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Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

February 2012

Fiscal Year 2013 President's Budget Budget Justification



**USDA Forest Service
FY 2013 Budget Justification
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**USDA Forest Service
Annual Performance Report**

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Introduction

The Nation's forests are a fundamental part of our scenic landscape, American identity, ecological resources, and the legacy we provide for future generations. They provide opportunities for recreation, jobs, building materials, and clean air and water. Tracking our activities through performance measures provides the Forest Service the opportunity to demonstrate our achievements, explain challenges, and examine our approaches and benchmarks.

This chapter presents the Forest Service's performance information within the framework of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) and Forest Service's strategic plans. It also serves as the agency's Government Performance and Results Act Annual Performance Report for FY 2011. The discussion for each goal includes: 1) performance data for FY 2009 through FY 2011, 2) an assessment of those results, 3) corrective action plans where appropriate, and 4) implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets. The Annual Performance Report is one of three reports issued by the Forest Service to describe financial and performance results. The other two reports include the Annual Financial Report issued in December 2011 and a Summary of Performance and Financial Information in February 2012. All three reports are available on the Forest Service website (www.fs.fed.us) upon their release.

Forest Service Mission



The Forest Service mission is to:

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

Forest Service Performance Management Framework

The Forest Service integrates performance management by weaving it through many different staff roles and locations. Within each of the four Deputy Areas (National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, Research and Development, and Business Operations), the Deputy Chiefs work with staff to develop, track, and implement effective plans to achieve strategic performance. This information is also coordinated with the Chief of the Forest Service, who provides reports on performance to the USDA Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment. This structure is used to integrate valuable information and resources from the Washington Office and throughout the country, including:

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

Performance accountability is an integral part of Forest Service operating standards, as it aligns projects and initiatives with long-term targets and strategic goals. We generate and determine targets for staff, regions, stations, and the Northeastern Area based on our strategic goals and objectives and input from executive leaders as to on-the-ground needs and characteristics. Each unit within the agency develops a program of work consisting of specific projects to realize objectives based on congressional direction, the

departmental and agency strategic plans, resource management plans, and budget allocations. Project plans are reviewed and updated throughout the fiscal year to reflect changed conditions.

Accomplishment data is gathered at the national forest level, reported in a designated database, and summarized by region and agency level for use by internal and external audiences. Accomplishments for key performance measures are used as part of the annual performance evaluations of the Regional Foresters and other Senior Executive Service members. This process provides concrete linkages between our strategic goals and our day to day activities.

Managers, supervisors, and project staff are responsible for reviewing the completeness and quality of the data at the ranger district, national forest, and regional levels. The Forest Service requires regional level line officers to certify that all appropriate procedures have been performed to ensure validity and reliability of key performance data, and to document data items that do not meet the standard. The Strategic Planning, Budget and Accountability Performance staff conduct periodic reviews to also ensure appropriate procedures are followed during the year. We also analyze year-end accomplishment reports to develop national-level corrective action plans for unmet measures. This multi-stage update and review process provides a reliable and extensive protocol for monitoring and measuring our goals. This information has proved consistent and reliable in reflecting on the ground accomplishments, strategies, and challenges.

Forest Service Contributions to the USDA Strategic Plan

In 2010, USDA published a new five-year strategic plan. The Forest Service plays a major role in helping accomplish the following goal:



USDA Strategic Goal 2

Ensure our national forests and private working lands are conserved, restored, and made more resilient to climate change, while enhancing our water resources.

Specific performance measures that show the Forest Service's contributions to this goal are listed on the next page, followed by an update on progress toward the agency's own strategic plan goals during FY 2011.

Forest Service Contributions to USDA Strategic Goal Objectives and Measures:

	Performance Measure	USDA Baseline	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2015 Target
1.1.5*	Annual economic contribution of recreation on National Forests and Grasslands (number of jobs)	237,800	237,800	237,800	237,800	237,800	247,300
2.1.1	Annual acres of public and private forest lands restored or enhanced	N/A	3,737,365	4,924,904	3,992,210	4,322,384	4,337,500
2.1.3	Percentage of non-Federal and USDA-managed grazing lands with conservation or management applied to improve or sustain productivity and ecological health	34.6%	28.7%	28.7%	20.1%	20.1%	20.1%
2.1.4	Total acres of agriculture and forest landscapes protected from conversion through conservation easements and fee simple purchases, to preserve natural resource quality, open space, and rural amenities	1,923,549	2,493,795	2,431,903	2,827,951	2,791,950	2,860,000
2.1.5***	Number of communities with urban and community forestry programs resulting from Forest Service assistance	7,139	7,200	7,172	7,200	7,200	7,639
2.2.3	Percent of National Forests in compliance with the Forest Service climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy	0%	3%	16%	17%	40%	100%
2.3.1	Acres of National Forest system watersheds at or near natural condition	58,000,000	61,968,000	102,735,767	102,749,436	102,749,436	62,000,000
2.3.4**	Acres on which high impact targeted (HIT) practices are implemented on National Forest and private working lands in priority landscapes to accelerate the protection of clean, abundant water resources	0	600,000	304,565	300,000	300,000	300,000
2.4.1	Number of communities with reduced risk from catastrophic wildfire	10,000	14,000	3,902	13,300	7,980	18,000
2.4.2	Cumulative number of acres in the National Forest System that are in a desired condition relative to fire regime	58,500,000	59,610,600	59,269,943	60,089,400	60,568,200	61,500,000
2.4.3***	Percentage of acres treated in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) that have been identified in community wildfire protection plans or equivalent plans.	41.0%	75.0%	60.8%	75.0%	75%	55.0%

*Progress on measure 1.1.5 is not updated annually. The Forest Service calculates the impact of our national forests and grasslands on rural economies every four years, so we have identified one target for the entire strategic plan period. The next update will occur in 2014. Throughout this time, we will continue to support rural prosperity by conserving working forests, providing service contracts for a variety of activities, emphasizing the use of stewardship contracts, providing technical training to youth at our 28 Job Corps centers, and maintaining the recreational value of national forests and grasslands.

**Multiple agencies within USDA contribute to measure 2.3.4 to implement practices that have a high impact on water resources in targeted landscapes. In 2010, USDA identified landscapes of national importance including national forests and private working lands in the Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Upper/Lower Mississippi, and California Bay Delta, and updated the contribution each agency will make to the goal in the immediate future. Agencies continue to discuss how they will work together to achieve the 2015 goal of nine million acres for the entire Department. The Forest Service is working with NRCS and FSA to develop outcome-based measures for 2012 and subsequent years

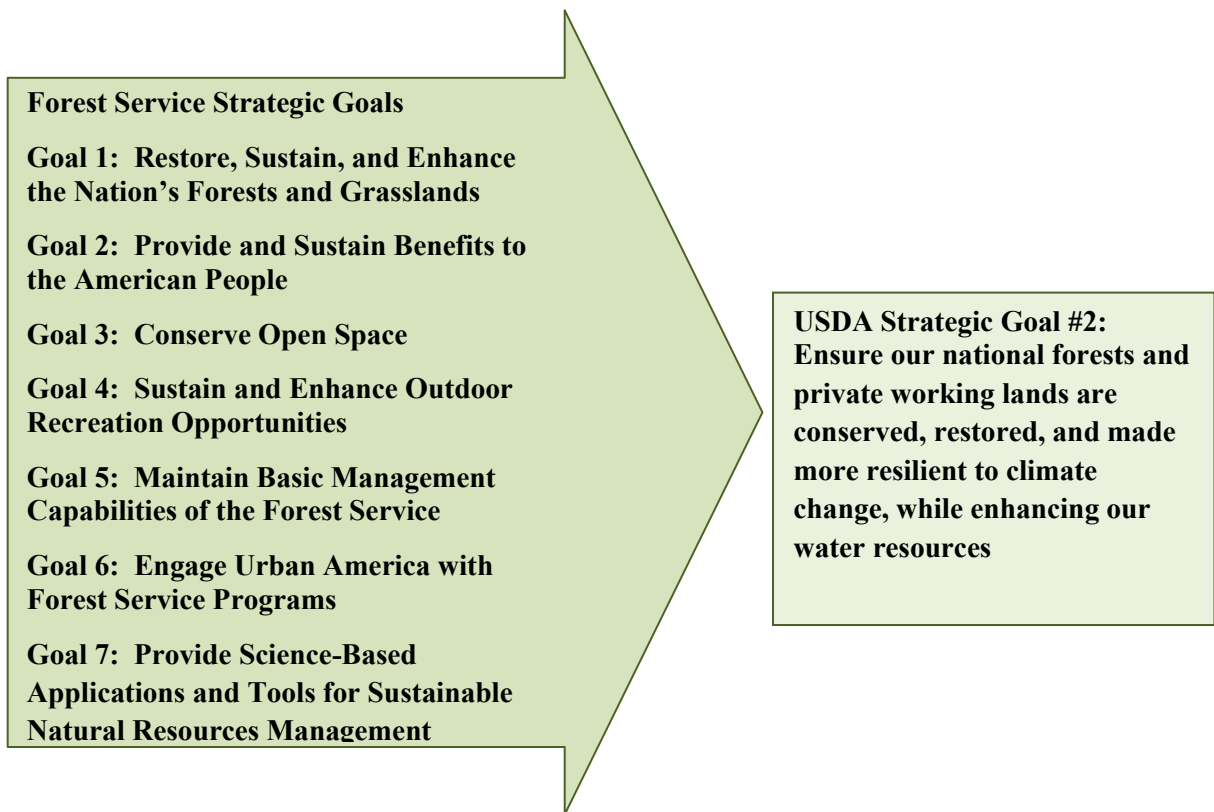
***FY 2012 targets for measures 2.1.5 and 2.4.3 have been revised from those published in the FY 2012 Budget Justification to better reflect agency capability and recent performance trends.

Forest Service Strategic Plan Overview

The remainder of this chapter follows the format of the Forest Service Strategic Plan for FY 2007–2012. Each goal includes specific strategic objectives and strategic performance measures, with baselines and FY 2013 targets for each measure. The Forest Service is currently developing a new Strategic Plan and reporting in future years will be based on this plan.

The FY 2007-2012 Forest Service Strategic Plan is located at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/plan>

Outlined below are the Forest Service strategic goals and how they align to the USDA strategic plan.



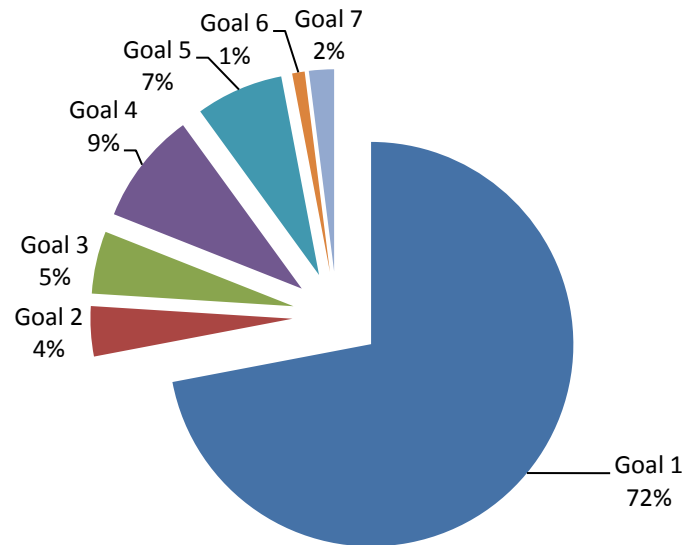
We met or exceeded 57 percent of our strategic goal targets in 2011. Of those targets that were not met, we improved upon the previous year’s performance in almost half of the cases. For example, the agency was able to increase the percentage of acres treated in the wildland-urban interface that have been identified in community wildfire protection plans or equivalent plans from 44.8 percent (737,591 acres) in FY 2010 to 60.8 percent (679,256 acres) in FY 2011. Additionally, the percentage of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index was lowered from 39.7 percent in FY 2010 to 20.8 percent in FY 2011.

Goals are considered to be “met” if actual accomplishments are within five percent of the stated target for that year. Descriptions of and explanations for unmet targets for strategic measures from FY 2011 are summarized toward the end of this chapter.

FY 2013 Budget Request by Forest Service Strategic Goal*

	(dollars in thousands)		
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget
Goal 1: Restore, Sustain and Enhance the Nations's Forests and Grasslands	\$4,218,202	\$4,020,902	\$3,987,678
Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People	234,345	223,383	221,538
Goal 3: Conserve Open Space	292,931	279,229	276,922
Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities	527,275	502,613	498,460
Goal 5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilites of the Forest Service	410,103	390,921	387,691
Goal 6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs	58,586	55,846	55,384
Goal 7: Provide Science-Based Applications and Tools for Sustainable Natural Resources Management	117,172	111,692	110,769
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$5,858,614	\$5,584,586	\$5,538,442

FY 2013 President's Budget



FY 2013 Full Time Equivalents by Forest Service Strategic Goal*

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget
	Goal 1: Restore, Sustain and Enhance the Nations's Forests and Grasslands	22,372	21,560
Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People	3,158	3,044	3,024
Goal 3: Conserve Open Space	351	338	336
Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities	5,263	5,074	5,040
Goal 5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilites of the Forest Service	2,807	2,706	2,688
Goal 6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs	85	87	85
Goal 7: Provide Science-Based Applications and Tools for Sustainable Natural Resources Management	1,053	1,015	1,008
Grand Total, Forest Service	35,089	33,824	33,597

*Estimates

Results by Forest Service Strategic Plan Goal



Forest Service Strategic Goal 1: Restore, sustain, and enhance the Nation's forests and grasslands.

Key Outcome: Forests and grasslands with the capacity to maintain their health, productivity, diversity, and resistance to unnaturally severe disturbance.

The health of our Nation depends, in many ways, on the vitality of our Nation's forests and grasslands. These natural resources contribute a variety of essential elements to our well-being, including clean air and water. Stewardship of this land involves a complex integration of programs that foster recreation, energy, forest products, and resource sustainability. Following Secretary Vilsack's vision, the Forest Service is focusing on improving the health of forest and grassland watersheds, restoring ecosystem function, and increasing forest resilience. Along with internal and external partners, the Forest Service has demonstrated many accomplishments in this area, including the improvement of millions of acres of terrestrial habitat, and thousands of miles of streams and acres of lake habitats for imperiled, common, and economically significant species throughout the Nation.

Many challenges continue to test the resilience of the Nation's forests and grasslands. Population growth and expanding urban centers raise demand for goods, services, and amenities from the Nation's private and public forests and rangelands. Today, approximately 83 percent of the Nation's population lives in an urban area. Natural disturbances and non-natural changes also increase the stress and risk of severe wildfire for forest and rangeland ecosystems.

The threats that face forests and grasslands can sometimes be a natural part of the ecosystem cycle. Fire, for instance, when strategically managed, can help forests grow stronger and more resilient in the long run. It is our role to support the forests' and grasslands' resiliency. Our role is also to assist and mitigate risks if threats overwhelm defenses or pose a risk to the public.

Another example of natural threats include invasive and native pests, including certain insects, pathogens, plants, and aquatic pests, that pose a long-term risk to forest and rangeland health. Recent trends such as over-crowded forest stands and drought conditions have increased the extent and frequency of insect (e.g., mountain pine beetle and gypsy moth) and disease outbreaks. In response, the Forest Service programs prevent, detect, monitor, evaluate, and suppress insects and disease to restore and protect Federal forestlands and lands owned by States, local governments, private organizations, and individual land owners.

Forest Service efforts to restore and enhance ecosystem health also address the quantity and quality of water produced from public and private forests and rangelands, and improve terrestrial and aquatic habitat for wildlife and fish. We manage national forests and grasslands and support State and private management of non-Federal and tribal lands in order to make the Nation's wildland ecosystems more resilient and better able to respond to future threats and risks.

Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 1

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

Wildland Fire Management recognizes the importance of integrating fire as a critical natural process in land and resource management plans and activities, managing wildfire across landownership boundaries, and applying the best available science. Prior-year investments in fire management planning have been used to develop a full range of fire management tactics in response to naturally occurring fires. Such responses may include avoiding suppression expenditures where fires are burning within pre-determined conditions that will produce desired reductions in hazardous fuels and restore fire-adapted ecosystem conditions—without presenting significant risk to communities and the environment.

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

To provide needed information, the Wildland Fire and Fuels Research and Development provides managers and policymakers essential knowledge and tools for making cost-effective and environmentally-sound fire management decisions. Products from Fire R&D ensure that the best science is available to sustain and enhance resource values and public benefits and to minimize negative impacts of fire and its interactions with other disturbances on natural resources, water and air quality, and society.

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

Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) is the foundation for the watershed, fish and wildlife, forest, and rangeland restoration and enhancement activities on National Forest System lands. Restoration and maintenance of sustainable landscapes and watersheds involves a holistic approach and includes actions to restore or sustain water quality and watershed processes; resilient and disturbance-tolerant landscapes; soil condition, stability and productivity; vegetative composition and condition; fish and wildlife habitat and populations; and aquatic ecosystems connectivity. The program directly funds landscape-scale restoration projects and leverages accomplishment of additional restoration objectives through program integration and partnerships. Management priority for the program is to focus activities in specific areas—whether forests, landscapes, or watersheds—to address the problems posed with the appropriately scaled, identified treatment; to create healthy, resilient ecosystems; restore fire-adapted landscapes; and improve watersheds. These investments will help sustain and restore the core components of

functioning ecosystems, enhance watershed resilience in the face of climate change, and help meet the increasing demand for water resources. More than half of our Nation’s freshwater flows from public and private forestlands and approximately 66 million Americans rely on drinking water that originates from the National Forest System. Forest Service management combined with assistance to private landowners helps protect the single greatest source of drinking water in the Nation.

Goal 1 – Key Performance Measure Assessment for Wildland Fire Management

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

	Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1.1.a. Number and percentage of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems								
(1) Moved toward desired conditions								
Number (acres)	991,000	799,215	693,957	960,000	787,478	82%	640,000	540,000
Percentage	39%	27%	24%	40%	35%	88%	40%	40%
(2) Maintained in desired conditions								
Number (acres)	830,000	1,146,720	1,231,800	1,200,000	1,028,611	86%	800,000	675,000
Percentage	33.0%	38.0%	42.0%	50.0%	45.0%	90%	50.0%	50.0%
1.1.b. Number of acres brought into stewardship contracts	57,500	88,304	152,834	250,000	100,577	40%	300,000	300,000

Objective 1.2 Suppress wildfires efficiently and effectively

	Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1.2.a Percentage of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	24.0%	22.0%	39.7%	18.0%	20.8%	-16%	14.0%	18.0%

* Measure 1.1a(1) is calculated using change in condition class. In FY 2006, the information was not available for all vegetation treatments, so a ratio was applied to attain these baseline numbers. In FY 2007, data became available for all treatments. Improvements in data and calculation methodology required that the FY 2007 numbers be updated in FY 2008. With the change in the Hazardous Fuels program to focus on WUI acres—which usually have higher unit costs—the FY2012 and 2013 targets have been reduced to better reflect agency capability.

The FY 2012 goal of 300,000 acres is based on trend information reflected from the baseline through FY 2010 actual accomplishments, combined with our continued priority to utilize stewardship contracting as the primary tool to implement restoration treatments. It represents a doubling of the original Strategic Plan goal.

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1.3.a	Percentage of acres treated in the wildland-urban interface that have been identified in community wildfire protection plans or equivalent plans.	17.0%	41.0%	44.8%	75.0%	60.8%	81%	75.0%	75.0%

Goal 1 - FY 2011 Results Summary and Assessment for Wildland Fire Management

In FY 2011, the Forest Service accomplished 82 percent (787,478 acres) of the target for the number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions. Natural processes, such as long-term drought and the severity of the fire season, as well as resource availability, affect this measure, resulting in fluctuations in annual performance and trend. While the agency continues to meet “total acres treated” goals, it often takes multiple treatments to move an area toward desired conditions and it may take repeated entries over time to maintain an area in desired condition. Many treatments were designed to reduce risk to communities or sensitive watersheds. These types of treatments may not have changed condition class, though they achieved their goals. We continue to focus on treating more strategic acres, many of which are in the more costly WUI areas.

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

In FY 2011, the percent of incidents not contained in initial attack that exceeded the SCI in FY 2011 was 20.8 percent. Although we did not achieve our planned accomplishment, 18 percent, we did have a significant improvement from FY 2010 due to the implementation of risk management and fiscal accountability initiatives. The FY 2011 accomplishment reflects the downward trend of previous years excluding FY 2010, and it is expected that this trend will continue.

In FY 2011, agency accomplished 81 percent of the target for the percentage of acres treated in the WUI identified in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) or equivalent - 60.8 percent. The agency continues to focus on working with our partner communities to develop and implement CWPPs by providing technical assistance. The agency continues to emphasize the importance of these plans in identifying where to focus scarce fuels treatment resources. This outcome has more than doubled since the baseline of 17 percent in FY 2006.

Implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013

The Forest Service will continue to focus on treating hazardous fuels near communities in the Wildland Urban Interface, resulting in fewer acres treated and therefore fewer acres changing condition class. This is due to the fact that these areas, while strategically important, are often expensive to operate in. We will continue to focus on treating more strategic acres, many of which are in the more costly WUI areas. In addition, we will be increasing our focus and efforts to treat WUI acres identified in CWPP's.

Under this goal, the Forest Service continues a major effort to effectively address the wildfire situation in an efficient, integrated and comprehensive manner. In order to improve outcomes for FY 2012 and FY 2013, we will emphasize integrated restoration as well as strategic, risk-informed management and use of wildland fire where appropriate. We will continue to achieve targets by working across programs and in collaboration with Federal and non-Federal partners.

Means and Strategies for Success

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

- Working with communities to develop, implement, and update Community Wildfire Protection Plans and improve local wildfire suppression capability and coordination.
- Strategically and safely managing wildfire, promoting the appropriate use of prescribed fire, maintaining resilient land and water conditions at the watershed level, and restoring deteriorated lands and waters through strategic, risk-informed management and use of wildland fire. The Phase II of the Cohesive Strategy will build upon the national strategy through development of regional strategies and comparative risk assessments that take into account local and regional priorities. This science-based framework will allow for systematic evaluation of a range of alternative future scenarios and land management options at national, regional, and sub-regional scales, building towards the ultimate outcome of using the best available data to analyze wildfire risk across the country and help inform management decisions regarding allocation of resources to best address this risk.
- The final Phase III, the National Risk Trade-Off Analysis will develop models that will better inform decision-makers and allow them to understand the risks and trade-offs associated with their wildland fire management decisions.

Goal 1 – Key Performance Measure Assessment for Invasive Species

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

	Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1.4.a Percentage of priority acres restored and/or protected from invasive species on Federal and Cooperative program lands								
NFS	90.0%	81.5%	78.6%	90.0%	75.2%	84%	90.0%	90.0%
S&PF	N/A	26.2%	20.0%	20.0%	19.0%	95%	20.0%	20.0%

Goal 1 - FY 2011 Results Summary and Assessment for Invasive Species

The Forest Service focuses invasive species program implementation on outcome-based activities designed to effectively reduce the impact of invasive species on priority Federal and non-Federal lands. Treatments are prioritized based on risk, efficacy and cost. Accomplishment of this performance measure is a function of the number of acres monitored for efficacy relative to the total number of acres treated.

In FY 2011, the Forest Service accomplished 95 percent of the target to restore priority acres from invasive species on Federal and Cooperative program lands. To address this objective, the Forest Service partnered with other Federal agencies to treat native pest species, such as the southern pine beetle and western bark beetle, focusing on high priority large-scale watersheds. Treatments totaled 163,221 acres on Federal lands, and 606, 831 acres on Cooperative lands for a ration of just slightly less than 1:4. The Forest Service also continued to protect critical forest ecosystems from established non-native insects and diseases, such as Port Orford-cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid. Moreover, new non-native invasive pest threats were addressed, such as the emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, thousand cankers disease, and gold-spotted oak borer.

Implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013

In FY 2011, the Forest Service worked to address public safety concerns and forest health needs arising from the millions of acres of dead and dying trees from bark beetle infestations in the West. In FY 2013, the Forest Service will continue to fund management actions to reduce forest susceptibility to beetle outbreaks and protect high value trees.

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

Means and Strategies for Success

Forest Service invasive species program actions are resulting in greater effectiveness against invasive species across the National Forest System and other Federal and cooperative lands. The program will continue to implement strategic actions, prioritize treatments, increase integration of activities across program areas, and address the full spectrum of aquatic and terrestrial invasive species to improve performance.

Treatment of invasive species will be a critical element as the Forest Service implements integrated ecological restoration projects on priority landscapes. Implementation of an all-lands approach to ecosystem restoration in cooperation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and other partners and property owners will help ensure the effectiveness of invasive species treatments across ownership and jurisdictional boundaries.

Goal 1 – Key Performance Measure Assessment for Healthy Watersheds and Diverse Habitats

Objective 1.5 Restore and maintain healthy watersheds and diverse habitats.^{1,2}

	Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1.5.a Percentage of watershed in class 1 condition	30%	30%	26%	29%	52%	180%	52%	52%
1.5.b Acres and miles of terrestrial and aquatic habitat restored consistent with forest plan direction:								
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored	642,000	2,153,749	2,037,110	2,137,300	2,629,476	123%	1,980,000	1,960,000
Miles of stream habitat restored	4,600	3,498	3,577	2,800	3,878	139%	2,670	2,750
Acres of lake habitat restored	18,000	23,570	27,779	26,300	26,832	102%	24,000	24,000
1.5.c Percentage of acres needing reforestation or timber stand improvement that were treated	13%	18%	23%	18%	16%	86%	16%	16%

Goal 1 - FY 2011 Results Summary and Assessment for Healthy Watersheds and Diverse Habitats

The Forest Service met or exceeded the majority of the terrestrial, stream, lake, and reforestation/timber stand improvement targets within this goal. We are moving to a new national Watershed Condition Framework and the preliminary assessments were completed in FY 2011. The Watershed Condition Framework is a comprehensive approach for:

- Evaluating the condition of watersheds
- Prioritizing work in areas important to the public and where work results in noticeable differences in overall watershed condition
- Strategic integrated restoration
- Tracking and monitoring outcomes

¹ The FY 2012 target for “Acres of terrestrial habitat restored”, “Miles of stream habitat restored” and “Acres of lake habitat restored” were adjusted from previously published targets in the agency’s Strategic Plan to more appropriately reflect accomplishment expectations for FY 2012.

² Although reforestation and timber stand improvement (TSI) accomplishments have been increasing in recent years, the FY 2012 goal for measure 1.5.c has been reduced from 20 percent to 16 percent to reflect an increasing emphasis on artificial reforestation and the increased unit costs of artificial reforestation as compared to TSI.

In FY 2011, the Forest Service restored 3,878 miles of stream habitat. This accomplishment enhanced habitat for native fishes with commercial and non-commercial value, as well as for desired non-native species important to recreational fishing. A portion of the restoration removed invasive species that outbreed or out-competed native fish species, and disrupted aquatic stream habitat. Target accomplishments continue to be on an upward trend that reflects integrated restoration and partnership contributions.

The fisheries, wildlife, and watershed accomplishments were achieved in large part through integration with other agency programs, such as Vegetation Management, Fuels Management, and the Road Management Programs. Other targets were accomplished through ongoing and new collaborations and partnerships with other agencies and conservation organizations. Integration with resource areas such as Vegetation Management, Fuels Management and Engineering also played an important role in achieving these targets, and this is expected to continue as the agency becomes more skilled at developing projects that benefit multiple resources. As the Forest Service becomes more adept at determining a more accurate unified target there will be less variation with accomplishments reported.

Implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013

The Secretary of Agriculture's vision recognizes the role of healthy forests in enhancing water resources and in maintaining landscape resiliency. The IRR program focuses on landscape restoration and activities that promote watershed resilience supporting the Secretary's commitment to an all-lands landscape restoration approach.

In FY 2012 and 2013, the Forest Service will continue with the IRR implementation approach, emphasizing collaboration with stakeholders and internal interdisciplinary planning in an effort to continuously improve restoration projects and increase community support. In return, the agency expects to accomplish more on-the-ground tailoring of projects and initiatives. As the agency works to improve the condition of watersheds through an integrated restoration approach, we will advance efforts in maintaining and improving water quality and watershed function; improving habitat for fish and wildlife; and preserving and creating local jobs.

Means and Strategies for Success

The IRR landscape scale approach aligns restoration actions through forest management, range management, wildlife & fisheries habitat management, vegetation & watershed management, non-Wildland Urban Interface (non-WUI) hazardous fuels management, and Legacy Roads and Trails. This program also incorporates implementation of the Watershed Condition Framework and will, in the future, incorporate the Terrestrial Condition Framework, that will allow for an overall integrated Ecosystem Condition Framework. By combining the authority and funding of multiple land management programs into one budget line item, we are gaining administrative efficiency by reducing accounting codes and streamlining scheduling of multiple resource management activities in a single area or season.

This landscape scale approach allows the agency to address many of the resource challenges facing National Forest System lands, such as the bark-beetle epidemic, the decline of longleaf pine ecosystems, threatened and endangered species management, wild horse and burro

management, restoring lands historically used as roads to a natural state, replacement of bridges or major culverts to allow aquatic organism passage, and climate variability, while protecting the overall resiliency of forests and grasslands.



Forest Service Strategic Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People

Key Outcome: Forests and grasslands with sufficient long-term multiple socioeconomic benefits to meet the needs of society.

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

Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 2

The largest budgetary investment for providing and sustaining benefits to the American people is supported from the National Forest System (NFS). Other programs that contribute to this goal are also discussed below.

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

The NFS Grazing Management program also contributes to this goal by managing the diverse rangeland resources to maintain a sustainable supply of forage for livestock and wildlife. The program seeks to maintain open space and habitat connectivity by linking NFS grazing authorizations to privately-owned lands managed for agricultural production, and by helping sustain the rural based ranching and farming lifestyle. Managing grazing allotments provides for the administration and monitoring of grazing permits and activities. This includes issuance of grazing permits, processing permit transfers, preparation and processing of bills for collection, and the development of annual operating instructions. Compliance monitoring determines if the

terms and conditions of the grazing authorization are being implemented by the grazing permittee.

Within NFS, the Minerals & Geology program also supports socio-economic benefits by ensuring that minerals operations provide adequate protection of surface resources and meet objectives of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Renewable energy is a valuable benefit to the American public that the Forest Service provides through efforts such as the Woody Biomass Utilization Strategy. Activities include hydropower licensing, wind energy development, and geothermal operations on NFS lands.

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

Other programs, such as Landownership Management and the Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs, provide necessary infrastructure and management support to enable the Forest Service to supply goods and services to the American public, while helping meet critical resource needs.

Goal 2 – Key Performance Measure Assessment

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2.1.a	Amount of wood fiber provided each year to help meet the Nation's demand for forest products in an environmentally								
	CCF	5,400,000	4,829,254	5,020,841	4,800,000	4,845,059	101%	5,232,000	5,600,000
	MMBF	2,700	2,415	2,592	2,400	2,533	106%	2,600	2,800
2.1.b	Number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on Federal land that are made available through permits, contracts, grants,	N/A	3,155,936	3,306,138	2,700,000	2,954,842	109%	2,700,000	3,000,000

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2.2.a	Acres of national forests and grasslands under grazing permit that are sustainably managed for all rangeland products	81,560,000	79,097,281	76,153,782	81,560,000	75,387,241	92%	73,819,816	72,283,747

Objective 2.3 Help meet energy resource needs.

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2.3.a	Percentage of land Special Use Permit applications for energy-related facilities that are completed within prescribed timeframes	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2.3.b	Percentage of energy-mineral applications that are processed within prescribed timeframes	45%	8%	5%	50%	44%	87%	43%	40%

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2.4.a	Number of States that have agreements with the Forest Service to help private forest landowners market ecosystem services	1	17	20	21	23	110%	21	21

Goal 2 - FY 2011 Results Summary and Assessment

The Forest Service met or exceeded most of the performance targets to provide and sustain benefits to the American Public. For example, we met the target to provide wood fiber in an environmentally sustainable manner by 101 percent. The target to meet the number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel treatments was also met by 109 percent. The importance of partnerships is illustrated by our target for to help private forest landowners market ecosystem services, which was met by 110 percent.

The importance of partnerships is illustrated by our target for to help private forest landowners market ecosystem services, which was met by 110 percent. Reporting includes, the number of states where there is some written agreement (MOU, Work Plan, Grant Narrative, Cooperative agreement, etc) that includes the State Forestry Agency as a partner and involves technical and/or financial assistance from the Forest Service and results in one or more of the:

- 1) Development, testing, and/or evaluation of tools that quantify ecosystem services and their economic value or increase forest landowner participation or access to ecosystem service markets
- 2) Creation of market infrastructure at the state or regional level including guidelines/protocols for market operation
- 3) Implementation of payment systems to forest landowners for environmental services
- 4) Establishment of organizational structures or programs that enhance ecosystem service market development and support

- 5) Creation of partnerships that expand knowledge of and potential for ecosystem market participation by private forest landowners.

Managing natural resources to maintain long-term benefits to meet the needs of society requires the integration of many different program areas. Programs within NFS provide planning, coordination, and implementation of activities which foster recreation opportunities for the public, energy for the Nation, timber and non-timber forest products, and job creation.

Implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013

Whereas Stewardship Contracting is generally the best tool to achieve restoration goals, we will use all available tools and authorities to achieve restoration objectives, including timber sales and hazardous fuels treatments. As part of accelerating our restoration efforts, we will be increasing mechanical treatments where required, and raising targets for forest products sold to 2.6 billion board feet in FY 2012 and 2.8 bbf in FY 2013. We will also continue to explore and support new and emerging markets for wood removed in restoration activities (including use of woody biomass for energy), in addition to more traditional markets.

Means and Strategies for Success

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

- Continue to shift the emphasis for the production of forest products toward being an outcome of meeting vegetation management, habitat management, and ecosystem restoration objectives. IRR program funds will be instrumental in implementing the projects identified through restoration planning on priority landscapes and other landscape scale ecosystem restoration efforts.
- Increase the recognition and acceptance of excess woody biomass as a source of bioenergy. This will be critical to successfully expanding opportunities to meet forest and habitat health objectives. Educating the public and lawmakers about the feasibility and effectiveness of using this available resource generated by forest and ecosystem restoration projects while meeting long-term carbon sequestration and other climate change mitigation objectives will be essential steps in building this support. We will also focus on demonstrating the feasibility of providing a sustainable supply of woody biomass to support the development of new technology and infrastructure.
- Increase the use of Stewardship Contracting, partnerships, and all other available authorities to accomplish integrated conservation, restoration and maintenance work across all land ownerships. The Forest Service will aggressively seek new partnerships with States, the business sector, nongovernment organizations, and others to help plan, implement, finance and monitor critical landscape conservation and restoration work.
- Strengthen environmental awareness, understanding, and support among stakeholders for active, integrated management of forests and grasslands to provide ecosystem goods and services.

- Develop, execute, acquire, and deploy science and technology so that science-based tools, systems, and applications are used to sustainably manage, restore, enhance, and use the forests and grasslands to meet the needs of communities, regions, States, and the Nation as a whole. Research and development products will be provided and used to benefit the owners and managers of working forests and farms by helping them to practice sustainable forest management and utilization while producing the goods and services society requires.
- Focus on areas with energy resource potential in an effort to meet energy resource needs.



Forest Service Strategic Goal 3: Conserve Open Space

Key Outcome: Maintain the environmental, social, and economic benefits of forests and grasslands by reducing and mitigating their conversion to other uses.

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

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

Land acquisition and exchange programs conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and prevent their conversion to incompatible uses. The Forest Service acquires lands, waters, and related interests through purchase, donation, or exchange within the National Forest System for such purposes as outdoor recreation, wildlife habitat conservation, water quality, invasive species control, fire suppression, watershed protection and enhancement, and resource management.

The Forest Service's grazing-permit program helps assure the long term maintenance of open space and habitat connectivity provided by private ranch lands by linking national forest and grassland grazing authorizations to these privately-owned lands.

Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 3

The largest budgetary investment for reducing and mitigating forest and grassland conversion to other uses is supported from S&PF. Other programs that contribute to this goal are also discussed below.

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 3 – Key Performance Measure Assessment for Conserve Open Space

Objective 3.1 Protect forests and grasslands from conversion to other uses.³

	Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
3.1.a. Acres of environmentally important forests and grasslands protected from conversion (number of acres added annually)								
Annual	0	176,471	136,960	118,000	149,911	127%	119,000	150,000
Cumulative	1,360,000	1,897,809	2,056,107	2,174,107	2,210,563	102%	2,329,278	2,479,278

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

	Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
3.2.a. Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans.								
Annual	1,760,000	2,076,447	1,805,353	2,250,000	1,531,858	68%	1,750,000	1,500,000
Cumulative	15,133,689	18,582,449	19,592,387	23,500,000	21,124,245	90%	22,500,000	22,000,000

Goal 3 - FY 2011 Results Summary and Assessment

In FY 2011, nationwide, more than 21 million acres of non-industrial private forest lands were managed according to current, active Forest Stewardship Plans, with over 1.5 million acres being added in FY 2011. The actual number of acres managed under Forest Stewardship Plans was lower than targeted as State agencies continue to make adjustments to move resources and adapt programs to target newly established landscape focus areas. These adaptations take time and initially resources are drawn away from landowner management plan development. With time, State partners are expected to further focus technical assistance efforts to impact their highest priority landscape areas. Program delivery is thus expected to increase significantly in these areas. Forest Stewardship plans lay out strategies for achieving unique landowner objectives and sustaining forest health and vigor. Actively managed forests provide timber, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, recreational opportunities and many other benefits for landowners and communities.

Through the FLP, 149,911 acres of environmentally important forests and grasslands were protected from conversion, achieving 127 percent of the planned accomplishment. Over 50 percent (over 420 million acres) of our Nation’s forests are privately owned. Family forest owners and timber companies are facing increasing pressure to sell, subdivide, and develop their land. The FLP works with States, private landowners, and other conservation partners to protect environmentally critical forests threatened by land conversion through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases.

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

⁴ Includes acres managed under current forest stewardship management plans only.

Implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013

The Forest Service will continue to work with the National Association of State Foresters, NRCS, the American Forest Foundation, and other partners to coordinate and streamline technical planning assistance delivery to make the most effective use of available program resources and better address diverse landowner needs. This includes the further adoption of a national Forest Stewardship Plan template that satisfies the requirements of all major private forest landowner assistance and incentive programs.

The Forest Service remains focused on acquiring the highest priority lands that serve both the President's America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative and the Department's Strategic Plan for FY 2010-2015. We also expect to meet targets for forest stewardship management plans as States continue to focus efforts in high priority areas.

Means and Strategies for Success

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

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

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

**Forest Service Strategic Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities**

Key Outcome: A variety of high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities on the Nation's forests and grasslands are available to the public.

The Forest Service is challenged with sustaining adequate high-quality outdoor recreational experiences to meet the Nation's needs while maintaining the ecological integrity of national forests and grasslands. Between FY 2006 and FY 2009 we experienced an average of 170.8 million visits on national forests. America's population is projected to increase by nearly 50 percent by the middle of this century. Increasing population demands and declining public access to privately-owned forestland place extensive pressure on public lands to provide recreational opportunities.

The Forest Service explores and implements scientifically verified management solutions in order to support recreation needs without incurring adverse resource impacts. Agency research provides new technologies, methods, and models to address current problems. Researchers also examine anticipated future recreation management problems, opportunities, and needs, and apply social science research to analyze the changing public perceptions of the value and importance of outdoor recreation opportunities. With an understanding of public opinion and need, the Forest Service can best inform and develop policies and decisions on national forest and grasslands.

Preserving high-quality recreation opportunities requires maintaining lands, recreation facilities, roads, and trails. This infrastructure enables the Forest Service to provide opportunities to interact with wildlife, explore wilderness and heritage resources, engage in educational activities, and access off-highway vehicle trails. Partners contribute significant resources supporting tourism, interpretive services, recreation special uses, congressionally designated areas, and national forest scenic by-ways.

Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 4

The principal programs for accomplishing the desired outcome of Goal 4 are the Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness programs, Capital Improvement and Maintenance Roads and Trails programs, and NFS – IRR program – Legacy Roads and Trails activity. Research and Development produces recreation science and management tools to inform recreation managers on outdoor recreation trends and desires, as well as tools to improve management efficiency.

The latest data on visitor trends shows that in FY 2010, the national forests and grasslands hosted approximately 174 million visits, with increasingly diverse visitors engaging in activities such as camping, picnicking, skiing, snowboarding, hunting, fishing, hiking, driving for pleasure, and visiting cultural sites and visitor centers. These recreation opportunities produce significant social and economic benefits for the Nation. Population growth and increasing limited public access to privately-owned land contribute to high demand for quality recreation on NFS lands.

Goal 4 – Key Performance Measure Assessment

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
4.1.a	Percentage of recreation sites maintained to standard	65%	67%	68%	66%	71%	108%	70%	70%
4.1.b	Percentage of total recreation capacity at developed recreation sites that meets accessibility standards	10%	23%	19%	27%	23%	86%	25%	25%
4.1.c	Percentage of trails that meet national quality standards	60%	26%	41%	40%	25%	62%	30%	30%
4.1.d	Percentage of customers who are satisfied with recreational facilities, services, and settings	80%	91%	94%	90%	94%	104%	90%	85%
4.1.e	Percentage of road system intended for passenger car use that is suitable for passenger car use	29%	89%	90%	89%	90%	101%	90%	88%

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
4.2.a	Percentage of high priority access rights-of-way acquired	90%	74%	106%	85%	15%	18%	85%	85%

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
4.3.a	Percentage of NFS lands covered by new motor vehicle use maps reflecting a designated-use system of roads, trails, and areas	0.0%	43.7%	66.7%	100.0%	76.8%	77%	100.0%	100.0%

Goal 4 - FY 2011 Results Summary and Assessment

In FY 2011, the agency maintained priority recreation sites to standard, accomplishing this target by 108 percent. This greater than anticipated gain towards the 10-Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge is attributable to additional national funding provided to support forest grants and regional strike teams, as well as supplemental assistance to the National Forest Foundation's Wilderness Stewardship Grants program. The most notable gains were accomplished in the Rocky Mountain, Southern and Eastern Regions. The Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness program continued to manage and administer nearly 20,000 recreation sites, over 27,900 recreation special use authorizations, 25 major visitor centers, 20 National Historic Landmarks, over 322,700 heritage assets, 136 national scenic byways, 439 designated wildernesses, and 122 wild and scenic rivers.

Implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013

In support of the President's AGO Initiative, the Forest Service will expand recreation opportunities for youth and diverse populations, support job creation through youth conservation corps, and expand opportunities for private sector outfitters and guides, ski areas and resorts that operate on the NFS. We will also improve recreational access, a major goal of AGO, and complete region-wide outfitting needs assessments and resort master plans.

We will emphasize continued achievement of the recreation objectives in FY 2012 and FY 2013 by:

- Creating new and strengthening existing partnerships
- Focusing resources on mission-driven priorities
- Connecting recreation benefits to communities
- Providing for changing urban populations
- Sustaining and expanding quality recreation opportunities

Where possible, the Forest Service will capitalize on additional resources through partnerships and other authorities that are directed towards reducing deferred maintenance to meet its objectives under this goal.

Means and Strategies for Success

Specific means and strategies for success include:

- Providing a diverse range of quality cultural and natural resource based recreation opportunities in partnership with people and communities.
- Protecting the natural, cultural and scenic resources for present and future generations to enjoy.
- Partnering with public and private recreation and heritage service providers to meet public needs.
- Implementing agency-wide systems to ensure effective decisions, community engagement, investments in sound business practices, and enhance the professionalism of our workforce.

- Ensuring the road system needed to meet agency needs is sustainable with available resources and is in compliance with environmental and safety requirements.



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

Key Outcome: Administrative facilities, information systems, and landownership management with the capacity to support a wide range of natural resource challenges.

Natural resources are affected by a wide range of forces, including natural events, overuse, and various management and law enforcement activities. The Forest Service maintains a workforce with the skills and capabilities to deal with the impacts of these events and assist other countries in managing their natural resources. Effectively managing its natural resources and ensuring the safety of the land and its users requires quality data, strategic unit plans, law enforcement officials, and facility maintenance.

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

Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 5

Many Forest Service programs contribute to achieving the outcome of Goal 5. Some of the programs include Land Management Planning, Law Enforcement, Inventory and Monitoring, Capital Improvement and Maintenance–Facilities, and International Programs.

Goal 5 – Key Performance Measure Assessment

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
5.1.a	Percentage of selected data in information systems that is current to standard	44%	54%	77%	78%	77%	99%	80%	80%

Objective 5.2 Improve the administration of national forest lands and facilities in support of the agency's mission.^{5,6}

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
5.2.a	Percentage of administrative facilities that are being maintained to standard	64%	66%	64%	65%	63%	96%	60%	63%
5.2.b	Percentage of newly reported encroachments and title claims administered to standard	60%	5%	34%	20%	N/A	0%	N/A	N/A

Goal 5 - FY 2011 Results Summary and Assessment

The Facilities program administers facilities and sites used for recreation, research, and fire, administrative and other (FA&O) purposes. FA&O facilities include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations and laboratories), and service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, dams, and recreation visitor centers. This program includes carrying out maintenance, capital improvement, and management on 17,900 recreation sites and approximately 23,100 research, recreation, and other administrative buildings. The condition of administrative facilities ranges from poor to good, with approximately 35 percent needing major repairs or renovation, approximately 14 percent in fair condition; and 51 percent of the facilities in good condition.

In FY 2011, the agency accomplished 96 percent of the target to maintain FA&O facilities to standard. During this time, maintenance activities were focused on the most critical health and safety needs and higher cost maintenance needs. The agency focused work on those facilities where employees are housed and facilities that provide for interactions with the public. As infrastructure ages, deferred maintenance continues to accrue more quickly, resulting in more facilities that were not maintained to standard.

Implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013

The Forest Service will continue to assess the quantity and quality of data in its corporate applications. Future efforts will focus on examining data holdings in specific applications in addition to GIS data layers. As more data sets are included in the evaluation, the positive trend in results may change, although probably only temporarily. We aim to develop the capability to conduct these assessments and use the results to become more efficient in acquiring only the data

⁵ The FY 2012 target for measure 5.2.a has been reduced to 60 percent from the 75 percent previously published in the Strategic Plan. Flat budgets combined with inflation and increases in construction costs over the past five years, have made it difficult to increase accomplishments.

⁶ Efforts are underway to develop a new performance measure and associated targets for measure 5.2.b. Additional detail is available in the corrective action plans section of this chapter.

that is essential for meeting agency business requirements and reducing the costs for managing data that is no longer needed.

The Forest Service will use existing authorities and will request new authorities or extensions as appropriate to reduce the inventory of unneeded buildings. This will result in more efficient use of available funds to maintain the remaining facility portfolio at appropriate standards. Agency goals will be met when unneeded buildings are removed or conveyed and necessary buildings are sustainable within available budgets, in compliance with appropriate building codes, and located on sites that provide the needed Forest Service presence for the public.

Means and Strategies for Success

Actions to be taken to address performance are as follows:

- Coordinate inventory, monitoring and assessment activities through the development and implementation of an integrated program planning process that addresses essential information needs related to agency business requirements.
- Implement a standards-based approach and framework for information management, a national protocol governance strategy, and an Information Resources (IR) Governance Solution to ensure that all agency-wide decisions on information technology and information are transparent, coordinated, cost-effective, and integrated with the mission of the agency.
- Foster and realize opportunities for collaboration, cooperation, and coordination across Forest Service programs and with partners, including the public; local, State and other Federal agencies; Indian tribes; and non-governmental organizations.
- Focus resources towards right-sizing the portfolio of administrative infrastructure.
- Implement local facility master plans which identify the infrastructure necessary to support the mission.
- Maintain mission-critical facilities (as defined in the USDA Asset Management Plan) and other priority assets to the highest standard.
- Identify and resolve land and infrastructure jurisdictional issues to ensure administrative and public access to NFS lands.



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

Key Outcome: Broader access by Americans to the long-term environmental, social, economic, and other types of benefits provided by the Forest Service.

The Forest Service promotes understanding and professional management of the Nation's forests, including its urban forests. The NFS, S&PF, and Forest Service R&D all contribute to an integrated approach for natural resources stewardship to better connect urban residents to the value of well-managed public and private forests and to improve quality of life.

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

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

Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 6

Many Forest Service programs contribute toward achieving the outcome of Goal 6, including Urban and Community Forestry (U&CF), Conservation Education, Recreation and Heritage and Wilderness, Forest Service R&D, IRR, and others.

Goal 6 – Key Performance Measure Assessment

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
6.1.a	Number of people who annually participate in Forest Service environmental literacy programs and activities	2,500,000	4,195,964	5,244,401	4,000,000	5,183,467	130%	4,200,000	4,200,000

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

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
6.2.a	Number of communities with developing or established urban and community forestry programs resulting from Forest Service assistance	6,564	6,853	7,102	7,200	7,172	100%	7,200	7,200

Goal 6 - FY 2011 Results Summary and Assessment

In FY 2011, U&CF achieved 100 percent of the planned accomplishment by providing assistance to 7,172 communities, reaching a total of 194 million people. The population served by the program in FY 2011 represented over 77 percent of the people living in communities with the potential to develop programs to plant, protect, and manage their urban and community trees and forests. U&CF continued to work with State Forestry agencies and other partners to assist communities in developing and advancing their urban forestry programs.

In FY 2011 the Forest Service achieved significant accomplishments in the number of people who annually participate in Forest Service environmental literacy program and activities, reaching more than 5.1 million people – 130 percent of the planned accomplishment. The Forest Service’s Conservation Education program provided educational, technical, and financial assistance to field units and partners for the implementation of national priorities to connect children to nature and build our future through conservation education. Efforts are crucial to the health and welfare of America’s children. Today’s more urbanized youth spend 50 percent less time outdoors than 20 years ago, and almost 20 percent are obese. Children who play outdoors in nature have: lower stress levels, more active imaginations, are more fit and lean, develop stronger immune systems, have greater respect for themselves and others. Children who spend time outdoors are more likely to become environmentally conscious adults. By engaging children in outdoor activities, America is nurturing tomorrow’s environmental stewards.

Implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013

There are 100 million acres of urban forest lands in the U.S. Active management of these assets secures the greatest economic, social, and environmental benefits from these resources. U&CF will continue to deliver technical, financial, educational, and research assistance to communities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and eight U.S. territories and affiliated Pacific island nations. Assistance will continue to be delivered to communities primarily through State forestry agencies.

With 83 percent of the Nation's population in urban areas, there are strong environmental, social, and economic cases to be made for the conservation of green spaces to guide growth and revitalize city centers and older suburbs. U&CF will continue to respond to these needs by maintaining, restoring, and improving urban forest ecosystems.

Means and Strategies for Success

In order to achieve its goals for FY 2012 and FY 2013, the Forest Service will:

- Assist communities in increasing professional urban forestry staffing, ordinances, management plans, and local advisory and advocacy groups for managing forest resources in cities, suburbs, and towns.
- Assist communities in strategic tree planting and active management of the urban forest through program partners to:
 - Increase carbon sequestration;
 - Reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions from power plants;
 - Reduce the forest's susceptibility to pests;
 - Improve the forest's ability to contribute to water quality and quantity needs; and
 - Generate biofuels from urban wood waste products to off-set fossil fuel usage.
- Utilize State Forest Action Plans to inform Conservation Education planning activities and to focus needs and recognize emerging opportunities in the U&CF program.
- Expand recreational opportunities and access for diverse, underserved, and increasingly urban audiences on National Forests and Grasslands and on State, private, and municipal lands as part of the AGO Initiative.
- Develop and implement methods to measure environmental literacy and techniques to engage urban residents in the management of urban forests.
- Integrate, coordinate, and disseminate existing and new ecological and social research on urban issues.
- Develop partnerships with nontraditional partners to engage urban and underserved audiences.
- Facilitate the transfer of information, tools and technology to resource managers at the national, regional, State, and local level to ensure that urban trees and forests are strategically planned and managed to maximize the social, economic, and environmental services that they provide.
- Enhance partnerships with organizations at the national and local level. These will continue to play a key role in enhancing the agency's investment in environmental literacy programs and activities and ensure they meet local community needs.
- Continue implementation, in partnership with The Ad Council, of the Discover the Forests campaign to reconnect children with nature.



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

Key Outcome: Management decisions are informed by the best available science-based knowledge and tools.

The Forest Service provides science and technology solutions for clients and partners to sustainably manage forests and grasslands. Science-based applications and tools inform policy and resource management decisions to help achieve desired outcomes. To accomplish this goal,

Forest Service R&D and Technology and Development (T&D) Centers will focus on organizational effectiveness as applied to natural resources management by public and private organizations. This includes applications of social sciences; organizational behavior; decision science and implementing effective fire management; response to global climate change; inventory and monitoring activities; landscape alteration; watershed management; energy demand; technology management; and policy analysis.

Important components of this work include developing and testing innovative methods of synthesizing available science; transforming science and technology into usable technologies and tools; and creating and disseminating science applications to users. Partnerships with educational institutions and others are critical to program success and effectiveness.

Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 7

The principal program that contributes toward achieving the outcome of Goal 7 is the Forest Service R&D. Forest Service R&D provides science, technology, and applications in support of sound policies and management decision making. It also develops and conducts high quality research that is responsive to current and future resource priorities while providing effective applications and tools. The Inventory and Monitoring strategic program area provides the resource data and tools needed to identify trends and management options related to fire, insects, disease, and other natural processes.

With decades of groundbreaking scientific research, the Forest Service is well positioned to achieve significant results from an investment in emerging research areas (ERAs). The ERAs rest on a science foundation structured around Forest Service R&D's Strategic Program Areas that reflect the scope of Forest Service research capabilities. They include climate change, biomass and biomass energy, urban natural resource stewardship, nanotechnology, and water management and restoration. The ERAs set priorities for the next three to five years. Forest Service R&D will continue to build upon our core programs while focusing on these emerging research areas.

Goal 7 – Key Performance Measure Assessment

*Objective 7.1 Increase the use of applications and tools developed by Forest Service Research & Development and Technology & Development Centers.*⁷

		Baseline	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
7.1.a	Customer satisfaction with R&D products and services (ACSI score)	72	75	75	75	75	100%	75	75
7.1.b	Number of patent applications filed, based on station and center discoveries, developments, and applications	10	6	6	6	13	217%	8	6

Goal 7 - FY 2011 Results Summary and Assessment

Customer satisfaction remained strong in FY 2011 due to an increased focus on science applications and mechanisms for delivering research results and deploying tools and products of that research. In 2011, Forest Service R&D developed and delivered 163 tools used by customers.

Cheatgrass is an example of one of the types of tools developed. This invasive plant affects rangelands across the Intermountain West. Even after the successful removal of germinated seeds and established plants, un-germinated seeds in the soil can carry over across years and hamper the establishment of desired native plants. Forest Service R&D scientists have identified a promising biocontrol organism that can kill dormant cheatgrass seeds and sometimes a high proportion of germinable seeds. This pathogen has been dubbed “Black Fingers of Death” because of the fingerlike, black fruiting bodies that protrude from killed seeds.

The agency also substantially exceeded its target for patent applications. USDA patent policy is set by Agricultural Research Service, the lead USDA agency for patenting and licensing. The Forest Service follows ARS guidelines when reporting fiscal year totals. Initially, provisional patent applications were not to be counted in FY 2011 totals; however that guidance was later revised to include provisionals in FY 2011 counts. In addition, more Invention Disclosures were received in FY 2011 (31) than in FY 2010 (18), resulting in the Forest Service Patent Review Committee deciding to file more patent applications on the reviewed inventions. Also, university and industrial cooperators working with Forest Service scientists developed more new technologies and chose to file more patent applications on jointly owned technologies than in FY 2010.

⁷ The American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) assesses the satisfaction of private and other external customers with the relevance, usefulness, and accessibility of Research and Development products and services.

Implications for FY 2012 and FY 2013

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

Means and Strategies for Success

In order to achieve the goals for FY 2012 and FY 2013, the Forest Service will:

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

Corrective Action Plans for Measures with FY 2011 Variance from Targets for Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective	FY 2011 Measure	Target	Actual	% of Target	Planned Corrective Actions
1.1a	Number and percentage of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems moved toward desired conditions.	960,000 40%	787,478 35%	82%	The accomplishments for this measure are trending upward, however the planned target was not reached. The agency will continue its emphasis on treating hazardous fuels on more strategic acres in the WUI which are often more costly. This shift means that fewer acres overall will be treated, meaning fewer will change condition class. Critical emphasis to continue agency efforts on this objective will be maintained in FY 2012 and FY 2013. The emphasis on integrated restoration and the strategic and risk-informed management and use of wildland fire are likely to contribute improved outcomes in this objective in the future.
1.1a	Number and percentage of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems maintained in desired conditions.	1,200,000 50%	1,028,611 45%	86% 90%	Numerous entries are often required to maintain an area in desired condition. Critical emphasis to continue agency efforts on this objective will be maintained in FY 2012 and FY 2013. The emphasis on integrated restoration and the strategic and risk-informed management and use of wildland fire are likely to contribute improved outcomes in this objective in the future.

Strategic Objective	FY 2011 Measure	Target	Actual	% of Target	Planned Corrective Actions
1.1b	Number of acres brought into stewardship contracts	250,000	100,577	40%	Stewardship acres awarded grew from 88,304 acres in 2009, peaking in 2010 at 152,834 acres due to the ARRA projects, but still showing an upward trajectory in 2011 of 100,577 acres awarded. We anticipate further growth in FY 2012 and beyond as CFLR and Priority Watershed restoration projects begin awarding contracts. These “place based” initiatives have collaborative roots emphasizing use of stewardship instruments. In addition, dozens of CFLR proposals, from across the country, that had not been referred to the Secretary for award are poised—to some degree—to begin soliciting stewardship contracts and agreements.
1.2.a	Percentage of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index.	18%	20.8%	-16%	Despite the increase in fires that exceed the SCI this year, the agency believes that its continued efforts to manage risk on large incidents have been successful, and that these efforts will contribute to effective cost management. The agency will continue to refine how large and complex wildfires are managed, focusing on improving its risk management protocols and striving to increase incident management efficiency. Fire managers will use the latest decision support tools, emerging technology, and localized knowledge to make decisions and measure the probability of success of those decisions to reduce risk while more effectively managing cost.

Strategic Objective	FY 2011 Measure	Target	Actual	% of Target	Planned Corrective Actions
1.3a	Percentage of acres treated in the Wildland Urban Interface that have been identified in community wildfire protection plans or equivalent plans.	75%	60.8%	81%	The agency places significant focus on treating hazardous fuels acres identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans and works in close coordination with communities at risk in the Wildland Urban Interface and will continue to do so in FY 2012 and FY 2013. However, this is an extremely ambitious target and, while the accomplishments for this measure have trended upward in recent years, the agency did not meet the planned target.
1.4b	Percentage of priority acres restored and/or protected from invasive species on Federal and Cooperative lands -NFS	90%	75.2%	84%	Although the NFS program achieved 84% of its restoration effectiveness target for the year, the slight decline was largely related to the increased focus on priority invasions, which typically have a higher risk level and are sometimes more difficult to prevent, control, or eradicate. Treatment efficacy on these priority areas is sometimes lower in the first year, and require follow-up treatments against those targeted species in following years.
1.5c	Percentage of acres needing reforestation or timber stand improvement that were treated	18%	16%	86%	The target estimate included harvest units that were planned but not sold. Established forest vegetation activities cannot occur until units are sold and harvested.

Strategic Objective	FY 2011 Measure	Target	Actual	% of Target	Planned Corrective Actions
2.2.a	Acres of national forests and grasslands under grazing permit that are sustainably managed for all rangeland products	81,560,000 acres	75,387,241 acres	92%	Economic conditions for livestock producers combined with resource issues and associated management costs continue to result in reductions in demand for grazing allotments that become vacant. Target levels may need to be revised to be more in line with projected demand. In addition the agency will work towards identifying a performance measure that reflects agency performance in meeting established management objectives on active grazing allotments.
2.3.b	Percentage of energy-mineral applications that are processed within prescribed timeframes	50%	44%	87%	The agency continues to process energy-related mineral proposals to the extent possible, but cannot issue final decision or move forward until outstanding legal issues are resolved. Additional requirements for air quality analysis and climate change contribute to the target shortfall as well as the effects of court decisions regarding activities in roadless areas and categorical exclusions. No changes are anticipated at this time.
3.2a	Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans. (Annual Cumulative)	2,250,000 23,500,000	1,531,858 21,124,245	68% 90%	State agencies must move resources and adapt programs to target newly established landscape focus areas and these adaptations take time – and initially resources – away from landowner management plan development. The Program will continue to focus on achieving outcomes by emphasizing provision of landowner assistance in priority landscape areas that have been identified in States’ Forest Action Plans.

Strategic Objective	FY 2011 Measure	Target	Actual	% of Target	Planned Corrective Actions
4.1.b.	Percentage of total recreation capacity at developed recreation sites that meets accessibility standards	27%	23%	86%	The Forest Service continues to be committed to the integration of accessibility into the agency's recreation sites and facilities in response to both the legal mandate and to ensure inclusive opportunities for all people. The accessibility improvements are being made, however data entry is falling behind. Improved database links are in development and renewed visible support for accessibility by agency leadership is also planned for 2012. Both efforts should result in improved data entry and therefore accessibility measure outcomes in FY 2012.
4.1.c	Percentage of trails that meet national quality standards	40%	25%	62%	Over the past year, the Trails program has streamlined its data collection efforts. The FY 2011 target for this measure was based on prior information. The Trails program has increased training for field personnel to ensure consistent data collection and reporting. With more accurate data reporting under the new system, we will be better positioned to set appropriate targets.
4.2.a	Percentage of high priority access rights-of-way acquired	85%	15%	18%	The Forest Service is currently re-assessing the definition and interpretation of this measure which has proven to be problematic and difficult to calculate. The agency anticipates developing a more clear and consistent measure for this activity under the new Strategic Plan currently in development.

Strategic Objective	FY 2011 Measure	Target	Actual	% of Target	Planned Corrective Actions
4.3.a	Percentage of NFS lands covered by new motor vehicle use maps reflecting a designated-use system of roads, trails, and areas	100%	76.8%	77%	The agency continues its emphasis on producing motor vehicle use maps which reflect a system of roads, trails, and areas designated for motor vehicle use. Units which have not yet met the target are required to report monthly progress, and to identify the date by which they plan to meet the target. All remaining units have begun travel management planning to designate those routes and areas which are open to motor vehicle use, and most remaining units plan to complete the work within FY 2012.
5.2b	Percentage of newly reported encroachments and title claims administered to standard	20%	N/A	0	The Forest Service is currently re-assessing the definition and interpretation of this measure which has proven to be problematic and difficult to calculate. The agency anticipates developing a more clear and consistent measure for this activity under the new Strategic Plan currently in development.

**External Audits and Reviews
FY 2011 OIG Audits Conducted on the Forest Service (FS)**

OIG Open Audits

Audit Number	Audit Title	Report Issue Date	Audit Status
08601-07-AT	Invasive Species Program	9/30/10	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08601-54-SF	FS Firefighting Succession Planning	3/31/10	Request for a change in management decision and closure is in progress
08601-55-SF	FS Administration of Special Use Permits	6/16/11	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08601-56-SF	FS Forest Legacy Program	4/20/11	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
08703-01-HY	FS Oversight and Control of Forest Service ARRA Activities	9/30/11	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress

OIG Audits Officially Closed in FY 2011

Audit Number	Audit Title	Report Issue Date	Closure Date
08001-01-AT	Implementation of the Capital Improvement Program	11/03/06	2/23/11
08001-02-AT	FS Contracted Labor Crews	3/29/10	9/1/11
08017-05-HY	FS Contract Review for Fire Effect Modeling Programs	3/31/11	9/30/11
08401-08-FM	FY 2007 Financial Statements	11/15/07	3/3/11
08401-09-FM	FY 2008 Financial Statements	11/13/08	2/28/11
08401-10-FM	FY 2009 Financial Statements	11/13/09	2/28/11
08401-11-FM	FY 2010 Financial Statements	11/8/10	8/15/11
08601-02-HY	Follow-up on Recommendations Made on the Maintenance of FS's Infrastructure	06/14/06	2/18/11
08601-30-SF	Security Over Explosives/Munitions	03/31/03	1/6/11
08601-44-SF	FS Large Fire Suppression Costs	11/20/06	3/24/11
08601-45-SF	Follow-up Review FS Security Over Explosives/ Munitions Magazines Located Within the National Forest Systems	07/03/06	1/6/11
08601-51-SF	Controls Over Documenting & Reporting Hurricane Relief Expenditures to FEMA	08/05/08	4/12/11
08601-52-SF	FS Renewable Energy Program	08/12/08	2/4/11
08601-53-SF	FS Replacement Plan for Firefighting Aerial Resources	07/16/09	5/20/11
08601-58-SF	FS Follow-up on Prior OIG Firefighter Safety Audits	09/30/10	8/18/11

Summary of OIG Audits

FY 2011 Beginning Inventory	10
Audits added	10
Subtotals	20
Audits closed	15
FY 2011 Ending Balance	5

FY 2011 GAO Audits

Audit Report Number	Audit Title	Report Issue Date	Audit Status
GAO-11-12	Forest Service Research and Development: Improvements in Delivery of Research Results Can Help Ensure That Benefits of Research Are Realized	10/29/10	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
GAO-11-38	Southwest Border: More Timely Border Patrol Access and Training Could Improve Security Operations and Natural Resource Protection on Federal Lands	10/19/10	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
GAO-11-144	Federal Lands: Adopting a Formal, Risk-Based Approach Could Help Land Management Agencies Better Manage Their Law Enforcement Resources	12/17/10	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
GAO-11-177	Border Security: Additional Actions Needed to Better Ensure a Coordinated Federal Response to Illegal Activity on Federal Lands	11/18/10	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress
GAO-11-769	Forest Service Business Services: Further Actions Needed to Re-examine Centralization Approach and to Better Document Associated Costs	8/25/11	Implementation of corrective actions is in progress

Management Challenges

The OIG's annual report to the Secretary on USDA Management Challenges was issued August 2011. The report included one challenge specific to the Forest Service: "Forest Service (FS) Management and Community Action Needed to Improve Forest Health and Reduce Firefighting Costs (Challenge 6)." The challenges were in regards to OIG audits conducted on the Forest Service's Invasive Species Program, Forest Service's Contracted Labor Crews, Large Fire Suppression Costs, Forest Service Replacement Plan for Firefighting Aerial Resources, and Forest Service Firefighting Succession Planning. Most actions were completed for these audits in FY 2011. A summary of the actions planned for completion in FY 2012 for the two remaining open audits follow:

FY 2012 Actions Planned:Forest Service' Invasive Species Program - OIG Audit Report No. 08601-7-AT:

- Develop new NFS invasive species management policy (FSM 2900) to include program-wide policy of providing early detection and rapid response (EDRR) within Forest Service (#1) and document all invasive species program's internal policies and procedures.
- Develop an adequate, cohesive internal control environment for managing the invasive species program and reporting accurately how much the agency is spending to combat invasive species.
- Implement a monitoring plan to assess the invasive species program and related internal control.
- Revise the National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species management and establish a control for revising the strategy once every five years.
- Develop an inventory plan including responsibilities, time frames, and benchmarks for inventorying all invasive species, the risk the species poses, and the efficacy of available treatments.
- Develop a standard for how many acres are affected by each of the agency's treatments, and require the regions to follow these standards when reporting performance results.
- Develop and implement a formal review system to verify the accuracy of invasive species accomplishment data reported.

Firefighting Succession Planning – OIG Audit Report No. 08601-54- SF:

- The Forest Service will develop a "Firefighter Workforce and Succession Planning Action Plan" to list each recommendation from the audit and the key steps and milestones for completing all the tasks under the audit, along with the program leads and estimated completion dates.
- The Forest Service will develop a "Fire and Aviation Management Workforce and Development Strategic Framework" document that includes a workforce goal for recruiting, developing and retaining a highly skilled fire and aviation workforce, and support force of Forest Service employees in other disciplines. This document provides the overall philosophy and desired future of fire and aviation in the Forest Service. The

framework will help determine the appropriate numbers and skill mix of employees, and detail how the agency will get there.

**TITLE III
RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Appropriations Language Changes proposed for FY 2013 are based upon the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012* (P.L. 112-74). Material proposed for deletion is enclosed in brackets; new language is underlined.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, [~~\$295,773,000~~] \$292,796,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, [~~\$64,372,000~~] \$66,805,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, including treatments of pests, pathogens, and invasive or noxious plants and for restoring and rehabilitating forests damaged by pests or invasive plants, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities and conducting an international program as authorized, [~~\$253,331,000~~] \$250,730,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law; of which [~~\$53,388,000~~] \$60,000,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, [~~\$1,556,628,000~~]

1. \$1,623,591,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, [That of the funds provided, \$336,049,000 shall be for forest products: *Provided further*,] That of the funds provided, \$40,000,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for
2. ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f): *Provided further*, That [of the funds provided, up to \$68,000,000 is for the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program for Region 1, Region 3 and Region 4: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for forest products, up to \$44,585,000 may be transferred to support the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program in the preceding proviso.] funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487): *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading shall be available for urgently needed road decommissioning, road and trail repair and maintenance and associated activities, and removal of fish passage barriers, especially in areas where Forest Service roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies that support threatened, endangered or sensitive species or community water sources, as authorized by Public Law 88-567, as amended (16 U.S.C. 532-538) and Public Law 85-767, as amended (23 U.S.C. 101 and 205): *Provided further*, That funds provided herein shall be available for the decommissioning of roads which are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads not part of the transportation system.

Note 1: Removes the provision for Forest Products as this is now proposed for management within the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

Note 2: Removes provision regarding the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program as this applies specifically to FY 2012.

Note 3: Incorporates authorization for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses, Legacy Roads & Trails activities, and decommissioning of roads into the National Forest System.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, [\$394,721,000] ~~\$346,379,000~~, to remain available until expended, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for

1. construction, reconstruction, [decommissioning (including decommissioning unauthorized roads not part of the transportation system),] and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: *Provided*, That
2. [\$45,000,000 shall be designated for urgently needed road decommissioning, road and trail repair and maintenance and associated activities, and removal of fish passage barriers, especially in areas where Forest Service roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies which support threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or community water sources:
3. *Provided further*, That] funds becoming available in fiscal year [2012] 2013 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated[:
4. *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for decommissioning of roads, up to \$13,000,000 may be transferred to the “National Forest System” to support the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program].

Note 1: All responsibility for road decommissioning is proposed under the National Forest System.

Note 2: All responsibility for road decommissioning is proposed under the National Forest System.

Note 3: Proposes a change in mandatory program, deferral of Roads & Trails fund for FY 2013.

Note 4: Wording applies to FY 2012 as authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, [\$52,605,000] ~~\$57,934,000~~, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

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, \$955,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

Note: No language changes are proposed.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), [\$45,000] \$46,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

1. [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), \$2,577,000, to remain available until expended.]

Note 1: Responsibility for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses is proposed within the National Forest System.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for forest fire suppression 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, [\$1,737,631,000] \$1,971,394,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, [\$7,262,000] \$7,226,000 of funds appropriated under this appropriation shall be available for the Forest Service in support of fire science research authorized by the Joint Fire Science Program,

- including all Forest Service authorities for the use of funds, such as contracts, grants, research joint venture agreements, and cooperative agreements: Provided further, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research: Provided further, That funds provided shall be available for
1. emergency rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuels reduction activities [in the urban-wildland interface], support to Federal emergency response, and wildfire suppression activities of the Forest Service: Provided further, That of the funds provided, [\$317,584,000] \$241,600,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction activities, [\$21,734,000] and \$20,634,000 is for research activities and to make competitive research grants pursuant to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable
 2. Resources Research Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1641 et seq.), [\$55,564,000 is for State fire assistance, \$6,366,000 is for volunteer fire assistance, \$15,983,000 is for forest health activities on Federal lands and \$8,366,000 is for forest health activities on State and private lands]: Provided
 3. further, That amounts in this paragraph may be transferred to the [“State and Private Forestry”, “National Forest System”, and] “Forest and Rangeland Research” [accounts] account to fund
 4. [State fire assistance, volunteer fire assistance, forest health management,] forest and rangeland
 5. research[, and the Joint Fire Science Program[, vegetation and watershed management, heritage site rehabilitation, and wildlife and fish habitat management and restoration]: *Provided further*,
 6. That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further*,
 7. That [up to \$15,000,000 of the] funds provided herein may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels reduction and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities on Federal land or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities [implement a community wildfire protection plan (or equivalent) and] benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*,
 8. That funds made available to implement the Community Forest Restoration Act, Public Law 106-393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands in accordance with authorities made available to the Forest Service under the “State and Private Forestry” appropriation: *Provided further*,
 - That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: *Provided further*,
 - That, of the funds provided for hazardous fuels reduction, not to exceed \$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 System lands[: *Provided further*,
 - That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*,
 - That before obligating any of the funds provided herein for wildland fire suppression, the Secretary of Agriculture shall obligate all unobligated balances previously made available under this heading (including the unobligated balances transferred to Forest Service accounts under this heading by division B of the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 110-329, 122 Stat. 3594)) that, when appropriated, were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the imminent need to begin obligating funds provided herein for wildland fire suppression: *Provided further*,
 - That funds designated for wildfire suppression, including funds transferred from the “FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund”, shall be assessed for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs:

9. *Provided further*, That of the funds for hazardous fuels reduction, up to \$21,000,000 may be transferred to the “National Forest System” to support the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program].

Note 1: Proposed language deletion increases agency flexibility.

Note 2: Proposed language deletion increases agency flexibility.

Note 3: Due to proposed consolidations of Forest Health Management and Fire Assistance, the only remaining transfer in need of authorization is to the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation for forest and rangeland research and the Joint Fire Science Program.

Note 4: Funding for State and Volunteer Fire Assistance is proposed for consolidation within Wildland Fire Management.

Note 5: Language is suggested for deletion as these activities are proposed to be funded within the National Forest System.

Note 6: Proposed deletion increases agency flexibility.

Note 7: Proposed deletion increases agency flexibility.

Note 8: Proposed deletion increases agency flexibility.

Note 9: Provision no longer needed as it was authorized for the one-time transfer of funds in FY 2012 by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for large fire suppression operations of the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression and Federal emergency response activities, [\$315,886,000] \$315,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts are available only for transfer to the “Wildland Fire Management” account and only following a declaration by the Secretary that either (1) a wildland fire suppression event meets certain previously established risk-based written criteria for significant complexity, severity, or threat posed by the fire or (2) funds in the “Wildland Fire Management” account will be exhausted within 30 days.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOREST SERVICE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

Note 1: Expands authority to purchase new aircraft other than large airtankers.

- Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings "Wildland Fire Management" and "FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund" will be obligated within 30 days[: *Provided*, That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible].
- 1.

Note 1: Changes authorization from requiring replenishment of funds through a supplemental appropriation.

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

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 the joint explanatory statement of the managers accompanying this Act.]

Note 1: Provision limits agency flexibility.

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

Technology Center. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the Forest Service portion of implementation costs to be paid to the Department of Agriculture for the Financial Management Modernization Initiative.

Note: No language changes are proposed.

1. [Of the funds] Funds available to the Forest Service [up to \$5,000,000] shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993, Public Law 103-82, as amended by Public Lands Corps Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2005, Public Law 109-154.

Note 1: Proposed deletion increases agency flexibility.

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

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

Note 1: Additional language provides greater agency flexibility.

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

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

Note 1: Proposed deletion increases agency flexibility.

1. [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)).]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

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

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

Title IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS
(Including Transfers of Funds)

LIMITATION ON CONSULTING SERVICES

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

Note: No language changes are proposed.

[RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS]

- 1 [SEC. 402. 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 other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

1. SEC. [403]402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Note 1: Changes section number.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PERSONAL SERVICES

1. SEC. [404]403. None of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency shall be obligated or expended to provide a personal cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants to any officer or employee of such department or agency except as otherwise provided by law.

Note 1: Changes section number.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1. SEC. [405]404. Estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in
2. annual budget justifications [and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes]. Advance notice of changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations [for approval].

Note 1: Changes section number.

Note 2: Proposed language provides greater agency flexibility.

GIANT SEQUOIA

1. SEC. [406]~~405~~. None of the funds in this Act may be used to plan, prepare, or offer for sale timber from trees classified as giant sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) which are located on National Forest System or Bureau of Land Management lands in a manner different than such sales were
2. conducted in fiscal year [2011] 2012.

Note 1: Changes section number.

Note 2: Proposed language updates the fiscal year upon which sales are calculated.

MINING APPLICATIONS

1. SEC. [407]~~406~~. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws. (b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date. (c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2013, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208). (d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

Note 1: Changes section number.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

1. SEC. [408]407. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated to or otherwise designated in committee reports for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service by Public Laws 103–138, 103–332, 104–134, 104–208, 105–83, 105–277, 106–113, 106–291, 107–63, 108–7, 108–108, 108–447, 109–54, 109–289, division B and Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Laws 110–5 and 110–28), Public Laws 110–92, 110–116, 110–137, 110–149, 110–161, 110–329, 111–6, 111–8, 111–88, and 112–10 for payments for contract support costs associated with self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service as funded by such Acts, are the total amounts available for fiscal years 1994 through 2011 for such purposes, except that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet contract support costs of ongoing contracts, grants, self-governance compacts, or annual funding agreements.

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

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. SEC. [409]408. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: *Provided*, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

Note 1: Changes section number.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

1. SEC. [410]409. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct pre-leasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

Note 1: Changes section number.

[AMENDMENTS TO THE TEMPORARY EMERGENCY WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION ACT]

1. [AMENDMENTS TO THE TEMPORARY EMERGENCY WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION ACT SEC. 411. The Temporary Emergency Wildfire Suppression Act (42 U.S.C. 1856m et seq.) is amended—
 - (1) in the first section (42 U.S.C. 1856m note)—
 - (A) by striking "That this" and inserting the following: "SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE." "This"; and
 - (B) by striking "Temporary";

(2) by striking section 2 (42 U.S.C. 1856m) and inserting the following: "SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS."In this Act:

"(1)ASSUME ANY AND ALL LIABILITY.—The term 'assume any and all liability' means—

"(A) the payment of—

"(i) any judgment, settlement, fine, penalty, or cost assessment (including prevailing party legal fees) associated with the applicable litigation; and

"(ii) any cost incurred in handling the applicable litigation (including legal fees); and

"(B) with respect to a Federal firefighter, arranging for, and paying the costs of, representation in the applicable litigation.

"(2)FEDERAL FIREFIGHTER.—The term 'Federal firefighter' means an individual furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior under an agreement entered into under section 3.

"(3)FOREIGN FIRE ORGANIZATION.—The term 'foreign fire organization' means any foreign governmental, public, or private entity that has wildfire protection resources.

"(4)FOREIGN FIREFIGHTER.—The term 'foreign firefighter' means an individual furnished by a foreign fire organization under an agreement entered into under section 3.

"(5)WILDFIRE.—The term 'wildfire' means any forest or range fire.

"(6)WILDFIRE PROTECTION RESOURCES.—The term 'wildfire protection resources' means any personnel, supplies, equipment, or other resources required for wildfire presuppression and suppression activities.";

(3) in section 3 (42 U.S.C. 1856n)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking "(a)(1) The Secretary of Agriculture" and inserting the following:

"(a)EXCHANGE OF WILDFIRE PROTECTION RESOURCES UNDER A RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT WITH A FOREIGN FIRE ORGANIZATION.—

"(1)AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO A RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture"; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking "(2) Any agreement" and inserting the following:

"(2)REQUIREMENTS FOR A RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT.—Any agreement";

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking "(b) In the absence" and inserting the following:

"(b)EXCHANGE OF WILDFIRE PROTECTION RESOURCES WITHOUT A RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT.—In the absence"; and

(ii) in paragraph (1), by striking "United States, and" and inserting "United States; and";

(C) in subsection (c), by striking "(c) Notwithstanding" and inserting the following:

"(c)REIMBURSEMENT UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH CANADA.—Notwithstanding"; and

(D) in subsection (d)—

(i) by striking, "(d) Any service" and inserting the following:

"(d)SERVICE PERFORMED UNDER THIS ACT BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.— "(1)IN GENERAL.—Any service"; and

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking "The" and inserting the following:

"(2)EFFECT.—Except as provided in section 4, the";

(4) by redesignating section 4 (42 U.S.C. 1856o) as section 5;

(5) by inserting after section 3 the following:

"SEC. 4. RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS WITH LIABILITY COVERAGE."(a)PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY FOR FOREIGN FIREFIGHTERS AND FOREIGN FIRE ORGANIZATIONS.—Subject to subsection (b), in an agreement with a foreign fire organization entered into under section 3, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may provide that—

"(1) a foreign firefighter shall be considered to be an employee of the United States for purposes

of tort liability while the foreign firefighter is acting within the scope of an official duty under the agreement; and

"(2) any claim against the foreign fire organization or any legal organization associated with the foreign firefighter that arises out of an act or omission of the foreign firefighter in the performance of an official duty under the agreement, or that arises out of any other act, omission, or occurrence for which the foreign fire organization or legal organization associated with the foreign firefighter is legally responsible under applicable law, may be prosecuted only—

"(A) against the United States; and

"(B) as if the act or omission were the act or omission of an employee of the United States.

"(b) PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY FOR FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may provide the protections under subsection (a) if the foreign fire organization agrees—

"(1) to assume any and all liability for any legal action brought against the Federal firefighter for an act or omission of the Federal firefighter while acting within the scope of an official duty under the agreement; and

"(2) to the extent the United States or any legal organization associated with the Federal firefighter is not entitled to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts having jurisdiction over the foreign fire organization receiving the services of the Federal firefighters, to assume any and all liability for any legal action brought against the United States or the legal organization arising out of—

"(A) an act or omission of the Federal firefighter in the performance of an official duty under the agreement; or

"(B) any other act, omission, or occurrence for which the United States or the legal organization associated with the Federal firefighter is legally responsible under the laws applicable to the foreign fire organization."; and

(6) in section 5 (as redesignated by paragraph (4))—

(A) by striking "under section 3(c)" and inserting "under this Act"; and

(B) in the proviso—

(i) by striking "wildfire protection resources or personnel" each place it appears and inserting "wildfire protection resources (including personnel)";

(ii) by inserting "for wildfire suppression activities" before "unless"; and

(iii) by striking "provide wildfire protection" and inserting "provide wildfire suppression".]

Note 1: Provision no longer needed as it was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

[CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES]

1. [SEC. 412. In awarding a Federal contract with funds made available by this Act, notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (the ‘‘Secretaries’’) may, in evaluating bids and proposals, through fiscal year 2013, give consideration to local contractors who are from, and 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: *Provided*, 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 micro-business or disadvantaged business: *Provided further*, 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, road decommissioning, trail maintenance or improvement, or habitat restoration or management: *Provided further*, That the terms “rural community” and “economically disadvantaged” shall have the same meanings as in section 2374 of Public Law 101–624 (16 U.S.C. 6612): *Provided further*, That the Secretaries shall develop guidance to implement this section: *Provided further*, 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.]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to funding provided through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

1. SEC. [413] 410. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or
2. complaints in condemnation without [the approval of] prior notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

Note 1: Changes section number.

Note 2: Proposed language clarifies the process regarding potential taking and condemnation activities.

[TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS]

1. [SEC. 414. No timber sale in Alaska’s Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service’s appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar 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.]

Note 1: Proposed for deletion as it limits agency flexibility and creates an excessive administrative burden. Current law requires residual value appraisal and domestic use of timber.

[EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS]

1. [SEC. 415. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits at the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, shall remain in effect for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. A grazing permit or lease issued by the Secretary of the Interior for lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management that is the subject of a request for a grazing preference transfer shall be issued, without further processing, for the remaining time period in the existing permit or lease using the same mandatory terms and conditions. If the authorized officer determines a change in the mandatory terms and conditions is required, the new permit must be processed as directed in section 325 of Public Law 108–108.]

Note 1: Provision no longer needed as it was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

1. SEC. [416] 411. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—
 - (1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes; or
 - (2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education and Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq., as amended) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)); or
 - (3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

Note 1: Changes section number.

POSTING OF REPORTS

1. SEC. [417] 412. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest. (b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—
 - (1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or
 - (2) the report contains proprietary information.(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

Note 1: Changes section number.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

1. SEC. [418] 413.

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

1. SEC. [419] 414.

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AWARDS TO STATES

- SEC. 415.

Note : No language changes proposed; however, provision is not applicable to the Forest Service.

[USE OF COMPETITIVE GRANT FUNDS]

1. [SEC. 420. Section 6(d) of Public Law 96–297 (16 U.S.C. 431 note), as added by section 101 of Public Law 108–126, is amended by inserting “, except funds awarded through competitive grants,” after “No Federal funds”.]

Note 1: Provision no longer needed as it was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

[FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT]

1. [SEC. 421. Section 503(f) of the Forest Service Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005 (title V of Public Law 109–54; 16 U.S.C. 580d note), as amended by section 422(1) of Public Law 111–8 (123 Stat. 748), is further amended by striking “2011” and inserting “2016”.]

Note 1: Provision no longer needed as it was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

[SERVICE FIRST]

1. [SEC. 422. Section 330 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–291; 114 Stat. 996; 43 U.S.C. 1701 note), concerning Service First authorities, as amended by section 428 of Public Law 109–54 (119 Stat. 555–556) and section 418 of Public Law 111–8 (123 Stat. 747), is amended—
 - (1) by striking in the first sentence “In fiscal years 2001 through 2011”, and inserting “In fiscal year 2012 and each fiscal year thereafter”; and
 - (2) by striking in the first sentence “pilot programs” and inserting “programs.”]

