants, virtual centers of excellence, in-house technology transfer teams, public volunteer programs, or others. Each partnership will have the competitive granting authorities to engage external partners

Each partnership will be guided by a steering committee represented by the R&D, S&PF and NFS deputy areas; our partners; and users of research. Partnership programs and strategies will be approved by the steering committee. The entire battery of science application partnerships will be guided by a national committee led by these three deputy chiefs. The progress of the entire partnership effort will be monitored and evaluated annually. The impact of each partnership will be estimated through external review and systematic evaluation of the science and technology contributions to achieving strategic goals and associated objectives. Impact assessment will evaluate contributions to acceleration of accomplishment, cost-effectiveness, public acceptance, or other attributes.

Benefits

This investment will result in several benefits:

- Public investments in research and development will be more effectively and rapidly realized. Duplication will be reduced and Forest Service deputy areas will act cooperatively to produce and transfer usable research.
- Progress toward achieving the strategic goals of the agency (and its public investors) will be enhanced. More widespread use of science-based techniques and tools will accomplish goals with greater efficiency and less environmental impact.
- The needs of research users will be met more completely, more exactly, and more rapidly.
- Activities already funded to support technology transfer will be streamlined, focused and coordinated to achieve well-accepted goals. Their performance will be measured,

evaluated, and available for public evaluation. Formation of partnerships may result in consolidations of what are now scattered, individual efforts in multiple deputy areas.

- The global competitive position and sustainability of the nation's resource-based enterprises will be enhanced. Those without R&D resources will obtain more effective access to science findings and tools. Science findings will be commercialized more rapidly.
- Science application functions will be managed by professional technology transfer, freeing scientists to pursue critical science needs.
- More effective use will be made of science application resources of other agencies and user groups.

FY 2005 Program

- Organize and competitively award partnerships to research station/partner.
- Deliver package of science syntheses on science of fuels management to fuels treatment planners.
- Secure collaborative commitments for in-kind support, personnel, and other resources from other deputy areas.
- Recruit partnership program leadership.
- Evaluate existing science application efforts and assess user needs for information and tools.

FY 2006 Plans

- Develop a 5-year business plan and science application strategy for each partnership.
- Publish, disseminate, and post science synthesis and practice guidelines on the internet based on existing science in each of the six goal areas.
- Develop a performance-based monitoring and impact assessment schedule.
- Assemble steering committee(s) and approve partnership business plans.
- Conduct training and orientation in key adopter groups in each of the six goal areas.

Forest Land Enhancement Program

The Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) was established in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Farm Bill) to encourage long-term sustainability of nonindustrial private forests. The 2002 Farm Bill authorized FLEP at \$100 million through FY 2007.

FLEP replaced two previous conservation incentive programs, the Stewardship Incentives and the Forestry Incentives programs, both of which received no requests for funding from qualifying private forest landowners for the 2 fiscal years prior to their repeal by the 2002 Farm Bill. Program implementation began with the publication of an interim rule in the *Federal Register* of June 9, 2003. Accomplishment reporting is web-based; it reports on practices completed through financial assistance to private forest landowners as well as items completed for use of funds for technical and educational assistance.

In early November 2004, \$5 million was released for FY 2004; \$10 million will be released during FY 2005 for FY 2005 activities. After the release of this amount, the balance of the funds provided by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 will be canceled as stated in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005, Administrative Provisions, Forest Service.

Forest Products Laboratory Modernization

The Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) has identified significant construction and reconstruction of facilities and capital equipment investment projects necessary to modernize the laboratory and maintain the status of the Nation's leading wood utilization research institution. These projects include the Advanced Fiber Processing and Paper Products Laboratory; Wood Preservation Research Laboratory; Advanced Materials, Composites, and Structures Laboratory; Fire Research Laboratory; and central heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning of the main building.

FPL recently completed a long-range master planning effort for the campus. Additionally, a Forest Service mandated value analysis (VA) was completed January 14, 2005, for the proposed modernization projects, and a final report is anticipated shortly. The FPL Master Plan identifies priorities within the proposed FPL modernization effort, consistent with the strategic plans of FPL management. During the process, the VA team performed a functional analysis to understand the proposed projects, identified creative alternatives in order to maximize the benefit FPL might realize, and developed planning estimates for the proposed alternatives. The final report will include a recommended course of action for each project. FPL will evaluate the final VA report in conjunction with the Master Plan to establish final project priorities and outline direction for the proposed modernization effort.

The following are brief descriptions of the current identified needs.

Advanced Fiber Processing and Paper Products Laboratory – The pulping and bleaching equipment, the paper machine, and the paperboard packaging facilities at FPL need to be modernized or replaced to keep current with technology and capabilities available internationally in competitor nations. The existing FPL facilities are outdated with respect to automated data acquisition, computer control, and diagnostic and no-line testing technologies despite main body and facility structure remaining solid.

Updated pulping and papermaking pilot facilities will provide state-of-the-art research capability to maintain continuous operation of pilot trial runs in pulping and papermaking.

Wood Preservation Research Laboratory – The FPL research program on wood preservatives is challenged with aging equipment and inadequate facilities. The current wood preservation research laboratory has been located in the main FPL building since 1931. The wood preservation research laboratory has stayed in place because much of the research equipment, including treating cylinders and plumbing, was integrated with the building infrastructure. Space in the wood preservation research facilities is very restricted and much of the equipment is outdated. Therefore, rehabilitating the current Wood Preservation Research Laboratory is not feasible due to the limited space, conflicts with the existing building infrastructure, and proximity of the laboratory to a large number of employees working in an office environment.

A modernized wood preservation research laboratory would provide an efficient research program and recognize the health and safety of employees. The new laboratory is designed to

complement similar facilities currently available through universities, industry, or other government agencies.

Advanced Materials, Composites, and Structures Laboratory – Two of the primary research facilities at FPL are (1) the Engineering Mechanics Laboratory (EML), where material, component and full-scale structural testing is completed; and (2) the Composites Laboratory, where composite materials involving wood and other materials are developed, tested, and evaluated. The EML is located in Building 1 (constructed in 1931) and the Composites Laboratory is in a small building approximately 1000 feet away (constructed in the early 1940s). In both cases, the buildings are not designed for computerized test equipment or modern electrical wiring loads. Additionally, the EML's structural research is limited because the building foundations are not strong enough to support the test equipment and testing loads. In addition, much of the equipment in the Composites Laboratory is not adequately ventilated or isolated from office space in order to allow the use of fungicides, fire retardants, or new "hyper-allergenic" adhesives. Most of the manufacturing, testing, and analysis equipment is outdated and neither lab was designed to allow mobile equipment for handling the large numbers and sizes of materials that are typically evaluated for ongoing research. It is inefficient and expensive to continue a long-term maintenance and upgrade program for EML and the Composites Laboratory, which are central to the FPL research program.

The proposed EML and Composites Laboratory would be combined in a single new facility devoted to research on advanced materials and structures. This has been studied extensively in concept to assess what facilities and equipment are needed to complement, rather than duplicate, similar facilities currently available through universities, industry, or other government agencies.

Fire Research Laboratory – Research on fire growth and improving survivability of wood structures in the wildland-urban interface and other large fire threats has been hampered by the very limited full-scale capabilities in the current facility. The current facility lacks adequate test space and is crowded with the necessary test equipment. The restricted space severely limits the lab's capabilities to use existing equipment and poses safety issues. The equipment is also outdated.

A large-scale fire test facility will allow the lab to address issues regarding the construction and protection of wood structures in the wildland-urban interface and other large-scale threats and provide the capability to simulate actual fire scenarios, better validate computer models, and evaluate protection options or design changes. Equipment will be updated and ventilation and pollution controls will be improved.

Central Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning, (HVAC) Building 1- The FPL main building, Building 1, is not centrally controlled for temperature or humidity, two critical factors when evaluating the engineering performance of wood products. Office space in Building 1 is cooled by 180 individual window air conditioners. Additionally, 165 tons of cooling capacity comes from larger three-phase, single-pass water cooled air-conditioning units. Many occupied spaces have no air-conditioning. Building 1 also has controlled-environment rooms with a year-round "process load" of 100 tons of cooling capacity. The majority of this equipment is outdated and expensive to maintain.

A modern 700-ton capacity centralized HVAC system would provide an estimated 74 percent reduction in used amperage and over 20 million gallons per year savings in water for cooling purposes. Total annual cost avoidance for electricity and water is estimated to be \$59,000.

The FY 2006 President's Budget proposes an initial \$10 million Capital Improved Project to initiate Phase 1 of the modernization of the Forest Products Laboratory. This modernized facility will provide a state-of-the-art research environment that will greatly enhance the capabilities and efficiencies of lab's research programs. Additionally, this modern facility will promote up-to-date applied and cooperative research with a wide variety of university, industry, government, and international collaborators.

Forest Service Indirect Costs

Background

The Forest Service continues to work to better reflect its true cost of doing business in accordance with Federal financial reporting standards articulated by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB). Accurately reflecting the true cost of doing business improves the Government's ability to account for public funds; provides information for evaluating agency costs, accomplishments, and impacts of accomplishments; and provides a basis to assess agency financial systems and controls.

Accurate reporting of the full cost of resources that directly or indirectly contribute to agency accomplishments is critical to achieving FASAB objectives.

Forest Service definitions of direct and indirect costs are consistent with FASAB Statement #4. The agency published the definitions in the FY 2000 Budget Justification. The Department of Agriculture Chief Financial Officer and the Office of Management and Budget cleared, and the Government Accountability Office, United States Department of Commerce's Office of Inspector General and Office of General Counsel, and the Department of Justice reviewed the definitions prior to publishing.

To effectively manage, fund, and account for indirect costs, the Forest Service continues:

- Using the cost allocation methodology for distributing indirect costs to budget line items;
- Using cost pools to capture similar costs by category;
- Annually updating cost allocation directions;
- Updating cost allocation data on a monthly basis;
- Monitoring cost pool transaction and accounting adjustments and/or program changes to maintain financial integrity; and
- Conducting cost allocation compliance reviews at Region, Station, Area (R/S/A), and national forest levels.

Administration Action

The Administration proposes additional reforms to enhance Forest Service efforts to improve its accountability and focus on measurable results in the management of the national forests. These reforms will significantly reduce overhead, business management, and other indirect costs to improve efficiency and program delivery.

Indirect Costs Policy Review

The purpose of the cost allocation compliance reviews is to determine the consistency in which the field organization and the WO implement indirect cost policy and to identify areas for improvement. The agency uses the information gathered from the reviews to improve the cost allocation process and update cost allocation directions for the following fiscal year.

Direct, Indirect, and Support Costs Definitions

The Forest Service typically incurs direct, indirect, and support costs when doing business. For management and accounting purposes, the Forest Service applies the following definitions to such costs:

Direct Costs - Direct costs are specifically identified with the delivery of a program or a program's accomplishments. Direct costs include expenses associated with employees working directly on the production of an output. Program management is an integral cost of the production of an output and therefore is included as a direct cost. Direct costs might also include costs not associated with employees involved in the production of output(s), such as office and other facility space, computer equipment, and utilities, as well as materials, supplies, and equipment.

Support Costs - Support costs like indirect costs are not traceable to any specific budget line item. Support costs are costs that can be identified with helping the line management administer the program of work. Specifically, support costs include the line management officers, their direct support staff, and all associated costs that can be tied directly to those employees. The cost allocation methodology distributes support costs to budget line items.

Indirect Costs - Indirect costs are costs that are necessary for the operation of the Forest Service as an organization but are not traceable to any specific outputs. The cost allocation methodology distributes indirect costs to budget line items. For management and tracking purposes, categories of similar expenses are combined into six cost pools. Cost pool 1 is 100 percent support costs, cost pools 3 and 4 are considered 100 percent indirect, while cost pools 5 through 7 include both indirect and direct components.

Cost Allocation and Forest Service Cost Pool Categories

The Forest Service allocates support, indirect, and direct pool costs among programs through the cost allocation process, which assesses each Forest Service budget line item a certain percentage of total cost pool costs. The basis for this allocation is direct labor hours (DLH) for cost pools 1-5 and actual cases for cost pools 6-7. DLH are converted to full-time equivalents (FTEs); 1 FTE = 2,096 DLHs (the DLH number varies depending on the year). There are six cost pools that comprise categories of similar costs incurred at a particular level of the organization.

Cost pools 1-4 are based on direct FTEs for all employees; cost pool 5 is based on direct FTEs for permanent employees only; planning estimates for cost pool 6 are based on actual past cases for Office of Worker's Compensation Program (OWCP); and cost pool 7 is based on actual past cases for Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UCI). Because of their nature, the FTEs associated with supplemental, transfer, emergency, and fire suppression funds are dropped from the cost pools and are not used in calculating indirect costs.

Generally, the cost pools serve as an accounting tool, providing the Forest Service with financial data on categories of similar expenses. This permits the Forest Service to plan for and manage

support, indirect, and direct pool costs at different levels in the organization. A description of these pools and their associated costs is listed below.

Cost Pool 1 - General Management

This cost pool includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for general line managers and officers (including secretarial staff) at the WO, R/S/A, national forest, and ranger district levels. Related costs include uniforms, travel, transfer of station, vehicles, cell phones, laptops, specialized supplies and equipment, and discretionary expenses associated with these positions. From FY 2000 to FY 2003, cost pool 1 was considered entirely indirect costs. Beginning in FY 2004, cost pool 1 was redefined as support costs and no longer considered indirect. However, the methodology for determining if an expense goes into cost pool 1 remains the same. Cost pool 1 is based on direct FTEs of total employees.

Cost Pool 3 - Public Communications

This cost pool includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for general receptionists, public affairs, and legislative liaisons at the WO, R/S/A, national forest and ranger district levels. Related costs include uniforms, travel, transfer of station, vehicles, cell phones, laptops, specialized supplies and equipment, and discretionary expenses associated with these positions. Cost pool 3 is entirely indirect costs and is based on direct FTEs of total employees.

Cost Pool 4 - Ongoing Business Services

Cost pool 4 includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for business operations at the WO, R/S/A, national forest, and ranger district levels. Business operations include budget, finance, acquisition, human resources, grants and agreements, and information resource management. Calendar year national burden rate (collected from external and cooperative agreements) is credited to cost pool 4 through the FFIS Purchase Cost Allocation System (PCAS). Cost pool 4 is entirely indirect costs and is based on direct FTEs of total employees.

Cost Pool 5 - Common Services

This cost pool includes rent, utilities, communications, equipment, supplies, radios, phones, and computers. Cost pool 5 consists of both indirect and direct pool costs. The distribution of costs in pool 5 is based on direct FTEs for permanent employees only.

Cost Pool 6 – Office of Worker’s Compensation Program (OWCP)

This cost pool includes Office of Worker’s Compensation Program costs charged on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, the charges will vary in both indirect and direct pool costs. Costs are distributed based on the work being performed at the time of the injury. OWCP for indirect employees is an indirect cost and allocated based on direct labor hours.

Cost Pool 7 - Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UCI)

This cost pool includes Unemployment Compensation Insurance costs charged on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, the charges will vary in both indirect and direct pool costs. Costs are distributed based on the work performed while employed. UCI for indirect employees is an indirect cost and allocated based on direct labor hours.

Forest Service Indirect Cost Exhibits

As directed by Congress in the FY 1999 Appropriations Act, P.L. 105-277, on the following pages, the Forest Service is providing the following indirect cost exhibits:

Exhibit 1 – Comparison of FY 2004 Planned versus Actual Indirect Costs by Budget Line Item, Pool 1; General Management is excluded

Exhibit 2 – Estimate of FY 2006 Indirect Costs by Budget Line Item, Pool 1; General Management is excluded

Exhibit 3 - Comparison of Indirect Costs by R/S/A, of Actual FY 2003 and FY 2004 and Estimated costs from FY 2005 to FY 2006

Exhibit 4 – Comparison of Indirect Costs by Cost Pool, Actual FY 2004 and Estimated FY 2005 and FY 2006

Exhibit 1. Comparison of FY 2004 Planned versus Actual Indirect Costs by Budget Line Item
(dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item: Fund/Program	FY 2004 Estimate				FY 2004 Actual			
	FY 2004 Enacted Budget	FY 2004 Estimated Indirect Costs	Percent of Total FS Indirect Costs	Percent of Total FS Indirect Costs	FY 2004 Actual Obligations	FY 2004 Actual Indirect Costs	Indirects as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Indirect Costs
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$266,387	\$31,688	11.9%	5.2%	\$278,485	\$29,998	10.8%	5.0%
Subtotal, Research	\$266,387	\$31,688	11.9%	5.2%	\$278,485	\$29,998	10.8%	5.0%
Federal Lands	\$53,828	\$5,452	10.1%	0.9%	\$57,354	\$5,321	9.3%	0.9%
Cooperative Lands	\$44,742	\$328	0.7%	0.1%	\$49,799	\$332	0.7%	0.1%
State Fire Assistance	\$33,384	\$563	1.7%	0.1%	\$60,517	\$563	0.9%	0.1%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,037	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$4,976	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Forest Stewardship	\$31,884	\$1,129	3.5%	0.2%	\$45,298	\$1,118	2.5%	0.2%
Forest Legacy Program	\$64,134	\$166	0.0%	0.0%	\$58,666	\$168	0.3%	0.0%
Urban and Community Forestry	\$34,864	\$728	2.1%	0.1%	\$37,184	\$730	2.0%	0.1%
Economic Action Programs	\$25,606	\$1,257	0.0%	0.2%	\$38,678	\$1,247	3.2%	0.2%
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	\$4,938	\$9	0.0%	0.0%	\$5,239	\$8	0.2%	0.0%
International Forestry	\$5,926	\$252	0.0%	0.0%	\$5,793	\$258	4.5%	0.0%
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	\$304,343	\$9,883	3.2%	1.6%	\$363,503	\$9,743	2.7%	1.6%
Land Management Planning	\$69,995	\$13,378	19.1%	2.2%	\$75,059	\$13,285	17.7%	2.2%
Inventory and Monitoring	\$169,659	\$26,036	15.3%	4.3%	\$172,998	\$25,612	14.8%	4.3%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	\$255,050	\$64,966	25.5%	10.6%	\$262,526	\$63,863	24.3%	10.7%
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	\$135,683	\$31,257	23.0%	5.1%	\$138,899	\$30,591	22.0%	5.1%
Grazing Management	\$45,898	\$9,542	20.8%	1.6%	\$46,467	\$9,341	20.1%	1.6%
Forest Products	\$265,012	\$67,885	25.6%	11.1%	\$496,787	\$66,470	13.4%	11.1%
Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$193,690	\$36,683	18.9%	6.0%	\$201,249	\$36,017	17.9%	6.0%
Minerals and Geology Management	\$53,399	\$9,953	18.6%	1.6%	\$53,705	\$9,790	18.2%	1.6%
Landownership Management	\$91,550	\$16,512	18.0%	2.7%	\$90,944	\$16,211	17.8%	2.7%
Law Enforcement Operations	\$82,829	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$83,855	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal, National Forest System	\$1,362,765	\$276,212	20.3%	45.3%	\$1,622,491	\$271,180	16.7%	45.4%
Preparedness	\$671,621	\$133,983	19.9%	22.0%	\$704,786	\$131,061	18.6%	21.9%
Hazardous Fuels Management	\$233,479	\$35,728	15.3%	5.9%	\$283,658	\$35,036	12.4%	5.9%
National Fire Plan	\$22,025	\$2,546	0.0%	0.4%	\$24,569	\$2,369	9.6%	0.4%
Subtotal, Wildland Fire	\$927,125	\$172,257	18.6%	28.2%	\$1,013,013	\$168,466	16.6%	28.2%
Facilities	\$214,366	\$23,114	10.8%	3.8%	\$250,084	\$22,644	9.1%	3.8%
Roads	\$234,538	\$41,223	17.6%	6.8%	\$253,085	\$40,430	16.0%	6.8%
Trails	\$74,718	\$19,261	25.8%	3.2%	\$81,624	\$18,944	23.2%	3.2%
Deferred Maintenance--Title VIII	\$31,606	\$1,914	0.0%	0.3%	\$38,315	\$1,897	5.0%	0.3%
Subtotal, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	\$555,228	\$85,512	15.4%	14.0%	\$623,108	\$83,916	13.5%	14.1%
Title VIII - Land Acquisition	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$8,050	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Land Acquisition	\$66,363	\$2,519	3.8%	0.4%	\$93,185	\$2,500	2.7%	0.4%
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	\$66,363	\$2,519	3.8%	0.4%	\$101,235	\$2,500	2.5%	0.4%
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,963	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$2,654	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Alaska Subsistence	\$5,467	\$708	13.0%	0.1%	\$5,638	\$633	11.2%	0.1%
Subtotal, Other Appropriations	\$8,430	\$708	8.4%	\$0	\$8,293	\$633	7.6%	\$0
Brush Disposal	\$14,487	\$2,439	16.8%	0.4%	\$11,804	\$2,400	20.3%	0.4%
Rec Fee Collection Costs	\$915	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$805	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Rec Fee Demo	\$47,132	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$46,016	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Timber Roads - Purchaser Election	\$6,800	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$1,862	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Timber Salvage Sales	\$76,334	\$12,601	16.5%	2.1%	\$62,523	\$12,486	20.0%	2.1%
Timber Pipeline	\$3,887	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$6,143	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Roads and Trails	\$12,981	\$1,279	9.9%	0.2%	\$3,427	\$1,275	37.2%	0.2%
Midewin - Rental Fees & Restoration	\$145	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$964	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Quarters Maintenance	\$8,340	\$542	6.5%	0.1%	\$3,881	\$521	13.4%	0.1%
Land Between the Lakes Mgmt Fund	\$3,902	\$0	0.0%	0.0%	\$3,713	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fun	\$213,506	\$10,234	4.8%	1.7%	\$63,439	\$10,079	15.9%	1.7%
Reforestration Trust Fund	\$30,000	\$4,153	13.8%	0.7%	\$18,342	\$4,045	22.1%	0.7%
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust Funds	\$418,429	\$31,247	7.5%	5.1%	\$222,919	\$30,805	13.8%	5.2%
TOTAL - FOREST SERVICE *	\$3,909,070	\$610,026	15.6%	100.0%	\$4,233,045	\$597,240	14.1%	100.0%

*Only includes appropriations that were used in the basis for assessing indirect costs.

*Does not include Cost Pool 1 - Support Costs.

*Does not include supplemental, emergency, transfer, payments to states, and fire suppression funds which are not assessed indirect costs.