Note 1: Provision no longer needed as it was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

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

1. [SEC. 423. The authority provided by section 337 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3012), as amended, shall remain in effect until September 30, 2013.]

Note 1: Provision no longer needed as it was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

[STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS]

1. [SEC. 424. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity.]

Note 1: Proposed for deletion as this would create an excessive administrative burden and duplicate existing financial reporting protocols.

[REPORT ON USE OF CLIMATE CHANGE FUNDS]

1. [SEC. 425. Not later than 120 days after the date on which the President's fiscal year 2013 budget request is submitted to Congress, the President shall submit a comprehensive report to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate describing in detail all Federal agency funding, domestic and international, for climate change programs, projects and activities in fiscal year 2011, including an accounting of funding by agency with each agency identifying climate change programs, projects and activities and associated costs by line item as presented in the President's Budget Appendix, and including citations and linkages where practicable to each strategic plan that is driving funding within each climate change program, project and activity listed in the report.]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

[PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS]

1. [SEC. 426. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

[GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS]

1. [SEC. 427. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

[FOREST SERVICE PRE-DECISIONAL OBJECTION PROCESS]

1. [SEC. 428. Hereafter, upon issuance of final regulations, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall apply section 105(a) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6515(a)), providing for a pre-decisional objection process, to proposed actions of the Forest Service concerning projects and activities implementing land and resource management plans developed under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.), and documented with a Record of Decision or Decision Notice, in lieu of subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 322 of Public Law 102–381 (16 U.S.C. 1612 note), providing for an administrative appeal process: *Provided*, That if the Chief of the Forest Service determines an emergency situation exists for which immediate implementation of a proposed action is necessary, the proposed action shall not be subject to the pre-decisional objection process, and implementation shall begin immediately after the Forest Service gives notice of the final decision for the proposed action: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to an authorized hazardous fuel reduction project under title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.).]

Note 1: Provision no longer needed as it was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

[SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES]

- 1 [SEC. 429. From the date of enactment of this Act until September 30, 2012, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall not require a permit under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342), nor shall the Administrator directly or indirectly require any State to require a permit, for discharges of stormwater runoff from roads, the construction, use, or maintenance of which are associated with silvicultural activities, or from other silvicultural activities involving nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, or surface drainage.]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

[CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEE AMENDMENTS]

1. [SEC. 430. Section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f) is amended—
 - (1) in subsection (a)—
 - (A) by striking so much as precedes the second sentence and inserting the following: “(a) CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEE.—
 - “(1) LODE MINING CLAIMS, MILL SITES, AND TUNNEL SITES.—The holder of each unpatented lode mining claim, mill site, or tunnel site, located pursuant to the mining laws of the United States on or after August 10, 1993, shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before September 1 of each year, to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, a claim maintenance fee of \$100 per claim or site, respectively.”; and
 - (B) by adding at the end the following: “(2) PLACER MINING CLAIMS.—The holder of each unpatented placer mining claim located pursuant to the mining laws of the United States located before, on, or after August 10, 1993, shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before September 1 of each year, the claim maintenance fee described in subsection (a), for each 20 acres of the placer claim or portion thereof.”; and (2) in subsection (b), by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “The claim

maintenance fee under subsection (a) shall be paid for the year in which the location is made, at the time the location notice is recorded with the Bureau of Land Management.”]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

[DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK GRAZING]

- 1 [SEC. 431 (a) PROHIBITION REGARDING POTENTIAL DOMESTIC SHEEP AND BIGHORN SHEEP CONTACT ON NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation (other than the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and regulations issued under such Act), none of the funds made available by this Act or made available by any other Act for fiscal year 2012 only may be used to carry out—
- (1) any new management restrictions on domestic sheep on parcels of National Forest System land (as defined in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))) with potential domestic sheep and bighorn sheep (whether native or nonnative) contact in excess of the management restrictions that existed on July 1, 2011; or
 - (2) any other agency regulation for managing bighorn sheep populations on any allotment of such National Forest System land if the management action will result in a reduction in the number of domestic livestock permitted to graze on the allotment or in the distribution of livestock on the allotment.
- (b) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture may make such management changes as the Secretary determines to be necessary to manage bighorn sheep if the management changes—
- (1) are consistent with the wildlife plans of the relevant State fish and game agency and determined in consultation with that agency; and
 - (2) are developed in consultation with the affected permittees.
- (c) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS.—In circumstances involving conflicts between bighorn sheep and domestic sheep grazing on public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)), the Bureau of Land Management may only modify or cancel domestic sheep grazing permits after consulting with the appropriate State fish and game agency. However, if the State in question has an approved State Wildlife Management Plan that addresses, with specificity, bighorn sheep management, then the Bureau of Land Management modification or cancellation of permits in that State shall conform to the bighorn sheep management objectives in the State Wildlife Management Plan, unless conformance would be inconsistent with Federal statute or regulation. The Bureau of Land Management shall be bound by the requirements of this subsection until September 30, 2012.
- (d) VOLUNTARY CLOSURE OF ALLOTMENTS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the voluntary closure of existing domestic sheep allotments when the closure is agreed to in writing between the permittee and the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture and is carried out for the purpose of reducing conflicts between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep.
- (e) WAIVER OF GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may accept the voluntary waiver of any valid existing lease or permit authorizing grazing on National Forest System land described in subsection (a) or public lands described in subsection (c). If the grazing permit or lease for a grazing allotment is only partially within the area of potential domestic sheep and bighorn sheep contact, the affected permittee may elect to waive only the portion of the grazing permit or lease that is within that area. The Secretary concerned shall—
- (1) terminate each permit or lease waived or portion of a permit or lease waived under this subsection;
 - (2) ensure a permanent end to domestic sheep grazing on the land covered by the waived permit or

lease or waived portion of the permit or lease unless or until there is no conflict with bighorn sheep management; and
(3) provide for the reimbursement of range improvements in compliance with section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (commonly known as the Taylor Grazing Act; 43 U.S.C. 315c.)]

Note 1: Provision proposed for deletion as it limits agency flexibility.

[AIR EMISSIONS FROM OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF ACTIVITIES]

1. [SEC. 432.]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012; however, provision is not applicable to the Forest Service.

[FUNDING PROHIBITION]

1. [SEC. 433. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted (or had an officer or agent of such corporation acting on behalf of the corporation convicted) of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation, or such officer or agent and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

[LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO DELINQUENT TAX DEBTS]

1. [SEC. 434. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation with respect to which any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.]

Note 1: Removes provision as it applies specifically to FY 2012.

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES

1. SEC. [435] 416.

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

[GENERAL REDUCTION]

[SEC. 436. (a) ACROSS-THE-BOARD RESCISSIONS.—There is hereby rescinded an amount equal to 0.16 percent of the budget authority provided for fiscal year 2012 for any discretionary appropriation in titles I through IV of this Act.

(b) PROPORTIONATE APPLICATION.—Any rescission made by subsection

(a) shall be applied proportionately—

(1) to each discretionary account and each item of budget authority described in subsection (a); and

(2) within each such account and item, to each program, project, and activity (with programs, projects, and activities as delineated in the appropriation Act or accompanying reports for the relevant fiscal year covering such account or item, or for accounts and items not included in appropriation Acts, as delineated in the most recently submitted President's budget).

(c) INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS.—Under the heading “Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians”, the across-the-board rescission in this section, and any subsequent across-the-board rescission for fiscal year 2012, shall apply only to the first dollar amount in the paragraph and the distribution of the rescission shall be at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior who shall submit a report on such distribution and the rationale therefore to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

(d) OMB REPORT.—Within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report specifying the account and amount of each rescission made pursuant to this section.]

Note 1: Provision no longer needed as it was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING

1. SEC. 417. The Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Forest Service may allocate either greater or lesser amounts than those specified under the heading "Congressionally Directed Spending" accompanying Public Law 111–8 and in the table entitled "Incorporation of Congressionally Requested Projects" in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying Public Law 111–88 within the construction, land acquisition, or capital improvement and maintenance accounts when necessary to complete projects based on the original project scope or to utilize excess funds available after completion of a project on other projects within the same account, in consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.
- 2.

Note 1: Inserts section.

Note 2: Clarifies existing legislation.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

1. SEC. 418. Notwithstanding Section 430 of Division E of Public Law 111-8 and Section 444 of
2. Public Law 111-88, the Secretary of Agriculture may utilize unobligated balances for change orders and contract administration costs within the scope of the original projects funded through Division A, Title VII, of Public Law 111-5.

Note 1: Inserts section.

Note 2: Allows for use of unobligated balances from Congressionally identified projects from FY 2009 and FY 2010 appropriations Acts to be used for projects funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP FORESTRY RECOVERY ACT

1. SEC. 419. Section 434 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161), as
2. amended shall remain in effect until September 30, 2013.

Note 1: Inserts section.

Note 2: Current authorization within the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161) will expire on September 30, 2012. This provision extends the authority to September 30, 2013 to allow an independent scientific panel to compile the lessons learned from 13 years of implementation of the Pilot Project and to prepare a final report to Congress, in consultation with the public, as required by the legislation.

ENHANCING FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND LAND USES

1. SEC. 420. – Section 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
2. Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-113), as amended, is further amended –(as follows): (a)(1) in subsection (a) – by striking “develop and implement a pilot program” and inserting “implement a program”; (2) by striking “forest service” and inserting “Forest Service”; (3) by striking “through 2012” and inserting “and each fiscal year thereafter”; and (4) by striking “Prior to the expiration” and all that follows through “permit applications.”; and (b) in subsection (b), by striking “during fiscal years 2000 through 2012.”.

Note 1: Inserts section.

Note 2: Proposes permanent authority, amending Section 331 of Public Law 106-113, 113 Stat. 1501A-196, as amended by Pub. L. 108-447, div. E, title III, Sec. 345, Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 3105; and Pub. L. 109-54, title IV, Sec. 425.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATIONS

1. SEC. 421. Partnership authorities.-
2. (a) In general.- The Secretary of Agriculture may enter into an agreement under the Cooperative Funds and Deposits Act (Public Law 94-148), as amended, with Federal, tribal, State, or local governments, or nonprofit entities, for additional purposes as follows:
 - (1) to develop, produce, publish, distribute, or sell educational and interpretive materials and products;
 - (2) to develop, conduct, or sell educational and interpretive programs and services;
 - (3) to construct, maintain, or improve facilities not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services on or in the vicinity of National Forest System lands for the sale or distribution of educational and interpretive materials, products, programs, and services;
 - (4) to operate facilities (including providing the services of Forest Service employees to staff facilities) in any public or private building or on land not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services for the sale or distribution of educational and interpretive materials, products, programs, and services, pertaining to National Forest System lands, private lands and lands administered by other public entities;
 - (5) to sell health and safety products, visitor convenience items, or other similar items (as determined by the Secretary) in facilities not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services on or in the vicinity of National Forest System lands; and
 - (6) to collect funds on behalf of cooperators from the sale of materials, products, programs, and services, as authorized by this section, when incidental to other duties of Forest Service personnel;
- (b) Contributions of volunteers.-The value of services performed by persons who volunteer their services to the Forest Service and who are recruited, trained, and supported by a cooperator under a mutual benefit agreement with the Forest Service may be considered an in-kind contribution of the cooperator for purposes of cost sharing.

Note 1: Inserts section.

Note 2: The proposed language is consistent with the existing law. The Cooperative Funds and Deposits Act of December 12, 1975, Section 1 authorizes the Secretary: ... "to negotiate and enter into cooperative agreements with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or persons". The Forest Service's proposed language: "Federal, tribal, State, or local governments, or non-profit entities" provides greater detail to "public or private agencies, organizations, institutions or persons." Interpretive Associations are included under the existing law and the proposed language as non-profit organizations. This proposed language would authorize the Secretary to enter into agreements, in which the parties will mutually benefit, with cooperators, including scientific, historical, educational, and other societies, organizations, and associations, pertaining to interpretive programs, services, materials, and products to enhance visitor awareness and knowledge of the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage. This proposed language would also authorize agreements with cooperators for developing, producing, publishing, distributing, or selling educational materials and products pertaining to National Forest System lands.

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Appropriation

Forest and Rangeland Research

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Annual Appropriations	\$306,637	\$295,300	\$292,796	-\$2,504	-1%
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	306,637	295,300	292,796	-2,504	-1%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	1,995	1,975	1,952	-23	-1%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1,995	1,975	1,952	-23	-1%
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Wildland Fire & Fuels R&D	23,730	22,597	21,869	-728	-3%
Invasive Species R&D	36,004	35,800	33,346	-2,454	-7%
Recreation R&D	5,209	4,961	4,338	-623	-13%
Resource Management & Use	96,066	94,780	95,133	353	0%
Water, Air & Soil R&D	36,327	36,088	34,986	-1,102	-3%
Wildlife & Fish R&D	30,631	27,664	26,266	-1,398	-5%
Inventory & Monitoring R&D	78,670	73,410	76,858	3,448	5%

	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Forest & Rangeland Research						
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	75	75	75	75	75	75
Number of patent applications filed (3-year average)	6	6	6	13	8	6
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	92%	94%	92%	96%	92%	94%
Quality Science Index - peer-reviewed fire science publications per scientist year on a 3-year rolling average	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Output Efficiency Index - total fire science products per scientist year on a 3-year rolling average	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Invasive species tools developed, delivered and used on a 5-year rolling average	177	170	163	163	163	163
Cost per invasive species tool on a 5-year running average adjusted for budgets	\$198,000	\$208,000	\$220,000	\$218,000	\$220,000	\$220,000

Forest and Rangeland Research Overview

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$292,796,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research (Forest Service R&D), a program decrease of \$2,504,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Funding maintains an essential level of basic research associated with the Priority Research Areas and Strategic Program Areas. The President’s Budget also proposes to move the State and Private Forestry Forest Resources Information and Analysis program under the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation. The request provides \$66,805,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis program, a \$2,381,000 decrease in the total FIA program funding (when the two programs are combined) from the FY 2012 Enacted.

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

The Forest Service R&D structure has two components: Priority Research Areas and Strategic Program Areas.

Priority Research Areas:

1. Forest Inventory and Analysis: reports on current conditions and recent trends in the area of public and private forest land in the U.S.
2. Forest Disturbances: is place-based science on impacts of forest disturbances on wildland fire and fuels, invasive species, watershed, resource management and use, wildlife and fish, and inventory and monitoring.
3. Watershed Management and Restoration: develops new approaches to effectively manage water resources to address changing social, economic, and environmental conditions.
4. Bioenergy and Biobased Products: provides the science and technology to sustainably provide the quantities of wood needed for bioenergy and bioproducts, maintain and enhance forest health and productivity, reduce costs, and increase efficiency.
5. Urban Natural Resources Stewardship: provides leading science and new technology that informs urban natural resources management and policy and improves environmental health and community well-being in urban areas.
6. Nanotechnology: brings about fundamental changes and significant economic and quality-of-life benefits to the American people. Wood-derived nanomaterials can generate new high-value products.
7. Localized Needs Research: research targeted to the geographic regions served by Forest Service research stations and field laboratories.

Strategic Programs Areas:

Forest Service R&D funds are used for seven long-term Strategic Program Areas: Wildland Fire and Fuels; Invasive Species; Recreation; Resource Management and Use; Water, Air, and Soil; Wildlife and Fish; and Inventory and Monitoring. The following section displays information for each Strategic Program Areas and then provides additional information on the Priority Research Areas.

Strategic Program Areas

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

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President's Budget includes \$21,869,000 for wildland fire and fuels research, a decrease of \$728,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Funds support development and delivery of knowledge and technologies. Research addressing the effects and effectiveness of hazardous fuels treatments, biomass use, and other activities intended to ensure health and sustainability of fire-dependent forest and rangeland systems continue to be a priority.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, Forest Service scientists produced, on average, five fire science products per scientist. One of these products is a fire growth model that helps users make decisions concerning building and landscaping that result in reduced impacts of encroaching wildland fires. Complementing the existing recommendations for managing buildings and landscapes to reduce their fire hazards, the fire growth

computer model adds managing flexibility to direct attention to lower costs and better aesthetics with a further reduction of fire hazards.

Forest Service scientists in collaboration with the National Centers for Environmental Prediction introduced the Climate Forecast System (CFS). The CFS provides spatial and temporal boundary conditions for higher-resolution regional climate model prediction for up to seven months. The fire danger indices of the Forest Service's National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) are subsequently computed from the predicted weather variables. These indices were predicted at weekly to seasonal time scales by utilizing CFS data. Such dynamically forecasted NFDRS indices are used to project the probability of fire occurrence and severity in a seasonal time scale.

Forest Service R&D scientists conducted three large fire-fuel-atmosphere interaction (also known as Fireflux) experiments measuring fuel loading and consumption, atmospheric turbulence, fluxes of energy, water vapor and CO₂, and smoke transport at the landscape scale during operational prescribed fires in the New Jersey Pine Barrens. Results from the experiments indicate that most of the heat and water vapor released from consumed fuel is indeed captured by flux measurements, and that particulate matter concentrations returned to below Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards rapidly after flames passed.

Program Overview

The Wildland Fire and Fuels Strategic Program Area provides the knowledge and tools needed to help reduce the negative impacts, and enhance the beneficial effects, of fire and fuels on society and the environment. The program has five major focus areas: 1) understanding and modeling fundamental fire processes, 2) interactions of fire with ecosystems and the environment, 3) social and economic aspects of fire, 4) evaluation of integrated management strategies and disturbance interactions at multiple scales, and 5) application of fire research to address management problems.

The information and tools developed through this program assists managers and policy makers in making cost-effective and environmentally-sound fire management decisions that sustain and enhance resource values and minimize negative impacts. Tools, knowledge, and science from Wildland Fire and Fuels research enables fire managers to develop science-based policy and to practice science-based fire management that results in reduced losses to society from fire and improves the resilience and sustainability of wildland ecosystems.

Invasive Species R&D

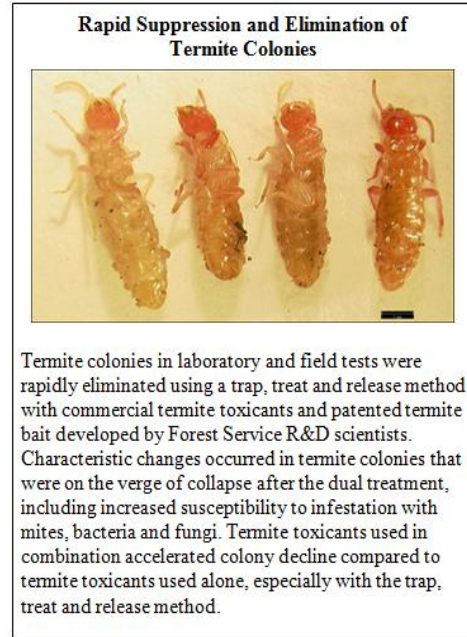
FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President's Budget includes \$33,346,000 for invasive species research, a decrease of \$2,454,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Research on most thoroughly studied pests and pathogens will be reduced, as will research on preventing and mitigating invasive species. This will enable research on highest priority invasive species to be maintained. An example of this approach is our work with Sudden Oak Death (SOD). The SOD program has matured beyond the fundamental research and development phase. To have a responsive invasive species research program, we will continue technology transfer efforts to managers while shifting our focus to new and emerging pests that need urgent attention.

Past Performance

In 2011, Forest Service R&D developed and delivered 163 tools used by customers, such as public and private land managers, academia, and local and national policy makers. A few select tools highlighted here include: 1) a biocontrol organism that serves as a pathogen against cheatgrass, 2) new strategies for termite eradication, and 3) an economic assessment of strategies to control the spread of tree pathogens in residential communities.

Cheatgrass is an invasive plant affecting rangelands across the Intermountain West. Even after the successful removal of germinated seeds and established plants, un-germinated seeds in the soil can carry over across years and hamper the establishment of desired native plants. Forest Service R&D scientists have identified a promising biocontrol organism that can kill dormant cheatgrass seeds and sometimes a high proportion of germinable seeds. This pathogen has been dubbed “Black Fingers of Death” because of the fingerlike, black fruiting bodies that protrude from killed seeds.



Two big killers of residential trees, the oak wilt pathogen in the East and the sudden oak death pathogen in the West, cost homeowners millions of dollars annually. Millions of dollars are spent to treat, remove, and replant oak trees and millions are lost in property value where ever these diseases have spread. Forest Service R&D researchers calculated economic costs and losses to homeowners and communities and found that programs to slow the spread of forest diseases such as oak wilt and sudden oak death provide important benefits, in terms of reduced expenditures and losses, to both homeowners and communities.

Program Overview

The Invasive Species Strategic Program Area provides the scientific information, methods, and technology to reduce, minimize, or eliminate the introduction, establishment, spread, and impact of invasive species, and to restore ecosystems affected by invasives. This research focuses on plants, animals, fish, insects, diseases, invertebrates, and other species that are not native to a particular ecosystem and whose introduction causes or is likely to have adverse economic or environmental consequences. Natural resource managers use this Forest Service technology and knowledge to prevent, detect, and manage important invasive species and restore/rehabilitate the function and diversity of impacted ecosystems.

Recreation R&D


FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes \$4,338,000 for recreation research, a decrease of \$623,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Priority recreation science will be maintained in support of resilient ecosystems and thriving communities.

Past Performance

In 2011, the Forest Service and its partners released version four of their free software, which provides urban planners, forest managers, environmental advocates and students a tool to measure the ecological and economic value of the trees in their neighborhoods and cities. The i-Tree suite of tools has helped communities of all sizes gain funding for urban forest management and programs by quantifying the value of their trees and the environmental services trees provide. Since the initial release of the i-Tree tools in August 2006, more than 100 communities, non-profit organizations, consultants, and schools have used i-Tree to report on individual trees, parcels, neighborhoods, cities, and even entire States. Forest Service R&D scientists, in collaboration with the San Diego Audubon Society, examined the social and institutional factors affecting nature-based afterschool programs in San Diego. The study used interviews and content analysis to study the social and institutional factors that were linked to successful program outcomes. Results suggest that programs can be improved by better coordination with partners with different goals and structures, building consensus on need for after school nature programs, and better clarification of benefits and outcomes across settings.

Conservation Education for the Hmong American Community



Connecting ethnic minority communities with nature and nature-based activities is challenging, especially so when conservation professionals and educators lack culturally appropriate tools. Forest Service R&D researchers produced a conservation education DVD in partnership with the Hmong community titled “The Wildlife and Wilderness Exploration Show.” The DVD puts a modern twist on traditional Hmong storytelling, delivering key messages in entertaining and educational segments covering a wide range of topics.

Program Overview

The Recreation Strategic Program Area is directed at understanding and managing outdoor environments, activities, and experiences that connect people with the natural world. This research program develops the knowledge and tools to support informed recreation and wilderness management decisions that improve outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations while sustaining healthy ecosystems.

Resource Management and Use R&D

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes \$95,133,000 for resource management and use research, an increase of \$353,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Funding will be used to execute the highest priority research, including research on bioenergy and biobased products and climate change adaptation. Additionally, work will be initiated in selected urban areas aligned with the Vibrant Cities and Urban Forests Task Force initiative.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the Forest Service and the Southern Group of State Foresters unveiled the Southern Forest Futures Project (SFFP), a multi-year research effort that projected that the South may lose 23 million acres of forests over the next 50 years. The SFFP utilizes state-of-the-art models to forecast the effects of urbanization, bioenergy use, climate change, land ownership changes, and invasive species over the next half century and discusses how those influences may affect water, wildlife, fire and other issues to inform policy and management choices.

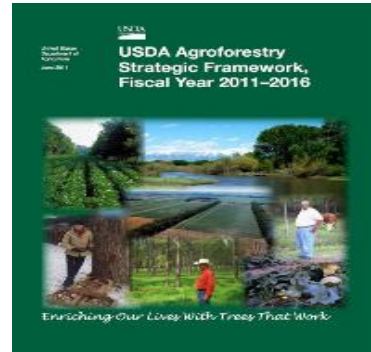
Forest Service R&D published the National Report on Sustainable Forests that describes the state of forests in the U.S. and the national progress toward the goal of sustainable forest management (<http://www.fs.fed.us/research/sustain/>). The report is designed to provide information that will improve public dialog and decision-making aimed at achieving sustainability. The 64 indicators of forest sustainability used in the report reflect many of the environmental, social, and economic concerns of the American public regarding forests, and help establish a quantitative baseline for measuring progress. The current edition includes 130 pages of detailed information organized by indicator, as well as summary analyses and policy recommendations.

Forest Service R&D distributed 77,081 copies of the “*Natural Inquirer*”, a science education journal for middle school science students and educators (with articles adapted from published Forest Service research papers) to students and teachers nationwide and worldwide and an additional 10,714 copies of “*Investi-gators*”, a science journal designed for upper elementary school age students. The outcome of providing information for science education is evaluated in 3 ways; through EUGENE, an objective online tool, which reports a 6% knowledge gain from use of the *Natural Inquirer*; educator evaluations and student review boards, both of which have provided positive comments available on www.scienceinvestigator.org. The first “*World’s Forest*” edition, published in partnership with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), was translated into six languages, including Arabic, Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian, and Mongolian. FAO selects the languages for translation based on the partner country’s willingness to provide the translators and cover the expenses. In cooperation with the Forest Service, FAO handles all translations, including all translation expenses.

Program Overview

The Resource Management and Use Strategic Program Area provides the scientific and technological base to sustainably manage and use forest resources and forest fiber-based products. Traditional (timber) and non-traditional (medicinal plants) forest products are major contributors to local economies while the management of these forests provide an assortment of ecosystem services including clean air and water. Focus areas include plant science, soil science, silviculture, social science, productivity, forest and range

USDA Released Plans to Promote Agroforestry



On June 6, 2011, the USDA unveiled a plan that will help farmers, ranchers and woodland owners enhance productivity, profitability and environmental stewardship by using agroforestry practices. Agroforestry combines agriculture and forestry to create integrated and sustainable land-use systems that take advantage of the interactive benefits from combining trees and shrubs with crops and/or livestock.

The USDA Agroforestry Strategic Framework is the USDA guide to advance agroforestry knowledge, practices and assistance that lays the roadmap to influence the long-term health and sustainability of all lands for future generations.

ecology and management, forest harvesting and operations, forest and biomass products and utilization, economics, urban forestry, climate change and nanotechnology. This program area helps ensure that our Nation's forests remain a sustainable, strategic asset in achieving and enhancing U.S. energy security, economic opportunity, environmental quality, and global competitiveness.

Water, Air, and Soil R&D

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President's Budget includes \$34,986,000 for water, air, and soil research, a decrease of \$1,102,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The request focuses funds toward high priority watershed restoration and science delivery. The agency is committed to producing the science to support high quality water resources from resilient ecosystems.

Past Performance

Researchers with the Forest Service's Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center applied models developed with partners to measure water supply stress in relation to carbon and biodiversity and to evaluate ecosystem services to several locations in Africa. These tools can be used by conservation agencies in any location worldwide to make sound decisions. The continual evolution of the model as it is applied internationally provides validation and improved application within the U.S., and ultimately adds value to its use by land managers.

Forest Service R&D scientists developed a unique long-term dataset to track the response and recovery of tropical forest herb, shrub, and vine communities to multiple hurricanes over 21 years. Analysis found that hurricanes had altered non-tree community species composition by promoting the dominance of rapidly spreading ferns and vines. These findings are significant because non-tree species comprise the bulk of forest vascular plant diversity.

New Software Tool Used in Japan to Protect Drinking Water after an Earthquake

Forest Service scientists developed a software tool, the Incident Command Tool for Protecting Drinking Water (ICWater), to predict impacts of contaminant releases, including radioactive materials, to surface waters. This tool was used by the U.S. Department of Defense to assess the movement in Japanese rivers of radioactive contaminants released from Japan's earthquake-damaged Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. Results of the analysis were shared with emergency managers in Japan for use in assessing risk of waterborne radioactivity to the Japanese public in the aftermath of the accident.

Leaf litter in streams, also known as coarse particulate organic matter (CPOM), is the basic energy source of forested headwater streams. Forest Service scientists analyzed 18 years of data from the Bisley Experimental Watersheds in Puerto Rico to show that there were various annual peaks in the quantity of CPOM exported. The variation in the quantity and quality of exported material depended on traits of particular events (storms, hurricanes), season, and the successional status of forests. The quality (chemical composition) of exports also varies temporally. Changes in rainfall patterns affects the timing of new leaf and flower production and stream discharge, but also increases the seasonal range in quality of organic matter exports to reach streams.

Program Overview

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

Wildlife and Fish R&D

FY 2013 Program Changes


The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes \$26,266,000 for wildlife and fish research, a decrease of \$1,398,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The request will reduce studies on traditional game and fish species with a refocusing of funds for long term monitoring protocols and models for wildlife and aquatic habitat to assess risk from environmental change.

Past Performance

Forest Service scientists developed a suite of geographic information system (GIS) models that identify places where highways bisect areas important for wildlife movement. By considering factors like land cover, elevation, slope, and human population density, the models identify places where wildlife crossing structures should be considered to promote highway safety and help maintain well-connected, healthy wildlife populations.

Broad-scale analyses of climate impacts on freshwater species have focused exclusively on temperature shifts, but Forest Service R&D scientists have gone a step further and included additional drivers such as flow regime and biotic interactions. The assessment of future changes in habitat of four interacting species of trout in the western U.S. projected a mean 47 percent decline in total suitable habitat over the next 70 years due to increased temperatures, encroachment from non-native species, and warmer, rainier winters. This predicted decline could have large socioeconomic consequences and affect the hundred million dollar recreational trout fishing industry.

Protecting Bat Communities from White-nose Syndrome



Forest Service scientists are at the forefront of efforts to address the emerging fungal disease, White-nose Syndrome (WNS), which threatens bat populations in the U.S. and Canada. Forest Service scientists have identified biological and chemical control mechanisms of the fungus. In addition to studying the disease, Forest Service scientists have modeled the impact of WNS on the endangered Indiana Bat population to assist management and conservation strategies to prevent extinction of this species.

Program Overview

The Wildlife and Fish Strategic Program Area provides knowledge and tools to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of aquatic and terrestrial animals on the Nation’s forests and grasslands. The research scientists in this program area conduct basic and applied research on terrestrial and aquatic species and ecosystems to both inform land management and address emerging threats, such as climate change, invasive species, and habitat fragmentation. Wildlife and fish research supports restoration and

conservation actions across large landscapes and watersheds; management of wildlife and fish under future climate scenarios; innovative protocols for inventory and monitoring of fish and wildlife populations and habitats; and strategies to meet the growing demand for water, energy, and other forest- and grassland-based commodities while ensuring the sustainability and diversity of terrestrial and aquatic species and ecosystems. We emphasize science delivery to a diverse group of partners, including Federal, State, and Tribal resource agencies, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and international cooperators.

Inventory and Monitoring R&D

FY 2013 Program Changes

Inventory and Monitoring is comprised of Resource Data and Analysis and Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA). The FY 2013 President's Budget includes \$10,053,000 for Resource Data and Analysis, an increase of \$912,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted.

Historically, the FIA program has been funded from Forest Service R&D and the State and Private Forestry Forest Resources Information and Analysis program. In FY 2013, the State and Private Forestry portion (\$4,917,000 in the FY 2012 Enacted) will no longer be funded and Forest Service R&D will fund the total amount at \$66,805,000.

This funding is a \$2,381,000 overall decrease in the total FIA funding (when calculated as a net difference from the combination of the two programs) from the FY 2012 Enacted. This funding level will enable the delivery the FIA program in all 50 States, except in interior Alaska, but at a slower rate than in FY 2012. The overall program reduction will delay re-measurement of 1,600 plots (8 percent of annual re-measurements) and delay the next round of State reports by one year. There is a one year lag time in collecting and loading data in database. It is anticipated that partners' contributions will provide additional support for the FIA program.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, Forest Service R&D implemented the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) annual forest sampling in all 50 states providing accessible FIA data from 96 percent of the Nation. In excess of 42,000 field plots were measured that represent 14 percent of the FIA national plot system. Current data defined as being less than two years old is publically available for 46 states and coastal Alaska on line at <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us>

FIA plot data provide invaluable information about the distribution and health of our Nation's forests to scientists and the public alike. Forest Service scientists found that winter satellite imagery with the vegetation change tracker (VCT) could generate more reliable estimates of forest lands in the western Great Lakes area. These VCT data were consistent with those from FIA plots. The VCT is an automated forest mapping algorithm that exploits the Landsat archive to produce comprehensive maps of forest changes and is well-suited for filling in data gaps between FIA plots.

Forest Service scientists and collaborators modeled live, aboveground tree biomass by using FIA field data and applied the models to more than 20 years of Landsat satellite imagery to derive trajectories of aboveground forest biomass for study locations across the continental U.S. Maps of biomass dynamics were integrated with maps depicting the location and timing of forest disturbance and regrowth to assess the biomass consequences of these processes over large areas and long timeframes. Policymakers and managers now have information to use in understanding how forest biomass has changed over the past 20

years to inform their decisions about how forest management affects biomass change today and in the future.

Program Overview

The Inventory and Monitoring Strategic Program Area provides the resource data, analysis, and tools needed to assess current status and trends of forests, management options and impacts, and threats from fire, insects, disease, and other natural processes, enhancing the use and value of our Nation's forests and grasslands. Assessing current and potential effects of climate change depends on monitoring forest ecosystems at greatest risk to rapid change. Focus areas include the development and use of integrated interdisciplinary science, technologies, and remote sensing to increase the timeliness and spatial resolution of incidence of forest fragmentation, insect outbreaks, diseases, fires, and extreme weather events.

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

Forest Service Research and Development Program Overview

Forest Service R&D provides scientific information and new technologies to support sustainable management of the Nation's forests and rangelands. These products and services increase the basic biological and physical knowledge of the composition, structure, and function of forest, rangeland, and aquatic ecosystems. Forest Service R&D is federally mandated to provide new knowledge and technologies to foster healthy watersheds, forest products, wildlife protection, outdoor recreation opportunities, and other benefits, across all U.S. territories and States (including both Federal and non-Federal lands). Research is conducted at five research stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry located in Puerto Rico. There are approximately 500 scientists at 67 sites located throughout the U.S. In addition, Forest Service R&D maintains 81 experimental forests and ranges across the Nation, which serves as sites for most of the agency's long-term research.

The Forest Service R&D structure has two components: Priority Research Areas and Strategic Program Areas. The Priority Research Areas address urgent needs in seven areas: Forest Disturbances, Forest Inventory and Analysis, Watershed Management and Restoration, Bioenergy and Biobased Products, Urban Natural Resources Stewardship, Nanotechnology, and Localized Needs Research (region-specific needs). The Strategic Program Areas (SPAs) are the long-term programs from which Priority Research Areas are funded; the seven SPAs are: Wildland Fire and Fuels; Invasive Species; Recreation; Resource Management and Use; Water, Air, and Soil; Wildlife and Fish; and Inventory and Monitoring. The following table illustrates the cross-disciplinary nature of most priority research areas and the balance of funding between national and localized research.

Comparison between Priority Research Areas and Strategic Program Areas

Priority Research Areas	Strategic Program Areas (dollars in thousands)							
	Fire	Invasives	Recreation	Resource Management and Use	Water, Air, and Soil	Wildlife and Fish	Inventory and Monitoring	Total
Forest Disturbances	\$ 301	\$ 204	\$ 0	\$16,984	\$2,072	\$ 3,247	\$ 5,549	\$28,357
Forest Inventory and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,805	66,805
Watershed Mgt and Restoration	1,897	1,233	0	3,058	10,000	6,164	948	23,300
Bioenergy and Biobased Products	250	100	0	12,000	250	0	350	12,950
Urban Natural Resource Stewardship	474	0	2,155	4,000	1,423	0	948	9,000
Nanotechnology	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Localized Needs Research	18,947	31,809	2,183	54,091	21,241	16,855	2,258	147,384
Total	\$21,869	\$33,346	\$ 4,338	\$ 95,133	\$ 34,986	\$ 26,266	\$76,858	\$292,796

Priority Research Areas

Forest Disturbances - \$28,357,000

This research area provides scientific information, and tools that can be used by land managers and policymakers to address impacts of forest disturbances to forests and rangelands. The program strategy focuses on predicting impacts on ecosystems and providing the research that will lead to enhanced ecosystem sustainability (adaptation); increased carbon sequestration, reduced emissions, and product substitution, including biofuels and wood products (mitigation); developing decision support tools; and establishing collaborations that will enhance the delivery of science needed to manage forest and grassland ecosystems. The information is used to develop management strategies and provide decision support tools that aid managers and policy makers in fostering resilience to current and future forest disturbances across forest, range and urban ecosystems. By maintaining healthy and productive forests and grasslands, the cost of preventing and mitigating damage from wildfire, invasive pests, and other threats can be substantially reduced.

Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) - \$66,805,000

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

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

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

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

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

Our Nation's forests are a sustainable, strategic asset in achieving and enhancing U.S. energy security, economic opportunity, environmental quality, and global competitiveness. A sustainable renewable bioenergy and biobased products sector is a growing source of green jobs in the U.S. economy that contributes to energy security and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Woody biomass is a critical renewable resource that has the potential to supply a significant portion of U.S. liquid transportation fuels, chemicals, and substitutes for fossil fuel-intensive products. Converting this material into energy and biobased products is dependent on a robust and productive research and development program. Critical areas of research include: sustainable and economical forest biomass management and production systems; competitive biofuels and biopower conversion technologies and bioproducts that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel use; and information and tools for decision-making and policy analysis.

Urban Natural Resources Stewardship - \$9,000,000

The 21st century marks the first time in U.S. history where the majority of America's population – more than 80 percent - lives in urban and urbanizing areas. People directly benefit from the natural resources in an urban setting. Forest Service R&D provides leading science and new technology that informs urban natural resources management and policy and improves environmental health and community well-being in urban areas. R&D places emphasis on helping to create more livable and desirable urban areas and improve urban ecosystem services like cleaner city air and water. Critical areas of research include: urban forest structure and effects modeling, urban ecosystem health, urban watershed conservation and rehabilitation, ecosystem services assessment tools, and green infrastructure strategies and 'best management' practices. Intensive place-based study of urban ecosystems (a network of Urban Long-Term Research Areas) focuses on coordinated research application and education to enhance urban sustainability across the country. Investments result in improved community economic and environmental sustainability through implementation of green infrastructure and jobs.

Nanotechnology - \$5,000,000

Nanotechnology has the potential to bring about fundamental changes and significant economic and quality-of-life benefits to the American people. Renewable wood-derived nanomaterials have a very broad range of application in traditional forest products and nontraditional new applications. For example, the addition of wood-based nanomaterials will cause building materials and paper products to be stronger and lighter weight. New application areas for wood-based nanomaterials include plastics, composites, coatings, paint, defense applications, automobiles, aircraft, electronics, biomedical devices, medical implants, food, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Forest Service R&D conducts nanotechnology research in three major areas: basic research in nanotechnology, development of forest-derived nanomaterials and application of nanotechnology in forestry, forest products and non-conventional areas.

Localized Needs Research - \$147,384,000

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

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

Allocation and Integration

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

For the FIA program, historically funds have been allocated in equal proportion to eastern States and western States, as forest acres are evenly split between these two broad regions. However, partner contributions to eastern States are 15 percent of the total funding of eastern States, whereas partner funding is only 3 percent of total funding in western States, with the remainder coming from appropriated funds. For further detail and trends see <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/library/bus-org-documents/default.asp>.

The program also supports forest inventory activities with costs shared by States. Allocations to States are based upon the cost-effectiveness of past performance of State FIA implementation. State contributions

represent approximately 12 percent of the entire program funds. In order to make efficient use of available resources, FIA contracts some services when partners can provide them at a lower cost.

Twenty percent of the FIA program supports National Forest Systems (NFS) including strategic inventory across 191 million acres in support of Forest Planning with information such as volume, biomass, growth, removals, mortality, forest carbon storage, forest health and fire fuel loads. Additional information on NFS collaboration may be found at http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/slides/NFS/FIA_NFS%20partnership.pdf.

Partnerships

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

The FIA program is managed as a partnership, led by Forest Service R&D in cooperation with the National Forest System, State & Private Forestry, and the National Association of State Foresters. FIA customers include National Forests and Grasslands, State forestry agencies, Federal and State policy makers; corporations and consultants; researchers; environmental organizations; land managers; media; and anyone interested in reliable, current forest data. Partners contribute funds to leverage the FIA program commensurate with their individual needs. Partner funding is encouraged but not required to receive the base federal program. In FY 2011, partners contributed over \$9.1 million to FIA to shorten measurement cycles or otherwise enhance the FIA program. This is \$1.6 million more than the amount contributed in FY 2010. Participating organizations in these states include State Forestry Agencies, universities, NGOs and other partners. Partner contributions are primarily used to lower inventory cycles or cost share research. Nearly 34% of FIA's annual work is accomplished in this manner. Not all states participate each year, but over the last 10 years all states have contributed to the FIA program.

Land, forest area, FIA grants by state, other Federal appropriated funds and partner					
State	Land area	Forest area	Federal FIA grants	Other Federal appropriated funds *	Partner funds
	<i>Thousand acres</i>		<i>Dollars</i>		
Alabama	32,481	22,815	134,906		53,405
Alaska, Coast	39,041	13,718	907,560		
Alaska, Int.	326,000	113,151			
Arizona	72,732	18,711	8,000		
Arkansas	33,328	18,720	508,065		107,016
California	99,824	32,946	53,857		636,691
Colorado	66,387	22,966	1,137,320		287,450
Connecticut	3,101	1,687			500
Delaware	1,251	341			20,489
District of Columbia					110,000
Florida	34,520	17,323	419,528		163,930
Georgia	37,068	24,785	577,499		180,519
Hawaii	4,111	1,748	140,000		
Idaho	52,960	21,390			
Illinois	35,580	4,861	204,867		23,359
Indiana	22,957	4,775	274,940		224,449
Iowa	35,760	3,026	100,170		17,645
Kansas	52,367	2,279	111,250		34,938
Kentucky	25,428	12,411	319,554		289,625
Louisiana	27,883	14,412			
Maine	19,753	17,665	746,534		454,918
Maryland	6,295	2,454	35,439		15,788
Massachusetts	5,016	3,015	161,388		34,185
Michigan	36,359	20,003	133,250		66,850
Minnesota	50,955	17,291	1,015,205		659,446
Mississippi	30,025	19,572	506,734		132,656
Missouri	44,095	15,494	123,000		92,092
Montana	93,157	25,591	376,307		304,378
Nebraska	49,201	1,520	66,726		5,853
Nevada	70,276	11,169	933,932		107,086
New Hampshire	5,740	4,826	41,560		28,712
New Jersey	4,748	1,985	41,535		9,974
New Mexico	77,674	16,687			1,857,844
New York	30,223	18,964			19,890
North Carolina	31,180	18,596	690,207		31,850
North Dakota	44,156	772	30,160		7,200
Ohio	26,210	8,021			11,345
Oklahoma	43,955	12,612	173,413		41,993
Oregon	61,442	30,056	408,284		71,000
Pennsylvania	28,685	16,764	39,486		189,805
Rhode Island	668	352			3,069
South Carolina	19,272	13,101	296,479		80,948
South Dakota	48,574	1,883	62,000		64,652
Tennessee	26,381	13,955	431,774		134,087
Texas	167,626	63,300	1,540,561		524,300
Utah	52,587	18,277	539,402		102,941
Vermont	5,920	4,580			8,600
Virginia	25,343	15,868	693,828		157,939
Washington	42,612	22,379			
West Virginia	15,415	12,081			49,300
Wisconsin	34,761	16,872	40,000		1,690,147
Wyoming	62,147	11,448	158,818		
Other **			165,000		
Totals	2,263,230	809,220	14,348,537	57,268,463	9,108,863
<i>* Allocated proportionately to stations to implement a balanced annualized inventory in all states.</i>					
<i>** Includes funding to Palau and Puerto Rico</i>					

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Appropriation

State and Private Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
State and Private Forestry					
Annual Appropriations	\$277,596	\$252,926	\$250,730	-\$2,196	-1%
State and Private Forestry Total	277,596	252,926	250,730	-2,196	-1%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	592	492	557	65	13%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	592	492	557	65	13%
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	18,000	18,000	0%
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	56,737	47,425	63,000	15,575	33%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	48,821	39,999	49,000	9,001	23%
State Fire Assistance	32,358	30,488	0	-30,488	-100%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,680	6,669	0	-6,669	-100%
Forest Stewardship	32,548	28,814	24,778	-4,036	-14%
Forest Legacy Program	52,894	53,303	60,000	6,697	13%
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	1,000	1,997	4,000	2,003	100%
Urban and Community Forestry	32,040	31,327	28,040	-3,287	-10%
Economic Action Programs	0	0	0	0	0%
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	5,026	4,917	0	-4,917	-100%
International Forestry	9,492	7,987	3,912	-4,075	-51%

State and Private Forestry Overview

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$250,730,000 for State and Private Forestry (S&PF), a program decrease of \$2,196,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Funds provide technical and financial assistance to landowners and resource managers. These programs help sustain the Nation’s urban and rural forests and protect communities and the environment from wildland fires, insects, disease, and invasive plants.

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

Partnerships are critical in implementing and delivering S&PF programs. Through a coordinated effort in management, protection, conservation education, and resource use, S&PF programs help facilitate sound stewardship of lands across all ownerships on a landscape scale, while maintaining the flexibility for individual forest landowners to pursue their objectives. S&PF programs help Americans reconnect to the outdoors and are engines of job creation in rural communities. In FY 2011, S&PF spending also contributed in excess of 6,000 direct, indirect, and induced jobs* to the national economy. S&PF programs are key components of the President’s America’s Great Outdoors Initiative to conserve important

* This figure is forecasted using the IMPLAN Model. Jobs are average annual full, part-time, and seasonal.

landscapes and reconnect Americans to the outdoors. Along with the National Forest System, Forest and Rangeland Research, the Department of the Interior, and State and local partners, S&PF programs manage the impacts of wildland fires on communities and the environment.

Landscape Scale Restoration

During FY 2013, the S&PF Redesign effort will be in its sixth year implementing a strategy to focus and prioritize funds and resources to better shape and influence forest land use on a scale, and in a way, that optimizes public benefits from trees and forests for current and future generations. “Redesigned” S&PF integrates a mix of competitive and formula funding. Competitive projects are administered under a model of granting funds to result in a targeted, positive impact on the landscape while leveraging State capacity with strategic Federal dollars. Since FY 2008, S&PF has provided approximately \$20 million in funding for competitive projects focused on issues and landscapes of national importance. In FY 2013 the Redesign effort will continue with the implementation of a new landscape scale restoration Budget Line Item (BLI), which will institutionalize the process that has been used to competitively fund Redesign projects. This BLI will focus on “All Lands” projects that accomplish meaningful change in high-priority areas.

**S&PF Program Leverages
\$21 Million in FY 2011**

In FY 2011, S&PF competitively allocated \$19.8 million to State Foresters, supporting 72 projects in 47 States. These allocations enabled the Forest Service to leverage over \$21 million in partner dollars and in-kind contributions.

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

Cooperation and coordination across jurisdictional boundaries is needed to deal with the complex issues revealed in the Forest Action Plans, most of which can only be meaningfully addressed at a landscape level and working through local communities. State forestry organizations and the Forest Service have a long history of working together on important forest management issues and Forest Action Plans are helping us identify priority landscapes on which to focus critical conservation actions. These Plans will enable the Forest Service and State partners to better leverage stakeholder partnerships and heighten public awareness of the value and importance of the Nation’s public and private forests. By focusing on priority outcomes that address landscape-scale issues, the Forest Action Plans guide investments to conserve, protect, and enhance our forests.

As required by Congressional Direction (House Report 111-180, p. 127), the following table displays the allocation of funding to S&PF Redesign in FY 2011. These funds supported 72 projects, many of which were regional or multi-State in nature. They included restoring forest health and wildlife habitat, like in Idaho’s Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area where Idaho Fish and Game partnered with the Bureau of Land Management, the Idaho Department of Lands, the Idaho Department of Agriculture, multiple counties, and private landowners to thin dense areas to increase tree health, reduce susceptibility to disease and fire and complement adjacent landowner harvests to achieve mutually beneficial forest health, wildfire habitat and landscape improvement goals. This area was identified as a priority in the

State’s Forest Action Plan. Other projects supported by this funding included developing management tools for private forest landowners, linking sustainable forestry with water quality, invasive species early detection and containment, watershed restoration projects, and creating new urban forestry management strategies to link landscapes with people.

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

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enacted*	FY 2012 Enacted**	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
S&PF	Landscape Scale Restoration				\$18,000
S&PF	FHM Cooperative Lands	5,489			\$0
WFM	FHM Cooperative Lands	690			\$0
S&PF	State Fire Assistance	1,022			\$0
WFM	State Fire Assistance***	2,491			\$0
S&PF	Forest Stewardship	6,191			\$0
S&PF	Urban and Community Forestry	3,960			\$0
	Total	\$19,843	\$19,196	(\$1,196)	\$18,000

**In FY 2011, S&PF competitively allocated \$19.8 million; remaining funds were used for administrative expenses and projects of national significance*

***The specific FY 2012 funding amounts needed from each program will be determined after the competitive process.*

****The Wildland Fire Management State Fire Assistance Funds, traditionally part of the competitive Redesign project funding, will not be shifted, but will continue to be implemented as in the past within Redesign.*

Budget Line Item **Landscape Scale Restoration**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Landscape Scale Restoration					
Annual Appropriations	0	0	\$18,000	\$18,000	0%
Landscape Scale Restoration Total	0	0	18,000	18,000	0%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Landscape Scale Restoration						
Total value of resources (expressed as a ratio) leveraged through partnerships with states and other partners	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.1	1.2

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$18,000,000 to establish the Landscape Scale Restoration Budget Line Item (BLI) that formalizes the State and Private Forestry (S&PF) Redesign process. The request builds on the successful Redesign process by allowing States to continue pursuing innovative, landscape-scale projects across Forest Health Management, State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship, and Urban & Community Forestry programs without the limitation of a specific mix of program funding. The Wildland Fire Management State Fire Assistance Funds, traditionally part of the Redesign project funding, will continue to support the Landscape Scale Restoration competitive process. While these funds will not be transferred between appropriations, approximately \$2.5 million from State Fire Assistance will support these projects.

Program Overview

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

The Redesign process has yielded numerous successful projects such as a multi-State effort to prepare for the arrival of the emerald ash borer via the Great Plains Tree and Forest Invasives Initiative in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota; focusing on the recovery of one of the most biologically diverse ecosystems on the continent - longleaf pine - in Alabama and Georgia; and protecting Colorado’s Front Range watersheds from wildfire, insects such as bark beetles, and other hazards through the development of a collaborative watershed management strategy. Redesign projects have leveraged

millions of dollars since 2008. A focused effort on collecting and recording partner dollar and in-kind contributions has demonstrated that these projects are matched on a more than one-to-one basis each year. That partnership success is expected to continue with this new BLI (see measure above). The Redesign effort been successful because forest management needs and forest health threats cross boundary lines and require integrated solutions that cross program lines, and the mix and configuration of programs and services that can deliver the greatest public value varies among States.

This BLI will continue to identify the greatest threats to forest sustainability and accomplish meaningful change in priority landscapes. As a competitive grant program, it will provide flexible opportunities to fund innovative projects across program boundaries and across landscape jurisdictions to address priorities and needs consistent with the States' Forest Action Plans. Projects will be focused on restoring healthy and resilient forests and communities in the priority areas that States have already identified. This will offer them the opportunity to develop targeted, creative projects that most effectively leverage the Federal dollar. Having a dedicated BLI will better enable us to track performance with these funds. The traditional performance measures associated with the other S&PF BLIs will still be tracked. However, this pool of funding will have additional performance measures. Through improved reporting, these projects will also serve as a springboard for developing methods to measure improved outcomes on the ground in these priority areas - like enhanced water quality and quantity; improved air quality; priority wildlife habitat areas protected; and energy conservation and carbon sequestration benefits resulting from these projects. Existing systems such as the Stewardship Mapping and Reporting Tool and the Spatial Analysis Project, used for other State and Private Forestry programs, will serve as models for reporting accomplishments in this program. This program will continue to help ensure the ability of the Nation's forests to sustain and enrich the well-being of all citizens and communities.

Allocation and Integration

Funds will be allocated on a competitive basis, guided by the priorities outlined in the States' Forest Action Plans. Projects will be focused in priority areas also identified in the Forest Action Plans. The projects will be required to address nationally and regionally significant issues or landscapes and will focus on conserving working forests, protecting forests from harm, and enhancing public benefits from trees and forests. Because there are different needs and focus areas in different parts of the country, appropriate regionally-specific evaluation criteria will be developed, as in the past with Redesign projects. Projects will involve diverse collaboration and partnerships in planning and implementation and will coordinate with complementary state and federal programs when possible.

Partnerships

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

Forest Health Management

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Health Management					
Annual Appropriations	\$105,558	\$87,424	\$112,000	\$24,576	28%
Forest Health Management Total	105,558	87,424	112,000	24,576	28%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	367	301	422	121	40%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	367	301	422	121	40%
Forest Health Management					
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	56,737	47,425	63,000	15,575	33%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	48,821	39,999	49,000	9,001	23%

Forest Health Management Overview

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$112,000,000 for Forest Health Management (FHM) a budget line item increase of \$24,576, 000 but a net program increase of \$265,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes consolidating FHM under State and Private Forestry. The net increase is calculated from the combined budget line items as shown in the table below. The combination of funding into a single budget line item improves program management and performance in addition to reducing administrative complexity.

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

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
S&PF	FHM Federal Lands	\$56,737	\$47,425	\$15,575	\$63,000
WFM	FHM Federal Lands	20,710	15,958	(15,958)	0
S&PF	FHM Cooperative Lands	48,821	39,999	9,001	49,000
WFM	FHM Cooperative Lands	11,405	8,353	(8,353)	0
	Total	\$137,673	\$111,735	\$265	\$112,000

The FHM program provides insect, disease, and invasive plant survey and monitoring information on forest health conditions on Federal and non-Federal (Cooperative) lands and provides technical and financial assistance to prevent, suppress, and control outbreaks threatening forest resources and watershed conditions. FHM utilizes science, active land management, and technology transfer expertise to restore and sustain forest landscapes, across urban, private, State, Tribal, and Federal forests, and creates private sector jobs because of the expertise required to carry out this work.

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

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

The following funding chart is based on current information about insect and disease outbreaks. The actual distribution is likely to change once additional survey information is collected.

Background

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

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

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

The Forest Service also continues to commit resources to address public safety concerns and forest health needs arising from the millions of acres of dead and dying trees from bark beetle infestations in the West. In FY 2013 the Forest Service will continue management actions to reduce forest susceptibility to beetle outbreaks and protect high value trees through multiple fund sources, including FHM. In coordination with partners and stakeholders, the Forest Service will direct funds to high-priority areas that have been experiencing tree mortality as a result of bark beetle infestations to more aggressively focus our response to promote human safety, forest recovery and resiliency. See the Special Exhibit on Bark Beetles for more detailed information.

Current and Future Conditions

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

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

Current and Emerging Threats

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

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

R&D (Research Appropriation) S&PF (S&PF and WFM Appropriations)	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Pres Bud
Asian Longhorned Beetle (Total)	\$197	\$197	\$197
R&D	147	147	147
S&PF	50	50	50
Douglas-fir Tussock Moth - S&PF	\$34	\$34	\$34
Emerald Ash Borer (Total)	\$3,695	\$3,518	\$3,718
R&D	1,395	1,418	1,418
S&PF	2,300	2,100	2,300
Gold Spotted Oak Borer, Thousand Canker Diseases Disease, Laurel Wilt (Total)	\$932	\$1,005	900
R&D	425	425	400
S&PF	507	580	500
Gypsy Moth (Total)	\$12,206	\$9,656	\$9,960
R&D	1,237	1,191	1,191
S&PF	10,969	8,465	8,769
Slow-the-spread	10,500	8,000	8,000
Suppression	276	275	429
Eradication	193	190	340
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (Total)	\$5,938	\$4,153	\$4,253
R&D	2,250	2,253	2,253
S&PF	3,688	1,900	2,000
Invasive Plants (Total)	\$8,806	\$4,706	\$4,806
R&D	3,306	3,306	3,306
S&PF	5,500	1,400	1,500
Oak Wilt (Total)	\$725	\$625	\$625
R&D	125	125	125
S&PF	600	500	500
Port Orford Cedar Root Disease - S&PF	\$189	\$189	\$189
Sirex Woodwasp (Total)	\$270	\$620	\$620
R&D	220	220	220
S&PF	50	400	400
Southern Pine Beetle (Total)	\$12,046	\$5,046	\$4,846
R&D	2,046	2,046	1,846
S&PF	10,000	3,000	3,000
Subterranean Termites - R&D (Total)	\$890	\$885	\$880
Sudden Oak Death (Total)	\$2,575	\$1,600	\$1,525
R&D	775	250	75
S&PF	1,800	1,350	1,450

R&D (Research Appropriation) S&PF (S&PF and WFM Appropriations)	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Pres Bud
Western Bark Beetles (Total)	\$13,092	\$5,507	\$5,507
R&D	1,507	1,507	1,507
S&PF	11,585	4,000	4,000
Whitebark Pine Pests - (Total)	\$274	\$274	\$274
R&D	24	24	24
S&PF	250	250	250
White Pine Blister Rust (Total)	\$834	\$634	\$634
R&D	284	284	284
S&PF	550	350	350
Sub-Totals			
R&D	\$14,631	\$14,081	\$13,676
S&PF	\$48,072	\$24,568	\$25,292
TOTAL	\$62,703	\$38,649	\$38,968

Budget Line Item

**Forest Health Management –
Federal Lands**

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands					
Annual Appropriations	\$56,737	\$47,425	\$63,000	\$15,575	33%
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands Total	56,737	47,425	63,000	15,575	33%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	322	262	358	96	37%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	322	262	358	96	37%

	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands						
Federal acres treated - Invasives	164,495	138,293	168,408	157,507	136,515	155,598
Federal acres treated - Native pests	171,220	260,260	172,416	258,454	156,692	151,409

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$63,000,000 for Forest Health Management (FHM) Federal Lands, a budget line item increase of \$15,575,000 but a net program decrease of \$383,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The President’s Budget proposes consolidating the FHM Federal Lands into one budget line item under State and Private Forestry because this combination improves program management and performance and reduces administrative complexity. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2012 as illustrated in the table below.

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

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
S&PF	FHM Federal Lands	\$56,737	\$47,425	\$15,575	\$63,000
WFM	FHM Federal Lands	20,710	15,958	(15,958)	0
	Total	\$77,447	\$63,383	(\$383)	\$63,000

Funds are used to conduct forest insect and disease surveys on over 400 million acres of forestlands; conduct forest insect and disease prevention, suppression, restoration, and eradication projects; provide technical assistance; and to monitor forest health on all Federal lands including those of the Departments of Defense and the Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers. Addressing these threats demonstrates an “All Lands” approach to supporting the resilience and health of the forests and the communities that depend on them.

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

- Western bark beetles
- Emerald ash borer
- Asian longhorned beetle
- Sudden oak death
- Oak wilt, root diseases
- Hemlock woolly adelgid
- Thousand cankers disease
- Southern pine beetle

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

In FY 2011, the Forest Service committed additional funds to address public safety concerns and forest health needs arising from the millions of acres of dead and dying trees from bark beetle infestations in the West. In FY 2013, the Forest Service will continue to fund management actions to reduce forest susceptibility to beetle outbreaks and protect high value trees. In coordination with partners and stakeholders, the Forest Service directs funds to the areas that have been experiencing tree mortality as a result of bark beetle infestations to more aggressively focus our response. See the Special Exhibit on Bark Beetles for more detailed information.

Past Performance

The Forest Service partnered with other Federal agencies in FY 2011 to treat invasive species on 157,507 acres using funds from the State and Private Forestry appropriation and 5,714 acres from the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. This equals 163,221 acres, as illustrated in the following table.

FHM Federal Lands Consolidated Invasives Performance FY 2011 through FY 2013

Approp.	Performance Measure	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
S&PF	Federal acres treated - Invasives	157,507	136,515	155,598
WFM	Federal acres treated under NFP - Invasives	5,714	3,035	0
	Total	163,221	139,550	155,598

For invasive species, priority treatments focused on slowing the advance of the gypsy moth infestation along a management zone stretching from North Carolina to Wisconsin. The program also continued to protect critical forest ecosystems from established non-native insects and diseases, such as Port Orford-cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid. The program addressed the threats of relatively new invasive pests such as the emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, thousand cankers disease, and gold-spotted oak borer. A decrease in invasive species acres treated is due to fewer integrated acres accomplished, primarily in treating invasive plants. Integrated accomplishments are a result of projects designed for other purposes and funded from other Budget Line Items like wildlife management, vegetation and watershed management, and hazardous fuels reduction, which also contribute to accomplishments in forest health. In FY 2011 estimates for the outcomes funded by these other Budget Line Items were higher than actual accomplishments, largely because costs per acre for treatment were higher than in previous years.

The Forest Service also treated, with partners, native pest species on 258,454 acres in FY 2011, through the State and Private Forestry appropriation. Through funds provided by the Wildland Fire Management appropriation, the Forest Service treated native pests on an additional 28,688 acres. Treatment areas for native pests, such as the southern pine and western bark beetles, focused on high priority large-scale watersheds. This equals a total of 287,142 acres, as illustrated in the following table.

FHM Federal Lands Consolidated Native Pests Performance FY 2011 through FY 2013

Approp.	Performance Measure	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
S&PF	Federal acres treated - Native Pests	258,454	156,692	151,409
WFM	Federal acres treated under NFP - Native Pests	28,688	20,482	0
	Total	287,142	177,174	151,409

Targets are based on the average unit costs over the past five years, current year funding, and the relative risk to forests. The program allocates funds based on pests posing the greatest risks, e.g. mountain pine beetle, southern pine beetle, gypsy moth and invasives. In FY 2011, the significant increase in acres accomplished over the planned target for native species is attributed to changes in pest conditions, and treatment methods, lower unit costs, and an increase in integrated acres - those acres protected during projects for which forest health was not the primary resource management objective, such as hazardous fuel treatment projects. Additionally, planned targets were calculated based on projected funding that was lower than the final budget. As a result, more funds were allocated to high priority pests yielding more acres treated.

Program Description

Program Overview

The FHM Federal Lands program monitors and assesses both short-term and long-term forest health conditions across the Nation. Funds support three objectives: conduct pest surveys and provide technical assistance; conduct prevention, suppression, restoration, and eradication projects; and monitor the health of the Nation’s forests. These investments provide for prevention, detection, monitoring, evaluation, and suppression of forest insects and diseases on forestlands managed by the Forest Service, other Federal agencies, and Tribal governments. Pests that are managed include white pine blister rust, sudden oak death, thousand cankers disease, hemlock woolly adelgid, and Asian longhorned beetle. For invasive plants, the FHM program primarily provides technical assistance to Federal land managers, as the National Forest System (NFS) has the management lead on NFS lands. Since pests do not obey boundaries, FHM uses an “All Lands” approach involving all partners in the development of integrated management strategies to address each important pest.

Whitebark Pine and White Pine Blister Rust



High elevation whitebark and limber pines are threatened by the on-going outbreak of the mountain pine beetle and infection caused by an invasive fungus known as white pine blister rust. FHM has supported use of beetle anti-aggregation pheromones and pruning of rust-infested trees to protect these ecologically valuable species. In addition, FHM is actively supporting gene conservation of at-risk pines in partnership with the Whitebark Pine Ecosystem Restoration Foundation. This effort has resulted in collecting seed from over 1500 high elevation five-needle pine trees stored for long-term gene conservation.

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

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

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

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

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

- Western bark beetle is causing severe mortality across many Western States, increasing risks for catastrophic fire, and health and safety of the people who use America's forests. FHM resources are focusing on prevention and suppression, especially in high value sites such as campgrounds in coordination with NFS.
- Emerald ash borer (EAB) has killed millions of ash trees in 15 States. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is the lead agency in EAB survey, quarantine and eradication. The Forest Service provided technical assistance to States and made significant advances in EAB management and detection. In 2011, the Forest Service worked with APHIS to develop a national EAB trapping model and is currently developing a national EAB management strategy. Other staff and partners are working on developing biological control agents to mitigate the effects of this pest.
- Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) poses a serious threat to several species of trees found in both urban and rural forests. APHIS is the lead agency for ALB detection, eradication and quarantine. The Forest Service provided technical and scientific support to APHIS and States to help manage ALB.
- Sudden oak death threatens oak woodlands, urban forests, and horticultural industries. FHP continues to work with multi-agency partners, APHIS, the National Association of State Foresters, National Plant Board, and California Oak Mortality Task Force to better detect, contain, and manage this disease in forests where it is established. FHM funding continues to support the Oregon Sudden oak death containment effort in Curry County, and most recently in northern Humboldt County in northern California.
- Oak wilt is the single most important disease effecting oaks in the eastern half of the U.S. FHP continues to support suppression efforts in the Great Lakes and Texas, including root graft disruption, spore tree removal, and threat-to-the-line tactics.

- Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) remains a significant threat to the health of hemlock forests in the eastern U.S., and the Forest Service has implemented a HWA strategic plan to address this non-native insect. The multi-agency integrated effort focuses on management of high value hemlocks (using biological and chemical controls) and continued research and methods development to better manage hemlocks across their range.
- Thousand cankers disease (TCD) is a recently described insect/disease complex causing black walnut mortality. A team of Federal and State agencies, universities and conservation groups was assembled to develop a National Response Framework for TCD. This strategy provides land managers with current information to better manage TCD. The Forest Service and APHIS have developed a reliable trap to detect the insect vector that will be available commercially in 2012. FHM continues to organize and assist with TCD surveys working across multiple agencies, to develop guidelines and a survey database.
- Southern pine beetle (SPB), which has historically been the most destructive forest pest in the South, continues to remain at low levels across the region. Since 2004, the Forest Service has implemented a SPB Prevention program which supports forest management activities to reduce SPB risk. In 2011, this program passed the one million acres treated milestone.

Allocation and Integration

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

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

Partnerships

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

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

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

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

Budget Line Item

**Forest Health Management –
Cooperative Lands**

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands					
Annual Appropriations	\$48,821	\$39,999	\$49,000	\$9,001	23%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands Total	48,821	39,999	49,000	9,001	23%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	45	39	64	25	64%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	45	39	64	25	64%

	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands						
Cooperative lands acres treated - Invasives	690,807	533,508	429,978	475,150	358,707	431,581
Cooperative lands acres treated - Native pests	105,952	152,119	71,041	151,564	32,966	40,542

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$49,000,000 for Forest Health Management (FHM) Cooperative Lands, a budget line item increase of \$9,001,000 but a net program increase of \$648,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The President’s Budget proposes consolidating the FHM Cooperative Lands into one budget line item under State and Private Forestry (S&PF) because this combination improves program management and performance and reduces administrative complexity. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from the FY 2012 Enacted as illustrated in the table below.

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

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
S&PF	FHM Cooperative Lands	\$48,821	\$39,999	\$9,001	\$49,000
WFM	FHM Cooperative Lands	11,405	8,353	(8,353)	0
	Total	\$60,226	\$48,352	\$648	\$49,000

Funds will provide technical and financial assistance to State Forestry Agencies and State Departments of Agriculture to conduct forest insect and disease surveys; to provide technical assistance; to conduct prevention, suppression, restoration, and eradication projects for forest insects, diseases, and invasive plants; and to monitor forest health on State and private lands. In FY 2013, the Forest Service will reduce monitoring and treatments in some efforts such as the Slow-the-Spread program for gypsy moth and for work on sudden oak death, southern pine beetle, and hemlock woolly adelgid.

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

We work with our partners to educate the public, map the pests with new surveys and develop methods to manage and mitigate these pests.

In FY 2011, the Forest Service committed additional funds to address public safety concerns and forest health needs arising from the millions of acres of dead and dying trees from bark beetle infestations in the West. In FY 2013, the Forest Service will continue to fund management actions to reduce forest susceptibility to beetle outbreaks and protect high value trees. In coordination with partners and stakeholders, the Forest Service directs funds to the areas that have been experiencing tree mortality as a result of bark beetle infestations to more aggressively focus our response. See the Special Exhibit on Bark Beetles for more detailed information.

Past Performance

The Forest Service partnered with other Federal agencies in FY 2011 to treat invasive species on 475,150 acres of State and private lands using funds from the State and Private Forestry appropriation. Invasive species were also treated on 131,681 acres using funds provided by the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. This equals 606,831 acres, as illustrated in the following table.

FHM Cooperative Lands Consolidated Invasives Performance FY 2011 through FY 2013

Approp.	Performance Measure	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
S&PF	Cooperative lands acres treated - Invasives	475,150	358,707	431,581
WFM	Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Invasives	131,681	35,392	0
	Total	606,831	394,099	431,581

Priority treatments for invasive pests focused on slowing the advancing front of gypsy moth on State and private lands from North Carolina to Wisconsin. Priority treatments also focused on invasive plants. The program continued to protect critical forest ecosystems from established insects and diseases, such as Port Orford-cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, hemlock woolly adelgid, and invasive plants. These funds also continued to mitigate the threats of relatively new invasive pests such as the emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, and thousand cankers disease.

In FY 2011, the Forest Service treated native pest species on 151,564 acres, through the State and Private Forestry appropriation, and 7,607 acres through the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. This equals 159,171 acres, as illustrated in the following table. Treatment areas for native pests, such as the southern pine beetle and western bark beetles, focused on the highest priority large-scale watersheds.

FHM Cooperative Lands Consolidated Native Pests Performance FY 2011 through FY 2013

Approp.	Performance Measure	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
S&PF	Cooperative lands acres treated - Native pests	151,564	32,966	40,542
WFM	Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Native pests	7,607	3,447	0
	Total	159,171	36,413	40,542

Targets are based on the average unit costs over the past five years, current year funding, and the risk to forests. The program allocates based on pests posing the greatest risks, e.g. mountain pine beetle, southern pine beetle, and gypsy moth. In FY 2011, the increase in acres accomplished over the target for native and non-native species is attributed to changes in pest conditions, treatment methods, and lower unit costs. Additionally, planned targets were calculated based on projected funding that was lower than the final budget. As a result, more funds were allocated to high priority pests yielding more acres treated.

Program Description

Program Overview

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

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

Allocation and Integration

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

The program works with the FHM Federal Lands program to identify priority lands and manage forest insects and diseases across the landscape. In FY 2011 almost \$41 million in grant dollars for prevention and suppression were leveraged on a 1:1 basis with States and other non-Federal partners.

Partnerships

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

Southern Pine Beetle



In 2011, the Southern Pine Beetle (SPB) Prevention Program passed the milestone of one million acres treated since 2004. This cost-share program supports forest management activities, such as pre-commercial thinning, to reduce SPB risk. This program has exceeded treated acre targets and has a 15-year target (since 2004) of 1.5 million acres.

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

The Slow-the-Spread Gypsy Moth program is a strong partnership with State Forestry and Agriculture agencies, which is successfully slowing the spread of gypsy moth by over 60 percent.

Cooperative Fire Protection

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Cooperative Fire Protection					
Annual Appropriations	\$39,038	\$37,157	0	-\$37,157	-100%
Cooperative Fire Protection Total	39,038	37,157	0	-37,157	-100%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	49	47	0	-47	-100%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	49	47	0	-47	-100%
Cooperative Fire Protection					
State Fire Assistance	32,358	30,488	0	-30,488	-100%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,680	6,669	0	-6,669	-100%

Cooperative Fire Protection Overview

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes consolidating Cooperative Fire Protection under the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. Information about these programs is located in the Wildland Fire Management Chapter, State and Volunteer Fire Assistance sections.

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 mitigating hazards, reducing wildland fire risk to homes in the Wildland Urban Interface, and reducing Federal wildland fire suppression costs. Cooperative Fire Protection consists of two activities: State Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance.

Budget Line Item

State Fire Assistance

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
State Fire Assistance					
Annual Appropriations	\$32,358	\$30,488	0	-\$30,488	-100%
State Fire Assistance Total	32,358	30,488	0	-30,488	-100%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	49	47	0	-47	-100%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	49	47	0	-47	-100%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
State Fire Assistance						
Communities assisted (number)	6,896	6,153	1,197	3,843	4,900	0

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the State Fire Assistance program into one budget line item in the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. Information about this program is within the Wildland Fire Management Chapter, State Fire Assistance Section.

Past Performance

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

Budget Line Item **Volunteer Fire Assistance**

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Volunteer Fire Assistance					
Annual Appropriations	\$6,680	\$6,669	0	-\$6,669	-100%
Volunteer Fire Assistance Total	6,680	6,669	0	-6,669	-100%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Volunteer Fire Assistance						
Volunteer fire departments assisted (number)	4,255	5,294	2,600	4,177	3,900	0

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the Volunteer Fire Assistance program into one budget line item in the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. Information about this program is in the Wildland Fire Management Chapter, Volunteer Fire Assistance Section.

Past Performance

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

Cooperative Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Cooperative Forestry					
Annual Appropriations	\$123,508	\$120,358	\$116,818	-\$3,540	-3%
Cooperative Forestry Total	123,508	120,358	116,818	-3,540	-3%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	147	120	118	-2	-2%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	147	120	118	-2	-2%
Cooperative Forestry					
Forest Stewardship	32,548	28,814	24,778	-4,036	-14%
Forest Legacy Program	52,894	53,303	60,000	6,697	13%
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	1,000	1,997	4,000	2,003	100%
Urban and Community Forestry	32,040	31,327	28,040	-3,287	-10%
Economic Action Programs	0	0	0	0	0%
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	5,026	4,917	0	-4,917	-100%

Cooperative Forestry Overview

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$116,818,000 for Cooperative Forestry, a decrease of \$3,540,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Cooperative Forestry promotes working in partnership with States, Tribal governments, communities, and private landowners to improve management and protection of forests and use of forest-based goods to enable them to care for their lands and communities.

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

The Economic Action program was not proposed for funding in FY 2013. The Forest Resources Information and Analysis program is shifted to the Forest and Rangeland Research Appropriation.

Budget Line Item

Forest Stewardship

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Stewardship					
Annual Appropriations	\$32,548	\$28,814	\$24,778	-\$4,036	-14%
Forest Stewardship Total	32,548	28,814	24,778	-4,036	-14%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	56	53	51	-2	-4%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	56	53	51	-2	-4%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Forest Stewardship Program						
Percentage of nonindustrial private forest acres in important forest resource areas being managed sustainably, as defined by a current Forest Stewardship Plan	2.6%	1.8%	10.0%	2.8%	5.0%	5.0%
Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans. (Annual)	2,076,447	1,805,353	2,250,000	1,531,858	1,750,000	1,500,000
Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans. (Cumulative)	18,582,449	19,592,387	23,500,000	21,124,245	22,500,000	22,000,000

Note: Output measures include acres managed under current forest stewardship management plans only; as plans expire they are not always renewed.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$24,778,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program (FSP), a decrease of \$4,036,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The program’s focus and impact has been significantly enhanced by the application of the completed Forest Action Plans, better coordination with program delivery partners, landowner peer to peer networks, and information technology advances. Forest Action Plans are enabling States to focus and coordinate program delivery to produce cumulative, landscape scale, measurable impacts, with multi-landowner, multi-partner planning and technical assistance efforts. In addition, Forest Action Plans help States identify and address opportunities resulting from emerging ecosystem service and biomass energy markets, and focus program assistance to conserve a “green infrastructure” of interconnected, viable forested landscape areas.

The program extends its reach by peer-to-peer progress which supports the program’s long term goal of managing significant landscapes, such as priority watersheds (as opposed to scattered, individual properties), and the conservation of strategically-located and connected open spaces. Through the use of recently implemented web-based management plan-writing and accomplishment tracking tools, the program’s impact will be tracked spatially, to inform landscape based strategic planning and leverage place based partnerships.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, nationwide, more than 21 million acres of non-industrial private forest lands were managed according to Forest Stewardship Plans, with over 1.5 million acres being added in FY 2011. Of this total, 10.6 million acres (2.8 percent of nonindustrial private forestlands in important forest resource areas) are within high priority landscape areas identified through the Forest Stewardship Spatial Analysis Project and/or by Statewide Forest Action Plans. The Stewardship Mapping and Reporting Tool (SMART) enables us to spatially track accomplishments with respect to these priority areas. States monitor the implementation of Forest Stewardship Plans using a statistically reliable, nationally consistent field monitoring program.

The Stewardship Mapping and Reporting Tool (SMART)

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

The actual number of acres managed under Forest Stewardship Plans was lower than targeted for several reasons. First, this is still a relatively new measure and when targets were established there was no historic baseline information on which to base them. Second, State agencies must move resources and adapt programs to target newly established landscape focus areas. These adaptations take time and initially, resources are drawn away from landowner management plan development. Also, new program focus areas may include completely different and much more diverse landowner demographics. New and innovative landowner outreach tools are required before technical assistance can be effectively delivered. Finally, many States need to further refine and focus their landscape assessments so that priority areas are more manageable. As required by the 2008 Farm Bill, the Forest Service is working with States to improve assessment methods and data standards. With time, State partners are expected to further focus technical assistance efforts to impact their highest priority landscape areas. Program delivery is thus expected to increase significantly in these areas.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Forest Stewardship Program is the only Forest Service program focused exclusively on private forest land management. A primary focus of the program is the development of comprehensive, multi-resource management plans that provide landowners – at a landscape scale - with the information they need to manage their forests for a variety of products and services. The program accomplishes that goal by delivering assistance through a national network of forestry technical assistance providers and programs. Because of this unique role, and since the majority of America’s forests are privately owned, the Forest Stewardship Program is central to fulfilling the Secretary’s vision for managing for healthy forests across “All Lands”.

Forest Stewardship Plans lay out strategies for achieving unique landowner objectives and sustaining forest health and vigor. Actively managed forests provide timber, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, recreational opportunities and many other benefits for landowners and communities. Forest Stewardship plans motivate landowners to become more active in planning and managing their forests, greatly increasing the likelihood that their forests will remain intact, productive and healthy, and that the social, economic and environmental benefits of these lands will be sustained for future generations.

As such, the Stewardship Program plays a fundamental role in “keeping forests as forests,” providing places where Americans can reconnect to the outdoors. The program also helps prepare forest landowners

for ecosystem services markets and other incentive programs. The program also helps create jobs in rural communities by sustaining local forest products markets and by providing assistance to private forest landowners in the development of forest management plans, which requires the expertise of a technically qualified pool of private consultant and State agency field foresters.

The Forest Service continues to work with the National Association of State Foresters, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the American Forest Foundation, and other partners to coordinate and streamline technical planning assistance delivery to make the most effective use of available program resources and better address diverse landowner needs. This includes the further adoption of a national Forest Stewardship Plan template that satisfies the requirements of all major private forest landowner assistance and incentive programs.

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

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

Allocation and Integration

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

Partnerships

All Forest Stewardship activities are coordinated with and delivered through State and Territorial forest agency partners; thus, the program leverages substantial non-Federal financial and human resources. States are required to provide a minimum 1:1 match for Federal funds, but most far exceed this level. In FY 2011, the Forest Stewardship Program funded over \$23 million in grants to States and other partners that were matched at least 1:1 by funding and in-kind contributions.

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


The Forest Stewardship Program also continues to provide funding for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Forestry program for ecosystem restoration activities because the Chesapeake is the Nation's largest

estuary and a high priority for Federal investment to improve water quality. In executing this program, the Forest Service works closely with State and Federal partners and other organizations in the Chesapeake Bay program to implement forest stewardship, restoration, and conservation actions that contribute to overall watershed health, and specifically to water quality. This program helps to improve coordination in the implementation of riparian forest buffers to protect water quality, and provides educational, and technical assistance to partners at all levels.

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

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

The National Agroforestry Center



The USDA National Agroforestry Center (NAC) accelerates the application of agroforestry through a national network of partners. The NAC provides technical assistance and delivers award-winning tools and publications such as the Conservation Buffers Guide, a synthesis of over 1,400 research publications, which has been translated into several languages and over 10,000 copies have been distributed since its release in 2009. NAC annually delivers approximately 100,000 requested publications to natural resource professionals. NAC outreaches to a broad diversity of customers through demonstration sites, workshops and products (webinars, publications, displays, website, and presentations).

Budget Line Item

Forest Legacy Program

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Legacy Program					
Annual Appropriations	\$52,894	\$53,303	\$60,000	\$6,697	13%
Forest Legacy Program Total	52,894	53,303	60,000	6,697	13%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	25	22	22	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	25	22	22	0	0%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Forest Legacy Program						
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion (Annual)	176,471	136,960	118,000	149,911	119,000	150,000
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion (Cumulative)	1,897,809	2,056,107	2,174,107	2,210,563	2,329,278	2,479,278
Parcelization of forests avoided (number of parcels prevented)	7,161	2,682	4,766	3,822	4,806	5,782

Note: Annual numbers represent reported accomplishments at the end of the fiscal year. Cumulative numbers represent accomplishments through the end of the fiscal year plus adjustments made for late-arriving data from the States, which may result in a mathematical difference between the two representations.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$60,000,000 for the Forest Legacy Program (FLP), a program increase of \$6,697,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. These funds are used for the protection of important forests that are under significant development pressure and that protect air and water quality, provide access, and protect important habitat for threatened or endangered wildlife or fish species. The Forest Legacy Program is funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). By permanently protecting important working forest lands, the Forest Legacy Program helps to create and maintain rural jobs and ensure a robust forest infrastructure.

Clearwater – Montana

\$5,900,000 of FLP funds will be used to protect 10,236 acres of productive forestland west of Seeley Lake, Montana. Objectives of the project are to conserve natural resources; maintain traditional forest management and ensure public recreational access. The entire Forest Legacy parcel is in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Recovery Area.

The increased funding for Forest Legacy is a key component of the President’s America’s Great Outdoors Initiative to conserve important landscapes and reconnect Americans to the outdoors. The funding helps the Forest Service continue to work across boundaries to support projects that protect forests in key landscapes as identified by State Forestry agencies in their recently completed Forest Action Plans that address the national priorities for private forests. These projects are coordinated with other partners to create viable and cohesive zones where the economic, social and environmental values of forests are conserved.

In planning for FY 2013, 42 States submitted 69 proposed projects, totaling \$169 million, to the Forest Service for funding consideration by the national selection panel. Funding is provided to highest priority activities that can demonstrate performance in a transparent manner. FLP projects are located in Priority

Areas or Forest Legacy Areas identified in Forest Action Plans. In FY 2013, 20 projects are proposed for funding. Refer to the *Forest Legacy Program FY 2013 Project List* on page 4-31.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the FLP completed 39 projects and leveraged \$43,000,000 of Federal funds with \$75,000,000 of partner funds to protect a total of 149,911 acres. This protected a total of over 2.2 million acres cumulatively across the Nation. The number of parcels prevented from parcelization in FY 2011 was 3,822. Completed acres and parcels prevented from parcelization were lower than anticipated due to the following factors: (1) A number of projects were costlier than anticipated and (2) real estate negotiations are very unpredictable, so it takes longer for a project to be completed than was originally predicted. In addition to the unpredictable nature of real estate transactions, FLP projects typically take about two years to close, so there is a time lag between annual funding and the accomplishments.

Program Description

Program Overview

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

Protection of private forests through FLP maintains a multitude of public benefits, ecosystem services, and products that forests provide. To date, the FLP has protected more than two million acres. These acres include 150,000 of water bodies and 2,500 miles of streams. Eighty-nine percent of all FLP acres are adjacent to other protected lands. Conservation across a landscape rather than focusing solely within ownership boundaries is essential to address large-scale conservation issues such as protection and restoration of watersheds, reduction of wildfire risk, and protection of at-risk species.

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

Brushy Mountain-Massachusetts

\$5,000,000 of FLP funds have been used, beginning in FY 2011, to conserve more than 3,400 acres of forest that have historically been an important part of the local forest products economy. Brushy Mountain includes most of the two largest remaining blocks of interior forest in Massachusetts. This represents a sizeable and representative portion of the area’s biodiversity, which if conserved will allow natural processes to continue. Permanently conserving Brushy Mountain is an incredible contribution to the landscape integrity of the Quabbin to Cardigan Partnership, a multi-State (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) effort to conserve a 100 mile corridor of working forest land. Brushy Mountain’s core focus area for the Partnership. The conservation easement on the property will ensure public access including hunting, fishing and hiking.

Allocation and Integration

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

Partnerships

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

Forest Legacy Program FY 2013 Project List

Priority Rank	State	Project Name	Request
1	CO	South Boulder Creek Watershed	\$5,000,000
2	MA	Quabbin Reservoir to Wachusett Mtn	5,045,000
3	ID	McArthur Lake Addition	4,095,000
4	VT	Northern Green Mountains Linkage	2,720,000
5	ME	East Grand / Orient	1,800,000
6	OR	Gilchrist Forest	3,000,000
7	NC	East Fork of French Broad Headwaters	3,000,000
8	HI	Kaawaloa Hawaiian Forest	3,225,000
9	NY	Mount Lebanon	1,865,000
10	SD	Blood Run National Historic Landmark Area	1,205,000
11	OR	Blue Mountain Heritage	1,500,000
12	PA	Eagle Rock	1,500,000
13	WI	Central Sands Pines	3,000,000
14	WY	Munger Mountain Corridor	3,000,000
15	MS	Pascagoula River Conservation Lands	3,170,000
16	MI	Gitcha-ninj Nebish Forest	1,000,000
17	TN	Carter Mt. Working Forest CE	1,875,000
18	IN	Discover Woods	2,365,000
19	WA	Pysht Coastal Forest	3,000,000
20	CA	McCloud Working Forest Easement- Phase 1	2,335,000
<i>Administrative Funds</i>			6,300,000
Total Funding			\$60,000,000

Budget Line Item

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation					
Annual Appropriations	\$1,000	\$1,997	\$4,000	\$2,003	100%
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Total	1,000	1,997	4,000	2,003	100%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	0	1	1	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	1	1	0	0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$4,000,000 for the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP), a \$2,003,000 increase above the FY 2012 Enacted. The purpose of CFP is to achieve community benefits through grants to local governments, Tribal governments, and qualified nonprofit organizations to establish community forests by acquiring and protecting forestlands. By creating community forests through land acquisition, communities and tribes provide public access and recreational opportunities, protect vital water supplies and wildlife habitat, address the effects of a changing climate, provide demonstration sites for private forest landowners, and derive financial and community benefits from sustainable management.

The Forest Service will use the FY 2013 funds to monitor funded projects and will issue a request for proposals to fund additional community forest projects. In addition, these funds will ensure that the agency has capacity to continue implementation of this program.

Past Performance

The CFP was authorized in 2008, and the first funds were received in FY 2010. Final implementation regulations were issued October, 14, 2011. The regulation outlines application requirements, as well as the standard selection criteria used by the Forest Service to manage the national competitive process that will be used to prioritize and fund the best CFP projects. The Forest Service has issued a request for applications, soliciting projects that will use the FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds. The Forest Service intends to put any FY 2012 funds towards the same solicitation.

Program Description

Program Overview

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

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

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

Allocation and Integration

The Forest Service will conduct a competitive review and ranking process. The review and rankings will be based on the criteria outlined in the published regulations. The Forest Service anticipates issuing an annual request for applications, which will provide additional specificity on the review process, review criteria, and timelines.

Partnerships

The CFP has received and continue to receive support from State and local governments, Tribal governments, land trusts and other conservation organizations, and communities.

Budget Line Item

Urban and Community Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Urban and Community Forestry Annual Appropriations	\$32,040	\$31,327	\$28,040	-\$3,287	-10%
Urban and Community Forestry Total Annual Appropriations	32,040	31,327	28,040	-3,287	-10%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	45	44	44	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	45	44	44	0	0%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Urban & Community Forestry						
Percentage of people living in communities managing programs to plant, protect, and maintain their urban and community trees and forests.	42.0%	43.0%	38.0%	43.5%	43.0%	43.0%
Percentage of people living in communities developing programs and/or activities to plant, protect, and maintain their urban and community trees and forests.	34%	34%	37%	33%	34%	34%

FY 2013 Program Changes


The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$28,040,000 for the Urban and Community Forestry (U&CF) program, a decrease of \$3,287,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Currently, more than 83 percent of all Americans live in metropolitan areas. With the proposed FY 2013 President’s Budget, U&CF will continue to work with State Forestry agencies and other partners to assist communities in developing and advancing their urban forestry programs. U&CF will work to optimize the social, economic, and environmental services that urban and community trees and forests provide.

At this funding level, efforts to implement strategic tree planting initiatives for carbon sequestration and energy conservation will continue. Special emphasis will also be placed on landscape scale demonstration projects that have regional and national significance for urban and community forest management across landscapes.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, U&CF provided assistance to 7,172 communities, reaching a total of 194 million people, over 60 percent of the population of the U.S. This assistance helped communities develop and maintain urban forestry programs, which

Vibrant Cities & Urban Forests



In April 2011, the Forest Service and non-profit New York Restoration Project convened a National Call to Action Task Force to craft recommendations that will advance urban forestry into the next decade and beyond. This call to action acknowledges that cities and nature aren’t separate – they are whole urban ecosystems. The focus of this effort is to change the way we live in, study, manage and rebuild our towns and cities in the next decade and beyond. Recommendations include developing a national urban forestry awareness and education campaign; fostering urban forestry volunteerism; and creating sustainable jobs in urban forestry. The Forest Service will use these recommendations to inform urban natural resources programs across deputy areas.

protect their urban trees and forests. For example as a result of assistance provided by this program, in FY 2011 over 33 percent of people in the U.S. are living in communities that are developing programs to protect and maintain their urban forests.

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

Program Description

Program Overview

U&CF assists cities, suburbs, and towns across the country in improving the condition and coverage of community trees and forests. With 83 percent of the Nation's population in urban areas, there are strong environmental, social, and economic opportunities to revitalize city centers and older suburbs. Where urban forests have been established, crime rates are often reduced and urban youth are exposed, often for the first time, to the natural world. The U&CF program promotes the creation of healthier, more livable urban environments across the Nation by focusing on connecting people from where they live to community parks and green spaces.

U&CF maintains, restores, and improves urban forest ecosystems. With proper planning, urban trees remove air pollutants, shade cars and parking lots, reduce building heating and cooling energy needs and significantly reduce urban noise. There are 100 million acres of urban forest lands in the U.S. Active management of these assets secures the greatest economic, social, and environmental benefits. Improved techniques in urban forestry valuation have shed light on the benefits of trees and green infrastructure, increased real estate values generated by trees produces direct economic gains to the local community through property taxes. In 2002, the horticultural industry was estimated at \$147 billion in output, 1,964,339 jobs and \$64 billion in labor income (*Economic Impacts of the Green Industry in the United States*, www.utextension.utk.edu/hbin/greenimpact.html).

Allocation and Integration

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


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

U&CF works with Research and Development to develop, disseminate, and support i-Tree, an urban and community forest benefits assessment and management software. i-Tree is a state-of-the-art software tool designed to help communities of all sizes to strengthen their urban forest management and advocacy efforts by quantifying the environmental services that trees provide and the structure of the urban forest. The software tools are public domain and are freely accessible. i-Tree currently has over 8,200 unique users in the U. S. across all 50 States, and 99 different countries. Version 4.0 of the i-Tree software was

released in September 2011, providing application upgrades and an innovative new watershed hydrology modeling application.

Partnerships

Urban Waters Federal Partnership



This is a union of 11 Federal agencies dedicated to restoring the health of urban waters and revitalizing the neighborhoods that surround them. The Forest Service is the lead on three of the seven pilot sites selected for interagency efforts to restore healthy rivers. These sites are located in Denver, Colorado, Baltimore, Maryland and Northwest Indiana. Urban Waters aligns with the USDA Strategic Plan priority goal for protecting water and has been identified as a specific action in the USDA Environmental Justice Strategy. Urban waters often serve as drinking water sources; the urban forest tree canopy is a proven filter, protecting against runoff from roads and parking lots as well as industrial sources.

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

To achieve program priorities, U&CF is also working with the USDA National Agroforestry Center, The Conservation Fund, Sustainable Urban Forest Coalition, National Association of Regional Councils, National Science Foundation, and other national partnership organizations. The Forest Service is the Urban Waters lead on behalf of USDA. This Federal partnership includes 11 Federal agencies, including USDA, EPA, Commerce, HUD, Transportation, Interior and the Army.

Budget Line Item

Forest Resources Information and Analysis

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Resources Information and Analysis					
Annual Appropriations	\$5,026	\$4,917	0	-\$4,917	-100%
Forest Resources Information and Analysis Total	5,026	4,917	0	-4,917	-100%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	21	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	21	0	0	0	0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the Forest Resources Information and Analysis program within the Forest and Rangeland Research (Forest Service R&D) appropriation. Funding to support implementation of Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) activities will be provided entirely within Forest Service R&D.

FIA program delivery will continue under Forest Service R&D to provide information that can be used by managers and policymakers to address impacts to forest and rangelands. FIA is the only program delivering continuous and comprehensive assessments of our forests in a nationally consistent manner across all land ownerships. FIA fulfills the Forest Service commitment to providing the information needed to evaluate the threats to sustainable futures for America’s forests. The FIA information is used to evaluate the impacts air quality on forests, develop sound carbon management strategies of forests for carbon sequestration, provide for risk analyses of insect and disease outbreaks and support fire risk rating. These products have significant economic and social benefits to both rural and urban communities.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the FIA program was implemented in 50 States. Forest Service R&D continued to provide users with access to FIA data through various online data tools, such as Forest Inventory Data Online (FIDO), FSVeg (Field Sampled Vegetation module), and the National Woodland Owner Survey TableMaker. The new module of Mobile Integrated Data Acquisition System (MIDAS) was implemented for use in west coast urban inventory.

Program Description

Refer to the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation chapter for more information.

Budget Line Item

International Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
International Forestry					
Annual Appropriations	\$9,492	\$7,987	\$3,912	-\$4,075	-51%
International Forestry Total	9,492	7,987	3,912	-4,075	-51%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	29	24	17	-7	-29%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	29	24	17	-7	-29%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$3,912,000 for the International Forestry program, a decrease of \$4,075,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. This funding will maintain high priority investments in natural resource conservation issues, including invasive species, biodiversity conservation, migratory species, and advancing U.S. policy interests such as addressing illegal logging.

Past Performance

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

Invasive species: To protect the U.S. economy from the damage that invasive species inflict on our forests, International Forestry works with Chinese counterparts to address one of the most destructive invasive forest pests, the emerald ash borer. By studying natural enemies of the pest, scientists aim to find effective biocontrol mechanisms. International Forestry continues to work with the USDA Agricultural Research Service to better understand why the borer is so resilient and pervasive. This will help predict and prevent potential future outbreaks by related wood boring beetles. Part of this work includes a Forest Service entomologist who, through a partnership with on the ground colleagues, is collecting specimens in China. The information will be included in a fully illustrated identification manual and will serve as the basis for training workshops and several other illustrated books to further disseminate this valuable information.

Program Description

Program Overview

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

Allocation and Integration

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

Partnerships

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

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Appropriation

National Forest System

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
National Forest System					
Annual Appropriations	\$1,542,248	\$1,554,137	\$1,623,591	\$69,454	4%
National Forest System Total	1,542,248	1,554,137	1,623,591	69,454	4%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	11,380	11,340	11,838	498	4%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	11,380	11,340	11,838	498	4%
National Forest System					
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	793,124	793,124	0%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	14,970	39,936	40,000	64	0%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	188,774	188,774	0%
Land Management Planning	45,033	39,936	0	-39,936	-100%
Inventory and Monitoring	167,219	161,721	0	-161,721	-100%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	281,627	281,176	267,066	-14,110	-5%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	140,260	140,036	0	-140,036	-100%
Grazing Management	49,738	55,356	40,380	-14,976	-27%
Forest Products	336,049	335,511	0	-335,511	-100%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	184,341	184,046	0	-184,046	-100%
Minerals and Geology Management	83,560	83,426	73,351	-10,075	-12%
Landownership Management	91,765	85,738	78,855	-6,883	-8%
Law Enforcement Operations	144,254	143,829	140,041	-3,788	-3%
Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,432	3,426	0	-3,426	-100%
Subsistence Management	0	0	2,000	2,000	0%

National Forest System Overview

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$1,623,591,000 for the National Forest System (NFS), an increase of \$69,454,000 from FY 2012 Enacted. The increases are a reflection of the shift of other appropriations and programs in support of budget structure changes as described below. The NFS appropriation provides funds for the stewardship and management of the 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands.

Following Secretary Vilsack’s “All Lands” vision, the Budget focuses on meeting the challenges of ecological restoration through collaborative approaches to address fire and fuels, invasive species, and watershed degradation; engaging communities to help Americans reconnect to the outdoors, expand on recreation benefits and create a wide range of opportunities for economic expansion to retain and create jobs; and partnering with communities and fellow agencies to reduce the threat of wildland fires. Conserving forests and grasslands not only conserves air quality, water, plants, and wildlife; it responds to the public’s interests and needs. Forests and grasslands generate wealth by providing opportunities for outdoor recreation and tourism such as hunting, fishing, and hiking. People improve their health and well-being by engaging in outdoor activities. The restoration of landscapes, sustainable forest management, and the development of markets for ecosystem services provide jobs to communities that benefit rural economies.

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

Nation while maintaining or improving the health of the land and protecting the environment to provide the greatest good in the long term. The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes budget structure changes designed to increase efficiency in program administration and delivery and to reduce redundancy and overhead costs while continuing to support the Administration’s highest priorities.

Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR)

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

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

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Pilot	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
NFS	Integrated Resource Restoration*		\$793,124	\$793,124
NFS	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt.	25,508	(25,508)	
NFS	Forest Products	44,514	(44,514)	
NFS	Vegetation and Watershed Management	42,383	(42,383)	
CIM	Legacy Roads and Trails	12,979	(12,979)	
WFM	Hazardous Fuels Non-Wildland Urban Interface	20,966	(20,966)	
WFM	Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0
	Total	\$146,350	\$646,774	\$793,124

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

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

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2012	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
NFS	Integrated Resource Restoration		\$793,124	\$793,124
NFS	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt.	140,036	(25,508)	
NFS	Forest Products	335,511	(44,514)	
NFS	Vegetation and Watershed Management	184,046	(42,383)	
CIM	Legacy Roads and Trails	44,928	(12,979)	
CIM	Roads*	24,707	(24,707)	
WFM	Hazardous Fuels Non-Wildland Urban Interface	76,000	(20,966)	
WFM	Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0
	Total	\$805,228	(\$12,104)	\$793,124

* A portion of Roads is shifted to IRR in FY 2013.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring

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

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

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

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
NFS	Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring			\$188,774	\$188,774
NFS	Land Management Planning	45,033	39,936	(39,936)	
NFS	Inventory and Monitoring	167,219	161,721	(161,721)	
	Total	\$212,252	\$201,657	(\$12,883)	\$188,774

Budget Line Item

Integrated Resource Restoration

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Integrated Resource Restoration					
Annual Appropriations	0	0	\$793,124	\$793,124	0%
Integrated Resource Restoration Total	0	0	793,124	793,124	0%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	0	0	5,988	5,988	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	5,988	5,988	0%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Integrated Resource Restoration						
Number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	10
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,624,016	2,600,000	2,600,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	2,415	2,592	2,400	2,533	2,600	2,800
Miles of roads decommissioned	1,778	2,549	1,450	1,540	2,028	2,028
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	3,498	3,577	2,800	3,878	2,670	2,750

* Volume of timber sold is a unified target, and therefore, includes timber volume sold from the Salvage Sale Fund and the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Regional Work Trust Fund.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget continues to emphasize Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) as the leading approach to accomplish on-the-ground restoration. This work will lead to improved forest and grassland health and resilience using landscape scale restoration to recover watershed health and clean water and create or maintain local economic opportunities and jobs. The IRR budget line item (BLI) was first introduced in FY 2011 and proposed again in FY 2012 with the addition of portions of Hazardous Fuels from the Wildland Fire Management BLI and Legacy Roads & Trails, and the road decommissioning activity from the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Appropriation.

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$793,124,000 for the IRR program as a single budget line item, an increase of \$646,774,000 compared to FY 2012 Enacted. In FY 2012, IRR is a pilot program in Regions 1, 3, and 4 with up to \$146,350,000. IRR includes activities accomplished through previous budget line items for Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management, Vegetation & Watershed Management, Forest Products, Legacy Roads & Trails, Hazardous Fuels in non-wildland urban interfaces, and Rehabilitation and Restoration under IRR to reestablish watershed, forest and grassland health fire-adapted landscapes, and ecosystem function.

Funding focuses on implementing restoration activities in priority watersheds and other high priority areas in combination with the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration budget line item. IRR aligns funding with program and policy direction from the Secretary of Agriculture reinforcing the agency’s commitment to accomplish work more efficiently through collaboration and an “All Lands” restoration approach. The following table illustrates the programs that comprise IRR in FY 2012. In FY 2013, the program is fully implemented without separating individual budget line items.

In FY 2012, Regions 1, 3, and 4 were selected to be part of the Agency’s pilot program to demonstrate the benefits derived by merging multiple BLIs into a single, IRR. The agency appreciates the approval of a limited IRR authority for Regions 1, 3, and 4, however the efficiencies intended by IRR can only be fully realized with full, nation-wide IRR authority.

Integrated Resource Restoration Consolidated Budget Line Items (dollars in thousands).
 Comparison from FY 2012 pilots in Regions 1, 3 and 4 to proposed funding in FY 2013.

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Pilot	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
NFS	Integrated Resource Restoration*		\$793,124	\$793,124
NFS	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt.	25,508	(25,508)	
NFS	Forest Products	44,514	(44,514)	
NFS	Vegetation and Watershed Management	42,383	(42,383)	
CIM	Legacy Roads and Trails	12,979	(12,979)	
WFM	Hazardous Fuels Non-Wildland Urban Interface	20,966	(20,966)	
WFM	Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0
	Total	\$146,350	\$646,774	\$793,124

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

Integrated Resource Restoration Consolidated Budget Line Items (dollars in thousands).
 Comparison from FY 2012 as if IRR was fully funded compared to FY 2013.

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2012	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
NFS	Integrated Resource Restoration		\$793,124	\$793,124
NFS	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt.	140,036	(25,508)	
NFS	Forest Products	335,511	(44,514)	
NFS	Vegetation and Watershed Management	184,046	(42,383)	
CIM	Legacy Roads and Trails	44,928	(12,979)	
CIM	Roads*	24,707	(24,707)	
WFM	Hazardous Fuels Non-Wildland Urban Interface	76,000	(20,966)	
WFM	Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0
	Total	\$805,228	(\$12,104)	\$793,124

* A portion of Roads is shifted to IRR in FY 2013.

Investing in IRR in FY 2013 is expected to result in 2,600,000 watershed acres treated; 2,800 MMBF timber volume; approximately 2,028 miles of road decommissioned; and 2,750 miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced. In addition, the number of watersheds brought to higher condition class will be reported at the end of the fiscal year. Details on Forest Service funding for biomass and bioenergy, including the Community Wood to Energy Program, is outlined in the Special Exhibit on biomass and bioenergy.

Past Performance

There are five measures that will be used to track accomplishments for IRR:

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

Focus on tracking accomplishment measures under IRR

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

Number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class. This new accomplishment reporting measure will be used to track the number of watersheds purposefully moved to an improved condition. This measure is part of the foundation measure for the Watershed Condition Framework, a critical component to validate the success of the integrated resource restoration approach.

Volume of timber sold: (101 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency prepared and sold 4.845 billion cubic feet (CCF) or 2.423 billion board feet (MMBF) using forest products, permanent, and trust funds. Timber harvest is an important tool used to achieve multiple resource objectives and integrated with other activities including road decommissioning, stream restoration, and others helps to achieve the agency wide goal of increasing watershed health and improving resilience at the landscape level.

Miles of road decommissioned: In FY 2011, through the Legacy Roads and Trails program, the agency maintained 1,172 miles of road; decommissioned 581 miles of road; improved 498 miles of road; disposed or transferred 40 bridges; repaired or replaced 17 bridges or major culverts; and constructed or reconstructed 143 stream crossings for aquatic organism passage. In FY 2011 we decommissioned a total of 1,540 miles of road (unified accomplishment) which was less than our total target of 2,581 miles. This was due, in part, to the lack of additional funding received through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) appropriations that had funded prior year accomplishments and a reduction in shovel ready project capability with finalized NEPA process due to higher than normal performance under ARRA funding.

FY 2011 Miles Accomplished by Funding Source

Funding Source	Passenger Car Maintenance	High Clearance Maintenance	Road Decommissioning	Road Improvement
Legacy Roads & Trails	460	712	581	498

FY 2011 Structures Accomplished by Funding Source

Funding Source	Bridges Disposed or Transferred	Bridges Repaired	Bridges Reconstructed	Bridges New	Stream Crossings Mitigated
Legacy Roads & Trails	40	2	7	8	143

In addition, the agency maintained 405 miles of trail to standard and improved 234 miles of trail. Work was targeted to mitigate conditions that were causing water quality issues adversely effecting threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or impacting community water systems. These accomplishments contribute to the agency’s total unified accomplishments as shown in the Capital Improvement and Maintenance; Roads budget line item. FY 2011 accomplishments for road decommissioning under roads funding are also described under the Roads budget line item.

Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced: (139 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011 the agency restored 3,878 miles of stream habitat. This accomplishment enhanced habitat for native fishes with commercial and non-commercial value, as well as for desired non-native species important to recreational fishing. A portion of the restoration was to remove invasive species that outbreed or out compete native fish species, and disrupt aquatic stream habitat. Target accomplishments continue to be on an upward trend that reflects integrated restoration and partnership contributions.

Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience: In FY 2011 the agency accomplished 2,624,016 acres. There was no initial target proposed for this first year of the resiliency measure. These represent the cumulative acre based accomplishments achieved through Integrated Resource Restoration type activities that sustain or restore watershed function and resilience and include treatments that contribute significantly to improvement of watershed conditions. Many of these resiliency activities contributed to the 330,000 acres of high impact targeted (HIT) practices that were accomplished within the USDA Landscapes of National Importance (LNIs). These HIT practices are actions that contribute to the USDA Priority Goal, formerly identified as the High Priority Performance Goal (HPPG) for water. These HIT actions are implemented on National Forest and private working lands in priority landscapes that accelerate the protection of clean, abundant water.

Program Description

Program Overview

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

The IRR landscape scale approach aligns and emphasizes restoration actions through forest management, range management, wildlife & fisheries habitat management, vegetation & watershed management, hazardous fuels management in non-Wildland Urban Interface (non-WUI) areas, road decommissioning, and activities previously accomplished under the Legacy Roads and Trails Rehabilitation and Restoration programs.

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

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

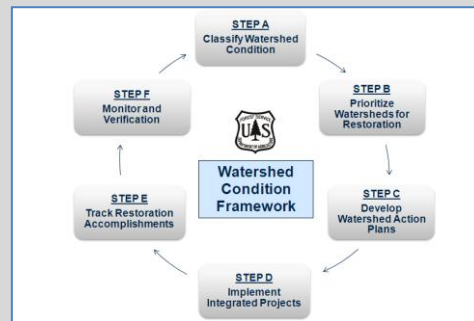
The IRR program also incorporates implementation of the Watershed Condition Framework. By combining the budget authority of multiple land management programs into one budget line item, we gain administrative efficiency by reducing accounting codes, and flexibility to schedule multiple resource management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

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

The IRR, landscape scale approach also allows the agency to better address many of the resource challenges facing National Forest System lands, such as the bark-beetle epidemic (see Special Exhibit for additional information), the decline of longleaf pine and

Watershed Condition Framework

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



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

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

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

other forest ecosystems, threatened and endangered species management, wild horse and burro management, restoring lands historically used as roads to a natural state, replacement of bridges or major culverts to allow aquatic organism passage, and climate variability, while protecting the overall resiliency of forests and grasslands.

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

Stewardship contracts are a critically important tool used to implement integrated resource restoration projects across Priority Watersheds and Collaborative Restoration Projects (CFLRP). Use of this authority creates jobs in the forest products industry, helping to sustain communities and develop and maintain forest operations infrastructure. By using the value of forest products to offset the cost of services, we can better provide opportunities to achieve landscape scaled management goals. This proposal requests that the stewardship contracting authority be made permanent. Refer to the Stewardship Contracting special exhibit for more details.

Allocation and Integration

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

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

Integration and collaboration with other programs not included in Integrated Resource Restoration is important to implementing land management activities. Coordination of efforts with State and Private Forestry programs and other USDA agencies such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service has resulted in a synergistic effect in restoring priority watersheds on a landscape scale.

Partnerships

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

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

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

Budget Line Item

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Annual Appropriations	\$14,970	\$39,936	\$40,000	\$64	0%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Total	14,970	39,936	40,000	64	0%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	25	38	38	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	25	38	38	0	0%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	14,970	39,936	40,000	64	0%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration						
Acres of forest vegetation established	N/A	N/A	3,000	5,537	8,000	3,500
Acres of forest vegetation improved	N/A	N/A	10,000	20,561	26,000	51,000
Acres of noxious weeds and invasive plants treated	N/A	N/A	100,000	11,393	20,600	15,800
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	N/A	N/A	50	38	55	130
Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	N/A	N/A	72,000	167,263	69,000	185,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	N/A	N/A	31.5	121.3	50.0	165.0
Number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on Federal land that are made available through permits, contracts, grants, agreements, or the equivalent	N/A	N/A	316,500	267,890	445,000	518,000
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	N/A	N/A	45,000	77,133	62,000	87,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the Wildland Urban interface to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	N/A	N/A	55,500	45,884	79,500	108,500
Miles of roads decommissioned	N/A	N/A	25	50	170	173
Miles of passenger car system road reconstruction and capital improvement	N/A	N/A	65	25	140	67
Miles of high clearance system road reconstruction and capital improvement	N/A	N/A	80	40	65	40

Table note: Accomplishments include CFLRP and matching funds and represent core, integrated and partnership accomplishments. FY 2010 accomplishments reflect ARRA funds as well. Targets for FY 2012 and 2013 do not include the newly selected projects in FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$40,000,000 for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) an increase of \$64,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Funds will support implementation of CFLRP projects selected in FY 2010 and those that have been selected in FY 2012.

Project activities include:

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

Investing in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program advances on-the-ground restoration through community-based collaboration, implementation, and monitoring. Furthermore, it supports local rural communities through the generation of forest products such as timber and biomass for bioenergy production, as well as the creation and maintenance of jobs. The FY 2013 emphasis areas of projects selected in FY 2010 are described below.

Southwestern Crown of the Continent

In FY 2013, this project, located on the Flathead, Lolo and Helena National Forests improves forested habitats, producing biomass that can be used for bioenergy production. Additionally, the Forest Service will work with partners to treat hazardous fuels acres inside and outside of the Wildland Urban Interface. Using other funds, the collaborative group also works together to complete the NEPA process for acres to receive treatment in the future.

Selway-Middle Fork

This project, located on the Nez Perce-Clearwater and Bitterroot National Forest, focuses on managing noxious weeds and invasive plants in FY 2013. Additionally, improved terrestrial habitat; and treatment of forestland acres through timber sales will generate both timber and biomass to support industry. The Forest Service will also enhance safety by treating hazardous fuels acres in the Wildland Urban Interface.

Uncompahgre Plateau

In FY 2013, the Uncompahgre Plateau Project program of work includes implementation of two potential stewardship contracts that will generate product value and include prescribed fire to reduce risk of catastrophic wildfire, erosion control on trails, noxious weed treatments, seeding with native seed, wildlife habitat improvement, and road decommissioning. Partners continue to support the project through in-kind contributions as well as grants and agreements.

Front Range

In FY 2013, this project, located on the Pike, San Isabel, Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests, emphasizes restoration treatments in the ponderosa pine ecosystems and safety enhancement through hazardous fuels reduction in the Wildland Urban Interface. Additional accomplishments will include noxious weed treatment, watershed restoration, and wildlife and fish habitat improvement.

Four Forest Restoration Initiative

The Four Forest Restoration Initiative is located on the Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests. In FY 2013, this project focuses on improving forest vegetation, managing noxious weeds and invasive plants, enhancing wildlife habitat, and treating hazardous fuels acres both inside and outside of the Wildland Urban Interface. It is expected that these treatments will support local economies through the generation of jobs and forest products such as timber and biomass for bioenergy production.

Southwest Jemez Mountains

The project straddles the Santa Fe National Forest and Valles Caldera National Preserve. In FY 2013, the collaborative group continues to implement and monitor the project. Road crews maintain and improve roads that will be used for product removal. Forests are improved through prescribed burning, thinning, and mechanical treatment. Additionally, lead partners will begin collecting data in treated areas in order

to monitor the ecological impacts of the project. Socio-economic modeling will also be used to assess the effects of the project on local communities.

Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project

In FY 2013, this project, located on the Sierra National Forest, focuses on restoring watershed function and resilience, improving forest vegetation, and treating hazardous fuels acres in the Wildland Urban Interface. It is anticipated that these treatments will generate biomass for bioenergy, supporting industry. Additionally, the collaborative implementing this project will begin collection of preliminary post-treatment monitoring data.

Tapash

This project is located on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. In FY 2013, accomplishments emphasize improvement of forest vegetation through commercial timber sale preparation, non-commercial thinning and stand improvement, and preparation of helicopter-based vegetation treatments. The FY 2013 program of work also continues to implement activities that benefit fisheries and aquatic restoration, including activities such as improving or maintaining passenger car system roads, reconstructing stream crossings to provide for aquatic organism passage and improved water qualities, and improving acres to achieve desired watershed conditions.

Deschutes

In FY 2013, the Deschutes project continues watershed improvement work within the Three Sisters Irrigation District, as well as completing upland and riparian restoration work and road decommissioning across the rest of the landscape. The range of recently re-introduced steelhead trout will be enhanced by the addition of a priority fish passage culvert. This project also emphasizes hazardous fuels reduction through brush mowing, and commercial and non-commercial thinning.

Accelerating Longleaf Restoration

This project, located on the Florida-Osceola National Forest, continues to focus on establishing and improving forest vegetation and the treatment of hazardous fuels acres outside the Wildland Urban Interface. These treatments will generate commercial timber to support local economies and improve terrestrial habitat for wildlife. Additionally, site preparation will occur to prepare for mechanical planting.

CFLR Activities for FY 2012

CFLR projects are submitted by field units, and reviewed by an Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee then submits recommendations for funding to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary reviews the recommendations, and makes a final decision regarding which projects will receive CFLR funds. In FY 2012, the Advisory Committee reviewed 26 submitted proposals and recommended 13 to the Secretary. The Secretary selected 10 of these 13 projects for CFLR funding in FY2012. The additional three projects cannot be funded in FY 2012 as the Omnibus Act of 2009, which established the program, limits selection to two projects per region per year. In FY 2013, these projects will be funded.

A map of the CFLR projects is displayed in the report titled: [People Restoring America's Forests: A Report on the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program](http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/CFLRPAAnnualReportNov2011.pdf), available on the internet at the following link. <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/CFLRPAAnnualReportNov2011.pdf>

The FY 2012 selections are as follows:

- CFLR was allocated \$40 million in FY 2012
- In addition to projects selected in FY 2010, 10 additional projects are being funded through CFLR

Following are two examples of new CFLR projects selected in FY 2012.

Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Restoration Project: Missouri

The Current River Hills houses Missouri's largest contiguous forest and three scenic riverways. This mosaic of habitat hosts a suite of wildlife species, including turkey, summer tanager, eastern tiger salamander, red bat, and ornate box turtle. Through thinning and prescribed burn treatments, the Pike Oak Woodlands Project will make the forests of the woodlands more resilient to wildfire, drought, insects, and climate change. This will help to maintain the area's value for people, water and wildlife. The project will support an estimated 600 part and full time jobs, and produce labor value expected to exceed \$26 million. Over \$18 million estimated savings in wildfire management costs are possible.

Grandfather Collaborative Landscape Restoration Project: North Carolina

Pisgah National Forest is known for its rich diversity of plants and trees that provide a home to rare wildlife, including the bog turtle, Eastern small-footed bat, and Appalachian cottontail. The area is also well known to hunter and fisherman for turkey, deer, and trout. Restoration activities will treat eastern and Carolina hemlock to control the foreign hemlock wooly adelgid, improve forests, reduce mega-fire risk, and provide small diameter tree materials for firewood, pulp, bioenergy, and specialty furniture and building projects. The Grandfather Project will create and maintain an estimated 12.7 full time jobs with a labor value of about \$382,098. Approximately 11,200 CCF of sawtimber and pulpwood will be produced, and an estimated \$6.67 million will be saved in wildfire management costs.

FY 2012 CFLR Projects

Project Name	Region	Forest(s)	FY 2012 CFLR Funds
Burney-Hat Creek Basins Project	5	Lassen NF	605,000
Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Restoration Project	9	Mark Twain NF	617,000
Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP	4	Payette NF	2,450,000
Shortleaf-Bluestem Community	8	Ouachita NF	342,000
Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Proposal	6	Fremont-Winema NF	3,500,000
Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	1	Idaho Panhandle NF	324,000
Southern Blues Restoration Coalition	6	Malheur NF	2,500,000
Zuni Mountain CFLRP	3	Cibola NF	400,000
Grandfather Restoration Project	8	Pisgah NF	605,000
Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group Cornerstone Project	5	Eldorado and Stanislaus NF	730,000

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the CFLRP Projects implemented treatments to restore ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity while also generating forest products to help support local infrastructure and economies. For example: approximately 26,098 acres of forest vegetation was improved or established; 121 million board feet of timber was sold; and 267,890 green tons of woody biomass was made available for bioenergy production.

Program Description

Program Overview

The CFLRP program encourages collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. The CFLRP program was authorized by the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund Forest Landscape Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 7301-7304) (Pub. L. 111-11, Title IV, March 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1141). This Act authorizes the ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes that must be at least 50,000 acres in size, with the aim of recovering resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed.

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

Allocation and Integration

A Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) Advisory Panel reviews CFLRP project proposals and makes recommendations for selection. The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture then makes the final decisions as to which projects receive funding. The amount of CFLRP funds distributed to each project varies depending upon the amount requested in the original proposal, and the amount of funding allocated to the CFLRP program from Congress. The CFLRP funds can be spent on up to 50 percent of implementation and monitoring within the CFLRP project boundary on NFS lands. The other 50 percent of implementation and monitoring must be funded by specified matching Forest Service Budget Line Items, funds contributed through agreements, partner in-kind contributions, or service work accomplished through goods-for services funding with a stewardship contract. Matching Budget Line Items are interdisciplinary, and the primary purposes must be consistent with the CFLRP project description and landscape restoration strategy. Matching funds can include a combination of appropriated, permanent and trust, or partnership funds, in-kind contributions, and restoration treatments funded through timber value within a stewardship contract. Determinations for qualification of a budget line item (BLI) as appropriate for matching the CFLR BLI are based upon: budget direction primary purpose and definition as a treatment activity necessary to implement a landscape restoration treatment in the context of the project restoration strategy.

Partnerships

At the national level, the Forest Service works with the National Forest Foundation (NFF) to provide support to the field units. NFF has facilitated several peer-to-peer webinars for CFLRP projects. These webinars are designed to facilitate the sharing of information and best practices, and have focused on topics such as implementation, collaboration, and multi-party monitoring. Additionally, the Forest Service partnered with the CFLRP Coalition, a group made up of interested parties and spearheaded by five non-governmental organizations, to draft a report on the programs progress in November 2011.

This Report on the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, available on the internet at the following link. <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/CFLRPAnnualReportNov2011.pdf>

There are also many strong partnerships at the project level. Collaborative groups are often made up of tribal, Federal, State and local governments, as well as non-governmental organizations. Some projects have also formed innovative partnerships to assist in project implementation. For example, in the project area for the Uncompahgre Plateau project in Colorado, the Forest Service has a memorandum of

understanding with the Denver Water utility company in which the two parties share the cost of watershed restoration.

Budget Line Item **Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring**

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Annual Appropriations					
Inventory and Monitoring	\$167,219	\$161,721	0	-\$161,721	-100%
Land Management Planning	45,033	39,936	0	-39,936	-100%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	\$188,774	188,774	0%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring Total	212,252	201,657	188,774	-12,883	-6%
Annual Appropriation FTEs					
Inventory and Monitoring	1,046	1,025	0	-1,025	-100%
Land Management Planning	312	290	0	-290	-100%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	1,259	1,259	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	213,610	202,972	190,033	-12,939	-6%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring					
Land Management Planning	45,033	39,936	0	-39,936	-100%
Inventory and Monitoring	167,219	161,721	0	-161,721	-100%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Land Management Planning, Assessments & Monitoring						
Number of land management plan amendments underway	48	41	30	33	26	26
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	39	20	20	19	28	30
Acres of inventory data collected and acquired completed	55,191,314	32,882,996	23,200,000	44,871,472	20,078,000	17,900,000
Number of land management plan assessments completed	1,462	1,387	1,400	1,464	1,350	1,245
	73	62	40	58	38	30

* Grey cells indicate past performance under separate budget line items, before this proposed budget structure change.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$188,774,000, for the Land Management Planning, Assessments, and Monitoring Program, a net program decrease of \$12,883,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The President’s Budget proposes consolidating the Land Management Planning and Inventory and Monitoring programs into one budget line item. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2012 as illustrated in the table below.

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

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
NFS	Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring			\$188,774	\$188,774
NFS	Land Management Planning	45,033	39,936	(39,936)	
NFS	Inventory and Monitoring	167,219	161,721	(161,721)	
	Total	\$212,252	\$201,657	(\$12,883)	\$188,774

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

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

Management priorities and actions funded under each activity area include:

Land Management Plan Revisions and Amendments: The FY 2013 President's Budget includes funds for the creation, revision, and amendment of land management plans (LMPs). Funding supports LMP revisions required under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). These funds allow continued work on 30 LMP revisions including 10 currently scheduled for completion by the end of FY 2013. The agency will continue to improve its capacity to revise LMPs and implement the other provisions of the new Planning Rule. In addition, the agency amends, corrects or adjusts, as needed, the plans not currently under revision, focusing on completing amendments to address critical issues and decisions, including energy corridors, integrated forestry, travel management plans, and watershed restoration opportunities. This funding level supports work on 26 LMP amendments.

Assessments and Monitoring: The FY 2013 President's Budget funds inventory, monitoring and assessment work on national forests and grasslands in support of LMP revisions, amendments, and other agency priorities. The agency also integrates and improves databases and ensures that all existing and newly acquired data resides in a centralized repository which supports the efficient implementation of the new Planning Rule and other programs requiring forest-wide inventory data.

This FY 2013 President's Budget funds LMP development and implementation assessments on national forests and grasslands. Assessments conducted in advance of LMP revisions determine the need to change direction in existing plans. The agency will complete 30 assessments in FY 2013.

The new Planning Rule establishes a planning framework that emphasizes developing collaborative, science-based unit-monitoring programs and broad-scale monitoring strategies at the regional and national level to address high-priority resource questions, conditions, and issues.

These could include watershed and ecological conditions, focal species, visitor use and recreation objectives, influences from a changing climate, and other local, regional and national objectives. This multi-tiered approach highlights ecological, social, and economic trends and conditions relevant to LMPs. The approach also generates efficiencies in data collection, mapping, storage, reporting, and use. Units will be completing and compiling monitoring information prior to initiating revisions or amendments in order to assess plan direction and identify resource issues.

Past Performance

Number of land management plan amendments underway: (110 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011 NFS units had 33 plan amendments underway. The agency continues to expect that the number of major amendments underway and completed during the next two to three years will stabilize as the agency transitions to the requirements under the new Planning Rule.

Number of land management plan creations or revisions underway: (95 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, all 19 plan revisions followed the 1982 Planning Rule procedures permitted under the 2000 Proposed Planning Rule. The agency continues to make substantial progress in completing Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements on the 19 revisions underway with four revisions expected to be completed in FY 2012.

Acres of inventory data collected, and acquired: (233 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011 the agency inventoried over 44 million acres. The definition of this measure includes the migration of legacy data from digital or hardcopy sources into corporate applications and the purchase or acquisition of remote sensing data from external sources. Additional acreage was accomplished on several units for both of these reasons. The migration of legacy inventory data to the agency's centralized corporate data center in Kansas City was completed during FY 2011 so future accomplishments will not spike as a result of that type of work. Inventory data supported 20 plan revisions, 33 amendments, assessments and other agency priorities.

Number of land management plan assessments completed: (145 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency completed 58 plan assessments, many of which reflect anticipation of the new Planning Rule. Assessments are a key initial step for determining the need to revise or amend plans in response to changing ecological, social and economic conditions and for collaborating with the public.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Land Management Planning, Assessments and Monitoring program funds the development, maintenance, and revision of LMPs as well as the acquisition, analysis, and storage of data that supports planning and a variety of other business requirements and resource management needs.

A LMP provides broad guidance for identifying, prioritizing, and implementing the programs and projects that move a NFS unit towards achieving desired conditions and agency objectives. This is achieved through collaboration with the public and partners and results in plans that address a wide variety of programs and issues. Goals and objectives may include adapting to climate change conditions, ensuring abundant clean water, providing recreation opportunities, restoring and maintaining forest and rangeland ecosystems, and improving priority watersheds across larger landscapes.

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requires that each unit of the NFS have a LMP that is formally revised every 10 to 15 years to address changing conditions and new information related to natural resources, management goals, and public use. The Forest Service has developed 125 LMPs to guide the management of 155 national forests, 20 grasslands, and other unique units of the NFS. Since the late 1980s, the agency has revised 56 LMPs, about 45 percent of the total.

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

Examples of data collected through inventory and monitoring activities, analyzed in assessments and used for planning and restoration purposes include: vegetation conditions; wildlife habitat; social and economic conditions and impacts; air, water and soil quality; recreation visitor use; and potential impacts to climate. Inventory activities help establish baselines of information that are used to identify, prioritize, and frame objectives for achieving desired conditions through restoration programs and activities. Assessments consider and evaluate social, economic and ecological conditions, trends and future management opportunities for the unit. Monitoring provides information for evaluating progress towards achieving objectives.

Specific program objectives needing information resource support include:

- Planning Land management
- Enhancing scientific understanding of ecosystems
- Fulfilling agreements for inventory and monitoring results with partners
- Providing data, information, and analyses to decision makers in response to current management needs and emerging issues
- Providing information necessary to assess efficacy and responsiveness of Forest Service programs
- Supporting cost-effective program delivery

This program is delivered through the following major activities:

Land Management Plan Revisions and Amendments: This activity includes all planning activities associated with LMP revisions, creations, amendments, corrections, and other plan maintenance identified in the current planning rule. This includes: collaboration and public involvement; development of LMP components; conducting any analyses after legal notice initiating an amendment or revision; development and evaluation of alternatives; preparation of draft and final environmental impact statements; content analysis of public comments; and resolving appeals, litigation, and objections to the LMP.

Assessments and Monitoring: This activity includes the inventory, assessments, and monitoring essential to the development, amendment, or revision of LMPs. Resource inventories are designed to meet LMP requirements and other management needs of the agency. Resource inventory activities include data collection and acquisition; data entry, including migration of legacy data, and storage in corporate systems; data evaluation and analyses to ensure accuracy and determine data classifications; documentation and implementation of quality control procedures and compilation of metadata; and resource mapping. LMP development and revision assessments evaluate current and desired resource conditions and trends for the unit at appropriate scales. These assessments include determinations of ecological, social, and economic

sustainability, as well as evaluations that determine the need to change direction. LMP implementation assessments assist in identifying and locating projects and activities designed to achieve plan objectives. Monitoring and evaluation assists in determining if there is a need to change direction in an LMP. Both implementation and effectiveness monitoring are needed to evaluate progress towards achieving desired LMP conditions and objectives. The development and implementation of broader scale monitoring strategies assist in obtaining information on specific resource issues that need to be addressed consistently at the regional or national level.

Allocation and Integration

Integrated allocations for this program are based on several factors related to each activity. These include the number of LMPs in each region that are under revision, the number of plans in a non-revision or maintenance mode, and the number of units and total acreage in each region. Priority for allocating funds for planning is given to those units revising their LMPs under the current planning rule. Funding is also provided for inventory, assessment, and monitoring activities which support land management planning under the new planning rule. Additional funding may also be allocated to field units conducting roadless area evaluations. Adjustments may be made among regions based on regional capability or to mitigate situations where a proposed allocation would create undesirable transition effects. Coordination with other programs with responsibility for inventory, monitoring and assessments ensures that appropriate direction, funding, and performance expectations are included in agency program and information resource direction.

Partnerships

Collaboration with partners and the public is critical to developing, revising or amending LMPs, conducting assessments and developing and implementing a monitoring program. Collaborative activities assist in identifying needs, establishing desired conditions, crafting alternatives or scenarios for future management, and identifying information needs and monitoring requirements.

For plan development, revision, and maintenance activities, agency field units work closely with citizens and organizations with an interest in how the land is managed. The agency also works with Federal, regional, and local partners to inventory and monitor its lands. Within the Federal Geographic Data Committee, the agency has the lead responsibility to work with other agencies to set standards for vegetation classification. It also works with governmental and non-governmental partners to collect data and set inventory and monitoring protocols for consistent data collection methods.

See next page for the Land Management Plan Revision Schedule

Land Management Plan Revision Schedule

Creations and Revisions Completed prior to FY 2011 (Total =56)

R-1 Beaverhead-Deerlodge	R-5 Los Padres	R-9 Allegheny
R-1 Dakota Prairie NG	R-5 San Bernardino	R-9 Chequamegon-Nicolet
R-2 Arapaho-Roosevelt	R-8 El Yunque (1 st Revision)	R-9 Chippewa
R-2 Black Hills	R-8 Chattahoochee-Oconee	R-9 Finger Lakes
R-2 Bighorn	R-8 Cherokee	R-9 Green Mountain
R-2 Medicine Bow	R-8 Croatan	R-9 Hiawatha
R-2 Nebraska	R-8 Daniel Boone	R-9 Hoosier
R-2 Rio Grande	R-8 Francis Marion	R-9 Huron-Manistee
R-2 Routt	R-8 Jefferson	R-9 Mark Twain
R-2 Thunder Basin NG	R-8 Kisatchie	R-9 Midewin National
R-2 White River	R-8 Land Between the Lakes NRA (new plan)	Tallgrass Prairie (new plan)
R-4 Boise	R-8 NFs in Alabama	R-9 Monongahela
R-4 Caribou	R-8 NFs in Florida	R-9 Ottawa
R-4 Payette	R-8 NFs in Texas	R-9 Shawnee
R-4 Sawtooth	R-8 Ouachita	R-9 Superior
R-4 Targhee	R-8 Ozark-St. Francis	R-9 Wayne
R-4 Uinta	R-8 Sumter	R-9 White Mountain
R-4 Wasatch-Cache	R-8 George Washington	R-10 Tongass
R-5 Angeles	(1 st revision)	R-10 Chugach
R-5 Cleveland		(1 st revision)

Revisions Underway in FY 2012 (Total = 28)

R-1 Idaho-Panhandle	R-3 Coronado	R-6 Okanogan-Wenatchee
R-1 Kootenai	R-3 Kaibab	R-6 Umatilla
R-1 Clearwater	R-3 Prescott	R-6 Wallowa-Whitman
R-1 NezPerce	R-5 Lake Tahoe Basin	R-8 NFs in Mississippi
R-2 San Juan*	R-5 Sequoia NM	R-8 Uwharrie*
R-2 Shoshone	R-5 Sierra	R-8 NFs in Texas
R-3 Apache-Sitgreaves	R-5 Sequoia NF	(2 nd revision)
R-3 Cibola NG*	R-5 Inyo	R-8 George Washington*
R-3 Coconino	R-6 Colville	(2 nd revision)
R-3 Cibola NF	R-6 Malheur	R-10 Chugach (2 nd Revision)

* Expected completions in FY 2012 (4)

Revisions starting in FY 2013 and Beyond (Total = 46)

R-1 Bitterroot	R-4 Ashley	R-5 Stanislaus
R-1 Custer	R-4 Bridger-Teton	R-5 Tahoe
R-1 Flathead	R-4 Dixie	R-6 Deschuttes
R-1 Gallatin	R-4 Fishlake	R-6 Fremont-Winema
R-1 Helena	R-4 Humboldt-Toiyabe	R-6 Gifford Pinchot
R-1 Lewis & Clark	R-4 Manti-La Sal	R-6 Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie
R-1 Lolo	R-4 Salmon-Challis	R-6 Mt. Hood
R-2 Cimarron-Comanche NG	R-5 Eldorado	R-6 Ochoco
R-2 Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison	R-5 Klamath	R-6 Olympic
R-2 Pike-San Isabel	R-5 Lassen	R-6 Rogue River
R-3 Carson	R-5 Mendocino	R-6 Umpqua
R-3 Gila	R-5 Modoc	R-6 Siskiyou
R-3 Lincoln	R-5 Plumas	R-6 Siuslaw
R-3 Santa Fe	R-5 Shasta-Trinity	R-6 Willamette
R-3 Tonto	R-5 Six Rivers	R-8 Nantahala-Pisgah
	R-5 Sequoia NF	

We expect that there will be as many as 30 LMP revisions underway in FY 2013. Most of those, up to 20, will be revisions started using the 1982 procedures under the 2000 Planning Rule. There will also be eight “Early Adopter” revisions under the new Planning Rule that are being initiated in FY 2012. The FY 2012 Early Adopters are:

Region	Unit	State
1	Clearwater NF	Idaho
1	Nez Perce NF	Idaho
5	Inyo NF	California
5	Sequoia NF	California
5	Sierra NF	California
3	Cibola NF	New Mexico
8	El Yunque NF	Puerto Rico
10	Chugach NF	Alaska

Budget Line Item

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness					
Annual Appropriations	\$281,627	\$281,176	\$267,066	-\$14,110	-5%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Total	281,627	281,176	267,066	-14,110	-5%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	2,235	2,233	2,213	-20	-1%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2,235	2,233	2,213	-20	-1%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness					
Manage Recreation Operations	155,077	154,761	146,655	-8,106	-5%
Administer Recreation Special Use Authorizations	44,429	44,382	42,345	-2,037	-5%
Manage Heritage Resources	33,798	33,759	30,908	-2,851	-8%
Manage Wilderness & Wild & Scenic Rivers	48,323	48,274	47,158	-1,116	-2%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness						
Number of recreation site capacity (PAOT days) operated to standard	74,364,856	88,711,234	88,712,000	86,575,330	86,575,330	77,917,800
Percentage of NFS lands covered by travel management plans resulting in visitor safety, resource protection using best management practices, and less visitor conflict with off-road vehicle usage	43.7%	66.7%	100.0%	76.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of recreation special use authorizations administered to standard	21,070	14,772	13,500	13,308	13,300	12,910
Number of wilderness areas managed to minimum stewardship level	128	176	204	220	279	309
Number of heritage programs managed to standard	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65	57
Number of wild and scenic river areas meeting statutory requirements	39	46	48	42	44	44
Heritage program score	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,452	3,870
Customer satisfaction with value for fee paid	83%	83%	85%	83%	85%	80%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$267,066,000 for the Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness program, a decrease of \$14,110,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The program implements the Framework for Sustainable Recreation which is the Forest Service’s commitment to the President’s America’s Great Outdoors and the First Lady’s “Let’s Move” Initiatives. As a part of this effort, the recreation program focuses on the actions identified in the *Recreation Visitor Safety Report, October 18, 2010*, and associated action plan, the Travel Management Rule, and the 10-Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge.

Framework for Sustainable Recreation

Launched in January 2011, this guiding tool recognizes that outdoor recreation experiences are the best way to connect people to their natural and cultural heritage, promote healthy lifestyles, and provide economic benefits to communities, States, and the Nation as a whole. The Forest Service is thus taking a collaborative, community-focused approach to recreation to provide environmental integrity, social stability, and economic vitality to communities near the NFS. Under this Framework, we will:

- Restore recreation settings affected by declining forest health or unmanaged recreation and adapt them to meet America's needs
- Integrate services and access to community parks and open spaces, State lands, and the NFS
- Forge strategic partnerships with nonprofit organizations, volunteers, the private sector, and other Federal providers to integrate resources and operate more efficiently.

Promoting America's Great Outdoors

In support of the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative, the Forest Service expands recreation opportunities for youth and diverse populations, supports job creation through youth conservation corps, and expands opportunities for private sector outfitters and guides, ski areas and resorts that operate on the National Forest System (NFS). We also improve recreational access, a major goal of AGO.

The Federal Interagency Council on Outdoor Recreation (FICOR) was established in accordance with the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Report. As a charter member of the FICOR, we aim to increase coordination and collaboration among the Federal land and water agencies to increase efficiencies and provide more seamless visitor experiences. We continue to engage a diverse array of recreation stakeholders to encourage their ongoing input to implement better cooperative recreation management. We are increasing access to recreation information by making improvements to Recreation.gov by expanding its web-based information and use of other technologies such as smart phone applications. These improvements enhance trip-planning and link to local and regional itineraries which also support the Executive Order on Establishing Visa and Foreign Visitor Processing Goals and the Task Force on Travel and Competitiveness. We are also working with others to begin to identify our gaps in visitor information and to leverage resources to conduct market research. This research in the short-term, when coupled with our National Visitor Use Monitoring, will illuminate gaps between what domestic and international visitors expect and what we are currently offering.

By greening our operations, we reduce our environmental footprint while maintaining a comparable level of service to the public and helping to protect recreation opportunities for generations to come. We are also working to diversify recreation offerings, including those delivered by special use permittees.

The AGO listening sessions identified peoples' desire for more user friendly access to their rivers, waterways and wild places. In response we work to forge stronger connections between communities and Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers using assistance from partner groups. For example, the National Wilderness Stewardship Alliance and its members, American Rivers, and others are helping us engage the public and implement the Wilderness Character Monitoring protocol and the 10-Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge. The Arthur Carhart Interagency Wilderness Training Center and the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute continues their efforts to provide education and research that directly supports ecosystem health, resilience, and restoration of Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Manage Recreation Operations: The FY 2013 President’s Budget provides funding for Recreation Operations. While integrating key concepts of the Framework for Sustainable Recreation, we implement national actions identified in the *Recreation Visitor Safety Report, October 18, 2010* and the associated action plan. This includes: conducting analyses and recommending appropriate uses and locations for a range of recreation activities and facilities, increasing oversight to ensure compliance with established standards, and developing communications and training about hazards to public safety (Projections based on Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring data).

Recreation Contributes \$14.5 Billion to National Gross Domestic Product

In 2009, outdoor recreation and tourism, including hunting and fishing, contributed \$14.5 billion dollars and 223,000 jobs to the economies of communities within 50 miles of the National Forests and Grasslands. This comprises 47 percent of the Forest Service’s contribution to the Gross Domestic Product.

Implementation of route and area designations for motor vehicle use, reflected on Motor Vehicle Use Maps (MVUMs), helps us sustain critical watersheds and ecosystems in the face of climate change, and enable us to provide recreation opportunities for Off-Highway Vehicle enthusiasts. The Forest Service’s Route and Area Designation Implementation Guide identifies four activities for focus: Education, Engineering, Enforcement, and Evaluation.

Completing MVUMs has taken longer than anticipated due to the need for more public involvement and collaboration. Public controversy, appeals, and litigation has delayed producing some MVUMs. As of the end of FY 2011 approximately 77 percent of NFS administrative units had completed route and area designations for motor vehicle use. We project nearly all will be completed by the end of FY 2012.

We engage stakeholders, youth, and volunteers as we implement the America’s Great Outdoors Initiative and the Framework for Sustainable Recreation. Our coordination with Federal, State, local agencies, and stakeholders provides efficiencies in planning and delivers improved access to recreation opportunities on NFS lands. These efforts support community based outdoor recreation and sustainable tourism development, resulting in job creation and economic expansion. We will also expand our partnerships and volunteer programs to build inclusive support to restore and conserve our resources and improve public access and employment opportunities.

Administer Recreation Special Use Authorizations: The FY 2013 President’s Budget provides funds for Recreation Special Use Authorizations. The FY 2013 President’s Budget provides funds for Recreation Special Use Authorizations. With these funds we will administer to standard approximately 49 percent of our special use permits. Special use authorizations are an important tool for delivering services on the national forests and grasslands, and we anticipate an increase in requests for uses on NFS lands in response to the Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act of 2011. This authority is intended to allow ski resorts on NFS land to offer recreational activities year round. The year-long recreation season could sustain up to 600 extra jobs and could raise up to an additional \$40 million to local communities in direct spending, annually (projections based on Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring data).

Supporting 5,000 Outfitters and Guides on NFS Lands

Many outfitters and guides are small businesses that provide jobs and income and help create tourism-oriented identities for the local areas in which they operate. These permittees provide access to public lands which many people would not otherwise have.

In addition to services provided through ski areas, concessionaires operate 54 percent of the developed recreation campsites in the NFS, providing needed visitor services and facility maintenance within their permit agreements (INFRA data source, also Special Uses database for 122 ski areas). NFS lands host 122 Alpine ski areas, comprising nearly 60 percent of the skiing capacity in the U.S. These ski areas provide jobs and economic stimulation to local communities, often as a primary local economic driver.

Special use authorizations enable thousands of private-sector professionals to lead a broad range of activities on NFS lands, from whitewater rafting, horseback riding, and big game hunting, to youth education trips in the Wilderness, and even scenic jeep tours. For many Americans, these activities represent their first introduction to their public lands. Permittees are encouraged to adopt practices that reduce their environmental footprint and adapt activities to meet changing climatic conditions.

Manage Heritage Resources: The 2013 President's Budget provides funding for the stewardship of our heritage and cultural resources. These funds provide for the management of at least 50 percent of our 114 forest and grassland unit programs to standard (114 of the 155 forests and 20 grasslands have heritage assets or programs). In FY 2012, we implemented a new performance measure. The new Heritage Program Managed to Standard, a comprehensive measure that allows us to monitor progress toward a sustainable and balanced Heritage Program. Through analysis of several indicators, the new measure is designed to increase public use and support accurate reporting and needed stewardship activity to protect, evaluate, and inventory the most significant heritage assets in a portfolio of over 340,000 cultural sites.

The FY 2013 President's Budget provides for investment of Heritage Resource funding into initiatives such as Historicorps and Passport in Time. These programs preserve and sustain historic places and resources for public benefit through partnerships that foster public involvement, engage volunteers, and provide training and education. By implementing the Preserve America Executive Order 13287, we further support local communities by rehabilitating significant heritage assets linked to community economic development and sustainable operational plans, and we provide useful asset evaluations and inventories for agency, tribal, and public benefit.

Manage Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers: The 2013 President's Budget provides funding for Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers. These funds allow us to bring an additional 89 wilderness areas to minimum stewardship levels, above those of FY 2011. This work is a part of the 10-year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge. It brings the total minimum stewardship level to 309, or 70 percent, of designated wilderness areas managed by the Forest Service. This moves us forward in achieving a minimal stewardship level for at least 90 percent of all Forest Service managed wilderness area by 2014. A total of 44 wild and scenic rivers will meet statutory requirements under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Program Agenda. We continue to ensure that wilderness and wild and scenic rivers values are addressed as part of agency efforts in response to the President's America Great Outdoors Initiative. In addition, we ensure that wilderness and wild and scenic river values are recognized for their contributions to addressing climate change and for providing recreation, renewal, subsistence, and employment to surrounding communities.

Past Performance

Percentage of NFS lands covered by travel management best plans resulting in visitor safety, resource protection using best management practices, and less visitor conflict with off-road vehicle usage (77 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, completing motor vehicle use maps (MVUMs) has taken longer than anticipated due to the need for more public involvement and collaboration. Public controversy, appeals, and litigation has delayed producing some MVUMs. Out of 114 units producing MVUMs, 86 have completed MVUMs to date and we anticipate another 20 units will complete MVUMs in FY 2012.

Leveraging Volunteer Resources

In FY 2010, approximately 89,000 volunteers contributed 4,235,000 hours equivalent to 1,933 employees valued at \$88 million, in every resource area. This included 40,000 youth and young adults between the ages of 15 and 26 who are engaged through the FS operated Youth Conservation Corps and partnerships with conservation corps and other non-profits organizations.

Number of wilderness areas managed to minimum stewardship level (108 percent of target accomplished). In

FY 2011, the agency managed a total of 220 wilderness areas to a minimum stewardship level, exceeding the target by eight percent. This greater than anticipated gain towards the 10-Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge is attributable to additional national funding provided to support forest grants and regional strike teams, as well as supplemental assistance to the National Forest Foundation's Wilderness Stewardship Grants program. The most notable gains were accomplished in the Rocky Mountain, Southern and Eastern Regions.

Number of wild and scenic river areas meeting statutory requirements (87.5 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency achieved a total of 42 wild and scenic river areas meeting statutory requirements. While this number is consistent with the steady increase we have seen over time, it did not meet the higher expectations set by our higher-than-anticipated FY 2010 accomplishment.

Program Description

Program Overview

The NFS offers a vast and diverse range of recreational opportunities across the 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands. In FY 2010, the national forests and grasslands hosted approximately 174 million visits, with increasingly diverse visitors engaging in activities such as camping, picnicking, skiing, snowboarding, hunting, fishing, hiking, driving for pleasure, wildlife viewing, scenic driving and visiting cultural sites and visitor centers. These recreation opportunities produce significant social and economic benefits for the Nation including employment in rural and urban communities. Population growth and increasing limited public access to privately-owned land contributes to high demand for quality recreation on NFS lands.

The Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness program manages and administers nearly 20,000 recreation sites, over 27,900 recreation special use authorizations, 25 major visitor centers, 20 National Historic Landmarks, over 322,700 heritage assets, 136 national scenic byways, 439 designated wildernesses, and 122 wild and scenic rivers. The program is delivered through the following activities:

Manage Recreation Operations: This activity supports the operation of developed sites, such as campgrounds, day-use areas, boat ramps, solid waste disposal facilities, and visitor centers; general forest areas, including landscape corridors for national trails and scenic byways, snow play areas, lakes, streams, and roads; interpretive and educational services; and, dispersed recreation activities such as hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and wildlife and scenic viewing.

This activity also funds sustainable recreation and tourism planning, visitor use management, cleaning facilities and sites; providing safety and security measures for visitors and employees; conducting prescribed inspections; managing partnerships and volunteers; and providing interpretive or educational programs, presentations, and products to visitors.

Administer Recreation Special Use Authorization: This activity funds the processing of new requests for recreation special use permits and administering existing authorizations including permits for downhill ski areas, campground management, organization camps, and outfitting and guiding. This activity funds responses, analyses, and decisions to proponents and applicants who request the use of NFS lands to provide recreation opportunities and benefits to forest visitors. Activities also include providing inspection, oversight, and monitoring of authorizations issued to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization. Special use permits make many recreational opportunities, which the agency would not be able to provide, possible for the public.

Manage Heritage Resources: This activity supports the protection of significant heritage assets and contributes interpretive, educational, site stewardship, and scientific and technical information to governmental entities, the public, and tribes. Agency efforts include heritage asset rehabilitation, both to reduce deferred maintenance and to provide enhanced opportunities for community economic development and tourism. Funded activities include identifying, evaluating, protecting, monitoring, and preserving heritage resources, sites and areas; and promoting heritage values through interpretation, Passport in Time projects, presentations, and other public information and outreach efforts.

Manage Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers: This activity funds the protection and management of designated wilderness and wild and scenic rivers. Funded activities include evaluating and recommending areas and rivers worthy of addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Funded activities also include managing visitor use and impacts, education and outreach, inventory and monitoring, information management, protecting wilderness character for designated wilderness, and protecting free-flowing conditions for wild and scenic rivers through collaborative public, private, and interagency management.

Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated to the regions based on program capability, core operations, and national priorities. The allocation process considers past performance and future needs regarding developed recreation site use; special use permit processing and administration; priority heritage assets; and management of wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers.

Travel management implementation funds will be allocated to national forests that have completed travel management planning; have produced motor vehicle use maps; and have itemized their education, enforcement, engineering, and evaluation needs. Also, a portion of the Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness funds will be allocated to regions to create non-timber jobs for youth in rural areas, by funding restoration activities for historic buildings, installation of recreation/visitor signs, and survey and inventory resource needs in wilderness areas, maximizing non-Federal cost-shares.

The recreation and wilderness programs achieve multiple management objectives by integrating with other land and resource programs. Examples include joining resources with Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs to implement travel management; coordinating with other programs to address

interpretation and education needs that connect the American public to nature; identifying and pursuing acquisition of needed access with and through the Landownership Management program; coordinating with the Integrated Resource Restoration program to complete resource tasks in wilderness areas such as invasive species management, air quality monitoring, and prescribed burning; and utilizing Research and Development programs to address the effects of climate change on wilderness area attributes.

Partnerships

The public's use and enjoyment of resources on national forests and grasslands is enhanced through a variety of partnerships, including volunteers and non-governmental organizations such as outfitting and guiding, ski areas, and campground concessionaires. Maintaining long-standing partners is essential to addressing and delivering upon public demands for recreation opportunities. This program consistently involves the highest number of volunteers within the agency.

Volunteers contribute significantly to assisting the agency in managing heritage resources, providing interpretive services, maintaining trails, and managing youth programs and campgrounds. In addition, the agency works with partners at the national level, such as the National Forest Foundation, American Rivers, and the River Management Society, to recruit wilderness and wild and scenic river volunteers, and with the WILD Foundation on international skill exchanges. We also collaborate with the Departments of Transportation, Commerce, and the Interior; States and communities; and other recreation providers to improve programs, provide access, and to support social and economic benefits derived from federally managed lands.

Budget Line Item

Grazing Management

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Grazing Management					
Annual Appropriations	\$49,738	\$55,356	\$40,380	-\$14,976	-27%
Grazing Management Total	49,738	55,356	40,380	-14,976	-27%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	401	429	371	-58	-14%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	401	429	371	-58	-14%
Grazing Management					
Manage Grazing Allotments	22,431	24,895	17,926	-6,969	-28%
Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA	27,307	30,461	22,454	-8,007	-26%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Grazing Management						
Allotment acres administered to 100% of Forest Plan standards	35,774,408	33,113,679	29,420,000	27,132,200	29,845,420	27,000,000
Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	370	248	460	194	250	125

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$40,380,000 for Grazing Management, a program decrease of \$14,976,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Funding the Grazing Management Program supports two primary activities: administering livestock grazing use on approximately 90 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands and approximately 10 million acres of private land within grazing allotments; and completing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis on grazing allotments in accordance with the NEPA schedule established under the provisions of the Rescissions Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-19, section 504). In FY 2013 the administration of existing permits will be emphasized.

Benefits from the FY 2013 program of work include: a sustainable supply of forage for livestock and wildlife; economic opportunities for rural communities; improved grazing management practices to support ecosystem restoration efforts on targeted watersheds; and working landscapes associated with open space and habitat connectivity across NFS and other Federal, State, tribal, and private lands.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Manage Grazing Allotments: The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes administration of 27,000,000 acres of grazing allotments to 100 percent of standard, an decrease of 2,845,420 acres from FY 2012.

The Allotment Acres Administered to 100 percent of Forest Plan Standards performance measure reflects the level of permit administration effort relative to implementing all grazing management direction prescribed in land management plans, project level NEPA decisions, grazing permits or agreements, and other relevant documents. Administering allotments to standard assures that management decisions identified during the NEPA process are implemented, achieve desired outcomes, or are adjusted if initial actions are not effective. Although all grazing allotments are

administered, priority is placed on administering allotments with known critical resource issues, such as management of habitat for endangered species.

Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA: The FY 2013 President's Budget provides \$13,730,000 to complete grazing NEPA analysis and decisions for 125 grazing allotments, a reduction of 125 from the target of 250 allotments for FY 2012. The planned accomplishment level reflects an anticipated increase in NEPA analysis unit costs, due to many controversial and complex allotments; in need of NEPA and other analysis that remain on the Rescissions Act Schedule. Effective NEPA analysis and decisions ensure that livestock grazing strategies are designed to provide for the restoration and long-term sustainability of rangeland vegetation and dependent resources while continuing to provide essential goods and ecosystem services.

Past Performance

Allotment acres administrated to 100 percent of forest plan standards: (92 percent of target accomplishment). In FY 2011 the agency administered, 27,132,200 acres to 100 percent of Forest Plan Standard. There were several factors that contributed to the shortfall, including shortages in staff resources caused by redeployment for administrative work on the Wallow fire and support to other restoration work such as Bark Beetle.

Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices: (42 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency completed NEPA analysis for 194 allotments. Several factors led to the shortfall in NEPA accomplishments, including increased complexity of analysis, increased workload associated with litigation, and increased costs for comprehensive resource condition and trend data to support decisions.

NEPA allotment planning and management is a dynamic ongoing process that will continue in the future. The NEPA national allotment schedule will be published at least every three years to incorporate a new three-year planning period and to maintain the nine-year cycle. FY 2011 was the first year of the new three-year cycle.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Grazing Management program manages the diverse rangeland resources on approximately 90 million acres of NFS lands to maintain a sustainable supply of forage for livestock and wildlife. The program seeks to maintain open space and habitat connectivity by linking NFS grazing authorizations to privately owned lands managed for agricultural production, and by helping sustain the rural based ranching and farming lifestyle. This program's activities include environmental planning and NEPA compliance for the use of grazing allotments, and grazing permit administration. Administration of allotments to 100 percent standard also requires both compliance and effective monitoring as identified in individual forest land management plans and the allotment specific NEPA decision. By administering grazing permits to 100 percent of standard, the agency ensures that grazing on NFS lands is managed to facilitate ecosystem restoration and maintenance at both the allotment and landscape scale, and that water resources associated with grazing allotments are managed for sustained quality and quantity.

This program is delivered through the following activities:

Manage Grazing Allotments – This activity provides for the administration and monitoring of grazing permits and activities. This includes issuance of grazing permits, processing permit

transfers, preparation and processing of bills for collection, and the development of annual operating instructions. Compliance monitoring determines if the terms and conditions of the grazing authorization are being implemented by the grazing permittee. Effectiveness monitoring determines whether the evaluated acres meet, do not meet, or are moving towards resource objectives identified in the land management plan or other appropriate decision document, and allows managers to determine whether additional monitoring or adjustments in management are required.

Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA – Involves all elements of NEPA compliance pertaining to decisions authorizing grazing on an allotment, including the resolution of appeals and litigation associated with these decisions. This activity includes taking inventory of rangeland resource conditions; managing public involvement in the decision process; coordinating with Federal, State, tribal, and local governments; development of alternatives; analysis of environmental effects; and the preparation of NEPA documents. The agency strives to incorporate adaptive management into grazing NEPA decisions. Adaptive management strategies are designed to maximize management flexibility for the grazing permittee with a concurrent increase in accountability for success in meeting desired resource condition on the allotments and across the larger landscape.

Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated to the field based on the number of term grazing permits, the number of acres in active allotments, the amount of scheduled NEPA work, and the number of grazing allotments for which the agency made NEPA decisions during the previous three fiscal years. The agency may make additional adjustments to reflect regional capability.

The Grazing Management program is closely integrated with the proposed Integrated Resource Restoration program. Rangeland vegetation monitoring, funded through the Integrated Resource Restoration program, is necessary to determine the health of rangeland ecosystems, as well as to determine whether implemented grazing management actions are achieving desired resource conditions. Data gathered through these monitoring efforts are also used to prepare grazing NEPA analyses and to make subsequent decisions for allotment management.

Partnerships

The agency supplements our capability to accomplish grazing permit administration through a variety of partnerships. Grazing permittees may be certified to conduct utilization monitoring, and may provide documentation demonstrating compliance with livestock distribution and other management requirements. Special interest groups also enter in to agreements with the agency to conduct implementation monitoring, often in coordination with the grazing permittee.

Budget Line Item

Minerals and Geology Management

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Minerals and Geology Management Annual Appropriations	\$83,560	\$83,426	\$73,351	-\$10,075	-12%
Minerals and Geology Management Total	83,560	83,426	73,351	-10,075	-12%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	558	557	506	-51	-9%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	558	557	506	-51	-9%
Minerals and Geology Management Administer Minerals Operations	30,209	29,356	26,758	-2,598	-9%
Process Mineral Applications	21,527	21,546	19,031	-2,515	-12%
Manage Geologic Resources & Hazards	6,165	6,471	5,594	-877	-14%
AML Safety Risk Mitigated	7,749	7,804	6,854	-950	-12%
Manage Environmental Compliance	1,711	2,003	1,641	-362	-18%
Manage Environmental Restoration	16,199	16,246	13,473	-2,773	-17%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Minerals & Geology Management						
Number of mineral operations administered	14,613	15,472	12,100	12,441	12,000	10,824
Number of mineral applications processed	11,187	12,366	9,600	8,350	8,350	7,260
Number of new Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) processed within prescribed timeframes	112	274	325	199	210	180
Number of AML safety risk features mitigated to "no further action"	519	725	630	418	517	489
Number of administrative units where audits were conducted	25	20	26	26	22	21
Number of contaminated sites mitigated	75	119	35	73	50	50
Number of geologic hazards managed	250	279	281	276	276	240
Number of geologic resources managed	544	566	381	633	600	550

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$73,351,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, a program decrease of \$10,075,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The program will emphasize environmental review of proposed operations, including processing the backlog of oil and gas lease applications. Other priorities will include inspection and monitoring of ongoing mineral operations, providing professional expertise to ensure watershed health and public safety, and managing significant geologic resources.

Specific priorities within each activity will include:

Administer Mineral Operations: The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposal funds the administration of an estimated 10,824 active mineral operations. The program will emphasize meeting minimum administration levels to ensure compliance with operating plan requirements and specific environmental standards for the protection of resources.

Process Mineral Applications: The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposal funds processing an estimated 7,260 mineral applications. The actual number of applications received in FY 2013 may vary significantly due to market influences and variable demand for mineral resources from NFS lands. The energy component of this activity will continue to focus on increasing

opportunities to develop and offer oil and gas, coal, and geothermal resources from Federal lands, in support of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The pilot offices, authorized under the Energy Policy Act, will continue to help the agency efficiently process energy leasing and permit applications, particularly with respect to eliminating the backlog of oil and gas lease nominations and surface use plan of operations (SUPOs) relative to applications for permits to drill (APDs).

Manage Geologic Resources and Hazards: The FY 2013 President's Budget proposal funds the identification and management of an estimated 790 geologic resources and hazards. Managing geologic resources provides information on geologic and paleontologic conditions that inform land management decisions, project design, and allows us to protect sites that have high scientific or educational value. Identifying and managing geologic hazards provides for the safety of the public by protecting infrastructure, soil, and groundwater.

Abandoned Mine Land (AML) – Safety Risk Features Mitigated: The FY 2013 President's Budget proposal funds the mitigation of an estimated 489 abandoned mine sites. The AML program specifically focuses on mitigating safety risk features and related activities associated with abandoned mines that are likely to cause serious injury or death in high use areas and high-priority watersheds.

Manage Environmental Compliance: The FY 2013 President's Budget proposal funds 21 environmental compliance audits, assuring that employee and public health and safety are protected through agency compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

Manage Environmental Restoration: The FY 2013 President's Budget proposal funds restoration activities on 50 known hazardous material sites on NFS lands. Cleanup of contaminated sites is critical for the long-term protection of surface and groundwater quality, and contributes to overall public and ecological health.

Past Performance

Number of Mineral Operations Administered: (Exceeded target 103 percent). In FY 2011, the agency reported 12,441 mineral operations administered to standard. Mineral operations include activities for locatable and salable minerals; and non-energy leasable minerals activities on acquired lands and approved oil, gas, and geothermal operations. Administering an operation includes all previously approved proposals or authorizations through other means; such as a mineral material permit, acceptance of a Notice of Intent, an approved Plan of Operation (POO), or prospecting permits. Increases in the number of projected accomplishments were largely due to activities that require administration on the ground but do not require a new lengthy analysis.

Number of Mineral Applications Processed: (87 percent of target accomplished). The less than fully anticipated accomplishment for mineral applications processed is due, in part, to the decrease in the projected number of applications predicted for the year. Applications for locatable minerals are often the result of walk-in traffic. These proposals are usually not planned, but instead are brought in by a proponent and are subject to the availability of specialists and other resources. Some proposals are not processed until the following year. Analyses are often completed during the summer months when the lands are clear for access, which is also the season most likely prone to wildfires. Furthermore, conflicting programmed work and unpredictable safety issues (such as fire) may take precedence for available staff and other resources.

Number of Geologic Hazards Managed: (96 percent of target accomplished). In 2011, the agency took some level of management action on 276 identified geologic hazards. Diligence in identifying, assessing, and managing hazards is imperative for safety and health reasons. Reduced budget emphasis on geologic hazards will reduce management actions and can increase risk to human health and safety, as well as risking damage to infrastructure.

Number of Geologic Resources Managed: (166 percent of target accomplished). In 2011, the agency took some level of management action on 633 geologic resources, which includes paleontological sites, caves, and other specially managed geologic features. Many of these actions are simple and of short duration. Sustained funding is necessary for maintaining conservation and interpretation of special and unique features, including paleontological resources and caves, for purposes of ecological sustainability, education, scientific discovery, and public enjoyment of public lands.

Number of Abandoned Mine Land Safety Risk Features Mitigated: (66 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency mitigated 418 hazardous features including open audits (horizontal mine openings) and shafts (vertical mine openings) at abandoned mines resulting in a safer environment for visitors and employees on NFS lands. The shortfall in accomplishment was due in part to the unavoidable estimation errors that accrue when predicting accomplishment from projects typically three years in advance. Estimation errors, resulting in the shortfall, occurred due to the need for advanced planning, permitting, and contracting prior to completing construction projects related to abandoned mine land safety risk features. Normal variation in workload, weather and availability of resources resulted in target completion one year ahead of schedule for some of the projects planned for 2011.

Number of Contaminated Sites Mitigated: (203 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency mitigated 73 contaminated hazardous material sites. The increased accomplishment is due, in part, to the identification of previously unknown contaminated sites located within ongoing cleanup of project areas that were able to be added cost effectively to various projects' scopes of work, unanticipated cleanups such as oil spills, marijuana farms, and methamphetamine labs. Additionally, partnerships, and responsible party settlements contributed to our ability to accomplish more work on the ground. We cannot always anticipate when we might receive settlement/cost recovery funds.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Minerals and Geology Management (MGM) program provides significant contributions to meeting the Nation's energy and mineral needs while providing jobs and protecting National Forest System (NFS) watersheds and resources. The Minerals and Geology Management program also provides the technical foundation and direction for management of geologic hazards and management and the protection of geologic resources. Additionally, the Minerals and Geology Management program mitigates the effects of abandoned mines and other contaminated sites on NFS lands; and conducts environmental compliance audits to assure our operations are in agreement with environmental laws and requirements to protect human health and safety, and the environment.

Minerals and Energy on NFS lands: Over five million acres of NFS lands are currently leased for oil, gas, coal, and phosphate. Approximately 20 percent of the Nation's coal production and an estimated 16,000 oil and gas wells are from NFS lands. At any given time, the agency administers and oversees operations on approximately 160,000 mining claims, and manages approximately 2,600 mineral material sale contracts. Receipts from annual lease rentals, royalties on production, bonus bids for competitive

leases, and mineral material sales vary from year to year, but have recently ranged from \$620 to \$850 million per year.

Of total mineral receipts, 75 percent or 50 percent; (depending on whether production is from acquired or Public Domain lands) are returned to the Treasury, amounting to approximately \$40 million each year. The other 25 percent or 50 percent; again, depending on land status, is returned to the States or counties where production occurred. The value of all energy and mineral production from NFS lands typically exceeds \$6.5 billion per year. In addition to receipts from lease rentals, royalties, bonus bids, and mineral material sales returned to the Treasury, States, and counties, mineral and energy development on NFS lands support on average over 110,000 jobs, often in areas or communities where employment opportunities are limited.

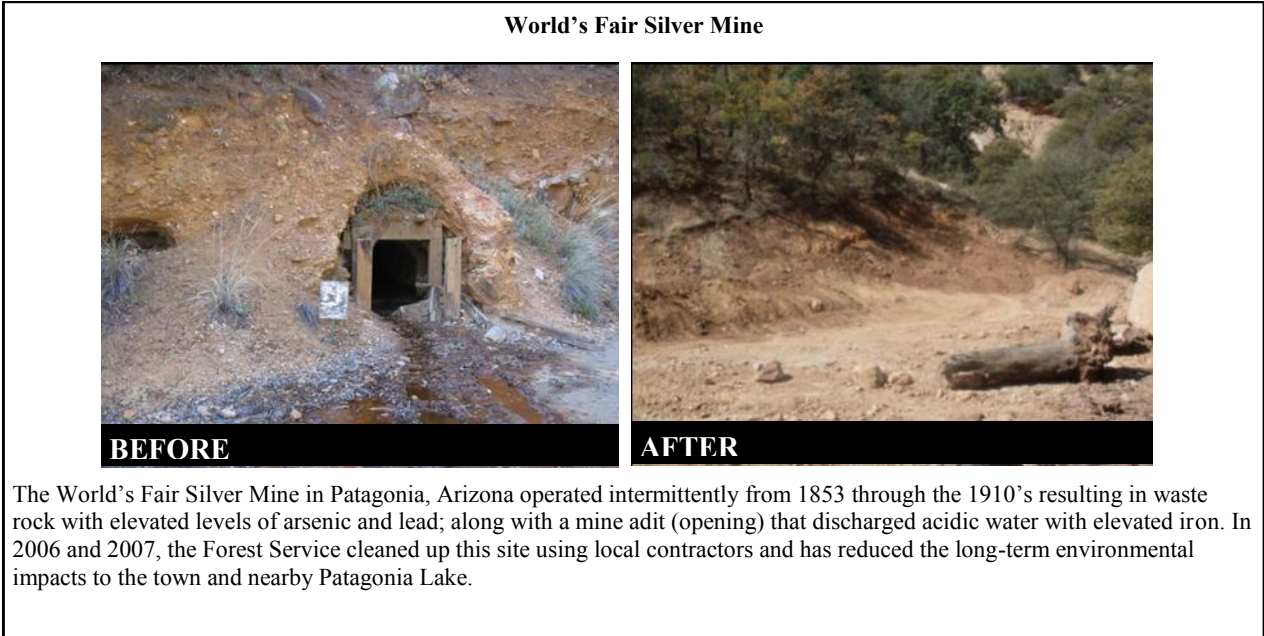
Non-Federal, mostly private, mineral interests are associated with close to 11 million acres of NFS lands. In addition to activities associated with federal minerals described above, close to 13,000 oil and gas operations and a few other types of mineral development operations are associated with these private mineral interests on NFS lands. Small business interests conduct the majority of these operations. Each oil and gas well can directly contribute to up to 115 jobs through the life of the well, with about three additional indirect jobs associated with each direct job.

Geologic Resources and Hazards on NFS lands:
 Geologic resources include landscapes with unique geologic setting, paleontological resources, cave systems, and groundwater resources and associated groundwater-dependent ecosystems. NFS lands have over 1,000 designated special geologic sites and areas, with potentially thousands more undesignated sites that provide a variety of benefits to the public. In many cases, geologic resources, especially those with statutory protection, such as paleontological resources, caves, and water, require specialized expertise and strategies for conservation. Geologic hazards are geologic conditions or processes, such as floods, landslides, avalanches, earthquakes, volcanoes, and naturally occurring hazardous minerals (ex., asbestos, radon gas) that present a risk or the potential to threaten life, property, or other natural resources.

Hundreds of sites, especially those with high recreational value and use, require specialized technical assessment, continuous monitoring, and/or mitigation to minimize threats to life, health, and infrastructure from geologic hazards. Much of the technical work required to appropriately manage geologic resources and hazards is, or can be, accomplished through partnerships. Bat friendly shaft closures are used to protect human safety, by preventing unauthorized access to dangerous mines, while still allowing bats access to valuable roosting habitat.



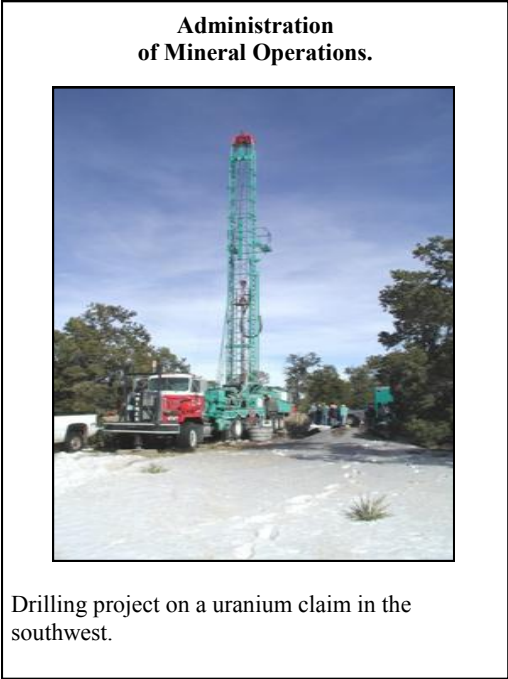
Analysis of available data indicates there may be 27,000 to 39,000 abandoned mines on NFS lands, of which 18,000 to 26,000 are abandoned hardrock mines. Of these hardrock mines, 9,000 to 13,000 are past producers of valuable minerals, and therefore more likely to require environmental cleanup or safety mitigation work. In 1994, the agency estimated that it would cost approximately \$2.1 billion and \$2.3 billion respectively, to clean-up hazardous substances and mitigate safety hazards at abandoned mines on NFS lands. Since 1998, the agency has mitigated more than 2,000 safety hazards and cleaned up hazardous substances at more than 400 sites, with another 150 cleanups in progress. Additionally, the agency conducts environmental compliance audits of approximately 20 percent of its administrative units annually. The agency emphasizes training and pollution prevention as a means to both achieve and maintain environmental compliance.



The Minerals and Geology Management program is delivered through the following activities:

Administer Mineral Operations – Provides for the inspection, oversight, and monitoring of approved mineral operations on NFS lands. Administration ensures compliance with approved plans, and with State and Federal environmental laws and regulations, for the protection of public health and safety.

Process Mineral Applications – Provides for the review and approval of plans for proposed mineral activities, including exploration and development of hardrock minerals under the authority of the Mining Act of 1872; coal, oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and production under the various mineral and geothermal leasing acts; and contracts for the extraction of mineral materials such as sand and gravel, by the public and local, State, and Federal agencies under the Materials Act of 1947.



Manage Geologic Resources and Hazards – Provides assessments of geologic settings and processes for land management planning, environmental protection and restoration, and cost-effective management of roads, recreation sites, and other infrastructure. Program delivery activities include inventory and management of geologic resources such as caves and karst areas, paleontological resources, groundwater, and ground water-dependent ecosystems for protection, study, and appropriate use. Activities also include identification, assessment, and management of potential risks to public health and safety from geologic hazards such as landslides, debris flows, karst collapse features, and naturally occurring hazardous minerals (e.g., asbestos).

Mitigate Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Safety Risk Features – Provides for the inventory, assessment, and mitigation of abandoned mine safety hazards and associated environmental damage. This work includes closing underground mine openings and vertical shafts; re-contouring open pits, trenches, and associated roads; and removing or stabilizing abandoned buildings, equipment, and hazardous materials. Wherever feasible, AML work minimizes or mitigates adverse effects on dependent wildlife and AML-associated cultural and historic resources.