**Exhibit 2. Estimate of FY 2006 Indirect Costs by Budget Line Item
Agency Total and Totals by Program**

(dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item: Fund/Program	FY 2006 President's Budget	TOTAL Estimated Indirect Costs	Indirects as Percent of Budget Line Item (BLI)	Indirects as Percent of Total
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$285,400	\$26,211	9.2%	5.0%
Subtotal, Research	\$285,400	\$26,211	9.2%	5.0%
Federal Lands	\$50,023	\$5,840	11.7%	1.1%
Cooperative Lands	\$22,308	\$342	1.5%	0.1%
State Fire Assistance	\$20,919	\$653	3.1%	0.1%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,917	\$121	2.0%	0.0%
Forest Stewardship (Conservation)	\$37,099	\$852	2.3%	0.2%
Forest Legacy	\$80,000	\$171	0.2%	0.0%
Urban and Community Forestry	\$27,475	\$684	2.5%	0.1%
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	\$4,657	\$25	0.5%	0.0%
NFP Forest Health - Fed Lands	\$6,974	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
International Forestry	\$4,989	\$122	2.5%	0.0%
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	\$260,361	\$8,811	3.4%	1.7%
Land Management Planning	\$59,057	\$10,179	17.2%	1.9%
Inventory and Monitoring	\$167,009	\$20,755	12.4%	4.0%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	\$257,344	\$53,993	21.0%	10.3%
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	\$124,951	\$24,185	19.4%	4.6%
Grazing Management	\$44,659	\$9,414	21.1%	1.8%
Forest Products	\$278,297	\$53,803	19.3%	10.3%
Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$193,774	\$31,635	16.3%	6.0%
Minerals and Geology Management	\$73,791	\$8,863	12.0%	1.7%
Landownership Management	\$84,157	\$14,291	17.0%	2.7%
Law Enforcement	\$86,326	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Hazardous Fuels Management	\$281,000	\$35,520	12.6%	6.8%
Subtotal, National Forest System	\$1,650,365	\$262,637	15.9%	50.2%
Preparedness	\$676,014	\$116,092	17.2%	22.2%
Rehab & Restoration	\$2,000	\$1	0.1%	0.0%
National Fire Plan (NFP) - Forest and Rangeland Research	\$16,885	\$1,934	11.5%	0.4%
Subtotal, Wildland Fire	\$694,899	\$118,027	17.0%	22.5%
Facilities	\$117,716	\$21,080	17.9%	4.0%
Roads	\$189,559	\$34,442	18.2%	6.6%
Trails	\$63,792	\$15,387	24.1%	2.9%
Deferred Maintenance/ Infrastructure Improvement	\$9,726	\$1,418	14.6%	0.3%
Subtotal, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	\$380,793	\$72,326	19.0%	13.8%
Land Acquisition	\$40,000	\$2,044	5.1%	0.4%
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	\$40,000	\$2,044	5.1%	0.4%
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,963	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	\$5,467	\$391	7.2%	0.1%
Subtotal, Other Appropriations	\$5,467	\$391	7.2%	0.1%
Brush Disposal	\$15,000	\$1,712	11.4%	0.3%
Rec Fee Demonstration Program	\$48,850	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Timber Salvage Sales	\$75,000	\$11,158	14.9%	2.1%
Roads and Trails	\$18,000	\$1,039	5.8%	0.2%
Quarters Maintenance	\$8,000	\$441	5.5%	0.1%
LBL Management Fund	\$4,000	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Land Acquisition and Enhancements	\$64,885	\$5,253	8.1%	1.0%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund	\$60,000	\$9,663	16.1%	1.8%
Reforestation Trust Fund	\$30,000	\$3,696	12.3%	0.7%
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust Funds	\$323,735	\$32,963	10.2%	6.3%
TOTAL*	\$3,641,021	\$523,411	14.4%	100.0%

*Only includes appropriations that were assessed indirect costs.

*Does not include Cost Pool 1 - Support Costs.

*Does not include supplemental, emergency, transfer, payments to states, and fire suppression funds which are not assessed for indirect costs.

**Exhibit 3 - Comparison of Indirect Costs by Region/Station/Area (R/S/A),
Actual FY 2003 & FY 2004 and
Estimated FY 2005 & FY 2006**

(dollars in thousands)

R/S/A	Actual			Estimated				Average Annual Change
	FY 2003 Indirect Costs	FY 2004 Indirect Costs	% Change from Previous Year	FY 2005 Indirect Planned	% Change from Previous Year	FY 2006 Indirect Planned	% Change from Previous Year	
1	\$41,902	\$44,030	5.1%	\$46,045	4.6%	\$34,231	-25.7%	-5.3%
2	\$37,712	\$37,134	-1.5%	\$47,835	28.8%	\$30,752	-35.7%	-2.8%
3	\$39,482	\$41,884	6.1%	\$49,273	17.6%	\$34,521	-29.9%	-2.1%
4	\$41,337	\$43,644	5.6%	\$50,982	16.8%	\$35,816	-29.7%	-2.5%
5	\$71,314	\$74,874	5.0%	\$87,580	17.0%	\$63,623	-27.4%	-1.8%
6	\$70,876	\$73,519	3.7%	\$78,505	6.8%	\$64,230	-18.2%	-2.6%
8	\$48,891	\$49,268	0.8%	\$67,641	37.3%	\$40,039	-40.8%	-0.9%
9	\$39,057	\$38,711	-0.9%	\$47,130	21.7%	\$32,261	-31.5%	-3.6%
10	\$21,616	\$21,781	0.8%	\$21,312	-2.2%	\$16,862	-20.9%	-7.4%
13	\$102,175	\$118,019	15.5%	\$88,849	-24.7%	\$66,130	-25.6%	-11.6%
15	\$77,445	\$31,916	-58.8%	\$1,288	-96.0%	\$23,371	1714.9%	520.1%
Stations	\$19,665	\$17,855	-9.2%	\$15,603	-12.6%	\$15,705	0.7%	-7.1%
Other Units	\$2,898	\$4,605	58.9%	\$13,957	203.1%	\$66,457	376.1%	212.7%
TOTAL	\$614,371	\$597,240	-2.8%	\$616,000	3.1%	\$524,000	-14.9%	-4.9%

*Indirect costs do not include supplemental, emergency, transfer, payments to states, miscellaneous, and fire suppression funds. These funds are not assessed Indirect costs.

*Does not include Cost Pool 1 - Support Costs.

*Unit 1501 USDA Assessments was incorrectly classified as 100% Indirect for FY 2003, this was corrected for FY 2004.

*FY 2005 increase in Other Units includes the addition of the Albuquerque Service Center (ASC).

**Exhibit 4 - Comparison of Overhead Costs by Cost Pool,
Actual FY 2004 and Estimated FY 2005 & FY 2006**

(dollars in thousands)

Cost Pool	Description	Actual	Estimate	
		FY 2004 Total	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2006 Plan
Pool 1	General Management	\$110,382	\$111,034	\$111,034
Sub Total	Support Costs	\$110,382	\$111,034	\$111,034
Pool 3	Legislative & Public Communications	\$82,353	\$81,074	\$68,895
Pool 4	Ongoing Business Services	\$423,488	\$453,378	\$385,268
Pool 5-Indirect	Common Services	\$87,857	\$77,952	\$66,241
Pool 6-Indirect	Worker's Compensation	\$2,674	\$2,695	\$2,695
Pool 7-Indirect	Unemployment Compensation	\$867	\$901	\$901
Sub Total	Indirect Cost Pools	\$597,240	\$616,000	\$524,000
Total Obligations		\$4,233,045	\$3,750,139	\$3,641,021
Indirect as Percent of Budget		14.1%	16.4%	14.4%
Pool 5-Direct	Common Services	\$220,383	\$209,298	\$209,298
Pool 6-Direct	Worker's Compensation	\$25,991	\$26,195	\$26,195
Pool 7-Direct	Unemployment Compensation	\$37,638	\$39,099	\$39,099
Sub Total	Direct Cost Pools	\$284,011	\$274,592	\$274,592
Total Cost Pools		\$991,633	\$1,001,626	\$909,626

*Indirect costs do not include supplemental, emergency, transfer, payments to states, miscellaneous, and fire suppression funds. These funds are not assessed Indirect costs.

*FY 2005 increase in Other Units includes the addition of the Albuquerque Service Center (ASC).

Information Systems Technology Modernization

Objectives

Information technology (IT) modernization is aimed at the implementation of easy-to-use, service-wide technology that facilitates access, use, and sharing of information to help the Forest Service better achieve its mission. Forest Service electronic government, as part of the President's e-Government initiative, will use the Internet to deliver services and benefits to a wide-range of customers and will promote citizen participation in governance in a manner that is convenient, secure, and protects privacy. Investment in effective and efficient Information Technology is the key to achieving this objective. Progress is continuously monitored by all levels of management and included in the annual performance planning and reporting process.

Program Description

The Forest Service plan integrates the President's e-Gov initiative and the USDA's "Smart Choice" e-Gov initiative with agency priorities. These agency priorities include: 1) web information delivery; 2) electronic NEPA/NFMA Planning Record; 3) recreation services and information; 4) streamlining permitting; 5) field data automation; 6) e-training; 7) research one stop and 8) e-grants. All e-Gov projects follow a three-step process: 1) line of business analysis and business case development; 2) proof-of-concept testing; and 3) scale-up to full implementation. Funding for software systems will support the eight priority projects. Funding will also sustain and improve electronic exchange of information with the public that began with the FY 2002 Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) effort.

The information technology budget supports the acquisition, maintenance, replacement and upgrade of the agency's information technology (IT), including infrastructure and application systems. The IT infrastructure supports and serves over 33,000 users in more than 800 locations. IT systems offer a cost effective, integrated computing environment that can respond to evolving science, complex multi-jurisdictional issues and public service needs. IT supports the work of all Forest Service employees across multiple sub-organizations. IT supports a collaborative information management framework for sharing information and coordinating problem resolution with business partners (e.g. Department of the Interior, State, tribal and local governments, universities, interest groups) and the public.

The investment in IT is essential to the short and long-term operations of the agency. The investment supports administrative business processes such as intranet and internet informational sources; corporate databases, such as the Foundation Financial Information System (FFIS); time and attendance reporting (PAYCHECK); payroll processing in cooperation with the National Finance Center; purchasing; travel; word processing and document control; and e-mail and messaging services. IT also supports numerous natural resources application systems such as the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS); National Forest road and building infrastructure management systems (INFRA); and Timber Information Manager (TIM). TIM automates the business process of issuing forest product permits and creating timber sale contracts. This

application enforces business rules from volume estimation and appraisal through contract preparation. Data is entered once and used multiple times for billing, accounting and reporting.

The Forest Activity Tracking System (FACTS) automates and tracks forest activities from project planning and budgeting through accomplishment reporting. This system contains a Knutsen-Vandenberg (K-V) fund tracking system for silvicultural activities carried out on the National Forest level. FACTS also has independent tabular and spatial display components. In addition, numerous geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing projects (within our land management planning processes), and the National Fire Plan are funded through IT. The IT budget supports GIS and remote sensing capabilities to handle spatial data normally found in maps, blueprints, and drawings that support managers, planners, and resource specialists in making decisions relative to planning and monitoring objectives of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). The IT budget also supports public access to information gathered by the Forest Service and enables collaborative efforts with other government agencies and external business partners. Continuous IT upgrades are needed to keep current with industry standards, particularly for effective internet access for stakeholders and dissemination of interactive GIS to the public, which is part of the President's e-government initiative. Lastly, Forest Service IT systems provide efficient, effective, and responsive information to Congress in response to inquiries about natural resource management programs.

Budget Summary

The following page summarizes the Forest Service IT budget request with Part I of the IT budget consisting of agency software systems, databases, data warehouses, technical natural resource program support systems and how agency appropriations and budget line items allocate funding. Part II of the display outlines the IT hardware infrastructure, office automation systems, electronic communications, and how agency appropriations and budget line items allocate funding. In addition, it supports both USDA and Forest Service enterprise architecture development and annually provides replacement supplies, equipment and staff support for computer services, including hardware and software.

Information Technology Budget

<u>MISSION AREA/FUNDING SOURCE</u>	(\$ in millions)		
	<u>FY2004</u>	<u>FY2005</u>	<u>FY2006</u>
Part 1. Data on IT Systems By Mission Area			
Financial Management - Minor Systems:			
FIN - FFIS, EFF, Essbase Workplan, ATSA, Incident Accounting	\$5.26	\$4.99	\$4.44
National Financial Applications, Enterprise Data Warehouse	<u>.62</u>	<u>.64</u>	<u>.65</u>
Agency Subtotal	\$5.88	\$5.63	\$5.09
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Environment - Major Systems:</b>			
- INFRA (Infrastructure Database)	\$8.00	\$9.40	\$9.42
- NRIS (Natural Resource Information System)	\$11.55	\$12.50	\$10.50
- TIM/FACTS (Timber Information Manager/Forest Activity Tracking System)	<u>\$9.55</u>	<u>\$8.25</u>	<u>\$10.40</u>
<b>National Forest System Subtotal</b>	<b>\$29.10</b>	<b>\$30.15</b>	<b>\$30.32</b>
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
- ROSS (Resource Ordering and Status System)	\$5.61	\$6.72	\$6.50
- FPA (Fire Program Analysis)	<u>\$4.50</u>	<u>\$0.30</u>	<u>\$0.30</u>
Wildland Fire Management Subtotal	\$10.11	\$7.02	\$6.80
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
<b>Multi-Appropriation Funded - Major Systems:</b>			
- Connect HR (Human Resource e-Gov Processes)	\$4.12	\$9.72	\$6.01
- PAS (Performance Accountability System)	<u>\$2.05</u>	<u>\$2.63</u>	<u>\$1.02</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$6.17</b>	<b>\$12.35</b>	<b>\$7.03</b>
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Multi-Appropriation Funded - Minor Systems:			
	\$51.11	\$72.38	\$103.62
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
<b>Part 1. Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$102.37</b>	<b>\$127.53</b>	<b>\$152.86</b>
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Part 2. IT Infrastructure and Office Automation - Major Systems of USDA supported by Forest Service			
FS Computer Base	\$140.40	\$124.75	\$120.77
Telecommunications Operations	\$56.09	\$56.52	\$43.07
Enterprise System Management	<u>\$5.32</u>	<u>\$5.32</u>	<u>\$5.59</u>
Subtotal	\$201.81	\$186.59	\$169.43
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
<b>Forest Service IT Investment Total</b>	<b>\$304.18</b>	<b>\$314.12</b>	<b>\$322.29</b>

## Invasive Species

(Dollars in Thousands)

Forest Service Programs	FY 2004 Final	FY 2005 Enacted (w/Rescissions)	FY 2006 President's Budget
Forest and Rangeland Research	7,940	11,719	12,294
National Forest System	15,735	17,920	23,490
State & Private Forestry			
S&PF: Forest Health	46,328	64,891	55,300
S&PF: Pest Management - Emergency	16,095	0	0
International Forestry	575	593	500
CCC Transfer - Emerald Ash Borer	0	0	0
<b>Total Forest Service</b>	<b>86,673</b>	<b>95,123</b>	<b>91,584</b>

### Description

Invasive species pose a significant threat to biodiversity in the United States. Invasive species have been identified by the Chief of the Forest Service as one of the four significant threats to our Nation's forests and rangelands. In response to this identified threat, in 2004, the Forest Service prepared the *National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management* to guide agency actions for the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive terrestrial and aquatic plants, invertebrates, vertebrates, and pathogens impacting forest and rangeland ecosystems managed by the National Forest System (NFS), other Federal agencies, tribal governments, and State and local cooperators. The *National Strategy* provides guidance and program direction within four program elements: 1) Prevention, 2) Early Detection and Rapid Response, 3) Control, and 4) Restoration and Rehabilitation. A key aspect of the Forest Service invasive species program is to provide technical and financial support to cooperators at the State and local levels. In addition, this strategic approach is based on the following guiding principles:

- Science-based prioritization of invasive species problems,
- Enhanced collaboration on the solutions to those problems, and
- An improved system of accountability that ensures the most efficient use of limited resources at all levels of the organization.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) conducted a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessment of the invasive species program during FY 2004. Each major program area of the Forest Service contributed answers and supporting evidence for each of the core questions in the assessment, along with supplemental questions regarding research and grant management capabilities. Based on the agency 2004-2008 Strategic Plan, goal 2 for invasive species and the *National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management*, OMB provided a positive response on program management and strategic planning; however it ultimately gave the Forest Service a "results not demonstrated" score because of limitations with the program's (lack of) outcome-based performance measures that focus on outcomes that directly portray the purpose of the program. In response, the Forest Service has undertaken steps to address the recommendation identified by OMB within the PART assessment. Program managers are

improving performance and accountability components (with accompanying financial management improvements agency-wide) to ultimately improve efficiency and cost effectiveness.

Specifically, the Forest Service will:

1. Refine outcome-based performance measures for selected species; develop appropriate efficiency measures; and articulate the scientific or policy basis to demonstrate how those selected species measured represent a valid method to measure the total invasive species population and their impacts.
2. Include within the selected species members of the plant kingdom, particularly Division Magnoliophyta.
3. Provide for measurement of the environmental and economic effects of treatments.
4. Improve utilization of forest health risk maps in agency decision-making and allocation of resources, particularly within the National Forest System.
5. Include an expanded level for Research and Development and a continuing level of funding for other program components based upon the PART assessment conditions where ecosystems are no longer impacted by invasive species.

The Invasive Species program will continue to tier to performance design improvements related to the agency 2004-2008 Strategic Plan, goal 2 for invasive species management. The Forest Service Invasive Species program stands as a model design for cross-deputy area coordination and strategic response to complex issues in addressing the threat of invasive species to our Nation's forests, rangelands and waters.

The Forest Service is unique in that it has existing authorities to manage invasive species on all lands in the United States. Four agency program areas have responsibilities for integrated invasive species activities: National Forest System (NFS), State and Private Forestry, Research and Development, and International Programs. The activities within these program areas support the agency's efforts under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to address invasive species on Federal, State, tribal, and cooperative lands throughout the United States. The Forest Service also works cooperatively with other Federal agencies on invasive species issues and works closely with the National Invasive Species Council created by Executive Order 13112.

The goal of these efforts is to prevent the U.S. economy and environment from being severely impacted by invasive species which threaten agriculture, forests, range, water, and natural areas and annually cause tens of billions of dollars in economic damage as well as serious environmental damage. Invasive organisms affect the health of not only the Nation's forests, rangelands and waters, but also of wildlife, livestock, fish and humans.

### **FY 2004 Accomplishments**

- Conducted invasive insect and disease suppression, prevention, and management on 41,000 acres on Federal lands and 177,000 acres on cooperative lands, and provide funds for the treatment of 13,000 acres of invasive plants on State and private forested lands

- Conducted survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of forest insect, and disease outbreaks on 218 million acres of Federal and tribal forestlands and 493 million acres of cooperative lands.
- Responded to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as sudden oak death and emerald ash borer outbreaks.
- Continued to expand the collaborative effort with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to detect unwanted invasive pest and pathogens at U. S. entry ports.
- Continued the slow-the-spread strategy on over 73,000 acres of Federal lands and 655,000 acres of cooperative lands to control gypsy moth infestations from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Protected critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native pests and pathogens such as Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Invasive plant (including noxious weeds) management accomplishments included control of invasive plants on 103,667 acres using NFS vegetation and watershed management (NFVW) funds. Another 16,905 acres were treated under the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) program; 15,821 acres using other program funds; and an additional 4,656 acres treated through contributed activities, for a total of 141,049 acres of invasive plants controlled in FY 2004.
- Completed an Office of Management and Budget PART assessment of the agency invasive species program with development of new demand, outcome, output and efficiency performance measures.
- Developed a comprehensive internet web site on invasive species that serves as an internal and external informational and communications tool.

## **FY 2005 Program**

- Conduct invasive insect and disease suppression, prevention, and management on 31,000 acres of Federal lands and 92,000 acres of cooperative lands and provide funds to treat invasive plants on 38,000 acres of State and private forested lands.
- Conduct survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of forest insect and disease outbreaks on 218 million acres of Federal and tribal forestlands and 493 million acres of cooperative lands.
- Continue to respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as new gypsy moth outbreaks, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer.
- Continue the slow-the-spread strategy on 526,000 acres across the advancing front of the gypsy moth, which extends from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Meet all anticipated gypsy moth eradication, priority prevention, and suppression needs.
- Protect critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Continue to expand the collaborative program with APHIS to detect and respond to unwanted introductions of invasive pests and pathogens at U. S. entry ports.
- Improve invasive plant information management (data management in NRIS, FACTS, etc.) capabilities for field-level personnel by developing user-friendly, spatially-oriented, data software applications and hardware for inventory and treatment. Reporting through these systems will provide information critical for improving operational efficiency, accountability, and performance. Training and support will be conducted for field personnel

on the installation, use, and protocols using the data management applications, equipment, and advancing technology.

- Invasive plant (including noxious weeds) management activities to control infestations are expected on 75,456 acres across the National Forest System. Another 5,000 acres of invasive plants are expected to be managed with contributed funding sources. are expected. Invasive plant management accomplishments are also expected under the K-V program and other program funds. As appropriate, higher priority species or habitat areas identified by regional or forest-level planning, will be targeted (i.e. species such as salt cedar, leafy spurge, Russian olive, garlic mustard, cogon grass, yellow starthistle, kudzu, knotweed on sensitive habitats, riparian corridors, burned areas, etc.).

## **FY 2006 Plans**

- Continue to implement the *National Strategy* and increase capabilities to conduct early detection and rapid response for new infestations of invasive plants (including noxious weeds) and other categories of invasive species affecting National Forest System watersheds.
- Conduct invasive plant (including listed noxious weeds) management activities (prevention, control, and mitigation) on 68,070 acres across the National Forest System. Another 7,000 acres of contributed weed treatments are expected. Outputs from the K-V program are expected to be approximately 15,000 acres, with an additional 17,000 acres of invasive plants managed with other program funds. With ideal conditions, NFS expects to treat between 100,000 and 110,000 acres of invasive plants (including noxious weeds). Average conditions, instead of either drought or high moisture regimes, will contribute to the accomplishment of more work locally.
- Continue to expand invasive species information management capabilities for NFS field-level personnel addressing invasive plants to track performance, improve budgeting, and ensure accountability for management actions.
- Implement a National Forest System Early Detection and Rapid Response program in cooperation with local, State, and Federal partners to address new or emerging invasive plant infestations on or adjacent to National Forest System lands.
- Conduct Forest Health Management invasive insect and disease suppression, prevention, and management on 28,000 acres of Federal lands and 71,000 acres of cooperative lands and provide funds to treat invasive plants on 38,000 acres of State and private forested lands.
- Conduct survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of forest insect, and disease outbreaks on 182 million acres of Federal and tribal forestlands and 281 million acres of cooperative lands.
- Continue to respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as new gypsy moth, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer outbreaks.
- Continue the slow-the-spread strategy on 600,000 acres across the advancing front of the gypsy moth, which extends from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Meet all anticipated gypsy moth eradication, priority prevention, and suppression needs.
- Protect critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Continue to expand the collaborative program with APHIS to detect and respond to unwanted introductions of invasive pests and pathogens at U.S. entry ports.



## Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Financial Status

The Forest Service has used its authority provided in the annual Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts to transfer, from any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, necessary amounts to support emergency fire suppression requirements. The Forest Service has historically transferred funds provided to the agency through the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund authorized in P.L. 71-319. The Fund provides money from timber purchasers to reforest and perform other natural resource improvements on timber sale areas. K-V also provides that any deposit found to be in excess of the cost of doing the work shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts, Forest Service Fund, as a national forest receipt of the fiscal year in which such transfer is made, provided there are no outstanding unreimbursed fire transfers. Should there be outstanding unreimbursed fire transfers, the agency has the authority to retain the excess receipts to offset the unreimbursed fire transfers.

The current K-V balance is \$341 million; anticipated collection in FY 2006 is \$60 million. The following table displays transfers from the fund, amount of declared excess funds retained by the agency to offset unreimbursed fire transfers and repayments to the K-V fund. Unless additional fire transfers are necessary in FY 2005, the K-V fund is projected to be repaid in full from the wildland fire management unobligated balance.