Manage Environmental Compliance – This activity funds a national audit and compliance program that assesses Forest Service compliance with environmental statutes and trains field personnel on compliance and pollution prevention.

Manage Environmental Restoration – This activity provides for the inventory, assessment, and cleanup of sites where there is a release, or threat of release, of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant on NFS lands. Restoration occurs at both AML and non-AML sites and involves Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and non-CERCLA authorities. Cleanup projects are typically initiated under requirements of CERCLA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), or the Clean Water Act. This restoration helps minimize or eliminate threats to human health and the environment.

Allocation and Integration

Regional allocation criteria for the Minerals and Geology Management program include projected workload in response to new and ongoing mineral exploration, development, production and reclamation activities; number of abandoned mines, as well as severity of and probability of human contact to abandoned mine hazards; projected need for inventory, interpretation, and protection of geologic resources; number of required environmental audits; and number of nationally prioritized environmental cleanup projects. Adjustments may be made between regions based on regional capability data or to mitigate situations where proposed allocations would create undesirable transition effects.

Processing Mineral Applications.



Forest Service Certified Mineral Examiners conduct a valid existing rights evaluation prior to processing a proposed mining Plan of Operations in a withdrawn area.

Supporting Local Species



Where appropriate, the agency can use a bat-friendly shaft closure that protects human safety while allowing bats access to valuable roosting habitat.

Integration with other resource programs is a priority that helps the agency facilitate environmentally sound mineral development while maintaining and restoring healthy watersheds. This integration is designed to ensure compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and to minimize impacts on natural resources. Integration with other programs also maximizes the achievement of diverse resource objectives that are compatible with program activities, such as interpretation of culturally significant sites, restoration of water quality, and protection of threatened and endangered species.

Partnerships

The Forest Service works in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage the Federal minerals on NFS lands. The Secretary of the Department of the Interior, through the BLM, has management responsibilities for the Federal mineral estate, including Federal minerals that underlie NFS lands. The Forest Service is responsible for the management of surface resources on mineral, oil, and gas projects proposed or operating on NFS lands.

The Forest Service is also developing partnerships with geologic and hydrologic organizations to help raise awareness of the importance of applying geologic principles to ensure sound and sustainable management of geologic hazards and geologic resources on NFS lands. In addition, these partnerships will help improve awareness of the role of NFS lands in supplying ground and surface water to meet societal needs. Cooperative partnerships with other government agencies and non-profit organizations also supplement appropriated funds to inventory and assess geologic resources and restore streams and watersheds.

Agency emphasis within the environmental compliance and protection (ECAP) and AML activities includes cost recovery and efficient and effective use of partnerships to restore and remediate abandoned mine lands and disturbed ecosystems. Costs may be recovered when the potentially responsible party is identified prior to restoration work.

Budget Line Item

Landownership Management

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Landownership Management					
Annual Appropriations	\$91,765	\$85,738	\$78,855	-\$6,883	-8%
Landownership Management Total	91,765	85,738	78,855	-6,883	-8%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	694	666	631	-35	-5%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	694	666	631	-35	-5%
Landownership Management					
Adjust Land Ownership	13,479	12,830	11,091	-1,739	-14%
Protect Land Ownership Title	10,607	9,939	9,101	-838	-8%
Locate Land Boundaries	34,061	31,596	29,862	-1,734	-5%
Administer Land Use Authorizations	21,677	20,391	18,505	-1,886	-9%
Process Land Use Proposals	11,941	10,982	10,296	-686	-6%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Landownership Management						
Acres of land adjustments to conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality	14,691	26,120	63,290	156,081	35,000	30,000
Miles of landownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard	4,418	4,804	3,680	3,823	3,400	3,170
Number of land use authorizations administered to standard	16,683	17,784	16,200	17,271	16,050	14,850
Number of land use proposals and applications processed	4,542	4,341	4,100	4,505	4,175	3,875

FY 2013 Program Changes

The President’s Budget proposes \$78,885,000 for Landownership Management, a reduction of \$6,883,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. These funds support land restoration needs by providing critical boundary work on national forests and grasslands to support the Administration’s initiative on renewable energy. The Landownership Management program lays the foundation for other natural resource management activities, including integrated resource restoration and energy siting and production.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Adjust Land Ownership: The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposal includes funds to exchange, through acquisition or conveyance, approximately 30,000 acres of National Forest System (NFS) land. Land adjustments help improve public access, conserve open space where its loss threatens the sustainability of the national forests and grasslands, and protect healthy forested lands and watersheds. Land adjustments provide multiple resources restoration and conservation benefits, including: facilitating protection of ecosystem services, preserving intact watersheds, and natural processes to maintain water quantity and quality. Maintaining these ecosystem services requires an integrated, landscape-level approach across land ownerships that can be enhanced through land adjustments. Land consolidations also reduce future land management costs, respond to urban and community needs, reduce ownership fragmentation, make lands better suited for non-forest management purposes available for other uses, and promote conservation.

Protect Land Ownership Title: The FY 2013 President's Budget proposal includes funds to resolve approximately 2,950 critical land title claims, encroachments, trespass, and other unauthorized uses, specifically those that involve litigation, legislation, or are associated with tribal land claims. Resolution of these claims secures and protects the interest, rights, title, and land and resources of the U.S. and bona fide claimants. We also identify and process critical changes in land classifications such as wilderness, roadless, and research natural areas, to protect these designated areas. In addition, we anticipate reducing overall costs to resolve title cases by improving the processing of title claims through automated data support.

Locate Land Boundaries: The FY 2013 President's Budget proposal includes funds to mark and maintain 3,170 miles of NFS property line as part of priority restoration, watershed protection, and other resource management projects. Encroachments and trespass on NFS lands continue to grow due to increasing development in the rural landscape and the rapidly expanding Wildland Urban Interface. Marking and maintaining property lines helps secure the investments we make in natural resource management. Clearly identifying NFS boundaries also provides landownership protection, security, and title defense. Leaving property lines unmarked and unmaintained can result in expensive and protracted litigation and loss of public lands and public trust. To maximize cost efficiencies, we prioritize cooperative and joint land surveys with other agencies through challenge cost share and other agreements.

Administer Land Use Authorizations and Process Land Use Proposals: The FY 2013 President's Budget proposal includes funds to administer land use authorizations and funds to process land use proposals. The request enables us to process approximately 3,875 land use proposals and applications and administer an estimated 14,850 special use authorizations (32 percent of existing authorizations) to standard, with primary focus on those authorizations that address critical health and safety issues and to increase energy production and transmission. This program supports critical energy projects involving energy pipelines, geothermal transmission and hydropower. Telecommunication infrastructure is a key component of this activity. Along with other major energy projects funded through cost recovery, these land use projects increase the power grid load capacity for renewable energy, improve energy reliability, and access to energy generation, and advance broadband service serving thousands of communities across the country.

Administering permits to standard helps us to identify potential liabilities and boundary disputes, and their associated administrative costs, before they occur. Actively administering permits to standard also enables us to identify and return to the Treasury owed revenue by permit holders. Administration to standard of energy permits on NFS lands also directly lowers energy costs paid by consumers. We can process approximately 3,875 new applications, focusing on those associated with statutory rights and energy-related uses.

Special use authorizations provide the authority for use of Federal lands for a wide variety of purposes. These include rights-of-way for roads, pipelines, communication sites, and electric transmission and distribution facilities. Processing and authorizing these uses facilitate the development and transmission of affordable, reliable energy, support national security and economic development; and promote the public health and safety of populations within, or in proximity to, national forests and grasslands throughout the country.

Past Performance

Acres of land adjustments to conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality (247 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency acquired 156,081 acres. This increase over the planned

level was due to the final disposition of a number of major cases: In the Rocky Mountain Region, we acquired 19,725 acres in exchange for 16,172 acres due to a mineral exchange which was delayed by five years for adjudication. In the Southwestern Region, we conveyed out of ownership of 7,139 acres as part of the final settlement of San Ildefonso Pueblo case as directed by the Pueblo de San Ildefonso Claims Settlement Act of 2005. In the Alaska Region, we surpassed our target due to a native corporation selection as part of the Alaska Native Settlement Act.

Miles of land ownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard (104 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, we marked and maintained to standard 3,823 miles of NFS boundary line, slightly above our target due to accurate work planning.

Number of land use authorizations administered to standard (124 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency administered to standard 17,271 authorizations for non-recreation special uses on the NFS. Applications for land use permits are dependent on the economic climate and individual applicant needs; annual targets, therefore, may not reflect actual workload.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Landownership Management program enables us to secure and protect approximately 193 million acres of lands and interests within the NFS and ensures that we carry out and return economically valuable public services and benefits from those lands. Through this program, the agency supports the public interest both as a Federal landowner and as a neighbor and member of local communities across the Nation. Landownership management is a critical component to effectively carry out agency and national priorities, funding the acquisition of lands to consolidate aquatic and terrestrial habitats and fire buffers, legal protection of watersheds that serve as natural reservoirs for water supplies, identification and administration of energy corridors, and many other economically and environmentally valuable land uses. Legally defensible boundaries and records are essential to implement any type of land management activity, from timber sales to habitat management to exploration for energy or gas production. Without the certainty of legally defensible boundaries, Federal investments on NFS lands are often subject to expensive and time-consuming legal disputes.

Some of the uses and activities we facilitate include:

- Purchasing land to protect critical resource areas and to increase public recreation opportunities
- Authorizing a powerline to provide electricity to a community
- Ensuring that a hydroelectric project protects riparian areas on a national forest or grassland
- Exchanging and conveying lands to achieve a desired NFS landownership pattern that supports forest land and resource goals and objectives
- Conveying administrative sites to allow the agency to realign and enhance its asset portfolio
- Surveying national forest boundaries to identify and protect private and public lands
- Determining the market value of lands purchased, exchanged, or conveyed
- Authorizing a right-of-way for a road to a private home within a national forest
- Accepting donations of land to protect archeological or historical sites
- Maintaining records of NFS land areas, transactions, status, permitted uses, and easements
- Securing public road and trail access to existing NFS lands

The program is delivered through the following activities:

Adjust Land Ownership – This activity supports landscape scale management by consolidating ownership patterns, creating more contiguous habitat and consistent management for public and wildlife benefits. Improved efficiency of land management, through this activity, allows the agency to meet public access needs, reduce intermingled ownership, reduce boundary maintenance, ease fire protection and law enforcement control, ease road maintenance, and minimize trespass and encroachment cases. Land ownership adjustment is carried out principally through exchanges, purchases, conveyances, and rights-of-way acquisitions. Case processing involves site analysis, title review, legal description verification, appraisal and deed execution.

Protect Land Ownership Title – This activity funds title defense and resolution activities affecting landownership activities related to land title claims, tribal claims, trespass, encroachments, other unauthorized uses, land sales, and grants and selections; including work associated with land title claim identification, inventory, and investigation. This activity also includes managing the land status record system which provides legally defensible boundaries and accurate, complete landownership records of NFS lands.

Locate Land Boundaries – This activity provides professional land surveying services, including property boundary surveys, locating and marking NFS property lines and administrative boundary lines, boundary and property corner maintenance and perpetuation, legal land description preparation and review, land title research, expert witness testimony, and geospatial and geodetic services, in order to protect the title, land ownership, and use of the public estate. The Forest Service has 276,000 miles of property line, of which over 33,000 miles (12 percent) are currently marked to Forest Service standards.

Administer Land Uses Authorizations – This activity allows the program to administer approximately 47,200 land use authorizations annually for a wide variety of purposes, including rights-of-way for roads, pipelines, communication and navigation sites, and electric transmission and distribution facilities. Such permitted uses on NFS lands directly support jobs, particularly in rural communities where the agency is a major landowner. The program funds inspection, oversight, and monitoring of existing non-recreation Special Use authorizations to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization while ensuring the health and safety of the public; protection of the environment; compliance with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations; and protection of the interests of the U.S.

Process Land Use Proposals – This activity provides for responses, analyses, and decisions support for requests to occupy and use NFS lands for non-recreational purposes. Many of these land uses include roads, communications sites, hydropower facilities, oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, and other energy related uses to facilitate the delivery of reliable energy resources and communication links.

Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated to the regions based on regional program capability, core operations support, and national priorities. The allocation process considers past performance and future needs regarding property line maintenance, acquisition or conveyance of NFS land; special use permit administration and management; and title protection.

The agency marks and maintains NFS property lines and protects forest resources in support of other land and resource management priorities. Boundary management resources are allocated directly to areas of increasing demand, such as integrated resource restoration, timber sales, energy development, and to protect congressionally designated management areas such as wilderness. Not meeting critical land and resource management needs can result in trespasses, encroachments, title claims, expensive and protracted litigation, and loss of public lands, as well as damage or destruction of special areas, plants, fish, and wildlife.

Partnerships

The agency cooperates with many other Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the Department of Defense; State agencies; interagency working groups; local and tribal governments; non-Federal exchange parties; and private landowners. The program identifies and secures cost-share and partnership opportunities in order to eliminate or reduce redundant efforts, such as leveraging funds to secure high-priority resource lands for public access and resource protection.

Budget Line Item

Law Enforcement Operations

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Law Enforcement Operations					
Annual Appropriations	\$144,254	\$143,829	\$140,041	-\$3,788	-3%
Law Enforcement Operations Total	144,254	143,829	140,041	-3,788	-3%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	859	857	817	-40	-5%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	859	857	817	-40	-5%
Law Enforcement Operations					
Enforce Laws & Regulations	95,189	94,926	92,443	-2,483	-3%
Investigate Crime	49,065	48,903	47,598	-1,305	-3%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Law Enforcement Operations						
Percent of cases referred for adjudication	8.3%	6.9%	8.3%	7.5%	6.8%	6.7%
Number of documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits	7.6	7.1	7.6	6.5	7.0	6.4

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$140,041,000 for Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI), a decrease of \$3,788,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. LEI will continue to prioritize response to emergency and life-threatening situations. LEI will also continue crime prevention with the National Sheriff’s Association through the use of Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreements, at a reduced level. In support of the National Fire Plan, LEI prioritizes arson investigations. LEI will also continue to combat the activities of drug trafficking organizations along the Southwest and Northern borders. LEI efforts focusing on California will address the cultivation of marijuana on the National Forest System lands.

Enforce Law and Regulations: The FY 2013 President’s Budget request of \$92,443,000 funds uniform patrol presence to protect natural resources, Forest Service employees, and the public and respond to safety incidents and violations of law and regulations.

Investigate Crime: The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposal of \$47,598,000 funds criminal and civil investigations for arson, drug possession, theft and assaults. Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) have been identified as the key producer of marijuana on NFS lands. DTO activities have been confirmed on 63 national forests in 16 States.

In FY 2013, LEI estimates 6.7 percent of cases will be referred for adjudication and the number of documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits will be 6.4.

Drug Eradication on the Shasta Trinity NF

The Shasta Trinity National Forest successfully eradicated 411,830 plants of marijuana and made 19 associated arrests during FY 2011. The Forest Service Law Enforcement organization partnered with Siskiyou, Humboldt, Shasta, Trinity, Maricopa, and Tehama counties and other Federal law enforcement agencies to combat drug cartel activities on the Forest.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, 7.5 percent of cases were referred for adjudication. The percent of documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits was 6.5 percent compared to a target of 7.6 percent.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Forest Service LEI program is charged with providing a safe environment for the public, our employees and protecting the Nation's natural resources on approximately 193 million acres of National Forest System lands in 44 States. LEI staff cooperate with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and other Forest Service programs in support of this mission. Increasing population growth in the Wildland Urban Interface, increasing popularity of NFS lands for motorized recreational use, and illegal occupancy of NFS lands cause significant impacts to NFS lands and resources and increase risks to public and employee health and safety.

This program performs the following two activities:

Enforce Laws & Regulations: Includes uniformed patrol presence and response to public and employee safety incidents and violations of law and regulations. Common incidents on national forests include theft, assault, alcohol and drug use, unauthorized motor vehicle use, illegal occupancy, trespassing, and resource protection patrols.

Cultivation activities produce large amounts of trash and hazardous materials which are typically left on NFS lands. Growers frequently damage soils, cut timber and clear vegetation to create room for their crops creating resource damage and erosion problems and have assaulted and threatened Forest Service employees with violence. To protect Forest Service law enforcement officers carry firearms, and defensive equipment, make arrests, execute search warrants, complete reports, and testify in court. They establish a regular and recurring presence on a vast amount of public lands, roads, and recreation sites. The regulations Law Enforcement Officers enforce include 36 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 242 & 261. Part 242 of 36 CFR refers specifically to subsistence hunting and fishing regulations and is only applicable to Federal land in Alaska. Part 261 of 36 CFR refers to regulations that apply to all National Forest lands nationwide. The primary focus of their jobs is the protection of natural resources, protection of Forest Service employees and the protection of visitors.

Investigate Crime: Covers criminal and civil investigations of both internal and external cases such as felony arson, drug possession, smuggling and manufacturing, thefts, and assaults.

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) have been identified as the key producer of marijuana on NFS lands. DTO activities have been confirmed on 63 National Forests in Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9. Of the marijuana grown on Federal public lands, 83 percent is on NFS lands. Illegal ground importation and trafficking on or near national forest lands of immigrants, drugs, weapons and other contraband, and illegal exportation of weapons and illicit cash profits create ongoing and imminent threats to the personal safety of employees and the visiting public. Special Agents plan and conduct investigations concerning possible violations of criminal and administrative provisions of the Forest Service and other statutes under the U.S.C. These normally plain clothes officers carry concealed firearms and other defensive equipment, make arrests, carry out complex

criminal investigations, present cases for prosecution to U.S. Attorneys, and prepare investigative reports.

Allocation and Integration

Funding allocations support core operations and address priority needs, based on competitive regional criteria including number of visitors and acreage of NFS lands. In addition to public safety, priority is placed on responding to activity by drug trafficking organizations.

Partnerships

LEI staff cooperate with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and other Forest Service programs by building strong relationships with sheriff's offices, State police agencies, and Federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Agency; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the Office of the U.S. Attorney, the Federal Court System; and other Federal land management agencies.

Budget Line Item

Valles Caldera National Preserve

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Valles Caldera National Preserve Annual Appropriations	\$3,432	\$3,426	0	-\$3,426	-100%
Valles Caldera National Preserve Total	3,432	3,426	0	-3,426	-100%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	1	1	1	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1	1	1	0	0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget does not propose a separate funding level for management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve. This program will maintain in FY 2013 from a variety of budget lines that are directly relevant to the work being completed. Funds support the integrated program management objectives continued funding of the Preserve.

This also allows the Valles Caldera Trust (Trust) to maintain Preserve operations, and continue progress toward meeting the goal of becoming financially self-sustaining by the end of FY 2015. Continued investment in the Preserve allows the agency and the Trust to protect and preserve for future generations the scientific, scenic, historical, and natural values of this unique land area. Continued investment also allows the Trust to fully apply the idea of managing public land in a transparent and financially self-sustaining manner.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the Trust’s focus was on keeping the Preserve open year round and offering additional recreation and education programs and activities which contributed to a dramatic increase in public participation from FY 2010. Public programs included hunting, fishing, hiking, van tours, environmental education, along with winter programs, and special events. Total revenue generated from these recreation programs totaled \$647,479. In 2011, the Trust issued a request for proposals to conduct an ecologically and economically viable livestock operation on the Preserve. This program also contributes revenue towards management of the Preserve’s resources.

The Valles Caldera National Preserve continues with two major planning efforts to complete the two associated environmental impact statements (EISs) in 2012. The two EIS’s are the Valles Caldera National Preserve Public Access and Use Plan and the Valles Caldera National Preserve Landscape Restoration and Management Plan.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Valles Caldera Preservation Act of July 25, 2000 (Public Law 106-248) provided for the acquisition of the Baca Ranch, located in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. The Act designated the Baca Ranch as the Valles Caldera National Preserve and provides for the management of the 88,900-acre tract as a unit of the National Forest System. The Preserve was established to protect various natural resources within its boundaries, and for providing multiple-use and sustained-yield of renewable resources. In addition, the Act requires the tract to continue to be managed as an operating ranch.

The Act requires management of the Preserve by the Trust, a government corporation subject to the Government Corporation Control Act. A nine-member Board is responsible for the protection and development of the Valles Caldera National Preserve. Seven of its members are appointed by the President of the U.S. In addition, the current Superintendent of nearby Bandelier National Monument and the Forest Supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest also serve on the Board. All Board decisions are made at public meetings. In August of 2002, the management authority for the Preserve was transferred to the Trust.

Allocation and Integration

Funding for the Trust contributes to the management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve's resources to protect grasslands, watersheds, and forest vegetation through the practice of sound range, watershed, and forest management. The Valles Caldera program also supports recreation opportunities as well as protecting and interpreting cultural and historic resources.

The Valles Caldera National Preserve program is delivered through the following activities:

Inventory, Monitoring, and Research – This activity includes the inventory, monitoring, and research of natural and cultural resources, such as vegetation, animals, soils, geologic formations, water resources, archaeological resources, and historic resources. These activities provide information for adaptive management of Preserve resources and for preparation of environmental documents.

Ecosystem Management – The program emphasis is to restore the resilience and adaptive capacity of the preserve's forest and grassland systems by thinning forests, managing wildland fires, and eradicating or controlling the spread of noxious weeds. The program also promotes to increasing soil, riparian, and wetland resilience and reducing erosion by closing, decommissioning, and maintaining roads; rehabilitating the Preserve's wetlands, geothermal exploration areas, log landing sites, aggregate pit source sites, and other historic infrastructure created in support of logging, grazing and geothermal development. This Preserve's focus includes reestablishing vegetation and otherwise stabilizing stream banks; and restoring historic stream flows. Stabilizing stream banks also includes the management of domestic livestock grazing on the Preserve.

Recreation and Special Use Management – This activity provides for the management of recreation and education programs, special use authorizations, and management of volunteers. This includes providing interpretive activities; reservation services for activities and special events; establishment and management of day-use programs, such as, fishing, elk hunting, guided and unguided hiking, horseback riding, and winter sports; authorizing special uses for commercial filming and photography; special events such as mountain bike rides, marathons, celestial and solar viewing, and group tours; and uses by Native Americans for religious and cultural purposes.

Infrastructure Management – This activity includes the inventory, evaluation, planning, programming, and management actions related to occupancy, maintenance and improvement of buildings, water and wastewater systems, communication facilities, roads, trails, signing, and ranch infrastructure, such as corrals, fences, and earthen tanks. Evaluation includes determining the condition and effectiveness of the facility. Planning includes forecasting the development, disposal, and major alterations and renovations necessary to preserve or restore the functionality of the facility. This includes the use and daily maintenance of the Valle Grande Staging area, which is a self-sustainable contact station, used for visitor contact and information.

Partnerships

The Preserve benefits from monetary as well as non-monetary contributions. Non-monetary contributions include time and expertise contributed by our many volunteers. In 2011, the Trust increased volunteer hours from total hours in 2010. These volunteers assisted with many of the recreation programs, along with wetland restoration projects throughout the year.

Extramural funding refers to money invested in projects; mostly research, inventory, and monitoring, conducted on the Preserve by outside agencies and organizations. The continuing objective for the Trust is to encourage scientific activities on the Preserve. Indicators for science community interest in studying the Valles Caldera National Preserve can be gleaned from the number of projects conducted, the amount of funding generated to support these projects, and the number of publications and presentations resulting from the research. Current funding from outside (non-VCT) sources came from 44 different project sources, and exceeded \$4.0 million. These funds contributed to the regional economy through personnel salaries, purchasing of equipment and supplies, travel, contracts, and educational stipends; and all of these transactions generate tax revenues for the local, State and Federal governments. More importantly, the information gleaned from these studies is being used to advise managers on how best to apply manipulative actions on the ground – forest thinning prescriptions, use of fire, distributions of livestock, predator impacts on elk populations, fisheries management, etc.

Appropriation

Subsistence Management

(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Subsistence Management					
Annual Appropriations	0	0	\$2,000	\$2,000	0%
Subsistence Management Total	0	0	2,000	2,000	0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	14	14	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	14	14	0%
Subsistence Management					
Subsistence Management	0	0	2,000	2,000	0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes to fund Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence at \$2,000,000, a net program decrease of \$573,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. This proposal moves this program from the Other Appropriations to National Forest System Appropriation. The Forest Service continues to meet our responsibilities under the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2012 as illustrated in the table below.

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses
(dollars in thousands)

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
NFS	Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses			\$2,000	\$2,000
Other	Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,577	2,573	(2,573)	
	Total	\$2,577	\$2,573	(\$573)	\$2,000

Past Performance

Past performance includes activities accomplished using both Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence funds and other NFS funds that complement the objectives of this program. In FY 2011, the Forest Service completed 44 management analyses specific to the national forests in Alaska. The agency also participated in rulemaking with Department of the Interior agencies across all of the Federal public lands in the State. In addition, the agency oversaw nine salmon stock assessments, one survey for the eulachon (a small anadromous fish), and six population surveys for game species. Most monitoring was implemented through contracts and agreements, which supported about 45 local jobs in rural communities, with tribal and other local organizations, and with the State of Alaska. Law enforcement personnel spent 5,782 hours conducting fish and wildlife enforcement and education activities, and investigated about 140 fish and wildlife cases, resulting in 19 warnings and 37 citations. Only three special emphasis patrols were conducted due to travel restrictions.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3101, ANILCA) provides rural Alaskan residents a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife on Federal lands over sport and commercial uses. The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue regulations relevant to the taking of fish and wildlife on public lands in the State of Alaska. The ANILCA envisioned that the State of Alaska would manage for this rural priority, as was the case for 10 years. However, the statute was found to conflict with the Alaska State Constitution, which prohibits granting subsistence priority to only rural residents. As a result, the Federal government assumed responsibility for subsistence management on Federal public lands in 1990 and expanded its responsibility to Federally-reserved navigable waters in Alaska in 1999.

The Subsistence program is delivered through the following activities:

Regulatory – This activity includes an annual cycle of rule promulgation for harvesting fish and wildlife, in-season actions to address immediate conservation issues, and administration of harvest permits to manage use. The Alaska Regional Forester serves on the inter-agency Federal Subsistence Board, and is delegated to act for the Secretary of Agriculture for all aspects of the Federal interagency program. Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations must be reviewed annually to ensure a sustained supply of wild food resources. The Forest Service receives up to 60 proposed changes to the existing regulations annually. The Board often addresses more than 150 total requests.

Information gathering – This activity includes fish and wildlife monitoring necessary for regulatory purposes and to ensure the conservation of fish and wildlife. Most monitoring is implemented through contracts and agreements, providing local jobs in rural communities with tribal and other local organizations. Collection and analysis of critical information is used to substantiate which regulatory changes should be implemented, and justification for those which cannot be supported. Monitoring information can also lead to emergency actions to curtail harvest in-season, to assure conservation of viable populations.

Law enforcement and education – This activity includes enforcement of Federal regulations for the taking of fish and wildlife on 22 million acres, approximately 75 waterways and navigable lakes, and areas of the Prince William Sound. It also includes education of subsistence users and others to reduce the need for enforcement action. Enforcement of Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations requires protecting the subsistence priority and conserving healthy fish and wildlife populations.

Appropriation

Capital Improvement and Maintenance

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Annual Appropriations	\$472,644	\$394,089	\$346,379	-\$47,710	-12%
Capital Improvement and Maintenance Total	472,644	394,089	346,379	-47,710	-12%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2,858	2,591	2,321	-270	-10%
Recovery Act FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2,858	2,591	2,321	-270	-10%
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities	135,000	75,664	99,463	23,799	31%
Roads	195,195	182,525	157,818	-24,707	-14%
Trails	88,381	81,851	81,985	134	0%
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	9,158	9,121	7,113	-2,008	-22%
Legacy Roads and Trails	44,910	44,928	0	-44,928	-100%

Capital Improvement and Maintenance Overview

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$346,379,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, a decrease of \$47,710,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. This proposal shifts activities previously conducted under the Roads, and Legacy Roads and Trails program to the Integrated Resource Restoration program under the National Forest System appropriation.

In an effort to manage Forest Service lands in a consistent manner with the America’s Great Outdoors Initiative, a portion of the Forest Service roads funding will be used to cost-effectively address the roads maintenance backlog. Infrastructure and management enables the Forest Service to supply goods and services to the American public, while helping meet critical resource needs. Maintaining the National Forest Road System, an integral part of the rural transportation network. Capital Improvement and Maintenance activities help to preserve high-quality recreation opportunities, quality facilities, roads, and trails affords the public opportunities to interact with nature and support a wide range of tourism and infrastructure-related jobs.

Funds will be prioritized to provide infrastructure that supports public, administrative, and recreation uses. Priority for Facilities funding will be placed on repairing and improving those facilities—including buildings, water and wastewater systems, dams, and recreation sites—that receive public use and are critical to supporting agency operations.

Budget Line Item

Facilities

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Facilities					
Annual Appropriations	\$135,000	\$75,664	\$99,463	\$23,799	31%
Facilities Total	135,000	75,664	99,463	23,799	31%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	591	410	460	50	12%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	591	410	460	50	12%
Facilities					
Maintain Facilities	112,629	60,524	81,189	20,665	34%
Improve Facilities	22,371	15,140	18,274	3,134	21%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Facilities						
Facilities condition index	87%	85%	86%	85%	81%	83%
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating	66%	64%	65%	63%	60%	63%
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard	10,533	10,812	11,325	11,480	10,000	10,000
FA&O facilities maintained to standard	11,457	10,911	10,900	10,541	10,100	10,150

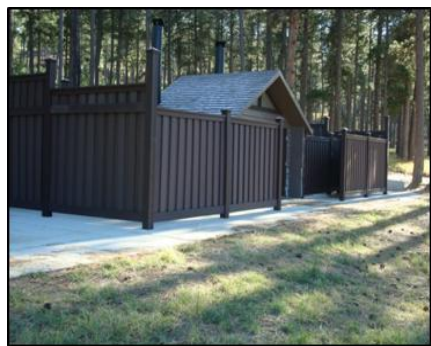
FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$99,463,000 for Facilities, a program increase of \$23,799,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Program priority supports the safety and health of all users of our existing infrastructure and to judiciously defer all new construction, including phased projects that include new construction, when other cost effective and reasonable options exist. Emphasis will be placed on facilities that receive public use and are critical to supporting agency operations. These facilities include buildings, water and wastewater systems, dams, telecommunication facilities, towers, and recreation sites. The table at the end of this section provides a list of major projects costing more than \$250,000.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Maintain Facilities: The FY 2013 President’s Budget funds the maintenance of fire, administrative and other facilities (FA&O); along with recreation facilities and sites. Agency priority is to provide safe and healthful environments for all users that are in compliance with all applicable regulations and codes. We will concentrate first on facilities that house employees for long periods of time, store mission-critical equipment, and provide unique recreation experiences. Other priorities the agency will address when possible include reducing deferred maintenance and making our facilities more sustainable.

Innovative Facility Maintenance



We decreased maintenance by using precast concrete toilets with adjoining change rooms.

Improve Facilities: The FY 2013 President’s Budget funds the improvement of facilities. Agency priorities include replacing or renovating obsolete facilities and recreation sites that are critical to the agency mission, receive the highest use by the public and agency personnel, and are in the worst physical condition. New and replacement administrative facilities owned by the Forest Service greater than 10,000 gross square feet (GSF) are required to meet Silver Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) specifications ensuring facilities are constructed to be energy efficient and optimize the use of renewable resources. All other buildings, whether new or major renovations, must be designed to incorporate sustainable principles into the systems and components appropriate to the building type and project scope.

Past Performance

From 2004 through 2010, the agency reduced its total number of buildings from 41,296 to 40,433 and the total square footage of its facilities by nearly 2.4 million square feet. The agency continues to make significant progress in reducing its facilities footprint.

Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard: 101 percent of target accomplished. In FY 2011, the agency maintained 11,480 recreation sites to standard, or 65 percent of the total recreation sites. We also began implementing a system-wide recreation visitor safety assessment and action plan identifying areas needing possible site revision, relocation or other associated safety modifications.

Number of FA&O facilities maintained to standard: 96.7 percent of target accomplished. The agency maintained 10,541 administrative facilities to standard, which is approximately 69 percent of the total FA&O facilities. In FY 2011, maintenance activities were focused on the most critical health and safety needs and higher cost maintenance needs. The agency focused work on those facilities where employees are housed and facilities that provide for interactions with the public; including visitor centers, recreation facilities, and administrative offices that issue permits, sell maps, and provide general information to the public.

Innovative Facility Maintenance



We increased efficiency by combining Warehouse and Shop facilities that support many agency activities.

Camping Through Generations



Forest Service campgrounds and other developed recreation sites are funded through Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Facilities. These sites offer families and other visitors low-cost opportunities to camp, swim, fish, and enjoy the outdoors. Maintenance at these sites includes replacing fixtures in the bathhouses, maintaining campsites and picnic shelters to improve visitors’ experiences.

Program Description

Program Overview

Flexibility to consider a full range of engineering tools is essential to continue to efficiently and cost-effectively modernize services that the Forest Service provides to the American public, while also responsibly reducing the agency's facilities footprint. Engineering staff provide effective delivery of services to protect human safety, provide cost effective facilities, increase workforce efficiency, eliminate excessively high lease costs, modernize recreational facilities, effectively maintain and decommission roads, and demonstrate leadership in environmental sustainability.

The Facilities program supports agency mission activities by administering facilities and sites used for recreation, research, and fire, administrative and other (FA&O) purposes. FA&O facilities include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations and laboratories), and service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, dams, and recreation visitor centers. This program includes carrying out maintenance, capital improvement, and management on nearly 20,000 recreation sites and approximately 23,100 research, recreation, and other administrative buildings. The condition of administrative facilities ranges from poor to good, with approximately 35 percent needing major repairs or renovation, approximately 14 percent in fair condition; and 51 percent of the facilities in good condition.

The Facilities program consists of two activities. The terms "Capital Improvement" and "Maintenance" are used as defined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Accounting Standards No. 6 (GPO # 041-001-00462-9).

Maintain Facilities – Maintenance is defined as the act of keeping fixed assets in acceptable condition. It includes repairs, preventive maintenance, replacement of parts and structural components. Maintenance projects for recreation developed sites, such as campgrounds and day-use sites, and FA&O facilities projects greater than \$250,000 are funded within this activity, while projects less than \$250,000 are funded by Cost Pool 9. Maintenance excludes operation costs. The maintenance of facilities is essential to prevent a potential risk to public or employee safety or health, compliance with codes, standards and regulations, to reduce energy and water consumption across the agency, and to create a sustainable network of facilities that meet Forest Service needs while reducing their environmental impact.

Improve Facilities – This activity includes capital improvement projects for FA&O and recreation sites. Capital improvements include 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.

Allocation and Integration

Allocations to the field are based upon the agency's FA&O master plans and the Recreation Facility Analysis (RFA) 5-year programs of work that address the agency's long-term strategic asset management objectives and the visitor safety action plan. These objectives include reducing long-term operation and maintenance costs, reducing deferred maintenance, disposing of unnecessary assets, and identifying and mitigating significant potential threats to employee and public safety. The Forest Service is working

diligently to use the construction and facilities Realignment and Enhancement Act funds to efficiently and fulfill the agency’s mission in a cost-effective manner.

Facilities maintenance and improvement activities are also funded by the Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line item. FA&O facilities are also funded through the Facilities Maintenance Assessment funds (see Special Exhibit - Facilities Maintenance Assessment) and the permanent Operation and Maintenance of Quarters Fund. In addition to appropriated funds, annual maintenance and repairs to recreation facilities are also funded through other special authorities, including the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund. Through the use of these funds the Forest Service is able to operate and maintain many of its recreation facilities that might otherwise have been closed due to increasing costs.

Partnerships

The agency accomplishes valuable facility work by leveraging funds for completing these activities through partnerships. Volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners are engaged to enhance recreation experiences and help maintain nearly 70 percent of recreation sites. The agency also co-locates with other Federal and non-governmental agencies to share facilities and thereby lower operation costs.

Job Corps Partnership



In FY 2011, the Forest Service partnered with seven Job Corps Centers located throughout the country to demolish and build a new office for the Camino Real Ranger District in Arizona. The project provided real life experience to disadvantaged youth and a new, more functional and environmentally friendly office for the Forest Service.

**FY 2013 Facilities Major Projects List
(dollars in thousands)**

Agency-wide Critical Infrastructure Support					Total Cost
Recreation Maintenance (Projects Under \$250,000)					\$36,664
Minor Capital Improvement (Projects Under \$250,000)					\$1,424
Planning and Design for Outyear Projects					\$4,834
Washington Office (Maintenance and Improvement)					\$5,782
Albuquerque Service Center Business Management (Maintenance and Improvement)					\$7,752
Subtotal					\$56,456
Region/ Station/ Area	State	Project Name and Type	Unit	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated	Project Cost
National Priority Projects					
1	MT	Birch Creek CCC Camp Rehabilitation	Beaverhead-Deerlodge	\$1,296	\$1,005
2	SD	National Grasslands Visitor's Center & Wall Ranger District Office Renovations	Nebraska	\$225	\$1,000
3	AZ	Prescott Fire Center Improvements	Prescott	\$647	\$1,501
6	OR	J. Herbert Stone Nursery Infrastructure, Phase 2	Rogue River - Siskiyou	\$809	\$925
6	OR	Redmond Air Center Facility Enhancements	Deschutes	\$1,200	\$1,446
8	TN	Piney Campground Bathhouses, Phase 2	Land Between the Lakes	\$1,439	\$1,670
Subtotal				\$5,616	\$7,547
Regional Priority Projects					
1	MT	West Fork Water System Rehabilitation	Bitterroot	\$250	\$360
1	MT	Magruder Corridor Reconstruction	Bitterroot	\$275	\$454
1	MT	Greenough Lake Campground Rehabilitation	Custer	\$130	\$514
1	MT	Aviation Operations Building Relocation	Aerial Fire Depot - Unit 52	\$232	\$381
1	MT	Flint Creek Campground Rehabilitation	Beaverhead-Deerlodge	\$123	\$360
Subtotal				\$1,010	\$2,069
2	NE	Supervisor's Office Energy Efficiency Renovations	Nebraska	\$846	\$1,118
2	CO	White River SO HVAC Replacement and Exterior Upgrades	White River	\$0	\$1,300
2	SD	Northern Hills District Office Renovation	Black Hills	\$475	\$1,135
2	WY	Tensleep Canyon Recreation Sites Rehabilitation	Bighorn	\$444	\$774
Subtotal				\$1,765	\$4,327

Region/ Station/ Area	State	Project Name and Type	Unit	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated	Project Cost
3	NM	Jemez Ranger District Office & Warehouse Replacement and Consolidation, Phase 1	Santa Fe	\$179	\$2,400
3	NM	El Rito Recreation Complex Rehabilitation, Phase 1	Carson	\$56	\$500
Subtotal				\$235	\$2,900
4	ID	McCall Administrative Site Consolidation and Decommissioning	Payette	\$382	\$4,000
Subtotal				\$382	\$4,000
5	CA	Mt. Hebron Barracks Replacement	Klamath	\$2,718	\$2,321
5	CA	SO Energy Conservation Enhancements	San Bernardino	\$8	\$423
5	CA	Figueroa Station Water System Replacement	Los Padres	\$387	\$647
Subtotal				\$3,113	\$3,391
6	OR	Union Creek Water System	Rogue River - Siskiyou	\$308	\$580
6	WA	Tupper Work Center Quarters Replacement	Umatilla	\$612	\$915
6	WA	Wish Poosh Campground Water and Wastewater System Improvements	Okanoghan - Wenatchee	\$347	\$300
6	WA	Republic Ranger District Water and Wastewater System Upgrades	Colville	\$390	\$340
6	OR	Lava River Cave Stairs Replacement	Deschutes	\$300	\$365
Subtotal				\$1,957	\$2,500
8	SC	Enoree and Tyger Ranger District Offices Consolidation and Renovation	Francis Marion - Sumter	\$37	\$2,239
8	OK	Cedar Lake Septic System Conversion	Ouachita	\$4	\$263
Subtotal				\$41	\$2,502
9	MI	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District, Phase 2	Huron - Manistee	\$615	\$5,019
Subtotal				\$615	\$5,019
10	AK	Thorne Bay Compound Electrical Distribution	Tongass	\$38	\$634
10	AK	Petersburg Ranger District Duplex Deferred Maintenance	Tongass	\$119	\$259
10	AK	Eyak River Boat Ramp Replacement	Chugach	\$115	\$1,238
Subtotal				\$272	\$2,131

Region/ Station/ Area	State	Project Name and Type	Unit	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated	Project Cost
R&D	HI	Hawaii Experimental Tropical Forest Infrastructure Construction, Phase 5	PSW	\$0	\$500
R&D	ME	Massabesic Experimental Forest Renovations	NRS	\$367	\$470
R&D	MI	Houghton Forestry Sciences Lab and Shop Renovation	NRS	\$221	\$425
R&D	MT	Missoula Forestry Sciences Lab Renovation and Addition	RMRS	\$660	\$2,781
R&D	WA	Olympia Forestry Science Lab HVAC Energy Improvements	Olympia	\$400	\$350
R&D	NC	Research Triangle Park Forest Science and Assessment Center Consolidation, Phase 1	SRS	\$741	\$1,725
Subtotal				\$2,389	\$6,251
GT	PA	Grey Towers Historic Masonry Restoration	Grey Towers	\$370	\$370
Subtotal				\$370	\$370
Subtotal, National and Regional Priority Projects				\$17,765	\$43,007
Total, Facilities Funding					\$99,463

Budget Line Item	Roads				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Roads					
Annual Appropriations	\$195,195	\$182,525	\$157,818	-\$24,707	-14%
Roads Total	195,195	182,525	157,818	-24,707	-14%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	1,327	1,273	1,182	-91	-7%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1,327	1,273	1,182	-91	-7%
Roads					
New Road Construction	11,506	10,975	9,467	-1,508	-14%
Operations & Maintenance	152,647	142,339	123,105	-19,234	-14%
Reconstruction of Existing Roads	31,042	29,211	25,246	-3,965	-14%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Roads						
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	50,592	52,837	47,120	37,304	33,358	30,166
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	34,411	33,651	28,880	22,170	19,063	17,924
Miles of roads decommissioned	1,778	2,549	2,158	1,540	0	0
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	4,352	5,352	3,500	2,379	1,972	1,569
Percent of road and trail rights-of-way acquired that provide public access through easement acquisitions or land adjustments	67%	106%	85%	90%	85%	85%

Note: Road decommissioning accomplishments are reported under the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s budget proposes \$157,818,000 for Roads a decrease of \$24,707,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The agency focuses on the work related to ensuring public safety, and critical access needs.

In FY 2012, the activities within the Roads budget line item were revised to clarify which activities are being performed on the existing road system versus when work will result in new miles of road being added to the system. In FY 2013, the *Decommission Roads* activity was moved to the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item within the Legacy Roads and Trails activity. Decommissioning unneeded roads and structures eliminates the environmental effects of such roads and helps achieve ecological, terrestrial and aquatic restoration objectives. The work performed on the ground can include removing drainage structures, constructing water bars and scarifying and seeding the road bed. Refer to the Integrated Resource Restoration section in the National Forest System appropriation for more details.

In FY 2013 for the Roads budget line item, specific priorities within each activity include:

Operations and Maintenance: The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes funding for the operations and maintenance of the National Forest Road System (NFRS). The request funds maintenance of an estimated 30,166 miles of passenger car roads and 17,924 miles of high clearance and closed roads. Currently there are approximately 65,500 miles of passenger car

roads, 205,515 miles of road operated for high clearance vehicle use, and 102,000 miles of closed (in storage to provide options for future management activities) roads.

Operations and maintenance funds maintains the NFRS in its current standard. Priority projects include the maintenance necessary to meet Highway Safety Act requirements, emergency access for first responders, escape routes in the event of wildland fire or other emergency situations, as well as roads identified on a motor vehicle use map. Effective road maintenance ensures that roads open for public and administrative travel comply with safety requirements and environmental protection laws and are available for critical access needs. We will explore innovative technologies, such as rock crushers, that reduce deferred maintenance with cost effective methods. Road maintenance activities also reduce sediment deposition into streams, and this maintenance is critical to protect the quality of water originating on National Forest System (NFS) lands. Properly functioning road drainage makes our roads less susceptible to mass failure due to severe storms.

Reconstruction of Existing Roads: The FY 2013 President's Budget proposes funding for the reconstruction of existing roads. The funds provide for the reconstruction of 1,569 miles of existing road considering all funding sources. Priority reconstruction projects include replacement of deficient bridges and stream crossings, recreation site and administrative site access needs, and engineering support for road reconstruction needed for vehicle and equipment access for timber sale and stewardship contracts. Road reconstruction ensures a transportation system that meets applicable safety laws and standards as well as essential public and critical access needs.

Road Construction: The FY 2013 President's Budget proposes funding for road construction. This supports construction completed through resource projects nationwide. Of the roads funding, \$9 million will be used to construct four to six miles of new roads for public access in Alaska. These four to six miles of roads are the only new roads Forest Service is proposing to build in 2013 with the exception of possibly building a limited number of roads to support the agency's bark beetle efforts, but these roads would be funded under the program that reflects the primary purpose for the project.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the agency fell short of its targets for expected amounts of High Clearance Road Maintenance and Passenger Car Road Maintenance. This was due, in part, to additional funding required to complete the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) projects that are considered prior year accomplishments. Other factors include receiving less funding than estimated in the FY 2011 Budget Justification, and unusually heavy snowfalls in the Intermountain areas that damaged and closed many roads.

FY 2011 Miles Accomplished by Funding Source

Funding Source	Passenger Car Road Maintenance (miles)	High Clearance Road Maintenance (miles)	Road Decommissioning (miles)	Road Improvement (miles)
Roads	27,186	14,067	240	7,252 ²
Other ¹	9,658	7,391	724	12,883 ³
Total	36,844	21,458	964	20,135

¹Includes Permanent & Trusts Funds, Integrated, and Partnership contributions

²Includes 18.5 miles of new road construction.

³Includes 77.4 miles of new road construction, of which 6.1 miles is from Stewardship Contracts and 40.2 miles from timber purchasers.

FY 2011 Structures Accomplished by Funding Source

Funding Source	Bridges Disposed or Transferred	Bridges Repaired	Bridges Reconstructed	Bridges New	Stream Crossings Mitigated
Roads	12	14	5	2	31
Other ¹	8	17	9	14	126
Total (each)	20	31	14	16	157

¹Includes Permanent & Trusts Funds, Integrated, and Partnership contributions.

The agency acquired 54 miles of road and trail easements which equals 106 percent of the FY 2011 target.

Program Description

Program Overview

The NFRS is essential for the management, protection, public use and enjoyment of 193 million acres of NFS lands. Virtually all agency and public activities on NFS lands require travel over the system, which consists of approximately 373,000 miles of roads and 6,200 bridges.

The transportation system on each National Forest provides for the protection, utilization, and administration of very diverse natural landscapes. The operation and maintenance of these transportation systems is complex. Work that supports public safety and resource protection by minimizing erosion and fragmentation of habitats are high priorities for these program funds.

At the end of FY 2011, approximately 65,500 miles of Forest System roads were open for use by passenger cars and other State highway legal vehicles (Maintenance Levels 3 – 5), making them subject to Highway Safety Act requirements. These roads provide access to campsites and other recreation opportunities, for resource management and development activities, as well as for emergency responders; sometimes providing the only escape or access routes for forest users and local residents in the event of wildfire or other emergency situations. Approximately 205,500 miles are managed for high clearance (Maintenance Level 2) vehicles and provide access primarily for recreational and administrative uses. Approximately 102,000 miles of maintenance Level 1 roads are closed, and are not maintained for traffic.

Following are several of the key uses and associated benefits of a well maintained NFRS:

- Effective road maintenance essential to protect the quality of waters provided by NFS lands, and provides the drinking water supply for approximately one-fifth of U.S. communities and habitat for over 470 fish and 346 crayfish species including more than 124 Aquatic Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive species. The condition of our roads has a direct effect on our ability to provide clean water. Deferring maintenance or not repairing roads after storm events allows sediment to enter streams and rivers thereby degrading water quality and jeopardizing the safety of users.
- Recreation visitors spend an estimated \$14.5 billion annually in and around National Forests (USDA National Visitor Use Monitoring Results: 2010). Goal A of the President’s America’s Great Outdoors Initiative is to, “Increase and improve recreational access and opportunities.” The road system is the critical component in maintaining access, and supporting local recreation-dependent communities associated with NFS lands.
- In order to maintain, reconstruct, and construct the NFRS, the Forest Service hires contractors that frequently supply good jobs in rural areas.
- The NFRS provides access to a variety of resources such as oil and gas. In 2009, energy development on NFS lands facilitated the recovery of over \$1.2 billion worth of oil and natural gas, which generated nearly \$136 million in royalties for the Federal Treasury (FS Minerals & Geology Staff Report on FY 2009 Revenues from NFS Lands).

The Forest Service is committed to preventing watershed and habitat degradation associated with off-road vehicle use. Furthermore, we are working to ensure our roads do not prevent the movement of aquatic organisms through road crossings. A designated system of roads, trails, and areas for motor vehicle use provides for sustained recreation opportunities for motor vehicle enthusiasts, and provides a foundation for provision of support facilities such as trailhead parking and information. The following pictures illustrate an example of improvements to roadway crossings to protect water resources.



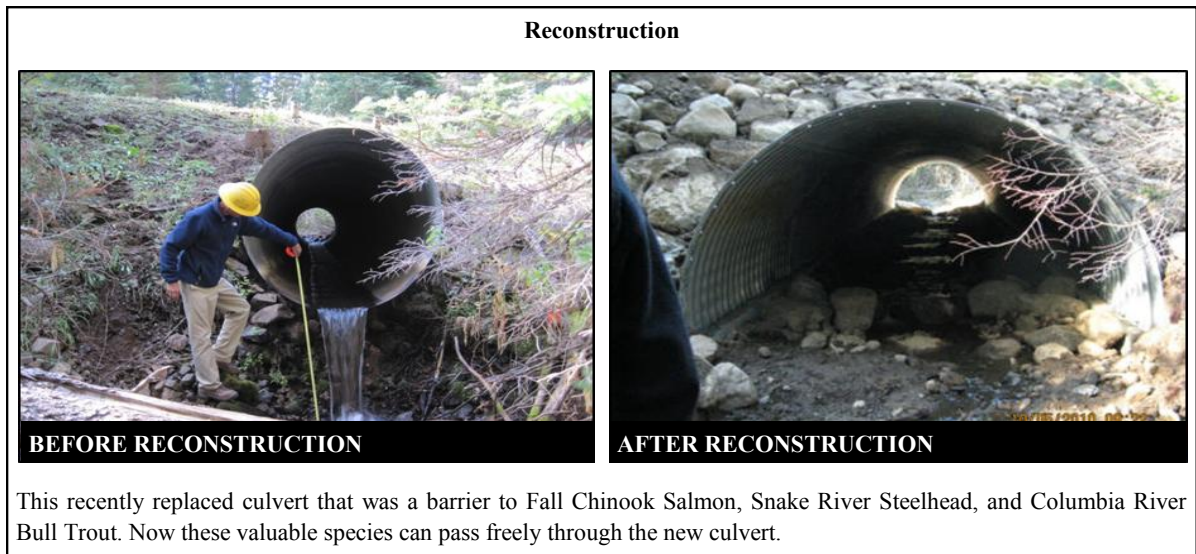
Over the past ten years, the Forest service has reduced the total number of road miles by approximately 12,000 miles. During that same period, the number of miles of passenger car road available has changed from approximately 80,000 to 65,500; a reduction of 18 percent. The Forest Service continues to identify the minimum transportation system required to meet the needs of the various users while balancing our ability to properly maintain that system.

The terms “Construction” and “Maintenance” are used as defined by 23 U.S.C. 101. The roads program is delivered through the following activities:

Operations and Maintenance: This activity includes the operation and maintenance of existing system roads, bridges, and other vehicle access areas such as parking lots. Operations include the inventory, classification, and mapping of the transportation system, traffic monitoring, road management and transportation planning (travel management). Transportation planning, called travel management, helps the agency identify opportunities to reduce the number of open roads and determine the appropriate service level for the roads remaining to obtain a sustainable transportation system. Maintenance includes actions necessary to preserve or restore a road to its original service level and condition to provide acceptable service and achieve its expected life. This includes maintenance of the travel ways, roadside vegetation; drainage facilities; structures, including bridges; traffic control devices, including signs and gates; and engineering support for timber sale contracts that include required road maintenance by the timber purchaser. Engineering support costs for timber sales are included in this activity only for road work that qualifies as maintenance. Engineering support includes the design, cost estimates, contract preparation, and contract administration to assure applicable safety and environmental standards are met.

Reconstruction of Existing System Roads: Reconstruction includes the renovation and restoration of existing roads, bridges, or other vehicle access areas such as parking lots that have deteriorated due to the accumulation of deferred maintenance, changing the function of existing roads to accommodate different users, such as changing a logging road to a recreation road; increasing capacity of an existing road such as changing a single-lane road or bridge to a two-lane road or bridge; safety improvements that correct or improve high hazard locations such as replacement of deficient bridges or culverts; and other improvements to meet public and resource management needs. Reconstruction also includes the engineering support costs for timber sale contracts that include timber purchaser provided reconstruction of existing roads that may be in storage. Engineering support includes the design, cost estimates, contract preparation, and contract administration to assure applicable safety and environmental standards are met.

New Road Construction: New road construction includes the engineering support costs for timber sale contracts such as new road construction provided by the timber purchaser; construction of bridges, and vehicle access areas to meet public and resource management needs; reclassifying unauthorized roads; and rights-of-way acquisition. This activity results in minor addition of miles to the transportation system where none previously existed.



Allocation and Integration

In several of the past years, Congress has provided annual direction on the proportionate amounts of the Roads appropriation to be spent for construction and to be spent for maintenance. When funding is allocated to the field, the agency uses a formula that reflects this direction. The formula considers land area, visitor use, timber volume offered on timber sale and stewardship contracts, and acres treated for hazardous fuels. Adjustments may be made between regions based on capability information submitted by the regions or to mitigate situations where proposed allocations would create undesirable transition effects.

The National Forest Roads System (NFRS) is an integral part of the rural transportation network and is operated and maintained to provide safe access for all resource program activities including terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem management programs such as Integrated Resources Restoration and Hazardous Fuels as well as programs such as Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness and Trails that support public enjoyment of national lands by providing access to recreation sites, trailheads, and special areas. Coordination across multiple program areas is integral to successfully managing the NFRS to ensure the transportation system is adequate to meet those needs.

Partnerships

The National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-657, 16 U.S.C 535) authorizes cooperative construction and maintenance of road systems. Under this authority, the Forest Service enters into Cooperative Road Construction and Use Agreements (i.e. Cost Share Agreements) with the owners of large tracts of lands intermingled with NFS lands. The Forest Service also enters into Forest Road Agreements with public road authorities, such as States and counties, where NFS access, local residential access, and local commerce needs coincide. Tens of thousands of miles of NFS roads are included in agreements.

Budget Line Item

Trails

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Trails					
Annual Appropriations	\$88,381	\$81,851	\$81,985	\$134	0%
Trails Total	88,381	81,851	81,985	134	0%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	698	666	668	2	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	698	666	668	2	0%
Trails					
Maintain Trails	68,286	63,144	63,224	80	0%
Improve Trails	20,095	18,707	18,761	54	0%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Trails						
Miles of system trails maintained to standard	38,383	49,576	38,000	50,305	46,580	46,780
Miles of system trail improved to standard	1,473	2,303	925	1,255	1,162	1,165

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$81,985,000 for Trails, a program increase of \$134,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The National Forest System (NFS) inventory of 155,000 miles of trails offers a vast range of recreation opportunities to the American public, directly supporting the America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) and the First Lady’s “Let’s Move” Initiatives. We continue to designate trails for motor-vehicle use consistent with the Travel Management Rule and strengthen partnerships in trail stewardship; particularly those that help deliver youth programs. The program continues to focus on management and protection of the national scenic and historic trails.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Maintain Trails: The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes funding to maintain approximately 46,780 trail miles to standard, of which approximately 20 percent will be accomplished through the use of volunteers. In FY 2013, the agency will address approximately 20 percent of the total trail system miles through a unified program of work. We continue to validate and improve our basic trails inventory as well as the collection of trail assessment and condition survey data, to ensure that we have sound, accurate information on NFS trails. We are also increasing training for reporting trail accomplishments. Trail maintenance reduces resource damage and improves safety conditions to provide a safe and a quality experience for trail users.

Improve Trails: The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes funding to improve trails in the NFS, investing funds to construct and reconstruct bridges and trails damaged by Hurricane Irene and other natural disasters. Funds will also improve access to recreational rivers, directly addressing an AGO goal. Trail improvement helps ensure a safe and quality experience for trail users; protects valuable wildlife, fish, and plant habitat; and protects water quality by preventing sedimentation of streams.

Past Performance

Miles of system trails maintained to standard (132 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency maintained to standard 50,305 miles of system trails, out of a total of over 155,600 miles total. Over the past year, the trails program has streamlined its data collection efforts. The FY 2011 target for this measure was based on prior information. The trails program has increased training for field personnel to ensure that data are consistently collected and reported.

In FY 2010, the Forest Service improved its system for consistently calculating and reporting this measure. This has been reinforced with agency-wide training since FY 2010. As units receive training and improved understanding of reporting requirements, it is anticipated that the difference between planned and reported accomplishment will be reduced. However, it should be noted that accurate reporting of actual accomplishments can result in actual accomplishments exceeding planned/estimated accomplishments due to site-specific conditions and field productivity rates, and/or unforeseen volunteer contributions or other contributing factors. Notable over-accomplishments were reported by Regions 2, 4 and 6.

Miles of system trails improved to standard (136 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, the agency improved to standard 1,255 miles of system trails.

Program Description

Program Overview

The trails program ensures public safety and backcountry access through the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of NFS trails, serving a wide constituency of visitors at a relatively low cost. About 32,000 miles of trails are inside wilderness areas. The NFS trail system accommodates roughly 50 million visitor-days of non-motorized and motorized travel such as cross-country skiing, hiking, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, horseback riding, mountain biking, snowmobiling, and off-highway vehicle use each year.

The trails program also administers National Scenic and Historic Trails, including the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Florida National Scenic Trail, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Nez Perce (Nee Mee Poo) National Historic Trail, Arizona National Scenic Trails, Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, and portions of an additional 15 other national scenic and historic trails. This administration is accomplished in coordination with other Federal public land agencies (see the Special Exhibit on National Scenic and Historic Trails for further details.)

The trails program is delivered through the two following activities. The terms “Capital Improvement” and “Maintenance” are used as defined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Accounting Standards No. 6 (GPO # 041-001-00462-9). The maintenance and improvement of system trails ensures trails are accessible, adequately designed, safe, and environmentally responsible.

Maintain Trails (both annual and deferred maintenance): This activity includes the maintenance and operation of system trails, trail bridges, and trailheads. Maintenance activities include the actions necessary to preserve or restore a trail to its original condition in order to provide acceptable service and achieve the expected trail lifespan. Work includes clearing encroaching vegetation and fallen trees and the repair, preventive maintenance, and replacement of trail signs, treadways, water drainage, trail bridges, and other trail structures. Trail maintenance also

provides trail accessibility and promotes ecosystem health by protecting soil, vegetation, and water quality. Unneeded system trails are also eliminated under this activity.

Improve Trails: Provides for the planning and design, new construction, alteration and expansion of system trails, trail bridges, and trail components, such as barriers, culverts, fencing, and wildlife viewing platforms.

Allocation and Integration

Funding is allocated based on the existing miles of NFS trails, regional capability, and management of National Scenic and Historic Trails. While maintaining a base-level ability to maintain trails in all of the national forests and grasslands, a portion of the trails funding creates jobs for youth in rural areas by leveraging resources. Priority projects leverage the most non-Federal dollars and create the most jobs. Trail maintenance and improvement is also funded by Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement; Integrated Resource Restoration; and Permanent Appropriation; as well as Legacy Roads and Trails.

Partnerships

The trails program leverages thousands of hours of trail work from volunteers and youth organizations to operate, maintain, and construct thousands of miles of trail each year. Trail crews are one of the primary means for the Forest Service to employ young adults and partner with local communities and interest groups. In FY 2011, partners contributed approximately \$7 million dollars in funding for trail operations, and maintained and improved approximately 5,467 miles of national and scenic trails administered by the Forest Service. The national scenic and historic trails comprise 12,198 miles of the 155,000 miles of NFS trails, or eight percent of the trails system.

Budget Line Item **Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement Annual Appropriations	\$9,158	\$9,121	\$7,113	-\$2,008	-22%
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement Total	9,158	9,121	7,113	-2,008	-22%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	11	11	11	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	11	11	11	0	0%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement						
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	16	0	50	0	0	0
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	80	75	160	0	0	0
Miles of road reconstruction and capital	7	36	29	9	0	0
Miles of trails maintained to standard	11	18	0	0	0	0
Miles of system trail improved to standard	0	0	0	0	15	0
FA&O facilities maintained to standard	0	0	0	0	7	4
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard	0	0	0	0	3	5

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$7,113,000 for Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement, a program decrease of \$2,008,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. Other appropriations, such as Facilities, Roads, and Trails, contribute to the agency’s efforts to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. For FY 2013, the agency developed a national prioritized list of projects from proposals developed by the units. The agency will select projects for implementation that address the most critical health and safety infrastructure needs particularly in areas that are heavily used by the public and agency employees, such as performing critical maintenance and repairs to dams; correcting health and safety deficiencies in buildings, campgrounds, and water and wastewater systems; and renovation of recreation structures.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, projects funded under this program were evaluated on a national scale and prioritized for funding using criteria that ensure the most critical health and safety infrastructure needs are met for the public and agency employees. In addition, the agency eliminated over \$3.8 million dollars of deferred maintenance.

Region	State	Forest	Project Name	Allocation (in Thousands)
R1	MT	Lolo	Plains RS Water System Replacement - Phase 1	\$40
R1	MT	Gallatin	Earthquake Lake Visitor Center Retrofit – Phase 1	\$150
R2	CO	Pike – San Isabel	PSICC Critical Health and Safety Bridges	\$549
R2	CO	White River	Rifle Office Renovation & Addition	\$60
R2	CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, & Gunnison	Crystal Lake Dam Reconstruction – Phase 1	\$30
R3	AZ	Apache-Sitgreaves	Big Lake Campground Utility Infrastructure – Phase 1	\$206
R3	NM	Carson	Camino Real Office Makeover Project	\$468
R4	ID	Sawtooth	Sawtooth NRA Administrative Facilities Deferred Maintenance	\$862
R5	CA	Cleveland	Descanso Engine Garage/ Warehouse Replacement	\$990
R5	CA	Los Padres	Rose Valley Helibase Decommissioning – Phase 1	\$75
R5	CA	San Bernardino	Falls Recreation Area Reconstruction	\$995
R5	CA	Lassen	Hat Creek Work Center Wastewater Upgrade Project – Phase 1	\$57
R6	OR	Siuslaw	Sand Lake Sewer – Phase 3	\$525
R6	OR	Olympic	Quinalt Wastewater Treatment Plant Repairs	\$320
R8	KY	Daniel Boone	Renovate Redbird Ranger Station	\$743
R8	NC	North Carolina	NFSR 711 Restoration	\$1,000
R9	WV	Monongahela	Big Bend Campground – Water & Wastewater System Replacement	\$78
R10	AK	Tongass	Yakutat Crew Quarters	\$430

Program Description

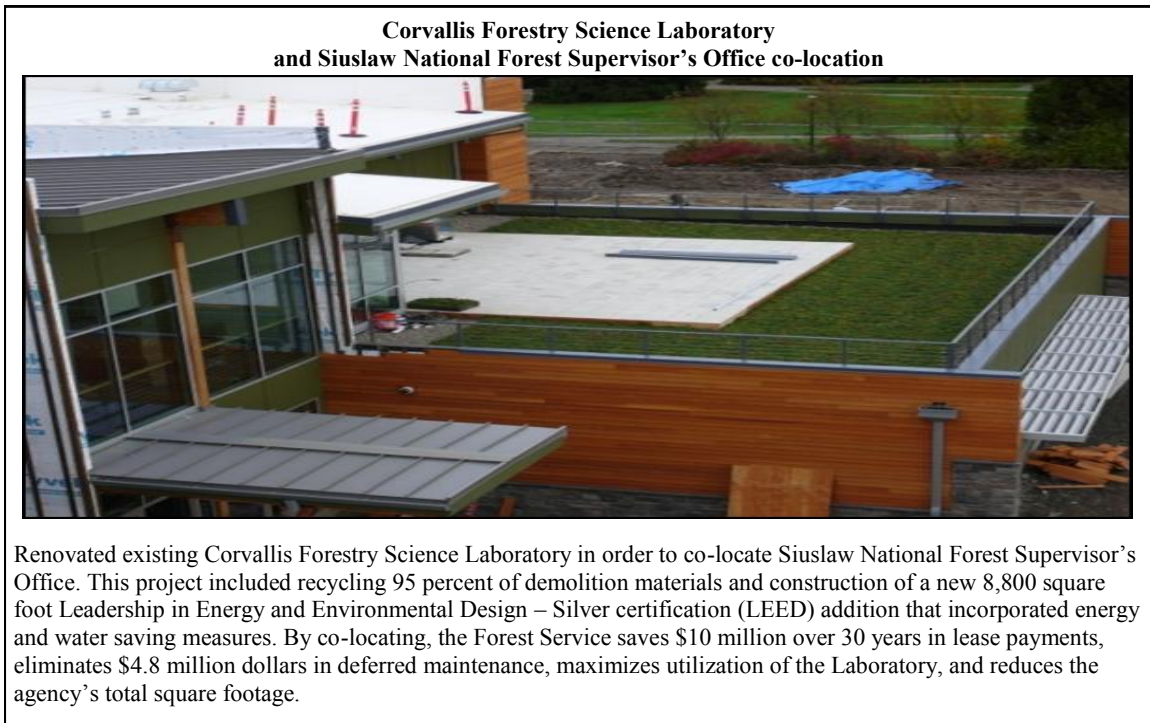
Program Overview

The Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement program provides for maintenance, repair, and improvement of the agency’s infrastructure. The agency’s portfolio includes approximately 40,400 buildings, 5,000 water systems, 5,000 wastewater systems, nearly 20,000 recreation sites, 155,000 miles of trails, 6,400 trail bridges, 6,200 road bridges, 373,000 miles of roads, and additional infrastructure features. These assets currently have a backlog of over \$5.5 billion dollars in maintenance needs.

This program provides for maintenance of recreation developed sites, water-wastewater systems, roads, trails, road and trail bridges, fire, administrative, and other facility maintenance projects costing more than \$250,000, as well as infrastructure capital improvements.

Maintenance – This activity includes repairs, preventive maintenance, replacement of parts and structural components. Maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled is referred to as deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and a decrease in the value of the infrastructure. Deferred maintenance complements the Facilities, Roads, Trails, and the Integrated Resource Restoration programs by directing funds specifically toward reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance in large part to ensure the safety of the recreating public, agency employees, volunteers, and contractors.

Infrastructure Improvement – This activity includes the construction of new infrastructure, alteration of existing infrastructure to change its function, and the expansion of existing infrastructure to increase capacity. Improvements are often required to maintain public service capability or recreational opportunities. Capital improvement projects eliminate deferred maintenance and provide mission-critical infrastructure.



Allocation and Integration

Projects that achieve the greatest reduction in the agency's total deferred maintenance backlog are given priority for funding. Starting in FY 2011, funds have been allocated to nationally selected projects that address the most critical health and safety infrastructure needs particularly in areas heavily used by the public and agency employees. Condition assessment surveys drive management decisions and national allocations regarding construction, use, maintenance or decommissioning, and disposal of assets.

In addition to Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement, other programs and authorities are available to reduce deferred maintenance, including Integrated Resource Restoration; Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities, Roads, and Trails programs; and Permanent Appropriations, Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund, and Operations and Maintenance of Quarters Fund. Through the use of these funds, the agency is able to direct additional resources that address the significant backlog of deferred maintenance on the agency's infrastructure.

Partnerships

This program leverages funds through partnerships with non-profit organizations and volunteers. Additional leveraging is accomplished through concessionaire programs, user maintenance fees, and other partner-based work.

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Appropriation	Land Acquisition				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Land Acquisition					
Annual Appropriations	\$32,934	\$52,521	\$57,934	\$5,413	10%
Land Acquisition Total	32,934	52,521	57,934	5,413	10%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	60	61	61	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	60	61	61	0	0%
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition	32,934	52,521	57,934	5,413	10%

Appropriation	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts					
Annual Appropriations	\$1,048	\$953	\$955	\$2	0%
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts Total	1,048	953	955	2	0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0%

Appropriation	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges					
Annual Appropriations	0	\$227	\$227	0	0%
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges Total	0	227	227	0	0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0%

Annual Output Measure	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Land Acquisition						
Number of acres acquired or donated	27,449	169,086	23,900	20,149	18,374	25,000
Priority acres acquired or donated that reduce the conversion of forests, grasslands, and aquatic and riparian ecosystems to incompatible uses in order to improve and maintain ecological conditions for federally listed and candidate species, species of concern and species of interest	20,495	125,326	20,100	14,075	13,781	18,750

FY 2013 Program Changes

Land Acquisition

The FY 2013 President's Budget proposes \$57,934,000 for Land Acquisition, an increase of \$5,413,000 from FY 2012 Enacted. This funding comes from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the main source of Federal funding for land acquisition. Acquisitions also address public demand, as outlined in the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative.

Interagency Collaborative LWCF Initiative

The request includes \$25,000,000 to support the Federal Interagency Collaborative LWCF initiative, described in this section under the heading "Collaborative Landscape Planning" (CLP). This endeavor addresses AGO Action Item 5.2a: Implement an interagency process to invest part of the federal LWCF funds in high-yield conservation projects that address shared ecological goals. USDA and the Forest Service, with DOI and its agencies, identified landscapes where the agencies can collaboratively respond to locally supported planning efforts to protect critical ecosystems before fragmentation occurs.

Conserving large-scale landscapes yields multiple resource and economic benefits to the public, including cleaner drinking water, recreational opportunities, reduced wildfire risk, protected habitat for at-risk and game species, and jobs generated on and off forests and grasslands. All of these proposed land acquisition projects are within National Forest System (NFS) boundaries and congressionally designated areas. Acquiring them will reduce expenditures associated with boundary management and fire suppression for the Forest Service and surrounding communities and will increase public access to Federal land.

Core Forest Service Acquisitions

The remaining \$32,934,000 focuses on acquiring the highest priority lands within National Forest System boundaries that further specific agency goals for forest and grassland restoration, watershed management under the Watershed Condition Framework, and public and private access.

Priority Recreational Access

Our new initiative for "Priority Recreational Access" addresses AGO Action Item 5.2b: Invest a portion of LWCF funds to increase recreation access to federal lands (DOI and USDA). Both Departments are addressing this action item by funding opportunities to increase access to Federal lands.

Our goal, as recommended in the AGO report, is to invest LWCF funds to better meet recreation needs, particularly to expand access to the NFS. Expanded public access is already one of our central criteria for prioritizing acquisitions. The National Forest System also has large areas of land that are chronically difficult to access; to address this, we propose to invest a portion of FY 2013 LWCF funds (up to \$5 million) to provide access to portions of the NFS that were previously considered to have limited or no access. We are making this investment in public access in tandem with the Bureau of Land Management. The intended outcomes are not just complementary interagency initiatives; they include engaging with a broader array of partners in order to respond to the public's desire for better access to public lands for recreation, including hunting and fishing. Hunting and fishing are supported on NFS lands through traditional forms of recreation and subsistence use. Sportsmen and women increasingly rely on public lands for hunting and fishing opportunities as options on private lands diminish due to urban growth and suburban land fragmentation.

Priority Recreational Access

The Forest Service will use up to \$5 million of FY 2013 LWCF funds in a one-year endeavor to acquire parcels that provide access to NFS lands whereby access is not currently available or is impeded. Parcels will be identified by the public with the support of a non-governmental organization, and funding decisions will be based on a regionally competitive process. Upon receipt of an appropriation, we will allocate funds to Forest Service Regions, based on visitor use. The Forest Service's Washington Office will issue a request for proposals (RFP) that outlines conditions and instructions for how to nominate a parcel and apply for funding, includes a simple application form, that will include information about when and where to submit applications to the Regional Offices. For the purposes of this funding, we intend "access" to include both motorized and/or non-motorized.

Eligibility

The conditions of eligibility for parcels at the time of nomination are that the parcel must have a willing seller, must have clear title, must have the support of a non-governmental organization or 501(c)(3), and must be adjacent to existing Forest Service land. Further, applicants and proponents must be able to provide at least a 25 percent cost-share of the total project costs.

Rating Criteria

Projects will be rated on the degree to which previously inaccessible lands are made accessible. This can be quantified in terms of area (acres), a linear measure (i.e. stream frontage), and/or costs savings and operational efficiencies for access purposes achieved by the acquisition, and extent to which recreation use will increase. Projects providing greater than the minimum cost share match may be more competitive.

Forest Service Role and Contribution:

- The Forest Service will provide up to \$250,000 per individual project towards total project costs
- Acquisition Management funds will be included in the total project cost
- Each Region will strive to maximize the total increase in access with the funds allotted
- Each Region will post on their websites the application process and will select parcels for acquisition six months from the RFP publication date
- Each Region will post on their websites all of the applications they receive and, for each, will include a short statement indicating after initial review, whether the application is eligible for consideration or ineligible, and why
- The Regional Forester will make final recommendations for project selection
- The Deputy Chief of NFS has final approval for selecting projects for funding

Partnerships

The Forest Service works with a substantial array of partners to identify and acquire lands that will deliver a diversity of benefits to the public. The agency's priority land acquisition list is in many respects a compendium of years of collaboration and on-going dialogue with partners. Partnerships provide more than funding and logistical support for acquisitions. They are essential for communication, learning and innovation, helping us be responsive and deliver results. The land acquisition program relies on partnerships and relationships with local, State, Federal, Tribal, corporate and non-governmental organizations, and individuals. These partners often work with us on multiple programs. For instance, many of the partners working on the Montana Legacy Completion acquisition in the Flathead and Lolo

National Forests were integral to the selection of those forests for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration funds in 2010.

The number of partners associated with the projects listed on the priority land acquisition list are too numerous to list. We can, however look at one project to demonstrate the range of partnerships typical of priority acquisitions. The “North Carolina Threatened Treasures” project, for instance, has multiple National, State and local groups representing diverse interests that work together to identify the highest priorities for land protection in the State. They work collaboratively with the Forest Service to determine which lands are best suited for Federal ownership. The list of partners supporting this project include: The Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, The Trust for Public Land, Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy, Carolina Mountain Land Conservancy, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Caldwell County, Trout Unlimited, Appalachian Trail Conservancy, and the National Park Service.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts; Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges

The request includes \$955,000 for the Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts and \$227,000 for Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges. These programs are funded at approximately the same program level as the FY 2012 Enacted (there is an increase of \$2,000 for Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts). Funds acquire lands that protect critical watersheds, address flood damaged areas, and protect forested lands and resources.

Past Performance

Number of acres acquired or donated (84.3 percent of target accomplished). In FY 2011, we acquired 20,149 acres. The accomplishment is primarily due to projects in the Southwestern and Southern Regions. The Southwestern Region was able to complete a substitute project at a lower cost per acre than the planned project. Any additional acquisitions in the Southern Region resulted under Tennessee State law which transfers privately held mineral interests on public land to the agency, due to inactivity on those interests.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Land Acquisition program funds the acquisition and donation of lands, waters, and related interests within the NFS to further agency goals for restoration, outdoor recreation and public access, habitat for wildlife including threatened and endangered species, and to protect water quality and quantity. Land acquisition is best able to further these goals through consolidation and connection of fragmented lands. The Forest Service evaluates potential acquisitions based on how well they will support effective land management and improve stewardship functions like habitat restoration, fuels reduction, public access, and reduce costs associated with boundary line management and trespass encroachments.

The Land Acquisition program plays an important role in restoring the ecosystem function and resilience of landscapes in the face of the effects of climate change. These contributions include acquisition of watersheds that serve as natural reservoirs for downstream water supply, and the acquisition of vegetated lands that sequester carbon. Maintaining these ecosystem services requires an integrated, landscape-level approach that is best achieved through strategic land acquisitions.

The program is delivered through the following activities:

Land Acquisition Management: This activity covers expenses to complete land acquisitions and donations, including costs associated with employing technical expertise, and due diligence work such as title search, appraisals, land acquisition surveys, and legal document preparation. Acquisition management funds also cover administrative costs associated with exchanges and donations when the land acquired through these methods are within an approved project area.

Purchase Land: Funds pay for the cost of purchased lands and land equalization cash payments for those exchanges that would otherwise qualify for purchase.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts: This program provides for the acquisition of lands to protect watersheds, minimize soil erosion, and rehabilitate specified national forests in Nevada, Utah, and California.

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges: This program provides for the acquisition of lands through land exchanges with funds collected from the exchange or sale of NFS lands with State, county, or municipal governments, public school authorities, or other non-Federal parties, when in the public interest to do so.

Allocation and Integration

Core land acquisition projects funded through LWCF are selected using a two-stage process. First the regions review and rank projects according to the Strategic Land Acquisition Rating System (SLARS). Top regional projects are submitted to the Agency headquarters, where they compete nationally against other projects proposed by other Forest Service Regions. Criteria tie the selection process to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the Agency's Strategic Plan goals and objectives, and are used to identify and prioritize acquisitions to maximize public benefit. Congressionally approved project funds are allocated to the benefiting Regions as soon as all parties are ready to close on the sale of the property. Acquisitions may be funded through other means such as Sisk Act funds or revenue raised through sales or exchanges. Information about the SLARS and the National criteria are available on the Forest Service web site at <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/LWCF/index.shtml>. The processes used to identify and recommend funding for the Priority Recreational Access Parcels and the CLP are described elsewhere in this section.

Acquisition management funding is allocated to the Regions using criteria based on workload, including prior year accomplishments and new current fiscal year appropriations for projects. Cash equalization funds are accessed at the time an individual land exchange is ready to close.

FY 2013 Land and Water Conservation Fund Priority Projects

Priority Order	Project Name	Forest	State	Amount
Forest Service Core Acquisitions				
1	John Day River Headwaters	Malheur	OR	\$ 2,040,000
2	Tenderfoot	Lewis & Clark	MT	\$ 3,000,000
3	Miranda Canyon	Carson	NM	\$ 2,656,000
4	Great Lakes Northwoods	Superior, Ottawa, Chequamegon-Nicolet	MN/MI/WI	\$1,745,000
5	Grey Towers	Grey Towers National Historic Site	PA	\$1,400,000
6	Hurdygurdy	Six Rivers	CA	\$1,300,000
7	Whitewater Bay, Admiralty NM	Tongass	AK	\$800,000
8	Leech Lake Mountain	Mendocino	CA	\$1,125,000
9	Ophir Valley	Uncompahgre	CO	\$1,000,000
10	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Several	CA/OR/WA	\$618,000
11	Bering River	Chugach	AK	\$ 1,000,000
12	Salmon - Selway Initiative Area	Salmon-Challis and Sawtooth NRA	ID	\$500,000
13	NC Threatened Treasures	Pisgah	NC	\$1,250,000
14	Fairlawn Plantation Project	Francis Marion	SC	\$1,000,000
	Priority Recreational Access			\$5,000,000
	Acquisition Management			\$7,500,000
	Cash Equalization			\$1,000,000
Forest Service Core Projects Total				\$32,934,000
Collaborative Landscape Planning Projects				
	Crown of the Continent Northern Rockies: MT Legacy Completion	Lolo/Flathead	MT	\$14,800,000
	Florida/Georgia Longleaf Pine	Apalachicola/Osceola	FL	\$6,400,000
	Crown of the Continent Greater Yellowstone	Bridger Teton/Caribou-Targhee	WY/ID	\$3,800,000
Collaborative Landscape Planning Projects Total				\$25,000,000
Grand Total – FY 2013				\$57,934,000

Collaborative Landscape Planning

The 2013 Federal Land Acquisition program builds on efforts started in 2010 and 2011 to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service collaborated extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals.

The new Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) process is designed to:

- Use LWCF to incentivize collaborative planning for measurable outcomes at the landscape scale;
- Invest LWCF resources in the most ecologically important landscapes; and
- Invest in projects that have a clear strategy to reach shared goals grounded in science-based planning, are backed by strong local community support, and will make the most efficient use of Federal funds.

For 2013, DOI and USDA are piloting the CLP process with a combined request of \$109 million. Approximately \$90 million is requested among the three DOI bureaus and the remaining \$25 million by the Forest Service. The 2013 CLP projects have been evaluated by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) according to merit-based criteria in the following categories:

- Process – ensure proposals are built through Federal agency and local stakeholder collaboration and make efficient use of Federal funding.
- Outcomes – ensure Federal resources are targeted to achieve important biological, recreational, cultural and socio-economic outcomes.
- Urgency – ensure funding is focused on outcomes that may be lost today if no action is taken or that are particularly achievable today.
- Contribution to national priorities – ensure local proposals are important contributors to the highest priority national conservation goals.

Through this rigorous evaluation process, the joint DOI-USDA National Selection Committee selected the Northern Rockies and the Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative landscapes, as well as an initial investment in the Greater Yellowstone landscape, as the priorities for pilot funding.

Investing now in these ecologically important but threatened landscapes will ensure that they remain resilient in the face of development pressures and global change. Smart investment in strategic conservation in these landscapes will prevent further ecosystem decline or collapse.

In the *Northern Rockies*, the collaborating Federal agencies have been working with NGO partners, local community groups such as the Blackfoot Challenge & Rocky Mountain Front Landowner Advisory Group, and state and county government officials, to tailor the Federal acquisition program in a way to achieve a synergy between private rights, open space, traditional land uses and conservation. This shared vision includes maintaining working ranches and forests by acquiring conservation easements as well as acquiring lands in fee that will provide public access and enjoyment.

The landscape is home to a number of large game species. Antelope, elk, deer, and moose range throughout the acquisition area, and can be hunted within some fee ownership acquisitions. The Federal acquisition projects will complement the conservation goals of State wildlife action plans as well as other conservation plans including Partners in Flight, Endangered Species Recovery Plans, Forest Management Plans and agency general management and departmental-level strategic plans.

In the *Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative* landscape, Federal agencies drew from Florida wildlife habitat gap analyses, recovery plans, other Florida and Federal natural resource assessments and initiatives, and local government and general public input, to develop a plan for land acquisition that targets the most critical conservation needs. The endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) is the keystone species of the longleaf pine ecosystem which once encompassed up to 98 million acres of the Southeast, now reduced to about 3 million acres, much of it in poor condition. The Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State of Florida have collaborated over the last 20 years to dramatically grow the RCW populations and promote the recovery of the longleaf pine ecosystem through the RCW Southern Range Translocation Cooperative, and to protect and expand critical wildlife areas and the Florida National Scenic Trail corridor.

The acquisitions funded in this request allow these long-time partners to focus on the most critical needs of each agency in support of our shared priority of longleaf pine ecosystem conservation & restoration and endangered and threatened species recovery. The lands selected for this proposal are the highest priority for each unit to protect critical habitat, improve management, protect private lands from wildfire, and leverage the efforts of our conservation partners to secure these tracts for Federal protection.

In the *Greater Yellowstone* landscape, the planned acquisitions will contribute to species conservation and will secure habitat connectivity for large game species including elk, deer and moose. The network of protected lands in this ecosystem supports a robust local tourism economy which draws millions of tourists annually for outdoor recreation, hunting and angling. Development of unprotected lands in this area is an urgent threat to the landscape's ecological integrity and to the rural character of the landscape that underpins the area's tourism economy.

The following table displays the CLP funding recommendation by USDA and DOI Agency: Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service.

FY 2013 Land and Water Conservation Fund Collaborative Landscape Planning Projects

	Bureau	Unit	Parcel Name	Cost (\$ in thousands)
Longleaf Pine:				
Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative				
	BLM	Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area	St. Joe Timberlands	\$ 412
	FWS	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	Sam Shine Foundation	\$ 17,514
	FWS	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	The Nature Conservancy	\$ 15,398
	FWS	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge	Forest Investment Associates	\$ 5,233
	FWS	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge	The Conservation Fund	\$ 8,403
	USFS	Apalachicola National Forest / Osceola National Forest		\$ 6,400
Crown of the Continent:				
Northern Rockies				
	BLM	Blackfoot River Special Resource Management Area/Lewis & Clark National Trail	The Nature Conservancy	\$ 4,572
	BLM	Blackfoot River Special Resource Management Area/Lewis & Clark National Trail	Private Landowner	\$ 1,000
	NPS	Glacier National Park	Harrison Creek	\$ 3,323
	FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #1)	\$ 1,008
	FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #2)	\$ 6,142
	FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #3)	\$ 1,170
	FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #4)	\$ 3,360
	FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #5)	\$ 1,425
	FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #6)	\$ 927
	FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (parcel #7)	\$ 310
	FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	The Nature Conservancy	\$ 5,400
	USFS	Montana Legacy Completion - Lolo/Flathead NF		\$ 14,800
Greater Yellowstone				
	NPS	Grand Teton National Park	State of Wyoming Lands	\$ 8,000
	USFS	Bridger-Teton National Forest / Caribou-Targhee National Forest		\$ 3,800

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Appropriation

Range Betterment Fund

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Range Betterment Fund					
Annual Appropriations	\$2,552	\$3,257	\$2,360	-\$897	-28%
Range Betterment Fund Total	2,552	3,257	2,360	-897	-28%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	9	12	10	-2	-17%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	9	12	10	-2	-17%
Range Betterment Fund					
Range Betterment Fund	2,552	3,257	2,360	-897	-28%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Range Betterment Fund						
Number of range structural improvements	374	403	370	379	350	335

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$2,360,000 for Range Betterment, a decrease of \$897,000 below the FY 2012 Enacted. This program emphasizes essential structural and non-structural improvements prescribed in grazing allotment NEPA decision documents. Treatment of invasive plant species related to permitted livestock use continues to be a priority for non-structural rangeland improvement work.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the agency constructed or improved a total of 379 structures: 170 using Range Betterment Funds and an additional 209 structures through other programs. Range Betterment also funded 87,753 acres of rangeland vegetation improvement.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; (43 U.S.C. 1751) P.L. 94-579, as amended by, Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1751(b)(1) P.L. 95-514, authorizes this program. The Range Betterment program utilizes one-half of grazing receipts from National Forest System (NFS) lands in the 16 Western States for rangeland rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on the NFS lands from which the receipts were collected.

Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated proportionately to the regions where receipts are collected. Activities performed to improve forage, change vegetative composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, and provide habitat for livestock and wildlife include, but are not limited to: construction of water developments to aid in livestock distribution, building fences to protect sensitive resources, and treatment projects to alter soil and vegetation conditions on NFS lands. These activities enhance or stabilize vegetative conditions, improve water quality, maintain riparian areas and stream

banks while conserving threatened or endangered plant and animal species. Funds may also be used to treat noxious weeds that are present as a result of permitted livestock grazing.

Partnerships

Grazing permittees are significant and important partners in the implementation of rangeland betterment projects. Program funds are leveraged with permittees' funds or in-kind contributions to enhance livestock management. This partnership also provides a foundation for involving a variety of special interest organizations such as cattlemen's associations, resource conservation organizations, and land trusts further enhancing opportunities for rangeland betterment.

Appropriation **Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research**

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research					
Annual Appropriations	\$50	\$45	\$46	\$1	2%
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research Total	50	45	46	1	2%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0%
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research					
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research	50	45	46	1	2%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$46,000 for Gifts, Donations, and Bequest for Research, a increase of \$1,000 from FY 2012 Enacted.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the Forest Service received donations from individuals and businesses for research work units and other organizational sub-units to further their research and development programs. The funds were used to purchase supplies and equipment, and to offset travel to training and seminars.

Program Overview

Program Description

This special account serves for acceptance of gifts, donations, and bequests for deposit that are used to establish or operate any forest and rangeland research facility. These gifts or donations can be received from outside sources, such as individuals and businesses.

Appropriation

Wildland Fire Management

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Wildland Fire Management					
Annual Appropriations	\$2,168,042	\$1,974,467	\$1,971,394	-\$3,073	0%
Wildland Fire Management Total	2,168,042	1,974,467	1,971,394	-3,073	0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	12,677	12,078	11,568	-510	-4%
Recovery Act FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	12,677	12,078	11,568	-510	-4%
Wildland Fire Management					
Preparedness	673,650	1,004,442	1,001,513	-2,929	-0%
Suppression	995,511	537,858	616,000	78,142	15%
Hazardous Fuels	339,604	317,076	241,600	-75,476	-24%
Rehabilitation and Restoration	11,477	0	0	0	0%
Research and Development	23,869	21,699	20,634	-1,065	-5%
Joint Fire Science Program	7,984	7,250	7,226	-24	-0%
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	20,710	15,958	0	-15,958	-100%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	11,405	8,353	0	-8,353	-100%
State Fire Assistance	64,870	55,475	72,688	17,213	31%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	8,982	6,356	11,733	5,377	85%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	9,980	0	0	0	0%
Use of Emergency Suppression Fund	0	0	0	0	0%

Wildland Fire Management Overview

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$1,971,394,000 for Wildland Fire Management (WFM), a program decrease of \$3,073,000 below the FY 2012 Enacted level. This funding level fully supports the 10-year average for fire suppression and funds preparedness needs. The FY 2012 Enacted includes \$239,616,000 in carryover emergency fire suppression funds.

Structural changes that affect funding comparisons are also occurring in this program in FY 2013, including approximately \$76 million in Hazardous Fuels funds moving to the Integrated Resource Restoration program in the National Forest System appropriation to fund fuels reduction outside the Wildland Urban Interface. In addition, the Forest Health budget line items for Federal and Cooperative Lands are being consolidated under the State and Private Forestry appropriation, so that funding is no longer in the WFM program. The Budget also proposes consolidating State and Volunteer Fire Assistance programs from the State and Private Forestry appropriation under WFM.

This request continues the President’s commitment to a responsible budget for wildfires. The 10-year average of suppression costs is fully funded. Suppression funding will come from both the regular suppression account and the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund account, which, when combined, total \$931,000,000. The two-tier system of Suppression and FLAME requires the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize expenditure of funds from the FLAME account. This ensures that fire management resources are used in a cost-effective manner in high priority areas, such as the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), and that sufficient funds are available to fight fires without diverting funds from other critical Forest Service programs and activities

The WFM program recognizes the importance of integrating fire as a critical natural process in land and resource management plans and activities, managing wildfire across landownership boundaries, and applying the best available science. The funding will allow the Forest Service to reduce fuels on

approximately 1,000,000 acres of national forest and adjacent lands within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), with Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) identifying areas to be treated.

This request continues to include in Preparedness the costs of aviation assets and cost pools that were historically shifted to the Suppression account.

Budget Line Item	Preparedness				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Preparedness					
Annual Appropriations	\$673,650	\$1,004,442	\$1,001,513	-\$2,929	-0%
Preparedness Total	673,650	1,004,442	1,001,513	-2,929	-0%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	6,312	6,915	6,477	-438	-6%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	6,312	6,915	6,477	-438	-6%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Preparedness						
Percent change from the 10-year average for the number of wildfires controlled during initial attack.	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	-0.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Percent change from the 10-year average for the number of human caused wildfires.	5.0%	-15.7%	-1.0%	-11.6%	-2.0%	-2.0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President's Budget proposes \$1,001,513,000 for Preparedness, a program decrease of \$2,929,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. This funding fully reflects the costs of readiness resources and program management and includes an additional \$24 million to pay for the increased costs of modernizing the firefighting large airtanker fleet.

The Preparedness program ensures agency capability to protect life, property, and natural resources while assuring an appropriate, risk informed and effective response to wildfires that is consistent with land and resource management objectives. Firefighter and public safety are the primary considerations for all operations.

In FY 2013, the agency will continue to emphasize strategies to increase operational efficiency, including:

- Predictive Services analysis of fire season potential to strategically deploy firefighting resources
- Risk-informed, performance-based fire suppression strategies
- Web-based decision support tools
- Developing, enhancing, and integrating of technology applications
- Centralized management of aviation assets
- Exclusive use aviation contracts

Resource Summary: FY 2010 - 2013

Resource	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Planned	FY 2013 Estimated
Firefighters (FFTR) – Total is inclusive of categories below	10,480	10,480	10,480	10,480
67 crews	67 crews	67 crews	67 crews	67 crews
Type I Interagency Hot Shot Crews (twenty person)	1,340 FFTR	1,340 FFTR	1,340 FFTR	1,340 FFTR
Other Firefighters	8,420	8,420	8,420	8,420
Smoke Jumpers	320	320	320	320
Prevention Technicians	400	400	400	400
Engines	950	950	951	951
Heavy Equipment – Dozers, Tractor Plow Units, Tenders	210	210	210	210
Helicopters				
Type 1	28	26	26	26
Type 2	41	41	41	41
Type 3	53	52	52	52
Airtankers				
Large Airtankers	19	up to 19	up to 19	up to 19
Single Engine Airtanker	2	2	2	2

The Forest Service will continue to deploy, assess, and improve the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system. FPA national analysis and outputs will be used to inform and develop FY 2012 and FY 2013 fire planning and budget processes and decisions. Specifically, these outputs will be used in the formulation of the FY 2013 Federal Wildland Fire Management Preparedness and Suppression programs to demonstrate trade-offs between Suppression and Preparedness requests. Outputs from the FY 2011 Analysis will also be used to evaluate FY 2012 program budget allocations relative to potential performance.

Phase II of the Cohesive Strategy will build upon the national strategy through development of regional strategies and comparative risk assessments that will take into account local and regional priorities. This science-based framework will allow for systematic evaluation of a range of alternative future scenarios and land management options at national, regional, and sub-regional scales, building towards the ultimate outcome of using the best available data to analyze wildfire risk across the country and help inform management decisions regarding allocation of resources to best address this risk. The final Phase III, the National Risk Trade-Off Analysis, will develop models that will better inform decision-makers and allow them to understand the risks and trade-offs associated with their wildland fire management decisions.

Past Performance

The agency’s preparedness performance measures identify key program outcome and efficiency measures that focus on reducing fire risk. These measures track the agency’s success in reducing human-caused wildfires and maintaining its ability to control wildfires effectively. In FY 2011, the number of human-caused wildfires was 11.6 percent below the 10-year average, far exceeding the planned amount. This measure has significant variability over the 10-year period and is affected by local weather. The agency’s initial attack success rate, the percent of fires that were suppressed in less than 300 acres, was 97.1 percent which is 0.77 percent less than the 10-year average, slightly underachieving the planned amount. Wildfire response decision making is evolving based on risk informed analysis that reduces exposure to wildland firefighters while ensuring high valued resources are protected. The results of these decisions allow for fires that traditionally would have been suppressed immediately to be managed to achieve multiple resource objectives, as identified in the National Forests’ Land Management Plans. These fires are now managed more cost effectively while achieving agency land management objectives by enabling

fire to fulfill its natural role in restoring landscapes. The agency still intends to have a goal of a 98 percent initial attack success rate for the fires it makes the decision to suppress, while protecting all high valued resources.

Program Description

Program Overview

Wildland fire is a natural and necessary component of restoring and maintaining most of the ecosystems managed by the Forest Service. In efforts to minimize the negative impacts, while maximizing the utility of unplanned fire on the landscape, a fire organization is maintained that has the capability to ensure appropriate, risk informed, and effective initial response operations to wildfires. The Preparedness program protects National Forest System, other Federal, State, and private lands from wildfire damage by deploying firefighters and other suppression resources to reduce threats to life and values at risk commensurate with land management objectives. Key components of the wildland fire response mission delivery are readiness capability (expressed via resources and capability) and program leadership necessary to ensure safe and effective operations. Mission delivery also includes planning, prevention, detection, information and education, training, equipment, advancement of technology, program analysis and reviews, and other fire program management activities.

The Preparedness program is a core component of implementing the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy. The Cohesive Strategy, developed in FY 2010, is a national collaborative effort between wildland fire organizations, land managers, and policy making officials representing Federal, State and local governments, tribal interests, and non-governmental organizations that builds on the successes of the National Fire Plan and other foundational documents. The Cohesive Strategy seeks to address wildland fire issues in a holistic and integrated manner. Federal, State, local, tribal and nongovernmental partners completed Phase I in 2011, which outlines the national strategy to address wildland fire issues across the Nation. Phase II, which will develop a risk based framework for evaluating local, regional, and national alternatives for wildfire response and preparedness at a mix of different temporal and geographic scales.

These partners identified three key areas that present the greatest challenges and the greatest opportunities for making a positive difference in addressing our national wildfire issues:

- Restoring and maintaining resilient landscapes;
- Creating fire-adapted communities; and
- Responding to wildfires.

In order to streamline operations, the Preparedness program pre-positions resources as needed to ensure an appropriate, risk informed, and effective wildfire response. The Forest Service is also leveraging existing resources by coordinating wildfire response actions across jurisdictions and funding training for multiple partners to bolster operational capability and increase effectiveness of collaborator preparedness assets.

Allocation and Integration

Preparedness funds are allocated to regions based on predicted fire activity and anticipated workloads. The placement, and associated funding allocations, of specific resources considers logistical and mobilization efficiencies. The agency's overall readiness capability and resource geographical placements have been established through various fire planning and budgeting analyses. However, as the fire season develops and ongoing risk is assessed, national resources are repositioned to ensure timely and effective

responses. Predictive services and other resources are used to analyze potential seasonal fire activity to guide strategic placement of resources.

The Forest Service continues its strategy to deploy, assess, and improve the Fire Program Analysis system. The system provides an interagency investment analysis of initial response and suppression, displaying resource, cost, and effectiveness trade-offs between program components relative to performance metrics. The Fire Program Analysis (FPA) was used to support and inform the FY2013 budget formulation. FPA was used to assess trade-offs between different potential preparedness and suppression scenarios. The current FPA outputs provide information suitable for national, strategic, wildland fire management planning. We will continue to analyze the potential applications of FPA to assist managers with budget allocation decisions.

Partnerships

The Preparedness program has numerous partnerships with other Federal agencies and States which include protection agreements, collaborative research efforts, and development of an interagency fire planning and budgeting analysis system (Fire Program Analysis). The agency also collaborates with cooperators in training, planning, equipment use contracts, and interagency fire coordination centers.

The Forest Service both sponsors and participates in interagency training exercises. Municipal, State, and other fire, emergency, and medical professionals are actively recruited for incident training drills. The experience and education provided to the participants strengthens job performance and communication throughout the U.S. emergency response community.

Budget Line Item

Suppression

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Suppression					
Annual Appropriations	\$995,511	\$537,858	\$616,000	\$78,142	15%
Suppression Total	995,511	537,858	616,000	78,142	15%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	3,578	2,700	3,102	402	15%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	3,578	2,700	3,102	402	15%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Fire Operations - Suppression						
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a Stratified Cost Index (SCI)	22.0%	39.7%	18.0%	20.8%	14.0%	18.0%
Three-year average percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a Stratified Cost Index (SCI)	20.4%	26.7%	19.6%	27.5%	24.0%	24.0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$616,000,000 for Suppression, an increase of \$78,142,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. This funding fully reflects the costs of readiness resources and program management. The request, when combined with FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, fully funds the 10-year average, adjusted for inflation, and includes indirect costs related to suppression as required by Congress. The Budget proposes \$315,000,000 for funding the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund (see the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund Chapter for more information).

Suppression is an “All Lands” program that funds activities to suppress wildland fires on or threatening National Forest System lands, other Federal lands, and 20 million acres of non-Federal lands under fire protection agreements. Funding for Suppression enables the agency to respond to unplanned wildland fire incidents which threaten lives, property, and resources. Wildfires continue to be larger and more difficult to suppress due to the effects of a changing climate, persistent drought and hazardous fuels conditions, and the increased size and complexity of housing developments adjacent to the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The Forest Service recognizes the costs of WUI suppression activities and will continue to aggressively pursue cost-mitigation measures including:

- Focusing hazardous fuels funding for treatments in the WUI
- Using risk-informed, performance-based suppression strategies
- Clarifying roles and responsibilities in the WUI
- Using appropriate cost-share agreements
- Deploying decision support tools

The Forest Service and the Department of the Interior are committed to restoring the resilience and diversity of fire-adapted ecosystems on the landscape, consistent with public safety needs. The agencies will identify, establish, and maintain necessary governance and risk management protocols that will guide program management and incident response with the application of resources to reduce the unnecessary risk to firefighter safety in the short term and to the long-term resiliency of fire-adapted ecosystems.

The Forest Service will expand its efforts to manage wildfires to meet land management objectives. The Forest Service will make a concerted effort to allow fire to return to the landscape when these fires will improve the health of the forest and when risks to safety and communities make it appropriate to do so. As previously mentioned, the Phase III of the Cohesive Strategy will develop models that will better inform decision-makers and allow them to understand the risks and trade-offs associated with wildland fire management decisions.

Past Performance

The Forest Service suppression performance measures are program outcome and efficiency measures that focus on reducing fire risk. To help analyze suppression costs the agency uses an efficiency measure that compares actual to expected suppression costs via a stratified cost index (SCI).

SCI is a set of predictive models based on spatially explicit historical large fire data from 1995-2004. SCI determines expected suppression costs for each fire utilizing several factors found to influence suppression costs. Fires with costs more than one standard deviation higher or lower than expected are considered outside the range of expected SCI costs. In real time, the SCI provides a comparison of a fire's expenditures to historical fires with similar characteristics (including fuel type, slope, elevation, and total housing value), increasing cost awareness and providing a basis for fire incident budgeting.

The percentage of incidents not contained in initial attack that exceeded the SCI in FY 2011 was 20.8 percent. The number of incidents exceeding the SCI decreased from 39.7 percent in FY 2010. Although we did not achieve our planned accomplishment, 18 percent, we did have a significant improvement from FY 2010 due to the implementation of risk management and fiscal accountability initiatives. The FY 2011 accomplishment reflects the downward trend of previous years excluding FY 2010, and it is expected that this trend will continue. Given the overall increased severity of the FY 2011 fire season adequate resources were deployed to incidents to safely and effectively manage large fires. However, some regions had significantly less severe fire seasons than usual. Within these areas the Forest Service, in some cases, allocated greater resources to achieve necessary training and succession objectives while ensuring a risk informed and appropriate response.

We will continue to refine how large and complex wildfires are managed, focusing on improving risk management protocols and striving to increase incident management efficiency. National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) teams will continue to actively engage national forests and local communities in risk assessment and the development of risk-informed decision making. Fire managers will use the latest decision support tools, emerging technology, and localized knowledge to make decisions and measure the probability of success of those decisions to reduce risk while more effectively managing cost. The agency will continue the development and implementation of Large Fire Management Protocols and Risk Assessment on those national forests that historically have experienced the majority of large fire suppression expenditures.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Suppression program is the primary source of funding for wildfire response and helps restore and maintain resilient landscapes by managing naturally ignited, unplanned wildland fires on NFS lands to accomplish resource management, ecological restoration, and fuels reduction goals, where appropriate.

This program provides resources to efficiently suppress wildland fires on or threatening NFS lands and other Federal and non-Federal lands under fire protection agreements. The program funds:

- Firefighter salaries
- Equipment in direct support of a fire incident
- Aviation asset operations
- Incident support functions
- Fire management administration

We also provide suppression resources to Department of the Interior incidents on a reciprocal non-reimbursement basis. In addition, the Suppression program funds personnel and resources for the following activities:

- *Attainment of Resource Benefits* - Management of naturally ignited, unplanned wildland fires on NFS lands to accomplish resource management, ecological restoration, and fuels reduction goals consistent with the revised guidance for the implementation of the Federal wildland fire policy and land management plan direction.
- *Burned Area Emergency Response* - Post-fire actions on NFS lands to prevent or minimize unacceptable erosion and loss of soil productivity, deterioration of water quality and downstream damage, changes to ecosystem function, establishment of non-native invasive species, and degradation of cultural and natural resources.
- *Severity* - Increases readiness and response capability when predicted or actual burning conditions exceed those planned and when ignitions are deemed imminent. This capability is also used during early or extended fire seasons.
- *Non-fire Incident Response* - Supports the Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency through Forest Service participation in the National Response Framework and other activities authorized by the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5121, as amended).

The Forest Service utilizes the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) in managing wildland fires. This system is structured to provide access to a suite of decision support tools, documentation of fire-management decisions, and long-term operational plans when needed. WFDSS supports managers in assessing management options with regard to risk and tactical implementation strategies on wildland fires. WFDSS is a decision-analysis process for all fires and is replacing previous systems.

Allocation and Integration

The Forest Service allocates funds from the Suppression account only for active incident response. Each incident is immediately sized up and an incident risk analysis is completed. Fires may go in to extended attack, but not require a high level management team. If fires escape initial response, and if extended attack is sufficiently complex, a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Team is assigned.

These complex extended attack incidents may be declared eligible for FLAME funding by the Secretary of Agriculture. Once the Secretary makes the declaration, funds are moved from the FLAME Reserve Fund into the Suppression account.

Partnerships

The Suppression program is a key component of implementing the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy. The Cohesive Strategy, developed in FY 2010, is a national collaborative effort between wildland fire organizations, land managers, and policy making officials representing Federal, State and

local governments, tribal interests, and non-governmental organizations that builds on the successes of the National Fire Plan and other foundational documents. The Cohesive Strategy seeks to address wildland fire issues in a holistic and integrated manner. Federal, State, local, tribal and non-governmental partners developed Phase I.

This new guidance is a broad, national strategy to address wildland fire issues across the Nation. Together with our partners, we identified three key areas that present the greatest challenges and the greatest opportunities for making a positive difference in addressing our national wildfire issues:

1. Restoring and maintaining resilient landscapes
2. Creating fire-adapted communities
3. Responding to wildfires

We maintain strong partnerships with other Federal agencies, States, local government entities, and contractors. Mutual-aid response agreements are often at the State level, but may be created at the local level. We encourage our wildland firefighters to cross train with State and local forces to be familiar with their communications, equipment, and capabilities if and when a complex multi-party response incident occurs. These local partnerships are essential to ensure protection of life, property, and resources through cost effective and efficient operations.

Budget Line Item

Fire Operations - Other

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Fire Operations - Other					
Annual Appropriations	\$488,901	\$432,167	\$353,881	-\$78,286	-18%
Fire Operations - Other Total	488,901	432,167	353,881	-78,286	-18%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	2,749	2,463	1,989	-474	-19%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2,749	2,463	1,989	-474	-19%
Fire Operations - Other					
Hazardous Fuels	339,604	317,076	241,600	-75,476	-24%
Rehabilitation and Restoration	11,477	0	0	0	0%
Research and Development	23,869	21,699	20,634	-1,065	-5%
Joint Fire Science Program	7,984	7,250	7,226	-24	-0%
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	20,710	15,958	0	-15,958	-100%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	11,405	8,353	0	-8,353	-100%
State Fire Assistance	64,870	55,475	72,688	17,213	31%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	8,982	6,356	11,733	5,377	85%

Other Fire Operations Overview

The Fire Operations-Other programs are Hazardous Fuels, National Fire Plan Research and Development, Joint Fire Sciences, State Fire Assistance, and Volunteer Fire Assistance.

The Forest Health Management program for Federal and Cooperative Lands is moved to the State and Private Forestry appropriation. The Rehabilitation and Restoration program is incorporated into the Integrated Resource Restoration program under the National Forest System appropriation. Please refer to those sections for more information.

The Fire Operations-Other programs focus on treating hazardous fuels in the Wildland Urban Interface areas, research and technology transfer activities, and provide vital support to assist local communities and State Foresters develop firefighting capacity to provide critical preparedness and response actions for communities at risk.

Budget Line Item	Hazardous Fuels				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Hazardous Fuels					
Annual Appropriations	\$339,604	\$317,076	\$241,600	-\$75,476	-24%
Hazardous Fuels Total	339,604	317,076	241,600	-75,476	-24%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	2,382	2,209	1,808	-401	-18%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2,382	2,209	1,808	-401	-18%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Hazardous Fuels						
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	2,189,820	1,955,057	1,600,000	1,611,991	1,200,000	1,000,000
Number of acres restored and maintained per million dollars gross investment.	4,482	4,125	3,614	3,910	3,000	2,800
Acres moved to a better condition class per million dollars gross investment.	1,487	1,184	1,428	1,060	1,039	1,002
Percent of treated acres identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or equivalent plans.	41.0%	44.8%	75.0%	60.8%	75.0%	75.0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$241,600,000 for Hazardous Fuels, which reflects a funding decrease of \$75,476,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. This funding level reflects a shift of approximately \$76,000,000 previously shown in the Hazardous Fuels budget line item into Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR). Funds that may have been spent outside the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) in previous years will now be combined into IRR to support integrated restoration of National Forest System (NFS) lands.

The Hazardous Fuels program other remaining funds in the Wildland Fire appropriation will focus on the WUI and high priority areas. The funds shown here, under hazardous fuels, will treat approximately 1,000,000 acres of the highest priority acres in the WUI. WUI treatment cost per acre is more than four times the cost per acre for other areas because most of it is done mechanically, by hand crews, or with machinery. There is no economy of scale when working on lands adjacent to or in between homes. The target is lower than previous years reflecting the cost, time, and protection focus of these treatments.

The FY 2013 program will continue the path established in FY 2011 in which the woody biomass utilization grants program was modified to focus on “Wood to Energy” in alignment with the Secretary of Agriculture’s initiative. The focus is on providing assistance to pre-construction design and permits so the projects can then compete for funds available through programs administered by Rural Development or other agencies or for private equity. In addition, the Community Wood to Energy program is proposed for \$3 million from this budget line item, with \$1.25 million also being contributed by the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item under the National Forest System appropriation. This program is focused on providing grants to States, Tribes and local governments to support developing community wood energy plans.

Projects completed using hazardous fuels funds will focus on:

- Strategically protecting communities (and associated lives, property, and public infrastructure) which are at the highest risk from damaging wildfire.
- Providing a safer environment for wildland firefighting.
- Supporting communities that are working to achieve Firewise standards; have identified acres to be treated in Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) and equivalent; and have made an investment in implementing local solutions to protect against wildland fire.

The agency continues to emphasize the importance of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) by prioritizing hazardous fuels treatments in the WUI that are identified in these plans. In FY 2011 almost 61% of the acres treated in the WUI were identified in such a plan. We are focusing on increasing this even further with an increased goal of 75% in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

**Dog Valley Fuels Reduction
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest**



In May of 2011, 88 acres consisting mainly of shrubs and conifers were treated to reduce the threats associated with hazardous fuels. This effort removed 80 percent of the brush and small diameter conifers infected with dwarf mistletoe leaving a mosaic pattern of vegetation near Sierra County, California within the Carson Ranger District. This project will help to reduce fire intensities in the area.

In FY 2013 this budget line item will also fund one program authorized in the 2008 Farm Bill (The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008) to encourage market development for biomass materials. The Forest Biomass for Energy program, administered by research and development, is funded at \$10 million. Refer to the special exhibit on Biomass and Bioenergy for further details.

Past Performance

The Hazardous Fuels program treated over 2.7 million acres on National Forest System and adjacent lands in FY 2011, meeting its target of acres of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated. Field verification shows that over 400,000 acres burned by naturally ignited wildfires benefited ecosystems by moving them toward specific forest and grassland desired conditions and were counted in the accomplishments for FY 2011. We determine those acres affected by unplanned ignitions that have been moved toward desired conditions based on land management objectives which are affected by fire severity and other fire impacts. These resource objectives typically come from a Land and Resource Management Plan or other planning documents. Tools to determine the effects of the fire include satellite imagery or burn severity mapping, as well as collection of site-specific data. Naturally ignited fires that benefit ecosystems will continue to be an important part of the total Hazardous Fuels program, and the acres treated each year will vary with the activity of the fire season.

Percent of treated acres identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or equivalent plan: the targets for WUI treatments and the “percentage of acres treated in the WUI that have been identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans” were just under target at 61 percent.

Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions: In FY 2011, the Forest Service was also slightly under target for the number of acres maintained in desired conditions.

Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions (82 percent of target accomplished): Natural processes, such as long-term drought and the severity of the

fire season, as well as resource availability, affect this measure, resulting in fluctuations in annual performance and trend. While the agency continues to meet “total acres treated” goals, it often takes multiple treatments to move an area toward desired conditions and it may take repeated entries over time to maintain an area in desired condition. Many treatments were designed to reduce risk to communities or sensitive watersheds. These types of treatments may not have changed condition class, though they achieved their goals. We continue to focus on treating more strategic acres, many of which are in the more costly WUI areas.

Biomass Energy

In FY 2011, 17 biomass grant awards, from the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant program, totaling approximately \$3 million were made to small business and community groups in Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New York, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. These grants are a component of the Forest Services’ focus on bioenergy and biobased products that will result in secure, sustainable renewable energy sources and strong rural economies. Wood energy and biobased products are newer products that are part of an integrated wood products industry and need to be incorporated synergistically. To that end, seven of the grants above are associated with existing wood product manufacturers. This program has awarded a total of \$33.6 million dollars to 140 grant recipients, including small businesses, non-profits, tribes and State agencies, in 22 States since 2005. Forest Service employees and partners provide technical assistance to grant applicants and in the administration of the awarded grants.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Hazardous Fuels program restores forest health and reduces wildfire risks. Hazardous fuels are treated using a wide range of tools with the goal of reducing the risk of wildland fire to communities and the environment.

Hazardous fuel reduction is reducing the quantity or changing the arrangement of naturally occurring living and dead vegetation in forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands through prescribed burning, mechanical treatments, and other methods, to:

- Protect communities (and associated lives, property, and public infrastructure) which are at the highest risk from damaging wildfire
- Provide a safer environment for wildland firefighting

These activities restore fire-adapted ecosystems and reduce the intensity, severity, or effects of wildland fire to within acceptable ecological parameters that are consistent with land management plan objectives. The fuels treatment program focuses on reducing the risks of wildland fire and long-term damage to resources and property.

The hazardous fuels program requires that a fuels treatment effectiveness assessment be completed for every wildfire that starts in, or burns into, a fuel treatment. These assessments increase the understanding of the effects of hazardous fuels treatments on fire behavior, fire severity and fire suppression effectiveness.

Healthy, resilient landscapes have greater capacity to survive natural disturbances and large scale threats to sustainability, especially under changing and uncertain future environmental conditions, such as those

driven by climate change and increasing human uses. Hazardous fuel projects emit greenhouse gases; however, they mitigate potentially greater quantities of emissions from uncharacteristic wildfire. Prescribed fire is an important fuels management practice that achieves desired ecosystem management objectives and manages greenhouse gas emissions in a controlled and measured manner. Hazardous fuels treatment, either through prescribed fire or mechanical treatment, requires skilled workers to implement. This program also serves as an important source of jobs, especially in rural communities.

The Hazardous Fuels program is a key component of implementing the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy and will contribute to successful outcomes in restoring and maintaining resilient landscapes, creating fire adapted communities, and responding to wildfires by funding projects that restore forest landscape health and reduce wildfire risks to communities. Hazardous fuels reduction can be the most effective way to reduce large fire suppression costs, protect community values, restore forest and grassland health, and improve firefighter and public safety.

Biomass

The Hazardous Fuels program funds biomass grants through the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant program up to \$5 million annually. Since FY 2005, the Hazardous Fuels program has provided funding for this successful grants program to help build capacity for biomass utilization in support of fuels reduction and restoration. Biomass utilization provides energy from vegetation that we want to remove for fuels management. Using this biomass for energy, instead of just burning it in piles, contributes to rural economic vitality, national energy security, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Allocation and Integration

The Forest Service will continue to use the Hazardous Fuels Prioritization and Allocation System (HFPAS) to allocate funds to the field. Additional modifications to HFPAS will be made as better data and information becomes available. We will prioritize funding for communities that have:

- Identified acres to be treated in Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs)
- Made an investment in implementing local solutions to protection against wildland fire

Partnerships

In addition to the integrated efforts within the Forest Service, we use our authorities and the Hazardous Fuels program to work with outside partners to address the wildland fire threats on other Federal, State, and private lands to:

- Conduct fuel treatments on adjacent non-Federal lands
- Partner with local communities in the development of CWPPs
- Coordinate fuel treatment programs with Department of the Interior agencies
- Conduct treatments on NFS lands in cooperation with non-governmental organizations

Expanded partnerships and collaborative efforts increase treatment efficiencies and allow the agency to reduce costs, treat additional areas and reduce the risk to communities. For example, use of the Good Neighbor Authority in Colorado and Utah allows these states to conduct hazardous fuels treatments on national forest land when performing similar activities on adjacent state or private land.

The Budget also funds institutes established in the Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-317) to enhance our capacity to execute practical science-based forest restoration

treatments that will reduce the risk of severe wildfires, and improve the health of dry forest and woodland ecosystems in the Interior West at \$1.5 million.

Budget Line Item Rehabilitation and Restoration

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Rehabilitation and Restoration					
Annual Appropriations	\$11,477	0	0	0	0%
Rehabilitation and Restoration Total	11,477	0	0	0	0%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	82	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	82	0	0	0	0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes to move the Rehabilitation and Restoration to the National Forest System appropriation. The Rehabilitation and Restoration activities will be funded as part of the Integration Resource Restoration program.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, Rehabilitation and Restoration projects treated over 119,000 acres. Accomplishments include:

- 20,816 acres of forest vegetation establishment and improvement
- 10,813 acres of soil and watershed resource improvement
- 19,138 acres of invasive species treatment
- 68,354 acres of range vegetation restoration

In addition, 68 miles of property boundary markers and 1,123 miles of trail were restored. Other accomplishments include the development of native plant materials projects in every region, and restoration of numerous range structures.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Rehabilitation and Restoration program restores NFS forests and rangelands impacted by wildfire, addressing post-Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) needs on lands unlikely to recover naturally from wildland fire damage. Projects focus on restoring watershed function, including protection of soil, water resources, biological communities, and prevention of invasive species. Rehabilitation projects consist of planning, implementing, and monitoring for up to three years, and may include reforestation; watershed restoration; treatment of invasive species; terrestrial and aquatic habitat restoration; stabilization of roads, drainage systems, and trails; and rehabilitation of heritage resource sites, developed recreation facilities, range improvements, and other impacted facilities. These activities will continue as part of Integrated Resource Restoration.

Allocation and Integration

Rehabilitation funds were distributed to regions based on the percentage of severely burned lands in each region during the previous five years. Native plant materials funds are distributed based on a competitive selection of projects submitted by regions. Since priority fire restoration needs typically exceed available

Rehabilitation and Restoration funds, additional needs were prioritized along with other program work to ensure that the highest priority needs are met using available National Forest System and Capital Improvement and Maintenance funding.

Partnerships

A portion of Rehabilitation and Restoration program funding is matched with money from the non-profit organization American Forests for procurement of both shrub and tree seedlings, and to cover associated activities necessary for the establishment of forest vegetation used in post-fire reforestation projects.

Budget Line Item

Research and Development

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Research and Development					
Annual Appropriations	\$23,869	\$21,699	\$20,634	-\$1,065	-5%
Research and Development Total	23,869	21,699	20,634	-1,065	-5%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	126	120	114	-6	-5%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	126	120	114	-6	-5%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
NFP Research & Development						
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	75	75	75	75	75	75

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes \$20,634,000 for the National Fire Plan Research and Development, a decrease of \$1,065,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The proposed budget will continue to support fire research such as research designed to evaluate and increase the effectiveness of fuel treatments on reducing the negative impacts of wildland fire on human communities; and research on the ecological benefits forests supply including producing water, recreational opportunities, habitat for fish and wildlife, and forest products. Investment priorities will focus on partnerships that leverage Forest Service Funding.

Past Performance

Research in FY 2011 contributed to fundamental understanding of fire behavior, fire ecology, wildland fuels, smoke and other fire emissions. Fire research results are delivered to fire managers through an integrated decision support system (Wildland Fire Decision Support System) for use in real-time decision making on wildland fire incidents.

In FY 2011, a few key Forest Service R&D products delivered include:

- Development and delivery of real-time fire-weather predictive tools for fire management in the Eastern Area Modeling Consortium (EACC) and Eastern Area Coordination Center (EACC) web sites. Modeling and experimental research has led to an improved understanding of the role that atmospheric turbulence can play in affecting wildfires in different regions of the U.S., and the development of a new turbulence-based predictive tool for anticipating when weather conditions could lead to erratic fire behavior because of strong wind gusts.

Fireflux Experiments Improve Safety of Prescribed Burns in the New Jersey Pine Barrens



Predicting the effects of smoke from low-intensity prescribed fires on local air-quality is being made easier by new tools developed by Forest Service scientists. These tools are now being validated through data collected from fuels, meteorological, and air quality monitoring networks set up near and within prescribed fires in the New Jersey Pine Barrens. The tools and observational data from this project help fire and forest managers in planning for prescribed burns to minimize adverse air-quality impacts in the vicinity of the burns.

- Completion of a bench scale ignition and quenching apparatus. This new device allows us to quantify moisture loss and chemical changes at ignition to better understand the changes that live fuels undergo during preheating.
- Completion of an updated processing technique for analysis of the properties of smoke-polluted atmospheres. The update included a new method for more accurately identifying smoke from fire in the atmosphere versus other pollutants. Results have led to a significant increase in measurement accuracy and the impacts of smoke.

Program Description

Program Overview

The R&D program conducts research to support management of fire-affected ecosystems to sustain forest health and to reduce the risk of damaging wildland fires in the context of changing social and physical environments. The R&D program is managed under a strategic plan that outlines five portfolio areas:

- Core Fire Science
- Ecological and Environmental Fire Science
- Social Fire Science
- Integrated Fire and Fuels Management Research
- Science Application

These investments help fire managers, policy makers, and citizens make scientifically sound wildfire and fuels management decisions; wisely invest fuel and fire expenditures to minimize the negative social, economic, and ecological impacts of fire; avoid environmental damage when dealing with fuel and fire risk problems; and develop effective community programs to speed the adoption of fire-safe construction and landscaping practices.

New knowledge and technology improves on-the-ground operations by providing better risk assessments to support fire season planning and appropriate management response; evaluating the effects of fuel treatments restoration activities, and post-fire emergency treatments.

R&D funds support resources needed to maintain a fire research program that is focused on the changing needs of users in the fire and land management communities. R&D programs are coordinated with other research efforts and the Joint Fire Science Program to provide complementary efforts that address current and future needs.

Allocation and Integration

A Wildland Fire Strategic Program Area (SPA) team and Portfolio teams made up of Washington Office staff and research station representatives evaluate and recommend allocations of R&D funds annually. In The role of the wildland fire SPA and Portfolio teams is to enhance integration and collaboration across stations. This research covers inquiries focused in four major areas: firefighting, rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuels reduction, and community assistance.

Partnerships

Partnerships with users and other research organizations are a fundamental component of Forest Service fire research. These partnerships include Federal agencies, such as the Department of the Interior,

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; a number of national forests; 75 U.S. colleges and universities; non-governmental organizations such as The Nature Conservancy; State and local governments; industry partners; and international organizations.

Budget Line Item **Joint Fire Science Program**

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Joint Fire Science Program					
Annual Appropriations	\$7,984	\$7,250	\$7,226	-\$24	-0%
Joint Fire Science Program Total	7,984	7,250	7,226	-24	-0%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	17	18	18	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	17	18	18	0	0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes \$7,226,000 for the Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP), a decrease of \$24,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. This funding produces important technical and scientific information that is needed to support the large national effort concerning hazardous fuels, fire management, and fire-related restoration. Forest Service Research and Development will continue to work jointly with the Department of the Interior in managing the program and setting priorities.

Past Performance

At the beginning of FY 2011, the JFSP had 90 active projects, 56 of which were completed in FY 2011. In addition, 18 new projects were initiated based on proposals funded in FY 2011. The JFSP has demonstrated success producing research and application products responsive to the needs of science and management. It is leveraging this work through enhanced science delivery. The program will continue to identify and meet fire information and technological support needs for a national interagency fuels management program in order to treat hazardous fuels successfully, reduce the threat of severe wildland fires, and restore or maintain the appropriate role of fire in ecosystems.

This year, Forest Service researchers completed a project to evaluate four empirical smoke models (Daysmoke, Briggs, WRAP, and FEPS). The Daysmoke model generally predicted smoke plume heights accurately. However, the three other models typically overestimated smoke plume heights. The researchers then developed new smoke plume height models using smoke measurements and fuel and atmospheric variables. The new models show good agreement with the measurements and are a practical tool for smoke plume rise estimates.

Recognizing the need to enhance learning from escaped prescribed fires, Forest Service scientists collected data through a series of regional, interagency dialogue sessions held in Portland, Denver, Salt Lake City, Tucson and Tallahassee. These sessions drew participants from the interagency fire community, and spanned the full spectrum of positions from ground operations to national policy makers. Results of the project, “Using Escaped Prescribed Fire Reviews to Improve Organizational Learning,” include a series of six short video podcasts identifying tips and techniques to improve learning drawn from the workshops, and a formal analysis and synthesis of workshop discussions, available at http://www.firescience.gov/JFSP_advanced_search_results_detail.cfm?jdbid=%24%26Z%3B%3BT0%20%20%0A.

The JFSP has initiated new projects that address several important needs, including: evaluate effectiveness and effects of pile burning; apply fuel treatments in the Wildland Urban Interface; evaluate fire smoke and ozone standards analysis; evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation activities in the Wildland Urban Interface; apply shrub and grass fuelbed production, growth, and succession; and evaluate black carbon effects on atmospheric warming.

Program Description

Program Overview

JFSP is an interagency fire research and development partnership between the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. JFSP contributes to sound decision-making and project implementation through credible research tailored to the needs of fire and fuel managers. Research projects compliment and build on other Federal research programs, such as those carried out by the Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and other research partners. Synthesis of research findings and targeted delivery to managers are essential components of the program. Land managers regularly use results from JFSP projects to plan and implement fuels treatments, support fire management decisions, restore lands affected by fire, and meet regulatory requirements. More information can be found at <http://www.firescience.gov>.

Allocation and Integration

Funding priorities and policies are set by the JFSP governing board with representatives from the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. Proposals are accepted for topics determined annually by the governing board. Allocations are determined by the board following a competitive peer review of submitted proposals. The reviews are conducted by land managers, technical specialists, and scientists, resulting in approximately 20 percent of research proposals receiving funding.

Partnerships

JFSP is a partnership-based program. The governing board has representatives from the Forest Service and five Department of the Interior bureaus. The program office is staffed with personnel from both Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. JFSP collaborates with other governmental and non-governmental entities, as well as more than 90 colleges and universities. In all, JFSP has engaged nearly 200 organizations in its research.

Budget Line Item Forest Health Management - Federal Lands

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands Annual Appropriations	\$20,710	\$15,958	0	-\$15,958	-100%
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands Total	20,710	15,958	0	-15,958	-100%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	119	92	0	-92	-100%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	119	92	0	-92	-100%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands						
Federal acres treated under NFP - Invasives	9,932	5,700	6,015	5,714	3,035	0
Federal acres treated under NFP - Native pests	39,781	39,309	19,307	28,688	20,482	0

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the Forest Health Management Federal Lands program into one budget line item in the State and Private Forestry appropriation. Information about this program is within the State and Private Forestry Chapter, Forest Health Management Federal Lands Section.

Past Performance

For more information on Performance Metrics, as illustrated in the table above, see the State and Private Forestry Chapter.

Budget Line Item

**Forest Health Management –
Cooperative Lands**

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands Annual Appropriations	\$11,405	\$8,353	0	-\$8,353	-100%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands Total	11,405	8,353	0	-8,353	-100%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	20	22	0	-22	-100%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	20	22	0	-22	-100%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands						
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP -						
Invasives	117,705	123,892	70,877	131,681	35,392	0
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP -						
Native pests	4,684	5,431	3,061	7,607	3,447	0

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes consolidating the Forest Health Management Cooperative Lands program into one budget line item in the State and Private Forestry appropriation. Information about this program is within the State and Private Forestry Chapter, Forest Health Management Cooperative Lands Section.

Past Performance

For more information on Performance Metrics, as illustrated in the table above, see the State and Private Forestry Chapter.

Budget Line Item

State Fire Assistance

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
State Fire Assistance					
Annual Appropriations	\$64,870	\$55,475	\$72,688	\$17,213	31%
State Fire Assistance Total	64,870	55,475	72,688	17,213	31%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	3	2	49	47	2,350%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	3	2	49	47	2,350%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
NFP State Fire Assistance						
Communities at risk from wildfire assisted - NFP (number)	13,154	9,229	8,200	10,881	7,500	11,780

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$72,688,000 for the State Fire Assistance (SFA) program, a net program decrease of \$13,275,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The President’s Budget proposes consolidating the SFA program into one budget line item under the Wildland Fire Management appropriation to improve program management, reduce administrative complexity, and assist with improved performance management. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2012 as illustrated in the table below.

State Fire Assistance Consolidated Budget Line Items (dollars in thousands)

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enact	FY 2012 Enact	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
WFM	State Fire Assistance	\$64,870	\$55,475	\$17,213	\$72,688
S&PF	State Fire Assistance	32,358	30,488	(30,488)	0
	Total	\$97,228	\$85,963	(\$13,275)	\$72,688

Funds will support 7,500 communities. Funds will continue to be focused on assisting communities with hazardous fuel treatments, capacity building, fire prevention education, and preparedness activities to help ensure States and local governments continue to reduce fire risk in their communities, and to support firefighting capacity within each State.

Projects are planned, completed, and entered into the performance database by each State and are not under the direct control of the Forest Service. However, to help ensure focus on the highest priority projects, the agency will continue to issue program direction encouraging the States to focus the funds on areas covered by Community Wildfire Protection Plans or other collaboratively developed hazard mitigation plans.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, using funding provided by the WFM appropriation, SFA funding assisted 10,881 communities through a variety of different activities. State Fire Assistance also assisted 3,843 communities through the S&PF appropriation funding through activities related to wildfire protection. While the communities assisted was slightly below target in the S&PF appropriation, when combined

these programs assisted more than 14,000 communities – exceeding the combined target of 12,400. This equals 14,724 communities assisted, as illustrated in the following table.

State Fire Assistance Performance FY 2011 through FY 2013


Approp.	Performance Measure	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
WFM	Communities at risk from wildfire assisted - NFP	10,881	7,500	11,780
S&PF	Communities assisted	3,843	4,900	0
	Total	14,724	12,400	11,780

Accomplishments from the WFM funding focused on mitigating the risk of wildland fire for communities at risk. Assistance was provided to 1,974 communities in the form of risk assessments and fire management planning projects. SFA provided \$22,123,780 for hazardous fuels treatments, benefiting 3,184 communities in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). This funding led directly to the treatment of 201,504 acres of hazardous fuels, and leveraged the treatment of another 293,293 acres. Over 4,800 prevention and education programs were conducted, directly benefiting 4,828 communities. Funding of \$11,359,978 was directed to preparedness activities and funding of \$5,848,836 supported suppression operations. In addition, SFA funded the training of 46,000 firefighters and invested \$5,143,146 in the purchase, maintenance, and rehabilitation of needed firefighting equipment for State agencies.

Assistance from the S&PF funding focused on fire danger mitigation and protecting communities at risk. Funding enabled 2,410 prevention and education programs, directly benefiting 2,279 communities. Funding also provided \$2,918,536 to address critical preparedness needs for firefighter safety, increased initial attack capability, and training. Assistance was provided to over 986 communities in the form of risk assessments and fire management planning projects (elements of fire-adapted communities). About \$3 million supported the Fire-Adapted Communities program (a strategy to reduce risks in Wildland Urban Interface areas). SFA funding was also used to:

- Develop Ready, Set, Go! programs in fire departments in 41 States in just one year; supporting a total of 752 recognized Firewise Communities, which includes an additional 178 recognized communities that were added in FY 2011 (and countless other individual homeowners and communities who use Firewise principles but do not seek recognition)
- Initiate targeted fire-adapted communities training effort to help volunteer fire departments in the Wildland Urban Interface areas
- Expand partnerships with national organizations that leverage Federal and State funding for fire adapted communities
- Train 22,966 firefighters and investing over \$2.6 million in the purchase, maintenance, and rehabilitation of needed firefighting equipment

Fire Wise Communities



On May 25, 2011, Denny and Francine Alvarez were ordered to evacuate their home in Waycross, Georgia due to the Racepond fire that was blazing outside their door. Fortunately, their house escaped fire damage. Firefighters believe that the couple played an important part in the success of saving their own home. In fact, Denny and Francine had attended a Firewise workshop three months prior to the fire. Francine credits Denny’s work at keeping their timberline clean and other Firewise tips as making a real difference in saving their home. For more information, visit www.firewise.org.

Actual accomplishment figures tend to fluctuate from year to year depending on the type and costs of the individual projects that the States choose to implement. For example, if some States' priority projects were relatively expensive then they generally accomplished fewer projects and therefore assisted fewer overall communities. However, if the States spread the funds across a larger number of communities to accomplish priority projects that were less expensive, then the total number of communities assisted was greater.

The Forest Service strongly encouraged States to focus their efforts on high priority projects, to create fire-adapted communities, and to document performance. Projects are planned, completed and entered into the performance database by each State and are not under the direct control of the Forest Service. To help ensure focus on the highest priority projects, the agency issues program direction encouraging the States to focus the funds on areas covered by Community Wildfire Protection Plans or other collaboratively developed hazard mitigation plans.

Program Description

Program Overview

The SFA program provides financial assistance through partnership agreements with State Foresters for fire management activities, focused on mitigation by helping communities become fire-adapted, by completing, hazardous fuel treatments around communities, planning and preparing for wildland fire, and obtaining equipment to respond to and mitigate fire. The creation of fire-adapted communities is critical to reducing the risk and cost of large wildfires. Funding helps Federal, State, and local agencies implement a pre-fire strategy and deliver a cohesive suppression response to wildfire. This program emphasizes pre-fire planning in the WUI and hazardous fuel mitigation near communities at risk of catastrophic wildfire in order to create more fire-adapted communities. SFA fire training programs (part of the fire-adapted communities' effort) build capacity to provide effective initial attack response (response to wildfire). Creating fire-adapted communities is an element of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy.

These funds also promote the Forest Service's Fire-Adapted Communities effort through:

- The Firewise program, a national education program which provides information on defensible space and community wildfire risk reduction
- Ready, Set, Go! - a national effort delivered through fire departments which teaches Firewise, situational awareness during wildfire, and safe evacuation preparedness and implementation
- Development of Community Wildfire Preparedness Plans
- Capacity building for volunteer fire departments through targeted training programs
- The Smokey Bear fire prevention program

The Forest Service tracks the number of Communities at Risk. State Foresters report to the Forest Service the number of communities in which their efforts have reduced risk (Communities Assisted) which was determined to be the best accomplishment measure for SFA given the variety of programs needs and uses.

Allocation and Integration

SFA funding is distributed to the State Foresters to address critical fire adaptation, preparedness, and hazard mitigation needs and to maintain and enhance coordination and communication with Federal agencies, as well as supply needed performance data. Funding allocations take into consideration acres of non-Federal land, population, level of fire protection, vegetative condition class, and communities at risk

– as identified in each States’ Forest Action Plan. State Foresters use their Forest Action Plans to make determinations about how best to target funding to target the highest priority needs in their State. A percentage of these funds is also used on a competitive basis for hazard mitigation projects.

Partnerships

State Fire Assistance delivers its program through partnerships with States, local agencies, local communities, and other organizations such as Fire Safe Councils. These groups can then participate actively in protecting their communities from wildland fire and providing wildland fire response.

Budget Line Item

Volunteer Fire Assistance

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Volunteer Fire Assistance					
Annual Appropriations	\$8,982	\$6,356	\$11,733	\$5,377	85%
Volunteer Fire Assistance Total	8,982	6,356	11,733	5,377	85%
Annual Appropriations FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0%

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance						
Volunteer fire departments assisted - NFP (number)	6,382	7,941	3,000	5,605	4,500	7,980

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$11,733,000 for the Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) program, a net program decrease of \$1,292,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted. The President’s Budget proposes consolidating the VFA program into one budget line item under the Wildland Fire Management (WFM) appropriation to increase effectiveness in management and reduce administrative complexity. The net amount was calculated using the combined totals from FY 2012 as illustrated in the table below.

Volunteer Fire Assistance Consolidated Budget Line Items (dollars in thousands)

Approp.	Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enact	FY 2012 Enact	Change	FY 2013 Pres Bud
WFM	Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$8,982	\$6,356	\$5,377	\$11,733
S&PF	Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,680	6,669	(6,669)	0
	Total	\$15,662	\$13,025	(\$1,292)	\$11,733

Funds will provide matching financial assistance to 4,500 rural communities of less than 10,000 people to build and maintain fire suppression capacity.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, through funding provided by the Wildland Fire Management appropriation, the Forest Service provided VFA funding to volunteer fire departments in 5,605 communities, exceeding the target of 4,500 volunteer fire departments assisted. In addition, through funding provided by the State and Private Forestry appropriation, the Forest Service provided VFA funding to 4,177 volunteer fire departments in FY 2011, exceeding the target of 3,900. This equals 9,782 fire departments assisted, as illustrated in the following table. The combined total of both programs exceeded the total target by over 1,300.

Volunteer Fire Departments

In 2011, the VFA program provided funding to help train firefighters that are often the first line of defense in meeting expanded protection needs for Wildland Urban Interface fires. Of the more than 35,000 local fire agencies nationwide, 75 percent are volunteer run. They provide nearly 80 percent of initial attack on wildland fires in the U.S., making them a crucial partner in effective national wildland fire management.

Volunteer Fire Assistance Performance FY 2011 through FY 2013

Approp.	Performance Measure	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
WFM	Volunteer fire departments assisted - NFP	5,605	4,500	7,980
S&PF	Volunteer fire departments assisted	4,177	3,900	0
	Total	9,782	8,400	7,980

Funding helped with the training of 37,217 firefighters (21,325 through WFM and 15,892 through S&PF); the organization or expansion of 349 fire departments (200 through WFM and 149 through S&PF); and the purchase, rehabilitation, and maintenance of \$10,867,509 of equipment (\$6,227,083 through WFM and \$4,640,426 through S&PF).

The Volunteer Fire Assistance program is managed by the States through a process which seeks to provide funding to the areas of highest risk and greatest need. Therefore, the Forest Service can only estimate projected accomplishments based on previous year’s performance. The actual numbers of volunteer fire departments assisted tend to fluctuate from year to year depending on the types and cost of individual projects the States choose to implement. For example, if some State’s priority projects were relatively expensive then they accomplished fewer projects and therefore assisted fewer overall communities. However, if the State spread the funds across a larger number of communities to accomplish priority projects that were less expensive, then the total number of communities assisted is greater.

The Forest Service strongly encouraged the States to focus their efforts on creation of fire-adapted communities, landscape restoration, and wildfire response (National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy) high priority projects and to document performance.

Program Description

Program Overview

Through the VFA program, the Forest Service provides technical and financial assistance to local communities – through the States – to protect State and private forestlands threatened by wildfire. VFA is delivered by the State Foresters and supports local fire suppression efforts by providing grants for equipment, training programs, and technical assistance in organizing or expanding fire departments. The program targets volunteer fire departments that protect communities of less than 10,000 inhabitants from wildland fire. Local fire agencies are the first line of defense for initial attack on wildland fires, and therefore play a key role in educating their jurisdictions about fire adaption and the need for mitigation, along with meeting expanded fire protection needs within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Grants are matched dollar-for-dollar by the recipients to leverage the value of Federal investment. Program funding helps Federal, State, and local agencies deliver a uniform and coordinated suppression response to wildfire by training, equipping, and organizing volunteer fire departments. Through this program, the Forest Service provides support that better enables local communities in rural areas to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to natural and human-caused fires prior to them spreading to lands managed by other jurisdictions. VFA fire prevention education programs, through building capacity to provide effective initial attack response and hazardous fuel reduction projects, are also an integral part of the overall Wildland Fire Management program response to the effects of a changing climate.

Allocation and Integration

Allocation of funds takes into account risk from catastrophic fires to communities in the WUI, the number of acres to be protected, and the number of volunteer fire departments serving qualifying communities. State Foresters utilize their Forest Action Plans to determine which volunteer fire departments within their State should receive priority for VFA funding.

Partnerships

The VFA program directly supports local fire suppression initial attack efforts by providing technical assistance grants for training and fire department development. The program supports volunteer fire programs throughout the country in rural areas with populations of less than 10,000 people.

Appropriation

FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund					
Annual Appropriations	\$290,418	\$315,381	\$315,000	-\$381	-0%
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund Total	290,418	315,381	315,000	-381	-0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0%
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund					
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	290,418	315,381	315,000	-381	-0%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes \$315,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, a \$381,000 decrease from the FY 2012 Enacted. The amounts proposed in the Suppression and FLAME Reserve accounts are rebalanced based on the funds used for high complexity fires during the FY 2011 fire season.

Amounts provided through the FLAME Reserve Fund, together with amounts provided through the Wildland Fire Management appropriations account, meet the 10-year average costs, adjusted for inflation. The funding for fire suppression through these two accounts is meant to prevent future borrowing from non-fire programs.

Past Performance

The 2011 fire season was relatively severe and is comparable to those in FY 2008 and FY 2007 in terms of duration and intensity. A number of large and complex fires occurred - including historic fires in New Mexico and Arizona, as well as an unusually long fire season in much of the Southeast. The Secretary of Agriculture signed three declarations; in all, 57 fires met the criteria required to be eligible for FLAME account funds in FY 2011.

These “FLAME” fires were complex enough to warrant the assignment of a Type I or Type II Incident Management Team – those with the most training and experience in tactical decision making, resource assignment and staffing for large, complex wildland fires. These fires were declared eligible for a transfer of funds from the FLAME account to the Suppression account by the Secretary of Agriculture.

See the list of FLAME fires on the following page.

Fires Declared Eligible for FLAME Funding in FY2011

Name of Incident	State
White (DOI)	NM
Mayhill (DOI)	NM
Bull	AZ
Arlene	AZ
Wallow	AZ
Horseshoe 2	AZ
North Tank	AZ
Miller	NM
Murphy/Pajarita	AZ
Osha	NM
Valley Complex*	VA
Crystal (DOI)	KS
Jarhead (DOI)	FL
Pains Bay (DOI)	NC
Honey Prairie (DOI)	GA
Monument (DOI)	AZ
Las Conchas	NM
Lateral West	VA
Wrangler	LA
Indiahoma Wye (DOI)	OK
Duckett	CO
Oil Pad Complex (DOI)	FL
Impassable Bay	FL
Pacheco	NM
Willow	AZ
Wash	AZ
Indian	ID
Norton Point	WY
New Water (DOI)	AZ
Baton Rouge Complex (DOI)	NM
Ray May (DOI)	NV

Name of Incident	State
Annie (DOI)	CA
Water Hole (DOI)	MT
Saddle Complex -Bitterroot Branch	MT
Diamond Complex (DOI)	MT
Rourke (DOI)	WY
Donaldson	NM
Granite Pass	MT
Forty One	MT
Coal Canyon	SD
Hancock Complex	OR
High Cascade Complex	OR
Motor	CA
Figueroa	CA
Cactus Mountain	OR
Black Canyon	ID
Big Hump	WA
Pagami Creek	MN
Copper Mountain	MT
Stewart	MT
Mother Lode	OR
Lone Mountain	OR
Birthday	ID
Salt	ID
Dollar Lake	OR
Hole in the Wall	WY
Ferguson	OK

The Forest Service will issue an annual report that describes the obligation and expenditure of amounts transferred from the FLAME Fund in FY2011, as required by the FLAME Act.

Program Description

Program Overview

The FLAME Reserve Fund is a separate Treasury account and distinct appropriation providing funds to cover fires escaping initial attack (response) that are sufficiently large and complex or when the Suppression account is expected to be completely obligated. It is intended to address the impacts of increasing wildfire suppression costs and their effects on other agency programs. These funds are available to the Secretary of Agriculture to be transferred into the Suppression account.

Each fire incident is immediately evaluated for complexity and risk to high valued resources and an incident risk analysis is completed. If a fire is deemed to be sufficiently complex to require a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident team, the fire may be declared eligible for FLAME funding by the Secretary of Agriculture. Once the Secretary makes the declaration, funds are transferred from the FLAME Reserve Fund to the Suppression account.

The President's Budget also continues to fund wildland fire management reforms such as the use of strategic and operational protocols and improved oversight, and the use of a risk management framework that ensures that fire management resources are appropriately focused. Through the combination of the FLAME Act account and these program improvements, the President's Budget seeks to avoid transfer funds from other Forest Service accounts to Suppression.

The FLAME Act of 2009 was authorized in P.L. 111-88, as part of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010. In recent years, fires have become larger and more difficult to control due to a variety of factors, including:

- Effects of a changing climate
- Persistent drought
- Accumulation of hazardous fuels
- More homes near wildlands, expanding the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

As fire seasons have been extended, use of resources (aviation, equipment, and personnel) has increased. Annual fire suppression expenditures have routinely exceeded the 10-year average.

Allocation and Integration

This fund is not allocated to the field units. The FLAME Reserve Fund functions as a transfer account to accommodate those large fires which historically have resulted in the greatest expenditure of Suppression funds.

The protocols and criteria for use of these funds are based on complexity of wildfire incidents. Funds can also be made available when the regular Suppression account is almost completely obligated. Both of these instances require a declaration to the Secretary who would then request transfer of funds from the FLAME Act account into the Suppression account.

The agency is continuing a multi-year process to develop improvements in risk management that will become components of the protocols and criteria for FLAME declaration, including:

- Development of performance metrics associated with resource applications and their effectiveness on large fires
- Determining appropriate fiscal boundaries for suppression expenditures with active oversight and monitoring protocols
- Designing a resource allocation system/model for risk-informed resource allocation (dispatch) to make optimal resource allocation decisions during periods of likely and actual high fire activity

Partnerships

The Forest Service works in conjunction with the Department of the Interior (DOI) Office of Wildland Fire Coordination to develop joint protocols for identifying and declaring FLAME-eligible fires to ensure that both DOI and the Forest Service submit the same fires for FLAME declaration by their respective Secretaries.

Appropriation

Payments to Communities

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Program Changes
Payments to Communities					
Annual Appropriations	0	\$328,000	\$294,000	\$-28,000	-9%
Payments to Communities Total	0	328,000	294,000	-28,000	-9%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0%
Payments to Communities					
Payments to Communities	0	328,000	294,000	-28,000	-9%

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget assumes a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Act starting in FY 2012. The FY 2013 budget proposes funding through mandatory appropriations supplemented by funds from Treasury. The FY 2013 payment is proposed for \$294 million.

Payments to Communities Proposal - Funding Source (dollars in thousands)

Funding Source	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Mandatory	\$328,000	\$294,000	\$195,000	\$145,000	\$113,000

*Secure Rural School payments in FY 2012 (from FY 2011 receipts) is approximately \$322 million

This proposal titled “Payments to Communities” revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the previous authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity.

Title I: The School and Roads portion is reduced over the next five year reauthorization. It would be reduced by 20 percent of the previous authority for the first year (2012). The School and Roads portion is then reduced another 10 percent in the second year (2013), and 25 percent each year thereafter. Starting in year three, (2014), any state that would receive less than \$10 million in the Payments to Communities payment would no longer be eligible for this program. Those states would revert to the 25 percent fund payments.

Title II: The Economic Investment & Forest Restoration/Protection portion is doubled from the previous funding level. This funding is for projects that enhance forest ecosystems, restore and improve land health and water quality, and increase economic activity. This portion would be held constant through the five year reauthorization.

Title III: The Fire Assistance portion is reduced by 50 percent from the previous funding level in year one (2012). This portion is eliminated starting in the second year (2013). Other existing Forest Service programs already fund some of these activities.

Past Performance

Six-hundred seventy counties from 41 States and Puerto Rico will receive SRS payments of approximately \$322 million for FY 2011 by early 2012. During the past four years, 85 percent of the payments have been to Title I, 10 percent to Title II, and five percent to Title III.

Program Description

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 500 note). This Act, originally authorized through FY 2006 as P.L. 106-393, provides choices to counties to either receive a guaranteed level of annual payments for roads and schools and other authorized purposes, as well as funding for specific resource improvement projects on the national forest where the county is located, or to receive payments under the Act of May 23, 1908. The Act was reauthorized through FY 2011 on October 3, 2008 in P.L. 110-343, Division C, Title VI. Currently, funds not obligated by September 30, 2012 will be returned to the Treasury. These funds pay States on behalf of both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

The proposal modifies the previous 2008 to 2011 appropriations through a reauthorization of mandatory funding of \$294 million payments to states in FY 2013. Beginning in 2014, states that receive less than \$10 million in schools and roads payments would no longer be eligible for the Payments to Communities payments.

The Forest Service will work with the USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) to conduct a study of the areas impacted by this program. The ERS study will analyze the communities impacted by timber payments, other programs that provide or could provide funding to these same areas, shifts in state funding for these areas since the 1980's, other federal receipts that could be shared with these communities, and what economic opportunities are available to these communities.

Refer to the Payment Funds section under Permanent Appropriations chapter for more detail on other payments.

Permanent Appropriations

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Brush Disposal				
New Budget Authority	\$8,417	\$8,000	\$8,000	0
Program Level	7,474	11,000	12,000	\$1,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	61	105	106	1
Licensee Program				
New Budget Authority	139	153	153	0
Program Level	124	65	65	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Restoration of Forest Lands & Improvements				
New Budget Authority	18,502	123,000	35,000	-88,000
Program Level	22,718	34,012	25,000	-9,012
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	135	125	126	1
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority	64,939	61,500	61,500	0
Program Level	77,543	74,300	65,000	-9,300
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	632	501	536	35
Federal Land & Facility Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority	8,662	24,000	9,000	-15,000
Program Level	8,823	37,270	8,000	-29,270
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	15	25	16	-9
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction				
New Budget Authority	4,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Program Level	272	1,000	2,000	1,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1	4	4	0
Timber Salvage Sales				
New Budget Authority	26,251	20,000	20,000	0
Program Level	23,050	21,000	28,000	7,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	220	286	287	1
Stewardship Contracting				
New Budget Authority	7,806	8,400	8,400	0
Program Level	9,528	10,400	9,000	-1,400
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2	0	0	0
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority	6,390	6,200	6,200	0
Program Level	3,830	5,600	10,600	5,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	34	63	58	-5
Forest Botanical Products				
New Budget Authority	1,589	1,500	1,500	0
Program Level	1,796	1,800	1,800	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	21	26	27	1
Roads & Trails (10 percent) Fund				
New Budget Authority	4,496	0	0	0
Program Level	1,163	0	0	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee Fund				
New Budget Authority	1,572	500	500	0
Program Level	669	800	800	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	1	1	0
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Program Level	0	0	0	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters				
New Budget Authority	7,860	8,200	8,400	200
Program Level	7,907	10,000	10,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	30	27	28	1
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund				
New Budget Authority	3,824	4,000	4,000	0
Program Level	3,803	5,000	5,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	17	20	21	1
Valles Caldera Fund				
New Budget Authority	732	900	900	0
Program Level	1,362	800	800	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	2	2	0
Administration of Rights-of-Way & Other Land Uses*				
New Budget Authority	7,956	8,000	8,000	0
Program Level	6,013	8,641	7,000	-1,641
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	52	45	45	0
Payment to States Funds				
New Budget Authority	134,907	85,150	85,150	0
Program Level	451,249	359,907	324,850	-35,057
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	176	90	100	10
Permanent Funds New Budget Authority	308,042	363,503	258,703	-104,800
Permanent Funds Program Level	627,324	581,595	509,915	-71,680
Permanent Funds Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1,396	1,320	1,357	37

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

**FY 2013 levels represent the legislative proposal to extend this authority.*

Budget Line Item	Brush Disposal			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Brush Disposal				
New Budget Authority	\$8,417	\$8,000	\$8,000	0
Program Level	7,474	11,000	12,000	\$1,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	61	105	106	1

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Brush Disposal						
Acres of harvest related woody fuels treated	74,669	54,522	60,000	64,488	70,000	75,000

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$12,000,000. Funding will be used to treat an estimated 75,000 acres of woody debris resulting from timber harvesting on the national forests.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, 64,488 acres were treated, an accomplishment totaling 107 percent of the planned level. Disposal of unmerchantable material upon completion of timber harvest reduces hazards fuel loading and is necessary for maintaining and improving forest health.

Authority

The Brush Disposal Act of August 11, 1916, as amended (16 U.S.C. 490). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of national forest timber to deposit the estimated cost to dispose of brush and other debris resulting from their cutting operations.

Program Overview

This program provides for the disposal of unmerchantable brush and other debris resulting from timber harvest operations. Timber harvest activities create logging slash which, left untreated, can increase the risk of fire, impair reforestation, and contribute to the buildup of insect populations. Depending upon the amount of logging debris generated, as well as the relative fire hazard created, logging slash can be mechanically treated by scattering, chipping, or crushing down by logging equipment and allowed to decay. Slash can also be subjected to broadcast burning or collected into piles and burned during non-hazardous weather conditions.

Timber sale operators can perform the required work, or they can request that the agency complete this work by depositing funds to cover these costs. Brush disposal funding comes from deposits required of timber purchasers, and is used only on timber sale areas.

Allocation and Integration

The allocation of brush disposal funds responds to each region's assessment of budget authority required to accomplish necessary treatments. These treatments are integrated with hazardous fuel reduction treatments outside timber sale areas to achieve optimal progress toward agency forest health and fire hazard reduction goals.

Budget Line Item **Licensee Program (Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl)**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Licensee Program (Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl)				
New Budget Authority	\$139	\$153	\$153	0
Program Level	124	65	65	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$65,000 for the licensee programs which is the same amount as FY 2012. Funds support projects regarding Smokey Bear’s 70th Birthday preparations and \$10,000 for the development of Woodsy Owl educational products and to support to the licensing contract. These program support national initiatives, local programs, and products that help increase public awareness with regard to wildfire prevention (Smokey Bear) and maintenance of environmental quality (Woodsy Owl). There are no FTEs funded by this program.

Authorities

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) (18 U.S.C. 711).
- *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) (formerly classified as 31 U.S.C. 488a, 488b-3, 488b-6) (18 U.S.C. 711a).

Program Description

The Smokey Bear program supports national initiatives, programs, and products that help increase public awareness in regard to wildfire prevention. The licensing program receives approximately \$100,000 yearly from royalties, of which 35 percent are paid to the licensee contractor for its services. The fire prevention specialist manages the licensing contract. Smokey Bear royalties also support the National Smokey Bear Award program and the national fire prevention public service campaign. The Chief of the USDA Forest Service has discretionary authority to use money from royalties in special projects that support the Smokey Bear fire prevention message.

The Woodsy Owl program supports national initiatives, programs, and products that help increase public awareness of activities and issues related to improvement and maintenance of environmental quality. This licensing program is overseen by the national symbols program manager on the Conservation Education (CE) staff. The CE program identifies funding for the Woodsy Owl conservation program initiative to develop products, to manage the licensing program, and to enhance partnerships. The licensing contractor receives 35 percent of the royalties reported. The focus of the Woodsy Owl licensing program is to collect royalties to develop a public service campaign to promote conservation of the environment.

Budget Line Item **Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements				
New Budget Authority	\$18,502	\$123,000	\$35,000	-\$88,000
Program Level	22,718	34,012	25,000	-9,012
Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	135	125	126	1

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$25,000,000 for the Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements, a decrease of \$9,012,000 from FY 2012. Funds provide for the rehabilitation of forest resources or infrastructure that has been damaged due to negligence or contract non-performance of other parties. Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements provides a funding mechanism to quickly bill, collect, and obligate funds necessary to restore damages to critical ecosystems and facilities so that repairs are not deferred or foregone.

Past Performance

Restoration of forest landscape and improvement funds are used to perform restoration and rehabilitation activities or infrastructure repair due to contractor damage, negligence, or non-performance. FY 2011 accomplishments included:

- 157 acres of Wildland Urban Interface high priority hazardous fuels treated
- 792 acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the Wildland Urban Interface to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire
- 639 acres of forest vegetation established
- 1,433 acres of forest vegetation improved
- 134 acres of noxious weeds/invasive plant treatments
- 53 acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained, or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions
- 34 miles of system trail maintained to standard

Authorities

The Act of June 20, 1958 (16 U.S.C. 579c) (P.L. 85-464, Sec. 7, June 20, 1958, 72 Stat. 217). This Act authorizes establishment of a fund for improvement, protection, or rehabilitation of lands under the administration of the Forest Service. This fund receives monies from (a) a forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract or (b) the result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements. Funds are available until expended to cover the costs of performing the required work. Any funds received in excess of the amount expended in performing the work shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

Program Overview

This authority protects the interests of the Forest Service by allowing the agency to address a variety of situations. When work under a permit or timber sale contract is not completed by a permittee or timber purchaser, they forfeit their bond or deposit. These funds then transfer to the Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements fund, and the Forest Service performs the work itself.

This authority also protects the interests of the Forest Service from present or potential damage to lands or improvements due to the actions of another party. This authority provides the Forest Service with the ability to use funds from a judgment, compromise, or claim settlement to address those damages.

Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements funds are available until expended. Any monies received in excess of the amount expended in performing the appropriate work is transferred to miscellaneous receipts. Based on a Comptroller General's Decision (67 Comp. Gen. 276), collections may be used to reimburse the Forest Service for any restoration costs paid from Forest Service appropriations before the collections were received.

The proposed FY 2013 program funding level is based on field projections of anticipated work.

Budget Line Item **Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$64,939	\$61,500	\$61,500	0
Program Level	77,453	74,300	65,000	-\$9,300
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	632	501	536	35

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$65,000,000 for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Program, which is a \$9,300,000 decrease from FY 2012. With the receipts collected from recreation fee sites, we will conduct annual maintenance and repairs to recreation facilities, enhance visitor services such as interpretation and education, and provide for the presence of law enforcement and other uniformed employees in recreation areas. We will prioritize reducing deferred maintenance at high-priority fee sites as identified in Recreation Facility Analysis (RFA) master plans and will improve the condition of the facilities used by the recreating public. These funds enable us to operate and maintain many recreation facilities that might otherwise be closed due to increasing costs.

Past Performance

The \$94 million in revenues transferred from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in FY 2008 have been expended, as authorized by Congress under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. These funds benefited 421 projects and reduced deferred maintenance by approximately \$66 million.

From 2005-2010, the Forest Service has collected approximately \$353 million in fee revenue, which includes revenue retained from outfitter and guide fees. During the same time the Forest Service has expended approximately \$337 million to maintain and improve recreation sites and services across the Nation.

Authorities

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6806 and 6807) (P.L. 108-447, div. J, [title VIII, Sec. 807 and Sec. 808] Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 3388). This Act provides authority through December 2014 to implement a fee program for certain recreation sites on Federal lands. Fees collected from users of recreation facilities are used to pay for on-the-ground operation, maintenance, and improvements of recreation sites and services to maintain and enhance recreation opportunities, visitor experiences, and related habitat. Funds are available until expended. The Act directs the creation of Recreation Resource Advisory Committees to allow for public involvement on recreation fee programs.

Program Overview

We collect approximately \$65 million annually to maintain and improve facilities and services for which the fees are collected. At least 80 percent of the fees collected are deposited in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund and are spent on the area, site, or projects that directly relate to visitor

enjoyment, access, and health and safety. Work activities include: annual operation and maintenance, interpretation, signage, wildlife habitat restoration, resource preservation, and law enforcement. We execute a large amount of work in this program through contracts.

The Forest Service is the contracting agency for the National Recreation Reservation Service (NRRS), part of Recreation.gov, an e-government initiative. The Forest Service has extended the contract through FY 2013, valued at \$100 million to provide reservations for all recreation facilities on public lands that allow reservations.

Allocation and Integration

Recreation fees supplement discretionary appropriations such as National Forest System – Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness and Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Facilities and Trails budget line items. Outputs associated with this program are combined and reported under individual resource programs throughout the Forest Service appropriated accounts.

Partnerships

Recreation fees are used to fund volunteer projects and leverage grants and other challenge cost-share dollars. These fees provide for the health and safety of visitors to national forest recreation areas and restore ecosystem damage caused by recreation use.

The Forest Service has chartered five Recreation Resource Advisory Committees (RRACs), which include the Southern, Eastern, and Pacific Northwest Regions, and the States of California and Colorado. In cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the agency participates in 12 additional RRACs. These committees meet several times a year to review proposed changes to the recreation fee program. Chartering and sustaining these RRACs demonstrates our continued commitment to improving our effectiveness and efficiency through increased public involvement and cooperation.

Partnering to Expand Lakeside Access in North Carolina



Visitors with strollers or who have mobility disabilities can now more easily access some lakes in North Carolina thanks, in part, to fee funds. The National Forests of North Carolina partnered with Tennessee Valley Authority and North Carolina Wildlife Resources Agency to construct accessible fishing platforms at Jackrabbit and Hanging Dog campgrounds.

Restoring Canyon Views Near Mount St. Helens



With its suspension bridge, 30-foot ladder to descend a cliff, and incredible views of the mudflow-scoured canyon, the Lava Canyon Recreation Area is a must see when visiting Mt. St. Helens. A recent heavy winter storm shut down the trail after ravaging the area and damaging a bridge. The area was recently reopened with fee funds helping to repair the trail and viewing platforms, and to reconstruct the bridge.

Budget Line Item **Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Federal Land and Facilities Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$8,662	\$24,000	\$9,000	-\$15,000
Program Level	8,823	37,270	8,000	-29,270
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	15	25	16	-9

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$8,000,000 for the Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund, a decrease of \$29,270,000 from FY 2012. The decrease is primarily due to using funds from past sales to prepare other facilities for sale, and the lower sale price of the new sales as compared to earlier sales. Funds will be used to initiate the conveyance of an estimated \$5.4 million in land and excess administrative facilities, reducing deferred maintenance by approximately \$3.3 million as displayed in Table B. Disposal of these assets are needed to right-size the agency’s real property portfolio. Additional funds will be directed towards maintenance and improvement of administrative facilities, with priority on eliminating health and safety risks at agency owned buildings.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the agency collected \$4.4 million through the completion of 13 land and facility conveyances. These conveyances reduced deferred maintenance by approximately \$441 thousand and reduced facility area by 66,849 square feet, as displayed in Table A. Outputs associated with this program are combined with and reported under individual resource programs in the National Forest System, Land Acquisition, and Capital Improvement and Maintenance accounts.

Authorities

Numerous Federal statutes authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to retain proceeds from the conveyance of land and excess structures, and expend these revenues to acquire or develop land or make improvements for administrative purposes. Revenues received from the sale of land or structures are deposited into the Sisk Act Fund and are available without further appropriation.

Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act P.L. 107-63, Section 329, as amended by P.L. 108-7, P.L. 108-108, and P.L. 108-447. This Act provided authority through September 30, 2008 to implement a pilot program that allowed the agency to retain proceeds from the conveyance of excess structures and expend the receipts for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction.

Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (FSFREA) P.L. 109-54, Title V of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006. This Act provided authority through September 30, 2008 to convey unneeded administrative sites and retain the proceeds for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction provided certain criteria contained in Title V are met. In addition, projects initiated under the pilot authority of P.L. 107-63, Section 329 may

continue under the provisions of the FSFREA. This authority was extended through September 30, 2011 pursuant to the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8).

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74, (title IV, Sec. 421) Dec. 2011). This Act amends Section 503(f) of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005 (title V of Public Law 109-54; 16 U.S.C. 580d note), as amended by section 422(1) of Public Law 111-8 (123 Stat. 748), by extending authorization to September 30, 2016.

Program Overview

The Forest Service currently owns approximately 16,200 administrative and research buildings. A large number of these facilities do not meet the agency’s needs and are either underutilized or in need of maintenance in order to meet current health and safety standards. More than 60 percent of Forest Service facilities are more than 30 years old and more than half have exceeded their design life. Without major and often costly renovations, these structures frequently fail to meet administrative needs due to inadequate space; improper location; high maintenance costs; and failure to meet current health, safety, and accessibility codes. Improving asset management allows the agency to fully utilize mission critical and mission dependent assets and manage those assets in the right condition and at the right cost.


Work functions for this program include: notification, analysis, valuation, and realty case processing services; facility repairs, preventive maintenance and replacement of parts and structural components; construction of new facilities; alteration of existing facilities to change function; and expansion of facilities to meet the needs of changing mission critical functions.

The following programs are included in this Fund:

Land and Facility Conveyances Under Special Legislation: This program 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 State.

Administrative Site Conveyances Program: This program provides for the realignment of the agency’s facility portfolio by providing an incentive for local managers to liquidate obsolete or underutilized assets and reinvest in assets that best support the agency’s mission. This authority provides the opportunity to efficiently address current and future needs, reduce annual lease costs, and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. In addition to operational benefits, the program provides substantial economic and social benefits. These include providing local communities with an additional tax base and opportunities for redevelopment to align with community plans and economic stimulus strategies.

**Administrative Consolidation
of the Uinta and Wasatch-Cache National Forests**



The Uinta and Wasatch-Cache National Forests were administratively consolidated in 2008. In 2012, they plan to move into one newly constructed building resulting in a reduction of 24,515 square feet of space and \$700,000 per year in lease costs. This cost saving project was completed using FSFREA and other special legislative funds.

Allocation and Integration

Federal Land and Facility Enhancement proceeds compliment discretionary appropriations in the National Forest System, Landownership Management and Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities and Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line items. The revenues generated from the sale of land and facilities play an integral role in enhancing the agency’s land and facility program. Outputs associated with this program are combined with and reported under other individual resource programs throughout the Forest Service appropriated accounts. The authority for obligation and expenditure of these funds is allocated to the regions based on the amounts collected from sales within that region.

Partnerships

The agency participates in partnerships with other Federal agencies through this program, including the General Services Administration who maintains a national memorandum of agreement with the Forest Service to fulfill the requirements of FSFREA, as well as tribal governments, local communities, local governments, and many private landowners. The program is enhanced by partnership opportunities that eliminate or reduce redundant efforts. Examples include leveraging funds to secure high priority resource lands for public access and resource protection or co-locating facilities with other Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations to lower operational costs.