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 1988-1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Owed to K-V from prior year transfers for fire suppression	\$420	\$253	\$433	\$156	\$287	\$328	\$149
Transfers from K-V	\$275	\$276	\$20	\$170	\$154	\$0	\$0
Declared Excess	-\$140	-\$35	-\$21	-\$19	-\$29	-24	\$0
K-V Repayment	-\$302	-\$60	-\$276	-\$20	-\$84	-\$155	-\$149
<b>Balance Outstanding</b>	<b>\$253</b>	<b>\$433</b>	<b>\$156</b>	<b>\$287</b>	<b>\$328</b>	<b>\$149</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## Law Enforcement Funding of Indirect Costs

### Overview

In FY 1994, the Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) “straight-line” organization was established. At that time, Congress provided funds for the program in several budget line items, and in FY 1996, consolidated funding in a single budget line item. Estimates provided by the Administration in FY 1994 for developing the congressionally designated amount did not include full indirect costs and other “overhead.” With its establishment, the new organization was unique in terms of its “straight line” reporting structure. Additionally, there was no national standard method of funding agency indirect costs, which resulted in the new LEI organization establishing a lump sum payment for allocation to the field on a per employee basis to cover support costs. In FY 2000, the agency implemented a standard method for assessing indirect costs. All programs began contributing their “fair share” based primarily on the number of FTEs in respective programs. It was determined that if LEI paid such a share, available program funds would be reduced by approximately one-third. Agency leadership determined this to be an unacceptable loss of law enforcement personnel at a time when issues such as public and employee safety, illicit drug activity, and threats from illegal border activity were accelerating dramatically. Accordingly, since FY 2000, the agency has continued to provide a lump sum payment per LEI employee that in total is approximately \$23 million less than the “fair share.” This anomaly in Law Enforcement is the only program within the Forest Service where the standardized method of funding indirect costs is not followed. The agency views this as an important accountability issue.

With the exception of the LEI program, all other functions in the Forest Service contribute to indirect costs in a consistent manner. In FY 2005 and FY 2006, \$3 million dollars from Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) will be contributed for indirect costs without affecting program delivery. However, to be consistent with other agency’s programs, LEI’s total responsibility to indirect costs is \$26 million. The table below shows the FY 2006 President’s Budget for Law Enforcement with the adjustment needed to reflect Law Enforcement’s full share of indirect costs and the contribution planned if an adjustment is not made.

In order to rectify this remaining inconsistency in funding indirect costs, the Administration requests congressional consideration for transferring funds upon enactment, in accordance with the following table. It is important to note that there will be no effect on program delivery as a result of this transfer. In essence, the programs shown are currently contributing this amount in the form of additional assessments to cover the LEI share.

**FY 2006 President’s Budget for Law Enforcement**  
(In thousands)

FY 2006 President's Budget	Total Indirect Cost Adjustment	Total Budgetary Need	FY 2006 Indirect Cost Planned	Additional Indirect Cost Adjustment
\$86,326	\$26,000	\$112,726	\$3,000	\$23,000

**Administrative Proposal**

For the agency to be fully consistent in how it funds overhead assessments, and to hold the LEI program accountable for the full contribution to indirect costs, an additional \$23 million from within Forest Service appropriations is required. Upon enactment of the 2006 appropriations, the Administration will request a transfer of funds in accordance with the table on the following page to rectify this deficiency. Assuming concurrence, future Administration requests for the LEI program will reflect this new “baseline.”

A table reflecting proposed transfer of funds to cover law enforcement funding of indirect costs

**Proposed Transfer of Fund to Cover Law Enforcement Funding of Indirect Costs**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Fund Code</b>	<b>Contribution</b> (dollars in thousands)
Forest and Rangeland Research	FRRE	\$ 1,218
Cooperative Forestry, Forest Legacy	LGCY	\$ 12
Cooperative Forestry, Forest Stewardship	SPST	\$ 44
Cooperative Forestry, Urban & Community Forestry	SPUF	\$ 37
Coop Fire Protection, State Fire Assistance	SPCF	\$ 35
Forest Health Management, Cooperative Lands	SPCH	\$ 24
Forest Health Management, Federal Lands	SPFH	\$ 275
Cooperative Forestry, Forest Resource Info & Analysis	SPIA	\$ 1
International Forestry	SPIF	\$ 11
Inventory & Monitoring	NFIM	\$ 1037
Land Ownership Management	NFLM	\$ 700
Minerals & Geology Management	NFMG	\$ 438
Land Management Planning	NFPN	\$ 513
Grazing Management	NFRG	\$ 453
Recreation/Heritage/Wilderness	NFRW	\$ 2,501
Forest Products	NFTM	\$ 2,531
Vegetation & Watershed Management	NFVW	\$ 1,490
Wildlife & Fish Habitat Management	NFWF	\$ 1,132
Fire Preparedness	WFPR	\$ 5,363
Fire Operations Other, Hazardous Fuels	WFHF	\$ 1,673
Fire Operations Other - Research	FRF2	\$ 88
Capital Improvement & Maintenance - Facilities	CMFC	\$ 986
Infrastructure Improvement	CMII	\$ 66
Capital Improvement & Maintenance - Roads	CMRD	\$ 1,624
Capital Improvement & Maintenance - Trails	CMTL	\$ 677
Land Acquisition	LALW	\$ 103
Subsistence Management	SMSM	\$ 18
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$23,000</b>

### Three Year Appropriation Table with Law Enforcement Indirect Adjustments

(dollars in thousands)

	<u>FY 2004 Final</u>	<u>FY 2004 with Indirect Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>FY 2005 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2005 with Indirect Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>FY 2006 Budget</u>	<u>FY 2006 with Indirect Cost Adjustment</u>
<b><u>Discretionary Appropriations</u></b>						
<b>Forest &amp; Rangeland Research</b>						
Research and Development	\$266,387	\$265,169	\$276,384	\$275,166	\$285,400	\$284,182
<b>Total, Forest &amp; Rangeland Research</b>	\$266,387	\$265,169	\$276,384	\$275,166	\$285,400	\$284,182
<b>State and Private Forestry</b>						
Forest Health Management						
Forest Health Fed Lands	\$53,828	\$53,553	\$54,236	\$53,961	\$50,023	\$49,748
Forest Health Coop Lands	\$44,742	\$44,718	\$47,629	\$47,605	\$22,308	\$22,284
Total, Forest Health Mgmt	\$98,570	\$98,271	\$101,865	\$101,566	\$72,331	\$72,032
Cooperative Fire Assistance						
State Fire Assistance	\$33,384	\$33,349	\$32,920	\$32,885	\$20,919	\$20,884
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,037	\$5,037	\$5,917	\$5,917	\$5,917	\$5,917
Total, Cooperative Fire Assistance	\$38,421	\$38,386	\$38,837	\$38,802	\$26,836	\$26,801
Cooperative Forestry						
Forest Stewardship	\$31,884	\$31,840	\$32,320	\$32,276	\$37,099	\$37,055
Forest Legacy	\$64,134	\$64,122	\$57,134	\$57,122	\$80,000	\$79,988
Urban & Community Forestry	\$34,864	\$34,827	\$31,950	\$31,913	\$27,475	\$27,438
Economic Action	\$25,606	\$25,606	\$19,032	\$19,032	\$0	\$0
Forest Res Info & Analysis	\$4,938	\$4,937	\$4,958	\$4,957	\$4,657	\$4,656
Total, Cooperative Forestry	\$161,426	\$161,332	\$145,394	\$145,300	\$149,231	\$149,137
International Forestry	\$5,926	\$5,915	\$6,410	\$6,399	\$4,989	\$4,978
<b>Total, S&amp;PF</b>	\$304,343	\$303,904	\$292,506	\$292,067	\$253,387	\$252,948
<b>National Forest System</b>						
Land Management Planning	\$69,995	\$69,482	\$63,167	\$62,654	\$59,057	\$58,544
Inventory & Monitoring	\$169,659	\$168,622	\$167,302	\$166,265	\$167,009	\$165,972
Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage	\$255,050	\$252,549	\$257,343	\$254,842	\$257,344	\$254,843
Wildlife & Fish Management	\$135,683	\$134,551	\$134,749	\$133,617	\$124,951	\$123,819
Grazing Management	\$45,898	\$45,445	\$48,034	\$47,581	\$44,659	\$44,206
Forest Products	\$265,012	\$262,481	\$273,247	\$270,716	\$278,297	\$275,766
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$193,690	\$192,200	\$189,614	\$188,124	\$193,774	\$192,284
Minerals & Geology Management	\$53,399	\$52,961	\$55,747	\$55,309	\$73,791	\$73,353
Landownership Management	\$91,550	\$90,850	\$92,129	\$91,429	\$84,157	\$83,457
Law Enforcement Operations	\$82,829	\$105,829	\$86,014	\$109,014	\$86,326	\$109,326

	<b>FY 2004 Final</b>	<b>FY 2004 with Indirect Cost Adjustment</b>	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2005 with Indirect Cost Adjustment</b>	<b>FY 2006 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2006 with Indirect Cost Adjustment</b>
Valles Caldera	\$3,111	\$3,111	\$3,599	\$3,599	\$992	\$992
Hazardous Fuels	[\$233,479]	[\$231,806]	[\$262,539]	[\$260,866]	\$281,000	\$279,327
Centennial of Service Challenge	\$0	\$0	\$9,861	\$9,861	\$0	\$0
<b>Total, NFS</b>	\$1,365,876	\$1,378,081	\$1,380,806	\$1,393,011	\$1,651,357	\$1,661,889
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>						
Preparedness	\$671,621	\$666,308	\$676,470	\$671,157	\$676,014	\$670,701
Fire Operations - Suppression	\$597,130	\$597,130	\$648,859	\$648,859	\$700,492	\$700,492
<b>Total, Fire Ops - Suppression</b>	\$1,268,751	\$1,263,438	\$1,325,329	\$1,320,016	\$1,376,506	\$1,371,193
Fire Operations - Other						
Hazardous Fuels	\$233,479	\$231,806	\$262,539	\$260,866	[\$281,000]	[\$279,327]
Rehab & Restoration	\$6,914	\$6,914	\$12,819	\$12,819	\$2,000	\$2,000
Fire Research & Development	\$22,025	\$21,937	\$21,719	\$21,631	\$16,885	\$16,797
Joint Fire Sciences Program	\$7,901	\$7,901	\$7,889	\$7,889	\$0	\$0
NFP Forest Health - Fed Lands	\$14,815	\$14,815	\$14,792	\$14,792	\$6,974	\$6,974
NFP Forest Health - Coop Lands	\$9,877	\$9,877	\$9,861	\$9,861	\$4,598	\$4,598
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$51,063	\$51,063	\$40,179	\$40,179	\$29,415	\$29,415
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$8,138	\$8,138	\$7,889	\$7,889	\$7,889	\$7,889
<b>Total, Fire Ops - Other</b>	\$354,212	\$352,451	\$377,687	\$375,926	\$67,761	\$67,673
<b>Total, WFM</b>	\$1,622,963	\$1,615,889	\$1,703,016	\$1,695,942	\$1,444,267	\$1,438,866
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>						
Facilities	\$214,366	\$213,380	\$198,769	\$197,783	\$117,716	\$116,730
Roads	\$234,538	\$232,914	\$226,396	\$224,772	\$189,559	\$187,935
Trails	\$74,718	\$74,041	\$75,707	\$75,030	\$63,792	\$63,115
Deferred Maintenance	\$31,606	\$31,540	\$13,829	\$13,763	\$9,725	\$9,659
<b>Total, CI&amp;M</b>	\$555,228	\$551,875	\$514,701	\$511,348	\$380,792	\$377,439
<b>Land Acquisition</b>						
Land Acquisitions	\$66,363	\$66,260	\$61,007	\$60,904	\$40,000	\$39,897
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	\$1,056	\$1,056	\$1,054	\$1,054	\$1,069	\$1,069
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	\$2,286	\$2,286	\$231	\$231	\$234	\$234
<b>Total, Land Acquisition</b>	\$69,705	\$69,602	\$62,292	\$62,189	\$41,303	\$41,200

	<b>FY 2004 Final</b>	<b>FY 2004 with Indirect Cost Adjustment</b>	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2005 with Indirect Cost Adjustment</b>	<b>FY 2006 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2006 with Indirect Cost Adjustment</b>
<b>Other Appropriations</b>						
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	\$91	\$91	\$64	\$64	\$64	\$64
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,106	\$2,106	\$3,021	\$3,021	\$2,963	\$2,963
Subsistence Mgmt (R10)	\$5,467	\$5,449	\$5,879	\$5,861	\$5,467	\$5,449
<b>Total, Other Appropriations</b>	\$7,664	\$7,646	\$8,964	\$8,946	\$8,494	\$8,476
<b>Total, Discretionary Appropriations</b>	\$4,192,166	<b>\$4,192,166</b>	\$4,238,669	<b>\$4,238,669</b>	\$4,065,000	<b>\$4,065,000</b>

## **Legislative Proposals**

The FY 2006 President's Budget includes two legislative proposals that would have an effect on the budget.

### **Enhancing Forest Service Administration of Rights-of-Way and Land Uses**

This proposal would extend the authority to implement a pilot program authorizing the assessment, collection, and expenditure of administrative fees collected from applicants for, and holders of, special use authorizations, allowing the agency to recover the costs to process those applications and/or monitor the compliance with those authorizations. The current authority expires on September 30, 2005. The proposal is to extend the pilot authority to the end of FY 2009 in order to fully implement the program.

In FY 2006, the agency expects to generate \$4.6 million in revenues and obligate \$4 million.

### **Facilities and Land Management Enhancement Act**

This proposal will provide useful tools for reducing the Forest Service administrative site maintenance backlog and improve efficiency in our lands management program. The proposed legislation authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell, exchange, or combine a sale and exchange of any administrative site that the Secretary determines is no longer needed for National Forest System purposes. The legislation incorporates several new authorities for streamlining regulations to facilitate the timely disposal of administrative sites and to improve the marketability of the sites.

Receipts derived from the conveyance of administrative sites and facilities would be deposited into the Sisk Act fund and remain available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation. These funds will be used for the administrative costs incurred in conveying sites, the acquisition of land for administrative sites and for the decommissioning, construction, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of administrative sites.

The proposed legislation amends the existing Forest Service Working Capital Fund (WCF) to allow the fund to be used for the purchase, construction, capital repair, renovation, rehabilitation, maintenance, disposal, or replacement of buildings and improvements for programs of the Forest Service.

Funds for WCF activities will come from an assessment against appropriated funds based on a charge per square foot and number of full-time equivalent employees. This funding approach will result in a discontinuation of the use of the Capital Improvement and Maintenance appropriation for recurring maintenance.



With this new authority, the agency expects to generate an additional \$40 million in revenues for a total of \$65 million, and obligate an additional \$25 million for a total of \$50 million.

## National Scenic and Historic Trails

America's network of National Historic and Scenic Trails commemorates this Nation's rich natural and cultural heritage. Each trail represents a mosaic of partnerships among citizens, landowners, trail users, and public agencies at the Federal, State, tribal, county, and local level. Since enactment of the National Trails System Act in 1968, the USDA Forest Service has become the national administrator of four of these trails: the Pacific Crest, the Continental Divide, the Florida National Scenic Trail, and the Nez Perce (Nee Mee Poo) National Historic Trail. In addition, the Forest Service manages portions of 15 additional national scenic and historic trails on National Forest System lands, totaling of over 6,700 miles.

The FY 2004 funding level for the management of the National Scenic and Historic Trails administered or managed by the Forest Service included a total of \$5.532 million. This included \$1.333 million in the budget request and \$4.199 million in congressional earmarks.

### FY 2004 Accomplishments

- The Forest Service, in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), and the Continental Divide Trail Alliance (CDTA), continued efforts to construct additional miles of new trail, maintain existing CDT segments, and survey and prepare projects for future trail work. Specifically, work accomplished includes planning 241 miles to complete the CDT, 36 miles of new trail construction, 54 miles of trail reconstruction, 112 miles of trail signing, and construction of 3 trailheads and 1 bridge. The work was accomplished with 3,600 days of volunteer labor valued at over \$360,000. Over 70 percent of the volunteer projects were coordinated by CDTA as part of a challenge cost share agreement.
- The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) program for FY 2004 focused upon deferred maintenance sections in remote locations and limited accessibility to those impacted by wildfires and associated increased runoff and erosion, or to those impacted by extreme weather events, such as the 40 miles of trail in the Glacier Peak Wilderness (Washington) impacted by mass soil failure. A detour for the trail was identified, informational signage and media coverage provided, and Forest Service trail crews and youth interns and volunteers were supported with approximately \$100,000 to address damage assessment and determine necessary actions to rebuild bridges, trail heads, and access facilities. Working with the Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA), over 40,000 hours of volunteer trail maintenance was accomplished. The PCTA used a cost share grant to recruit and organize volunteers, support a trail coordinator, recruited and hired a regional volunteer coordinator, maintained a toll free information line and website, provided information about the PCT, and published a bi-monthly magazine about the PCT.
- The PCT program supported numerous youth crew projects in Washington, Oregon, and California. These youth programs supplement agency trail crews and volunteers, provide opportunities for young persons to experience environmental stewardship and

learn career development skills, provide a structured and nurturing environment for “at risk” youth, and provide support in furthering their education. The California Conservation Corps (Redding, CA) secured matching State grants for a second year to maintain to standard over 70 miles of a neglected section of the PCT in northern California. The Northwest Youth Corps (Eugene, OR) was funded to provide much needed PCT maintenance in California and Oregon, including a heavily burned over section of the PCT in the Willamette National Forest. A Student Conservation Association (SCA) PCT trail crew was funded this summer for the first time and provided trail maintenance in the Tahoe, Sierra, Klamath, and Willamette National Forests. The crew provided the only PCT maintenance in several of the forests. The SCA crew did significant rock work on the Sierra National Forest to help make it accessible for equestrian use. A 6-month SCA winter PCT trail crew worked primarily in southern California, starting at the Mexican border to bring several remote sections of the PCT to standard for the first time in years.

- The National Forests in Florida (NFFL), in partnership with the Florida Trail Association (FTA), certified 57.5 miles of Florida National Scenic Trail (FT), recertified 189 miles of trail, completed the inventory of the entire 1,400 mile trail, constructed or reconstructed 20.5 miles of trail, and built 27 minor bridges and 9,570 feet of boardwalk. A contract was awarded to obtain construction designs for eight major bridges, and gaps in the trail were closed through the completion of one rights-of-way (ROW) acquisition on the Wakulla River and acquisition of eight ROWs on the Suwannee River, including two trail easements. A comprehensive book of ownership maps for statewide high-priority acquisition areas was developed to assist in planning for future acquisition projects. Via partnership with the NPS National Trails Land Resources Program Center, offers have been made and are under consideration for a collection of properties totaling 6,397 acres. In addition, 70 acquisition projects targeting approximately 12,000 acres and over 60 miles of trail were initiated, and offers will be forthcoming. A comprehensive volunteer safety program was initiated that will ensure the safety of FTA volunteers who cumulatively donated more than 60,000 hours of volunteer service valued over \$1 million. Four major hurricanes and one tropical storm devastated the FT late in FY 2004; approximately 80 percent of the 1,400 mile trail was closed and under assessment for damage beginning in October.
- A chainsaw Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed in June between the Forest Service, NPS, and the North Country Trail Association (NCTA). An annual meeting between the Forest Service, NPS, and NCTA was held on the Chippewa National Forest (NF) in October. The Wayne National Forest hosted the annual NCT meeting in November. On the Allegheny NF, in cooperation with the Allegheny Chapter of the NCTA, the entire 96 mile length of the North Country National Scenic Trail (NCNST) was surveyed for damage, a contract sawyer was hired to remove many hazardous trees associated with the 2003 windstorm, and 500 feet of the rock stairways inside Tionesta Scenic Area were completed with the Americorps crew. Attention was focused on the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail in the Eastern Region, via the day-camp education program of Camp I Too Am American, serving youth in the southern Illinois area. Research continued on the Benge Route segment, and the Brickley House on the Mark Twain National Forest was nominated as a Trail

of Tears certified site. Significant partnerships associated with the trail include the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, 4-H, and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

## **FY 2005 Program**

- The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, in partnership with the Continental Divide Trail Alliance, plans to continue to construct miles of new trail, maintain miles of existing trail, and survey and prepare contracts for work on additional miles. Included in the work are bridge repair and replacements and improved signage. Regional trail coordinators coordinate the individual proposals and project plans on multiple ranger districts across 12 national forests. Interagency efforts will include coordination meetings with BLM and NPS.
- The NFFL, in partnership with the FTA, will continue to assess and repair the damage to the FT caused by four major hurricanes and one tropical storm. As of December 2004, 312 miles of trail remain closed because of damage. Approximately 11 miles of new trail will be constructed in addition to the hurricane recovery/reconstruction efforts. New certification agreements are planned for 70 miles of trail, and over 30 miles are targeted for re-certification. In partnership with the NPS National Trails Land Resources Program Center, we will continue to work on closing gaps in the trail. Over 10,366 acres have been appraised with offers pending, and 10,036 acres are in the design stage with appraisals pending. If these acquisitions are successful, we will protect over 60 miles of trail through acquisition. We will also continue to enhance the safety of our volunteers and ensure that they work in accordance with the Forest Service Health and Safety Code Handbook.
- The PCT program, in concert with managing units, will work with the PCTA to identify priority maintenance and repair areas along the entire 2,650 mile trail that could be accomplished with volunteerism. Funding will be directed to facilitate the necessary acquisition of supplies and support for volunteers to make the needed repairs. The PCT program will continue to support the PCTA and their respective role in providing information regarding the entire trail; issue long-distance permits for trails users; and recruit, organize, and train volunteers. The PCT program will support numerous youth crews along the entire trail (California Conservation Corps, Northwest Youth Corps, Student Conservation Association, etc.) to address needed deferred maintenance on the PCT and to address trail sections that have been impacted by severe weather events or wildfires. This support will be used to leverage non-Federal grants, cost share agreements, and other youth crew opportunities. These youth programs supplement and enhance ongoing trail maintenance while providing an opportunity to support programs that enhance and enrich young person's lives, as well as foster a sense of personal pride, accomplishment, and societal stewardship of natural resources in an outdoor environment.
- The development of a new 5-year MOU between the Forest Service, NPS, and NCTA is in the final stages of review. On the Allegheny National Forest, chainsaw certification training will be conducted for North Country Trail Association volunteers and others in spring 2005, at least 2 seasonal employees will be partially

funded for intermittent trail work, and an Americorps crew will be partially funded for work along the trail.

## **FY 2006 Plans**

The agency will continue existing priority program and partnership activities, as shown in FY 2005. Examples of some of these activities and partnerships are listed below.

- The Forest Service, in partnership with the BLM, NPS, and Continental Divide Trail Association, will continue trail surveys, trail maintenance, and trail improvement projects.
- Pacific Crest Trail Association will continue to complete Optimum Location Reviews, complete segment maps detailing the trail along its entire length, complete additional land acquisitions for trail protection, and conduct NEPA analyses for additional trail and lands work.
- Appalachian National Scenic Trail activities will include relocation of trail segments to their optimal location, rehabilitation of existing sections, installation of toilets at shelter sites, construction and reconstruction of shelters, and replacement of major trail bridges.
- The North Country National Scenic Trail will relocate trail segments, rehabilitate existing trail segments, construct and improve access and parking locations at trailheads, and continue NEPA work regarding the replacement of major trail bridges.

## Northwest Forest Plan

### Background

On April 13, 1994, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior issued a Record of Decision (1994 ROD) for the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP). The ROD affects the management and administration of 22.1 million acres of Federal land within 19 national forests in western Oregon, western Washington, and northern California administered by the Forest Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The NWFP created 10 million acres of reserves where late successional or riparian habitat is the primary management objective. Late-Successional-Reserves (LSRs) protect and enhance conditions favorable to late-successional and old-growth related species. Silvicultural treatments include pre-commercial and commercial thinning. Approximately 1.8 million acres of LSR could benefit from thinning to enhance late-successional conditions.

### FY 2006 Program of Work

The NWFP program of work for FY 2006 will focus on meeting a timber target of 312 million board feet (MMBF, including 222 MMBF in Region 6 and 90 MMBF in Region 5). In FY 2006, commercial thinning will continue to be a priority on LSR forests within Region 6. The Vegetation and Watershed Management program of work will continue to address the reforestation needs of recent large forest fires. Therefore, there will be very little precommercial thinning of existing stands in 2006.

The NWFP will also emphasize hazardous fuels treatment in the wildland-urban interface and improving condition class of areas inside and outside the interface. This work will complement priority fuels reduction work on the east side of the Cascades (non-NWFP forests) within Region 6. Timber salvage will mainly be done within large burned areas needing salvage of burned timber from recent large fire activity. In addition, the agency continues to develop a comprehensive strategy for fish and wildlife programs within the NWFP to restore priority watersheds.

FY 2004 – FY 2006 Funding  
(dollars in millions)

Program	FY04 Actual	FY05 Program	FY06 Planned
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	\$15.6	\$17.8	\$16.9
Forest Products	\$34.3	\$39.8	\$37.6
Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$21.4	\$19.9	\$22.1
Hazardous Fuels	\$19.9	\$20.4	\$24.9
CI&M - Roads	\$30.5	\$28.4	\$26.2
Timber Salvage Sales	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$132.6</b>	<b>\$137.2</b>	<b>\$140.0</b>

## Office of General Counsel Reimbursement

A Forest Service Administrative Provision in the FY 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-447) provides:

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

The USDA Office of General Counsel bills the Forest Service quarterly for travel and related costs. The FY 2004 reimbursement was \$123,065. The Office of General Counsel estimates reimbursements for travel and related costs to be \$300,000 for FY 2005 and \$300,000 for FY 2006.

## Forest Service Partnerships

The Forest Service has a long history of working with other Federal agencies, tribal governments, States and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and private landowners, to achieve the agency's mission. The agency partners with people and groups with mutual interests to work together in serving people and caring for the land. Partnerships build positive relationships among participants, leverage funds and services from other sources, and are essential to landscape scale management of natural resources. The following table summarizes the formalized partnerships used by the agency under existing authorities in fiscal year 2004:

<b>National Grants and Agreements Summary by Instrument Type *</b>				
<b>USDA Forest Service, Fiscal Year 2004</b>				
<b>Instrument Type</b>	<b>G&amp;A Count</b>	<b>Forest Service Contributions</b>	<b>Partner Contributions</b>	<b>Total Value</b>
Challenge Cost Share Agreement	696	\$21,510,671	\$23,570,124	\$45,080,795
Collection Agreement	1,329	8,138,620	46,092,725	54,231,345
Cooperative Agreement	619	40,354,368	19,778,539	60,132,907
Cooperative Research and Development Agreement	12	0	81,012	81,012
Cost Reimbursable Agreement	95	15,286,803	1,482,722	16,769,525
Domestic Grant	1,317	325,336,252	249,169,269	574,505,521
Fire Agreement	270	3,083,353	1,448,868	4,532,221
Interagency and Intra-agency Agreement	2,080	85,176,220	120,088,842	205,265,062
International Cooperative Agreement	15	406,558	201,920	608,478
International Grant	10	172,225	310,695	482,920
Joint Venture Agreement	465	24,582,193	9,664,160	34,246,353
Law Enforcement Agreement	343	3,917,442	25,000	3,942,442
Memorandum of Understanding	640	23,875	145,000	168,875
Participating Agreement	628	16,301,769	13,374,969	29,676,738
Region/Station/Area Master Memorandum of Understanding	3	0	0	0
Roads Agreement	77	1,025,897	557,462	1,583,359
Service-wide Master Memorandum of Understanding	49	8,025	0	8,025
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>\$545,324,271</b>	<b>\$485,991,308</b>	<b>\$1,031,315,579</b>
* Comprises Grants and Agreements that were new or modified in FY 2004.				



Partnerships and collaboration are principal methods for successful public land management in the 21st century. Forest Service leaders recognize that a network of citizens, communities, organizations, and government entities can maximize shared resources and expertise to achieve lasting solutions for people and the land. Making this vision a reality requires investing in Forest Service employees, in the agency's relationships, and in the agency's capacity to be an exemplary partner.

For example, long before any partnerships become formalized, employees expend a great deal of time and effort cultivating trust and building relationships with potential partners. Managing and sustaining established partnerships also entails a large investment of staff time and energy. All of these phases of partnership development require that employees are provided with the necessary resources and are well-trained in partnership skills – a different set of skills than those traditionally demanded of natural resource managers in the field.

The Forest Service's National Partnership Office, initiated in September 2003, serves as a national policy and coordination leader for partnership development needs across the agency. Focus areas of the National Partnership Office include developing resources and tools, building internal and external networks, removing barriers to partnership development, and identifying core skills and training needs for partnership work.

Additionally, the National Partnership Office is leading an effort to standardize and update partnership tracking and reporting within the agency at the corporate level. The result of this effort will be integration of grants and agreements information, which is currently tracked nationally, with local data on partnership accomplishments and benefits. Improved tracking and reporting will enable the Forest Service to better articulate to the public, partners, and Congress the value and contributions of partnerships for the land and the American people. Currently under development, the partnership tracking and reporting system is anticipated to be functional by the end of FY 2005.

## **Challenge Cost Share**

One of the agency's highly successful partnership programs is the Challenge Cost-Share Program. Congress authorized Challenge Cost Share to respond to Forest Service needs and public desires for expansion and enhancement of wildlife and fish habitat improvement projects and activities. Since that time, the program has expanded to include recreation and trail operations; construction of recreation facilities; roads and trails; forest products; watershed, vegetation; fire; and research projects.

The objective of the Challenge Cost Share program is to improve services to the public, protect natural resources, and maximize project accomplishments with available Federal funding. This includes helping communities revitalize their local economies, as accomplished through industry diversification and technical assistance for planning and implementation of projects related to resource opportunities within or near the national forests. The program enables the Forest Service to accomplish this objective by working directly with citizens and community leaders to explore solutions to resource issues that affect the well-being of rural residents and communities.

In accomplishing this objective, national forests also help foster rural development by offering resource opportunities to people who live, work, and recreate on the national forests.

In FY 2004, the Forest Service initiated or modified 696 Challenge Cost-Share agreements with a diverse array of partners. Local, county, State, and national agencies; private interest groups; senior citizens; disabled youths; correction facility inmates; students; utility companies; recreation industries; timber operators; interpretive associations; private business; and other entities have participated in this program. Cooperators matched \$21.5 million in Forest Service funds with \$23.6 million in contributed funds, supplies, materials, and labor. Their contributions have more than doubled the funds available to reconstruct, rehabilitate, and improve wildlife and fish habitats, recreation facilities, trails, roads, and other resource and research projects.

For FY 2005, Congress authorized an additional \$10 million in Challenge Cost Share under the Centennial of Service Challenge. These funds are intended to leverage additional contributions from partners toward completing on-the-ground projects together during the Forest Service's Centennial. The following table provides an estimate of appropriated funds and partner contributions for the FY 2004 Challenge Cost Share program, with projections for FY 2005 and 2006.

Challenge Cost Share Agreements Estimate of Funding by Budget Line Item (\$ thousands)									
Budget Line Item/ Appropriation	FY 2004			FY 2005*			FY 2006		
	Forest Service	Partner	Total Value	Forest Service	Partner	Total Value	Forest Service	Partner	Total Value
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$3,073	\$3,367	\$6,440	\$3,359	\$3,564	\$6,923	\$3,786	\$4,214	\$8,000
Land Management Planning	28	31	60	31	33	64	35	39	74
Recreation, Wilderness, Heritage Management	5,485	6,010	11,496	7,995	8,484	16,479	6,758	7,522	14,280
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management	6,203	6,797	13,001	9,780	10,378	20,158	7,642	8,508	16,150
Grazing Management	86	94	181	95	100	195	107	118	225
Forest Products	287	315	602	314	333	646	353	394	747
Vegetation and Watershed Management	1,637	1,794	3,430	2,839	3,013	5,851	2,016	2,245	4,261
Minerals and Geology Management	804	882	1,685	878	932	1,810	990	1,103	2,093
Wildland Fire Management	488	535	1,024	534	566	1,100	602	670	1,271
Facilities	345	378	723	1,877	1,992	3,869	425	473	898
Roads	230	252	482	1,051	1,116	2,167	283	315	598
Trails	2,843	3,115	5,958	4,608	4,889	9,497	3,503	3,898	7,401
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,511</b>	<b>\$23,570</b>	<b>\$45,081</b>	<b>\$33,360</b>	<b>\$35,400</b>	<b>\$68,760</b>	<b>\$26,500</b>	<b>\$29,500</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

* Figures for FY 2005 reflect an additional \$10 million provided by Congress under the Centennial of Service Challenge.

## Examples of Forest Service Partnerships

Wildlife, Fisheries, and Botanical Programs – Over 2,000 cooperative partnership projects were completed in FY 2004, with partners contributing over \$30 million in funding or in-kind services. Highlights include:

- **Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina** – Constructed a wheelchair-accessible streamside trail and fishing piers to improve disabled fishing access and outdoor enjoyment. **Partner:** North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.
- **Tongass National Forest, Alaska** – Restored the Katlain River with large woody debris to reduce bank erosion, create pools and cover, and increase habitat productivity for salmonids and trout. **Partners:** Sitka Tribe, Shee Atika Corporation, and the Student Conservation Association.
- **Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests, Georgia** – Converted an abandoned grazing allotment overgrown with invasive weeds into prime habitat for quail, turkey, dove, and other species. **Partners:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Forestry Commission, Quail Unlimited, National Wild Turkey Federation, and Georgia Power.
- **Klamath National Forest, California** – Restored water flows to 300 acres of wetlands at Orr Lake, benefiting the sandhill crane, American pelican, bald eagle, Roosevelt elk, mule deer, and other species. **Partners:** Ducks Unlimited, North American Waterfowl Conservation Association, California Department of Fish and Game, and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.
- **Custer National Forest, Montana** – Used prescribed burning in aspen stands to improve forage and reduce conifer encroachment on historic elk winter range, as well as reduce the risk of wildland fire to communities. **Partners:** Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks.

Recreation and Heritage Program – In FY2004, recreation and heritage volunteers contributed \$28 million of the agency's \$42.7 million total appraised value of volunteer work.

- **Continental Divide Trail** – Constructed 36 miles of new trails; planned 241 miles of future trails; and updated existing segments with reconstruction and new signs, trailheads, and a bridge. Leveraged 3,600 days of volunteer labor valued at \$360,000, primarily through Challenge Cost Share. **Partners:** Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and Continental Divide Trail Alliance.
- **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail** – Supported numerous youth crew projects in Washington, Oregon, and California to supplement agency trail crews and volunteers, provide environmental stewardship opportunities, help “at risk” youth, and help young people further their education and career development. **Partners:** California

Conservation Corps, Northwest Youth Corps, Student Conservation Association, Pacific Crest Trail Association, and others.

- **Florida National Scenic Trail** – Completed inventory of the entire 1,400 mile trail, surveyed portions for hurricane damage, completed a mapping program to plan for future acquisition projects, and initiated a comprehensive volunteer safety program. Volunteers donated over 60,000 hours valued over \$1 million. **Partners:** Florida Trail Association, National Park Service National Trails Land Resources Program Center, North County Trail Association.

*Research and Development (R&D)* – During FY 2004, Forest Service R&D extramural grants and agreements totaled \$37.6 million, of which \$30 million were with colleges and universities. Of the latter total, \$10.8 million was matched with other Forest Service dollars and \$13.5 million from external funds to total \$54.3 million in total research projects with colleges and universities. Some specific examples include:

- **Alfred P. Sloan Industries Center at Virginia Tech University in Blacksburg, VA** – The USDA Forest Service Northeastern Research Station has provided critical intellectual, networking, and financial support to its partners at Virginia Tech University and the Southern Research Station, making it possible for the group to earn distinguished selection as an Alfred P. Sloan Industries Center. The Center will provide an infrastructure for collaboration in research, training, and technology application for forest industry in the United States, with a goal of building the competitive position of this industry in the global marketplace. Two Northeastern Research Station scientists have been asked to serve a term on the Sloan Forest Industry Center's Executive Committee. The Northeastern Research Station has a cooperative agreement with Virginia Tech to provide support for the Center over the period from July 1, 2004, to December 31, 2005.
- **Bitterroot Ecosystem Management Research Project (BEMRP)** – Participants include scientists from the USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station and The University of Montana, together with managers from the Bitterroot National Forest and the northern region. This project began in FY 1994 and is addressing questions regarding the social, biophysical, and management challenges of applying ecosystem management principles on National Forest System lands. The role of public participation and collaboration in determining long-term strategies for managing these ecosystems is emphasized. The project identifies options, assesses feasibility, and develops information to help understand the consequences of management strategies. Collaboration has proven valuable in effectively communicating research results to managers who can put them to use in managing public lands.
- **Achieving Ecosystem Management in the Borderlands of the Southwestern United States through Research and Management Partnerships** – Participants include the Coronado National Forest, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Rocky Mountain Research Station, the Nature Conservancy, the Malpai Borderlands Group,

and the Animas Foundation. Federal and State land management agencies in cooperation with local landowners are developing and implementing an ecosystem approach to land management on approximately 800,000 acres in the San Bernardino-Animas area of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. The objective of the project is to restore degraded savanna grasslands and higher elevation watersheds to a more productive condition by reintroducing fire into these ecosystems. The project has been successful, producing a publicly accessible web-based archive of studies, databases, photography, reports, and publications. The project science has been highlighted in the New York Times, National Geographic, and the Audubon.

- **National Recruitment Initiative** – The Southern Research Station and the Forest Service’s Washington Office have partnered with Alabama A&M University (AAMU) in developing a quality forestry program to train young people, many of whom are African American, for future careers in the agency. AAMU has the largest student recruitment initiative program, with up to 40 undergraduate students in training at any one time. Of the 40 African American foresters currently employed by the Forest Service, more than 25% are graduates of the forestry program at AAMU. The Southern Research Station and Washington Office support the Initiative by providing funding for a Research Work Unit on campus while AAMU provides the facilities and students to continue the means of diversifying the agency’s workforce.
- Research at the **Teakettle Experimental Forest** in the southern Sierra Nevada has been conducted by scientists and students (both undergraduate and graduate) from a variety of agencies and institutions around the world. This interdisciplinary research is only possible through the partnership of 14 research institutions including the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station, nine universities from throughout the United States, other government research institutions, and the National Forest System. The research conducted at Teakettle is designed to provide scientists, land managers, and local communities essential information regarding the management of fire-dependent ecosystems. The primary goal of this research is to synthesize a variety of collaborative studies on various elements of the mixed conifer forest to determine how and to what degree fuels treatment thresholds affect ecosystem productivity and resilience.
- The **Wildland-Urban Interface Center**, housed by the Forest Service Southern Research Station in Gainesville, FL, is partnering with Region 7, State and Private Forestry, the southern State Foresters, and the University of Florida - Extension Forestry, to develop information related to wildfire issues. For example, this combined effort recently produced: “Wildfire Risk Assessment guide for Homeowners in the Southern United States,” a 16 page guide, published by the University of Florida, School of Forest Resources and Conservation. This was primarily funded by the National Fire Plan.

- **Northeastern States Research Cooperative (NSRC)** – In response to the Northern Forests Lands Study, this cooperative focuses on leading-edge scientific applications to enhance rural communities of the northern forests of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. The NSRC is designed to solve natural resource management problems in order to balance social, economic, and environmental concerns in the four-State region. NSRC enjoys a wide-range of bipartisan Congressional support.
- **Baltimore Ecosystem Study** – Research and demonstration projects in Baltimore, MD, are leading to knowledge and actions that are improving environmental quality, and human health and well-being in the Baltimore region. The project, part of a long-term ecological research site, has a wide-range of partners including the National Science Foundation, Parks and People of Baltimore, the University of Maryland, the Environmental Protection Agency, and State and local leaders.

## Passenger Carrying Vehicles

### Program Description

In protecting and managing National Forest System lands, carrying out Research and State and Private Forestry programs, and conducting law enforcement activities, the Forest Service uses a fleet of over 19,000 motor vehicles. The agency continues to emphasize the use of alternative fuel efficient vehicles (AFVs) by annually adding approximately 100 new AFVs, including hybrid gas-electric vehicles, to the fleet when replacing regular gasoline powered vehicles. The agency has approximately 500 AFV passenger carrying vehicles (sedans and station wagons), which is approximately three percent of the total fleet. The latest available data on the passenger carrying portion of the Forest Service fleet are as follows:

**FY 2004 DATA FOR PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES**  
(Includes owned and leased vehicles)

AGE		MILEAGE		
Year of Model	Number of Vehicles		Lifetime Mileage	Number of Vehicles
2001 or older	391		60,000 or over	268
2002	132		40,000-59,999	185
2003	90		20,000-39,999	144
2004	73		Under 20,000	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>686</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>686</b>

### FY 2004 Accomplishments

- The Forest Service replaced 73 of the passenger carrying vehicles (sedans, station wagons, or buses). Ten of these replacement vehicles were for law enforcement.

### FY 2005 Program

- The Forest Service does not plan to add any passenger carrying vehicles in FY 2005.
- The Forest Service proposes to replace 124 of the passenger-carrying vehicles now in operation that meet the requirements of either having traveled more than 60,000 miles or being more than 3 years old. Twenty-one of these replacement vehicles are for law enforcement.

### FY 2006 Plans

- The Forest Service proposes to replace 119 of the passenger-carrying vehicles now in operation that meet the requirements of either having traveled more than



60,000 miles or being more than 3 years old. Fourteen of these replacement vehicles are for law enforcement.

## Research and Development Early Warning Centers

### Overview

The President's Healthy Forests Initiative (HFI) identified how forests in the Western and Eastern United States are vulnerable to environmental stresses such as insect infestation, epidemics of disease, invasive species, drought, fire, and development. Often, the disturbances caused by these stresses, alone or in combination, are uncharacteristically severe and result in significant and lasting effects on ecological and socioeconomic values. These concerns led to the development of Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003.

To address the goals of Title VI of HFRA, the USDA, Forest Service, working with other Federal and State partners, is developing an integrated, national Early Warning System (EWS) to identify, detect, and rapidly respond to environmental threats. The Forest Service is planning to establish coordination centers in the East and the West which would become part of a network of ongoing EWS activities. These coordination centers will focus on multi-scale assessment, monitoring, and evaluation of forest health threats. In the East, the emphasis will be on hardwood forests, but will also include threatened coniferous forests. In the West, the center will focus on these same components, but with an emphasis on wildlands. Besides developing and using new science and advanced technologies to inventory, monitor, characterize, and assess changes in Eastern and Western forests conditions, the work would emphasize applicable early warning products that landowners, forest managers and communities could use to anticipate disturbances so that appropriate, preemptive actions can be taken.

### Products from the centers will include:

- Integrated assessments of threats from insects, pathogens, fire, weather, and other potential agents.
- Displays of where hazards exist, or will occur, on the ground across all ownerships.
- Quantification of hazards so that the probability of a disturbance event is known.
- Assessments of hazards on ecologic and socioeconomic values.

### Oversight/Administration

An Oversight Committee comprised of a representative from each of the three Forest Service deputy areas (National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, and Research and Development) will provide oversight of the centers.

The western center will be administratively housed in the USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW) and co-located in the headquarters of the Ochoco National Forest in Prineville, OR; and the Eastern center in the Southern Research Station (SRS) Headquarters in Asheville, NC. The center directors will report administratively to the station directors of the PNW and SRS, respectively.

## **FY 2005 Program**

- Establish an organizational and support infrastructure with WO, SRS, PNW, Region 6 and Region 8.
- Recruit and hire the center directors.
- Establish cooperative intra-agency relationships among the Eastern and Southern Forest Service Regions, the Northeastern Area and research stations.
- Develop detailed staffing, equipment and facilities, operational, budget, and technical study plans for pursuit of Center work focusing on those priorities.
- Carry out early detection and rapid response activities to identified forest health threats.

## **FY 2006 Plans**

- Compile, synthesize, and publish existing approaches for prediction, detection and assessment of western environmental threats, both individually and in integrated fashion; identify gaps in knowledge and/or analytical protocols.
- Initiate research and development on new or refined detection and ecological and or socioeconomic impact assessment protocols and systems that address multiple interacting threats to western wildlands and eastern forests.
- Initiate research on probabilistic modeling of risks of priority integrated environmental threats.
- Initiate data collection and coordination and database construction (including strategies to acquire missing data) to support prediction, detection, and assessment efforts in the West and the East.
- In cooperation with partners, develop a technology and information transfer program for dissemination of Center products to western and eastern land managers, policy-makers, and other clientele in an accessible, user-friendly fashion.
- Carry out early detection and rapid response activities to identified forest health threats.

## Senior, Youth, and Volunteer Programs

### Objective

To provide human and natural resource benefits by administering and hosting programs in work, training, and education for the unemployed, underemployed, elderly, young, and others with special needs.

### Program Description

The Forest Service participates in cooperative employment programs such as those authorized by: P.L. 105-220, the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Title I, Chapter 6, Subtitle C – Job Corps; P.L. 93-408, the Youth Conservation Corps; P.L. 89-73, the Older Americans Act, as amended; and P.L. 92-300, the Volunteers in the National Forest Act, as amended.

In FY 2004, these programs served 98,671 persons. Approximately 112,350 people are expected to participate in Forest Service administered employment and volunteer programs during FY 2005.

### The Youth Conservation Corps

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) is a summer employment program for young men and women, ages 15-18, who work, learn, and earn together by accomplishing projects that further the development and conservation of the natural resources of the United States.

In FY 2004, the Forest Service was directed to use not less than \$1.97 million of agency appropriations for high priority projects to be carried out by the YCC program. The program served 756 young people, of which 19 percent were minorities and 40 percent were women. These participants accomplished 118 person-years of work valued at \$2.8 million, with a return of \$1.41 cents on every YCC invested dollar.

YCC program objectives were met and the enrollees developed environmental awareness and conservation ethics. The YCC enrollees continued to contribute to the Forest Service in many functional areas (e.g., recreation, range and forest management, wildlife and fish management, and watershed and air management). YCC accomplishments yielded significant benefits to the participants, the public, the community, and the agency.

For FY 2005, Forest Service funds shall be available to conduct a YCC program of not less than \$2 million through agency appropriations for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget. Approximately 850 young people are expected to participate in the summer program. Conservation work valued at about \$2.7 million will be carried out. For FY 2006, a YCC program is anticipated at the same level.