**TABLE A
FY 2011 Final Accomplishments Conveyance Projects**

Region	State	Cong D.	Forest	Authority	Project Name	Year Initiated	Sale price	Acres Conveyed	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated	Gross Square Footage Reduced
2	CO	5	Pike	RI	Fairplay Dwelling	2008	\$132,000	0.2	\$17,000	2,961
SUBTOTAL REGION 2							132,000	0.2	17,000	2,961
4	UT	1	Was-Cache	RI	6200 South	2006	2,650,000	4.17	0	0
4	UT	3	Manti-La Sal	RI	Mt.Pleasant	2008	145,000	19.45	0	0
4	UT	3	FishLake	RI	Richfield Whse	2008	38,000	0.53	108,200	4,272
4	WY	1	Bridger Tetor	RI	Thayne Dwelling	2008	85,500	0.72	4,600	1,560
SUBTOTAL REGION 4							2,918,500	24.87	112,800	5,832
6	OR	4	Willamette	RI	Lowell Warehouse	2008	460,000	2.13	30,000	18,619
6	OR	4	Willamette	RB	Lowell vacant Ld	2007	75,000	1.77		0
6	OR	4	Willamette	RI	Lowell Pole Barn	2008	59,500	0.83	30,000	
6	OR	2	Wallowa Whitman	RI	Unity Middle	2009	111,000	1.35		
6	OR	2	Wallowa Whitman	RI	Unity Lower	2009	101,000	6.57	37,000	6,343
6	OR	4	Siuslaw	RI	Gardiner	2008	198,000	3.5	69,000	9,986
6	WA	3	Olympic	RI	Quilcene	2008	330,000	1.78	57,000	14,017
SUBTOTAL REGION 6							1,334,500	17.93	223,000	48,965
9	IL	12	Shawnee	RI	Elizabethtown	2010	58,000	2.27	88,000	9,091
SUBTOTAL REGION 9							58,000	2.27	88,000	9,091
TOTAL							\$4,443,000	45.27	\$440,800	66,849

TABLE B
FY 2013 Planned FSFREA Conveyance Project List
 (if FSFREA authority is extended)

Region	State	Cong Dist	Forest	Project Name	Authority Used	GSF Eliminated	Acres	Deferred Maintenance Reduction (\$1,000's)	Estimated Sale Value (\$1,000's)	Proceeds for Maintenance (\$1,000's)	Proceeds for new Constr. (\$1,000's)	Proceeds for Bldg. Disposal (\$1,000s)	Planned Conveyance Completion Date
1	MT		Lolo	Quartz Guard Station	R1	5,010	31.00	\$109	\$75	\$75			2014
Subtotal Region 1						5,010	31.00	\$109	\$75	\$75			
2	CO	3	Grand Mesa/Gunnison	North Delta Administrative Site	R1	10,000	1.90	\$846	\$120		\$120		2015
2	WY	1	Bighorn	Buffalo Dwelling	RI	2,600	0.29	\$149	\$150	\$150			
Subtotal Region 2						12,600	2.19	\$995	\$270	\$150	\$120		
3	AZ	1	Apache & Sitgreaves	Yaqui Street House 1	FSFREA	1,376	.25	\$30	\$60	\$60			FY 2013
3	AZ	1	Apache & Sitgreaves	Yaqui Street House 2	FSFREA	1,376	.25	\$30	\$60	\$60			FY 2013
Subtotal Region 3						2,752	.50	\$60	\$120	\$120			
4	NV	2	Humboldt-Toiyabe	Tonopah District Office	FY 2013-RI	3,086	3.50	\$217	\$150	\$0	\$150	\$0	TBD
4	ID	2	Salmon-Challis	Mackay Old Warehouse A.S.	FY 2013-RI	2,622	0.48	\$69	\$70	\$70	\$0	\$0	TBD
4	UT	3	Uinta-Was-Cache	Pleasant Grove Ranger Station	FY 2013-RI	5,861	0.83	\$108	\$380	\$0	\$380	\$0	TBD
4	UT	3	Uinta-Was-Cache	Spanish Fork RD Admin Sites (Spanish Fork RS, Spanish Fork AS, Nephi RS)	FY 2013-RI	14,322	7.61	\$47	\$1,100	\$0	\$1,100	\$0	TBD
Subtotal Region 4						25,891	12.42	\$441	\$1,700	\$70	\$1,630	\$0	
6	WA	8	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	North Bend Compound (North parcel)	FSFREA	2,200	2.00	\$20	\$250	\$125		\$125	2013
6	OR	2	FRE-WIN	Bly Rd – Work Center Buildings	FSFREA	5,633	0.00	\$182	\$150		\$150		2013
6	OR	4	Umpqua	Powder House Parcel	FSFREA	0	1.34	\$0	\$3	\$3			2013
Subtotal Region 6						7,833	3.34	\$202	\$403	\$128	\$150	\$125	

Region	State	Cong Dist	Forest	Project Name	Author-ity Used	GSF Eliminated	Acres	Deferred Maintenance Reduction (\$1,000's)	Estimated Sale Value (\$1,000's)	Proceeds for Maintenance (\$1,000's)	Proceeds for new Constr. (\$1,000's)	Proceeds for Bldg. Disposal (\$1,000s)	Planned Convey-ance Completion Date
8	KY	6	Daniel Boone	Stanton Ranger's Office	RI	2,880	0.50	\$79	\$150		\$150		2014
8	AK	3	Ozark-St. Francis	Mountainburg WC - Vehicle Storage Bldg	RI	2,370	0.25	\$8	\$80	\$0	\$0	\$0	2014
8	LA	4	Kisatchie	Vernon Ranger Residence Lot Only	RI	N/A	0.37	\$1	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$0	2013
8	VA	9	GWJeff	Wise Residences (2)	RI	4,460	0.70	\$37	\$200				2013
8	VA	6	GWJeff	Deerfield (New) Workcenter	RI	9,510	1.15	\$27	\$300				2013
8	VA	6	GWJeff	Deerfield (Old) Workcenter	RI	2,546	1.52	\$14	\$40				2013
8	VA	9	GWJeff	Brush Creek Residence	RI	1,794	2.66	\$8	\$50				2013
8	GA		Chatt-Oconee	Cohutta Workcenter	RI, P	8,038	5.39	\$125	\$200		\$200		2013
8	GA		Chatt-Oconee	Toccoa Workcenter	RI, P	7,800	38.50	\$61	\$620		\$520		2013
Subtotal Region 8						39,398	51.04	\$360	\$1,655	\$0	\$870	\$0	
9	MO	8	Mark Twain	Marcoot Admin Site	RI	2,508	0.00	\$13	\$12	\$0	\$12	\$0	FY 2013
9	MO	7	Mark Twain	Cassville Compound	RI	7,857	0.00	\$246	\$82	\$40	\$42		FY 2013
9	MO	8	Mark Twain	Winona Headquarters	RI	14,482	0.00	\$336	\$86	\$0	\$86		FY 2013
9	IL	12	Shawnee	Murphysboro Workcenter	RI	11,292	3.26	\$37	\$50	\$0	\$50		FY 2013
9	IL	19	Shawnee	Eddyville Residence	RI	2,336	40.90	\$130	\$20	\$20	\$0		FY 2013
9	MN	8	Superior	Wolf Center Land	RB	N/S	7.50	\$0	\$30	\$0	\$0		FY 2013
9	NH	2	White Mountain	Highland Street Admin Site	RI	5,541	0.70	\$89	\$160	\$0	\$160		FY 2014
9	ME	2	White Mountain	Evans Notch Admin Complex	RI	7,106	9.93	\$250	\$250	\$0	\$200	\$50	FY 2014
Subtotal Region 9						51,122	62	\$1,101	\$690	\$60	\$550	\$50	
22	MT	At-large	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Aldo Leopold Wilderness Institute Office Disposal	R1	4,602	0.28	\$60	\$500		\$500		FY 2014
Subtotal Research Station						4,602	0.28	\$60	\$500		\$500		
ALL	TOTAL	ALL				149,208	163	\$3,328	\$5,413	\$603	\$3,820	\$225	

TABLE C
Change in Land and Facility Planned Conveyance Projects

The following project will be added to the Federal Land and Facility Conveyance listings in FY 2012

Fiscal Year	Region	State	Cong. District	Forest	Project Name	Acres	Gross Square Footage Reduced	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated
2012	6	Oregon	2	Umatilla	Ukiah District	0.1	1,075	\$63,000

The following projects have been dropped from the Federal Land and Facility Conveyance listings in FY 2012

Fiscal Year	Region	State	Cong. District	Forest	Project Name	Acres	Gross Square Footage Reduced	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated
2009	4	Utah	2	Dixie	Panguitch Ranger Administrative Site	2.4	3,987	\$300,000
2008	4	Nevada	2	Humbolt-Toiyabe	Mountain City RD Sites	35	12,350	\$260,000
2008	4	Idaho	1	Payette	Krassel Yard	16	27,478	\$231,000
2008	4	Idaho	2	Salmon-Challis	Leadore Dwelling Site	4	4,616	\$13,900
2010	4	Idaho	2	Sawtooth	Greenhorn Guard Station	5 to 40	1,118	\$11,300
2008	2	South Dakota	1	Black Hills	Teepee Work Center	0		\$257,000
2008	2	Colorado	3	Grand Mesa/Gunnison	Montrose Administrative Site	3		\$250,000
2006	9	PA	5	Allegheny	Old Marionville HQs		14,584	\$14,000
2006	9	PA	5	Allegheny	Marienville Unimproved Lot	2.4		\$0
2006	9	MN	8	Chippewa	Walker Storm Water Pond			\$6,000
2008	9	PA	5	Allegheny	Sheffield Ranger Headquarters		21,487	\$77,302
2009	9	MI	1	Ottawa	Ontonagon Ranger Dwelling		3,259	\$45,000

Budget Line Item **Timber Roads - Purchaser Election Construction Program**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Timber Roads - Purchaser Election Construction Program				
New Budget Authority	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$2,000	-\$2,000
Program Level	272	1,000	2,000	1,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1	4	4	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$2,000,000 for Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction, which is an increase of \$1,000,000 from FY 2012. Program level and accomplishments in FY 2013 will depend upon the number of qualifying small businesses purchasing timber sales, and the number of those businesses that do not have the capability to perform the required road work under those sales. This program constructs or improves specified roads and bridges in order to support the timber harvest operations of small business operators.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, 9.1 miles of roads received maintenance, and 0.9 miles of high clearance roads were improved under the Purchaser Election Fund in support of the Forest Products program.

Authorities

National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(i)). The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use any receipts from the sale of timber for the construction of roads required under the timber sale contract.

Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 USC 535a (c)) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e), [title III, Sec. 329], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-231, 2681-292). This Act authorizes small business timber purchasers to elect to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct any permanent roads or bridges required by the timber sale. The timber purchaser must be classified as a small business operator, and the total estimated reconstruction and construction cost in the timber sale contract must exceed \$50,000.

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Sec. 6., div. F, [title IV, Sec. 423], Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 2150). This Act authorized the use of \$15,000,000 from current balances of the Purchaser Election Fund for vegetative treatments.

Program Overview

The Purchaser Election program supports construction and reconstruction of any permanent road or bridge as required under the terms and conditions of a timber sale contract. When a small business timber purchaser is awarded a contract, the purchaser may elect to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct specified roads in the timber sale contract to a standard necessary to harvest and remove

timber and other forest products. The agency then uses the Purchaser Election funds to contract for the required road work and administer the contract. To qualify for this program the estimated cost of road construction or reconstruction must exceed \$50,000. This program benefits small timber contractors who might otherwise be unable to bid on Forest Service timber sales, as well as provides for appropriate road improvements preventing soil degradation, stream sedimentation, or other damages resulting from poor road construction and maintenance.

Budget Line Item **Timber Salvage Sales**

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Timber Salvage Sales				
New Budget Authority	\$26,251	\$20,000	\$20,000	0
Program Level	23,050	21,000	28,000	\$7,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	220	286	287	1

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Timber Salvage Sales						
Volume of salvage timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	588,081	634,015	415,000	644,319	323,340	352,727
Volume of salvage timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	294	338	207	322	162	176

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes a program level of \$28,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 from FY 2012. The funding will be used to analyze, prepare, and offer new salvage sales while administering salvage timber sales awarded in the recent past. Salvage sale treatments primarily follow recent fire and insect outbreaks in the west. The Forest Service expects to sell about 353,000 CCF (176 MMBF) of timber volume in FY 2013, which is nearly the same as the estimated target for FY 2012. The volume outcome from this permanent fund is included in the unified volume sold target displayed under the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item for FY 2012 and FY 2013.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the agency sold 644,319 CCF (322 MMBF) from Timber Salvage Sales, an attainment of over 55 percent more than its planned volume. Setting volume targets for this program can be difficult, as unit costs for salvage sales are highly variable, depending on the remaining value of the damaged, diseased, or insect-infested trees being removed to reduce the hazards posed to adjacent forest vegetation and communities. Salvage sales permit the timely removal of fire damage, insect damaged and diseased trees, aiding in developing health and resilience forest stands.

Authorities

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a (h)). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of salvage timber to make monetary deposits in a designated Treasury fund to cover the costs for sale preparation and administration, and the engineering design and administration of any needed roads necessary for the harvesting of salvage timber. Funds are available until expended.

Program Overview

The Timber Salvage Sale program collects revenues from the sale of timber from dead and dying trees to prepare and administer future salvage timber sales, including the provision of engineering support. These revenues are deposited into the Salvage Sale Fund and are available to immediately respond to timber salvage opportunities. The removal of fire-damaged, diseased and insect-infested timber through timber sale contracts is a valuable tool to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildland fires and other hazards associated with dead or dying timber. Timely salvage sales also help maximize the recovery of timber product value that would otherwise be lost; and through the collection of Knutson-Vandenberg Act funds, can provide for restoration of an affected area.

Allocation and Integration

Timber Salvage Sale funds are allocated based upon the amount of cash available in regional salvage accounts and the relative need for treatment each fiscal year. In addition to the Salvage Sale Fund, timber sales are funded through regular appropriations and other special authorities, including the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, the Knutson-Vandenberg Fund, and the Stewardship Contracting Fund. All of these funds may receive a portion of the revenues received from timber sales.

Partnerships

Effective implementation of this program requires partnership with local timber industries, as having timber infrastructure located close to the national forests facilitates salvage timber sales. Without this infrastructure, timber sales may not be economically viable, and no salvage timber volume would be harvested.

Budget Line Item **Stewardship Contracting**

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Stewardship Contracting				
New Budget Authority	\$7,806	\$8,400	\$8,400	0
Program Level	9,528	10,400	9,000	-\$1,400
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2	0	0	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Stewardship Contracting						
Acres of forest vegetation established	1,344	434	3,950	4,373	5,600	5,600
Acres of forest vegetation improved	16,338	29,445	69,300	32,694	98,700	98,700
Acres of noxious weeds/ invasive plant treatments	6,535	732	45,000	1,604	107,700	107,700
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	36,334	77,305	42,000	135,816	59,800	59,800
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	47	50	65	91	200	200
Miles of roads decommissioned	9	0	100	44	140	44
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	116	137	135	85	80	80
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	54	39	60	47	40	40
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	743,417	1,133,837	1,500,000	962,486	2,394,000	2,394,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	372	567	750	481	1,197	1,197
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	467,266	735,007	1,090,000	477,921	1,556,000	1,556,000
Acres of stewardship contracts / agreements awarded	88,304	152,834	250,000	100,577	300,000	300,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires	69,607	123,261	126,000	103,522	180,000	180,000
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	36,858	65,751	42,000	61,608	59,800	59,800
Number of stewardship contracts / agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition (number)	4	59	20	13	20	20

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes a program level of \$9,000,000 for the Stewardship Contracting Fund, a reduction of \$1,400,000 from FY 2012. This proposal would provide permanent authorization for Stewardship Contracting, which expires at the end of FY 2013. The Forest Service estimates conducting work through stewardship contracts or agreements on 300,000 acres in FY 2013; this approach supports our goals to create jobs while we restore forest and watershed health. Stewardship funds become available when the sale of forest products exceeds the cost of the service work obtained under an integrated resource contract. This funding is used to:

- Improve, maintain, and restore forest and rangeland health
- Restore and maintain water quality
- Improve fish and wildlife habitat; reestablish native plant species
- Reduce hazardous fuels that pose risks to communities and ecosystem values

The 2013 President's Budget proposes permanent authority for Stewardship Contracting. This proposal would provide the agency flexibility to accomplish collaborative restoration work at a landscape scale.

Past Performance

Key accomplishments in FY 2011 utilizing Stewardship Contracting retained receipts include:

- 135,816 acres of wildlife habitat were restored or improved
- 4,374 acres of forest vegetation were established
- 32,694 acres of forest vegetation were improved
- 1,604 acres of noxious weed and invasive plant treatments were administered
- 61,608 acres of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) hazardous fuels were treated

Retained receipts deposited in the Stewardship Contracting Fund may be used to accomplish a wide variety of activities utilizing stewardship contracting authority. The mix and level of accomplishments vary annually. This is due in part to the variability both in the resource work needed in the region where the receipts are collected and the cost of those activities.

The performance accomplishments described above are a subset of the total accomplishments associated with stewardship contracting authority. Appropriated funds from a variety of program areas may be used to implement projects utilizing stewardship contracting authority.

Authorities

Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 USC 2104 note) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e), [title III, Sec. 347], Oct. 21, 1998, Stat. 2681-231, amended by Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 2003, P.L. 108-7, div. F, [title III, Sec. 323], Feb. 20, 2003, 117 Stat. 275). Section 323 of P.L. 108-7 supersedes the original authority granted to the Forest Service in section 347 of P.L. 105-277. This Act authorizes the Forest Service to enter into stewardship projects via agreement or contract to perform services to achieve land management goals and meet local and rural community needs.

Program Overview

Stewardship contracting enables the Forest Service to apply the value of timber or other forest products from stewardship sales as an offset against the costs to accomplish land and resource management objectives. If the offset value exceeds the value of the resource improvement treatments, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting Fund and are available until expended for other authorized stewardship projects. Stewardship Contracting funds may be used for:

- Road and trail maintenance or decommissioning to restore or maintain water quality
- Work to improve soil productivity, or other resource values
- Prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of timber stands or to improve wildlife habitat
- Removal of vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives
- Restoration and maintenance of watersheds
- Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fish habitat
- Control of noxious and invasive weeds, and re-establishment of native plant species

Allocation and Integration

Stewardship Contracting retained receipts remain on the unit where the receipts were collected for use on other authorized stewardship projects. Funds can be used on other units after approval by the regional forester in the region where the receipts were collected.

Partnerships

Stewardship contracting allows for national, regional, and local-level partnerships. Significant partnerships exist with national organizations such as the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Wild Turkey Federation, which provide assistance in areas such as training and project implementation. In addition to these national organizations, there are many local collaborative partnerships that have been built through stewardship contracting. These collaborative partnerships have resulted in community support for stewardship projects and have helped the agency to move forward with projects without litigation costs and delays that often confront traditional timber sales and some hazardous fuel reduction projects.

Budget Line Item **Timber Sales - Pipeline Restoration Fund**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Timber Sales - Pipeline Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$6,390	\$6,200	\$6,200	0
Program Level	3,830	5,600	10,600	\$5,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	34	63	58	-5

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Timber Sales Pipeline Preparation						
Volume of pipeline timber prepared (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	571,061	556,846	670,000	581,055	740,000	420,500
Volume of pipeline timber prepared (million board feet (MMBF))	285	320	335	290	370	210

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$10,600,000 for the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund, an increase of \$5,000,000 from FY 2012. Specific program funding within this request is as follows:

Timber Sales Pipeline Preparation: The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes funding for the timber sales pipeline preparation. About 420,500 CCF (210 MMBF) of timber volume would be added to the pipeline of timber sales prepared as a result of this funding. Program levels remain unchanged based on projected receipts collected in FY 2012.

Recreation Backlog: The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes funding for the backlog of recreation maintenance projects. Emphasis will be placed on repairs to correct health and safety deficiencies, reductions in the backlog of deferred maintenance at priority recreation sites as identified in forests’ Recreation Facility Analyses, and maintenance of system trails.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, 581,055 CCF (290 MMBF) in timber pipeline volume was prepared. Outputs associated with the recreation backlog projects are combined and reported under the Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities and Trails programs.

Authorities

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134, Sec. 101 (c), [title III Sec. 327], April 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 1321-206 and 207). The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to collect and deposit revenues from a specific set of timber sales (i.e., sales released under P.L. 104-19, [title II, Sec. 2001(k)], July 27, 1995) for the purpose of preparing timber sales and addressing the backlog of recreation projects. Revenues from the sale of timber prepared using these

funds are also deposited into this fund and are available for preparation of additional timber sales and recreation backlog projects.

Program Overview

The Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund accomplishes a multitude of land and resource management objectives, such as improving forest health, restoring wildlife habitat, and providing forest products to meet local and national needs. In addition, the fund helps to address health and safety issues in recreation facilities and on system trails, benefiting the recreating public by addressing maintenance issues that may cause harm or otherwise detract from the outdoor experience. These activities are aligned with the agency's water conservation goals and ensure forest and grasslands are conserved, restored, and made more resilient to climate change.

The following programs are included in the Fund:

Timber Sales Pipeline Preparation: Seventy five percent of the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration funds are used for preparation of future non-salvage timber sales to restore the timber sales pipeline volume. This activity provides for the NEPA analysis to meet long term forest health and desired condition objectives, determination of the volume and value of the trees to be removed, and timber sale layout and design leading to timber sales offered in future years. Expenditures may also include the necessary planning and design for the associated timber roads.

Recreation Backlog: Twenty-five percent of the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration funds are expended on backlog recreation facility projects and system trails. This activity includes maintenance and improvement of recreation sites, system trails, bridges, and trailheads.

Allocation and Integration

Funding is allocated to the field each year based upon the actual prior year collections from qualifying timber sales, with 75 percent of the net receipts collected in each region being returned to the region for additional timber sales pipeline work, and the remaining 25 percent for recreation backlog.

In addition to this fund, timber sales are funded through the NFS, IRR budget line item as well as the Salvage Sale Fund and the KV Trust Fund. Recreation facility and trail projects are also funded through the Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities, Trails, and Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line items, the Legacy Roads and Trails activity in the IRR budget line item, and the Permanent Appropriation, Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund.

Partnerships

Effective implementation of this program requires partnership with local timber industries, as having timber infrastructure located close to the national forests facilitates timber sales. Without this infrastructure, timber sales might not be economically viable, and no timber volume would be harvested.

The agency accomplishes valuable recreation facility and trails work by leveraging funds and in-kind contributions through many partnerships. The Forest Service engages volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners to enhance recreation experiences and help maintain nearly 70 percent of agency owned recreation sites. Trail crews are one of the primary means for the Forest Service to employ young adults and partner with local communities and interest groups.

Program Overview

This pilot authority provides a mechanism for charging and collecting fees from persons who harvest forest botanical products. Fees collected are to cover the costs associated with granting, modifying, or administering the authorization for harvesting, including the costs for environmental analyses. Work activities include inventory, analysis, sustainability determination for harvest levels, permit issuance and administration, and monitoring to facilitate the sale and harvest of forest botanical products. The objectives of this pilot program are to maintain, enhance, or restore forest ecosystems to desired conditions, and to provide for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products in a sustainable manner that contributes to meeting the Nation's demand for these goods and services.

Allocation and Integration

Under this authority, funds collected through FY 2014 are authorized for expenditure through FY 2015, on the unit where the funds were collected. The Forest Botanical Products fund supplements the National Forest System, Integrated Resource Restoration program for the sale and administration of forest botanical products.

Budget Line Item **Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Fund**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$4,496	0	0	0
Program Level	1,163	0	0	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget program level is zero. The Forest Service proposes to transfer all prior year (FY 2012) unexpended collections under this authority to the General Fund of the Treasury. From FY 2008 through FY 2012, Congress directed that funds becoming available under the Act of March 4, 1913 be transferred to Treasury. The agency proposes to continue deferral of any payments to this fund.

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President’s Budget
-\$1,163,000	-\$12,000,000	-\$12,000,000
Receipts collected in the prior year (FY 2010) were transferred to Treasury.	Receipts collected in prior years (FY 2011) will be transferred to Treasury	This budget proposes to transfer receipts collected during FY 2012 to the Treasury in FY 2013.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the agency improved approximately 8.8 miles of Passenger Car Road using prior year carryover funds. No new funds were available in FY 2011.

Authorities

The Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U.S.C. 501). This Act authorizes 10 percent of all moneys received from the national forests during each fiscal year to be expended for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests in the States from which proceeds are derived.

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-88, div. A, title III, Oct. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 2940). This Act directed “That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2010 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.”

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74, Dec. 2011). This Act directed “That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2012 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.”

Program Overview

Under this fund, 10 percent of all national forest receipts are used by the Forest Service, without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived, to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on NFS lands. Funds are directed towards correcting road and trail deficiencies that adversely affect ecosystems.

Beginning in FY 1999 and continuing in subsequent appropriation acts, the authority was expanded to allow the use of funds for the purpose of improving forest health conditions, and repairing or reconstructing roads and bridges on NFS lands in the wildland-urban interface where there is an abnormally high risk of fire. The program reduces risk to human safety and public health and property, and enhances ecological functions, long-term forest productivity, and biological integrity.

FY 2009 was the last year the agency received new Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Funds.

Budget Line Item **Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee Fund**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$1,572	\$500	\$500	0
Program Level	669	800	800	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	1	1	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$800,000, the same level as FY 2012. Funds restore and manage prairie and wetland habitats on the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNP).

Authorities

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 1609 note) (P.L. 104-106, div. B, [title XXIX, sec. 2915 (b), (c)], Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 601-602). The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to issue agricultural special use authorizations or grazing permits for purposes primarily related to erosion control, provision for food and habitat for fish and wildlife, or other resource management activities consistent with the purposes of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie.

Program Overview

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 established MNP, to be managed as part of the National Forest System. The Act authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to issue agricultural special use authorizations and grazing permits. After appropriate payments to the State of Illinois and Will County, pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908, and section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 500), available receipts from rental fees may be used to cover the cost of restoration, prairie improvements, and administrative activities directly related to those activities

The funds provide for maintenance of native plant communities and grassland bird habitat at the prairie. The ability to collect funds from grazing and agricultural uses provides a needed resource to the prairie managers to continue to restore ecosystems and habitats in order to enhance biodiversity; promote scientific, environmental, and educational research; develop best practices for land management; and provide a variety of recreation opportunities which would otherwise be foregone.

Budget Line Item **Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie
Restoration Fund**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Program Level	0	0	0	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

No funds are included for this program in the FY 2013 President’s Budget.

Past Performance

To date, salvage opportunities anticipated by the legislation have not materialized; less than \$4,000 has been generated by the Fund over the past 10 years. No expenditures have been made from this account since its creation.

Authorities

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 1609 note) (P.L. 104-106, div. B, [title XXIX, sec. 2915 (d), (e) and (f)], Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 602). The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to charge reasonable user fees for the admission, occupancy, and use of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie; and may sell for salvage value any facilities and improvements which have been transferred under this Act. The Secretary may use amounts in the fund, in such amounts as are provided in advance in Appropriation Acts, for restoration and administration of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie.

Program Overview

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 established the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNP), to be managed as part of the National Forest System. Receipts from grazing fees, agricultural leases for row crops, sales of surplus equipment, and the salvage value proceeds from the sale of any facilities and improvements can be used to cover the cost of restoration of ecosystems; construction of a visitor center, recreational facilities, trails, and administrative office; prairie improvement; and operation and maintenance of the MNP.

Budget Line Item **Operation and Maintenance of Quarters**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters				
New Budget Authority	\$7,860	\$8,200	\$8,400	\$200
Program Level	7,907	10,000	10,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	30	27	28	1

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$10,000,000 for the Operation and Maintenance of Quarters program, the same level as FY 2012. These funds maintain employee occupied living quarters in safe and healthy conditions. The program will emphasize improvements to water systems and health and safety issues.

Authorities


Forest Service Quarters Operations and Maintenance (5 U.S.C. 5911, Other Provisions). This Act authorizes the collection of rental income from employees living in government owned or leased residences. Such rents and charges are deposited in a special Treasury fund, and remain available for obligation until expended, for maintenance and operation of quarters.

Program Overview

This program provides for maintenance, operation, and management of employee housing facilities, including associated utility systems. Funds may also be used to pay the rental costs for leased quarters, including utilities, due to extreme housing shortages in an area. In addition to maintaining safe and pleasant housing, work using this fund contributes to the reduction of the agency’s deferred maintenance backlog.

This fund covers all types of maintenance of a structure or building, including any government-owned property and any appliances integral to the facility. The fund does not cover betterments, additions, replacement construction, or new construction.

Operation of Maintenance and Quarters



Operation of Maintenance and Quarters allow the agency to provide adequate housing to employees, at often very remote locations, where no other options are available.

Past Performance

Accomplishments under this program are recorded in the Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Facilities Section.

Allocation and Integration

Rental deposits are pooled and remain on the forest where the deposits are collected. Maintenance costing less than \$250,000 may be funded using the Facilities Maintenance Assessment funds (Cost Pool 09), if Quarters Maintenance funds are not available. Maintenance needs, greater than \$250,000 in cost, may be funded using the Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Facilities and Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line items.

Budget Line Item	Land Between the Lakes Management Fund			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$3,824	\$4,000	\$4,000	0
Program Level	3,803	5,000	5,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	17	20	21	1

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$5,000,000, the same level as FY 2012. Funds provide opportunities for public education and regional promotion in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments. Land Between the Lakes (LBL) continues to use funds to cover additional anticipated program elements of the Respect the Resource environmental education program. LBL is working to increase teacher recruitment, especially newer teachers, by showing teachers the programs offered as well as helping them to cultivate skills that can be used in the classrooms upon their return to their schools. In anticipation of the upcoming 50th anniversary of LBL in June 2013, planning efforts are beginning as an opportunity to promote the LBL Area.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the LBL Trust Fund continued its support of a successful school grant program for environmental education by awarding grants to 28 schools, and serving more than 2,000 students. The Fund continued to support the recycling campaign tied to LBL’s Respect the Resource program, utilizing displays and interpretive signage to educate LBL staff and visitors to facilities. The campaign also assisted with education about water use and plastics.

Authority

Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460lll-31) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e) [title V, Sec. 531], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-317). This Act establishes the Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund. In accordance with Title V of the Act, responsibility for the LBL National Recreation Area in Kentucky and Tennessee transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Program Overview

The LBL Protection Act called for LBL to be managed as a unit of the NFS. Section 531 of the Act established a special interest bearing fund known as the LBL Trust Fund, to be available for public education, grants, and internships related to recreation, conservation, and multiple-use land management; and regional promotion in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments.

In accordance with the terms described in the Act, beginning September 30, 2000, TVA began depositing \$1 million dollars annually into the fund for five consecutive years, for a total of \$5 million dollars. The Forest Service has allowed the principal balance to grow and much of the interest to compound, and LBL has now begun to use the interest earned on the fund for the purposes intended by Congress.

Budget Line Item

Valles Caldera Fund

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Valles Caldera Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$732	\$900	\$900	0
Program Level	1,362	800	800	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	2	2	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$800,000, the same amount as FY 2012. Funds provide for the management and administration of the Valles Caldera National Preserve (Preserve) by the Valles Caldera Trust (Trust), a government corporation. This level is based on receipts taken in by the Trust and available for use in FY 2013. The ability to charge and retain receipts provides the mechanism for the Trust to improve access, enhance recreational opportunities, upgrade infrastructure, purchase branded products for resale, market programs and activities, along with to assist in the management of the Preserve’s facility rentals for the purpose of providing education programs. The benefits of these programs are to facilitate the management of the Preserve and to further the statutory obligation of the Trust to become financially self-sufficient.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the Trust focused on keeping the Preserve open year round and offering additional recreation and education programs and activities which contributed to a dramatic increase in public participation from FY 2010. Public programs included hunting, fishing, hiking, van tours, environmental education, along with winter programs, and special events. Total revenue generated from these recreation programs totaled \$647,479. In FY 2011 the Trust issued a request for proposal to conduct an ecologically and economically viable livestock operation on the Preserve. This program will also contribute revenue towards management of the Preserve’s resources.

The Preserve continues with two major planning efforts and will work to complete the two environmental impact statements (EISs) in FY 2012. The two EISs are the Preserve Access and Use Plan, along with the Preserve Landscape Restoration and Management Plan.

Authorities

Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v-4, 698v-6). (P.L. 106-248, [title I, Sec. 106, Sec. 108], July 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 603 and 607; as amended by P.L. 109-132, [Sec. 2 (b) – (d)], 119 Stat. 2570).

This Act authorizes the Valles Caldera Trust to receive and collect funds in support of the management and administration of the Preserve. This includes the authority to assess fees for admission to, the use, and occupancy of the Preserve. In addition, the Trust may solicit and accept donations of funds, property, supplies, or services for the purpose of management of the Preserve.

Program Overview

The Valles Caldera Preservation Act provided for the acquisition of the Baca Ranch located in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico, designated the acquired lands as the Valles Caldera National Preserve, and created the Valles Caldera Trust to manage the 88,900 acre tract. The Preserve protects scientific, scenic, geologic, watershed, wildlife, historic, heritage, and recreational values and provides for multiple uses and the sustained yield of renewable resources. The Preserve is managed by the Trust, a government corporation that prepares annual budgets with the goal of achieving a financially self-sustaining operation by 2015.

The Act allows for a variety of approaches to generate revenue in support of management of the Preserve and to carry out the duties of the Trust. Various funding mechanisms exist from private, public and non-profit organizations. Options include accepting donations from foundations or the private sector through charitable giving; or charging fees for use (ex. grazing, forest products, filming, etc); and assessing admission fees and use fees. All monies received are deposited in the Valles Caldera Fund, which is an interest bearing account. These receipts are available without further appropriation for the administration, preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Preserve and its properties.

Partnerships

The Act requires management of the Preserve by the Trust, a government corporation subject to the Government Corporation Control Act. A nine member Board of Trustees is responsible for the protection and development of the Preserve. Seven of its members are appointed by the President of the U.S. In addition, the current Superintendent of nearby Bandelier National Monument and the Forest Supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest also serve on the Board. All Board decisions are made at public meetings. In August of 2002, management authority was transferred to the Trust.

The Preserve benefits from monetary as well as non-monetary contributions. Non-monetary contributions include time and expertise contributed by our many volunteers. In 2011, the Trust increased volunteer hours from 2010. These volunteers assisted with many of the recreation programs, along with wetland restoration projects throughout the year.

Extramural funding refers to money invested in projects; mostly research, inventory, and monitoring, conducted on the Preserve by outside agencies and organizations. The continuing objective of the Trust is to encourage scientific activities on the Preserve. Indicators for science community interest in studying the Preserve can be gleaned from the number of projects conducted, the amount of funding generated to support these projects, and the number of publications and presentations resulting from the research. Funding in FY 2011, from outside (non-VCT) sources, came from 44 different project sources, and exceeded \$4.0 million dollars. These funds contributed to the regional economy through personnel salaries, purchase of equipment and supplies, travel, contracts, and educational. All of these transactions generate tax revenues for local, State and Federal governments. More importantly, the information gleaned from these studies is being used to advise managers on how best to apply manipulative actions on the ground, such as forest thinning prescriptions, use of fire, distributions of livestock, predator impacts on elk populations, fisheries management.

Budget Line Item **Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Permanent Funds				
Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses*				
New Budget Authority	\$7,956	\$8,000	\$8,000	0
Program Level	6,013	8,641	7,000	-\$1,641
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	52	45	45	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

**FY 2013 levels represent the legislative proposal to extend this authority.*

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$7,000,000 for the Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses, a program decrease of \$1,641,000 below FY 2012. Funds are used to process lands special uses proposals and applications in a timely manner, provide customer service and administer authorizations for which we have no other statutory authority to recover or retain funds for the use and occupancy of National Forest System (NFS) lands. We will continue to implement the Recovery of Cost pilot program to recover our costs for processing special use applications and monitoring the authorizations for compliance with the authorization. We will review progress to ensure consistent and cost-effective management, improve customer service, and reduce the backlog of permit applications.

The 2013 President’s Budget proposes permanent authority for Administration of Rights-Of-Way and Land Uses. Permanent authority ensures timely customer service, reduces the potential liability to the United States associated with uses on National Forest System lands under an expired authorization, and enables us to accept new applications to expand our support for local and regional economies.

Past Performance

During FY 2011 we recovered approximately \$7.3 million dollars in costs involving the processing and monitoring of approximately 1,800 new land use authorizations. We currently have a backlog of 6,020 authorizations. Permanent cost recovery will help ensure that we continue to make progress in administering authorizations.

Authorities

Numerous Federal statutes authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assess and collect fees from applicants for, and holders of special use authorizations. These fees pay for the agency’s administrative costs to process applications for, and monitor, such authorizations. These authorities include the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1952 (P.L. 82-137); Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (P.L. 66-146); and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579). In addition, specific legislation authorizing the implementation of each program within this account is as follows:

Special Use Application and Permit Monitoring Fees (Recovery of Costs). P.L. 106-113, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, Section 331 (113 Stat. 1501A-196 - 197), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, Division E, Section 345 (118 Stat. 3105), P.L. 109-54, Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006,

Section 425 (119 Stat. 555) and P.L. 110-161 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008. This Act provides authority through September 30, 2012 to implement a pilot program to improve customer service to applicants and holders of special land use authorizations and reduce the agency's backlog of expired authorizations.

Commercial Filming (16 U.S.C. 4601-6d). The Act of May 26, 2000 (P. L. 106-206). This Act authorizes retention of fees collected for commercial filming and photography land use authorizations and obligation of the monies for maintenance of the filming site. Land use fees are based on a schedule to use and occupy NFS land for filming activities. This fee is separate from the cost recovery fee to process applications and monitor and the authorization for compliance with the commercial filming permit. All land use fees collected for commercial filming activities and costs recovered remain at the site where collected and are available until expended.

Organizational Camp Fees. P.L. 108-7, Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, FY 2003, Title V, National Forest Organizational Camp Fee Improvement Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 294-297). This Act provides authority to establish a land use fee system for the occupancy and use of NFS lands by organizational camps that serve young people or individuals with a disability.

Program Overview

The Forest Service processes over 6,000 authorizations each year for the use and occupancy of NFS lands. In 2011, we administered nearly 78,000 authorizations for a wide variety of purposes, including energy-related uses, broadband and communication facilities and campground management. Processing and authorizing these uses is an important component to facilitating the development and transmission of affordable, reliable energy and communication services; supporting national security; supporting economic development; and promoting the public health and safety of populations within or in proximity to national forests throughout the nation. Work activities include:

- Evaluating proposals
- Providing responses, analyses, and decisions to requests to occupy or use NFS lands
- Processing authorizations
- Performing oversight, inspection, and monitoring of existing authorizations to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization

Programs included in this Fund are as follows:

Recovery of Costs for Processing Special Use Applications and Monitoring Fees: Fees collected from special uses are based on the agency's actual cost to process applications and monitor compliance. All cost recovery fees collected are spent at the administrative unit(s) where the processing or monitoring work is being conducted. We recover costs consistently with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), particularly where projects occupy Federal lands managed by both agencies.

Commercial Filming Special Uses Land Rent: Eighty percent of land-use fees from still photography and commercial filming activities are used for managing these activities and streamlining issuance of authorizations. Ten percent is used to cover the unit's cost of collecting these fees. The remaining 10 percent is used in developing policies and procedures for the management of these activities, of which 5 percent is available to the regional forester and the other 5 percent to the Washington Office.

Organizational Camp Fees: Fees are based on a percentage of the agricultural land value, adjusted downward for services provided to disabled individuals and at-risk youth. Fees collected are available until expended for program administration, monitoring special use authorizations, interpretive programs, environmental analysis and restoration activities, and similar purposes.

Allocation and Integration

Land use and recreation use fees supplement discretionary appropriations from the NFS – Landownership Management; Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness; and other budget line items. These revenues are an integral part of sustaining the agency’s special-use program. Outputs associated with these programs are combined and reported under individual resource programs throughout Forest Service appropriated accounts.

Partnerships

We cooperate with many other Federal agencies, such as the Department of the Interior agencies – Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish & Wildlife Service; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and the Army Corp of Engineers; interagency working groups; state, local, and tribal governments; and partners, such as the Western Utility Group and National Forest Recreation Association. Partnership opportunities provide an opportunity to streamline procedures in order to deliver consistent and clear direction.

Budget Line Item	Payment Funds			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY 2013 vs 2012
Payment to States Funds				
Payments and Transfers from the National Forest Fund				
Payment to Minnesota				
Funding	\$6,150	\$6,150	\$6,150	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments to States, Act of 1908				
Funding	9,703	10,816	9,700	-1,116
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments to States, SRS Act of 2000, Title II				
Funding	42,063	31,767	64,000	32,233
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	176	90	100	10
(NFF Fund) Payments and Transfers from the National Forest Fund				
Payments to States, SRS Act of 2000, Title I & III				
Funding	68,679	71,174	44,670	-26,504
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments from Treasury				
Payments to States, SRS Act of 2000, Title I & III				
Funding	310,000	225,000	185,330	-39,670
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments from National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects				
Payments to Counties				
Funding	14,654	15,000	15,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payment to State Funds Funding	\$451,249	\$359,907	\$324,850	-\$35,057
Payment to States Funds Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	176	90	100	10

*SRS actual payment in FY 2012 for FY 2011 receipts is approximately \$322 million
SRS proposed payment in FY 2013 for FY 2012 receipts is approximately \$294 million.*

FY 2013 Program Changes

Payment to Minnesota

The FY 2013 President’s Budget contains the mandatory Payments to Minnesota of \$6,150,000 as required by the authorizing legislation. This is the same amount as FY 2012.

Payment to States, 1908 Act

The Budget proposes \$9,700,000 for Payments to States under the Act of 1908 (25 percent fund), a decrease of \$1,116,000 from FY 2012. Payments under the 25 percent fund are made one year in arrears based on receipts and credits specified in the authorizing legislation.

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000

The Budget assumes a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Act starting in FY 2012. The actual payment for FY 2012 is approximately \$322 million. The FY 2013 budget proposes to continue these payments through mandatory appropriations supplemented by funds from Treasury. The FY 2013 payment is proposed for \$294 million. Without reauthorization, the payment will be approximately \$85,000,000. For more details, refer to the Payments to Communities chapter.

Payment from National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects

The FY 2013 President's Budget proposes \$15,000,000 in Payments to Counties based on receipts from activities on the national grasslands and from land utilization projects, which are paid as required by the authorizing legislation. This is the same amount as FY 2012.

Authorities

Payment to Minnesota

The Thye-Blatnick Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577g), Payment for Additional Lands Acquired in Northern Minnesota.

Payments to States

Payments to States, Act of 1908. The Act of May 23, 1908, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500 note), Payment for Receipts for Schools and Roads. This Act, commonly known as "the 25 percent fund" or "the Act of 1908," authorizes annual payments on a seven-year rolling average basis to States equal to 25 percent of revenues from the sale of goods and services by the national forests. States shall use these payments for schools and/or roads projects. The Act was amended on October 3, 2008 in P.L. 110-343, Division C, Title VI.

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 500 note). This Act, originally authorized through FY 2006 as P.L. 106-393, provides choices to counties to either receive a guaranteed level of annual payments for roads and schools and other authorized purposes, as well as funding for specific resource improvement projects on the national forest where the county is located, or to receive payments under the Act of May 23, 1908. The Act was reauthorized through FY 2011 on October 3, 2008 in P.L. 110-343, Division C, Title VI. Currently, funds not obligated by September 30, 2012 will be returned to the Treasury. Through this Budget Justification (Appropriation Language Changes section), the Forest Service is asking for an extension of this authority to make payments through 2016. Please, refer to the Payments to Communities section for more details.

Payments to Counties – National Grasslands Fund

Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1012). This Act authorizes annual payments on a calendar year basis to counties, equal to 25 percent of net revenues received during the year (excluding receipts from the sale of land). Counties shall use these payments for schools and/or roads projects. This Act pertains primarily to national grasslands and land utilization projects.

Program Overview

Payment to Minnesota

The Secretary of Agriculture was directed to acquire resorts, cabins, and private lands within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and permanent residents were prohibited after 1974. Additionally, in-lieu-of-tax payments were authorized to Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties for Federal wilderness land from any national forest receipts not otherwise appropriated. At the close of each fiscal year, the State of Minnesota is paid three-fourths of 1 percent of the appraised value of certain Superior National Forest lands in the counties of St. Louis, Cook, and Lake for distribution to those counties. The land value is reappraised every 10 years. New appraisals were done in 2008.

Payments to States

Counties that opt to not receive payments under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as reauthorized do receive, with few exceptions, 25 percent of all moneys collected from the national forests and grasslands in which the counties are located, under the Act of 1908. These payments benefit public schools and roads in the county or counties containing national forests and grasslands. P.L. 110-343 amended the Act of 1908 which, among other things, changed the payment formula. Instead of being based on each year's receipts, payments to the States are now based on a rolling seven-year average of receipts (16 U.S.C. 500 note).

Counties electing to receive their share of a State's "full payment amount" under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, as amended by P.L. 110-343, receive payments under a formula based on several factors, including acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income.

Payments to Counties – National Grasslands Fund

Annual payments are authorized to counties which contain Forest Service lands that were acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Twenty-five percent of the revenues received during the year (excluding receipts from the sale of land) from each national grassland or land utilization project are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The funds are restricted to uses that benefit public schools and roads.

Budget Line Item	Trust Funds			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Trust Funds				
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg				
New Budget Authority	\$54,373	\$37,000	\$37,000	0
Program Level	51,221	54,000	64,000	\$10,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	371	460	460	0
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work				
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Program Level	15,034	15,000	15,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	146	125	125	0
Cooperative Work, Forest Service				
New Budget Authority	65,932	65,000	65,000	0
Program Level	38,023	58,100	58,100	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	236	235	235	0
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	7	10	10	0
Program Level	15	15	15	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Reforestation Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Program Level	30,342	30,000	30,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	211	200	200	0
Trust Funds New Budget Authority	150,312	132,010	132,010	0
Trust Funds Program Level	134,635	157,115	167,115	10,000
Trust Funds Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	964	1,020	1,020	0

Cooperative Work includes both receipts and reimbursable collections

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2011 and planned obligations for FY 2012 and FY 2013.

Budget Line Item **Cooperative Work Trust Fund
Knutson-Vandenberg Fund**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Trust Funds				
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg				
New Budget Authority	\$54,373	\$37,000	\$37,000	0
Program Level	51,221	54,000	64,000	\$10,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	371	460	460	0
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work				
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Program Level	15,034	15,000	15,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	146	125	125	0
Cooperative Work, Forest Service				
New Budget Authority	65,932	65,000	65,000	0
Program Level	38,023	58,100	58,100	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	236	235	235	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Knutson-Vandenberg						
Acres of forest vegetation established	50,622	51,950	55,700	45,304	56,000	53,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	33,662	23,530	49,250	24,932	38,130	27,000
Highest priority acres treated annually for noxious weeds and invasive plants on NFS lands	13,234	12,502	37,700	11,268	30,500	29,800
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced with non-Wildlife funds	1,183	136	180	6	240	300
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	2	3	45	2	10	20
Acres of wildlife habitat (terrestrial) (TES and Non-TES) restored or improved with non-Wildlife dollars	87,997	102,819	195,000	67,103	187,800	200,000
Miles of roads decommissioned	66	24	0	10	0	0
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	4	0	0	10	0	0
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	2	0	0	0	0	0
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	1	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	71,538	121,226	30,000	85,316	30,000	36,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	508	2,941	1,300	1,077	780	1,000
Acres of watershed improvement	3,205	2,437	8,290	6,677	4,750	7,200

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work						
Acres of forest vegetation established	99	10,276	0	20	2,500	2,500
Acres of forest vegetation improved	1,441	1,513	0	867	0	0
Forestlands treated to achieve healthier conditions	16,527	14,695	0	12,943	0	0
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	183,920	222,369	314,000	178,824	240,000	240,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	92	119	150	89	120	120
Miles of landownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard	17	17	0	0	0	0
Miles of road maintenance	51	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	2,187	3,495	0	924	0	0
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	91	1,059	0	851	0	0
Highest priority acres treated annually for noxious weeds and invasive plants on NFS lands	1,679	469	0	841	0	0
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	103	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of watershed improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced with non-Wildlife funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-TES restored or improved with non-Wildlife dollars	147	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$64,000,000 in the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) program, an increase of \$10,000,000 from FY 2012. Funds are used to conduct sale area improvement work on timber sale areas on the national forests. Funds also are used within timber sale areas to implement reforestation following timber harvest as well as other sale area improvements approved in the related environmental analyses. The request fully funds the required sale area improvement work planned for accomplishment in FY 2013.

As in FY 2012, \$15,000,000 of the K-V program will be used for the K-V Regional Work program. This funding will reforest 2,500 acres. This work will also provide for vegetative treatments to meet forest health and resource restoration objectives. An estimated outcome from these vegetation treatments is 240,000 CCF (120 MMBF) of timber volume sold. The volume outcome from this fund is also accounted for in the target for timber volume sold displayed in the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

Past Performance

Completion of K-V timber sale area projects is dependent upon the rate at which timber harvest units are harvested and accepted as completed. Factors include weather conditions that can slow down the rate of timber harvest and decisions made by the timber sale purchaser regarding which units are harvested in a given operating season.

In FY 2011, for the K-V Regional Work program, the agency treated 12,943 high priority acres to meet forest health objectives even though the planned level was zero. The agency sold approximately 178,824

CCF (89 MMBF) of timber as a result of these treatments, or 57 percent of the projected level. Volume outcomes are highly variable depending on the treatment necessary to meet forest health objectives.

Authorities

The Act of June 9, 1930, (16 USC 576b) (P.L. 71-319, Ch. 416, June 9, 1930, 46 Stat. 527, as amended by P.L. 94-588, 1976, and P.L. 109-54, [title IV, Sec. 412], Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 551). The Act, known as the Knutson-Vandenberg Act, established a special fund to collect a portion of timber sale receipts to pay for reforesting the area from which the timber was cut. The Act was amended in 1976 to allow the Forest Service to use these funds for other sale area improvement activities. The FY 2006 Interior Appropriations Act amended this authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds, not needed to accomplish work on the sale area, on other areas "...within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred."

Program Overview

The following programs are included in this fund:

Knutson-Vandenberg: This program uses funds derived from timber sale revenues which are used for sale area improvement work within the timber sale area. Planned resource project work is documented in the sale area improvement plans and as determined by the project environmental analysis. The first priority for K-V program funds is reforestation of harvested areas. These funds can also be used to perform timber stand improvement and protection, and projects for the improvement of other resource values, including wildlife, soil, watershed, range, and recreation.

Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work: The FY 2006 Interior Appropriations Act expanded the authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds, not needed to accomplish work on the timber sale area, on another area "...within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred." Unused collections are generated when actual costs are less than planned costs. This authority is used to accomplish watershed restoration; wildlife habitat improvement; control of insect, disease, and noxious weeds; community protection activities; and the maintenance of forest roads. The work can be performed through the use of contracts, forest product sales, and cooperative agreements. If forest product sales are used to accomplish these objectives, K-V Regional Work program funds may be utilized for timber sale planning, preparation, administration, engineering support, and land line location.

Allocation and Integration

The Knutson-Vandenberg program funding is allocated to the regions based upon cash collected on timber sale areas and the planned resource projects identified on approved sale area improvement plans. The Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work program funds are allocated based upon cash availability, which reflects the unreimbursed emergency wildfire suppression transfers, and where additional funding would effectively achieve the purposes of the authority.

Partnerships

The K-V program has contributed to partnerships and productive working relationships with State fish and game agencies and organizations such as the Wild Turkey Federation, Quail Unlimited, and the Ruffed Grouse Society. These productive relationships and partnerships are critical in the identification and planning of some K-V funded projects.

Budget Line Item **Cooperative Work Trust Fund - Other**

	(dollars in thousands)			Program Changes
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	
Trust Funds				
Cooperative Work, Other				
New Budget Authority	\$65,932	\$65,000	\$65,000	0
Program Level	38,023	58,100	58,100	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	236	235	235	0

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$58,100,000 for the Cooperative Work Trust Fund Other, the same as FY 2012. This level is consistent with anticipated collections from partners and cooperators. The collections allow the agency to leverage appropriated funds in order to deliver a variety of treatments and services which benefit Forest Service lands and other resource programs.

Cooperative projects vary in size and scope each year depending on partner interest, objectives, and financial resources, and meet both agency and partner needs. Each agreement specifies the type of work to be done as well as the funds being donated.

Authorities

The Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U.S.C. 498). This Act authorizes the acceptance of contributions for cooperative work in forest investigations, protection, management, and improvement of the National Forest System.

The Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572). This Act authorizes cooperation with other parties to perform work for permittees, agencies, organizations, and persons for the kinds of work that the Forest Service is authorized to do on lands of the United States.

The Roads and Trails Act of October 13, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 532-537). This Act authorizes the construction of roads using cooperative financing from other agencies.

The Act of June 30, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1643). This Act authorizes the acceptance and use of donated funds for research activities.

The Act of October 10, 1978 (7 U.S.C. 2269). This Act authorizes agencies within the U.S. Department of Agriculture to accept donations for non-research activities.

The Act of June 6, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 693d). This Act authorizes cooperation in the operation of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center.

The Act of July 4, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 471h). This Act authorizes cooperation in the operation of the Cradle of Forestry.

Title 31, United States Code, section 1321 (31 U.S.C. 1321). Section 1321 of Title 31 of the United States Code authorizes Trust Funds.

Program Overview

The Cooperative Work Trust Fund Other program is used to collect deposits received from partners and cooperators for protecting and improving resources of the National Forest System as authorized by cooperative agreements. The deposits are for a wide variety of activities that benefit and support programs in Forest and Rangeland Research, on National Forest System lands, and for other agency activities.

The variety of activities performed using funds include:

- Wildlife habitat enhancement
- Recreation program activities
- Research
- Fire protection , prevention and education
- Construction
- Reconstruction, and maintenance of roads, trails, and other improvements
- Scaling services
- Other resource purposes as authorized by law

Cooperative deposits are received from a vast assortment of local, regional, and national organizations and individuals; State and other public agencies; industrial associations; and other private sources. The deposits are made under a variety of cooperative instruments that specify the mutual benefits of the work. Cooperative deposits leverage appropriated funds to increase effectiveness and complement the objectives of Forest Service appropriated resource management programs and cooperative research projects. These programs and projects may involve any aspect of forestry and vary widely in scope and duration. Refer to the Special Exhibit titled Partnerships (Challenge-Cost Share Program & Accomplishments) for additional information on cooperative activities using Challenge Cost Share agreements.

Cooperative road maintenance deposits can be made by commercial users of the National Forest Road System in lieu of actually performing their commensurate share of road maintenance. These deposits are used in conjunction with the other road maintenance appropriations to provide maintenance of system roads by the Forest Service.

Deposits for administering and protecting non-Federal land within or near the national forests can be made by owners of non-Federal lands that are intermingled with, or adjacent to, National Forest System lands. These deposits help landowners manage their lands in accordance with good forest management practices and provide for wildfire protection on State and private lands intermingled with Federal ownership.

Budget Line Item	Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Trust Funds				
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$7	\$10	\$10	0
Program Level	15	15	15	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget includes a program level of \$15,000, the same level as FY 2012. Funds provide for public education and regional promotion in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments. Land Between The Lakes (LBL) will continue to use funds to cover additional anticipated program elements of the Respect the Resource environmental education program. LBL is working to increase teacher recruitment, especially newer teachers, by showing teachers the programs offered as well as helping them to cultivate skills that can be used in the classrooms upon their return to their schools. In anticipation of the upcoming 50th anniversary of LBL in June 2013, planning efforts are beginning as an opportunity to promote the LBL Area.

Past Performance

In FY 2011, the LBL Trust Fund continued its support of a successful school grant program for environmental education by awarding grants to 28 schools, and serving more than 2,000 students. The Fund continued to support the recycling campaign tied to LBL’s Respect the Resource program, utilizing displays and interpretive signage to educate LBL staff and visitors to facilities. The campaign also assisted with education about water use and plastics.

Authority

Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460III-31) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e) [title V, Sec. 531], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-317). This Act establishes the LBL Trust Fund. In accordance with Title V of the Act, responsibility for the LBL National Recreation Area transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Program Overview

The LBL Protection Act called for LBL, an area in western Kentucky and Tennessee, to be managed as a unit of the National Forest System. Section 531 of the Act established a special interest-bearing fund known as the LBL Trust Fund, to be available for public education, grants, and internships related to recreation, conservation, and multiple-use land management; and regional promotion in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments.

In accordance with the terms described in the Act, beginning September 30, 2000, TVA began depositing \$1 million annually into the fund for five consecutive years, for a total of \$5 million. The Forest Service has allowed the principal balance to grow and much of the interest to compound, and LBL has now begun to use the interest earned on the fund for the purposes intended by Congress.

Budget Line Item	Reforestation Trust Fund			
	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Program Changes
Trust Funds				
Reforestation Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	0
Program Level	30,342	30,000	30,000	0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	211	200	200	0

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Reforestation Trust Fund						
Acres of forest vegetation established	56,567	91,928	50,300	69,795	65,000	66,810
Acres of forest vegetation improved	33,841	31,548	17,000	28,893	32,320	32,322

FY 2013 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$30,000,000, the same as FY 2012. Funds are used to analyze, prepare, and implement reforestation and forest vegetation improvement projects outside timber sale areas on National Forest System lands. The request will fund 66,810 acres of reforestation and 32,322 acres of forest vegetation improvement. The FY 2013 program continues to prioritize reforestation treatments arising from unplanned disturbance events such as wildfires, insects, and diseases. In such places, timely reforestation is required to meet specified land management objectives. High priority is also given to reforestation treatments on lands where appropriated or Cooperative Work Knutson-Vandenberg (CWKV) funds are not available. Financing reforestation in these places ensures suitable lands are reforested within five years of harvest, as specified by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Past Performance

In FY 2011, this program allowed the agency to accomplish 69,795 acres of reforestation and 28,893 acres of timber stand improvement. These accomplishments were 19,495 acres (139 percent) and 11,893 acres (170 percent), respectively, above projected targets. A significant component of the reforestation accomplishment in FY 2011, 38,735 acres, was certification of natural regeneration without site preparation. The certification process is accomplished at lower unit cost than any other reforestation or timber stand improvement activities. This allows for implementation of timber stand improvement treatments, such as precommercial thinning on high-priority areas to meet forest health, future stand development, and critical hazardous fuel reductions, while exceeding reforestation objectives associated with this fund.

Authority

Recreational Boating Safety and Facilities Act of 1980, Title III, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1606a(d)) P.L. 96-451.

Program Overview

A maximum of \$30,000,000 is transferred to the Reforestation Trust Fund by the U.S. Treasury each fiscal year to reduce the backlog in reforestation and timber stand improvement work. Reforestation activities include site preparation for planting or seeding of the appropriate tree species, site preparation to encourage natural regeneration, and certification of acres naturally regenerated without the need of site preparation. In addition, as part of the reforestation activity, various treatments are applied to improve initial seedling survival rates. Benefits of reforestation include restoration of forest vegetation on areas impacted by: wildfire, floods, and hurricanes; increased carbon sequestration capacity; establishment of forest vegetation resilient to the effects of climate change; and improved habitat diversity for many wildlife species. More detailed information on related activities is presented in the Reforestation Special Exhibit.

Timber stand improvement activities include release treatments through removal of competing vegetation; precommercial thinning to regulate stand density, composition and structure; pruning treatments that reduce ladder fuels, reducing the effects of pathogens (ex. white pine blister rust), and improving future wood product quality; and fertilization treatments to maintain and improve soil productivity and enhance rapid stand development to capture carbon storage capacity. Benefits of timber stand improvement include improved forest health and productivity; hazardous fuel reductions; improved forest resiliency to the impacts of drought, insects and disease; and diversified wildlife habitat. In addition, timber stand improvement generates woody biomass that is available to meet renewable energy needs.

Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated based on reported acres of reforestation or timber stand improvement need, which include reforestation needs created by wildfires and other natural events, during the previous three years, and prior year accomplishments. Allocation decisions consider the combined accomplishment from the Integrated Resource Restoration program and the Reforestation Trust Fund program. These funds are used in conjunction with other vegetation management funds to provide an integrated, effective means of accomplishing forest vegetation establishment, maintenance, or improvement of forest health conditions under a variety of ecological and biological settings.

Partnerships

Partnerships in reforestation are critical for program accomplishments. Several key reforestation partners are American Forests, The National Forest Foundation, the Arbor Day Foundation, the National Garden Clubs, Batesville Casket Company, and individual donations under the Plant-A-Tree program. Combined, these partners enable the accomplishment of about 20,000 acres of planting during the past five years.

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Special Exhibits

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Bark Beetle Infestation in the West

Overview

The unprecedented bark beetle epidemic across six states of the interior west is growing at an estimated 600,000 acres per year with the potential to affect the majority of our western pine, fir and spruce forests, posing serious environmental impacts. For the period 2000-2010, a total of 43,195,000 acres in the west had trees infested with bark beetles, a total of 31,862,000 of these acres are National Forest System lands.¹ Currently, an estimated 100,000 beetle-killed trees fall daily, posing a serious health and safety threat to forest visitors, residents and employees.

On July 11, 2011, the Forest Service released the five-year Western Bark Beetle Strategy², which identified how the Forest Service was going to respond to the western bark beetle epidemic. The strategy focuses on the future and the continued need to integrate and prioritize response around three goals: human safety, forest recovery, and long-term forest resiliency.

Agency Priorities and Actions

The Forest Service cannot treat every forest acre or mile of road that needs attention. Protecting human health and safety is the Forest Service priority. The decision to remove trees to mitigate the effects of the western bark beetle takes into consideration both the health and safety of the public, as well as that of Forest Service employees. Priorities include: treatment near roads, trails and campgrounds that experience high public use; treatment in areas adjacent to communities and homes for protection from fire; and coordination of larger-scale projects with other governmental agencies and partners that identify and communicate risks to public safety and leverage treatments across boundaries. Additional priorities include recovery and forest resiliency. Effective recovery improves watershed health, wildlife habitat and water quality and creates more resilient forests following infestation, as well as provides benefits above and beyond what would be expected if nature was allowed to take its course. Active forest management can increase the resiliency of forests not yet infested by bark beetles. Thinning young stands to decrease basal area and creating a diversity of age classes over time can mitigate potential catastrophic beetle losses. Species and age diversity are key elements of a forest's resiliency to insects, diseases and wildfire. Managing for resiliency can reduce the environmental, health and safety impacts of beetle infestation.

Research and Development

The Forest Service is investing in knowledge and management tools needed to guide the above priorities. Research efforts will provide better strategies for mitigating tree hazards to people and community infrastructure; improve the ability of fuel and fire behavior models to map fire hazards due to bark beetles; explore pest management treatments for beetle control; and improve our understanding of the effects of increased vegetation diversity, thinning and disturbance agents on the population dynamics of various bark beetle species.

¹ These are footprint acres meaning that if an acre has newly infested trees for multiple years in this time frame, they are only counted once.

² Western Bark Beetle Strategy is available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/bark-beetle/bark-beetle-strategy-appendices.pdf>

Tracking Performance

The Forest Service is tracking activities related to bark beetle recovery using existing performance and output measures. These include hazardous fuels acres treated, road and trail hazard acres mitigated, and recreation site hazards mitigated.

FY 2011 Funding and Accomplishments

In FY 2011, the Forest Service invested \$105.8 million on bark beetle mitigation activities in Regions 1-6, as well as development of research tools at the Rocky Mountain, Pacific Northwest, and Pacific Southwest Research Stations. Specific mitigation activities were funded under various programs including Recreation, Roads, Trails, Forest Health Management, Hazardous Fuels, Facilities Maintenance, Forest Products, Vegetation and Watershed Management, and Salvage Sale Fund.

Unified FY 2011 Accomplishments

Performance	Safety	Recovery	Resilience	Total
Treated area (acres)	16,822	50,145	236,962	303,929
Volume sold (CCF)	101,101	59,476	415,104	575,681
Bio-energy production (green tons)	28,927	2,256	122,618	153,801
Road maintenance (Miles)	980	0	0	981
Trail maintenance (Miles)	1,072	203	109	1,384

In addition, a total of 22 research tools were developed. Examples of these tools include:

- Models correlating moisture content of beetle-killed foliage and susceptibility to crown fire
- First ever detailed images of the structure the southern pine beetle uses to carry the fungi that helps kill trees
- Identification of novel fungal genotypes that drive the success of an invasive bark beetle/fungus complex

FY 2012 and FY 2013 Funding

The Forest Service will invest annually \$101.4 million in FY 2012 and FY 2013. In FY 2012, the target is to treat 373,812 acres, while in FY 2013 a similar number of acres will be treated. The *Western Bark Beetle Strategy* includes reference to a target funding level projected through 2016, assuming appropriations in the out years remain equal to the FY 2010 level. Planned and actual expenditures may vary, however, with changes in the appropriations. In FY 2012 specific mitigation activities will be funded by the same group of programs that funded these activities in FY 2011, and also by the Agency’s Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) pilot program, which includes Regions 1, 3, and 4. In FY 2013 specific mitigation activities will be funded by the same group of programs that funded these activities in FY 2011, and by the national IRR program proposed for FY 2013.

Projected Bark Beetle Related Investments (dollars in millions)

Region	FY 2012* Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
Northern Region (R1)	\$24.0	\$24.0
Rocky Mountain Region (R2)	33.0	33.0
Southwestern Region (R3)	2.8	2.7
Intermountain Region (R4)	9.0	9.0
Pacific Southwest Region (R5)	18.4	18.4
Pacific Northwest Region (R6)	11.9	11.9
Research and Development	2.4	2.4
Total	\$101.4	\$101.4

**FY 2012 funding is an estimate based on an equivalent level of funding for FY 2011.*

Priority beetle-related work in FY 2012 and FY 2013 will continue to promote human safety, forest recovery, and ecological resilience as well as research and development. We will coordinate work with our partners, and will continue to maximize appropriated dollars to mitigate negative impacts from these unprecedented outbreaks.

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Biomass and Bioenergy

Overview

Our Nation’s forests are a strategic asset that can help achieve and enhance U.S. energy security, economic opportunity, environmental quality, and global competitiveness by providing raw material for the renewable bioenergy and biobased products sector. This sector is a growing source of green jobs in the U.S. economy that contributes to energy security and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Woody biomass is a critical renewable resource and, through commercially available technology, can produce thermal and electrical energy. With additional research, it could also provide liquid/gaseous bioenergy and bioproducts to offset the use of fossil fuels. Biomass removals for energy and biobased products provide numerous benefits including improved forest health and productivity as well as economic opportunities. Sustainable development of a healthy bioenergy/biobased products sector is dependent on rapid research and development.

Creating demand for forest biomass results in new revenue opportunities and also reduces fire risk to communities, restores healthy forested landscapes, and can provide new income streams for forest landowners. Figure 1 shows Forest Service funding for Biomass and Bioenergy programs by budget line.

Forest Service Funding for Biomass and Bioenergy (dollars in thousands)

Program	Budget Item	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Woody Biomass Utilization	Hazardous Fuels (admin by FPL)	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Community Wood to Energy	Hazardous Fuels	---	---	3,000
	IRR	---	---	1,250
Forest Biomass to Energy	Hazardous Fuels	---	---	10,000
Biomass Production	Forest Products	5,000	5,000	---
	IRR	---		6,000*
Bioenergy & Biobased Products Research	R&D	12,950	12,950	12,950
Total		\$22,950	\$22,950	\$38,200

* This includes \$5 million for biomass funding toward producing the national target of 2.7MM green tons of biomass, as in FY 2012, and an additional \$1 million to continue the woody biomass utilization feedstock supply study.

FY 2013 Program

Forest Service biomass and bioenergy programs encourage market development for woody biomass and also provide high quality data to inform business decisions. In FY 2013 we will work to develop sustainable management and utilization options, systems, and practices to effectively integrate biomass production into forest management activities. This includes: (1) developing and implementing best management practices for sustainable expanded biomass removal; (2) researching new woody crops varieties that are fast-growing, stress-resistant, and resource-use efficient; (3) developing and disseminating the best science and technology for short rotation woody cropping systems or “purpose-

grown wood”; (4) improving harvest, collection, handling, and transportation systems for woody biomass; (5) developing and implementing strategies to integrate trees for biomass uses into agricultural landscapes to provide ecosystem services and income.

- **Woody Biomass Utilization Grant Program (\$5,000,000)**

Grants encourage the use of woody biomass removed from forest restoration activities such as wildfire hazardous fuels treatments, insect and disease mitigation, forest management due to catastrophic weather events, and/or thinning overstocked stands. Woody biomass shall be used in a facility that uses commercially proven technologies to produce thermal, electrical, or liquid/gaseous bioenergy. Grant funds will further the planning of such facilities by funding the engineering services necessary for final design and cost analysis. Grant amounts are up to \$250,000.

- **Community Wood to Energy (\$4,250,000)**

The development of markets for wood residues from forest management is critical. Using wood for energy is an economical way to offset the use of fuel oil, propane, and electric resistance heat. Developing these markets requires outreach and information dissemination, technical assistance and financial assistance in partnership with the private sector to get pre-construction work accomplished.

Communities and businesses need support to reach the decision to convert wood for energy. The combination of \$3 million from Hazardous Fuels and \$1.25 million from Integrated Restoration in the FY 2013 request target this type of energy development. Grants provide State, Tribal, and local governments support in developing community wood energy plans. Competitive grants are also available to acquire community wood energy systems and/or technical assistance for public facilities that use woody biomass as the primary fuel.

- **Forest Biomass to Energy (\$10,000,000)**

We will continue to provide grants to businesses, tribes or communities that need assistance in procuring professional engineering and economic analysis for bioenergy projects using woody biomass. Priority research includes the use of low-value forest biomass for energy from forest health and hazardous fuels treatments; integrated production of energy from forest biomass into biorefineries or other existing manufacturing; development of new transportation fuels from forest biomass; and improved growth and yield of trees for renewable energy production.

- **Biomass Production (\$6,000,000)**

By expanding our capacity to provide a reliable and predictable supply of woody biomass from National Forest System lands we assist bioenergy projects conducted in coordination with other Federal and State agencies and tribes.

- **Bioenergy & Biobased Products Research (\$12,950,000)**

We continuously strive to provide more accurate national and regional feedstock availability projections; models to assist in bioenergy facility site selection; sustainability criteria for forest bioenergy feedstocks; logistics and decision support tools to improve treatment, harvest and transport efficiency; integrated models of land use patterns and bioenergy markets; and life cycle analysis and assessment tools for forest bioenergy/bioproductions supply chains.

We will continue pursuing the development of wood-based biofuels, chemicals and products that can substitute for petroleum-based materials, including developing biomass deconstruction science and technology; conversion technologies for lignocellulosic liquid fuels and drop-in fuels;

and science and technology for manufacturing chemicals and other co-products from biomass-to-energy conversion.

Accomplishments

The Forest Service has a long history of success in encouraging biomass utilization and research on bioenergy and biobased products. Since the 1970's, significant accomplishments have been made in harvesting, genetics, silviculture, and conversion processes related to energy. Selected accomplishments include:

- In January 2011, the Forest Service completed the Forest Service Strategic Energy Framework which sets direction and proactive goals for the Agency to play a significant and long-term role in resolving challenges to our energy resources, on which our environment and quality of life depend. The Framework fosters the sustainable management and use of forest and grassland energy resources to contribute to national energy security, environmental quality, and economic opportunity.
http://www.fs.fed.us/specialuses/documents/Signed_StrategicEnergy_Framework_01_14_11.doc
- Forest Service R&D provided significant scientific expertise to the forest components of the FY 2011 update to the 2005 Billion Ton Report, published by the US Department of Energy (DOE). This report provides an in-depth analysis on the technical feasibility of a billion ton annual supply of biomass capable of displacing 30% or more of the US petroleum consumption.
(http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/pdfs/billion_ton_update.pdf)
- Participated in a successful multi-partner consortium conducting life cycle analysis of wood products and forest biomass-based energy and bioproducts. This information will help consumers and policy makers understand the environmental outcomes of alternative energy and product choices (<http://www.corrim.org/>)
- Managed a bioenergy and biobased products competitive grants program targeted at sustainable practices, improved tech transfer and biofuels conversion technologies. Between FY 2007 and FY 2011, 30 projects were funded for approximately \$3.878 million, leveraging an additional \$2.85 million in external partner support. These funds have resulted in over 30 peer-reviewed publications, numerous presentations and technology transfer opportunities, and several theses and dissertations.
- Continued collaboration with the Agricultural Research Service under an MOU to cooperate on research and development on sustainable feedstock production through the USDA Regional Biomass Research Centers. These are virtual centers with shared leadership.
- Catchlight Energy LLC signed a technology transfer agreement with Forest Service R&D for biofuels conversion technology.

- In FY 2011 awarded 17 biomass grant awards totaling approximately \$3 million to small business and community groups in Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New York, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. These grants are a component of the Forest Services' focus on bioenergy and biobased products that will result in secure, sustainable renewable energy sources and strong rural economies. Grant funding will help build capacity for woody biomass utilization in support of forest restoration activities. Woody biomass shall be used in a bioenergy facility that uses commercially proven technologies to produce thermal, electrical, or liquid/gaseous bioenergy. Grant funding will further the planning of such facilities by funding the engineering services necessary for final design and cost analysis that are critical to obtaining and leveraging funding.
- Identified 20 Coordinated Resource Offering Protocol (CROP) study areas as sites capable of providing a sustainable woody biomass resource. These sites are now making biomass information available to potential investors. www.crop-usa.com

Partnerships

Forest Service R&D partners include Federal and State agencies, universities, industry, nongovernmental, and international organizations. The selected accomplishments noted above reflect a broad partnership base. R&D works collaboratively across organizational, political, and institutional boundaries to accomplish research and deliver the needed outcomes.

The Forest Service is integrating biomass utilization efforts with other Federal partners (DOI, DOE, EPA, DOD, DOC and USDA), including implementing FY 2008 Farm Bill authorities. The Agency also coordinates with communities, States and tribes. The Forest Service is working directly with DOE & GSA on new wood energy facilities that will pilot both thermal and combined heat wood-to-energy technologies. In addition, USDA and DOE are working collaboratively on advanced biofuels. The Forest Service is coordinating with USDA Rural Development (RD) and Rural Utilities Service (RUS) to improve technical services in project financing and power development. RD and RUS programs are designed to assist in biomass development through guaranteed loans, grant programs and project financing at the final stages of a project.

Benefits

These Forest Service activities help to sustainably provide the quantities of wood needed for bioenergy and bioproducts, maintain and enhance forest health and productivity, reduce costs, and increase efficiency. Biomass utilization helps offset treatment costs, can offset fossil fuel use, and promotes sustainable economies. These activities and outcomes can reduce investor risk and significantly contribute to U.S. energy security, environmental, and economic goals. With active management, America's forests can sustainably supply woody biomass for fuels and high-value chemicals and help meet U.S. energy, environmental, and employment goals.

Centralized Business Services

Overview

In 2003, the Forest Service began to centralize its business management programs through a series of business process reengineering efforts. The goals were to improve service, streamline business processes and modernize procedures, and to reduce costs in order to redirect funds to mission critical priorities. The following programs were centralized:

- Financial Management Improvement Project (FMIP), which standardized and centralized many of the Forest Service's Budget and Finance (B&F) processes
- The Chief Information Office (CIO), which improved the quality and efficiency of the Agency's technology services
- Human Resources Business Process Reengineering (HR BPR), which standardized and centralized Human Resources processes and included a new integrated department-wide Human Resources Information System (HRIS)

These program areas are under the leadership of the Deputy Chief of Business Operations. Although the program offices are headquartered in Albuquerque, New Mexico, many facets of the organizations are located virtually throughout the agency to provide for the most efficient services to field units.

Budget and Finance

Budget and Finance standardized and centralized many of the agency's budget and finance processes. Migration of staff and duties to the Albuquerque Service Center (ASC) Budget & Finance was completed in FY 2006. The Budget and Finance organization at the Albuquerque Service Center functions as a service-wide center for the performance of finance and budget functions.

The ASC Budget and Finance Vision

The ASC will be a professional, award-winning organization that will add value to the pursuit of the Forest Service mission by:

- Meeting and/or exceeding all financial compliance requirements and transaction processing commitments
- Demonstrating its passion for providing excellent service to internal and external customers
- Acting as a professional business partner to provide strategic advice and counsel to Forest Service management and employees
- Creating a positive, challenging, and desirable work environment for ASC employees to grow and excel
- Pursuing continuous improvement to realize cost-efficient operations

The major functional areas in Business Operations represented at the ASC Budget and Finance are:

- Claims, Payments & Travel: Includes Claims, Miscellaneous Payments, Integrated Acquisition Systems (IAS), Payments-Service Wide and Accounts Maintenance (SWAM), Payments-Grants and Agreements, Incident Finance and Travel.
- Budget Execution and Customer Support: This functional area includes the Contact Center for ASC Budget & Finance customers, Technology Support and Program Support to the ASC Budget & Finance, and Performance Measurement.

- Accounting Operations: Includes Property and Working Capital Fund (WCF), Timber Sale Accounting (TSA) and Collections, Reimbursable and Advance Collection Agreements (RACA), and Accounts Receivable.

Before centralization Forest Service financial management was considered “High Risk” by GAO based upon an Independent Auditor’s Report dated December 18, 2003. The FS received an unqualified opinion on their financial statements for the past 10 years and no material weaknesses for the last four years.

Before centralization Budget and Finance had a total of 1945 FTE with an annual cost of \$139 million. After centralization total FTE are 888 with an annual cost of \$88.5 million.

Budget and Finance

Current Process Improvement Efforts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic Form - Forest Service Request for Reimbursement (form FS-6500-229) Process • Automation of multi-year agreement rollover • FMMI and Business Process Evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web based training for Collection Officers • Collection Officer Data Web Tool

Chief Financial Officer

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is responsible for the financial leadership of Forest Service. The CFO is committed to achieving improved federal financial management through increased accountability and strengthened internal controls. The focus of the CFO is to support the agency's mission by providing timely, accurate, and reliable financial and program performance information in compliance with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990.

The CFO’s vision is to create an environment that enhances the use of integrated financial and performance information in decision-making through application of effective internal controls in agency management processes. We are committed to delivering services that transform complex information into practical knowledge for Forest Service as well as the American public.

The office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) for the Forest Service is composed of four functional areas. The responsibility of each CFO area is briefly detailed below:

- Financial Management Systems Branch: Maintains an integrated financial accounting system, including systems for cash management, credit management, and debt collection, with appropriate financial reporting and internal controls.
- Audit and Assurance Branch: Plans and performs reviews to determine compliance with the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and Departmental accounting and financial policy.
- Financial Reporting and Reconciliation Branch: Provides required reports which include a description and analysis of the status of financial management in the agency, annual financial statements, audit reports, and internal accounting and administrative controls systems.
- Financial Policy Branch: Coordinates and develops policies, standards, programs and other instructions for cost accounting. Establishes travel, cash management, and other applicable fiscal and financial management policies

The Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) will be implemented October 1, 2012. USDA began launching FMMI to several agencies and staff offices in October 2009 to modernize the departmental and agency financial and administrative payment and program general ledger systems. FMMI makes way for the use of a state-of-the-art software package that will provide online, real-time transaction capability and access to both Department-level offices and all agencies.

Chief Financial Officer

Current Process Improvement Efforts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Audit Branch paperless initiative • Cash Reconciliation Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) Tool • FMMI and Business Process Evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing audit contract to fixed price • Automated Report on Budget Execution and Budgetary Resources (SF-133) reporting tool • Web based training for field audit liaisons

Chief Information Office

The Chief Information Office centrally manages the agency’s information resource functions. The CIO’s agency-wide services are illustrated in the following figure.

Chief Information Office Agency-Wide Services

Professional Services	Business Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer Relations Services • Project Management • Security Management • Capacity Management • Service Transition Planning and Support • Performance and Quality Management • Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer Help Desk • Software Testing and Distribution Service • Application Hosting • Enterprise Operations • Enterprise Data Management and Storage • Enterprise Messaging • IT Architecture • Radio Services • Telecommunication and Collaboration Services • Enterprise Content Management • Asset Management/Desktop PC Services • Web Services

The CIO vision is to provide an accepted, integrated, business and mission driven process that cost-effectively provides essential information and services to support sound decisions and activities.

Human Resources Management

Under the Business Process Reengineering (BPR) model adopted by the Forest Service in 2004, Human Resources (HR) functions were centralized at the Albuquerque Service Center (ASC), Human Resources Management (HRM). The Agency subsequently reviewed program direction and progress toward the goals of BPR in order to determine the next steps for continuous improvements in delivery of HR services. At its December 2009 meeting, the National Leadership Council (NLC) made a decision to move forward with HR Redesign based on the following concepts:

- Restore relationships between HR and supervisors, managers, and employees in the field.
- Restore leadership influence on HR decisions and actions.
- Implement Service Teams in the Regions/Stations/Area (R/S/A) programs to provide Staffing, Classification, Employee Relations and Labor Relations services.
- Increase HR expertise in the field.
- Establish/expand metrics and performance indicators for HR services.
- Implement a staged approach to guide rollout of HR Redesign.
- Implement a “Corporate Governance” model.

HR Redesign

The Forest Service has been actively engaged in developing strategies to personalize and improve HRM services. In December 2009, the National Leadership Team (NLT) committed to (1) recapturing the sense of mission alignment between the Agency and HR, (2) strengthening the HR presence in the field by restoring the “high-touch,” components of delivering HR services, and (3) streamlining centralized services and systems to facilitate our responsiveness to employee requests. This decision by the NLC included additional resources demonstrating the Agency’s sincere commitment to a strong HR program. HR Redesign Implementation is well underway. The Forest Service will continue to manage HR at different levels. The service team concept is built around specific regional areas or organizations within the agency.

Human Resources Officers (HROs) have been selected to lead the Service Teams that will provide staffing, classification, employee relations (ER) and labor management relations (LMR) services in the field. In FY 2010 and FY 2011 Service Teams were implemented in Forest Service regions over a 12 month period in four stages.

HR Agency-Wide Services

Agency-Wide Services are provided in the Following Areas	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Services • Pay and Benefits • Classification • Performance and Awards • Homeland Security HSPD-12 • Quality Assurance and Service Management • Human Resource Policy • Worker’s Compensation Programs • Employee and Labor Relations • Contact Center and Helpdesk Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce Planning • Workforce Development • Customer Relations • Human Resource Information System • Workforce Investigations • Third-Party Representation • Drug-Free Workplace Program • Suitability Program • Compliance Oversight

HR Management

Current Process Improvement Efforts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meeting Facilitation (HRM Leadership)• Self-inspection program• Supervisor coding and mandatory training• Budget management• Position Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• eOPF Order process• SF-52 rework reduction/elimination• SOP management process• Lean six sigma training and certification process

Additional Efficiency Enhancing Efforts:

Broad year-long FY 2012 effort on five key HRM Focus Areas that will increase efficiency and effectiveness of the organization and enhance mission success. Action plan development and/or implementation is under way in the following areas:

- Strengthening Administrative Services/One USDA
- Program Compliance
- Transparency (Internal and External)
- Cultural Transformation/Process Improvement
- Partnerships

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Chief's Reserve Fund

Overview

The Chief's Reserve Fund (CRF) is managed by the Chief's Office to fund emergencies or unforeseen events that occur throughout the fiscal year. This reserve fund allows units to respond quickly to unplanned urgent work without impacting the planned program of work.

FY 2011 – FY 2013 Funding (dollars in thousands)

FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 President's Budget
\$6,650	\$6,650	\$6,650

At the Chief's discretion, funds from this reserve are available for unplanned and/or emergency circumstances. Requests are evaluated against criteria including 1) the urgent nature of the event, 2) relevance of proposed use to priorities, 3) other funding source considerations, and 4) risks from being unfunded. Requests must be for work or projects exceeding \$25,000. Initial fund mixes are determined at the beginning of the fiscal year, but may be remixed during the year to meet unanticipated needs. Funds are only spent in accordance with the purposes for which they were appropriated. Unused funds are distributed to the Regions, Stations, and State and Private Forestry Area as carryover in the following year. In FY 2011, CRF funds were approved for some unplanned projects. Total program amounts assessed and obligated in FY 2011 are illustrated in the table below.

FY 2011 Program	Approved
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$ 294,500
Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands	133,000
Forest Health Management-Federal Lands	199,500
State Fire Assistance	149,625
Forest Stewardship	83,125
Urban & Community Forestry	66,500
Land Management Planning	266,200
Inventory & Monitoring	532,000
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness	598,500
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	332,500
Grazing Management	133,000
Forest Products	598,500
Minerals & Geology Management	166,250
Vegetation & Watershed Management	598,500
Landownership Management	266,000
Law Enforcement Operations	137,750
Hazardous Fuels	266,000
Preparedness	503,500
Suppression	427,500
Facilities	399,000
Roads	266,000
Trails	166,250
Infrastructure Improvement	66,500
TOTAL	\$ 6,650,200

Some projects funded by the Chief's Reserve Fund in FY 2011 include:

“Get to Know” (G2K) (\$250,000)

The *Get to Know Your Wild Neighbors* (G2K) education and outreach program is an innovative partnership that uses the expressive arts as a gateway to connect youth with nature. Working closely with strong, diverse partners representing NGOs, federal agencies, and educational institutions, the G2K collaborative plans, coordinates and evaluates effective outreach efforts that include an annual expressive arts contest, a dynamic website, media outreach and other new, contemporary approaches to engage today's youth. As a founding partner in the G2K program, the FS provides valued leadership and support to the evolving program..

Baltimore 2nd Harbor (\$100,000)

Baltimore's Second Harbor project is a unique, signature opportunity to re-connect urban people, places, and wildlife to the Chesapeake Bay through the rehabilitation and management of watershed and waterfront industrial lands. Using a corporate-community wide approach to urban watershed restoration, this project will increase urban tree canopy, wildlife habitat, and scenic aesthetics on industrial properties while enhancing water quality in the Gwynns Falls watershed.

Wilderness Stewardship Challenge (\$240,000)

This project supports the goal of meeting the Chief's Ten Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge. The strategy is comprised of a mix of approaches, including: 1) regional grant programs to support moderate capacity forests; 2) supplemental funding of the existing National Forest Foundation Wilderness Stewardship Challenge grant program; 3) continued development of regional wilderness stewardship strike teams; and 4) implementation of technical assistance reviews for lowest scoring regions.

Conservation Education

Overview

The Forest Service connects more than four million people each year with nature and public lands through its Conservation Education (CE) program. CE teaches people about natural resource management and gives them tools to make informed decisions and take action to sustain natural and cultural resources. CE efforts provide a full range of educational experiences, beginning with awareness and knowledge-building programs, and moving toward engagement, commitment, and action-based programs.

CE programs are delivered by a network of land managers, scientists, educators, and interpreters representing all branches of the agency, and are supported by extensive partnerships with non-governmental organizations, State and local agencies, and other educational institutions. Learning experiences include outdoor recreational and interpretive activities, formal structured school-based programs that support local standards of learning, capacity building for educators, and service-learning projects. Some of the CE program focal areas include climate change, reconnecting children with nature, and preparing youth for jobs in the green economy. CE programs focus specific educational efforts on children (pre-kindergarten through 12th grade) and their educators in classroom and non-formal settings.

FY 2013 Program of Work

In FY 2013, CE will continue to use the National Guidelines for Excellence as a guide to develop new programs and materials, and to evaluate existing agency programs and materials. We will continue working through trusted professionals to connect children to nature and provide experiential learning opportunities. CE will continue to: 1) expand the Discover the Forest Campaign to include a Spanish language web site to outreach to the Hispanic community; 2) support the agency's climate change emphasis area, specifically through the Climate Change educational materials, and distance learning program and the "Green Schools!" activities; 3) contribute to the general body of knowledge regarding the field of environmental education by producing a timely update to the 2005 Environmental Literacy in America report; 4) coordinate with the growing body of Children's Forests to expand the Children and Nature Initiative, training pediatric health workers to write prescriptions for outdoor experiences for their patients; 5) foster first hand experiences in nature through innovative uses of technology; and 6) expand outreach to underserved populations through many other programs such as Latino Legacy and California Consortium.

CE's internet presence will be strengthened with improved information technology to enhance communication, networking, and accomplishment reporting. Multiple channels of social networking will be enhanced and support other tools. These tools, along with environmental stewardship activities, will strengthen environmental awareness and knowledge, and citizen involvement in sustainable resource management. CE will leverage its many partnerships to provide educational expertise, teacher training, supplemental curriculum materials, and connections to our customers, and to effectively engage urban and underserved communities.

Past Performance

In FY 2012, "Discover the Forest" campaign in Spanish was started to reach Latino communities in urban and rural communities. A new set of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) launched as a result of private-public partnership with NBC Universal and the AD Council. These assets are in addition to the campaign's current parent-targeted PSAs which encourage families to "un-plug" for families to experience the forest, a place where they can re-connect with each other.

In FY 2011, Discover the Forest Campaign launched its UNPLUG assets which were distributed to 33,000 media outlets nationwide which have donated more than \$48.6 million in time and space for the campaign. We also expanded the Discover the Forest campaign to include a Spanish language web site to outreach to the Hispanic community. A second pioneering program “Get the Green” was piloted to reach underserved communities and engage youth through their electronics and draw them outdoors. Also during FY 2011, CE developed a fourth curriculum module for Job Corps designed to increase environmental literacy.

Over five million children and families participated in environmental education, recreation, and related literacy programs on public lands and waters to increase understanding of the natural world and its benefits to society in FY 2011. Additionally, the “More Kids in the Woods” cost share programs provided opportunities for outdoor learning experiences for 28,872 children in FY 2011. For example, the Forest Service inspired the next generation of natural resource professionals by reaching many underserved youth through the “More Kids in the Woods” funded Outdoor Explorers Mentoring Program which connected underserved youth with the wild places in their backyard through intergenerational, place-based outdoor adventures and service learning projects.

CE and its partners also fund many other new and ongoing projects, including:

- A Forest for Every Classroom” Teacher Training Initiative, an intensive teacher training model that emphasizes place-based education and service-learning
- The *Natural Inquirer* journals where scientists share their research with students
- PollinatorLIVE – A Distance Learning Adventure, an on-line opportunity to learn about pollinators, gardening, and conservation practices
- Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl, America’s conservation icons whose messages continue to resonate with youth
- The GreenSchools! program, designed to raise environmental literacy
- EdOut, an exciting new partnership committed to improving the quality and excitement of learning in K–12 education with an outdoor component
- Get the Green, an internet contest that reaches underserved Hispanic youth, encourages them to go outside and submit photos and videos of themselves and their families in outdoor, natural environments

The Forest Service is also part of Hands on the Land, a national network of field classrooms that connects students, teachers, and parents to their public lands and waterways.