## Job Corps

The Forest Service, through an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Labor (DOL), currently operates 18 co-educational Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers which provide basic education, job training, and social skills to disadvantaged young adults between the ages of 16 and 24. On October 18, 2004, P.L. 108-341 was signed transferring the Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center and its employees from the Department of the Interior (DOI) Fish and Wildlife Service to the Forest Service. This will increase the number of Forest Service managed Job Corps Centers from 18 to 19. Implementation of the transfer was completed in January 2005.

The funds to operate the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers (Centers) are established and allocated through the Interagency Agreement. The Job Corps Program, now in its fourth decade, is the nation's largest residential, educational, and training program for at-risk young men and women. The program continues to benefit businesses, communities, and most importantly disadvantaged youth.

The main purpose of our Centers is to produce graduates who are able to find employment, move on to higher education, or join the military. The Job Corps program offers hope and goal achievement through a structured, safe, and secure residential environment. The students not only receive education, vocational skills training, and social skills training, but also health care, a monthly allowance, and job placement assistance and follow up.

In 2004 the Job Corps Program celebrated its 40th Anniversary of operating Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers on Forest Service lands. Since its inception in 1964, our centers have trained and educated over 235,000 young men and women. A grand joint Anniversary Celebration, "40 Years: Empowering Youth, and Enhancing Communities and Natural Resources", was held in September in North Carolina, at our Schenck Job Corps Center. Some highlights of the celebration were a keynote address by Secretary of Agriculture, Ann M. Veneman and remarks by Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, Mark Rey; Department of Labor's National Job Corps Director, Grace Kilbane; Retired Business Operations Deputy Chiefs, Lamar Beasley and Jim Webb; Retired Forest Service SYVP Director, Leon Anderson; Department of the Interior officials; and local and national congressional representatives. The celebration also included the first time presentation of the 40th Anniversary Video and the unveiling of the Wall of Names (a permanent wall erected at the entrance of the Schenck Job Corps Center listing Center Directors of all conservation centers).

Student placement and earnings are critical elements of the Job Corps Program. In program year (PY) 2003 (July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004) 92 percent of the graduates were placed in jobs with an average starting salary of \$8.41 per hour, which is 32 cents above DOL's national average hourly rate.

The program was funded through DOL at \$116.7 million for FY 2004/PY 2003. In addition to acquiring job skills 8,133 Job Corps students completed work valued at \$17.4 million on National Forest land and within the local communities. During the fire season, over 500 Job Corps students participated in the agency's fire fighting efforts along with professional fire

fighting crews. The student's responsibilities ranged from fighting fires on the front line to base camp support functions, including cooking and inventory control. (Job Corps students must successfully complete a minimum of 32 hours of Wildland Fire Suppression training and pass a rigorous physical exam to be eligible to participate.)

It is anticipated that in FY 2005/PY 2004 (July 1, 2004, to June 30, 2005), about 8,500 young men and women will participate in the Job Corps Program at a funding level over \$120 million. The value of work accomplished is projected to be over \$17 million.

In FY 2006/PY 2005 (July 1, 2005, to June 30, 2006), we anticipate over \$120 million in DOL funding to operate the 19 Job Corps centers and serve approximately 8,500 students. The expected value of work the students will accomplish is \$18 million.

### **Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)**

The Forest Service, in cooperation with the DOL, sponsors the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) as authorized under Title V of the Older Americans Act. The program is designed to provide disadvantaged persons age 55 and older part-time employment, supplemental income, work experience, training, and transition to the public and private sector labor markets. The Forest Service has operated the SCSEP program for thirty-two years and has been the only Federal National Sponsor. In the program's history, 141,033 seniors have participated and accomplished conservation work valued at approximately \$873 million.

In PY 2003, (July 1, 2003, to June 30, 2004) the SCSEP program was funded at \$20.6 million through the DOL appropriation and employed 4,304 persons (21 percent minorities and 46 percent women). The program achieved a 24 percent-unsubsidized placement rate. The appraised value of work accomplished was \$30.5 million. The Government realized a return of \$1.50 for each dollar invested.

For fiscal year 2005/PY 2004, the SCSEP program is funded by the DOL at a level of \$20.4 million for (July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005) to support 2,857 authorized positions, serving approximately 4,300 seniors. To conform to DOL standards, the Forest Service is implementing new performance measures. To help track these measures the agency has established a national Senior Enrollee Tracking System (SETS) database. The purpose of the system is to track enrollee information, determine enrollee eligibility, track assignments, and terminations. The agency anticipates a Fiscal Year 2006 program at the same level as FY 2005/ PY 2004.

### **Volunteers in the National Forests**

The Volunteers program has provided assistance in natural resource protection and management programs at nominal costs for the past 32 years. Funding is provided from Forest Service programs through agency appropriations. More than 1.9 million volunteers have participated in recreation, resource protection and management, cooperative/international forestry, research, and wildlife projects. They have accomplished conservation work valued at over \$781 million. The program offers individuals and sponsored groups/organizations the opportunity to contribute their talents and services to assist in managing the Nation's natural resources.

During National Volunteers Week in April, many volunteer service awards are presented to individuals, sponsors, corporations, retirees, international visitors, youth, campground hosts, Forest Service employees, and Forest Service units for their contributions.

In FY 2004, the Volunteer program served 78,288 persons in the Forest Service including 14 international participants. The appraised value of work performed by volunteers was \$42.7 million.

The Forest Service enhanced its partnership with the Federal Interagency Team on Volunteerism (which includes nine agencies) to provide national leadership and coordination for the federally sponsored volunteer programs in order to benefit the nation's natural and cultural resources. We actively participated in the Take Pride in America (TPIA) initiative with the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. The agency provided substantial program identification materials to our local units and the public.

In FY 2005 and FY 2006, the Volunteers program will continue to receive strong emphasis and work toward increasing our participation and partnerships through new initiatives.

## **Hosted Programs**

The Forest Service also serves as a host agency by providing work opportunities for programs administered by other governmental entities and nonprofit organizations. In FY 2004, the agency hosted 7,190 participants who accomplished conservation work on National Forests lands valued at \$14.6 million. Funding is provided from Forest Service programs through agency appropriations.

In FY 2005 and FY 2006, the Forest Service anticipates approximately 7,300 people will participate in hosted programs performing conservation work valued at about \$14.8 million each year.

### Table of SYVP Funding/Participants/Accomplishments

Dollars in Thousands

	(\$) DOL Program Funding	(\$) Value of Work Accomplished	Number of Participants	Percent Women	Percent Minority	Person Years Accomplished
<b>FY 2004 &amp; PY 2003 Actual</b>						
YCC	1/ -	2,700	756	40	19	119
Job Corps	2/ 116,700	17,400	8,133	23	47	845
SCSEP	2/ 20,569	30,549	4,304	46	21	1,555
Volunteers	1/,3/ -	42,700	78,288	34	12	1,642
Hosted Programs	1/ -	14,605	7,190	33	30	557
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137,269</b>	<b>107,954</b>	<b>98,671</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>4,718</b>
<b>FY 2005 &amp; PY 2004 Estimates</b>						
YCC	1/ -	2,700	850	42	21	122
Job Corps	2/ 120,000	18,000	8,500	23	45	850
SCSEP	2/ 20,442	31,000	4,300	46	21	1,800
Volunteers	1/,3/ -	43,000	80,000	37	14	1,900
Hosted Programs	1/ -	14,800	7,300	33	29	525
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145,442</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>100,950</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>5,197</b>
<b>FY 2006 &amp; PY 2005 Estimates</b>						
YCC	1/ -	2,700	850	42	21	122
Job Corps	2/ 130,000	19,000	8,500	23	45	850
SCSEP	2/ 20,500	31,000	4,300	46	21	1,800
Volunteers	1/,3/ -	43,500	82,000	38	15	2,100
Hosted Programs	1/ -	14,800	7,300	33	29	525
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,500</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>102,950</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>5,397</b>

1/ Funded by Forest Service benefiting programs (appropriations).

2/ Job Corps and Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). Statistics are based on the program year level for the year identified: (a) July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004; (b) July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005; and (c) July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006.

3/ Includes 14 International Volunteers.



## **Service First – Working Together in Partnership with the Bureau of Land Management**

The Forest Service continues to strengthen its partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to increase:

- Quality Natural Resource Stewardship
- Customer Service
- Operational Efficiency

In fiscal year (FY) 2004, the Forest Service National Leadership Team (NLT) and the BLM Executive Leadership Team (ELT) met jointly to discuss the ongoing and growing partnership, highlight successes, and identify new opportunities to continue to expand the relationship. A product of that meeting was commitment to further collaboration and integration of services by establishing five objectives to focus efforts for the next 3 to 5 years. Those five objectives include:

1. Integrate fuels reduction plans, targets, and implementation efforts in support of healthy forests;
2. Align Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act inventories and coordinate all out-year competitive sourcing studies;
3. Coordinate all information technology investments for compatibility of systems and applications;
4. Implement the collocation plan; and
5. Align priorities in the minerals and energy policies.

The Forest Service and BLM each identified people to jointly lead work on these national objectives and charged them to resolve organizational problems, propose solutions to the NLT and ELT, and champion implementation of these objectives.

The implementation team for these five objectives has met several times in FY 2004 and early FY 2005 to develop actions for each objective that will make a difference to field units and the public in furthering collaboration and integration of services by the two agencies. Employees in the Forest Service and BLM have been notified of these objectives and encouraged to directly contact individuals who are assigned to the implementation team with ideas and problems that require attention. The Service First website is also being modified to accept ideas and issues. Employees in both agencies have shown early interest and engagement in these recent efforts by contacting implementation team members with ideas and issues to be tackled.

In FY 2005, the implementation team expects to initiate action on issues and opportunities in each of the five objective areas and report progress to the NLT and ELT. It is noteworthy that renewed emphasis by the NLT and ELT on Service First at the headquarters level has significantly increased coordination and integration of national program staff directors of the Forest Service and BLM. Regular and frequent interaction at the headquarters is facilitating

resolution of issues in the field and modeling shared ownership of natural resource management by staff in both agencies.

In FY 2004, the Forest Service and BLM conducted a “Service First Benefits and Costs Assessment” as a follow-up to findings in a General Accounting Office (GAO) review of Service First conducted in 2000. The interagency assessment was published in October 2004. The assessment was focused on measuring cost savings attributed to Service First operations. The findings were similar to GAOs in that there was insufficient documentation to verify the savings that have been claimed for Service First operations. In spite of the inability to document dollar savings, the assessment did give insight into field operational procedures that resulted in greater efficiency in land management and public service. For example, cross delegation of line managers for the Forest Service and BLM resulted in significant savings, and effectiveness was enhanced where employees co-located, commingled, and integrated program responsibilities. Recommendations were made in the assessment report to further increase efficiency and effectiveness in Service First operations.

The current authorization for Service First exists in Public Law 106-291, dated October 11, 2000, and the authorization expires at the end of FY 2005. The agencies will assign an interagency group in FY 2005 to study the potential of proposing an expanded authority for Service First in the future.

## Stewardship Contracting

Over the past 2 decades, the Federal timber sale program has declined, but the need to maintain and improve the health of the national forests has increased. As a key component of the President's Healthy Forests Initiative, stewardship contracting helps accomplish forest restoration work. Section 323 of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution of FY 2003 (P.L. 108-7), grants the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) authority until September 30, 2013, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or public or private entities, by contract or agreement, to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests or public lands that meet local and rural community needs. As a result of the stewardship contracting legislation, the agency is building partnerships with local communities, counties, tribes, and other Federal agencies.

This authorization allows the Forest Service to treat a greater amount of the National Forests by improving efficiency through the use of "bundled" contracts and the treatment of vegetation at a landscape scale. We are finding that successful stewardship projects are the direct result of good community collaboration. The agency's stewardship contracting successes are being shared with internal and external stakeholders on several websites, and at presentations and training sessions around the country.

### Accomplishments

Since authorization of the legislation on February 20, 2003, the Forest Service and the BLM jointly: 1) issued a press release on April 3, 2003, describing the agencies' vision and principles for stewardship contracting, 2) hired a contractor to hold a "National Outreach Forum" on April 15, 2003, to gather comments on how best to implement stewardship contracting, 3) published interim guidelines for implementing stewardship contracting in the *Federal Register* on June 27, 2003, and requested public comments on the guidelines, and 4) issued a press release on January 15, 2004, announcing that the agencies were releasing guidelines to implement stewardship contracting. At the same time, the agencies released talking points, questions and answers, and a fact sheet on stewardship contracting.

The Forest Service reviewed the comments from the pilot program, the listening sessions, the field, other agencies, and the public before issuing the agency's direction to the field. A notice that the Forest Service had issued direction on stewardship contracting was published in the *Federal Register* on January 28, 2004. The January 2004 direction has been updated to address the Tribal Forest Protection Act of July 22, 2004, and the revised draft direction will be sent out shortly for consultation with the tribes. There are also plans to update the direction on the integrated resource contracts, agreements, and collaboration. The agreements drafts were sent to legal counsel for review in August 2004. The agency will prepare training materials on the revised direction to the field.

The Forest Service held two national training courses on implementing stewardship contracting in June and July 2003, and invited participation from the Small Business Administration, Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the BLM. The regions have subsequently held

over 66 training sessions for 2,600 Forest Service employees, as well as numerous community members, timber industry, conservation organizations, university staff, tribal representatives, BLM, and State employees on how to implement stewardship contracting. Some of the regions have also conducted workshops for contractors on how to prepare bids including best value for stewardship contracts. The Forest Service and BLM also held two training sessions on stewardship contracting with the tribes and the Intertribal Timber Council in October 2004, as well as two other training sessions with the tribes in November 2004. In addition, the agency made presentations on stewardship contracting for various organizations such as the National Forest Counties and Schools Coalition in March 2004.

The authorizing legislation directs the Forest Service and BLM to establish a multiparty monitoring and evaluation process. A third party developed a multiparty monitoring and evaluation process that the Forest Service has used since 2000. The third party annual reports to Congress can be found at: [www.pinchot.org/community/moneval/reports_publications.htm](http://www.pinchot.org/community/moneval/reports_publications.htm)

The agency has linked up with a number of resources. This past year the Forest Service and BLM included stewardship contracting on the Healthy Forests website. This website also includes success stories, directional to the field, and other information. One of the features of the website is a U.S. map where the viewer clicks on a State and can find out about each stewardship contracting project within the state. This website can be found at: [http://www.healthyforests.gov/projects_map.html](http://www.healthyforests.gov/projects_map.html)

Stewardship contracting on the National Forest Foundation and the Forest Service's Partnership Resource Center website provides background on stewardship contracting, links to the Forest Service website on stewardship contracting and collaboration, a flowchart to determine if stewardship contracting is the appropriate tool to use, and other information. Forest Service NEPA training materials will include links to the stewardship contracting collaboration website and multiparty monitoring in their list of "Public Participation Resources." The agency has provided a link to the BLM website on stewardship contracting and the BLM has reciprocated on their website. A link to these websites is found at:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/projects/stewardship/links/index.shtml>

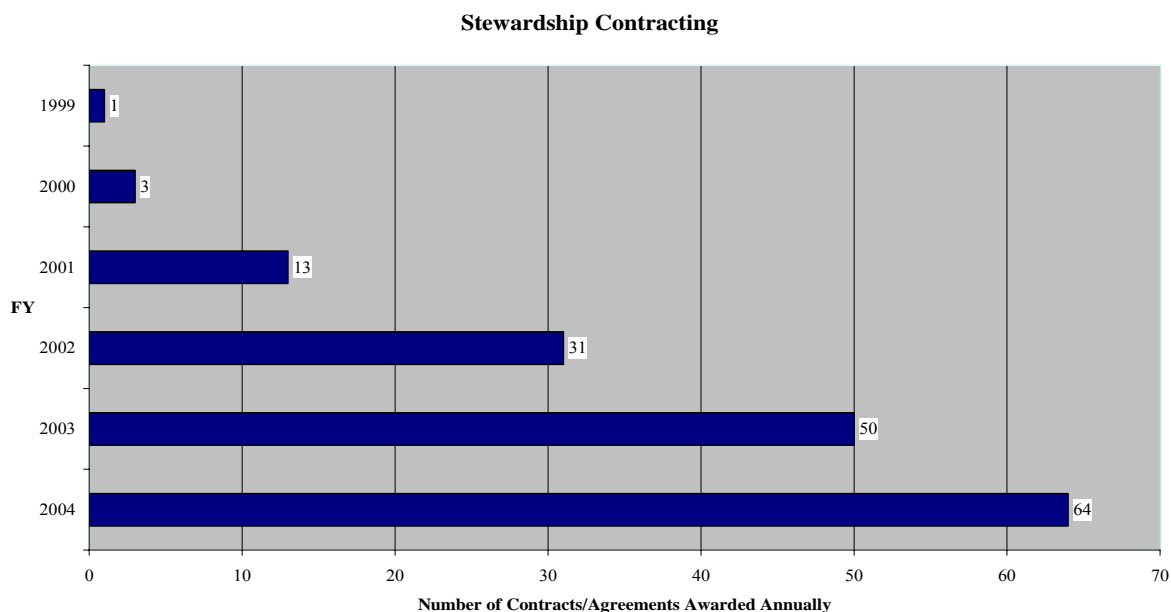
In FY 2004, the GAO completed a survey of stewardship contracting. The GAO recommended that the Forest Service and BLM provide additional guidance on community involvement. In response to GAO's recommendations, the Forest Service will provide guidance on the basic principles and practices of collaboration in the Renewable Resources Handbook (FSH 2409.19, chapter 60). The Forest Service has hired a contractor to prepare collaboration training materials and teach five classes throughout the country on effective collaboration under stewardship contracting. Forest Service front line managers and key community members will be invited to participate in the training so that they may share their tools and experiences in collaboration back in their communities. The Forest Service has posted some key resources for collaboration and lessons learned from line officers on their collaborative process at:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/projects/stewardship/collaboration/index.shtml>

The agency is committed to teaching by example with online lessons learned posted on the above website on collaboration and community involvement. The Forest Service will be adding

resources and lessons learned to this website. The Forest Service has used an independent third party to monitor and evaluate the agency’s successes and failures in stewardship contracting since 2000. The feedback from the third party is assisting the agency in refining policy and handbook direction for stewardship contracting and how the agency interacts and engages local communities.

The use of stewardship contracting is steadily increasing since authorization of the pilots in FY 1999 as shown in the following bar graph:



In FY 2003, 50 contracts and agreements were awarded to treat 14,119 acres, and in FY 2004, 64 stewardship contracts and agreements were awarded to treat 41,834 acres. It is anticipated that the use of this tool will increase with the release on June 8, 2004 and October 5, 2004 of four integrated resource contracts specifically designed for stewardship contracting, and with the authorization of the Tribal Forest Protection Act on July 22, 2004. As a result of the two workshops held on stewardship contracting with the Intertribal Timber Council last October, the agency is receiving proposals to treat agency lands adjacent to tribal lands under the Tribal Forest Protection Act.

The legislation allows excess receipts from a stewardship contracting project to be applied to other authorized stewardship contracting project. The regional forester must approve such a transfer of receipts in advance. However, even though a positive balance in receipts provides funding for additional projects, in and of itself it is not a good gauge of project effectiveness. A “zero” balance merely indicates that work completed to date has balanced the product value with services provided, which is a fundamental intent of stewardship contracting. The table on the next page shows the balance of receipts by fiscal year.

<b>Stewardship Contracting Receipts</b> (dollars in thousands)				
<b>Region</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Projected</b>	<b>FY 2006 Projected</b>
R-1	\$4	\$23	\$0	\$0
R-2	0	0	0	0
R-3	0	0	0	0
R-4	48	564	553	137
R-5	0	0	0	0
R-6	332	708	73	0
R-8	104	185	554	738
R-9	133	159	501	650
R-10	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,525</b>

In order to gauge our effectiveness in the use of this tool, the agency sent out a questionnaire to nine regions in the Forest Service and conducted interviews with 74 internal and external stakeholders in September 2004. A number of issues surfaced, including the need for training and guidance on the use of the four integrated resource contracts. The agency is heading up a team to respond to the recommendations in the assessment. The executive summary and assessment can be found at:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/projects/stewardship/assessment/index.shtml>

The contracting officer on the Eldorado National Forest recently offered the following insight and lessons learned on some of the efficiencies of stewardship contracting:

- Using an integrated resource contract saves preparation time by preparing only one integrated resource contract versus preparing a both a timber and service contract. The first integrated resource contract took longer to complete, but now they are just as fast to complete as a standard contract.
- Integrated resource contracts are more efficient and cost effective for the national forest to use, as they require fewer appropriated funds since they are exchanging goods for services.
- Foresters are seeing bid prices more favorable to the government because contractors are realizing that completing the service and timber work at the same time is more efficient, enabling them to complete contracts more quickly.
- Competition for stewardship contracts is increasing as contractors become more familiar with bidding on integrated resource contracts.

## **Tribal Relations Program**

### **Overview**

The Forest Service (FS) manages National Forest System lands and resources for the benefit of the general public, while respecting the special trust relationship of the United States towards Indian tribes. State and Private Forestry programs provide assistance to all forest landowners, including tribal governments.

Many National Forest System lands are adjacent to American Indian or Alaska Native tribes or tribal lands. Federally recognized Indian tribal governments have a unique government-to-government relationship with the United States Government. In some cases, tribal governments retained rights on what are present-day national forests or grasslands when the tribes relinquished lands to the United States Government. The FS has a Tribal Relations Program (TRP) that assists in implementing agency programs and activities in a manner that honors Indian treaty rights, fulfills the legally mandated trust responsibility of the FS, and maintains a government-to-government relationship with Federally recognized tribal governments. The Forest Service TRP supports the mission of all programs and disciplines through both general and issue-specific TRP efforts. The Washington Office overall management of this program is funded at \$985,000 in FY 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) for FY 2004, FY 2005, and proposed for FY 2006, are seven. Program management is financed by indirect cost pools; specific projects in the field are paid by the primary purpose of the projects.

### **The Role of Tribal Relations in the Forest Service**

The TRP supports the FS mission by:

- Conducting government-to-government relations between tribes and the FS in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and agency policy;
- Integrating consideration of tribal issues across the agency;
- Providing a liaison to tribal governments for land and resource matters;
- Ensuring orientation and competency training of FS employees in tribal relations and how to conduct government-to-government consultation;
- Seeking to reconcile different views and facilitate timely resolution of disputes between tribes and the FS;
- Ensuring all provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and Executive Order 13007 pertaining to Indian Sacred Sites have been met; and
- Conducting monitoring, field reviews, functional assistance trips, and audits of agency tribal relations program activities to ensure efforts are effective and meet policy requirements.

To accomplish these outcomes, the TRP works closely and collaboratively with tribal governments; intertribal organizations; and other Federal and State agencies.

## **FY 2004 Accomplishments**

- Accomplished initial staffing for the new Office of Tribal Relations (OTR). By the end of September, a director, two assistant directors and a training specialist had been hired. A transition meeting was held in Atlanta with the regional program managers.
- Established the Hall of Tribes, with displays of FS partnerships with tribes from across the US, in time to host an open house and awards ceremony for the many tribal leaders in town for the opening of the Museum of the American Indian. OTR worked closely with the Department and assisted in their open house as well.
- Completed new Forest Service tribal relations directives.
- Completed a draft Forest Service tribal enhancement bill. The bill will clarify existing authorities to fully implement the recommendations of the Report of the National Tribal Relations Program Implementation Team.
- Began implementation of a two percent goal for contracting with tribal entities. The two percent goal will begin with an initial one-half percent culminating in the full two percent in FY 2007.
- Completed additional listening sessions in Oklahoma and Alaska for the development of a sacred sites policy.
- Conducted a presentation on projects with tribes using the Wyden amendment authority at a regional watershed restoration workshop with tribes in Region 3.
- Coordinated with Forest Management staff on revising Special Forest Products and Botanical Products Regulations and Handbook.
- Established a team to develop policy for implementing the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004, Public Law 108-278, July 22, 2004.
- Coordinated with Intertribal Timber Council and BLM on two stewardship contracting workshops for tribes.
- Ensured tribal governments had access to technical and financial assistance provided by the National Fire Plan and other programs.

## **FY 2005 Program**

- Complete staffing of the Office of Tribal Relations.
- Complete draft of sacred sites policy that addresses issues of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.
- Complete a national assessment of the funding needed by region to rebury Native American and Alaskan Native human remains and associated funerary objects on Forest Service lands.
- Develop a National Tribal Leaders Advisory Council for the Chief of the Forest Service.
- Develop a national tribal relations training program. Provide a one day course on our governmental responsibility target to Forest Service Washington Office directors.
- Encourage and establish stronger ties with tribal colleges.
- Complete an organizational review that identifies critical points of integration and communication on tribal relations among Forest Service programs, field units, and deputy areas.
- Develop a tribal relations traveling display booth for conferences and public meetings.
- Develop an OTR web page.



- Pursue enactment of the Forest Service tribal enhancement bill. The bill would clarify existing authorities to implement fully the recommendations of the Report of the National Tribal Relations Program Implementation Team.
- Plan and conduct OTR program reviews in two regions. Emphasis will be on bringing support to regional programs, including healthy forest and watershed initiatives, stewardship contracting and the Tribal Forest Protection Act and special forest products directives.
- Set up a team and begin revision of the Forest Service National Resource Book on American Indian and Alaska Native Relations.
- Update and republish the Implementation Team Summary.

## **FY 2006 Plans**

- Finalize and distribute Sacred Sites policy.
- Complete a national assessment of the funding needed by region to rebury Native American and Alaskan Native human remains and associated funerary objects on Forest Service lands.
- Ensure that the National Tribal Leaders Advisory Council is operational.
- Host the first FS National Tribal Relations Program Conference.
- Continue strengthening stronger ties with tribal colleges.
- Establish a national database to support the information needs of the Tribal Relations Program.
- Implement Tribal Forest Protection Act Guidelines.
- Implement special forest products rule.
- Complete training modules and host two national tribal relations training sessions.
- Conduct two field reviews of regional programs.

## Wood Education and Resource Center

The Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC) is the former Robert C. Byrd Hardwood Technology Center located in Princeton, West Virginia. The Center was transferred to the Forest Service in FY 1999. The Northeastern Area of State and Private Forestry has responsibility for WERC activities. Since its inception, the WERC has defined its strategic direction and Federal role; identified key partners and issues; developed, evaluated, and achieved acceptance of distance learning technologies by key partners; and initiated collaborative projects focusing on:

- Environmental protection and resource use efficiency,
- International competitiveness,
- Technology transfer using advanced technologies,
- Public and professional education, and
- WERC income generation.

In FY 2004, Northeastern Area leadership decided the WERC will be managed and operated by Federal employees. In addition, the scope of WERC services has been narrowed to focus exclusively on wood manufacturing industries. Selections for the WERC director and deputy director positions are to be completed during FY 2005.

Position descriptions for the director and deputy director were developed and an extensive outreach effort initiated.

### Purpose

The purpose of the WERC is to develop advanced communications tools, methods, and processes to assist forest industries and forest-based communities in the 32-State eastern hardwood region. The WERC goal is to assist partners to make informed decisions and implement solutions based on the best available information and expertise. Long-term sustainability will be encouraged through the development of comprehensive information resources that incorporate economic, environmental, technological and social factors.

This goal is accomplished by using state-of-the-art distance learning technologies including interactive video, satellite, and web-based applications where applicable. Key partners include Forest Service Research, academia, State forestry agencies, extension services, USDA Resource Conservation and Development Areas, industry associations, community forestry organizations and non-governmental organizations.

### FY 2004 Accomplishments

- **Construction.** Work began in April on a new training annex for the Wood Education and Resource Center. This facility provides seating for approximately 50 people and is to be used for training, meetings, and other special events. Construction was completed in January 2005.

- **Project Completions.**

Several large, long-term projects were completed, including:

1. Hispanic Worker Project. Conducted in cooperation with several national and regional wood industry associations, this project produced an array of information resources, “toolkits” and support material intended to help Hispanics successfully integrate into the woodworking community. Communications products from this project were nominated for and received two awards:
  - The APEX award for excellence in communications from a group representing communications professionals throughout the United States.
  - A Crystal Award of Excellence in the category of Audio Productions/Employee Communication from the Communicator Awards, an international organization honoring excellence in audio communications.

The website was installed on a Forest Service server and is now available at <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/wihispanic/>

2. Pallet Phytosanitary Project. This project conducted applied research, transferred technologies, and shared information resources with pallet manufacturers, technology transfer specialists, shippers, government agencies and others in response to changing international regulations affecting the movement of solid wood packing materials among 135 participating countries. Signatory countries are requiring that all pallets crossing international boundaries be treated to prevent the spread of invasive pests.
3. Videoconferencing Network Assessment. In cooperation with the Northeastern Area Association of State Foresters, WERC completed an assessment of the potential for developing a videoconference network comprised of four Northeastern Area S&PF offices, 20 State forestry agencies, and 5 cooperating State agriculture agencies. State foresters, State chief information officers, and Forest Service field representatives were surveyed as part of the assessment. Results showed a high degree of interest among State forestry agencies in the use of videoconferencing technologies as a means to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of communications and training.
4. National Wood Manufacturing Industry Skills Standards. Standards are not currently available within the wood manufacturing community to describe the skill level of either potential or incumbent employees. Similarly, woodworking educators at community and technical colleges lack standards for proficiency in a range of machinery operating areas. A well-developed skills standards system would create a classification scheme wherein skill levels would be classified and known to all. Expected benefits to the woodworking community to include enabling manufacturers to know the precise skill level of each employee, providing a standard for educational curriculum nationally, permitting professional recognition of skilled woodworkers, and reducing liability costs for both woodworking and equipment manufacturers.

5. Wood Quality CD. In cooperation with industry associations and others, a CD summarizing many years of wood quality research at the Northeastern Research Stations Laboratory in Princeton, WV and other research facilities was produced and reviewed by industry representatives and technology transfer personnel. The CD provides comprehensive, easily understood information useful to beginning personnel in the forest products industry and those engaged in providing technical assistance. University and technical schools teaching forest products production will find the CD a valuable teaching resource. The CD is scheduled for release in early 2005.
6. Log Bucker Training. This project evaluated the potential for using a computer-based training simulator as a component of an integrated program of classroom and field exercises. The project assessed training program impacts on improving log buckers' ability to make better informed decisions on how logs are bucked. Included were enhancements to the computer simulations. Results showed that hardwood log values could be increased up to 35 percent by applying concepts learned in the training. Work on this project established the basis for a log bucker training program covering most of the eastern hardwood.
7. Sawmill Decision Support Systems. In cooperation with the Northeastern Research Station and the Indiana Hardwood Lumberman's Association, decision support software was completed that enables manufacturers to input both manufacturing and log costs for their specific operation and to generate tables that identify which logs are most profitable to produce.

## **FY 2005 Program**

The following projects are to be implemented under cooperative agreements in FY 2005:

1. Log Bucker Training. This 3-year project builds on the earlier assessments of log bucking training program development. A technical advisory committee of specialists from the utilization community, industry, and forestry associations will provide guidance for the project led by the Ohio Forestry Association and in close collaboration with Michigan Tech University to:
  - Identify up to 5 regionally based training coordinators from throughout the 33-State eastern hardwood region who will facilitate log bucking "train the trainer" programs in collaboration with regional and local forestry associations.
  - Provide ongoing technical support for regional coordinators in applying the bucking simulator, creating customized training materials, developing a log grading trainer, and related technical support.
  - Monitor, evaluate, and report log value improvements.
  - Maintain a project website sharing information on training results, upcoming training events, contact information, and project collaborators.
  - Conduct applied research in cooperation with the Northeastern Research Station to establish current utilization practices and demonstrate potential value improvements for a variety of species over a broad geographic range.

2. Electronic Commons. This project uses advanced communications technologies including the internet and videoconferencing to enable the development and sharing of information on a range of issues important to communities in and around national forests. National Forest System Eastern and Southern Regions have committed personnel to coordinate regional forest personnel involvement. Northeastern Area field office representatives will encourage staff to work with communities interested in developing projects. Funding for these projects will be made available through a competitive grants process administered by the cooperating organization administering this project, Northern Economic Initiatives Corporation of Marquette, Michigan.
3. National Wood Manufacturing Industry Skills Standards Assessment. This project, initiated in FY 2004 and described above, is to be completed in FY 2005.
4. Online OSHA Training. Administered by the Potomac Highlands RC&D in Maryland and with involvement by major national and regional industry associations, this project will prepare the basic structure for the development and delivery of both general industry and specific wood industry OSHA standards using web-based technologies. The project builds on a 2001 WERC initiative wherein focus groups were held with industry representatives. The earlier effort identified the information needs, delivery modes, OSHA expectations, potential partner organizations, and segments of the industry most likely to use this delivery system. Development of a “turn key” online training system is anticipated to take 30 months.
5. Training Information Systems. The Limestone Bluffs RC&D will administer a project to assist members of the forestry and forest products community in fulfilling prescribed training to meet licensing, certification, or registration requirements. This system will serve the forestry, technical assistance, and training communities by providing an internet based system matching the training needs of clients with training offerings by an array of providers. The system includes a feature in which trainees can be notified of training opportunities. When operational, those seeking training would access a WERC-administered website and complete an electronic form to indicate training preferences, dates, time, allowable travel distance, and related information. Likewise, training providers would complete an automated form indicating the type of training available, costs, dates, point of contact, and related information. Periodically the system would match trainees with providers and inform potential trainees of the opportunity. The anticipated project duration is 30 months.
6. West Virginia Logger Training. The West Virginia Division of Forestry will develop and deliver logger training programs as well as professional development for Division of Forestry personnel in training methods. Once implemented, this training program will help reduce the environmental impacts of logging operations.
7. Northeast Utilization and Marketing Council. WERC will continue funding support to the Northeast Utilization and Marketing Council, a group representing members of the utilization and marketing community and technical assistance providers from across the Nation. Forest Service funding supports an annual training event as well as regionally based programs.

## **FY 2006 Plans**

Plans for FY 2006 WERC program are currently under development in view of the efforts underway to hire Forest Service employees as director and deputy director to lead the program. The director and deputy director will be on staff by the end of January 2005. The future focus of WERC activities will be to support the training and technology needs of the primary and secondary forest products industry sectors. The overall WERC mission and goals of training, information dissemination, technology development and project coordination will remain. Ongoing projects initiated in FY 2005 and earlier will be continued or completed as appropriate. Additional activities in FY 2006 will be developed as the new WERC management team settles in.

Specific activities will include:

- A functioning WERC library of information targeted to the primary and secondary hardwood industries with an emphasis on “one-stop” shopping.
- A functioning database management system that will assist the WERC staff in managing and tracking: grants and agreements funded by WERC; publications and informational pieces distributed by WERC; and targeted mailing/distribution lists for distributing key information that will be developed by WERC and its partners in industry.
- A functioning interactive website that will allow Forest Service customers to obtain information about WERC activities, grants and agreements, publications, and related information on-line.

## Forest Service Working Capital Fund

### Program Description

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides orderly and efficient supply and equipment service in support of Forest Service programs. The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of August 3, 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962 (15 U.S.C. 579b), established the WCF. WCF is a self-sustaining revolving fund that provides services to national forests, research stations, other Federal agencies, and, as provided by law, to State and private cooperators.

The WCF requires no cash appropriation. Initially, regular Forest Service appropriations purchased assets and donated the assets to WCF. WCF rates are determined so that WCF recovers operating and replacement costs. WCF provides the following services:

- Equipment Leasing Services, which owns and rents vehicles and aircraft;
- Nursery Service, which consists of tree and grass seeds and other nursery seedlings;
- Enterprise Services, which are reinvention projects to improve customer service and reduce costs. Enterprise Services are stationed in Region 5 only. The Symbols and training programs are also included in this category.

The table below displays the volume of business for major WCF activities:

<b>Volume of Business for Major WCF Activities</b>			
(Dollars in thousands)			
	<b><u>FY 2004</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2005</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2006</u></b>
<b>Equipment - Fleet</b>	\$141,000	\$140,800	\$140,800
<b>Equipment - Aircraft</b>	6,200	6,200	6,200
<b>Supply &amp; Signs</b>	500	0	0
<b>Nursery</b>	10,977	10,100	10,100
<b>Computer</b>	50,500	0	0
<b>Radios</b>	5,500	0	0
<b>Enterprise services</b>	29,900	29,900	29,900
<b>Facilities</b>	0	0	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$244,577</b>	<b>\$187,000</b>	<b>\$237,000</b>

Starting in FY 2005, the agency will no longer use WCF to purchase computer and radio replacements. The centralized Information Resource Management staff will fund and manage these purchases. Additionally, starting in FY 2006, the agency will implement a WCF facilities maintenance program (see the Legislative Proposals special exhibit, 14-65). The Forest Service will increase oversight of fund management to improve efficiency and ensure compliance with policy direction.

## **USDA Working Capital Fund and Greenbook Charges**

### **Background**

The Forest Service, as an organizational entity of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is provided administrative services managed centrally on behalf of the Department. These centrally administered programs are broken into two activities: the Working Capital Fund (WCF) and Greenbook.

The Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations requires a 3-year display of total costs paid by the Forest Service for these centrally administered programs. It is important to note that cost estimates for actual usage programs have changed in the last 3 fiscal years in response to demand for services on the part of the Forest Service. The Forest Service estimates for the activities assessed on an FTE or standard methodology are likely to better reflect Forest Service shares of total costs, but these may vary during execution.

### **USDA Working Capital Fund**

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) includes financial and administrative services provided with funding under the authority of 7 USC 2235. WCF is a financing mechanism supporting more than 20 activity centers across 5 Department-level organizations. These centers provide services to all USDA agencies, including the Forest Service, and a large number of non-USDA entities. Customers reimburse activity centers for the cost of services provided.

WCF-supported activities do not receive appropriated funds and are not subsidized from other funding sources. All costs are recovered through reimbursements from serviced customers. The estimated reimbursement from customers represents their projected share of costs to deliver service. Under terms of the general provisions in annual appropriations to USDA, agency administrators must authorize the billing of their agency for services they receive. The Chief of the Forest Service, or his duly appointed representative, must sign an agreement at the beginning of the fiscal year authorizing billing for services provided and supplying the appropriate accounting data.

The Forest Service serves as a lead overseer in the review of cost estimates for the National Finance Center through its participation in the WCF Executive Committee, a body comprising of representatives of various USDA agencies. The Executive Committee is charged with making budget recommendations and advising the Department's Chief Financial Officer as to the financial effectiveness of WCF.

On the following page is a table displaying Forest Service assessments for USDA working capital fund services. On subsequent pages is a table describing WCF services provided by the USDA.



**Working Capital Fund Assessments for the Forest Service**

	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>
<b>Orgn</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>AGENCY REQUESTED SERVICES</b>				
OCFO	NFC - Agency Specific Agreements	\$177	\$183	\$183
	Broadcast Media & Tech Center	\$414	\$414	\$306
OC	Visual Communication Center	\$507	\$521	\$233
	Design Center	\$0	\$0	\$0
OCFO	NFC - Gov Employee Services	\$8,192	\$6,034	\$6,290
OCIO	NITC-Mainframe Operations	\$4,512	\$4,515	\$3,536
	NITC-Agency Specific	\$312	\$208	\$200
	Computer Services - Agency Specific	\$0	\$0	\$0
DA	Central Supply Stores	\$147	\$152	\$158
	Central Forms and Publications	\$73	\$73	\$21
	Central Excess Property Operations	\$1	\$1	\$0
	Copier Services	\$863	\$888	\$817
	Printing and Duplication Services	\$86	\$90	\$151
	Mail Prep Services	\$4	\$4	\$15
	Departmental Mailing List Services	\$17	\$18	\$23
	<b><i>Subtotal Agency Requested Services</i></b>	<b><i>\$15,306</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,101</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,933</i></b>
<b>CORPORATE SYSTEMS</b>				
OCFO	FFIS Operation/Financial Systems	\$36,982	\$34,011	\$41,051
	National Finance Center Services			
	NFC - Controller Operation Services	\$14,638	\$14,624	\$10,061
	NFC - Financial Services	\$331	\$354	\$289
OCIO	Universal Telecom Network	\$995	\$70	\$0
	USDA Corporate Systems Development	\$0	\$0	\$0
DA	Procurement Systems	\$2,644	\$4,233	\$4,566
OCIO	Telecommunications Business Services (CNMS)	\$2,320	\$2,425	\$831
	Telecommunications Customer Service Center (TSO)	\$150	\$154	\$157
	Network Services (LAN)	\$471	\$502	\$551
	Computer Services Network Support	\$213	\$215	\$620
	Network Engineering Services	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Working Capital Fund Assessments for the Forest Service (continued)**

	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>
<b>Orgn</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>
DA	Mail Distribution Services Central and Door to Door	\$1,236	\$1,296	\$1,344
	Consolidated Forms/Publication Distribution Center			
	- Agency Forms and Publications	\$606	\$631	\$485
	- Departmental Standard Forms Distribution	\$147	\$150	\$50
	Central Shipping and Receiving	\$46	\$47	\$49
	Central Excess Property Operations	\$135	\$140	\$88
OES	Executive Secretariat Services	\$500	\$514	\$571
	<b><i>Subtotal Corporate Services</i></b>	<b><i>\$61,414</i></b>	<b><i>\$59,365</i></b>	<b><i>\$60,713</i></b>
	<b>TOTAL WCF COSTS</b>	<b>\$76,720</b>	<b>\$72,467</b>	<b>\$72,646</b>

## Greenbook

**Central Cost Distribution Programs:** USDA agencies pay a share of costs for external programs through “Greenbook” assessments. The Forest Service share is determined in a manner consistent with that for every other agency in the Department. Assessments are broken down into two categories:

- Actual usage – costs are collected for programs such as GSA space, postage, unemployment and workers compensation based on actual costs incurred by individual agencies.
- Outside assessments – costs such as OPM Federal employment, FirstGov, and GSA blue pages are distributed to executive departments for reimbursement; the Department has no discretion as to the cost of the program.

**Departmental Reimbursable Programs:** These costs provide funding for Department-wide initiatives authorized by the Office of the Secretary. Costs for these programs cannot be recovered on a usage basis and are generally distributed using an FTE methodology.

## FY 2006 Forest Service Greenbook Costs

	(Dollars in Thousands)		
	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>
	<b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Request</u></b>
<b><i>Central Cost Distribution Programs</i></b>			
GSA Space	\$38,089	\$40,501	\$41,347
USPS Mail	\$662	\$725	\$746
Unemployment Compensation	\$38,505	\$40,000	\$40,000
Workers Compensation	\$28,656	\$28,891	\$29,229
National Archives Storage	\$158	\$150	\$153
Transit Subsidy	\$1,153	\$1,196	\$1,232
FTS 2001	\$3,951	\$4,070	\$4,192
OPM Federal Employment Services	\$85	\$85	\$106
Small Business Certification	\$10	\$10	\$10
FEMA	\$69	\$69	\$70
Government Wide Council Activities	\$158	\$171	\$175
FirstGov	\$135	\$132	\$135
GSA Blue Pages	\$88	\$113	\$115
Employee Express	\$141	\$0	\$0
<b><i>Departmental Reimbursable Programs</i></b>			
Advisory Committee Liaison	\$0	\$41	\$42
American Indian Higher Education Consortium	\$50	\$49	\$89
Hispanic Association of Colleges & Universities	\$334	\$512	\$546
1890's USDA Initiatives	\$979	\$970	\$993
Sign Language Services	\$12	\$11	\$11
TARGET Center	\$325	\$323	\$323
USDA Diversity Council	\$536	\$531	\$543
USDA Visitor Information Center	\$133	\$86	\$88
Honor Awards	\$48	\$47	\$48
USDA Drug Testing Program	\$142	\$126	\$129
SES Candidate Development Program	\$43	\$0	\$0
Emergency Operations Center	\$0	\$649	\$665
Pre-Authorized Funding	\$191	\$256	\$256
E-Gov Presidential Initiatives	\$3,094	\$4,015	\$3,759
USDA E-Gov Enablers (E-Gov Initiatives and Enterprise Authentication)	\$1,502	\$7,228	\$7,377
<b>TOTAL GREENBOOK</b>	<b>\$119,249</b>	<b>\$130,957</b>	<b>\$132,379</b>

<b>GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
General Service Administration (GSA) Space – Agency	Provides for the payment of rental to GSA for agency space, which is paid from agency funds.	User percentages are based on occupied agency space which is not covered by the Departmental SLUC Appropriation.
U.S. Postal Service Mail	Provides reimbursement to the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) for mailing services provided to USDA agencies.	User percentages are based on prior year usage. Adjustments are made prior to the end of the fiscal year, based on direct accountability, i.e., metered costs, sampling and anticipated increases in postal rates.
Unemployment Compensation	Provides reimbursement to the Department of Labor (DOL) unemployment trust fund for payment made to unemployed former USDA employees.	User percentages are based on reconciled agency charges for the previous fiscal year.
Worker’s Compensation Program	Provides reimbursement to DOL unemployment trust fund for payment made to unemployed former USDA employees.	Distribution is based on reconciled agency cases and dollars.
National Archives Storage Services	Effective in FY 2001, the National Archives became a fee-for-service records center. Each agency is assessed for costs associated with records in storage plus an additional amount for those Departmental staff offices that store agency records as a part of their function.	Distribution is based on each agency’s volume of records stored, plus a percentage of Department-wide records stored based on nation-wide FTEs.
OPM Federal Employment Services	This program reimburses OPM for Federal Employment Services and information provided to USDA Agencies.	Distribution is based on FY 2003 nation-wide FTEs of each agency.
Small Business Certification	This program reimburses SBA for the cost of the Certification Program for Small Businesses.	User percentages are based on the number and dollar amount of contract actions for each agency.
Pre-authorized Funding	This program provides a funding mechanism for reimbursable activities with costs less than or equal to \$100,000 involving other Federal departments and USDA.	Distribution is based on the current year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Emergency Preparedness – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	This program supports actions for procurement of an emergency relocation site, telecommunications, and miscellaneous support in the event of an	Distribution is based on the current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.

<b>GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Central Cost Distribution Programs</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost Distribution</b>
	emergency.	
Government-Wide Council Activities	Reimburses GSA for projects of the Chief Financial Officers Council, Chief Information Officers Council, and Procurement Executives Council.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
FirstGov	FirstGov is a government web site to help citizens gain one-stop access to existing government information.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment for each agency.
GSA Blue Pages	GSA is the lead agency in a public/private multi-agency effort to set a standard, easy-to-use format for core government directory listings throughout the country.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year field employment FTE ceilings for each USDA agency.
Employee Express	Employee express is an automated system that puts federal employees in control of processing their own discretionary personnel and payroll data without using paper forms. It is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, for changes or reviewing current information.	Distribution is based on each agency's percentage of the actual costs.
Transit Subsidy	In accordance with Executive Order 13150, USDA is providing all qualifying employees nationwide a direct transit subsidy in order to reduce Federal employees' contribution to traffic congestion and air pollution and to expand their commuting alternatives.	Distribution is based on each agency's percentage of the actual costs.