Allocation and Integration

Conservation Education is one of the most broadly integrated programs in the agency and operates with an “all lands” approach. The CE program in the Washington Office supports field offices in the implementation of Agency and Department priorities. At the forest and Region/Station/Area levels, conservation education efforts are funded through more than a dozen agency programs including Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness; Watershed, Fish, Wildlife, Air, and Rare Plants; Forest and Rangeland Research; Forest Health Management; Urban and Community Forestry; Hazardous Fuels; and Wildfire Prevention.

Partnerships

Partnerships are critical to the success of Conservation Education in the Forest Service. More than 2,500 individual organizations at the national, State, and local levels help to ensure that our Conservation Education efforts meet local needs through both financial and in-kind contributions, that leverage the agency's investment of resources each year. The Washington Office creates and nurtures nationwide partnerships that provide technical assistance to our vast network of providers across the agency and improve our outreach to diverse, underserved, and urban populations.

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Cost Pool (both Direct and Indirect) Totals

Overview

Cost Pool expenses support every Forest Service employee at every level. It is a financial management tool to provide funding for items directly related to delivery of Forest Service programs in the field that are not directly related to a specific program. Cost Pools fund line officers salaries (e.g. District Rangers) and expenses, administrative support, information technology, human resources, computers, telephones, rent, utilities, and other common services.

The Forest Service is continuing its commitment towards reducing indirect costs since the centralization of the Forest Service administrative functions at the Albuquerque Service Center. These Centralized Business Services include the Budget and Finance (B&F), Chief Information Officer (CIO), and the Human Resources Management (HRM) functions. These centralized functions support and service the entire Forest Service. The goals were to improve service, streamline and modernize business procedures, and to reduce costs in order to redirect funds to mission critical priorities. Refer to the Centralized Business Services special exhibit for more detail.

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes approximately \$997 million for Forest Service cost pool expenses, a decrease of \$60 million from FY 2012 Enacted. Cost Pools expenses have consistently been less than 20 percent of the agency’s budget. In FY 2013, Cost Pools will be reduced to 18.5 percent of the total budget. This reduction will be achieved through a variety of measures to gain efficiencies and control costs. Refer to the Gaining Efficiencies and Cost Control Measures Special Exhibit for more detail.

FY 2011 to FY 2013 Cost Pool Assessment (dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President’s Budget
Cost Pool Assessment	\$1,057	\$1,057	\$997
Percent of Total Budget*	19.1%	19.7%	18.5%

**Includes Discretionary and Mandatory appropriations except FLAME.*

General Policy

Appropriate application of cost pools allows the Forest Service to accurately reflect the cost of doing business in compliance with the Federal financial reporting standards articulated by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB). Accurately reflecting the true cost of doing business improves the Government's ability to account for public funds; provides information for evaluating agency costs, accomplishments, and impacts of accomplishments; and provides a basis to assess agency financial systems and controls.

The Forest Service receives appropriations by program, and does not receive a general administration or management appropriation. Cost pools are used for expenses that cannot reasonably be charged directly to a single program. The cost pools are designed to maintain accurate reporting of the true costs by program, by having each program contribute into the cost pools an amount based on its share of indirect, support,

and common services charges. To effectively manage, fund, and account for total cost pool costs, the Forest Service continues:

- Using the cost allocation methodology for distributing costs to budget line items
- Using cost pools to capture similar costs by category
- Annually updating cost allocation directions
- Monitoring cost allocation data, cost pool transaction and accounting adjustments, and/or program changes to maintain financial integrity
- Conducting cost allocation compliance reviews at region, station, area, and national forest levels

Cost Pool Policy Review

The purpose of the cost allocation compliance reviews is to determine the consistency in which the field organization and the Washington Office (WO) headquarters implement cost-pool policy and to identify areas for improvement. The agency uses the information gathered from the reviews to improve the cost allocation process and update cost allocation directions for the following fiscal year.

Direct, Support, and Indirect Costs

Forest Service definitions of direct and indirect costs are consistent with FASAB Statement #4. The agency published the definitions in the FY 2000 Budget Justification. The Department of Agriculture Chief Financial Officer and the Office of Management and Budget cleared, and the Government Accountability Office, United States Department of Commerce's Office of Inspector General and Office of General Counsel, and the Department of Justice reviewed the definitions prior to publishing.

Direct Costs

Direct costs are specifically identified with the delivery of a program or a program's accomplishments. Direct costs include expenses associated with employees working directly on the production of an output. Program management is an integral cost of the production of an output and therefore is included as a direct cost. Direct costs might also include costs not associated with employees involved in the production of output(s), such as office and other facility space, computer equipment, and utilities, as well as materials, supplies, and equipment. Direct costs are generally charged directly to a single primary purpose budget line item.

Support Costs

Support costs, like indirect costs, are not traceable to any specific budget line item. However, they are associated with line management administering the program of work, as well as a limited set of nationally designated cross-cutting projects and activities. The cost allocation methodology distributes support costs to budget line items (cost pools 1, 2 and the direct portion of 5).

Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are costs that are necessary for the operation of the Forest Service as an organization but are not traceable to any specific outputs. These include Legislative and Public Communication, Ongoing Business Services, and Common Services (cost pools 3, 4 and the indirect portion of cost pool 5).

Cost Pools

For management and tracking purposes, categories of similar expenses are combined into five cost pools. Cost pools 1 and 2 track those costs defined as "support", cost pools 3 and 4 include those expenses classified as "indirect", and cost pool 5 includes both indirect and direct components. Other cost pools (6

and 7) track Office of Workers' Compensation (OWCP) and Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UCI). Cost pool 9 collects facilities maintenance assessment funds. There is no cost pool 8.

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 are listed below.

Cost Pool 1 - General Management

This cost pool includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for general line managers and officers (including secretarial staff) at the WO, Regions/Stations/Area (R/S/A), national forest, and ranger district levels. In addition, union officials, civil rights positions, and safety officers are included in Cost Pool 1 to show their direct connection and link to line management. Related costs include uniforms, travel, transfer of station, vehicles, cell phones, specialized supplies and equipment, and discretionary expenses associated with these positions. Cost Pool 1 is entirely support costs and is based on direct full-time equivalents (FTEs) of total employees within the cost pool.

Cost Pool 2 - Direct Project Approved Activities

This cost pool includes salaries, benefits, and related costs for a limited set of nationally designated cross-cutting projects, currently limited to Conservation Education, Tribal relations, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Resource Advisory Council (RAC) administration, and Grey Towers. Cost Pool 2 is entirely program support and is based on direct FTEs of total employees within the cost pool.

Cost Pool 3 - Legislative and Public Communications

This cost pool includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for general receptionists, public affairs, and legislative liaisons at the WO, R/S/A, national forest, and ranger district levels. Related costs include uniforms, travel, transfer of station, vehicles, cell phones, specialized supplies and equipment, and discretionary expenses associated with these positions. Cost Pool 3 is entirely indirect costs and is based on direct FTEs of total employees within the cost pool.

Cost Pool 4 - Ongoing Business Services

Cost Pool 4 includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for business operations at the WO, R/S/A, national forest, and ranger district levels. Business operations include budget, finance, acquisition, human capital management, some grants and agreements, and information resource management. 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 within the cost pool.

Cost Pool 5 - Common Services

This cost pool generally includes rent, utilities, communications, equipment, supplies, radios, phones, and corporate computer related expenses for all employees. Cost Pool 5 consists of both indirect and direct pool costs. The distribution of costs in pool 5 is based on direct FTEs for permanent employees only; the division between direct and indirect costs is based on the ratio of direct to indirect employees. For example, if the common services for a unit with 100 employees, consisting of 80 direct and 20 indirect, is \$500,000, then \$400,000 of these costs would be direct and \$100,000 would be indirect.

Cost Pool 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 (DLHs).

Cost Pool 9 - Facilities Maintenance Assessment Fund

This cost pool contains the Facilities Maintenance Assessment Fund. This is a direct cost pool used to allocate facilities maintenance work funded by assessing each R/S/A a charge based on gross square foot of facilities. These charges are then allocated by BLI using the same basis as Cost Pool 5 in compliance with the FY 2006 Appropriations Act and accompanying conference report language. Refer to the Facilities Maintenance Assessment Special Exhibit for more information.

Cost Allocations

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. Cost pools are generally allocated using direct labor hours (DLH). DLH are converted to full-time equivalents (FTEs); 1 FTE = 2,096 DLHs (the DLH number varies depending on the year). For cost pools 1 to 4, DLHs are used for all employees charging to direct costs (all employees includes those holding permanent, temporary, intermittent, and other types of positions).

This approach for cost pools 1 to 4 is used because these costs generally reflect the entire organization. For cost pools 5 and 9, only permanent employee DLHs are used, because these costs (rent, communication, utilities, etc.) are driven primarily by the need to support the permanent workforce. Planning estimates for cost pool 6 are based on actual past cases for OWCP; and cost pool 7 is based on actual past cases for UCI. Because of their nature, the FTEs associated with supplemental, transfer, and emergency funds are dropped from the cost pools and are not used in calculating indirect costs.

The Forest Service uses cost allocation to charge expenses back to a single budget line item. Cost allocation is used for expenses that:

- Are indirect (e.g., cost pool 4),
- Simultaneously support multiple programs in a way that cannot be efficiently charged directly to a budget line item (BLI) (e.g., cost pools 1 and 2),
- Involve multiple transactions that need to be summarized for payment purposes (e.g., cost pools 6 & 7), or
- Are otherwise directed by congressional or administrative action (e.g., cost pool 9).

The Forest Service uses cost allocation to charge expenses back to a single budget line item. Cost allocation is used for expenses that:

- Are indirect (e.g., cost pools 3 and 4),
- Simultaneously support multiple programs in a way that cannot be efficiently charged directly to a budget line item (BLI) (e.g., cost pools 1 and 2),
- Involve multiple transactions that need to be summarized for payment purposes (e.g., cost pools 6 & 7), or
- Are otherwise directed by congressional or administrative action (e.g., cost pool 9).

Forest Service Cost Pool Exhibits

Exhibit 1 – Comparison of FY 2011 Planned compared to FY 2011 Actual Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments
and FY 2012 Estimated Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item

Exhibit 2 – Estimate of FY 2013 Total Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item

Exhibit 1. Comparison of FY 2011 Planned versus Actual Total Cost Pool Assessment 1-5 and FY 2012 Estimated Cost Pool 1-5 Assessment by Budget Line Item (dollars in thousands)									
Budget Line Item: Fund/Program	FY 2011 Estimate		FY 2011 Actual			FY 2012 Estimate			
	FY 2011 Enacted Cost Pools 1-5	FY 2011 Estimated Cost Pools 1-5	Actual Cost Pools 1-5	Percent of Cost Pools 1-5	Percent of Total FS	Final Approp	FY 2012 Estimated Cost Pools 1-5	Cost Pools as a Percent of Total FS	Percent of Cost Pools 1-5
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$306,637	\$41,144	\$40,829	13.3%	3.9%	\$295,300	\$43,701	14.8%	4.1%
Subtotal, Research	\$306,637	\$41,144	\$40,829	13.3%	3.9%	\$295,300	\$43,701	14.8%	4.1%
Forest Health Management Federal Lands	\$56,737	\$10,059	\$9,982	17.6%	1.0%	\$47,425	\$11,120	23.4%	1.1%
Forest Health Management Cooperative Lands	\$48,821	\$1,989	\$1,974	4.0%	0.2%	\$39,999	\$1,110	2.8%	0.1%
State Fire Assistance	\$32,358	\$1,650	\$1,637	5.1%	0.2%	\$30,488	\$1,661	5.4%	0.2%
Forest Stewardship	\$32,548	\$2,037	\$2,021	6.2%	0.2%	\$28,814	\$1,931	6.7%	0.2%
Forest Legacy	\$52,894	\$747	\$741	1.4%	0.1%	\$53,303	\$874	1.6%	0.1%
Urban and Community Forestry	\$32,040	\$1,549	\$1,537	4.8%	0.1%	\$31,327	\$1,499	4.8%	0.1%
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	\$5,025	\$378	\$375	7.5%	0.0%	\$4,917	\$554	11.3%	0.1%
International Forestry	\$9,492	\$727	\$722	7.6%	0.1%	\$7,987	\$725	9.1%	0.1%
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	\$269,915	\$19,136	\$18,989	7.0%	1.8%	\$244,260	\$19,474	8.0%	1.8%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$14,970					\$39,936	\$6,273	15.7%	0.6%
Land Management Planning	\$45,033	\$11,500	\$11,412	25.3%	1.1%	\$39,936	\$10,838	27.1%	1.0%
Inventory and Monitoring	\$167,219	\$37,792	\$37,503	22.4%	3.6%	\$161,721	\$35,788	22.1%	3.4%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	\$281,627	\$97,709	\$96,959	34.4%	9.2%	\$281,176	\$97,120	34.5%	9.2%
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	\$140,260	\$39,906	\$39,600	28.2%	3.8%	\$140,036	\$39,629	28.3%	3.7%
Grazing Management	\$49,738	\$17,374	\$17,241	34.7%	1.6%	\$55,356	\$15,456	27.9%	1.5%
Forest Products	\$336,049	\$109,304	\$108,466	32.3%	10.3%	\$335,511	\$110,495	32.9%	10.5%
Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$184,341	\$49,187	\$48,810	26.5%	4.7%	\$184,046	\$52,264	28.4%	4.9%
Minerals and Geology Management	\$83,560	\$21,055	\$20,893	25.0%	2.0%	\$83,426	\$21,218	25.4%	2.0%
Landownership Management	\$91,765	\$27,307	\$27,098	29.5%	2.6%	\$85,738	\$27,371	31.9%	2.6%
Law Enforcement Operations	\$144,254	\$31,929	\$31,684	22.0%	3.0%	\$143,829	\$20,513	14.3%	1.9%
Subtotal, National Forest System	\$1,538,816	\$443,063	\$439,666	28.6%	41.9%	\$1,550,711	\$436,965	28.2%	41.3%
Preparedness	\$673,650	\$57,912	\$57,468	8.5%	5.5%	\$1,004,442	\$265,168	26.4%	25.1%
Hazardous Fuels Management	\$339,604	\$96,834	\$96,092	28.3%	9.2%	\$317,076	\$88,535	27.9%	8.4%
Fire Operations	\$995,511	\$246,888	\$244,995	24.6%	23.4%	\$298,242	\$47,283	15.9%	4.5%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$9,980	\$3,070	\$3,047	30.5%	0.3%				
National Fire Plan - Forest and Rangeland Res.	\$23,869	\$2,515	\$2,496	10.5%	0.2%	\$21,699	\$2,500	11.5%	0.2%
National Fire Plan - Rehab and Restoration	\$11,477	\$1,068	\$1,060	9.2%	0.1%				
National Fire Plan - Forest Health Fed Lands	\$20,710	\$3,999	\$3,968	19.2%	0.4%	\$15,957	\$4,617	28.9%	0.4%
National Fire Plan - Forest Health Coop Lands	\$11,405	\$984	\$976	8.6%	0.1%	\$8,353	\$953	11.4%	0.1%
National Fire Plan - State Fire Assistance	\$64,870	\$108	\$107	0.2%	0.0%	\$55,475		0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal, Wildland Fire	\$2,151,076	\$413,378	\$410,209	19.1%	39.1%	\$1,721,244	\$409,056	23.8%	38.7%
Facilities	\$135,000	\$21,623	\$21,458	15.9%	2.0%	\$75,664	\$23,907	31.6%	2.3%
Roads	\$195,195	\$52,852	\$52,447	26.9%	5.0%	\$182,525	\$53,743	29.4%	5.1%
Trails	\$88,381	\$24,625	\$24,436	27.6%	2.3%	\$81,851	\$25,054	30.6%	2.4%
Legacy Roads and Trails	\$44,910	\$4,548	\$4,513	0.0%	0.4%	\$44,928	\$9,676	21.5%	0.9%
Deferred Maintenance	\$9,158	\$664	\$658	7.2%	0.1%	\$9,121	\$471	5.2%	0.0%
Subtotal, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	\$472,644	\$104,312	\$103,512	21.9%	9.9%	\$394,089	\$112,851	28.6%	10.7%
Land Acquisition	\$32,934	\$1,340	\$1,330	4.0%	0.1%	\$52,521	\$1,507	2.9%	0.1%
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	\$32,934	\$1,340	\$1,330	4.0%	0.1%	\$52,521	\$1,507	2.9%	0.1%
Alaska Subsistence	\$2,577	\$748	\$742	28.8%	0.1%	\$2,573	\$692	26.9%	0.1%
Subtotal, Other Appropriations	\$2,577	\$748	\$742	28.8%	0.1%	\$2,573	\$692	26.9%	0.1%
Brush Disposal	\$11,174	\$2,708	\$2,687	24.0%	0.3%	\$10,576	\$2,031	19.2%	0.2%
Timber Salvage Sales	\$28,691	\$7,991	\$7,930	27.6%	0.8%	\$29,366	\$8,172	27.8%	0.8%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund	\$68,997	\$14,812	\$14,698	21.3%	1.4%	\$68,309	\$13,996	20.5%	1.3%
Reforestation Trust Fund	\$30,000	\$7,339	\$7,283	24.3%	0.7%	\$30,000	\$7,669	25.6%	0.7%
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	\$59,953	\$1,029	\$1,021	1.7%	0.1%	\$75,952	\$886	1.2%	0.1%
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust Funds	\$198,815	\$33,879	\$33,619	16.9%	3.2%	\$214,203	\$32,754	15.3%	3.1%
TOTAL - FOREST SERVICE *	\$4,973,414	\$1,057,000	\$1,048,896	21.1%	100.0%	\$4,474,901	\$1,057,000	23.6%	100.0%

*Only includes appropriations that were used in the basis for assessing cost pools 1-5.
 *Does not include supplemental, emergency, transfer, or payments to states funds which are not assessed for cost pools 1-5.

Exhibit 2. Estimate of FY 2013 Total Cost Pool Assessments (Direct and Indirect)				
by Budget Line Item (dollars in thousands)				
Budget Line Item: Fund/Program	FY 2013 President's Budget	Estimated Total Cost Pool Assessments by BLI	Cost Pool Assessments as Percent of BLI	Cost Pool Assessments as Percent of Total
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$292,796	\$41,743	14.3%	4.2%
Subtotal, Research	\$292,796	\$41,743	14.3%	4.2%
Federal Lands	\$63,000	\$14,844	23.6%	1.5%
Cooperative Lands	\$49,000	\$1,946	4.0%	0.2%
Forest Stewardship	\$24,778	\$1,821	7.3%	0.2%
Forest Legacy	\$60,000	\$824	1.4%	0.1%
Urban and Community Forestry	\$28,040	\$1,414	5.0%	0.1%
International Forestry	\$3,912	\$684	17.5%	0.1%
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	\$228,730	\$21,533	9.4%	2.2%
Integrated Resource Restoration	\$793,124	\$220,904	27.9%	22.2%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$40,000	\$5,917	14.8%	0.6%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	\$188,774	\$43,979	23.3%	4.4%
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	\$267,066	\$91,607	34.3%	9.2%
Grazing Management	\$40,380	\$14,579	36.1%	1.5%
Minerals & Geology Management	\$73,351	\$20,014	27.3%	2.0%
Landownership Management	\$78,855	\$25,817	32.7%	2.6%
Law Enforcement Operations	\$140,041	\$19,349	13.8%	1.9%
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	\$2,000	\$653	32.7%	0.1%
Subtotal, National Forest System	\$1,623,591	\$442,819	27.3%	44.4%
Preparedness	\$1,001,513	\$250,116	25.0%	25.1%
Fire Operations-Suppression	\$616,000	\$44,599	7.2%	4.5%
Hazardous Fuels Wildland-Urban	\$241,600	\$62,632	25.9%	6.3%
National Fire Plan (NFP) - Forest & Rangeland Research	\$20,634	\$2,358	11.4%	0.2%
National Fire Plan (NFP) - State Fire Assistance	\$72,688	\$1,567	2.2%	0.2%
Subtotal, Wildland Fire	\$1,952,435	\$361,272	18.5%	36.2%
Facilities	\$99,463	\$22,550	22.7%	2.3%
Roads	\$157,818	\$50,692	32.1%	5.1%
Trails	\$81,985	\$23,632	28.8%	2.4%
Deferred Maintenance/ Infrastructure Improvement	\$7,113	\$444	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	\$346,379	\$97,318	28.1%	9.8%
Land Acquisition	\$57,934	\$1,421	2.5%	0.1%
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	\$57,934	\$1,421	2.5%	0.1%
Brush Disposal	\$8,000	\$1,916	24.0%	0.2%
Timber Salvage Sales	\$20,000	\$7,708	38.5%	0.8%
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	\$61,500	\$836	1.4%	0.1%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund	\$58,000	\$13,201	22.8%	1.3%
Reforestation Trust Fund	\$30,000	\$7,233	24.1%	0.7%
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust Funds	\$177,500	\$30,894	17.4%	3.1%
TOTAL*	\$4,679,365	\$997,000	21.3%	100.0%

*Only includes appropriations that were assessed for cost pools 1-5; 20.4% is based on discretionary appropriations, which is a subset of the total Budget. The total cost pool amount is approximately 18.5% of the total Budget.

*Does not include supplemental, emergency, transfer, or payments to states funds which are not assessed for cost pools.

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Deferred Maintenance and Asset Management

Overview

Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was scheduled to be performed on an asset but was delayed due to backlog, funding shortages or other reasons. Repairs, replacements, and rehabilitation to restore functionality are actions that can be taken to preserve an asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieve its expected lifespan. Maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to service needs different from those originally intended.

Over the past decade, the Forest Service has implemented a national effort to collect detailed data on infrastructure condition and maintenance and improvement needs. This effort was initially in response to both financial reporting requirements and direction from Congress, but has also shown significant value in support of additional agency priorities.

The Forest Service uses condition surveys to estimate deferred maintenance on all major classes of its property, plant, and equipment (PP&E). No deferred maintenance exists for fleet vehicles and computers. These are managed through the agency's Working Capital Fund. Deferred maintenance estimates for most assets are based on condition surveys performed on a 5-year maximum revolving schedule, with the exception of the Bridges Asset Class which is on a 2-year maximum revolving schedule. To date, surveys of all administrative buildings, dams, bridges, roads open to passenger cars, and recreation sites have been accomplished. The agency's deferred maintenance for the national forest road system is determined annually from random sample surveys providing an 80 percent level of confidence. In FY 2011, the sample included 500 roads.

The agency is committed to sustaining a viable level of infrastructure, disinvesting in infrastructure that can no longer be managed to appropriate standards, rightsizing its asset portfolio, and eliminating the substantial backlog of deferred maintenance. Specific programmatic tools in support of asset management include:

Asset Management Planning

Executive Order 13327 - "*Federal Real Property Asset Management*" established a framework for improved use and management of real property owned, leased, or managed by the Federal Government. The agency recognizes the importance of real property resources through increased management attention and the establishment of clear goals, objectives, policies, and levels of accountability. The agency expects to implement active management of its infrastructure portfolio based upon asset management principles established by the Office of Management and Budget.

All facility projects exceeding the General Services Administration prospectus level (\$2.75 million) and up to \$10 million are reviewed by a Forest Service Asset Management Review Board (FS-AMRB). Similarly, projects exceeding \$10 million are reviewed by both the FS-AMRB and USDA-AMRB.

The agency continues to evaluate the road management objective levels for each road in its system through site specific project analysis utilizing the Travel Analysis Process. The goals are to operate and maintain a road system that is financially sustainable and consistent with forest land management plan objectives, and to align funds to address the critical deferred maintenance.

Facility Master Planning

Forest Service field units continue to complete or update their facility master plans which identify fire, administrative, research, visitor center, and recreation facilities for decommissioning, retention, alternate use, or acquisition. These plans will be used to actively manage the facility inventory, reduce the deferred maintenance backlog, and decommission unneeded facilities.

For recreation sites, such as campgrounds, the agency is implementing both the results of the Recreation Facility Analysis (RFA) and Recreation Site Improvement processes as a means to reposition the recreation sites program to better meet the current and future needs of recreation visitors. One of the primary goals is to reduce the deferred maintenance of recreation sites on each national forest by 20 percent over the 5 years that is covered by each national forest’s RFA program of work. As of December 31, 2008, all national forests completed an RFA and produced a 5-year program of work that prioritized recreation site investments based on public needs.

Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act

In FY 2006, the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (Title V, Appropriations Act, P.L. 109-54) was enacted. This legislation authorizes the sale of unneeded administrative sites and the use of receipts for acquisition, maintenance, reconstruction, and construction of administrative infrastructure, creating incentives to dispose of these facilities. To date, activities under this authority, including pilot projects authorized under P.L. 107-63, Section 329 as amended, have generated approximately \$51 million in revenues and reduced facilities deferred maintenance by over \$14 million.

Effects of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (dollars in thousands)		
Fiscal Year	Receipts	Deferred Maintenance Reduction
2004-2010	\$46,978	\$14,085
2011	4,443	441
Total	\$51,421	\$14,526

In FY 2011, the agency collected approximately \$4.4 million in receipts through the conveyance of real property sale authorities. The agency eliminated approximately 66,849 gross square feet of underutilized space, reduced the Deferred Maintenance Backlog by \$441,000, and disposed of 13 properties. The agency plans to initiate the conveyance of an estimated \$5.4 million in land and excess administrative facilities, reducing deferred maintenance by an additional \$3.3 million in FY 2013.

Facilities Maintenance Assessment

Beginning in FY 2006, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 authorized the agency to assess all funds available to the agency for the purpose of performing facilities maintenance on fire, administrative, and other facilities and major visitor centers (Title III, Administrative Provisions, P.L. 109-54). Using a program assessment to fund facility maintenance provides an incentive to dispose of unneeded buildings and provide a restraint on new construction, because the cost of facilities maintenance is borne by an assessment of program funds.

The table below displays deferred maintenance by asset class as reflected in the agency’s financial statement.

Deferred Maintenance Totals by Asset Class			
As of September 30, 2011 (\$ thousands)			
Asset Class	Critical¹	Noncritical²	Total
Bridge	\$33,700	\$150,573	\$184,272
Building	83,081	981,051	1,064,131
Dam	8,316	14,978	23,294
Fence	292,743	362	293,106
Handling Facility	21,999	22	22,021
Heritage	6,584	19,262	25,846
Minor Constructed Features		108,996	108,996
Roads ³	333,354	3,000,182	3,333,535
Trail	6,017	289,727	295,744
Trail Bridge	3,398	6,919	10,317
Wastewater System	19,356	16,491	35,847
Water System	60,678	48,449	109,127
Wildlife, Fish, and TES	4,537	1,969	6,507
Grand Total	\$873,763	\$4,638,981	\$5,512,744

¹Critical Deferred Maintenance: Deferred maintenance that results in a serious threat to public health or safety, a natural resource, or the ability to carry out the mission of the organization.

²Non-critical Deferred Maintenance: Deferred maintenance that results in a potential risk to public or employee safety or health, compliance with codes, standards, regulations, and so forth; or needs that address potential adverse consequences to natural resources or mission accomplishment.

³The roads deferred maintenance amount is for passenger-car roads (Levels 3 through 5). The total deferred maintenance amount, including the high clearance roads (Levels 1 and 2), is \$4.7 billion. A portion of the Level 1 and 2 roads were classified as stewardship assets.

The overall condition of major asset classes range from poor to good depending on the location, age, and type of property. The standards for various classes of general PP&E, stewardship, and heritage assets are as follows:

Roads and Bridges

Conditions within the National Forest System road system are measured by various standards, including: Federal Highway Administration regulations for the Federal Highway Safety Act; best management practices for the non-point source provisions of the Clean Water Act from the Environmental Protection Agency and States; road management objectives developed through the National Forest Management Act forest planning process; and Forest Service directives.

Buildings and Dams

The condition of administrative facilities ranges from poor to good, with approximately 37 percent needing major repairs or renovations; approximately 13 percent in fair condition; and 50 percent of the facilities in good condition. The condition of a dam is acceptable when the dam meets current design standards and does not have any deficiencies that threaten the safety of the structure or the public. For dams to be rated in acceptable condition, the agency needs to restore the dams to the original functional purpose, correct unsightly conditions, or do work to prevent more costly repairs.

Range Structures

The condition assessment for range structures (fences and stock handling facilities) is based on (1) a determination by knowledgeable range specialists or other district personnel of whether the structure would perform the originally intended function, and (2) a determination through the use of a protocol system to assess conditions based on age. A long-standing range methodology is used to gather this data.

Heritage Assets

Condition surveys are performed annually on a minimum of 20 percent of the agencies' priority heritage assets. Deferred maintenance is considered critical if there is a potential health or safety risk, or an imminent threat of loss of significant resource values. Heritage assets include archaeological sites that require determinations of National Register of Historic Places status, National Historic Landmarks, and significant historic properties.

Recreation Sites

Quality standards for operating and maintaining recreation sites are established as measurable outputs for health and cleanliness, setting, safety and security, responsiveness, and the condition of the facility. Recreation sites include developed recreation sites, recreation areas within the general forest areas, campgrounds, trailheads, trails, water and wastewater systems, interpretive facilities, and visitor centers. These components are included in several asset classes of the deferred maintenance exhibit.

Trails and Trail Bridges

Conditions within the National Forest System trail system are measured by various standards, including: Trail National Quality Standards, Trail Management Objectives, and Forest Service directives. Condition surveys are conducted to provide up-to-date information about the condition of all physical features and provide data to identify deficiencies and corrective measures that need to be taken. Deferred maintenance is identified for trails and trail bridges that are in disrepair due to lack of scheduled maintenance; are in violation of applicable safety codes or other regulatory requirements, such as applicable accessibility guidelines; or are beyond their designed service life.

Wildlife, Fish, and Threatened and Endangered Species Structures

Conditions are determined by field biologists using their professional judgment. The deferred maintenance is considered critical if resource damage or species endangerment would likely occur if maintenance were deferred much longer.

Gaining Efficiencies and Cost Control Measures

Overview

We must be efficient and effective in meeting our mission and delivering services to the American people. The Forest Service has aggressively pursued gaining efficiencies and controlling costs to ensure funding is directed to land management activities on the ground and public services. The agency is responsive to Presidential, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Departmental guidance to promote efficient spending, cut waste, improve processes, and control costs in order to operate in a reduced budget environment. The following highlights some of the initiatives implemented since 2004:

2004, Centralized Business Services

Budget and finance services were centralized by the Forest Service in Albuquerque to gain efficiency and provide improved financial capabilities. Centralized financial operations have significantly contributed to the Forest Service receiving 10 clean annual audit opinions in a row, resolving all outstanding material weaknesses and getting off GAOs high risk list. Before centralization, budget and finance had a total of 1,945 FTEs with an annual cost of \$139 million. After centralization total FTEs are 888 with an annual cost of \$88.5 million. The FY 2012 approved budget is \$47.5 million, with an approved organization level of approximately 400 FTEs.

2005, Performance Accountability System

Implemented a new system to obtain greater control of performance management and reporting. This system (PAS) pulls in program performance information from dozens of resource based databases to provide the full breadth of official reporting within the government, and ultimately to the public, from a single control point. Successful implementation has passed audit scrutiny of internal controls, and has enabled effective use and monitoring of corporate performance management information at all levels of the Forest Service.

2007, Washington Office, Regional Office, and Northeastern Area Transformation

Restructured regional and national headquarters to integrate leadership and reduce operating costs. Numerous analyses and activities were conducted during FY 2007 and 2008 to develop and implement cost saving strategies. By the end of FY2009 “WO Transformation” efforts had reduced FTEs by 488 and reduced operating costs at these units a total of \$107 million.

2008, Human Resources Business Process Reengineering/HR Redesign

Centralized human resource (HR) services to significantly improve efficiency and effectiveness. Continuous process improvement initiated in FY 2010 to provide HR presence in the field and support line leadership to fulfill management responsibilities for staffing, labor and employee relations. HR redesign has not provided significant savings through FTE reduction, however the agency has achieved efficiency in processes such as significantly streamlining the onboarding process (Forest Service hires up to 15,000 seasonal workers within a three week period); providing new employees with secure computer access in 72 hours compared to up to six weeks prior to centralization; reducing the number of days it takes to advertise and fill positions, from over 130 days to an average of 70 days; designed and delivered electronic records systems so all employees have access to their Official Personnel File eliminating the burdensome record keeping of paper copies; and led Department efforts to develop and implement an enterprise “One USDA” core Human Resources Business Process Requirements Library.

2010, Data Center Consolidations

Multi-year migration of unstructured data and applications from dispersed small data centers to a centralized data center hosted in Kansas City to reduce costs for software, maintenance, security and

support. Cost savings in FY2012 are \$15 million over legacy systems with an additional \$13 million in cost savings expected in FY2013. Additional savings through cost avoidance (storage, electricity, travel, and contract costs) are estimated at \$27 million.

2010, Sustainable Operations

Based on several new laws, regulations, and executive orders; established reducing environmental footprint as a priority and implemented best practices to conserve energy and water, reduce transportation costs, recycle, and purchase green products.

2011, Forest Service Acquisition Savings Advisory Team and award program for producing savings

Forest Service Savings Techniques (FAST) are submitted and then collected for training and best practice. The program looks not only for savings but also cost avoidance in the out years as evidence of meeting the USDA goal of \$90 million annually. In FY 2011 the Forest Service achieved \$79 million in current year savings and future year cost avoidance through negotiation, reverse auction, changes in contract type, competition, and decisions to discontinue th service/supply.

2011, Reductions in Cost Pools

Reduced actual cost pool ceiling for the agency from \$1.088 billion to \$1.057 billion in FY 2011. Reductions were achieved through the completion of the data center migration and leadership decisions to reduce funding for activities such as increasing the life cycle for computer replacements from four years to six years in order to reduce annual replacement costs.

FY 2012 and FY 2013 Program Changes

In FY 2012, we anticipate savings or further costs avoidance in cost pool funded activities due to implementation of the President's Executive Order, Promoting Efficient Spending, and department-wide initiatives to provide for more efficient operations within our administrative activities. These savings will begin to be realized in FY 2013. Refer to the Cost Pools special exhibit for more detail on cost pools.

The agency is also on track to achieve a targeted savings of \$44 million in FY 2012 through reduced travel expenses and new acquisition management procedures (strategic sourcing, performance-based contracts, and training in the acquisition community) initiated in FY 2011. Our \$44 million reduction constitutes more than half of USDA's \$80.9 million in expected administrative savings. Savings will accrue from bundling telephone contracts, converting to more performance based contracting, reduced travel, and increasing computer life cycle replacement.

To implement the new Promoting Efficient Spending Executive Order, the agency will implement reductions for no less than 20 percent of the FY 2010 levels in FY 2013 for the following activities: travel, employee technology devices, printing, advisory contracts and extraneous promotional items. The Forest Service has identified potential savings in these categories. Examples include the reduction of network printers, more efficient management of blackberry and smartphone support and extending the device replacement cycle from four to six years.

Specifically, the Forest Service has sought to follow a four-year lifecycle management (LCM) replacement plan for all desktop and laptop devices; reduced budgets since FY 2010 have required stretching the life of personal computers (PC) to a six-year replacement cycle. The FY 2010 budget already reduced the cost of replacing the 10,000 PCs required in a four-year LCM program. In addition, all replacements are laptops unless unique processing requirements are shown for purchasing a desktop system. Although the effort to extend the life cycle replacement of PCs started in FY 2010, we have continued to also reduce our overall PC replacement budget in each fiscal year. An increased replacement cycle would equate to replacing 8,000 PCs per year. In FY 2011 we replaced 7,000, and FY

2012 targets are 5,000. FY 2013 will be the same or less. We also are augmenting the replacement cycle in FY 2012 and FY 2013 by purchasing less expensive tablet devices as the single device for many employees. This technology represents a savings of \$500 per unit. We are also continuing analysis of virtualized PCs and thin client devices and plan to implement in FY 2013 some form of utilizing non-standard Forest Service devices to further reduce costs.

In FY 2013, the agency also anticipates gaining organizational efficiencies and reductions in organizational costs through coordinated strategies and efforts with other USDA agencies being developed under the USDA Strengthening Service Initiative. The first phase will focus on administrative solutions that will reduce redundancies and take advantage of existing resources across the 29 USDA agencies. The conversion to more e-processes to improve efficiency, eliminate paper and reduce total transaction costs are just a few examples where continuous process improvement will be an integral part of the strategies developed. Opportunities to reduce the workforce through attrition, voluntary early retirement authority (VERA) and voluntary separation incentive payments (VSIP) will be considered in the organizational review. Refer to the Strengthening Service special exhibit for more information.

In addition to agency efforts in implementing the Promoting Effective Spending Executive Order and the USDA Strengthening Service Project, we are undertaking a focused effort to reduce agency-wide cost pools by \$100 million by FY 2014. For FY 2013, activities slated for potential cost pool savings include: vehicle fleet management (\$5 million); administrative facility lease review (\$5 million); energy savings through sustainable operations (\$5 million); strategic acquisition management focusing on advisory contracts (\$20 million); and Information Technology improvements (\$25 million). The IT efficiencies include bundling contracts to larger geographic areas to significantly reduce the number of contracts; right-sizing employee communication and IT devices; and strategic sourcing and department wide purchasing. In our reduced budget environment, process improvements and efficiencies in operations will allow for the avoidance of increased future costs; and allow us to more effectively accomplish our agency mission.

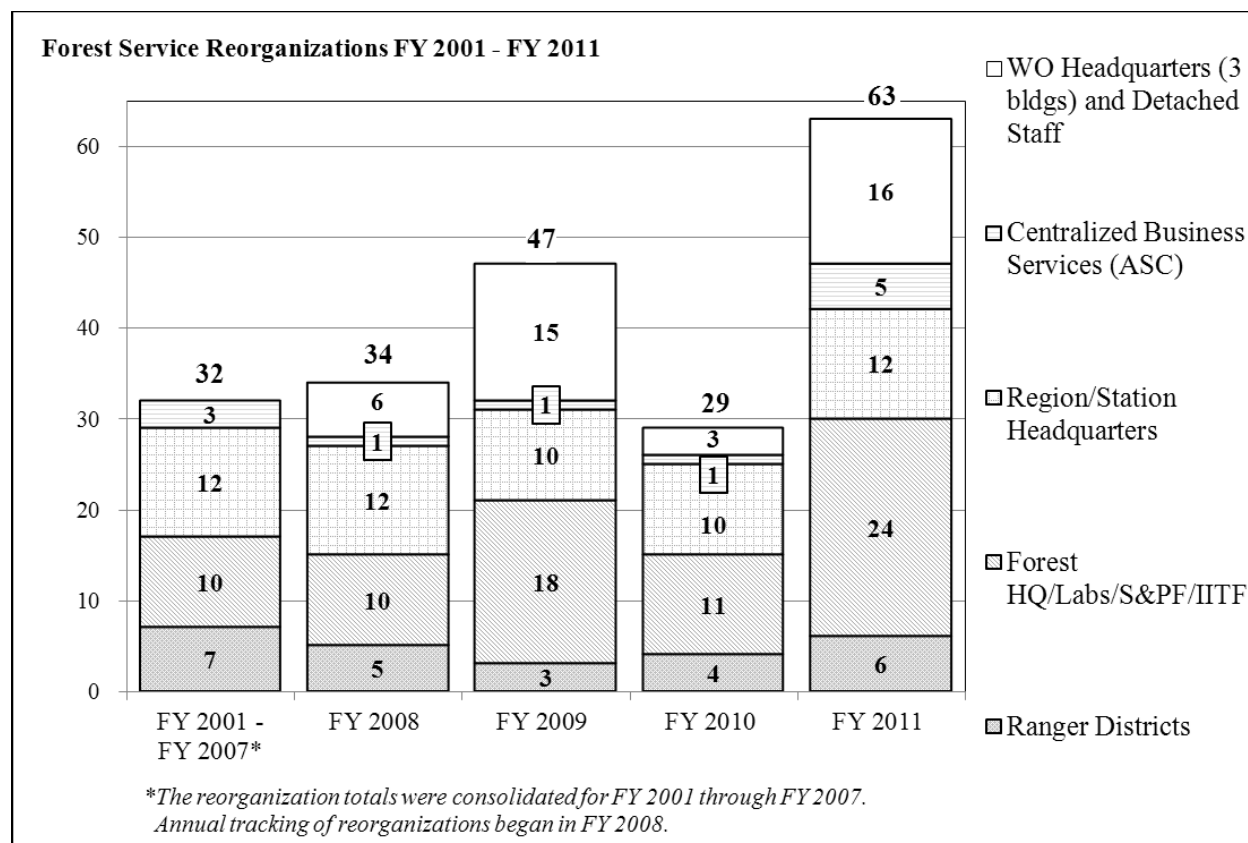
Managing Our Workforce

The agency is also closely managing the size of our workforce to meet our mission critical work and control costs. We have been aggressive with both administrative consolidations and reorganizations as the needs of the agency have changed. These administrative consolidations and reorganizations have occurred at all levels of the agency with the goal of finding the most efficient organizations to support accomplishing land management activities on the ground and delivering services to the public. At the same time, we must comply with federal laws and sound management principles such as clean financial audits and federal employment regulations.

Since 2001, more than 200 organizational changes have been implemented to reorganize our organization and refocus our work in the most advantageous way. These organizational change activities have involved a staff group in the Washington or Regional Offices, consolidating National Forests or Research Stations, or zoning administrative or technical services to cover broader geographic areas. These organizational changes have involved a wide variation in numbers of affected employees from five or six individual employees to hundreds of employees. Reorganization is a general term for any type of organizational design change to the existing organizational structure. Reorganizations include redesigns, or changing the current way of doing business, consolidations, or combining offices or functions, and centralizations, combining many functional offices into one central office.

The following graph illustrates reorganizations from FY 2001 to FY 2011. On average, 38 reorganization efforts have occurred per year for FY 2008 to 2011. During the 10 years from 2001 to 2011, at the Ranger District (RD) level, 16 of the 25 reorganizations were consolidations of Ranger Districts. In most cases

the consolidations were two RDs into one. In a few cases on the larger National Forests, the consolidations were from five or six RDs into three. All RD consolidations would result in reducing the FTEs, probably in management and administration of the new RD.



These reorganization efforts include examples at all levels and deputy areas in the agency. In addition to the agency-wide examples listed earlier in the highlights, additional examples follow.

Research and Development merger to form the Northern Research Station

Beginning in 2007, the Forest Service merged two small research stations into a larger, more efficient and more productive research station called the Northern Research Station. The merger strengthened our ability to do research promoting the long-term health and productivity of natural resources in a region that extends from Maine to Minnesota and from Missouri to Maryland along the rural to urban gradient. Combining the two stations reduced overhead, eliminated duplicative services, and created efficiencies in science delivery, thereby reducing our costs by approximately \$1 million a year. Through the merger, ten managerial and administrative positions were eliminated along with another eight administrative support positions being eliminated when the science projects were reorganized from 37 across the two stations to 13 in the new station.

The Northern Research Station has its roots in two research stations: the Northeast Research Station included 13 states and had headquarters in Newtown Square, Pennsylvania; the North Central Research Station was headquartered in St. Paul, Minn., and included seven states. The new Northern Research Station includes 20 research facilities across a 20-state region that is the most densely forested and most populated part of the nation. Our headquarters are in Newtown Square, PA. The "old Northeast" and "the old North Central" were both respected in the scientific community and produced quality work on a wide

range of topics. When we contemplated the future, we saw that merging the Northeast and North Central Stations would vastly expand opportunities to pursue needed research, create new synergies among our scientists and would be more efficient than operating two separate stations.

Our work on forests is important for people and communities, regardless of whether they live in a rural or urban setting. Our connections within the science community grew following the merger, creating new partnerships and links that expand the scope of our research and give our scientists an opportunity to play a part in the research being conducted across the globe. The merger that created the Northern Research Station also demonstrates that we have the foresight and the will to change our organization when we see a better way to serve people and the environment.

Centralized National Operations for Minerals and Geology Management

During the WO-RO-Northeast Area Transformation effort discussed previously, the Minerals and Geology Management (M&GM) staff analyzed the opportunities to reduce the organization at the Washington and Regional levels to provide more resources at the Forest and District levels. In 2007, M&GM focused on the transformation objectives of addressing increasing fixed cost and flat budget projections, targeting 25 percent reduction at the WO and RO levels, and minimizing the impact or burden shift to Forests or Districts. To meet the 25 percent reduction target, the Regions could no longer afford a program manager for each of the five M&GM programs, and worked across and eliminated constraints of the Regional boundaries. Also, the M&GM program oversight and direction by the WO and RO was blended.

The new M&GM organization created a Centralized National Operations (CNO) group implemented in 2009 with 15 FTEs reduced for the new organization from the earlier organization and over 25 percent costs reduced. The resulting organization essentially collapsed the WO/RO levels into one, and has leadership positions supervising policy, oversight and direction for program areas. New Regional Liaisons (one per Region) are the communication link for the CNO, ROs and Forests, and transferring technology and information. A third group of staff in the CNO are the Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). These SMEs do project level work and are now available to any Forest or District needing their particular expertise. A Board of Directors consisting of nine Regional Directors and the Director of the CNO provide oversight, ensure the operation is a partnership not a stovepipe, and monitor performance of the new CNO with adjustments expected for continuous improvement. In addition, Service Agreements with the Regional Foresters have been developed to establish roles and responsibilities.

National Forest consolidation – Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, Idaho

The Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests are located in the same geographic area—north-central Idaho—and share many of the same public groups and issues. In the mid-90's, the “shared leadership” concept was implemented beginning with sharing of resource specialists (e.g., wild and scenic rivers, tribal relations, etc.) and a zoned fire organization, and now includes combined leadership at the Forest Leadership Team level. Since the “shared leadership” concept was formally adopted by the two Forests in FY 2009, there has been a decrease of 15 permanent FTEs resulting in an estimated savings of \$1.2 million. To meet the continued funding challenges, the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests are consolidating into one unit to provide better public service and consistent land management in north-central Idaho. By sharing resources through consolidation, the forests will be able to maintain expertise and provide cost-effective services and land management.

The Forests are working to address concerns associated with the proposal including increased driving distances and times for employees and challenges associated with fewer opportunities for face-to-face interaction through solutions such as video conferencing and alternate work locations. The Forests have

engaged employees and the public in developing a proposal for administrative consolidation. The proposal will continue the reduction in workforce from a high of 372 FTE in FY 2001 to 284 in FY 2011 with the ultimate goal of 278.5 permanent FTEs organized into three geographic zones. All ranger district offices would be retained with the location of a single Supervisor's Office to be determined. There will be continued FS presence in all communities that currently have offices. Savings resulting from the administrative combination will be applied to on-the-ground management, public service, and streamlining of administrative functions. A final proposal for administrative consolidation was submitted in mid-December 2011, and is currently under review.

Shared Regional Programs

Regional Offices across the country share a wide range of leadership, technical expertise and processing of specialized data as a strategy for gaining efficiencies. By broadening the geographic responsibility of leadership or expertise, more forests can receive critical expertise for projects without maintaining permanent employees. Many of the reorganizations shown above at the Region/Station/Headquarters were done to create these shared services to gain efficiencies. The list of shared positions and offices below is not a complete list, but a sampling from across the country.

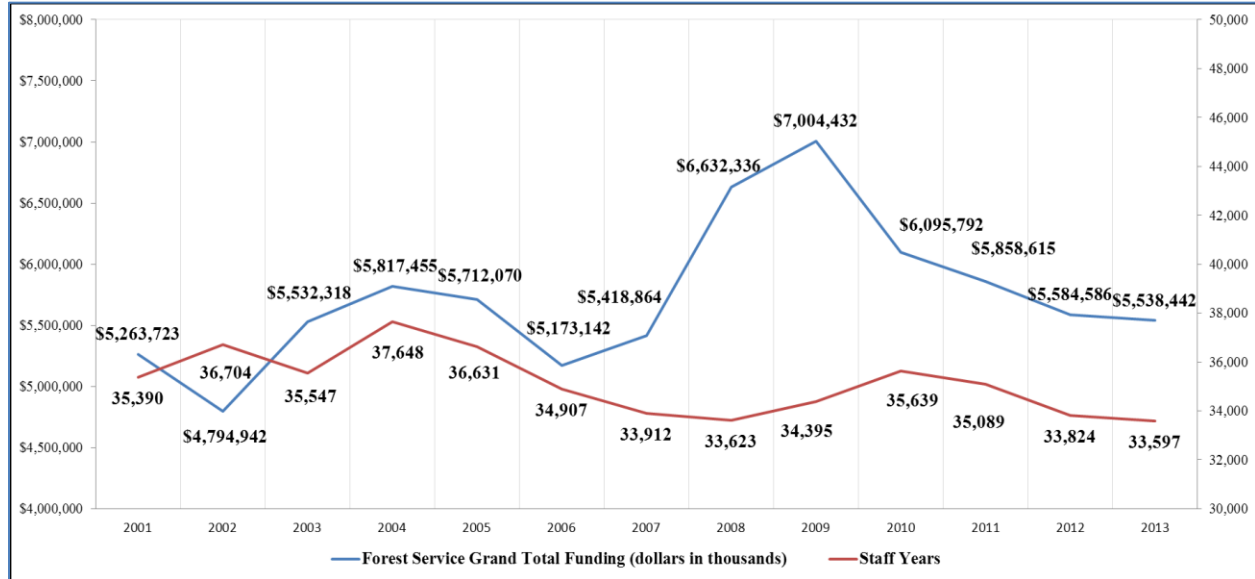
- Regions 1 and 4 share Acquisition Management (AQM) and S&PF Directors and Deputy Directors.
- Regions 1 and 10 share Civil Rights Director.
- Regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 share the Hydropower and Ditch Bill staff groups.
- Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest Research Stations share the Western Collective for Sustainability (Operations).
- Regions 2 and 4 share a Civil Rights Director.
- Regions 6 and 10 share an S&PF Director.
- Regions 6 and 10 share a complete engineering staff, and have two separate Directors of Engineering.
- Region 6 and the Pacific Northwest Research Station have an extensive shared services agreement for a variety of administrative functions including financial assistance, AQM, contracting, special uses and office services.
- Region 5 and the Washington Office Engineering Staff share an Assistant Director.
- Regions 8 and 9 share program specialists and managers including: leasing officer and assistant, quarters management; range conservationist; mensurationist; tree climbing and saws; Recreation Reservation Service; and stewardship contracting.
- Regions 8 and 9, along with the Northern Research Station and Northeastern Area share a Conflict Management Resolution position.
- Region 10 has combined Directors within the region: the new Operations Director is a combination of the previous AQM and Program Budget Analysis Director positions.
- Northern Research Station and Northeastern Area have a shared Services Agreement covering Business Operations including General Administrative Management, Contracting/Procurement, Property Management, Engineering, Facility Management, Safety and Health, Fleet Management, and Records Management/FOIA.
- Two or more Regions share specialized technical expertise such as: Dam, Tramway, Ropeway and Structural Engineers; Paleontologist; Appraisers; Air Quality and Forest Geneticists.

The Forest Service has been aggressively managing its workforce to meet changing national program priorities and budget levels, especially in recent years. We will continue to do so, to be the most efficient at the top of the agency and with our management processes to maximize funding to projects and services to meet our mission.

Staffing Levels and Distribution

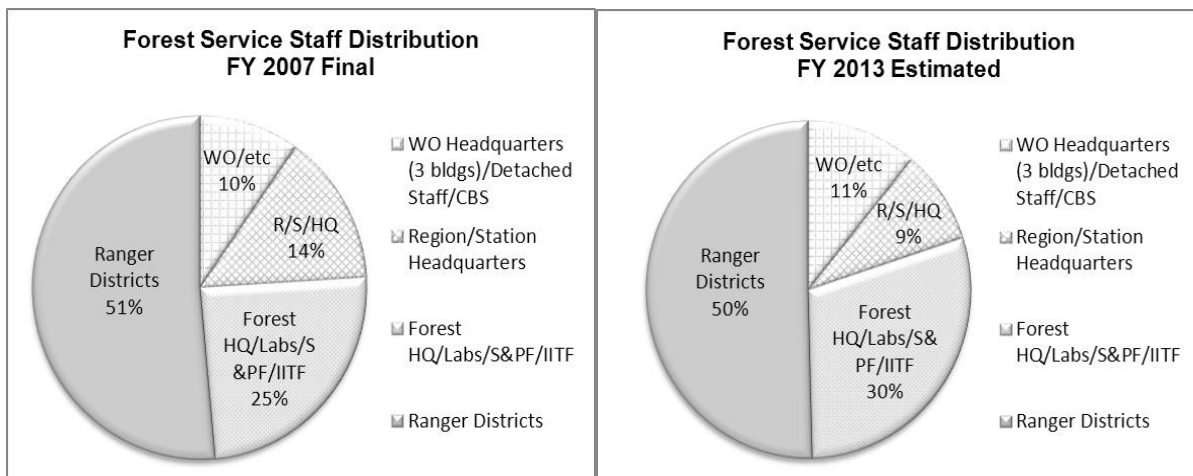
The graph below illustrates the budget and staff years for the agency in recent years.

Forest Service Budget and Staff Years FY 2001 to FY 2012 (Discretionary and Mandatory)



The distribution of staff to accomplish field level work and support this work at all levels has been and continues to be a primary consideration in all these reorganization and restructuring efforts. Zoning across geographic units or centralizing services provides more consistent approaches and cost-effective services in several functions such as administration, fleet management, contracting, and specialized skills such as engineering, land surveys, and minerals administration. At every opportunity, leadership is actively engaging in making incremental adjustments to meet reduced budgets while balancing gains in flexibility and greater efficiencies. The emphasis continues to be on maintaining the field-level staffing and presence.

The following pie charts illustrate changes in the percentage of the workforce at the four levels of the agency in FY 2007 and FY 2013. These percentages are based on full-time-equivalents (FTEs) calculated at the four main levels of the Forest Service.



Typically, the Washington Office is considered non-field going and the rest of the agency is referred to as “the field.” The Regional Offices and Research Stations, however, may also be considered non-field going depending on the context. Non-field units are not strictly overhead. These levels of the organization include technical expertise and provide essential organization services, such as national-level analyses, interagency collaboration and HR services.

From 2007 to 2013, the percentage of staff in the Washington Office (including detached staff in virtual locations and also Centralized Business Services) is virtually the same (10-11%). The largest part of the workforce (89-90%) is at the field level. The percent of the workforce at both the Washington Office essentially the same from 2007 to the 2013 estimate. The one percent increase is attributable to the FTE’s added at the Albuquerque Service Center for implementing the HR Redesign described above.

Since 2007, the combined total of Washington Office, Regional Office and Research Stations staffing has declined about four percent (estimates for FY 2013). In this same time period, a five percent shift in workforce occurred from the Regional Offices and Research Stations to the Forest level. Placement of specialized technical and administrative support at Forests accounts for this shift, allowing better matching of geographic coverage with funding levels. Ranger District staffing continues to comprise the largest unit of the organization (50-51%), remaining essentially level from 2007 to 2013.

Facilities Maintenance Assessment

Overview

In FY 2006, Congress authorized a multi-program assessment for maintenance of agency-owned buildings; fire, administrative, and other (FA&O) facilities, including recreation visitor centers (Title III, Administrative Provisions, P.L. 109-54). Appropriated funds from Forest and Rangeland Research, State and Private Forestry, National Forest System, Wildland Fire Management, Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Land Acquisition, Other Appropriations, and eligible Permanent and Trust Fund accounts were assessed up to \$35 million.

In 2011, the assessment was \$54 million. FA&O facilities include: fire facilities, such as air tanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations and laboratories), service centers, storage buildings, and nurseries; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, dams, and recreation visitor centers. Maintenance costs under \$250,000 for these facilities come from funds collected by this assessment. Maintenance for FA&O and recreation visitor centers greater than \$250,000 is funded through the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Facilities budget line item and is shown on the Facilities Major Project List in that section.

The Forest Service currently maintains approximately 15,931 FA&O buildings, totaling approximately 22.3 million square feet. The agency also maintains an inventory of approximately 1,700 Forest Service owned and special use permitted dams and numerous other facilities such as water and wastewater systems and communication facilities. The current inventory is a legacy of former management needs and practices with many facilities in disrepair as evidenced by a significant deferred maintenance backlog. Prior to new authorities authorized in FY 2006, the agency lacked direct incentives or capacity to reduce inventory and thus reduce maintenance backlog.

Using a program assessment to fund facility maintenance provides an incentive to dispose of surplus buildings and provide a restraint on new construction, because the cost of facilities maintenance is borne by an assessment of program funds. This provides financial accountability to represent the cost of conducting business operations for land management purposes.

Federal mandates such as the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 and Energy Policy Act of 2005 in combination with Executive Orders 13514 and 13423 require energy, water, and other environmental impact reductions. Facilities Maintenance Assessment funds are also used to accomplish the following:

- Conduct energy and water efficiency evaluations to identify energy and water conservation measures per the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, and to reduce building energy intensity to meet green house gas emission targets per EO 13514
- Conduct assessments of existing buildings and incorporate necessary improvements to existing buildings to meet the Guiding Principles per EO 13514
- Install renewable energy sources where economically feasible per the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) 2005
- Install advanced metering systems to measure, verify and improve utility consumption per EPAct
- Decommission or dispose of surplus facilities thereby reducing deferred maintenance and square footage requiring maintenance

Assessments and Allocations

The FY 2012 facilities maintenance assessment was based on the final FY 2011 square footage of approximately 22.3 million square feet. Assessments are distributed across eligible budget line items based on each program’s prior year direct labor hour charges. In FY 2012, each unit (Region, Station, or other units) requested assessments totaling \$55 million. The assessment varies from a minimum of \$1.45/sq. ft. up to \$5.54/sq. ft., which falls within the limits of 4 percent of the facility replacement value and \$7 per square foot.

In FY 2013, the Forest Service proposes to assess programs up to \$55 million.

The assessment by region and program will be based on the final FY 2012 square footage. Consistent with FY 2012, the assessed amount is limited to 4 percent of the facility replacement value and \$7 per square foot. We will base allocations on each unit’s requested assessment amounts.

The following tables display the FY 2012 initial allocations by unit, as well as the distribution of the assessment by program for \$55 million.

FY 2012 Facilities Maintenance Initial Assessment and Allocation by Unit (dollars in thousands)

Unit Name	Total Gross Square Feet (GSF) as of 11/30/11	Dollars (\$) per GSF	Total Initial Assessment	Total Initial Allocation
Northern Region	2,261,548	\$2.41	5,453	\$5,453
Rocky Mountain Region	1,347,739	2.51	3,381	3,381
Southwestern Region	1,562,536	3.97	6,200	6,200
Intermountain Region	1,980,026	2.31	4,571	4,571
Pacific Southwest Region	3,740,212	2.30	8,600	8,600
Pacific Northwest Region	3,782,411	2.39	9,053	9,053
Southern Region	1,916,604	2.61	5,000	5,000
Eastern Region	2,718,971	2.21	6,000	6,000
Alaska Region	544,450	4.09	2,229	2,229
Region Subtotal	19,854,497	2.54 avg.	50,487	50,487
Forest Products Lab	397,473	1.48	588	588
Int. Inst. Of Tropical Forestry	27,012	2.33	63	63
Rocky Mountain Station	414,094	1.99	824	824
Northern Station	484,712	1.51	731	731
Pacific Northwest Station	277,318	2.05	568	568
Pacific Southwest Station	240,356	1.47	353	353
Southern Research Station	446,074	1.99	888	888
Research Station Subtotal	2,287,039	1.76 avg.	4,015	4,015
San Dimas Tech. Dev. Center	32,495	5.54	180	180
Missoula Tech. Dev. Center	71,715	1.48	106	106
Grey Towers	34,375	3.34	115	115
Wood Education	66,691	1.45	97	97
Other Units Subtotal	205,276	2.43 avg.	498	498
TOTAL	22,346,812	\$2.46 avg.	\$55,000	\$55,000

**FY 2013 Facilities Maintenance Assessment by Program
(dollars in thousands)**

Program	FY 2013 President's Budget Assessment
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$3,613
State & Private Forestry	785
International Forestry	0
National Forest System	
Land Management Planning	580
Inventory and Monitoring	1,886
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness	5,182
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	2,310
Grazing Management	924
Forest Products	6,518
Vegetation and Watershed Management	2,884
Minerals and Geology Management	1,202
Landownership Management	1,617
Law Enforcement	0
Valles Caldera	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	366,
Total National Forest System	23,469
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	
Facilities	1,271
Roads	3,201
Trails	1,215
Legacy Roads and Trails	466
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	23
Total Capital Improvement and Maintenance	6,176
Land Acquisition	95
Other Appropriations	54
Fire Operations – Forest Rangeland Research	214
National Fire Plan – Rehabilitation Burned Areas	0
National Fire Plan – Federal Lands	234
National Fire Plan –Cooperative Lands	66
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	4,832
Fire Preparedness	13,635
Wildland Fire Management	18,981
Permanent Appropriations	663
Trust Fund Appropriations	1,164
Total Assessment	\$55,000

Past Performance

Accomplishments related to buildings and similar structures are included under the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Facilities Section. In FY 2011, the agency conducted 106 Operation and Maintenance Inspections, 9 Hazard Assessments and 22 Safety Inspections on USDA Forest Service owned dams. All of these actions improve health and safety conditions for the public and employees.

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Fire Transfers

Overview

In FY 2011, the Forest Service did not transfer any funds from other accounts to the Wildland Fire Management account. The table below represents accounts from which funds were transferred between FY 2002 through FY 2011 and for which funds have not been repaid. From FY 2002 to FY 2011, the Forest Service transferred approximately \$2.3 billion from discretionary, mandatory, and permanent accounts to help cover fire suppression costs. Of that total, \$1.85 billion has been repaid. Projects at all levels of the organization were deferred as a result of the transfers.

Funds Withdrawn for Transfer for Wildland Fire Suppression and Not Repaid from FY 2002 to FY 2011 (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation	Amount
Forest & Rangeland Research (FRFR) Funds: Strategic program areas of Forest & Rangeland Research	\$32
State and Private Forestry (SPSP) Funds: Cooperating with and providing assistance to States for forest health, cooperative forestry, education. Also funds international programs	3,099
National Forest System (NFnF) Funds: management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System	106,167
Capital Improvements and Maintenance (CMCM) Funds: construction or improvement of roads, trails, and facilities	35,305
Land Acquisitions L&WCF (LALW) and (LAAQ) Funds: Acquisition of land or waters	9,308
Brush Disposal (BDBD) Receipts Collected fund: fuel reduction after timber harvest	64
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund (FDFD) Fees collected fund: recreation operation, interpretation, and law enforcement	45
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction (PEPE) Funds: construction or improvement of roads in support of timber harvest by small business operators	10,090
Timber Salvage Sales (SFSF) Funds: analysis, preparation, and offer of salvage sales	112
Working Capital Fund (WCWC) Funds: Replacement and repair of motor vehicles, nursery services, enterprise services.	86,029
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg (CWKV) Receipts Collected fund: reforestation, wildlife habitat, and fuels as identified in project planning	33,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness (WFPR)*	93,786
Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP)*	40,032
Total	\$417,069

*Not intended for repayment.

If repaid, funds would be used based on their initial appropriation account as displayed above. For more detailed information on projects and programs please see the appropriate section of the Budget Justification.

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Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Financial Status

Overview

The Forest Service has used authority provided in the annual Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts to transfer, from any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, necessary amounts to support emergency fire suppression requirements. The agency has historically transferred funds available to us through the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund (a fund authorized in P.L. 71-319). The Fund provides money from timber purchasers to reforest and perform other natural resource improvements on their timber sale areas. As provided by section 412 of P.L. 109-54, K-V receipts are also used for forest restoration work in the region in which the receipts were collected.

The K-V Act provides that any deposit found to be in excess of the cost of doing the work shall be returned to the Treasury, provided there are no outstanding unreimbursed fire suppression transfers. At this time there are no excess receipts identified within the K-V fund, therefore the repayment of the outstanding transfers is needed for resource work. If the \$33 million is not fully repaid, critical resource improvement work, such as, treating noxious weeds, reforestation, reducing hazardous fuels, and improving habitat for threatened and endangered species, will be deferred or will have to be funded with appropriated funds.

The following table displays the repayment status of the K-V Fund:

Repayments to the Knutson-Vandenberg Fund (dollars in thousands)

Repayment Status	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012*	FY 2013*
Amount Owed to K-V Fund from Prior Year	\$159,000**	\$159,000	\$163,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000
Transfers from K-V Fund (+)	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0
K-V Fund Repayment (-)	0	26,000	130,000	0	0	0	0
Balance Outstanding	\$159,000	\$163,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000

* As of date of publication.

** Transferred from K-V Fund in FY 2006

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National Scenic and Historic Trails

Overview

Since the enactment of the National Trails System Act in 1968, the Forest Service has designated trail coordinators or administrators for seven National Scenic and Historic Trails (NS&HT): Appalachian, Arizona, Continental Divide, Florida, Nez Perce (Nee Mee Poo), Pacific Crest, and Pacific Northwest. In addition, the Forest Service manages portions of 15 additional NS&HTs on National Forest System (NFS) lands, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, State and County governments, and private entities. Funding for administration and management of these trails is included within the Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Trails budget line item. Acquisition of trail segments is included within the Land Acquisition budget line item.



Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT)

This 2,176-mile footpath crosses along the ridgecrests and across the major valleys of the Appalachian Mountains from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Springer Mountain in northern Georgia. The trail traverses Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. The trail is used by day, weekend, and other short-term hikers, section-hikers, and through-hikers who hike the entire length of the trail in one season. The trail is currently protected along more than 99 percent of its course by Federal or State ownership or rights-of-way.

Arizona National Scenic Trail (ANST)

Designated on March 30, 2009 through the Omnibus Public Land Management Act, the ANST extends 807 miles across the State of Arizona from the United States-Mexico border to the Arizona-Utah border. The national forests through which the trail runs have been working closely with the Arizona trails Association (ATA) in addressing construction needs to fill in gaps on the trail. The agency has established a trail Administrator position for the trail and is starting development of a comprehensive resource management plan.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT)

Designated on November 10, 1978, the CDT is a nationally significant resource providing long distance trail opportunities primarily for hiking and horseback riding recreationists. The trail's corridor links Federal, State, and private lands from Mexico to Canada, passing through 25 national forests, 3 national parks, 1 national monument, and 8 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) field office areas. When completed, the trail will be approximately 3,100 miles in length.

Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST)

Added to the national trails system in 1983, the FNST consists of 1,400 planned miles stretching from Big Cypress National Preserve to Gulf Islands National Seashore plus 254 miles of an officially designated side trail. The FNST is the only national scenic trail that gives the public the opportunity to experience a wide range of subtropical environments, karst spring and riverine systems, and a beach walk on a national seashore.

Nez Perce National Historic Trail (NPNHT)

In 1986 Congress acknowledged the significance of the Nez Perce Conflict of 1877 by establishing the 1,170 mile NPNHT. The route winds through remote, rugged, and scenic terrain. While 865 miles of the trail is an automobile tour route, many miles are accessible only by foot and have changed very little in over a century.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT)

The PCT is a 2,650-mile congressionally designated trail that follows the crest of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain ranges from the Mexican to Canadian borders through California (CA), Oregon (OR), and Washington (WA). Established in 1968, the trail was completed in 1993 and lies within publicly owned lands except for approximately 300 miles where it crosses private lands (easements have been acquired for the trail tread). Over the past decade the PCT has become a favorite of thru-hikers and thru-riders (horseback) and each year an average of 300 hikers attempt to cover the full length of the trail.

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNNST)

Designated on March 30, 2009 through the Omnibus Public Land Management Act, the PNNST consists of approximately 1,200 miles, extending from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park, Montana, to the Pacific Ocean Coast in Olympic National Park, Washington. The PNNST travels through three national parks, seven national forests, six Washington State parks, three regions of the Washington Department of Natural Resources, land managed by the Idaho Department of Lands, and across land managed by a variety of other public and private land owners. A Trail Coordinator started work in FY 2011 and is working to assemble an interagency planning team to develop a Comprehensive Management Plan to guide future management and development of the PNT.

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT)

There are an additional 15 national scenic and historic trails totaling over 6,700 miles for which the Forest Service coordinates management with other Federal public land agencies. These trails are: California, Camino Real Tejas, Camino Tierra Adentro, De Anza, Ice Age, Iditarod, Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, North Country, Old Spanish, Oregon, Overmountain Victory, Pony Express, Santa Fe, and Trail of Tears.

FY 2011 – FY2013 Allocation by Trail (dollars in thousands)

	FY 2011				FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Trails	Land Acq.	Partner*	Total	Trails	Land Acq.	Total	Trails	Land Acq.	Total
Appalachian	\$193	\$0	\$1,712	\$1,905	\$193	\$0	\$193	\$193	\$0	\$193
Arizona	175	0	748	923	175	0	175	175	0	175
Continental Divide	2,000	0	483	2,483	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
Florida	1,500	365	0	1,865	1,500	0	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Nez Perce	640	0	0	640	640	0	640	640	0	640
Pacific Crest	2,000	0	2,420	4,420	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
Pacific Northwest	175	0	470	645	175	0	175	175	0	175
All-others**	822		268	1,090	822	0	822	822	0	822
TOTAL	\$7,505	\$365	\$5,949	\$13,971	\$7,505	1,000	\$7,505	\$7,505	\$2,000	\$9,505

* Estimated cash and in-kind contributions include other agency funds and non-profit contributions. Estimated contributions for FY 2012 and FY 2013 are not known at this time.

** All others includes the following national scenic and historic trails: California, Camino Real Tejas, Camino Tierra Adentro, De Anza, Ice Age, Iditarod, Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, North Country, Old Spanish, Oregon, Overmountain Victory, Pony Express, Santa Fe, and Trail of Tears.

PCT includes proposed land acquisition funds for FY 12.

Planned Program of Work

For FY 2012 and FY 2013, we will continue to foster and expand partnerships, especially with those partners that involve volunteers and youth organizations. We will maintain and operate most trails, trailheads, and campgrounds through these efforts. We will also continue to deliver interpretative and educational programs and products.

Specific activities planned in FY 2012 are as follows:

Appalachian National Scenic Trail

Partners: Appalachian Trail Conservancy, Appalachian Mountain Club, National Park Service, and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.

- *Green Mountain National Forest:* Restore and repair trails, trail bridges, and trailhead parking lots damaged by Hurricane Irene.
- *White Mountain National Forest:* Continue “Trail to Every Classroom” teacher trainings and partner with the National Park Service and Appalachian Trail Conservancy to host one teacher under the “Teacher to Ranger to Teacher” program.

Arizona National Scenic Trail

Partners: Arizona Trail Association, tribal governments and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.

- Conduct public outreach meetings as part of the development of the Comprehensive Management Plan and begin NEPA.
- Establish an Advisory Council with other agencies, partners and stakeholders.
- Construct 10.4 miles to fill the gaps for a complete connection across Arizona.
- Develop FS-AZNST website
- Rehabilitate 64 miles damaged by wildfires
- Develop mitigation measures for major mining impacts

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail

Partners: Continental Divide Trail Association, Colorado Trail Foundation, National Park Service, and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.

- Develop plans to locate the Trail (scouting and NEPA): 17 miles
- Survey and design trail projects: 27 miles
- Construction projects: 47 miles
- Reconstruction (deferred maintenance): 54 miles
- Publish high-quality map books for Montana/Idaho and Wyoming.
- Make progress towards meeting the requirements of the National Trails System Act

Florida National Scenic Trail

Partners: Florida Trail Association, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.

- Develop partnership agreements in support of the Five Year Strategic Plan goals and objectives.
- Complete GPS line of FNST making it available on-line for download or through interactive partner websites.
- Go live with new FS-FNST and Florida Trail Association websites.

Nez Perce National Historic Trail (Nee-Me-Poo)

Partners: Nez Perce Trail Foundation, National Park Service, Backcountry Horsemen of America, tribal governments and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.

- Continue work on revision of the Trail’s 1990 Comprehensive Management Plan.
- Convert four Auto Tour routes to Google Earth.

Youth Crew Works on Weitas Puncheon Boardwalk on NPNHT



In 2010, the crew started to tear out section of the puncheon bridge, a dirt path covered with a series of planks. They are rebuilding the structure to widen access, install hand rails, and make this portion of the Trail more accessible and horse-friendly. The crew finished the 390 foot bridge in 2011.

- Continue coordination with two national parks; four regions of the Forest Service including eight national forests; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Bureau of Land Management; State parks in Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Montana, Oklahoma; multiple chapters of Backcountry Horsemen of America; Tribal Governments; State and County Governments; and non-governmental organizations.
- Continue development of website.
- Continue NPNHT CCS Program to further leverage Federal dollars.
- Complete Auto Tour Brochures number six and eight.
- Continue to support the Nez Perce Trail Foundation to develop chapters and additional partnership/membership along the Trail.
- Develop teaching tools for the public to further emphasize and highlight the significance of the NPNHT.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Partners: Pacific Crest Trail Association, California Conservation Corps, Northwest Youth Corps, Student Conservation Association, Backcountry Horsemen of California, and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.

- Continue support and expansion of traditional skills training for volunteers and agency staff in CA, WA, and OR including crosscut saws and horse packing.
- Interdisciplinary team will develop planning for management of the PCT. The team will initially work on Forest Service direction but will collaborate with other Federal agencies to ensure integrated planning efforts.
- Continue coordination with 26 national forests, six national parks, CA State parks, Bureau of Land Management Lands (CA/OR), Warm Springs and Yakama Indian Reservations, three National Monuments and a National Scenic Area, and Manning Provincial Park (British Columbia).
- Complete an interagency/partner program review of corridor acquisition needs/strategy and easement management.
- Continue priority land acquisition work along the PCT Corridor. Outreach to Priority one and two parcels owners for the PCT in California to identify potential willing sellers.
- Coordinate with BLM and the Pacific Crest Trail Association on an Optimal Location Review of the PCT that includes the southern terminus.
- Develop webinar and teaching tools for agency staff and line officers on the PCT and management consideration. Continue website development.

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail

Partners: Pacific Northwest Trail Association, tribal governments and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.

- Continue development of the Comprehensive Management Plan for the trail to provide consistent policy and direction for trail development and management.
- Continue to increase the involvement of volunteers and the Service-Knowledge-Youth programs in the development and maintenance of the trail.
- Work with the University of Washington and Western Washington University to increase academic study and research on the trail and as part of the Comprehensive Management Plan development

- Develop plans for locating 60 miles, constructing 20 miles, reconstructing 42 miles, and maintaining 320 miles of trail.

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails

Partners: Numerous foundations, trail associations, tribal governments, and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.

Ice Age Trail – A major crossing of the South Fork of the Yellow River that has never had a bridge installed was reviewed by Forest Watershed Specialists, Engineers, and Recreation Planners. As a result of the findings a major re-route of the trail was proposed and awarded as a Resource Advisory Committee project. This project is being implemented in the spring of 2012 and consists of both partnership (Ice Age Trail Alliance) and forest funding. Combined contributions come to a total project cost of \$128,362.48 and will expand the length of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail by 0.9 of a mile.

Lewis and Clark Trail – Maintain and operate the trail, trailheads, interpretive sites, and three campgrounds (Lolo National Forest); monitor two historic sites along the trail (Lolo National Forest); and provide weed treatment along the trail and at access points.

North Country Trail –Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest: Continue planning work to remove blow down from major wind event. Continue to work with engineering staff to determine type of design of three bridges along the NCT. Hiawatha National Forest: Replace trail markers on Munising Ranger District. Replace approximately one mile of boardwalk across sensitive wetland areas in Chippewa County.

Trail of Tears – Develop interpretive plan (Touch the Trail) for southern Illinois Trail of Tears (Shawnee National Forest). Finalize and post Trail of Tears information to Mark Twain National Forest website (Mark Twain National Forest).

Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT – The Santa Fe National Forest is developing interpretive messages and signing, in collaboration with NPS, for La Bajada (considered the most geographically challenging section of trail near Santa Fe, NM). Santa Fe National Forest Site Steward Program recently added segments of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro to their archaeological site monitoring tasks.

Old Spanish NHT – The Carson and Rio Grande National Forests (Regions 3 & 2) have jointly funded a STEP education technician to focus on the *North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail in Northern New Mexico and the San Luis Valley of Colorado*. The education technician is developing, in partnership with local educators and the OST Assoc., education boxes and programs that meet both Colorado and New Mexico State competencies for use by local schools. She is also working closely with BLM's CMP Team to develop the trail's management direction.

Iditarod National Historic Trail – Iditarod Trail to Every Classroom (iTREC!): The Forest Service is coordinating iTREC!, a multi-agency sponsored professional teacher training program. This highly successful program, now in its 2nd year, currently includes 28 trained and highly creative teachers that are reaching over 2,000 K-12 students through effective, sustained place-based service learning in schools and communities along the Iditarod National Historic Trail.

In addition to iTREC!, improvements continue on the Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) including the following:

- ARRA Trail Construction/Reconstruction: Continued ARRA-funded contract work to construct/reconstruct 18 miles of the INHT, expected to be complete in FY 2012.
- Bridge Installation: Installed four bridges capable of accommodating snow mobiles and two major hiker/pedestrian bridges.
- Trailhead Construction: Completed the construction of one new INHT trailhead, including parking, toilet and interpretive kiosk.

FY 2011 Program Accomplishments (dollars in thousands)

Location	Volunteers		Cash Contributions	Miles of Trail Maintained	Miles of Trail Improved	Acres Acquired	Major Structures Constructed ¹
	Hours	In-kind Contributions					
Appalachian	82,113	\$1,753	\$145	1,031	26	0	10
Arizona	19,348	401	87	140	26	0	0
Continental Divide	21,296	465	18	784	112	0	1
Florida	56,700	1,211	0	1,077	17	73	4
Nez Perce	75,200	1,606	144	99	1.5	0	12
Pacific Crest	99,343	2,122	300	1,027	73	0	6
Pacific Northwest	26,000	542	262	240	90	0	5
Other	12,504	268	429	295	38	0	61
Total	392,504	\$8,368	\$1,385	4,693	384	73	99

¹ Major structures include bridges, kiosks, boardwalks, campgrounds, etc.

Other only includes accomplishments reporting from Trail of Tears, Ice Age, North Country, Old Spanish, Iditarod, and Camino Tierra Adentro.

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Office of General Counsel Reimbursement

Overview

A Forest Service Administrative Provision in the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74) 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 the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar nonlitigation-related matters. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the requested funding transfers.”

The USDA Office of General Counsel bills the Forest Service quarterly for non litigation travel and related costs. The FY 2011 actual total in the table below reflects billings received to date. Final billing has not been received from the department.

FY 2011 – FY 2013 OGC Reimbursements

FY 2011 Actual Reimbursement	FY 2012 Estimated Reimbursement	FY 2013 Estimated Reimbursement
\$44,566	\$50,000	\$50,000

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Office of Tribal Relations

Overview

The Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) provides policy advice and direction in implementing agency programs and activities in a manner that honors Indian treaty rights, fulfills the legally mandated trust responsibility of the Forest Service, and maintains a government-to-government relationship with federally recognized tribal governments. The OTR supports the mission of all agency programs and disciplines through both general and issue-specific efforts.

The OTR has responsibilities that span all of the Deputy areas within the Forest Service. The Forest Service manages National Forest System lands and resources for the benefit of the general public, while respecting the special trust relationship of the United States towards the 565 federally recognized tribes. Many National Forest System lands are adjacent to American Indian or Alaska Native tribes or tribal lands. In some cases, tribal governments retained rights on what are present-day national forests or grasslands when the tribes relinquished lands to the United States Government. Additionally, State and Private Forestry programs provide assistance to private forest landowners, including tribal governments; Research programs include a variety of projects that relate to tribes; and Forest Service Business Operations include authorities and responsibilities to work with tribes.

The OTR supports and integrates Tribal Relations components of policy analysis and development, technical, and administrative assistance, training, and oversight. The program also advises national and regional Forest Service leadership in matters pertaining to interactions with tribes and tribal representatives. The OTR also helps develop regulations for and tracks implementation of the Tribal Relations components of specific legislation, including the Farm Bill and the Tribal Forest Protection Act.

Allocation and Integration

The OTR is funded by a direct cost pool (Cost Pool 12), using all of the funds available to the Forest Service. Specific projects are funded by the primary purpose of the projects.

Partnerships

The OTR works within the goals and alignments established in the Tribal Relations Program Strategic Plan to:

- Ensure the agency redeems its trust responsibility and protects American Indian and Alaska Native reserved rights as they pertain to Forest Service programs, projects, and policies;
- Leverage partnerships to maximize mutual success;
- Promote integration and utility of the Tribal Relations Program throughout the agency; and
- Support specific strategic goals and objectives of the Forest Service
- In order to accomplish these goals, the OTR works to leverage **partnerships** through close collaboration between internal units, tribal governments, intertribal organizations, and other Federal and State agencies.

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Partnerships

Overview

For over a century, the Forest Service has maintained a commitment to working with a variety of organizations and interests while fulfilling its mission of ‘caring for the land and serving people.’ As the complexity surrounding the management of public lands increases, partnerships continue to be an essential mechanism for achieving social, economic and ecological goals associated with these lands. In FY 2011, over 7,800 grants and agreements were made to partners and almost \$664 million in Forest Service funds were matched with \$616 million from partners. The attached exhibits describe these grants and agreements in greater detail. Through these important relationships:

- We build stronger communities and healthier ecosystems: sharing resources and expertise to achieve sustainable solutions to current and future resource challenges.
- We empower employees and partners: improving the art of associating with others, capitalizing and sharing information and skills, fostering continued learning and deeper connections between people and the land.
- We create a more effective and efficient organization: expanding achievements through working together and securing or leveraging new and existing sources of support.

The Forest Service exercises many creative and innovative approaches to promote healthy and vibrant forests, grasslands, and communities. These opportunities for partner engagement include not only funding support, but significant volunteerism and in-kind contributions across the country in areas where partner and Forest Service interests intersect. Through such strong and enduring relationships, we are able to successfully accomplish far more than we ever could on our own.

Public-Private Partnerships

In FY 2013, the Forest Service’s strategy to increase Public-Private Partnerships is a significant milestone for the agency, as our direction emphasizes partnerships and collaboration as the way we do business; strengthening critical connections within local communities, ecosystems, and outdoor experiences. Over the past several decades, the Forest Service has increasingly accomplished work through partnership and collaboration.

With declining budgets, staff attrition, and hard-hit economies, partnerships and the relationships they build are essential to carry out today’s contemporary conservation missions. Engaging cooperators, communities, private landowners, non-profit organizations, citizens and private interests is critical to the shared stewardship of our Nation’s Forests and Grasslands. Collectively, the actions within this strategy and the expansion of the volunteer program are expected to significantly increase partner contributions by FY 2016.

This new partnership strategy includes: sustaining the current level of relationships and value of partnerships; cultivating and building new partnerships; and active outreach to specific sectors that are high leverage/high potential areas for shared stewardship outcomes. Based on decades of experience, the strategy also sets forth: an expansion of successful, smaller-scale projects across larger landscapes; an expanded circle of partners reflective of our Country’s cultural and ethnic diversity; a greater public appreciation of ecosystem services and benefits that accrue to communities; and an increased profile and engagement with our congressionally chartered foundations – the National Forest Foundation (NFF) and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). The following goals offer key focus areas of this strategy.

Developing and Expanding Contemporary Stewardship Partners

New and emerging partners are inextricably linked to our work through a mutual dependence on the benefits and opportunities afforded by healthy forests and headwaters. Through coordinated and expanded efforts, we will explore, design, and implement public-private partnerships that facilitate shared investments in goods and services associated with public lands. In particular, partnerships will be developed around healthy forests and ecological restoration, watershed health and water quality/quantity, expanded recreation opportunities and investment in infrastructure, and concerted efforts to connect in new ways with youth and underserved populations.

Expanding the Reach of Our Foundations

In economically challenging times, our congressionally-established foundations continue to help us accomplish our mission and expand accomplishments through leveraged investments. The strategy will better engage our congressionally established foundations (NFF and NFWF) in several ways, including enabling these partners to grow programs that are leveraged through corporate giving in resource areas and geographies of highest priority to the agency.

Expanding Agency Leverage Investment Direction

Given current budget constraints and the magnitude of work needed on and around national forests, it is necessary to increase capacity around partnerships and collaborative efforts. To do this, we will put more emphasis on and favor projects that are partnership based and that leverage resources. We will establish investment strategies that leverage appropriated dollars and ensure that budget allocation and program direction best enable current and prospective partnerships, thereby transforming processes and fully integrating public private ventures as our standard business practice.

Examples of Public-Private Partnerships Proposed for FY 2013

National Forest Foundation Treasured Landscapes, Unforgettable Experiences Conservation Campaign:
In FY 2013, we plan to actively engage with the National Forest Foundation as it implements restoration projects across its 14 campaign sites and furthers its five-year goal of leveraging \$32 million in private match toward agency contributions. We will seek to align these campaign sites to correspond with high-priority restoration efforts with current and emerging partners. The Forest Service has committed to a 1:1 match for non-federal dollars raised for each Treasured Landscapes campaign site.

Rocky Mountain Watershed Protection Partnerships:

In FY 2013, we plan to continue outreach to municipal water providers and pursue additional investments in the protection of water supplies, expanding along the Colorado Front Range. Thus far, three of the five major Front Range water utilities; Denver, Aurora and Colorado Springs; have co-invested nearly \$34 million with the Forest Service in forest thinning to reduce wildfire risks. Our strategy is to increase the scope of those investments to the entire span of Front Range cities and to substantially increase the amount of leveraged investment from those cities and other partners by matching Forest Service funds.