## AUTHORITIES

These laws authorize and/or provide guidance for the use of appropriations to the Forest Service.

## RESEARCH

**P.L. 78-425, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944** (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703. Erect, alter, and repair buildings necessary to carry out authorized work.

**P.L. 81-478, Granger-Thye Act of 1950**, as amended (16 U.S.C. 581i-1) ch. 97, sec. 20 as added April 6, 1956, ch 177. Provides authority to advance funds to cooperators for cooperative research.

**P.L. 85-934, Research Grants Act of 1958**, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1891-1893). Provides, to agencies authorized to enter into contracts for basic scientific research with nonprofit institution and organizations, authority to make grants to such institutions and organizations; title to equipment purchased with such grants being vested with the nonprofit organization or institution. Such sums as are necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 87-788, McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962**, as amended by P.L. 101-624, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill), Title XII, Subtitle B, Chapter 1. (16 U.S.C. 582a, 582a-1--582a-7). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate and assist State colleges and universities in forestry research on a matching funds basis. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make competitive grants to a State agriculture experiment station, college or university, research institution or organization, Federal agency, private organization, or corporation with the demonstrable capacity to conduct forestry, natural resource, and environmental research, and to update research facilities and equipment available for this type of research. Authorizes appropriations as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 88-74, 95-113, and 99-198, Research Facilities Act of 1963**, as amended (7 U.S.C. 390). Authorizes support of agricultural (including forestry) research at eligible institutions through Federal grant funds, on a matching funds basis, to help finance facilities and equipment as required for the effective conduct of the research and related academic programs.

**P.L. 89-106, 97-98 and 99-198, Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965**, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2250a, 7 U.S.C. 450i). Provides authority to erect buildings and other structures on non-Federal land, if long-term lease on the land is obtained. Also, includes authority to enter into a long-term lease on the land. Provides authority to make competitive grants to eligible institutions, including special grants and grants for facility renovation and refurbishment, to further the programs of the Department of Agriculture.

**P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974**, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601 note). Sections 2-5. Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program plans, inventories, and budget request and update every five years. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976** (16 U.S.C. 472 (a-i) and 1601 (d)(3)). Section 1-14. Amends Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and provides authority and requirements for the sale of timber on the National Forest System. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 95-113, Food and Agriculture Act of 1977** (Title XIV), as amended December 22, 1981, and as amended by The Food Security Act of December 23, 1985 (7 U.S.C. 3221, 3222, 3291, 3318-3319d). Provides for increased cooperation and coordination in the performance of agricultural research by Federal departments and agencies, in the States, State agricultural experiment stations, colleges and universities, and other user groups (7 U.S.C. 1281). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to engage in international agricultural research and extension, including to "assist the Agency for International Development with agricultural research and extension programs in developing countries."

**P.L. 95-307, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, June 30, 1978**, as amended by P.L. 100-521, Forest Ecosystems and Atmospheric Pollution Research Act of 1988, Section 3 (c), and as amended by P.L. 101-624, Food Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill), Title XII, Subtitle B (16 U.S.C. 1641 et. seq.). Provides authority for competitive grants, research studies, wood fiber recycling, conducting tests, and establishing a forestry student grant program for minority and female students.

**P.L. 101-513, Title VI, International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990.** Authorizes support (including cooperation and financial and technical assistance without reimbursement) for international forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions; authorizes support of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and activities specifically addressing tropical deforestation and degradation; authorizes expansion of the capabilities of the Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 101-606, Global Change Research Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2931).** Establishes the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences, part of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology under the Office of Science and Technology Policy of the Executive Office of the President. Authorizes funded participation in the United States Global Change Research Program as the Forest Service Global Change Research Program.

**P.L. 101-624, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill)** Title XII, Subtitle B, Chapter 2; and Title XXIV (Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990); and Title XVI, Section 1608. Authorizes continuation of the Modern Timber Bridge Initiative, a grant to a State for the establishment of a Southern Forest Regeneration Center, establishment of a Semiarid Agroforestry Research, Development, and Demonstration Center at the Forest Service Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska, establishment of a Research and Demonstration Program for the forests and rangelands of Oregon and Washington east of the Cascades Crest, establishment of an International Forest Products Trade Institute and authority for the Secretary to make grants to land grant colleges and universities, and colleges and universities having significant minority enrollments and the demonstrable capacity to carry out



the teaching of food and agricultural science (including forestry), for a period not to exceed 5 years.

**P.L. 104-127, Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act (April 4, 1996).** Reauthorizes funding for FS Office of International Forestry through 2002.

**P. L. 107-171, Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002** Title VIII, Forestry, Section 8102, reauthorizes the Office of International Forestry within the Forest Service through fiscal year 2007.

**P.L. 108-148, The Healthy Forests Restoration Act, December 3, 2003,** a bill to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hazardous fuels treatment projects on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds and other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire.

- The bill amends previous Acts to encourage the use of Biomass technologies.
- Authority is granted to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out silvicultural assessments and research projects under categorical exclusions for areas affected by insects and disease.

## STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY

### Tribal

**P.L. 106-511, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act, November 13, 2000.** Provides for equitable compensation for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.

**P.L. 108-7, February 20, 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution of 2003. (Tu’f Shur Bien Preservation Trust Act)** – Established preservation trust area on the Cibola National Forest and resolves claims by Pueblo Tribe.

**P.L. 108-67, August 1, 2003,** An Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey 24.3 acres in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit located in Nevada to the Secretary of Interior in trust for the Washoe Indian Tribe of California and Nevada.

**P.L. 108-278, July 22, 2004, Tribal Forest Protection Act,** To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement or contract with Indian tribes meeting certain criteria to carry out projects to protect Indian forest land.

## WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

**The Act of June 4, 1897, Organic Administration Act of 1897,** as amended (16 U.S.C. 551). Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make provisions for the protection against destruction by

fire and depredations upon the public forest and national forests. No specific authority; no expiration date.

**P.L. 101-121, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1990.** Established a new appropriation for necessary expenses of firefighting, presuppression, and fuels management. No specific authority; to remain available until expended.

**P.L. 102-154, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1992.** Established separate appropriations for Forest Service Firefighting and Emergency Forest Service Firefighting.

**P.L. 104-134, The Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996** (April 26, 1996). Consolidated fire appropriations into a single fund, Wildland Fire Management

**P.L. 105-277, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999.** Directs that moneys collected from States for fire suppression assisted rendered by the Forest Service on non-Federal lands not in the vicinity of National Forest System lands be used to reimburse appropriations originally used. Such moneys shall remain available until expended as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct in conducting activities authorized by 16 U.S.C. 2101 note, 2101-2110, 1606, and 211.

**P.L. 107-13,** authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds appropriated for wildland fire management in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to facilitate the interagency cooperation required under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in connection with wildland fire management.

**P.L. 108-83, September 30, 2003, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act,** Authorizing expenditure of funds for hazardous fuel reduction and mitigation in Southern California.

**P.L. 108-375, Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, SEC. 354.** Transfer of Excess Department of Defense Personal Property to assist Firefighting Agencies. Section 2576b of title 10, United States Code, is amended--(1) in subsection (a), by striking 'may' and inserting 'shall'; and(2) in subsection (b), by striking 'may' and inserting 'shall'. **Sec. 1086,** The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase 10 aircraft for the National Interagency Fire Center for use in aerial firefighting.

## NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

### General

**The Act of June 4, 1897, Organic Administration Act of 1897,** as amended (16 U.S.C. 473-478, 479-482, 551). Section 24. Administration, protection, and management of the national forests. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 63-293, Use and Occupancy Permits Act of 1915**, as amended. Issuance of permits for use and occupancy of suitable lands.

**P.L. 78-412, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944** (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703. Erect, alter, and repair buildings necessary to carry out authorized work.

**P.L. 86-517, Act of June 12, 1960, 74 Stat. 215, Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960** (16 U.S.C. 528-531). Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of the National Forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products obtained there from.

**P.L. 90-583, Carlson-Foley Act of 1968** (43 U.S.C. 1241-1243). Section 3. Authorizes reimbursement of States for noxious farm weed control on federal land. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 92-82, Sisk Act of August 10, 1971** (16 U.S.C. 551(a)). Authorizes cooperation with States and political subdivision for enforcement of State laws on national forest lands and reimbursement of expenses incurred for such activities. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974**, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601 note). Sections 2-5. Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program, plans, inventories, and budget request and update every 5 years. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976** (16 U.S.C. 472(a-i) and 1601(d)(3)). Sections 1-14. Amends; Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, and provides authority and requirements for sale of timber on National Forest System lands. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date. Reforestation \$200 million annually (16 U.S.C. 1601(d)(3)).

**P.L. 99-570, Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986**, Title XV, October 27, 1986, as amended by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 559 b-f). Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to prevent and control drug abuse on the NFS lands, including investigative powers beyond the exterior boundaries of NFS lands. \$10 million annually; no expiration date.

**P.L. 103-66, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, August 10, 1993**, Title I, Subtitle D, Section 1401, Admission, entrance, and recreation fees. Title X, Section 10001-10003, Fees, Title XIII, Section 13982, Sharing of Forest Service Timber Sale Receipts. Gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to charge admission or recreation use fees at lands administered by the Secretary. (16 U.S.C. 4601-6c). Amends the L&WCF Act to allow the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior to withhold 15 percent of L&WCF receipts to cover fee collection costs, establishes commercial tour use fees, authorizes the sale of Golden Eagles Passports by private businesses and other organizations, and mandates a 10 percent increase in communication site fees. (16 U.S.C. 460). Sets out a schedule of 25-percent fund payments to states and counties affected by the northern spotted owl. (16 U.S.C. 500 note.).

**P.L. 104-106, National Defense Authorizations Act for Fiscal year 1996** (February 10, 1996). Established the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Illinois, to be managed as part of the National Forest System.

**P.L. 105-277, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999.** Authorizes the Forest Service to employ or contract with persons at regular pay rates to perform work caused by emergencies without regard to Sundays, Federal holidays, and the regular workweek. Authorizes the use of funds available to the Forest Service to disseminate program information to private and public individuals and organizations through the use of nonmonetary items of nominal value and to provide nonmonetary awards and incur necessary expenses for the recognition of private individuals and organizations making contributions to Forest Service programs.

**P.L. 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.** To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads, and other purposes. The authority to initiate projects under this title shall terminate on September 30, 2006.

**P.L. 107-76, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2002,** for fiscal year ending September 30, 2002. For the purpose of making payments under section 102 of P.L. 106-393 (Act) to eligible States and eligible counties for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, as required by section 101(a)(1) of such Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall revise the table referred to in subsection (a) to accurately reflect, to the maximum extent practicable, each eligible State's and eligible country's historic share of the 25 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period.

**P.L. 108-319, October 5, 2004,** To extend the term of the Forest Counties Payments Committee until September 30, 2007.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004**

**Title II – Administrative Provisions,** Funds may be used for the purpose of expenses associated with primary and secondary schooling for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico.

## **Facilities**

**P.L. 78-425, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944** (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703. Erect, alter, and repair buildings and other improvements necessary to carry out authorized work, if provided for in applicable appropriation. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 88-657, Act of October 13, 1964, National Forest Roads and Trail Systems Act** (16 U.S.C. 532-538); P.L. 85-767, Title 23, United States Code Highways (23 U.S.C. 205); P.L. 94-

588, National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a); P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, Section 10(a) (16 U.S.C. 1608). Acquisition, construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, and cooperation with States, counties, and other subdivisions. Construction of roads by timber purchasers, or election to have Forest Service build. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 89-106, The Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 2250a).** Section 1. Authorizes expenditure of funds for erection of buildings and other structures, on non-federal lands, and for the acquisition of long term leases. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 89-665, Historic Preservation Act of 1966;** P.L. 93-291, Preservation of Historical and Archaeological Data Act of 1974, and P.L. 96-95, P.L. 106-355 as amended to establish a national historic lighthouse preservation program. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 469, 469a-1, 470a, 470f, 470h-2,470j, 470w-1, and 470aa-11). Authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 95-307, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, June 30, 1978,** as amended (16 U.S.C. 1643(a)). Section 3. Construction and acquisition of research laboratories and facilities. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 100-563, Act of October 31, 1988, Section 4. Strawberry Valley Land Compensation and Exchange.** Provides for the exchange or sale of NFS lands, including any administrative sites and improvements thereon, described in subsection (h)(2). Acquisition of administrative sites and offices together with improvements thereon at either Provo, Utah County, Utah or near Heber City, Wasatch County, Utah. Sums collected are authorized for expenditure without further appropriation.

**P.L. 107-63, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2002, Pilot Program Authorizing Conveyance of Excess Forest Service Structures** – The Secretary of Agriculture may convey by sale or exchange title to excess buildings and other structures located on National Forest System Lands. Limited to no more than 10 sites, proceeds can be retained for maintenance and rehabilitation activities. Authority expires on September 30, 2005. **P.L. 108-108, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2004,** Extends authority for Pilot Program Authorizing Conveyance of Excess Forest Service Structures to no more than 30 sites and extending expiration date to September 30, 2007. **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004, Sec. 322,** Extends authority until September 30, 2008 and increases number of projects to 40.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004**  
**Title II – Administrative Provisions,** For FYs 2005 and 2006, the Secretary may authorize the sale of excess buildings, facilities and other properties owned by the Forest Service and located on the Green Mountain NF and on the Wasatch-Cache NF's and retain revenues.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004**

**Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 335**, Authorizes Secretary to convey small parcels of land and use the proceeds for critical San Bernardino NF infrastructure improvements or to acquire additional lands with the NF boundary.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 346**, GSA is authorized to convey property in Sandpoint, ID to the Secretary of Agriculture for use as an administrative site or to sell, lease or exchange property and retain receipts.

**Forest Health**

**P.L. 108-148, The Healthy Forests Restoration Act, December 3, 2003**, An Act to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hazardous fuels treatment projects on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds and other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire.

**P.L. 108-317, Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004**, To establish Institutes to demonstrate and promote the use of adaptive ecosystem management to reduce the risk of wildfires, and restore the health of fire-adapted forest and woodland ecosystems of the interior West

**Lands**

**P.L. 68-575, The Act of March 3, 1925**, as amended (16 U.S.C. 555). Section 5. Purchase of land and acceptance of donations of land. Such sums as necessary, not to exceed \$50,000 per fiscal year; no expiration date.

**P.L. 75-210, Title III, The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937**, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011). Sections 31 and 32. Land acquisition, exchange, and authorities to correct maladjustments for land utilization purposes. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 84-979, The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of August 3, 1956** (7 U.S.C. 428a and (b)). Section 11. Authorizes acquisition of land or interests in land by purchase, exchange, or otherwise to carry out authorized work. Such sums specified by annual appropriation; no expiration date.

**P.L. 97-465, Small Tracts Act of January 22, 1983** (16 U.S.C. 521(d)). Authorizes the conveyance of NFS lands of forty acres or less and of \$150,000 or less in value. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 100-409, Federal Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988**, August 20, 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716). Section 4. Funds to consider, process, and consummate land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Amount not to exceed \$4 million annually for fiscal years 1989 through 1998 for the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior; no expiration date.

**P.L. 103-16, Sioux Ranger District, Custer National Forest Boundary Exchange**, 107 Stat. 49, April 12, 1993. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands within the Custer National Forest for certain lands which lie outside the proclaimed boundary of that Forest.

**P.L. 103-17, State of Idaho**, 107 Stat. 50, April 12, 1993. Provides for Forest Service land exchanges with the state of Idaho.

**P.L. 103-46, Big Thicket National Preserve**, 107 Stat. 1498, July 1, 1993. Adds acreage to the preserve and provides for land exchanges to increase the preserve.

**P.L. 103-48, In Lieu Lands**, 107 Stat. 234, July 2, 1993. Resolves the status of the base lands for which "in lieu selections" were never completed.

**P.L. 103-91, Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act of 1993**, 107 Stat. 987. Consolidates Federal and private land ownership in the Gallatin mountain range north of Yellowstone Park in southwestern Montana. Provides for land exchanges and acquisition.

**P.L. 103-93, Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993**, 107 Stat. 995, October, 1, 1993. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to accept land from the State of Utah in exchange for royalty receipts.

**P.L. 103-132, Old Taos District Office and Warehouse, 107 Stat. 1371, November 2, 1993**. Directs the Secretary to convey certain lands, the old Taos Ranger District Office and Warehouse, to the town of Taos, New Mexico for the sum of \$360,000.

**P.L. 103-450, Red Rock Canyon Conservation Area in Nevada, October 2, 1994**, 108 Stat. 4766. Expands the conservation area and provides for land exchange.

**P.L. 105-76, Boundary Adjustment and Land Conveyance, Raggeds Wilderness, White River National Forest, Colorado**. Removes from the boundaries of the Raggeds Wilderness certain real property so as to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to use the authority of Public Law 977-465 (commonly known as the Small Tracts Act, 16 U.S.C. 521c) to convey the property to the landowners who occupied the property on the basis of erroneous land surveys.

**P.L. 105-77, Inclusion of Dillon Ranger District in White River National Forest, Colorado**. The distribution of receipts (16 U.S.C. 500) from the Arapaho National Forest and the White River National Forest Forestry to the affected county governments shall be based on the national forest boundaries that existed on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

**P.L. 105-277, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999**. Authorizes the use of funds collected under the authority of section 101 of Public Law 93-153 (30 U.S.C. 185(1)) as reimbursements of administrative and other costs incurred for processing pipeline right-of-way permit applications and other selected costs associated with any pipeline and related facilities, to reimburse appropriations originally charged for such costs.

**P.L. 106-66**, Authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to convey certain lands in San Juan County, New Mexico, to San Juan College.

**P.L. 106-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2000. Title II Sec. 331.( Enhancing Forest Service Administration of Rights-of-way and Land Uses.)** The Secretary of Agriculture shall develop and implement a pilot program for the purpose of enhancing forest service administration of rights-of-way and other land uses. The authority for this program shall be for fiscal years 2000 through 2004. **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 345**, extends authorization until 2005.

**P.L. 106-138, Terry Peak Land Transfer Act of 1999.** Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the conveyance of certain National Forest System lands in the State of South Dakota.

**P.L. 106-144, December 7, 1999.** Direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Sisters, Oregon, a certain parcel of land for use in connection with a sewage treatment facility.

**P.L. 106-187, (April 28, 2000)** Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest lands to Elko County, Nevada, for continued use as a cemetery.

**P.L. 106-206, May 26, 2000.** Allows the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a fee system for commercial filming activities on Federal land.

**P.L. 106-257, Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000, (August 8, 2000).** To provide for the exchange of certain land in the State of Oregon.

**P.L. 106-272, Jackson Multi-Agency Campus Act of 2000, (September 22, 2000).** Authorizes the development and maintenance of a multi-agency campus project in the town of Jackson, Wyoming.

**P.L. 106-283, Kake Tribal Corporation Land Transfer Act, (October 6, 2000).** Authorize the reallocation of lands and selection rights between the State of Alaska, Kake Tribal Corporation, and the City of Kake, Alaska, in order to provide for the protection and management of the municipal watershed. To amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide for a land exchange between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Kake Tribal Corporation.

**P.L. 106-329, Black Hills National Forest and Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement Act (October 19, 2000).** Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Black Hills National Forest and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire replacement sites and to acquire or construct administrative improvements in connection with the Black Hills National Forest



**P.L. 106-330, Texas National Forest Improvement Act of 2000, (October 19, 2000).** Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites for National Forest System lands in the State of Texas, to convey certain National Forest System land to the New Waverly Gulf Coast Trades Center.

**P.L. 106-425, Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act of 2000, November 1, 2000.** To settle the land claims of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo.

**P.L. 106-434, Nov. 06, 2000,** provides for the conveyance of a small public domain land in the San Bernardino National Forest in the State of California, and for other purposes.

**P.L. 106-458, Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 2000, (November 7, 2000).** Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites in national forest in the State of Arizona, to convey certain land to the City of Sedona, Arizona for a wastewater treatment facility.

**P.L. 106-558, Toiyabe National Forest Boundary Adjustment, to amend the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988** to adjust the boundary of the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, and to amend chapter 55 of title 5, U.S.C. to authorize equal overtime pay provisions for all Federal employees engaged in wildland fire suppression operations.

**P.L. 108-152, December 3, 2003, Florida Lands Act.** An Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange certain National Forest System lands in the State of Florida.

**P.L. 108-190, December 19, 2003,** To provide for the exchange of certain lands in the Coconino and Tonto National Forests in Arizona.

**P.L. 108-230, May 28, 2004,** To require the conveyance of certain National Forest System lands in Mendocino National Forest, California, to provide for the use of the proceeds from such conveyance for National Forest purposes.

**P.L. 108-269, July 2, 2004,** To amend the Bend Pine Nursery Land Conveyance Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Bend Pine Nursery Administrative Site in the State of Oregon.

**P.L. 108-279, July 22, 2004,** To resolve boundary conflicts in Barry and Stone Counties in the State of Missouri.

**P.L. 108-325, Craig Recreation Land Purchase Act,** To authorize a land conveyance between the United States and the City of Craig, Alaska, and for other purposes.

**P.L. 108-337, October 18, 2004, Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act,** To authorize the subdivision and dedication of restricted land owned by Alaska Natives.

**P.L. 108-338, October 18, 2004,** To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the New Hope Cemetery Association certain land in the State of Arkansas for use as a cemetery.

**P.L. 108-341, October 18, 2004,** To transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands in Missouri from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture for continued Federal operation of the Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

**P.L. 108-346, October 18, 2004, Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Land Exchange Act of 2004,** To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in the State of Colorado.

**P.L. 108-350, October 21, 2004,** To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire, construct, or improve administrative sites.

**P.L. 108-367, October 25, 2004,** To Expand the Boundaries of Fort Donelson National Battlefield, The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to facilitate cooperatively protecting and interpreting the remaining vestige of Fort Henry and other remaining Civil War resources in the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area affiliated with the Fort Donelson campaign.

**P.L. 108-381, October 30, 2004,** To provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida, and for other purposes.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004**

**Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 342,** The Secretary is authorized to convey in fee simple without compensation, of Federal land comprising approximately .29 acres to the Community of Elfin Cove, Alaska.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 347,** The Secretary may carry out the exchange agreement entered into by the Forest Service and the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida, dated March 5, 2004.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004**

**Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 349, (Montana Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004),** The boundaries of NF's in Montana are adjusted.

## **Minerals**

**U.S. Mining Laws Act of May 10, 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, 28).** Governs mining activities for valuable minerals on public domain lands.

**P.L. 80-291, Mineral Materials Act of 1947,** as amended (30 U.S.C. 226, 601-602, and 611). Dispose of mineral materials. Issue permits for oil and gas exploration.

**P.L. 84-375, Act of July 23, 1955, 69 Stat. 367; P.L. 100-203 Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987** (30 U.S.C. 226 and 601). Authority to dispose of mineral material, and approve and issue permits to explore and develop oil and gas leases. No specific sums; no expiration date.

## **Recreation/Trails/Rivers**

**P.L. 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act**, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 460l-6a(i)(1)(B)). Authorizes retention of up to 15% of fees collected for admission and use of recreation areas to cover the cost of collecting the fees. Sections referring to fees repealed with **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005**, (Div J, Title VIII – Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act), December 8, 2004.

**P.L. 88-657, Act of October 13, 1964, National Forest Roads and Trails Systems Act** (16 U.S.C. 532-538). Sections 1-7. Authorizes acquisition, construction, and maintenance of forest roads and trails. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 90-543, National Trails System Act, October 2, 1968, as amended by P.L. 98-11** (16 U.S.C. 1241-1251). Sections 7 and 10. Land acquisition, exchange, donation. Management, development and volunteer assistance of the national trails system. Section 10. Authorizes administration, development, and maintenance of national trails; assistance to and from volunteer organizations and volunteers. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 90-542, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968** (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287). National wild and scenic rivers system components. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 95-495, Act of October 21, 1978 (92 Stat. 1649)**. Sections 18(e). Construction of dispersed recreation sites and trails outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 101-612, Smith River National Recreation Area Act, November 16, 1990**. Established the Smith River National Recreation Area in northern California. Authorized entitlement payments to counties within the NRA, for a period of 12 years whenever the annual payment to the State of California pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 500 for the benefit of the counties falls below the average payment over a specified 5-year period.

**P.L. 103-63, Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Act of October 26, 1993**. Establishes a 316,000 acre National Recreation Area within the Toiyabe National Forest. Section 7 authorizes land acquisition.

**P.L. 103-104, Jemez National Recreation Area Act of October 12, 1993**. Establishes a 57,000 acre National Recreation Area within the Santa Fe National Forest. Section 5(b)(1) authorizes land purchase.

**P.L. 104-134, Interior and Related Agency Appropriations for FY 1996, (Recreation Fee Demonstration Program)**, Provides authority to implement a fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of user-generated cost recovery for the operation and maintenance of recreation areas or sites on federal lands. Authority to collect fees until September 30, 1998 and expend funds until September 30, 2001 **P.L. 108-108, November 10, 2003, The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act**. Extends authority to collect fees under the Fee Demonstration Program until December 31, 2005 and to expend funds under this authority until December 31, 2008. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct projects that are necessary to rehabilitate and restore lands in the North Fork drainage on the Flathead National Forest. (Repealed by Federal Land Enhancement Act).

**P.L. 105-277, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999 (Land Between the Lakes Protection Act)** as contained in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999. Establishes the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area as a unit of the National Forest System.

**P.L. 106-351, Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (October 24, 2000)**. Established the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in the State of California.

**P.L. 106-431, Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area Act, November 6, 2000**. To establish the Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area.

**P.L. 108-7, February 20, 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution of 2003. (National Forest Organizational Camp Fee Improvement Act of 2003)** – Establishes a land use fee system that provides equitable return to federal government for occupancy and use by organizational camps.

**P.L. 108-367, Fort Donelson National Battlefield Expansion Act of 2004, Sec 5**. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to facilitate cooperatively protecting and interpreting the remaining vestige of Fort Henry and other remaining Civil War resources in the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area affiliated with the Fort Donelson campaign.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 340 (Salmon River Camps)**, Authorizes commercial outfitter hunting camps on the Salmon River to continue to be authorized, subject to such reasonable regulation as the Secretary deems appropriate.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, (Div J, Title VIII – Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act), December 8, 2004**, Beginning in FY 2005, and thereafter, the Secretary may establish, modify, charge and collect recreation fees at Federal recreation lands and waters as provided for in the Act. Authority terminates 10 years after the date of enactment.

## Timber/Vegetation

**P.L. 81-348, Act of October 11, 1949, Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Act,** (16 U.S.C. 581j-k). Sections 1 and 2. Authorizes funding to provide for reasonable continuity of reforestation and range revegetation programs. Authorize acquisitions of land for nurseries. Such sums as needed; no expiration date.

**P.L. 101-626, Tongass Timber Reform Act, January 23, 1990,** 104 Stat. 4426 (16 U.S.C 539d-e,1132). Amended the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, to protect certain lands in the Tongass National Forest in perpetuity, to modify certain long-term timber contracts, to provide for protection of riparian habitat, and for other purposes.

**Presidential Proclamation, Giant Sequoia in National Forests, July 14, 1992.** Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to delineate the boundaries of Giant Sequoia groves on the Sequoia, Sierra, and Tahoe National Forests. Provides that designated groves will not be managed for timber production or included in the land base used to establish allowable sale quantities for the affected national forest.

**P.L. 103-443, Timber Sale Receipts (November 2, 1994).** Authorizes and directs payment of the Northern Spotted Owl Guarantee from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**P.L. 104-134 The Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (April 26, 1996).** Established new accounts, Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Funds, for Interior and Agriculture for deposit of a portion of receipts from certain timber sales to be used for preparation of additional timber sales which are not funded by annual appropriations, and for the backlog of recreation projects. Permanent Appropriation; termination date to be determined by the Secretaries under provisions of the Act.

## Watershed

**P.L. 95-200, November 23, 1977,** to provide improved authority for the administration of certain national forest system lands in Oregon. Establishes the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit within the Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

**P.L. 96-586, Act of December 23, 1980.** Section 2(h). Prevent, control, and mitigate water pollution, and manage NFS lands within the lake Tahoe Basin. Authorizes 5 percent of the L&WCF appropriation for Lake Tahoe Basin land acquisition each year. Expires when all Clark County, Nevada, land specified in the act is sold by the U.S. Department of Interior, BLM.

**P.L. 102-338, Zuni River Watershed Act of 1992, August 11, 1992.** Authorizes Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study and prepare a plan for watershed protection and rehabilitation of the portion of the Zuni River Watershed that is upstream from the Zuni Indian Reservation on both public and private lands. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 106-506, Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (November 13, 2000).** To promote environmental restoration around the Lake Tahoe basin.

**P.L. 107-30, August 20, 2001,** to provide further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon.

## **Wilderness**

**P.L. 95-495, Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) Act of October 21, 1978** (92 Stat. 1649), Section 11(f) and 18(e). Authorizes appropriations for acquisition of minerals and mineral rights, and expansion of dispersed recreation outside the BWCAW. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 105-75, Slate Creek Addition to Eagles Nest Wilderness, Arapaho and White River National Forests, Colorado.** Provides for the expansion of the Eagles Nest Wilderness within the Arapaho National Forest and the White River National Forest, Colorado to include land known as the Slate Creek Addition.

**P.L. 106-156, Dugger Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999, (December 9, 1999).** To designate certain Federal lands in the Talladega National Forest in the State of Alabama as the Dugger Mountain Wilderness.

**P.L. 106-456, Spanish Peaks Wilderness Act of 2000, (November 7, 2000).** Designate certain land in the San Isabel National Forest in the State of Colorado as the “Spanish Peaks Wilderness”.

**P.L. 106-471, November 9, 2000,** to designate certain National Forest System lands within the boundaries of the State of Virginia as wilderness areas.

**P.L. 108-95, October 3, 2003, Mt Naomi Wilderness Act** An Act to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area which is located in the State of Utah.

## **LAND ACQUISITION**

**P.L. 61-435, Weeks Act, March 1, 1911,** as amended by P.L. 94-588 (16 U.S.C. 516, 521b). Sections 1 and 2. Land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 733, Superior National Forest, Minnesota Act of June 22, 1948** (16 U.S.C. 577h). Purchase and condemnation of lands in northern Minnesota.

**P.L. 76-589, 76-591, and 78-301** (54 Stat. 297 and 299 and 58 Stat. 227) Land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, Wasatch National Forest, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California. Toiyabe -\$10,000 annual

limit. Other such sums as available from the receipts of each national forest as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 84-950, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956** (7 U.S.C. 428a(a)). Acquisition of land by purchase, exchange or otherwise, to carry out authorized work, provided that provision therefore is made in applicable appropriation. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 88-577, Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964.** Sections 5 and 6 (16 U.S.C. 1121(note), 1131-1136). Land acquisition, exchange, donation for wilderness purposes. Such sums as appropriation; no expiration date.

**P.L. 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965,** as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 to 4601-11). Acquisition of lands and other purposes.

**P.L. 90-171, Act of December 4, 1967, Land Exchanges in the National Forests,** as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a). Acquisition of lands to complete land exchange with public schools and State and local governments. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 90-542, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, October 2, 1968.** Sections 6 and 16 (16 U.S.C. 1277). Land acquisition, exchange, donation of land for inclusion in wild and scenic rivers system. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 90-543, National Trails System Act, October 2, 1968, as amended by P.L. 98-11 (16 U.S.C. 1241-1251).** Sections 7 and 10. Land acquisition, exchange, donation of land for inclusion in the national trails system. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 93-205, Endangered Species Act, December 28, 1973.** Sections 5 and 15. (16 U.S.C. 1534 and 1542) Acquisition for protection of threatened and endangered species. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 93-622, Eastern Wilderness Act, January 3, 1975.** Sections 6 and 9. (16 U.S.C. 1132 (note)). Land acquisition, exchange, donation of land for wilderness purposes. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 95-442, Act of October 10, 1978** (7 U.S.C. 2269). Donations of land or interests in land. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 95-495, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act of October 21, 1978.** Section 7(d)(3). For the acquisition of lands and waters within the designated wilderness. Such sums as may be necessary; no expiration date.

**P.L. 96-586, Lake Tahoe Basin Act, December 23, 1980.** Sections 2 and 3. Land acquisition in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

**P.L. 99-663, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, November 17, 1986, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of November 17, 1986.** Authorizes assistance to the Columbia Gorge Commission. Authorizes operation and maintenance of facilities included in the recreation assessment on non-federal lands. Provides for the completion of a resource inventory for the special management areas including private lands. Provides for the payment of \$5,000,000 each to the States of Oregon and Washington for use by the States to make grants and loans for economic development projects. Provides for technical assistance to States and others. Provides for payments to counties in connection with the acquisition of lands or interests therein in an amount equal to one percent of the fair market value on the date of acquisition. \$40 million; no expiration date

**P.L. 102-220, Greer Spring Acquisition and Protection Act of December 11, 1991.** Section 2. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire land from willing seller in Denning tract within the Mark Twain National Forest of Missouri. Authorizes such sums as necessary; no expiration date. Additional authorities are provided in each of the acts establishing national recreation areas and wilderness in other specific laws.

**P.L. 108-108, November 10, 2003, The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.** Title III, Sec 333. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer to a Special Account receipts from timber sales, land conveyances, land acquisition funds and excess receipts to be expended for the completion of land acquisitions authorized under the Gallatin Land Consolidation Act of 1998. The Special Account shall be closed at the end of FY 2008.

## **PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS**

**P.L. 62-430, Act of March 4, 1913** (16 U.S.C. 501) (Department of Agriculture Appropriations Act). Forest Road and trail improvements--10 percent financed from National Forest receipts. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

**P.L. 64-190, Act of August 11, 1916** (Department of Agriculture Appropriations Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 490). Section 6. Disposal of brush and other debris due to timber sales in national forests. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

**P.L. 82-359, Act of May 23, 1952,** as amended (16 U.S.C. 580p-2; 18 U.S.C. 711). Section 3. Forest fire prevention campaign (Smokey Bear). Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

**P.L. 84-979, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962** (16 U.S.C.579b). To provide services to Forest Service programs through use of a revolving fund. Such sums as are available; no expiration date.

**P.L. 85-464, Act of June 20, 1958** (16 U.S.C. 579C). Section 7. Restoration, improvements, and protection of Forest Service lands. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.



**P.L. 93-318, Act of June 22, 1974**, as amended (16 U.S.C. 580p--p-4; 18 U.S.C. 711, 711a; and 31 U.S.C. 488a, 4886-3--4886-6). Section 1-6. Woodsy Owl antipollution campaign. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

**P.L. 94-579, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976**; (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by P.L. 95-514, Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1751(b)(1)). Authorizes appropriation of one-half of grazing receipts from national forest in the 16 Western States for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on the national forests from which collected. One-half of grazing receipts per annum; no expiration date

**P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976**, October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472(h) and (i). Section 14(h) and (i). Timber salvage fund for harvesting insect infested, dead, and damaged trees. Section 472a(h). Timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service. Section 472a(i). Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

**P.L. 98-473, Title 1, Continuing Appropriations Act of 1985, Interior and Related Agency Appropriations, Title III** (98 Stat. 1874; 5 U.S.C. 5911 as amended). Section 320. Fund for the operation and maintenance of Forest Service quarters. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

**P.L. 101-335, Pacific Yew Act, Act of August 7, 1992**. Provides for the management of Federal lands containing the Pacific Yew to ensure a sufficient supply of taxol, a cancer treatment drug made from the Pacific Yew. Authorizes the use of amounts received from the sale of Pacific Yew to pay the costs incurred by the Secretary (Agriculture and/or Interior) associated with the harvest and sale of Pacific Yew. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

## COOPERATIVE WORK

**Various Public Laws including the Act of June 30, 1914, Cooperative Funds Act**, as amended; and 7 U.S.C. 2269; 16 U.S.C. 471h, 498, 572, 535, 537, 693d, and 1643c. Cooperative work (trust fund) for investigation, protection, and improvement of national forests. No expiration date.

**P.L. 71-319, Act of June 9, 1930, Knutson-Vandenberg Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 576b). Section 3**. Funds deposited by timber sale purchasers to cover the cost of reforestation, timber stand improvements, and special cultural measures to improve renewable resources on timber sale areas. No expiration date.

**P.L. 94-148, December 12, 1975**, An Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or persons for various purposes. **P.L. 107-63, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2002, Title III, Sec. 328**, Granting authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements under P.L. 94-148 for a purpose which includes the authority to use that legal instrument when the principal purpose is to the mutually significant benefit of Forest Service and

other parties. Expires September 30, 2003. **P.L. 108/7, Consolidated Appropriations Resolution for 2003**, extends authority until September 30, 2005.

**P.L. 95-192, Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977** (16 U.S.C. 2008). Cooperation in soil and water resource appraisal and conservation.

**P.L. 95-313, Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978**, July 1, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101-2110). Sections 3 and 5-18, as amended by P.L. 101-624, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, Title XII, Subtitles A, B, and C, sections 1265 and 1266; as amended by P.L. 101-513, Title VI, the International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990. Authorizes cooperation and assistance to non-federal forest landowners in rural forest management, urban and community forest, establishes a forest stewardship program to assist non-industrial private forest landowners, establishes a forest legacy program and authorizes the acquisition of land, including conservation easements and rights of public access, authorizes financial assistance to State Foresters, and private forestry and other organizations to monitor forest health, authorizes cost share assistance to States to implement an integrated pest management strategy, authorizes an urban and community forest resources education and technical assistance program; a competitive Challenge Cost-share program for urban and community forestry projects; a Forestry Advisory Council, authorizes financial, technical, and related assistance to State Foresters and authorizes cooperative forestry assistance to foreign countries.

**P.L.96-451, Act of October 14, 1980, Reforestation Trust Fund, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1606 a(d). Section 303.** Establishment of Reforestation Trust Fund to be held by the Secretary of Treasury. Funds to be invested and provided to the secretary of Agriculture based on an estimated fiscal year need necessary to accomplish the treatment of acreage in the reforestation program. Such sums as are necessary, but not more than \$30 million annually, from custom tariffs: no expiration date.

**P.L. 99-198, Food Security Act of 1985.** (99 Stat. 1354, Title XII, Section 1231-1236) Conservation acreage reserve. Such sums as may be necessary; no expiration date specified.

**P.L. 101-624, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill)** Title XII, Subtitle B, chapter 2, Sec. 1244; Subtitle C (America the Beautiful Act of 1990), and Subtitle D; and Title XXIII, Subtitle G, Chapter 2 (National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act of 1990) and (d) Title XXIV, Sec. 2409. Authorizes continued support for the study of changing landownership patterns in the northern forestlands of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. Authorizes \$250,000 for the study of the New York-New Jersey Highlands. Authorizes designation of a private non-profit Tree Planting Foundation to provide grants and promote awareness, volunteerism, and encourage tree planting projects in communities and urban areas. Authorizes assistance to landowners who suffer destruction of 35 percent or more of a commercial tree stand due to damaging weather, related conditions, or wildfire. Authorizes assistance to rural communities in or near national forests; establishment of rural forestry and economic diversification action teams; and loans to economically disadvantaged rural communities. Authorizes an amount not to exceed 5 percent of receipts from sales of timber and other forest products and user fees, plus additional sums as necessary; as provided for in Appropriation Acts. No expiration date.

**P.L. 102-381, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1993.**

Provides for contingency funds necessary for emergency suppression of pests, provided these funds shall be available only to the extent that the President notifies the Congress of his designation of these amounts as emergency requirements under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**P.L. 103-115, National Forest Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act**

Amendment, 107 Stat. 1117, October 26, 1993. Amends the definition of rural community for eligibility for economic recovery funds. P.L. 103-427, Timber-Dependent Communities: Financial Assistance, October 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4373. Expands the definition of rural community and places the forestry incentives program under the new Natural Resources Conservation Service.

**P.L. 103-82, National and Community Service Act of September 21, 1993,** 107 Stat. 785, (42

U.S.C 12501, 12572-12681). Authorizes the Secretary to enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with any qualified youth or conservation corps for completion of conservation work.

**P.L. 103-106, National Forest Foundation Act of October 3, 1993,** 107 Stat. 102, (16 U.S.C.

583j-3). Amends the National Forest Foundation Act (P.L. 101-593) to authorize start-up funds and matching funds for the National Forest Foundation for project expenses.

**P.L. 104-127, Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act (April 4, 1996).**

Authorizes optional State grants for Forest Legacy Program. Establishes a Water Rights Task Force and stipulates an 18-month moratorium on bypass flow decisions.

**P.L. 105-83, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1998. Title III, Sec. 334. (Wyden Amendment) Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements.**

Appropriations for Secretary of Agriculture may be used for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements and use with heads of other Federal agencies, tribal, State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat on public or private land. Expires at end of FY 1998. )

**P.L. 105-277, Omnibus Appropriations Act for 1999, Title III, Sec 323.** Extends authority for Secretary of Agriculture to use funds for Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements for fiscal years 1999-2001. **P.L. 107-63 Interior and Related Agencies**

**Appropriations for 2002, Title III, Sec 330,** Extends authority for Secretary of Agriculture to use funds for Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements for fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

**P.L. 105-83, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998.**

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements as appropriate with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, as well as with public and other private agencies, organizations, institutions and individuals, to provide for the development, administration, maintenance, or restoration of land, facilities, or Forest Service programs, at the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, any such public or private agency, organization, institution, or individual may solicit, accept, and administer private gifts of money

and real or personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services at the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark and such gifts may be accepted notwithstanding the fact that a donor conducts business with the Department of Agriculture in any capacity. (Subject to permanent legislation or inclusion in the current year's annual appropriations act.)

**P.L. 105-83, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998.** Authorizes the National Forest Foundation to invest Federal funds not needed for immediate disbursements in interest bearing obligations of the United States.

**P.L. 105-277, Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999. October 19, 1998 Section 401 (Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act.)** Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a Pilot Project that demonstrates the management activities championed by the Quincy Library Group for a period of five years. **P.L. 108-7 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution Act of 2003,** Extends expiration date by five years.

**P.L. 105-277 Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999, (Stewardship Contracting)** Authorizes the Forest Service to enter into no more than 28 contracts with private persons and entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the National Forests that meet local and rural community needs. Expires September 30, 2002. **P.L. 107-63, Title III, Sec 332,** Extends Authority to September 30, 2004 and to an additional 28 contracts. **P.L. 108-7 February 20, 2003, Joint Resolution Making Consolidated Appropriations for 2003.** Title III, Sec. 323 Amends P.L. 105-277 Sec 323 to extend authority for stewardship contracting until September 30, 2013.

**P.L. 106-291, Title III, Section 331 of the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act. (Colorado Good Neighbor)** Authority allows for the Secretary of Agriculture, via cooperative agreement or contract to permit the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary watershed restoration and protection services are being performed by the State Forest Service on adjacent State or private lands. The types of services include treatment of insect infected trees, reduction of hazardous fuels, and other activities to restore or improve watersheds or fish and wildlife habitat across ownership boundaries. NEPA responsibilities for National Forest System lands are retained by the Forest Service. Authority expires on September 30, 2004. **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005", December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 336,** Extends authority for P.L. 106-291 until September 30, 2009.

**P. L. 107-171, Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002** Title VIII, Repeals the Forestry Incentives and Stewardship Incentives Program, establishes the Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) to provide financial, technical, educational and related assistance to State Foresters to assist private landowners in managing their land. The Secretary shall use \$100,000,000 of Commodity Credit Corporation funds to carry out the program through September 30, 2007. Authorizes the Forest Service to cooperate with State Foresters in the management of lands to (1) promote optimal firefighting efficiency at the Federal, State and local levels; (2) expand outreach and education programs to homeowners and communities about fire protection; and (3) establish defensible space around homes and property against wildfire.

The Secretary, in consultation with State Foresters and with the consent of private landowners, may undertake specified activities on non-Federal lands to further these purposes.

**P.L. 108-148, The Healthy Forests Restoration Act, December 3, 2003,** An Act to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hazardous fuels treatment projects on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds and other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire

- The Act grants authorities to the Secretary of Agriculture to work with states and colleges to address watershed issues on non-federal lands and establish a cost share fund.
- The Act directs Secretary of Agriculture to establish a watershed forestry program in cooperation with Indian tribes and provide assistance to tribal lands.
- The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to establish a healthy forests reserve program for private lands and an inventory and monitoring program on federal and state lands.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 337 (Utah Good Neighbor),** The Secretary may permit the State Forester of the State of Utah to perform forest, rangeland and watershed restoration services on NF system lands in the State of Utah until September 30, 2006.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 341,** The Secretary is authorized to make grants to the Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition for the study and restoration of rangeland and other lands in Nevada's Great Basin.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 348,** Authorizes Secretary to further the scientific, policy analysis, educational and cultural programs in natural resource conservation at Grey Towers.

## EXPIRING AUTHORITIES

The following authorities will expire in either FY 2005 or FY 2006.

**P.L. 105-83, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1998. Title III, Sec. 334. Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements.--**For fiscal year 1998, appropriations for the Forest Service may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements with willing State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners for protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resources on public or private land or both that benefit these resources within the watershed. **(Wyden Amendment) P.L. 105-277, Omnibus Appropriations Act for 1999, Title III, Sec 323.** Extends authority for Secretary of Agriculture to use funds for Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements for fiscal years 1999-2001. **P.L. 107-63 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2002, Title III, Sec 330,** Extends authority for Secretary of Agriculture to use funds for Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements for fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

**P.L. 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.** To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads, and other purposes. The authority to initiate projects under this title shall terminate on September 30, 2006.

**P.L. 106-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2000. Title II Sec. 331.( Enhancing Forest Service Administration of Rights-of-way and Land Uses.)** The Secretary of Agriculture shall develop and implement a pilot program for the purpose of enhancing forest service administration of rights-of-way and other land uses. The authority for this program shall be for fiscal years 2000 through 2004. **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 345,** extends authorization until 2005.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”, December 8, 2004 Title II – Administrative Provisions,** Beginning on June 30, 2001 and concluding on December 31, 2005, an eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older American Act of 1965 and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

**P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”, December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 337 (Utah Good Neighbor),** The Secretary may permit the State Forester of the State of Utah to perform forest, rangeland and watershed restoration services on NF system lands in the State of Utah until September 30, 2006.