Past Performance for Forest Service Partnerships

The following examples represent various challenge cost-share relationships between the Forest Service and partners, funded and implemented in FY 2011.

State and Private Forestry

The Value of the Urban Forest Project (Region 9): The Value of the Urban Forest Project is designed to provide the public with conservation education and interpretive information about natural resources, habitat, and wildlife. The Forest Service has a role in explaining the value of the urban forest, and Detroit Zoological Society has the platform and resources to bring such a story to life while reaching a broad and diverse audience.

Baltimore Second Harbor Project (Region 9): This project represents a unique partnership between the Forest Service, Wildlife Habitat Council, and The Parks and People Foundation. The effort was designed to reconnect urban people, places, and wildlife to the Chesapeake Bay through the rehabilitation and management of watershed and waterfront industrial lands. The project increases urban tree canopy, wildlife habitat, and scenic aesthetics on industrial properties while enhancing water quality in the Gwynns Falls watershed.

National Forest System

Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater Project Multi-Party Monitoring (Region 1): Beginning in 2006 a consortium of individuals and organizations within the Clearwater Basin of Idaho has been meeting to find mutually agreeable solutions to natural resource issues. This consortium of interests formed the Clearwater Basin Collaborative (CBC) to identify "zones of agreement" for management and use of the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests. In August 2010, the Selway-Middle was selected by the Secretary of Agriculture as one of the national Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) program areas. A crucial component of the CFLRP involves a multi-party monitoring, evaluation and accountability process to assess the positive or negative ecological, social and economic effects of the project. Through this agreement, the Forest Service and the CBC will develop and implement an adaptive management framework to ensure that forest restoration treatments meet ecological, social, and economic objectives. Multi-party monitoring activities will be conducted both before and after treatment applications at regular intervals to determine the response of ecosystem and social indicators.

Deschutes Children's Forest Curriculum Development (Region 6): The Deschutes Children's Forest is a network of place-based outdoor classrooms managed by a coalition of partners. In this agreement, the Bend-La Pine School District is working with the Deschutes National Forest and its partners to develop and implement an educational curriculum; offer students field visits, and provide supplies for students to conduct studies and restoration work within the Deschutes Children's Forest network.

Cave Gating, Mapping and Inventory (Region 9): The McCormick Cave on the Mark Twain National Forest currently has a concrete block wall at its entrance, which severely restricts access to the cave by bats and other wildlife. Removal of this wall may result in this well-known and accessible cave being open to entry by unauthorized persons, increasing potential risks of damage to the resource and public safety. In partnership with the Cave Research Foundation, the Forest Service is supporting the design and construction of a bat-friendly gate that will help protect the biological and cultural resources within the cave. Additional support is also being offered to repair a similar bat-friendly gate on the Onyx Cave and to complete important biological surveys and mappings of caves in the Rock Pile Mountain Wilderness.

Copper River Delta Shorebird Festival (Region 10): Through this agreement, the Cordova Ranger District of the Chugach National Forest has worked closely with the Cordova Chamber of Commerce to plan and implement the shorebird festival in Cordova, Alaska. Diverse and varied natural resources surround Cordova. The Copper River Delta, in particular, plays a crucial role in shorebird migration, and the Shorebird Festival is instrumental in increasing public knowledge of this dynamic ecosystem.

Research and Development

Implementation of the Philadelphia Urban Field Station: In March of 2011, the Forest Service and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society (PHS) created a Philadelphia Urban Field Station (UFS) to foster collaboration and promote adaptive management, technology transfer and science to improve people's lives and the natural environment in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Through this agreement, the Forest Service and PHS will host a physical office space at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's headquarters in Philadelphia; build a Forest Service website to disseminate current and future tools, information, and research results; coordinate projects; purchase supplies necessary for this project and appropriate project delivery; and create applications and coordinating events to target communications about scientifically quantifiable benefits of green infrastructure projects in urban areas.

Maintenance and Enhancement of the Protected Area Database (PAD) and the National Conservation Easement Database (NCED): Starting in 1998, the Conservation Biology Institute (CBI) has maintained and enhanced a Protected Areas Database (PAD) for use by land-management agencies and the public. Enhanced through an orchestrated government and non-government collaborative, the PAD has improved over the years to include more local government and private protected areas, robust attribute tables and incorporation of recreation lands. With this most recent investment, CBI intends to improve polygon geometry and incorporate input from regional and integrate the product with the National Conservation Easement Database (NCED), resulting in unique and comprehensive planning, decision-making, and research tool.

Ecology through Dance - The Body as a Moving Field Guide: This project aims to introduce underserved youth in inner cities to the natural environment that surrounds them through an innovative approach of creating a field guide through their own bodily movement. Focused on low-income youth in the Baltimore and Washington, DC metro regions, the project will create a collection of dance-based representations of park ecology—drawing on images, descriptions, and scientific language to generate the material for “field guides.” Participants will then use their observation tools and guides to introduce elementary school students and other family members to the flora and fauna of Rock Creek Park or Gwynn's Falls/Leakin Park during a nature walk.

National Forest Foundation

As the congressionally chartered nonprofit partner of the Forest Service, the National Forest Foundation (NFF) engages the public in community-based and national programs that promote the health and public enjoyment of the National Forest System (NFS). Through grants to nonprofit organizations, technical assistance for agency and nonprofit staff, direct community engagement, tree planting and carbon sequestration programs, and its Treasured Landscapes, Unforgettable Experiences conservation campaign, the NFF helps to advance the mission of the Forest Service and build a constituency for national forests and grasslands.

In FY 2011, the NFF supported more than 175 projects benefiting NFS lands, waters, and wildlife. These projects bring significant, measurable benefits to NFS resources and the American public. Every Federal dollar invested is matched with non-Federal funds at a minimum ratio of 1:1, with an average leverage of 4:1, significantly increasing the resources available to implement stewardship and restoration projects.

The NFF's Treasured Landscapes, Unforgettable Experiences conservation campaign currently supports site-based restoration and conservation initiatives, with the goal of 14 sites across the NFS by the end of 2012. This funding helps national forests meet specific stewardship needs, including the restoration of forest health, improvements in water quality, enhancement of wildlife habitat and engagement of communities in natural resource stewardship.

The NFF strengthens the ability of the Forest Service to care for the national forests and grasslands by leveraging the power of partnerships in national forest stewardship. Examples of projects for FY 2011 include:

- *Enhancing Wildlife Habitat and Controlling Invasive Species in Bearcat Hollow; Ozark National Forest:* Funding supported the National Wild Turkey Federation to control invasive species and enhance wildlife habitat through the improvement and creation of wildlife openings within Bearcat Hollow on the Ozark National Forest.
- *Station Fire carbon sequestration projects; Angeles National Forest:* Through partnerships with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and Disney, the NFF and the Forest Service planted more than 625,000 seedlings on 3,300 acres of the Station Fire burn area. The projects are projected to sequester 380,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents.
- *Peer Mentorship between Selway-Bitterroot Frank Church Foundation and Southern Appalachian Wilderness Stewards; Cherokee, Pisgah, Nantahala, Chattahoochee, Lolo, Clearwater, and Nez Perce National Forests:* The NFF funded and coordinated a one-year peer mentorship between these wilderness stewardship groups to accelerate organizational learning by sharing information, opportunities, and challenges.
- *Upper White River Watershed Restoration Project; Green Mountain National Forest:* Funding was provided to the White River Partnership to improve water quality, fisheries and aquatic habitat, and biodiversity in the Upper White River watershed.
- *Warm Fire Pine Restoration and Aspen Protection; Kaibab National Forest:* The NFF raised private funds to plant 102,000 Ponderosa pine seedlings and install exclusion fencing around 12 aspen clones to reforest following the Warm Fire on the Kaibab National Forest.
- *Watershed Restoration in the Roaring Fork Valley; White River National Forest:* The NFF worked with private landowners and the Forest Service to mitigate bark-beetle damage on a portion of the White River National Forest.

The mission and activities of the NFF are consistent with the Administration's America's Great Outdoors Initiative. The NFF's focus on restoration, public participation in conservation action, and engaging families and youth in their public resources complements this initiative and helps to ensure that the public estate is valued for all of its diverse attributes and benefits.

National Grants and Agreements (G&A) Summary by Instrument Type
Fiscal Year 2011

Instrument Type	G&A Count	FS Contribution	Partner Contribution	TOTAL Value
Challenge Cost Share Agreement	987	\$44,054,155	\$38,411,603	\$824,465,758
Collection Agreement	1319	18,712,485	99,592,409	118,304,895
Cooperative Agreement	353	51,602,798	14,607,938	66,210,736
Cooperative Research and Development Agreement	9	380,296	706,604	1,086,900
Cost Reimbursable Agreement	121	10,776,000	492,632	11,268,631
Domestic Grant	1010	308,609,227	226,882,440	535,491,668
Fire Agreement	107	6,572,601	5,690,101	12,262,702
Interagency and Intra-agency Agreement	1739	110,454,385	149,249,774	259,704,158
International Cooperative Agreement	11	722,322	221,223	943,545
International Grant	17	2,226,698	388,487	2,615,185
International Joint-venture	12	364,597	235,303	599,900
Joint Venture Agreement	535	45,706,396	13,444,476	59,150,871
Law Enforcement Agreement	460	6,863,369	0	6,863,369
Memorandum of Understanding	5	0	0	0
Participating Agreement	991	44,501,947	41,564,404	86,066,352
Roads Agreement	117	10,719,750	24,211,257	34,931,007
Stewardship Agreement	12	1,582,354	351,343	1,933,697
Grand Total	7805	\$663,849,380	\$616,049,993	\$1,279,839,373

*Source: Data are compiled from the Forest Service G&A database. These are either new G&A's for FY 2011 or G&A's that had new funding added in FY 2011 via modifications. All of these items represent new investments in partnerships that occurred in FY 2011.

Challenge Cost Share Agreements
Estimated Funds by Budget Line Items
(\$ in thousands)

Budget Line Item	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011		
	FS	Partner	Total	FS	Partner	Total	FS	Partner	Total
CFLRP*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,322	\$762	\$2,084
Facilities	226	237	463	3,440	1,206	4,646	620	273	893
Forest and Rangeland Research	5,771	3,487	9,258	2,277	1,433	3,710	4,953	1,883	6,836
Forest Products	377	446	823	317	38	355	1,038	393	1,431
Grazing Management	118	119	237	449	180	629	342	28	370
Inventory and Monitoring	5,245	1,685	6,930	5,688	2,252	7,940	5,025	1,735	6,760
Job Corps	728	0	728	1,485	893	2,378	1,559	1,734	3,293
Minerals and Geology Mgt.	313	193	506	1,173	734	1,907	289	50	339
Other	964	1,704	2,668	341	485	826	662	332	994
Recreation, Wilderness, Heritage Mgt.	5,754	11,595	17,349	4,605	6,972	11,577	5,483	8,888	14,371
Roads	878	588	1,466	1,191	1,910	3,101	950	1,678	2,628
State and Private Forestry	4,465	3,093	7,558	1,805	806	2,611	4,085	4,128	8,213
Trails	7,200	4,168	11,368	7,244	5,462	12,706	6,113	8,045	14,158
Vegetation and Watershed Mgt.	2,968	2,848	5,816	4,421	2,563	6,984	1,858	1,996	3,854
Wildland Fire Management	3,064	1,112	4,176	2,434	973	3,407	2,709	1,397	4,106
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Mgt.	5,919	5,729	11,648	7,052	7,783	14,835	7,046	5,090	12,136
TOTALS	\$43,990	\$37,004	\$80,994	\$43,922	\$33,690	\$77,612	\$44,054	\$38,412	\$82,466

* Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

Reforestation

Overview

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA) (P.L. 93-378), as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA) Section 3(d)1, directs that all forested lands in the National Forest System (NFS) be maintained in appropriate forest cover with species of trees, degree of stocking, rate of growth, and conditions of stand designated to secure the maximum benefits of multiple use sustained yield management in accordance to land management plans. It further requires the Secretary of Agriculture to identify and report to the Congress, at the time of submission of the President's Budget together with the annual report provided under section 8 (c) of the Act, the amount and location, by national forest and State and by productivity class, where applicable, of needs to reforest areas that have been cut-over or otherwise denuded or deforested.

The Forest Service reforestation program has four major goals:

- Maintain all forest lands within the National Forest System in appropriate forest cover
- Improve the quality and yield of new timber stands
- Promptly achieve desired stocking levels in a cost-efficient manner
- Develop and demonstrate successful reforestation methods and techniques and encourage their use by private landowners.

Prompt reforestation is desirable to prevent soil erosion and protect water quality in streams and lakes. Through species and seed source selection, reforestation may increase the resilience of forest vegetation communities to the effects of global climate change and provide effective long-term carbon sequestration. Reforestation benefits wildlife and fish species and improves scenic quality and recreational experience.

There are a variety of activities associated with the reforestation program, including planting, seeding and site preparation. Site preparation may be done to prepare the site for planting, for seeding, or to facilitate natural regeneration. Forest and stand level management objectives may be jeopardized without appropriate reforestation treatments.

Reforestation work is time-sensitive. Without timely reforestation efforts, undesirable species may dominate forest vegetation communities, making establishment of desired tree species difficult. Once undesirable species become established, decades may pass before sufficient numbers of desired tree seedlings occupy the site and the opportunity to facilitate adaptation to the effects of climate variability or other stressors may be lost. Delays increase the cost of reforestation work by necessitating expensive site preparation, reduce timber yields, and may adversely affect meeting other resource objectives. In addition, these areas may be less resilient to wildfire and increase risk to adjacent communities.

Program Plans and Accomplishments

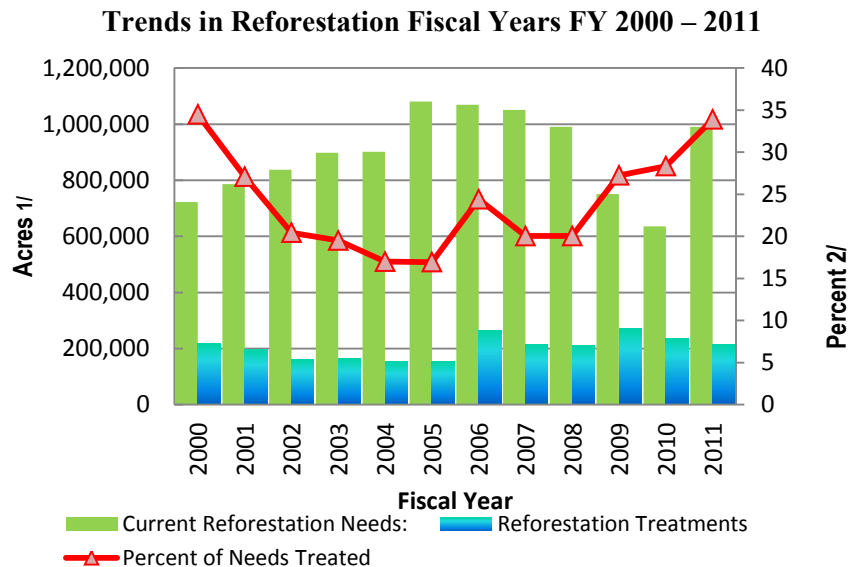
The agency's reforestation capacity is dependent on several program areas, as well as numerous partnerships and cooperative agreements. Reforestation needs generated through timber harvest activities are generally met through funds collected under the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Act authority. Reforestation needs for areas outside timber sale areas are primarily funded by the proposed Integrated Resource Restoration budget line and the Reforestation Trust Fund. Corporate partners and civic groups also contribute to the agency's capacity for reforestation through partnerships and matching fund agreements.

In FY 2011, the agency reforested a total of 215,330 acres. Of this total, the agency accomplished 84,897 acres through certification of natural regeneration. At the start of FY 2012, the agency has identified 990,073 acres of NFS lands that can benefit from reforestation. The identified acres are the result of completed silviculture diagnosis and prescriptions. The on-going assessment of areas impacted by wildfire in prior years significantly added to this figure.

The agency’s total reforestation target for FY 2012 is 221,790 acres. This includes approximately 74,300 acres of reforestation funded from the proposed Integrated Resource Restoration budget line, a target similar to what we have previously accomplished through Emergency Supplemental Funds for fire restoration and the Rehabilitation and Restoration program. The agency will reforest an additional 121,000 acres utilizing the Reforestation Trust Fund and K-V Trust funds, and 8,000 acres will be accomplished through partnerships. Actual accomplishments may vary significantly, depending on the type of treatment necessary to meet restoration objectives and the cost of that treatment.

The agency has developed and is implementing a strategy to increase nursery production to meet projected reforestation needs generated by past wildfire activity. As increased seedling production comes on line, additional reforestation through planting of seedlings will be feasible. It takes one to two years and sometimes longer for the nurseries to produce the planting stock necessary to meet the demands of the regional programs.

The graph below shows reforestation needs and accomplishments for FY 2000 through FY 2011. Since FY 2000, reforestation needs have accumulated largely due to large wildfires affecting national forests in the West and insect epidemics in the East. From FY 2000 through FY 2011, reforestation addressed about 24 percent of the reforestation needs nationally. However, since FY 2008 the agency has been building nursery stock production and reforestation capability. Funds provided through emergency supplemental appropriations have been instrumental in facilitating this increase in capacity. Reforestation capacity and the projected accomplishments for FY 2012 continue to reflect increases associated with these supplemental funds.

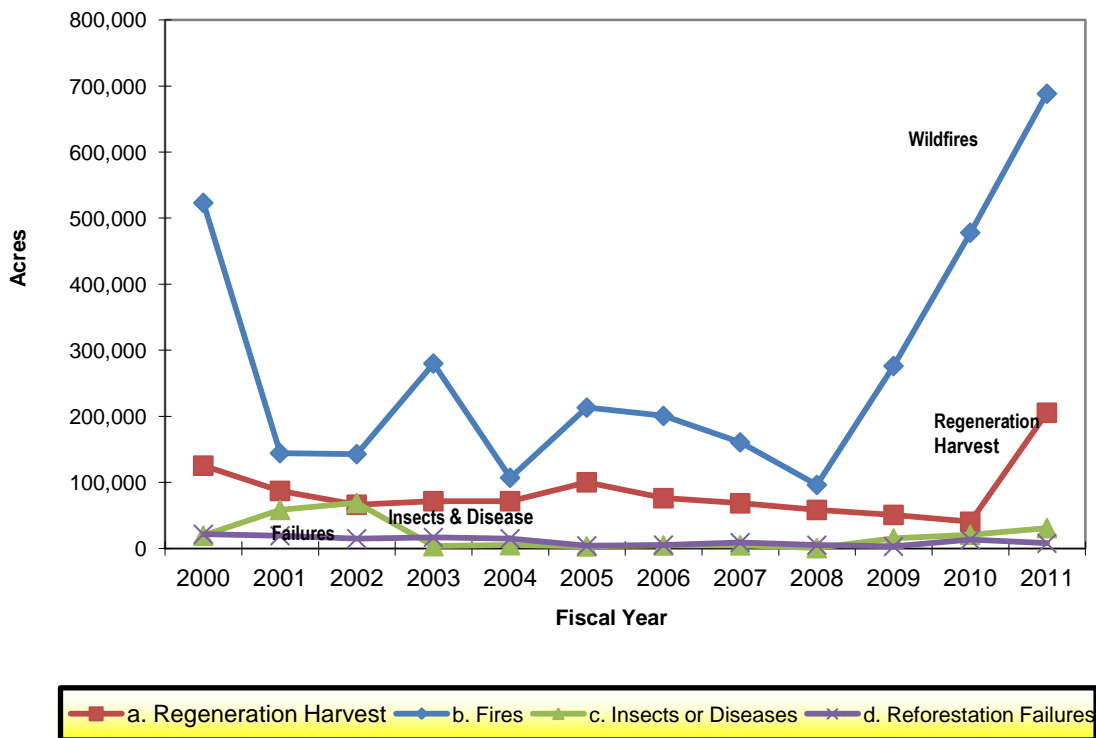


^{1/}This graph displays the current reforestation needs as of the end of FY 2011. The increase from FY 2010 to FY 2011 is a result of additions to needs resulting from field analysis of wildfire events during FY 2010 and 2011.

^{2/}The percent accomplishment is calculated by dividing the current year’s accomplishment by the prior fiscal year need.

The graph of reforestation needs below shows the relative significance of various contributing factors on reforestation. The majority of the new reforestation areas are the result of wildfires, particularly in the western regions. These areas are identified based on the opportunity for re-establishing desired vegetation through sequenced silviculture prescriptions. This includes artificial regeneration either by planting or seeding as well as certification of natural regeneration when there is sufficient seed producing trees on the site. In order to assure that successful regeneration is taking place, reforestation areas are scheduled for periodic stocking surveys. The increase in reforestation need created by wildfires reported in FY 2011 compared with the number of acres affected by fires is the result of continued assessments of fires in prior years and the development of detailed silviculture prescriptions and the planned treatments needed to re-establish forest vegetation.

**Casual Agent for Reforestation Needs
FY 2000-2011**



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Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 - 2011

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011	REGION 01			REGION 02		
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ in Thousands)						
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	2	0	42	42	58
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	2,689	2,885	3,136	2,826	2,729	2,614
State Fire Assistance	1,515	1,886	1,702	2,283	3,077	2,416
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	332	496	835	542	684	1,123
Volunteer Fire Assistance	382	446	425	665	776	741
Forest Stewardship	586	618	1,165	1,049	1,138	2,388
Forest Legacy Program	116	8,872	9,873	171	2,736	4,291
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation			0			0
Urban and Community Forestry	538	705	778	1,456	1,646	2,093
Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	6,158	15,906	17,913	8,994	12,785	15,666
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration			45			4,438
Land Management Planning	3,911	2,718	2,725	3,625	3,190	3,447
Inventory and Monitoring	10,983	11,235	11,044	10,080	9,656	9,763
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	16,626	16,585	16,232	25,881	26,731	25,721
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	10,477	10,660	10,441	8,865	8,925	8,683
Grazing Management	5,425	5,337	5,210	7,542	7,821	7,735
Forest Products	27,904	30,849	30,875	22,450	24,809	24,777
Vegetation and Watershed Management	19,262	19,394	18,765	14,841	14,319	13,577
Minerals and Geology Management	10,758	9,885	9,219	9,900	9,385	8,741
Landownership Management	6,609	6,789	6,435	7,654	7,686	7,220
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	111,955	113,452	110,990	110,837	112,521	114,102
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	59,844	57,166	56,173	30,548	29,842	29,237
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	21,643	24,896	22,510	27,816	30,236	30,354
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	1,935	1,443	1,679	556	409	491
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	2,003	3,060	2,913	2,428	3,500	3,333
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	1,444	971	2,082	1,304	897	1,560
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	793	1,738	4,946	1,553	2,512	6,331
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	707	707	706	840	840	839
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		2,029	7,059		1,446	114
Total, Wildland Fire Management	88,368	92,010	98,067	65,046	69,682	72,258
Use of Prior Year Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	5,315	5,845	6,541	11,249	13,800	13,568
Roads	18,376	19,395	16,098	21,115	25,768	22,841
Trails	11,807	11,448	12,555	7,707	9,600	9,668
Infrastructure Improvement	821	804	219	884	838	652
Legacy Roads and Trails	5,811	12,149	5,158	4,101	4,187	3,699
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	42,130	49,641	40,572	45,055	54,193	50,428
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	1,444	831	1,359	721	272	699
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	1,444	831	1,359	721	272	699
Range Betterment Fund	0	271	270	0	513	505
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
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)	250,055	272,114	269,172	230,695	250,008	253,717
Permanent Working Funds	25,897	20,351	14,918	23,682	19,602	15,019
Trust Funds	17,302	11,745	10,960	16,911	12,693	13,197
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	1,700			0		
Rehab & Restoration Supp	10,100			7,600		
Hazardous Fuels Supp	0			5,000		
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	4,000			13,000		
Firefighter Retention Supp	0			0		
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	309,054	304,210	295,050	296,888	282,303	281,933

1/ Totals do not include payment to states
 2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts
 3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 - 2011

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011		REGION 03			REGION 04		
		FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ in Thousands)							
Forest and Rangeland Research		0	0	7	0	0	11
State & Private Forestry							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,226	1,286	1,574	2,315	2,310	2,241
	State Fire Assistance	691	929	692	692	917	1,110
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	608	384	450	187	234	1,171
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	159	186	178	124	144	138
	Forest Stewardship	511	532	672	306	322	385
	Forest Legacy Program	57	1,021	134	109	2,441	96
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation			0			0
	Urban and Community Forestry	532	618	975	409	563	677
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	200	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry		3,784	4,954	4,676	4,140	7,131	5,818
National Forest System							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration			5,913			0
	Land Management Planning	4,786	4,072	4,472	3,866	2,056	2,016
	Inventory and Monitoring	10,194	9,903	9,603	12,976	12,929	12,506
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	22,480	23,402	23,301	27,296	26,501	26,375
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	8,996	9,524	9,222	10,892	11,085	10,293
	Grazing Management	8,742	8,567	8,669	9,719	9,515	9,233
	Forest Products	11,277	11,044	11,117	14,421	13,362	12,826
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	13,251	13,204	12,945	16,367	17,616	16,889
	Minerals and Geology Management	7,995	8,318	6,922	13,015	11,676	11,433
	Landownership Management	5,445	5,595	5,215	8,292	8,337	7,731
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	4,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System		97,167	93,628	97,379	116,846	113,077	109,301
Wildland Fire Management							
	Fire Preparedness	62,752	60,823	59,755	60,334	55,328	56,475
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	44,626	42,144	38,707	21,776	23,249	25,335
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	1,037	1,143	948	1,938	2,444	2,915
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	1,193	446	982	2,007	2,897	2,466
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	334	1,348	600	1,346	827	901
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	376	1,358	3,365	389	1,612	1,980
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	575	576	574	310	310	309
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		2,392	81		0	94
Total, Wildland Fire Management		110,893	110,229	105,011	88,100	86,667	90,476
Use of Prior Year Funds		0	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance							
	Facilities	8,811	9,081	9,479	7,927	11,285	12,183
	Roads	19,931	21,472	16,463	19,509	19,055	15,705
	Trails	4,087	4,008	4,291	6,882	8,921	9,108
	Infrastructure Improvement	748	711	697	791	811	917
	Legacy Roads and Trails	3,698	7,090	3,446	4,710	10,122	4,168
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		37,274	42,362	34,377	39,818	50,193	42,081
Land Acquisition							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	194	207	488	680	592	771
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	69	63	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition		194	207	488	748	655	771
Range Betterment Fund		0	671	639	0	749	759
Gifts, Donations, and Requests for Research		0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)		249,311	252,052	242,578	249,653	258,472	249,217
Permanent Working Funds		25,603	14,086	13,419	28,206	41,492	37,817
Trust Funds		3,443	3,810	2,751	7,198	5,913	5,393
Supplemental Funding							
	Hurricane/Flood Supp	0			0		
	Rehab & Restoration Supp	6,550			9,400		
	Hazardous Fuels Supp	5,000			2,000		
	Hazardous Fuels S&PF	12,000			7,000		
	Firefighter Retention Supp	0			0		
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		301,907	269,948	258,747	303,457	305,877	292,426

1/ Totals do not include payment to states

2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts

3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 - FY 2011

Includes <u>direct program + cost pool</u> funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011		REGION 05			REGION 06		
		FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ in Thousands)							
Forest and Rangeland Research		0	0	0	0	150	108
State & Private Forestry							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	2,935	2,622	2,259	4,293	3,535	3,400
	State Fire Assistance	1,684	2,473	1,844	2,567	2,713	4,704
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	976	1,167	2,559	916	1,102	2,118
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	321	374	357	197	230	220
	Forest Stewardship	581	707	1,626	963	997	1,313
	Forest Legacy Program	332	4,881	378	112	5,127	116
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation			0			0
	Urban and Community Forestry	2,419	2,317	2,576	696	1,731	1,086
	Economic Action Program	0	3,000	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		9,248	17,541	11,598	9,745	15,435	12,957
National Forest System							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration			416			2,880
	Land Management Planning	3,395	2,736	3,142	5,306	4,828	4,904
	Inventory and Monitoring	13,185	13,102	12,860	13,955	13,932	13,676
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	31,555	31,120	29,173	25,051	26,897	26,592
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	14,302	13,635	13,492	17,522	17,303	17,553
	Grazing Management	3,328	3,209	3,103	3,971	3,971	3,741
	Forest Products	36,343	34,948	34,544	61,182	59,165	58,717
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	15,719	18,398	17,217	22,754	22,779	22,324
	Minerals and Geology Management	7,338	6,672	6,422	5,768	5,533	5,102
	Landownership Management	10,400	10,438	9,732	9,193	9,019	8,558
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System		135,565	134,259	130,101	164,702	163,427	164,049
Wildland Fire Management							
	Fire Preparedness	212,037	205,755	207,244	80,646	78,827	78,385
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	57,616	58,074	57,114	35,708	35,538	33,365
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	2,596	2,548	2,745	1,437	1,251	1,109
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	2,178	2,897	2,057	2,869	3,589	3,675
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	1,493	955	2,056	1,652	2,054	1,862
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	5,839	11,899	9,055	1,721	2,299	5,402
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	974	973	971	707	707	706
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		830	108		2,132	326
Total, Wildland Fire Management		282,733	283,930	281,350	124,742	126,396	124,830
Use of Prior Year Funds		0	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance							
	Facilities	10,283	13,642	13,796	9,445	14,552	11,841
	Roads	25,387	24,696	18,791	33,923	33,286	25,803
	Trails	7,888	7,835	8,439	8,000	7,680	8,856
	Infrastructure Improvement	1,028	1,029	2,126	1,215	1,261	935
	Legacy Roads and Trails	8,279	10,086	7,063	10,528	19,510	8,728
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		52,865	57,288	50,216	63,111	76,290	56,163
Land Acquisition							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	1,337	704	1,177	787	438	843
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	981	987	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition		2,318	1,691	1,177	787	438	843
Range Betterment Fund		0	159	156	0	225	221
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
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)		482,729	494,869	474,599	363,087	382,360	359,171
Permanent Working Funds		64,598	48,751	36,088	74,742	54,427	42,546
Trust Funds		28,394	25,903	24,432	33,413	31,644	32,946
Supplemental Funding							
	Hurricane/Flood Supp	0			10,300		
	Rehab & Restoration Supp	24,300			9,500		
	Hazardous Fuels Supp	35,000			0		
	Hazardous Fuels S&PF	75,000			7,000		
	Firefighter Retention Supp	0			0		
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		710,021	569,523	535,119	498,042	468,431	434,663

1/ Totals do not include payment to states

2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts

3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 – 2011

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011		REGION 08			REGION 09		
		FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ in Thousands)							
Forest and Rangeland Research		99	112	136	0	0	9
State & Private Forestry							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	7,176	8,855	10,973	15	18	16
	State Fire Assistance	7,003	9,194	7,423	81	76	76
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	12,063	13,749	16,784	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	1,652	1,928	1,839	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	6,371	6,655	8,325	0	0	0
	Forest Legacy Program	824	18,858	10,699	0	0	0
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation			0			0
	Urban and Community Forestry	6,326	5,817	7,422	0	0	0
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry		41,416	65,057	63,466	97	93	92
National Forest System							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration			1,279			0
	Land Management Planning	3,819	3,802	3,880	2,259	2,246	2,111
	Inventory and Monitoring	10,509	10,704	10,653	12,307	12,175	10,881
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wildemess	29,663	30,855	29,605	25,528	24,561	24,064
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	17,884	17,596	17,658	14,756	14,627	14,757
	Grazing Management	594	534	574	541	527	570
	Forest Products	31,554	31,941	31,464	27,922	34,542	35,954
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	15,004	15,305	14,478	15,425	14,662	15,986
	Minerals and Geology Management	4,711	4,454	4,291	6,350	6,009	6,659
	Landownership Management	9,651	9,964	9,489	8,910	9,411	9,137
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System		123,389	125,155	123,370	113,998	118,761	120,119
Wildland Fire Management							
	Fire Preparedness	36,112	34,573	34,267	23,406	22,967	22,416
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	41,999	41,374	41,868	12,101	11,130	12,933
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	379	347	497	448	573	496
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	1,000	7	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	460	818	868	0	0	0
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	11,791	13,464	15,394	-1	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,250	2,250	2,245	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		1,171	176		0	175
Total, Wildland Fire Management		92,991	94,997	95,323	35,955	34,670	36,020
Use of Prior Year Funds		0	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance							
	Facilities	14,848	17,326	16,908	9,249	11,251	13,149
	Roads	25,910	25,746	19,809	20,278	20,672	16,088
	Trails	8,989	8,596	8,747	6,780	7,188	7,337
	Infrastructure Improvement	1,114	1,065	1,754	816	926	104
	Legacy Roads and Trails	5,909	11,757	5,311	5,618	10,224	4,115
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		56,770	64,479	52,529	42,741	50,262	40,793
Land Acquisition							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	1,887	1,172	1,439	2,655	1,594	1,680
	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		1,887	1,172	1,439	2,655	1,594	1,680
Range Betterment Fund		0	0	1	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Requests for Research		0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)		316,552	350,970	336,265	195,445	205,381	198,713
Permanent Working Funds		36,087	27,775	25,350	31,571	23,642	19,551
Trust Funds		32,087	35,226	38,756	24,309	25,028	19,845
Supplemental Funding							
	Hurricane/Flood Supp	18,000			0		
	Rehab & Restoration Supp	4,400			2,450		
	Hazardous Fuels Supp	3,000			0		
	Hazardous Fuels S&PF	7,000			0		
	Firefighter Retention Supp	0			0		
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		417,126	413,971	400,370	253,775	254,051	238,109

1/ Totals do not include payment to states
 2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts
 3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 – 2011

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011		REGION 10			FOREST PRODUCTS LAB		
		FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ in Thousands)							
Forest and Rangeland Research		0	30	50	19,214	19,361	24,231
State & Private Forestry							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,295	1,260	1,085	0	0	0
	State Fire Assistance	741	916	744	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	587	734	700	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	132	154	147	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	490	515	914	0	0	0
	Forest Legacy Program	67	745	69	0	0	0
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation			0	0	0	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	277	250	248	0	0	0
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry		3,589	4,574	3,907	0	0	0
National Forest System							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration			0	0	0	0
	Land Management Planning	1,059	926	926	0	0	0
	Inventory and Monitoring	7,095	7,150	7,017	0	0	0
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wildemess	11,344	10,790	10,518	0	0	0
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	9,159	10,298	9,688	0	0	0
	Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Products	18,906	17,567	17,333	0	0	0
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	4,735	4,621	4,598	0	0	0
	Minerals and Geology Management	3,851	3,649	3,423	0	0	0
	Landownership Management	4,800	4,729	4,450	0	0	0
	Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System		60,950	59,730	57,953	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management							
	Fire Preparedness	2,993	2,949	2,910	0	0	0
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	1,191	1,017	1,089	5,416	5,000	3,826
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	80	6	4	0	0	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	716	703	703
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	833	161	1,722	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	527	1,161	331	0	0	0
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	456	416	1,460	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	309	309	308	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		0	90	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management		6,389	6,020	7,914	6,133	5,703	4,529
Use of Prior Year Funds		0	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance							
	Facilities	9,282	8,718	10,002	16,394	785	50
	Roads	11,823	10,538	8,019	0	0	0
	Trails	4,737	4,717	4,759	0	0	0
	Infrastructure Improvement	646	604	475	387	0	0
	Legacy Roads and Trails	1,348	3,034	680	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		27,836	27,611	23,936	16,780	785	50
Land Acquisition							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	120	72	106	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		120	72	106	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund		0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Requests for Research		0	0	0	0	20	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses		4,533	2,116	2,212	0	0	0
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)		103,417	100,151	96,078	42,127	25,869	28,810
Permanent Working Funds		8,351	8,451	7,225	0	0	0
Trust Funds		3,441	2,715	2,119	604	470	351
Supplemental Funding							
	Hurricane/Flood Supp	0					
	Rehab & Restoration Supp	700					
	Hazardous Fuels Supp	0					
	Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0					
	Firefighter Retention Supp	0					
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		115,909	111,317	105,422	42,731	26,339	29,161

1/ Totals do not include payment to states
 2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts
 3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 – 2011

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011		ROCKY MTN RESEARCH STATION			NORTHERN RESEARCH STATION		
(\$ in Thousands)		FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
Forest and Rangeland Research		40,998	41,563	43,075	55,363	58,191	57,188
State & Private Forestry							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	140	217	285	435	80	206
	State Fire Assistance	0	2	0	178	0	0
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	0	2	131	195	152	152
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	179	213	204	245	0	0
	Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	38	0	95
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	10	2	0	356	235	175
	Urban and Community Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Economic Action Program	0	1	1,035	0	0	1,235
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry		329	437	1,655	1,447	467	1,863
National Forest System							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	190
	Inventory and Monitoring	60	29	29	1	26	456
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	107	0	0
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grazing Management	0	0	0	181	0	0
	Forest Products	0	42	0	168	0	460
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	0	0	0	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
Total, National Forest System		60	71	29	457	26	1,106
Wildland Fire Management							
	Fire Preparedness	1,258	2,155	1,245	0	0	0
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	1,663	1,600	1,505	76	70	60
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	7,281	7,695	7,545	3,451	3,387	3,452
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	263	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	150	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	65
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management		10,202	11,450	10,708	3,528	3,457	3,577
Use of Prior Year Funds		0	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance							
	Facilities	1,163	1,771	3,596	2,325	1,409	579
	Roads	0	0	0	62	0	0
	Trails	0	0	0	9	0	0
	Infrastructure Improvement	27	0	0	56	0	0
	Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		1,190	1,771	3,596	2,452	1,409	579
Land Acquisition							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)		52,779	55,292	59,063	63,246	63,550	64,313
Permanent Working Funds		22	100	100	20	10	15
Trust Funds		700	800	184	1,200	500	367
Supplemental Funding							
	Hurricane/Flood Supp						
	Rehab & Restoration Supp						
	Hazardous Fuels Supp						
	Hazardous Fuels S&PF						
	Firefighter Retention Supp						
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		53,501	56,192	59,347	64,466	64,060	64,695

1/ Totals do not include payment to states

2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts

3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 – 2011

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011		PACIFIC NORTHWEST RESEARCH STATION			PACIFIC SOUTHWEST RESEARCH STATION		
		FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ In Thousands)							
Forest and Rangeland Research		41,546	42,444	42,249	19,866	20,645	20,830
State & Private Forestry							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	0	630	0	0	39	161
	State Fire Assistance	0	264	0	0	16	0
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	417	469	400	146	4	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	0	313	0	48	19	0
	Forest Legacy Program	71	60	0	0	4	0
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	237	0	58	15	0
	Urban and Community Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Economic Action Program	0	0	1,005	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		488	1,973	1,405	252	97	161
National Forest System							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Management Planning	606	600	600	0	0	0
	Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	28
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Products	205	200	200	492	480	480
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	0	0	0	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
Total, National Forest System		811	800	800	492	480	508
Wildland Fire Management							
	Fire Preparedness	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	184	370	340	76	70	60
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	3,471	3,865	4,061	3,011	2,955	2,985
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	1,111	0	0	469
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	513	400	400	0	0	75
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	20	0	0	0
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	-9	0	0	0	0
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management		4,168	4,626	5,932	3,087	3,025	3,589
Use of Prior Year Funds		0	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance							
	Facilities	91	5,086	5,469	872	1,460	580
	Roads	0	3	0	0	0	200
	Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure Improvement	2	0	0	20	0	850
	Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		93	5,089	5,469	893	1,460	1,630
Land Acquisition							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)		47,105	54,933	55,855	24,589	25,707	26,718
Permanent Working Funds		20	20	35	903	2,671	2,705
Trust Funds		850	305	288	2,043	2,043	618
Supplemental Funding							
	Hurricane/Flood Supp						
	Rehab & Restoration Supp						
	Hazardous Fuels Supp						
	Hazardous Fuels S&PF						
	Firefighter Retention Supp						
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		47,975	55,258	56,178	27,535	30,421	30,041

1/ Totals do not include payment to states
 2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts
 3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 – 2011

Includes <u>direct program + cost pool</u> funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011		SOUTHERN RESEARCH STATION			IITF		
		FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ in Thousands)							
Forest and Rangeland Research		50,824	52,248	52,354	3,548	2,924	3,878
State & Private Forestry							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	0	60	80	10	25	39
	State Fire Assistance	0	15	0	348	458	338
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	573	610	570	178	187	196
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	52	60	57
	Forest Stewardship	379	437	423	321	274	347
	Forest Legacy Program	9	10	10	58	1,580	87
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	62	72	58	506	428	477
	Urban and Community Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Economic Action Program	4,766	4,878	1,372	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		5,791	6,082	2,513	1,473	3,012	1,541
National Forest System							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	20	0	48
	Land Management Planning	606	600	600	0	0	0
	Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	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	248	200	200	17	0	25
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	0	0	0	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
Total, National Forest System		854	800	800	37	0	73
Wildland Fire Management							
	Fire Preparedness	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazardous Fuels	76	270	240	0	0	0
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	2,575	2,527	2,527	0	0	0
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	422	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	513	400	400	0	0	0
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	14	60	0	0	0
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	14	0	140	109	145
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	78	78	78
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management		3,164	3,225	3,649	218	187	224
Use of Prior Year Funds		0	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance							
	Facilities	1,271	1,696	2,414	307	519	50
	Roads	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Trails	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Infrastructure Improvement	32	0	0	7	0	0
	Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		1,302	1,696	2,414	318	519	50
Land Acquisition							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)		61,935	64,051	61,730	5,593	6,642	5,765
Permanent Working Funds		2	3	8	0	0	0
Trust Funds		812	2,010	1,503	398	120	73
Supplemental Funding							
	Hurricane/Flood Supp						
	Rehab & Restoration Supp						
	Hazardous Fuels Supp						
	Hazardous Fuels S&PF						
	Firefighter Retention Supp						
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		62,749	66,064	63,241	5,991	6,762	5,838

1/ Totals do not include payment to states
 2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts
 3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 – 2011

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011	NE AREA STATE & PRIVATE FOREST			ASC		
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ in Thousands)						
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	114	31	29,708	33,144	30,285
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	8,200	11,534	12,513	4,924	5,299	4,378
State Fire Assistance	6,401	8,686	6,707	845	904	754
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	4,898	14,224	17,964	928	1,100	1,069
Volunteer Fire Assistance	2,315	2,702	2,578	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	7,806	9,200	9,803	1,300	1,101	1,011
Forest Legacy Program	1,566	27,247	24,967	360	527	396
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation			0			0
Urban and Community Forestry	7,713	8,504	10,395	785	831	713
Economic Action Program	0	1,800	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	167	100	266
International Forestry	0	2	0	432	527	511
Total, State & Private Forestry	38,900	83,898	84,927	9,742	10,389	9,097
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration			0			0
Land Management Planning	0	20	0	5,683	6,088	4,989
Inventories and Monitoring	0	68	0	16,393	19,117	16,102
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	154	1	37,216	41,819	41,251
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	63	0	15,210	17,401	15,821
Grazing Management	0	27	0	6,792	7,590	6,998
Forest Products	0	168	0	47,570	48,698	46,452
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	80	0	21,129	22,215	20,795
Minerals and Geology Management	0	31	0	8,939	9,166	8,661
Landownership Management	0	41	0	10,842	12,156	11,251
Law Enforcement Operations	0	51	0	12,614	15,604	14,518
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	0	704	1	182,388	199,853	186,840
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	51	35	15	25,688	29,106	35,735
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	102,759	117,120	103,164
Hazardous Fuels	5	155	105	34,746	41,492	39,754
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	2	0	175	619	416
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	8	0	1,910	2,104	1,809
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	5	9	4	1,021	1,221	1,593
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	3	4	81	209	389	391
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	8,224	9,141	11,144	23	15	47
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,250	2,250	2,246	0	0	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		0	0		0	1,226
Total, Wildland Fire Management	10,539	11,604	13,595	166,529	192,066	184,134
Use of Prior Year Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	902	37	0	8,793	9,636	8,464
Roads	0	83	0	21,310	23,816	22,144
Trails	0	45	0	9,326	10,592	9,452
Infrastructure Improvement	21	1	0	297	238	253
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	6	0	0	1,364	1,778
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	923	172	0	39,725	45,646	42,090
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	0	4	0	1,149	1,344	548
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	4	0	1,149	1,344	548
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Requests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	1	0	333	390	255
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)	50,362	96,499	98,553	429,573	482,833	453,249
Permanent Working Funds	9	37	1	9,223	7,788	4,625
Trust Funds	0	41	0	10,734	11,215	8,769
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp				0		
Rehab & Restoration Supp				0		
Hazardous Fuels Supp				0		
Hazardous Fuels S&PF				0		
Firefighter Retention Supp				0		
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	50,371	96,577	98,554	449,530	501,836	466,643

1/ Totals do not include payment to states
 2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts
 3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 – 2011

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011		WO			National ⁴		
		FY09	FY10	FY11	FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ in Thousands)							
Forest and Rangeland Research		19,472	21,253	23,568	14,971	18,963	8,569
State & Private Forestry							
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	6,432	6,506	6,861	9,198	7,393	4,917
	State Fire Assistance	2,508	2,513	3,037	7,464	4,108	811
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,770	1,762	1,483	20,976	11,514	1,116
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Stewardship	2,478	2,574	2,767	3,386	3,756	1,206
	Forest Legacy Program	1,549	1,349	1,385	44,005	502	297
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation			0		500	1,000
	Urban and Community Forestry	1,400	1,905	1,930	5,997	4,502	2,436
	Economic Action Program	0	0	0	4,973	0	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	27	35	50	40	21	62
	International Forestry	6,843	9,177	8,501	1,224	113	480
Total, State & Private Forestry		23,006	25,821	26,013	97,263	32,409	12,325
National Forest System							
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration			0			0
	Land Management Planning	8,823	8,116	11,066	2,281	5,119	1,308
	Inventory and Monitoring	44,861	45,397	47,942	3,828	3,935	3,781
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wildemess	15,248	15,997	19,459	9,686	9,649	8,851
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	7,232	7,924	8,520	3,985	3,974	4,104
	Grazing Management	1,719	2,039	2,245	1,629	1,577	1,658
	Forest Products	21,592	19,312	21,274	11,363	10,318	10,715
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	13,533	17,343	18,601	7,286	7,102	6,802
	Minerals and Geology Management	4,663	10,470	10,595	2,182	1,992	2,093
	Landownership Management	8,834	8,838	9,805	2,669	2,602	2,740
	Law Enforcement Operations	8,139	8,076	8,270	114,747	121,316	121,465
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,432
Total, National Forest System		134,644	143,446	157,778	159,656	171,083	166,949
Wildland Fire Management							
	Fire Preparedness	73,584	78,767	83,328	5,749	16,706	6,466
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	19,279	184,182	206,733	871,909	696,203	685,614
	Hazardous Fuels	12,797	14,672	19,192	8,571	8,929	11,247
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	33	96	93	885	720	85
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	261	255	303	1,240	419	484
	Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	8,000	5,000	5,719
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	202	219	374	1,488	954	558
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	39	65	82	1,117	1,925	447
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	82	133	116	23,613	26,548	5,486
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		0	239		0	290
Total, Wildland Fire Management		106,277	278,389	310,461	922,571	757,403	716,396
Use of Prior Year Funds		0	0	0	0	-75,000	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		0	0	0	200,000	413,000	290,418
Capital Improvement & Maintenance							
	Facilities	4,248	3,833	4,454	3,679	3,278	1,879
	Roads	6,080	6,942	8,183	5,120	5,048	5,050
	Trails	2,863	2,848	3,231	1,937	1,912	1,937
	Infrastructure Improvement	117	104	118	71	749	57
	Legacy Roads and Trails	0	223	386	0	249	375
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		13,308	13,951	16,373	10,807	11,236	9,299
Land Acquisition							
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	178	476	102	38,624	55,815	23,723
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	1,048
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	250	250	0
Total, Land Acquisition		178	476	102	38,874	56,065	24,771
Range Betterment Fund		0	0	0	3,600	1,012	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research		0	0	0	50	30	50
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses		52	54	47	82	85	63
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)		296,938	483,391	534,341	1,447,875	1,386,286	1,228,839
Permanent Working Funds		2,151	15,858	2,063	7,066	4,593	4,594
Trust Funds		2,035	1,877	2,437	2,475	2,275	2,018
Supplemental Funding							
	Hurricane/Flood Supp	0			0		
	Rehab & Restoration Supp	0			0		
	Hazardous Fuels Supp	0			0		
	Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0			0		
	Firefighter Retention Supp	0			25,000		
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		301,124	501,127	538,841	1,482,416	1,393,155	1,235,451

1/ Totals do not include payment to states
 2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts
 3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations
 4/Managed for FLAME, Law Enforcement, Land Acquisition Purchases

Region, Station and Area Allocations FY 2009 – 2011

Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations and Area FY2009 through FY2011		Forest Service Total		
		FY09	FY10	FY11
(\$ in Thousands)				
Forest and Rangeland Research		296,380	312,012	306,637
State & Private Forestry				
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	54,110	57,282	56,737
	State Fire Assistance	35,000	39,147	32,358
	Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	46,292	48,573	48,821
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,000	7,000	6,680
	Forest Stewardship	27,000	29,369	32,548
	Forest Legacy Program	49,445	75,960	52,894
	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation		500	1,000
	Urban and Community Forestry	29,541	30,377	32,040
	Economic Action Program	4,973	5,000	0
	Forest Resources Information and Analysis	5,000	5,035	5,026
	International Forestry	8,500	9,818	9,492
Total, State & Private Forestry		265,861	308,061	277,596
National Forest System				
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration			14,970
	Land Management Planning	48,833	45,917	45,033
	Inventory and Monitoring	167,580	170,502	167,219
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	277,635	285,117	281,627
	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	139,385	143,014	140,260
	Grazing Management	50,000	50,714	49,738
	Forest Products	332,666	336,722	336,049
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	180,437	187,960	184,341
	Minerals and Geology Management	85,470	87,240	83,560
	Landownership Management	93,299	95,605	91,765
	Law Enforcement Operations	135,500	145,047	144,254
	Valles Caldera National Preserve	4,000	3,500	3,432
Total, National Forest System		1,514,806	1,551,339	1,542,248
Wildland Fire Management				
	Fire Preparedness	675,000	675,000	673,650
	Fire Operations -- Suppression	993,947	997,505	995,511
	Hazardous Fuels	328,087	340,286	339,604
	Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	11,500	11,600	11,477
	Fire Research and Development (NFP)	23,917	23,917	23,869
	Joint Fire Sciences	8,000	5,000	7,984
	Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	17,252	20,752	20,710
	Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	9,928	11,428	11,405
	State Fire Assistance (NFP)	55,000	71,250	64,870
	Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	9,000	9,000	8,982
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		10,000	9,980
Total, Wildland Fire Management		2,131,631	2,175,738	2,168,042
Use of Prior Year Funds		0	-75,000	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		200,000	413,000	290,418
Capital Improvement & Maintenance				
	Facilities	126,453	135,010	135,000
	Roads	228,825	236,521	195,195
	Trails	81,015	85,381	88,381
	Infrastructure Improvement	9,100	9,141	9,158
	Legacy Roads and Trails	50,000	90,000	44,910
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		495,393	556,053	472,644
Land Acquisition				
	Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	49,775	63,522	32,934
	Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	1,050	1,050	1,048
	Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	250	250	0
Total, Land Acquisition		51,075	64,822	33,982
Range Betterment Fund		3,600	3,600	2,552
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research		50	50	50
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses		5,000	2,582	2,577
TOTAL, Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY)		4,963,796	5,312,257	5,096,746
Permanent Working Funds		338,153	289,658	226,080
Trust Funds		188,349	176,333	167,007
Supplemental Funding				
	Hurricane/Flood Supp	30,000		
	Rehab & Restoration Supp	75,000		
	Hazardous Fuels Supp	50,000		
	Hazardous Fuels S&PF	125,000		
	Firefighter Retention Supp	25,000		
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		5,795,298	5,778,249	5,489,833

1/ Totals do not include payment to states
 2/ Permanent & Trust funds amounts = allocations for current year operations, not total receipts
 3/ Discrepancy in FY10 RBRB and FJRF allocations

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Research and Development Threat Assessment Centers

Overview

The Eastern Forest and Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Centers (EFETAC and WWETAC) are national leaders in developing knowledge and tools to protect and sustain the nation’s forests and rangelands. The Centers partner with government agencies, universities, and non-governmental organizations to improve the collective national capacity to predict, detect, and assess threats to forests and wildlands. The mission of the Centers requires them to be responsive to emerging issues and high-priority policy initiatives such as invasive species, climate change, carbon sequestration, fuels management, and wildland fire risk. The work of the Centers is essential to ensuring that resource managers and stakeholders are equipped with the latest information and state-of-the-art technology.

The Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center (EFETAC)

EFETAC is engaged in multiple projects at the forefront of technology development, application, and transfer in forest threat detection and assessment. We are employing satellite imagery to systematically monitor forest conditions across the U.S. and characterize changes across broad landscapes. Researchers are using new protocols to develop indicators of landscape change, and providing land managers and policy makers with new tools for strategic planning. Additionally, Center scientists and partners are addressing emerging issues and collaborating to create tools and resources related to forest ecosystems, water quality, biodiversity, and wildfires—all within a context of changing climate, increasing human populations, and dynamic socioeconomic constraints.

FY 2011 – FY2013 EFETAC Allocation (dollars in thousands)

Expenditures	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personnel	\$2,856	\$2,864	\$2,870
Partnerships, Technology Acquisitions, and Grants & Agreements	1,512	1,490	1,484
Equipment & Supplies	91	92	92
Communications	51	58	58
Travel	142	108	108
Rent & Utilities	256	275	275
Indirect Costs	419	439	439
Other	8	9	9
Total	\$5,335	\$5,335	\$5,335

FY 2011 EFETAC Past Performance

- Introduced the web-based Forest Change Assessment Viewer threat mapping system, a key component of an integrated National Warning System, and demonstrated its utility in mapping disturbances such as tornadoes, wildfires, and extreme drought. Vegetation changes from the historic April 2011 tornado outbreak were mapped, along with timber damage within more than a dozen tornado tracks across northern Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Forest and natural resource managers can use the web-based tool to rapidly detect, identify, and respond to unexpected changes on forest and rangelands and agricultural crops.

- Expanded the web-based Template for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Management Options (TACCIMO), now being used in the Southern Region and tested in the Eastern and Pacific Southwest Regions. The tool allows users to efficiently capture customized and location specific climate change science to support analysis and expert consultation during resource stewardship. Recent advances include expanded and searchable climate literature database, streamlined reporting functionality, and additional support and training resources.
- Integrated the Comparative Risk Assessment Framework and Tools (CRAFT) within the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy to help regional strategy committees identify and evaluate alternative courses of action and guide the national strategy. EFETAC staff worked directly with regional committees to help them understand and apply CRAFT principles and developed a suite of tools within CRAFT specific to the Cohesive Strategy.
- Advanced the Water Supply Stress Index-Carbon and Biodiversity (WaSSI-CB) model and held workshops in Mexico and Rwanda that reached more than 100 international scientists, land managers, and policy makers. The model quantifies the potential impact of land use practices on water quality and quantity and helps conservation agencies make sound land management decisions.
- Determined locations where climate change pressures are likely to be most intense to help natural resource managers, land use planners, and conservation organizations target tree species for monitoring, conservation, and management activities. Using Forecasts of Climate-Associated Shifts in Tree Species (ForeCASTS) models, researchers mapped global range shifts for 215 tree species under different climate change models and emissions scenarios for the years 2050 and 2100.
- Developed the Forest Tree Genetic Risk Assessment System framework, a web-based tool that allows managers to assess the relative risk of genetic degradation to forest trees affected by multiple threats. The framework is being used by the Southern and Pacific Northwest Regions to identify species at risk as a step towards developing management plans.
- Focused on pathways for human-assisted spread of forest pest species, including merchandise imports and firewood transport. Research results anticipate where and how often invasive alien forest insects are likely to be established to assist U.S. and Canadian decision makers and offer guidance for border control efforts, post-border surveillance, and rapid-response measures.

FY 2012 EFETAC Program

- Continue development of tools and products to support a National Early Warning System, including remote and site-level satellite imagery to detect changes in vegetation and allow rapid detection and assessment of environmental disturbances. Continue to advance the Forest Change Assessment Viewer websites. Initiate web-based training and educational sessions to encourage use.
- Continue to provide scientific and analytical support to the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy by leading and serving on the national science and analysis team tasked with quantitatively evaluating regional alternatives designed to reduce risk.
- Continue to improve and expand the Template for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Management Options (TACCIMO) that incorporates climate change science and forest planning information for the eastern and western United States.
- Expand the Water Supply Stress Index – Carbon and Biodiversity (WaSSI-CB) modeling system for evaluating effects of climate change on water resources, carbon sequestration, and changes in biodiversity at national and international scales.
- Improve wildfire risk assessment by producing national vegetation maps on a continuous basis that monitor trends in vegetation changes.

- Refine the Comparative Risk Assessment Framework and Tools (CRAFT), hold additional workshops, and advance web tools that enhance stakeholder use.
- Continue development of advanced pest risk assessment tools and techniques for predicting the introduction and spread of non-native insects and pathogens.
- Regularly engage the Technical User Group (TUG) to encourage awareness of and input to the Threat Assessment Centers' activities related to research priorities and technology transfer efforts.
- Deliver a comprehensive, web-based invasive plants database useful to land managers, scientists, and the general public.
- Advance technology transfer efforts by inviting internationally recognized experts to workshops, publishing policy-relevant papers, presenting to scientific and non-scientific audiences, revising the Center website to ensure widespread distribution of products and services, and collaborating to plan webinars and technology-driven outreach methods to engage diverse audiences.

FY 2013 EFETAC Workplan

- Continue to advance the National Early Warning System and component web-based tools, resources, outreach, and partnerships.
- Expand research in areas including wildland fire modeling, threat interaction mapping, hazardous fuels treatment decision support systems, broad-scale vegetation monitoring, hydrologic modeling, best management practices, pest risk assessment, and climate change.
- Develop tools for projecting interactions between climate change and forest insect pests.
- Increase communications and technology transfer emphases, which include developing and hosting a series of training and educational workshops and informational sessions that introduce forest managers to Center technologies; enhancing website presence with videos and other interactive components; and providing relevant research, tools, and activities information to internal and external publications to increase awareness.
- Expand the role of the Centers in providing analytical support to public and private landowners and fire management officials at multiple scales. This work will continue efforts begun as part of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy by promoting the use of advanced tools and information across all lands and within all jurisdictions.
- Continue to lead efforts and support national Forest Health Monitoring activities and related programs and assessments.
- Continue to collaborate and initiate key efforts to expand the web-based Climate Change Resource Center (CCRC).

The Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Center (WWETAC)

The WWETAC provides early detection and prediction of the potential effects of multiple, interacting threats and stresses. It hosts workshops and conferences to identify and synthesize current knowledge regarding threat assessment and improve predictive modeling. WWETAC has initiated collaborative agreements with universities, government (local and federal) agencies, and non-governmental organizations to advance the application of remote sensing and geospatial technologies, and make assessment tools and data more accessible to analysts and managers.

FY 2011 – FY 2013 WWETAC Allocations (dollars in thousands)

Expenditures	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personnel	\$812	\$620	\$670
Partnerships, Technology Acquisitions, and Grants & Agreements	1,000	1,081.5	1,020
Equipment & Supplies	20	20	20
Communications	150	155	160
Travel	38	32	32
Rent & Utilities	84	76	78
Indirect Costs	296	415.5	420
Total Budget	\$ 2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400

FY 2011 WWETAC Past Performance

- Completed two sociological studies that identified four different types of private land owners based on their land use and motivation that will require different incentives to encourage carbon sequestration.
- Produced two key syntheses intended for land managers: forest ecosystems and climate change, and reviewing ecological models responsive to climate change.
- Completed a dynamic vegetation model specifically parameterized for Region 3 and Region 6 that provides estimates for regional carbon pools and fluxes. It features down-scaled climate scenarios that describe which areas have good agreement among different climate scenarios, and which do not. The areas where there is uncertainty also indicate areas of risk: the manager will have to increase the range of adaptive and mitigative approaches to accommodate the uncertainty.
- Completed work in landscape assessment which included an annotated bibliography of threats to western riparian ecosystems; an analysis of existing incentive programs for encouraging landowners to engage in restoration and protection of ecosystem services; a landscape vulnerability assessment and its management application in northeast Oregon; an updated landscape assessment tool for detection of change to owl habitat; a new assessment tool to help select and appropriate seed zone sources within the context of climate change, and a new tool that allows managers to choose, pattern, and compare fuel management treatments and test differences in simulated wildfire risk.
- Developed an empirical model from a large data base to predict the risk for bark beetle outbreaks.
- Quantified the effect of bark beetle outbreaks in lodgepole forests on carbon and nitrogen pool dynamics.
- Published a synthesis on the climate change impacts on forest disease.
- Updated an existing tool for fuels management (ArcFuels) as well as developed a new assessment tool, Landscape Treatment Designer (LTD), which is a multi-criteria spatial prioritization and optimization system to help design and explore landscape fuel treatment scenarios.
- Completed a large review of quantitative wildfire management risk assessments. In simulations of wildfire behavior, fuels treatments three to six miles outside of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) were most effective in reducing mortality in large fire resilient trees. Similarly, treating stands near structures in the WUI lowered WUI wildfire risk, but resulted in an increased mortality of large trees in adjoining forest.
- Recruited and filled key positions: Assistant Center Director and Dynamic Vegetation Modeler.

FY 2012 WWETAC Program

- Improve communication and increase sharing of assessment tools with EFETAC, specifically working on interpretation of remote detection of forest change (MODIS-based EWS), and TACCIMO, a climate change reference for forest plan revision.
- Develop regional and topical users groups of WWETAC assessment tools; develop list serves by topic for disseminating information.
- Continue an open competitive application that focuses on the environmental threats and recommended management strategies, and encourages research and regional cooperation.
- Conduct workshops on intermountain and west-side invasives, threats to large mammal ranges; climate change workshops, and west-wide human perception of threats.
- Develop an assessment tool for prioritizing treatment of invasives in wildlands and wildlands/rural and wildlands/agricultural interfaces.
- Develop a plan to roll out new assessment tools robust enough to be capable of Forest Service institutionalization.
- Develop a robust framework for pathogens by function to more efficiently model effects on ecosystems.
- Test the use of multispectral high resolution aerial imagery to remotely detect tree species and health attributes.

FY 2013 WWETAC Workplan

- Continue work with Eastern Threats Center on TACCIMO and MODIS-based early warning system to detect forest change.
- Renew work on capability of MODIS to (1) detect pests and pathogens in the West; (2) early prediction of late summer drought (and wildfire).
- Provide landscape-level carbon and water pools and fluxes for regional and national forests using a dynamic vegetation model responsive to climate change scenarios.
- Continue an open competitive application that focuses on the environmental threats and recommended management strategies, and encourages research and regional cooperation;
- Continue workshops and increase webinars on the interactive effects of threats and management strategies.
- Improve hydrologic modeling capabilities in the non-forested intermountain and forested mountainous terrain of the West.
- Review current data bases on invasive plants; incorporate invasive plant GIS layer into WWETAC Threat-Mapper.

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Service First

Overview

Service First is a partnership authority for the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). (P.L. 106-291 as amended in 109-54, Title IV, Section 428). The Service First authorities were extended through FY 2011 in Section 418 of Public Law 111-8. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74) extended Service First authority indefinitely changing the authority from a pilot program to a permanent authority.

The Forest Service continues to strengthen partnerships between the BLM, NPS, and FWS to attain the three Service First goals of improving natural and cultural resource stewardship, enhancing customer service, and increasing operational efficiency. The four agencies provide national leadership, direction, and counsel on implementing the authorities and promoting the principles of Service First through the Service First Leadership Team (SFLT). The SFLT's goals include enhancing each agency's ability to meet its mission, increasing collective capacity to manage Federal resources on a landscape basis, overcoming institutional barriers that hinder interagency programs and initiatives, and improving constituent and customer service and resource management through streamlined processes, increased efficiencies, and use of emerging technologies.

Service First does not have a budget line item in the Forest Service but instead is funded from the program most appropriate, based on activity, within the National Forest System appropriation.

FY 2013 Service First Goals

In FY 2013, Service First will continue to focus on opportunities for co-location of agency facilities where feasible and appropriate. Co-location better facilitates inter-agency communication and results in integration of natural resource management across the landscape. It is one method for increasing coordination across resource programs that include conserving water, hazardous fuels reduction, landscape scale species conservation, sustaining our rural communities, nurturing youth through education and connections to the outdoors, and recreation management including off-highway vehicle (OHV) and trail management.

Service First will also continue to make advances in creating an integrated information technology system where employees will be able to access other agencies' data and systems while maintaining appropriate security levels. Joint access to the more complex databases including Geographic Information Systems, invasive weed inventories, and other natural resource data will result in more seamless customer service and improve operational efficiency for shared employees and co-located offices.

Finally, the agencies plan to build a strong interagency network with focused tools and regular outreach and information exchange such as best practices on Service First opportunities, challenges, and successes.

FY 2011 Accomplishments

In FY 2011, the SFLT streamlined interagency agreement processes, developed a new national memorandum of understanding with clear guidance to the field on implementing Service First, resolved many information technology interoperability challenges between agencies, initiated joint land management evaluations, and tasked regional executives from the four Service First agencies to hold learning workshops, sharing best practices with field units.

Several examples of FY 2011 field accomplishments include:

- The Mid-Columbia Service First Team provided a variety of conservation education and outreach events in southeastern Washington State including the Umatilla National Forest, the Mid-Columbia National Wildlife Refuge Complex, the National Park Service Whitman Mission Historic Site, and the US Army Corps of Engineers, participating through a separate agreement. Over 10,000 young people participated in the Team's programs in FY 2011, including a Salmon Summit, Natural Resources Career Day, Natural Resources Career Camp for Young Women, job fairs, conservation education programs, and classroom presentations. Forty percent of the participants are minorities.
- The San Juan National Forest and the BLM Tres Rios Field Office in southwest Colorado continue to develop a joint Land and Resource Management Plan. The plan will provide for integrated, landscape level, resource management on the 2.5 million acres of National Forest and BLM system lands that the units manage jointly under a Service First partnership. The plan is slated for completion in FY 2012.
- The Southern Nevada Agency Partnership (SNAP), chartered in 1997, continues to operate under a local Service First Agreement among the BLM, NPS, FWS and the Forest Service. The SNAP organization consists of a four-member Board of Directors, 11 interagency teams and a small support staff. In FY 2011, the partnership focused efforts on implementation of 31 interagency projects in the areas of law enforcement, environmental education, cultural resource protection, habitat improvement, litter prevention and trash clean-up, recreation management, wilderness stewardship, volunteer engagement, research, and data sharing, totaling more than \$100 million. These projects are funded through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA). Service First principles and authorities provide the foundation for partnership. Three of the four agencies share an office location. Personnel hired by one agency carry out work for the other agencies, and some are stationed with other agencies. Some staff members are jointly funded by multiple agencies. Agencies enter into contracts and agreements that benefit all of the partners. These and other means of working together continue to yield operational efficiencies and increase capacity to address management needs.

Stewardship Contracting

Overview

Stewardship contracts and agreements are used to manage natural resources by implementing ecosystem restoration projects. Stewardship contracts support new and emerging markets for utilization of wood removed through restoration activities (including use of woody biomass for energy), in addition to sustaining more traditional markets. Requests for proposals use best value criteria that emphasize maximum biomass utilization and creation of local jobs. This focus is intended to create green jobs and promote a diverse forest products industry to support sustainable communities and the forest contractor infrastructure needed to perform critical restoration work. The Forest Service can provide opportunities to achieve land and natural resource management goals while promoting closer public-private working relationships through stewardship contracts and agreements by using the value of forest products to offset the cost of services.

This special exhibit serves the purpose of meeting the Forest Service's annual reporting requirements to the Appropriations Committees of the U.S. House and Senate under stewardship contracting legislation (P.L. 105-277, Sec. 347(g)). Reporting requirements include:

- The status of development, execution, and administration of agreements or contracts
- The specific accomplishments that have resulted from agreements or contracts
- The role of local communities in development of contract plans

The Stewardship Authority

The stewardship contracting authority authorizes the Forest Service, via agreement or contract, to enter into stewardship projects to perform services to achieve land management goals and meet local and rural community needs. The authority is found under the Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 USC 2104 note) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e), [title III, Sec. 347], Oct. 21, 1998, Stat. 2681-231, amended by Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 2003 (P.L. 108-7, div. F, [title III, Sec. 323], Feb. 20, 2003, 117 Stat. 275). Section 323 of P.L. 108-7 supersedes the original authority granted to the Forest Service in section 347 of P.L. 105-277.

Stewardship contracting enables the Forest Service to apply the value of timber or other forest products from stewardship sales as an offset against the costs to accomplish land and resource management objectives. If the offset value exceeds the value of the resource improvement treatments, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting Fund and are available, until expended, for other authorized stewardship projects. Stewardship contracts are awarded on a best-value basis and may be up to 10 years in duration. Stewardship contracting funds may be used for:

- Road and trail maintenance or obliteration to restore or maintain water quality;
- Work to improve soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resource values;
- Prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of timber stands or improve wildlife habitat;
- Removal of vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives;
- Watershed restoration and maintenance;
- Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat; and
- Control of noxious and invasive weeds, and re-establishment of native plant species.

The Status of Development, Execution, and Administration of Stewardship Contracts or Agreements

In FY 2011, we continued to educate employees, partner organizations, and contractors about the use of stewardship contracting through informational brochures, and classroom and on-line training opportunities. This ensures a common understanding of stewardship contracting and facilitates its use in attaining land management goals while meeting local and rural community needs.

Introductory Brochure

This brochure, developed during FY 2009 to provide a basic understanding of stewardship contracting was, due to high demand, reprinted and further distributed to the regions, forests, and the public. The brochure describes stewardship contracting concepts and benefits, how stewardship contracts are used, what is unique about them, and more. This color tri-fold brochure is available at Forest Service offices and the following website:

http://www.fs.fed.us/fstoday/091106/03.0About_Us/stewardship_brochure.pdf

Classroom Training

Designed for both Agency and external partners, the Forest Service continued to provide classroom training opportunities regarding:

- Basic Stewardship Contracting
- Best Value Basis
- Collaboration
- Tribal Forest Protection Act
- External Stewardship Training
- Stewardship Contract Preparation
- Stewardship Contract Administration
- Stewardship Accounting
- Stewardship Agreements

In addition to classroom training, various self-paced computer-based tutorials continue to be updated and are available at the following stewardship contracting website:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/stewardship/training/index.shtml>

Peer Learning Sessions

The Forest Service partnered with the National Forest Foundation to hold peer learning sessions to facilitate knowledge transfer of stewardship contracting concepts. This session focused on increasing and enhancing use of stewardship contracting authorities, including stewardship agreements. The sessions were conducted in a webinar format, and consisted of a panel of successful practitioners that provided their experiences and answered participants' questions. Both Agency and external partners participated in these sessions.

Blended Contract

In addition to the above resources, the Agency has developed a simplified blended stewardship contract. Development of this contract is part of USDA's Six-Sigma Improvement Initiative to make government work more efficiently.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR)

Ten projects across the country were selected for CFLR funding beginning in FY 2010. Ten additional projects were selected in FY 2012. Stewardship contracting is expected to be the primary instrument for implementing these projects - e.g. the Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration project will be implemented through a 10-year stewardship contract. Refer to the National Forest System section for more details.

Specific Accomplishments

The total use of stewardship contracting has decreased yet the breadth of accomplishments has expanded. For example, while acres of stewardship awards had declined, the acres of wildlife habitat restored have nearly doubled. The decrease in FY 2011 can be attributed, in part, to completion of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funded contracts awarded in 2010. The broadening of accomplishments is attributed to better program integration including the availability of online resources and national training tools that factor in gaining understanding, confidence and expertise in use of stewardship authority. Stewardship contracting has proved to be a valuable tool in many locations to implement restoration activities and meet multiple land management objectives including hazardous fuels reduction, wildlife habitat improvement, forest health improvement, and nonnative invasive plant species control. Table 1 below shows specific actual or planned accomplishments during fiscal years 2007 – 2013. Table 2 below shows the acres awarded, number of contract or agreements awarded, and volume awarded during the fiscal years 2003-2011.

Table 1. Actual or Planned Stewardship Contracting Accomplishments (FY 2007 – 2013)

Accomplishment	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Planned	FY 2013 Planned
Acres of forest vegetation established	111	784	1,344	434	4,374	5,600	5,600
Acres of forest vegetation improved	14,275	15,85	16,388	29,44	32,69	98,700	98,700
Acres of noxious weeds/invasive plant treatments	193	869	6,535	732	1,604	107,700	107,700
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	12,196	5,804	36,334	77,305	135,816	59,800	59,800
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	87	15	47	50	91	200	200
Miles of roads decommissioned	29	62	9	0	44	140	44
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	129	105	116	137	85	80	80
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	35	98	54	39	47	40	40
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	655,072	678,328	743,417	1,133,837	962,486	2,394,000	2,394,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	331	339	372	567	481	1,197	1,197
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	383,767	213,238	467,266	735,007	477,921	1,556,000	1,556,000
Acres of stewardship contracts/agreements awarded	77,676	65,890	88,304	152,834	100,577	300,000	300,000

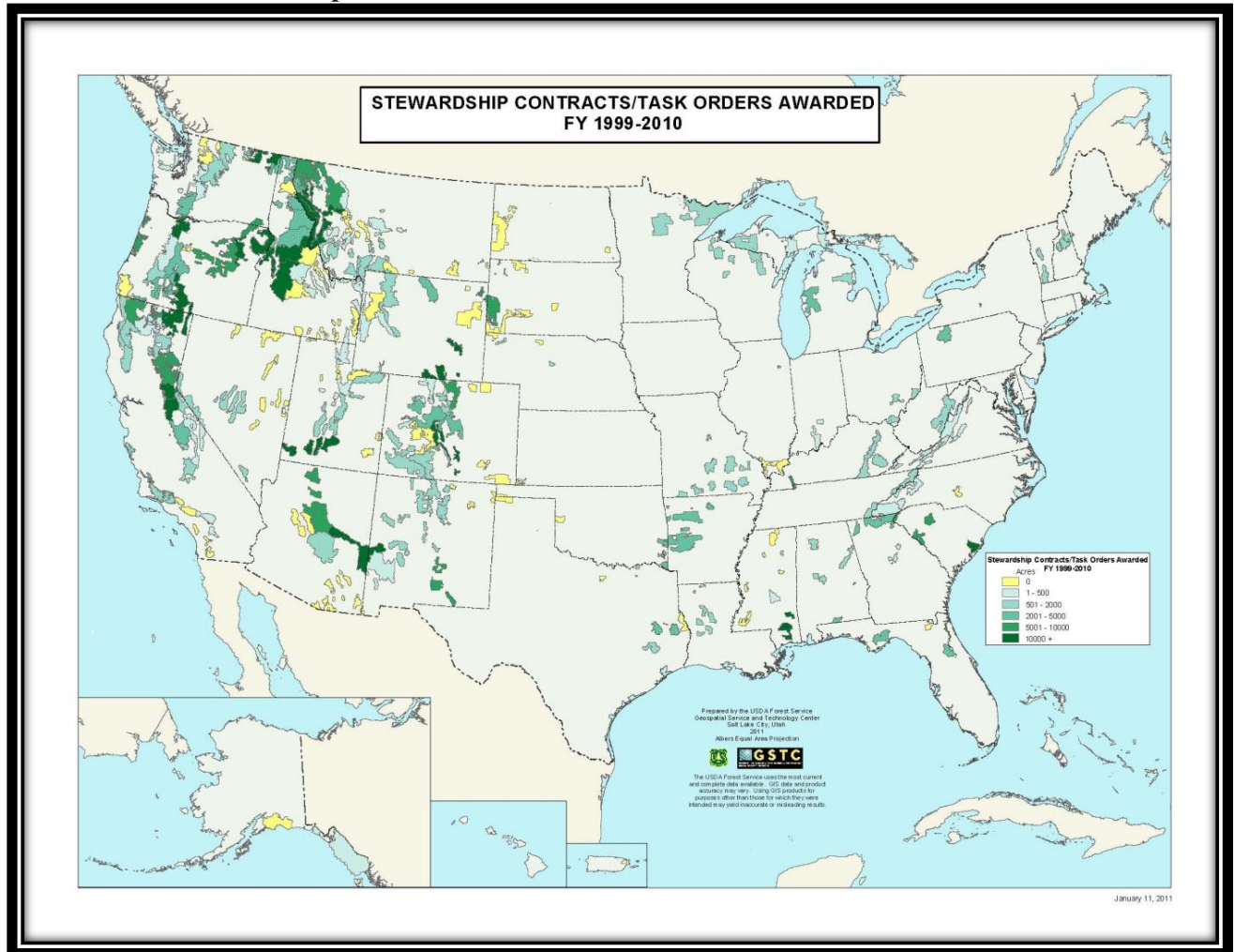
Accomplishment	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Planned	FY 2013 Planned
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires	49,938	58,067	69,607	123,261	103,522	180,000	180,000
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	34,285	35,617	36,858	65,751	61,608	59,800	59,800
Number of stewardship contracts/agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition	4	7	4	59	13	20	20

Table 2. Acres awarded, number of contract or agreements awarded, and volume awarded during the fiscal years 2003-2011.

FY	Acres Awarded	# of Contracts & Agreements	Volume Awarded (ccf)
2003	11,696	35	69,547
2004	43,187	53	102,143
2005	34,491	43	196,079
2006	60,344	91	471,996
2007	77,676	110	655,072
2008	65,890	130	678,328
2009	88,304	141	743,417
2010	152,834	232	1,133,837
2011	100,577	208	962,486

In many cases, multiple land management objectives have been or are planned to be met through a single treatment activity. For example, a hazardous fuel reduction treatment can also improve wildlife habitat. These accomplishments not only result in ecosystem benefits, but also forest products for manufacturing and energy production, and the creation of jobs contributing to sustainable communities.

Distribution of Stewardship Contracts from FY 1999 – 2010



This map shows stewardship contracts across the country from FY 1999 -2010. More than 870 stewardship contracts and agreements have been awarded since 1999 to improve the land and its resources.

Local Communities

Collaboration with local communities is a key component of successful stewardship contracting. Collaborative efforts start early and continue throughout project planning, implementation, and monitoring. Collaboration during the development of stewardship contracting projects results in a sense of ownership in the project by the community, a better understanding by communities of natural resource issues, and increased public support. Collaboration also means the Forest Service can tailor stewardship offerings that address local issues, needs, and capabilities.

We have contracted with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation to conduct a programmatic multiparty monitoring process through FY 2012. In prior years, the Pinchot Institute found that stewardship contracting was maturing, and support has grown significantly. One of the major benefits identified is that stewardship contracting offers increased opportunities to frame a set of collaboratively defined desired future conditions. Participants increasingly welcome the use of stewardship agreements as a way to involve more stakeholders, increase learning opportunities and positively influence forest management planning. The results of the FY 2011 programmatic monitoring efforts by the Pinchot Institute will be

available in late winter or early spring 2012. When available, the entire report will be online at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/stewardship/reports/index.shtml>

Stewardship Contracting Success Stories

Many examples of stewardship success stories from around the country may be found on the internet at <http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/stewardship/results/index.shtml>. These include:

Arizona

White Mountain Stewardship Contract on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest is a multi-year Integrated Resource Service Contract with a 10-year term to treat between 5,000 and 15,000 acres per year for a total of about 150,000 acres. The contract was awarded in 2004. With FY 2011 being the eighth year since award, over 52,000 acres have been treated. The goals of this contract are to restore forest health, reduce the risk of wildfire to communities, reduce the cost of forest thinning, support local economies, and encourage new wood product industries and uses for the thinned wood fiber. The majority of the volume harvested is being made into residential grade wood pellets marketed across the country.

Collaborators on this project include The Nature Conservancy, Arizona Game and Fish Department, the Springerville and Alpine Habitat Partnership Committee, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the Antelope Foundation, the Mule Deer Foundation, and representatives of local timber products industry, local governments, and local/regional environmental groups and others. This collaborative effort resulted in the identification of community interests and needs and helped to prioritize and strategically locate the areas to be treated.

The Four Forests Restoration Project was selected in FY 2010 to receive funding through the Forest Service's new Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. Local environmentalists and communities formed a team to restore degraded ponderosa pine ecosystems on four national forests. Approximately 50,000 acres per year will be treated through long-term stewardship contracts. Ultimately, the sale of materials removed will cover project costs. The end goal will be healthy, resilient, fire-adapted ponderosa pine forests, as well as jobs and economic opportunities for local communities. In 2011, the first large Request for Proposal was solicited with an award planned for announcement in early 2012. The first project to be implemented will be under a 10-year stewardship contract. Awarding of this contract is expected in FY 2012.

Colorado

The Front Range Long Term Stewardship Contract on the Arapaho-Roosevelt and Pike and San Isabel National Forests is a multi-year Integrated Resource Service Contract with a 10-year term to treat a minimum of 4,000 acres per year for a total of about 40,000 acres. The contract was awarded in 2009. The goals of this contract are to:

- Promote improving hazardous fuel conditions by reducing overall biomass and canopy continuity
- Provide for diverse wildlife habitats and recreational opportunities
- Reduce the potential for loss of ecological and monetary values on public and private lands
- Reduce the risk of insect and disease infestations
- Promote sustainable, diverse forest conditions
- Promote aspen regeneration to increase species diversity and reduce future fuel hazard;
- Restore watersheds by reducing the risk of erosion and sediment delivery to area streams which will protect short and long term municipal water quality

Products from the contract have been sent to at least 10 different mills and plants in North Central Colorado and the Front Range. The primary collaborator on this project is the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership (FRFTP), composed of 32 different entities such as conservation groups, State and local governments, local community leaders, academic and scientific community user groups, and industry leaders. FRFTP was initiated following the record fire season of 2002, and was formed to reduce wildland fire risks through sustained fuel treatments along the Colorado Front Range.

Idaho

The Payette Forest Coalition has been working with the Forest Service to use a collaborative decision-making process with the objective of managing forest lands through ecologically sound management practices in a manner that receives strong public support. Project goals include improvement of wildlife habitat, reduction of wildfire hazards, and encouragement of woody biomass utilization as a revenue stream for supporting restoration activities. Stewardship contracting plays an integral part in this partnership. Creating jobs through stewardship contracts will stimulate Idaho's rural economy while restoring the ecological health of forest lands.

New Mexico

National efforts to increase the use of stewardship contracting authorities at a landscape level in conjunction with other authorities have resulted in the first Forest Service stewardship contract under the Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA). The Lincoln National Forest and the Mescalero Apache Tribe signed the 16-Springs Stewardship Project under the authority of the TFPA in June 2006. The TFPA authority permits the Federal government to enter into contracts and agreements with American Indian tribes for work on public lands bordering on or adjacent to tribal lands.

FY 2012 will be the last year for the 16-Springs contract with the Mescalero Tribe. The agency is continuing to explore this relationship with the tribe through the Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA). Additional information for this project can be found at:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLR/documents/2011Proposals/Region3/Lincoln/LNFCFLRPPProposal.pdf>

The Cibola National Forest has been restoring portions of the Zuni Mountains and the Black Kettle National Grassland partnering with the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf). The Stewardship Agreement and Supplemental Project Agreement with NWTf has been a successful and flexible instrument to secure funding and conduct restoration treatments in spite of challenging market and economic conditions.

North Carolina

In 2011, the National Forests of North Carolina signed a Master Stewardship Agreement with the North Carolina State Wildlife Commission. This was the first of its kind in the nation between the Forest Service and a State Agency. Possible future projects may address habitat for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker; continue to improve mountain brook trout habitat; preserve populations of endangered plants at our highest elevations; and other projects to be determined through a collaborative process. These stewardship efforts are the latest step in an ongoing Forest-wide landscape restoration emphasis, including efforts over the past several years by the forest's collaborative Restoration Steering Committee. For more information see the forest's website at www.fs.usda.gov/nfsnc and search keyword "stewardship."

Oregon

Stewardship contracting is one of many tools used by the Siuslaw National Forest but it is becoming the preferred tool. The Forest hasn't seen a timber sale appealed since 1997, and yet they consistently produce as much timber as any other National Forest in western Oregon. The Siuslaw's work has also built trust among forest stakeholders and led to expanded restoration opportunities in and near federal forest lands through the federal Stewardship Authority. Oregon Wild is currently involved with two Stewardship Groups in the area.

Stewardship makes up only a small fraction of public land management. Even so, in the Siuslaw stewardship contracts have, to date, resulted in thinning more than 2,500 acres, and yielding more than 30 million board feet of plantation trees to local mills. In addition the funds retained from the timber harvest have led to \$2 million spent on additional restoration projects on both public and private lands – projects that restore endangered fish and wildlife habitat, improve water quality, build relationships between rural landowners and the managers of neighboring public land, and employ local workers.

Strengthening Service Initiative

Administrative Solutions Project

The Forest Service is working in a coordinated effort with other USDA agency to jointly develop strategies to address continued excellent customer services and improved internal processes and procedures. The USDA Strengthening Service Initiative, particularly the Administrative Solutions component will focus on strengthening agency operations across USDA in the administrative activities related to: Civil Rights, Information Technology, Finance and Budget, Human Resources, Homeland Security, and Procurement and Property Management.

USDA leadership has been working together on strategies to focus on partnering, reducing redundancies, and taking advantage of existing resources across the 29 USDA agencies and offices. Through recent centralization and administrative processes improvement efforts, the Forest Service has positioned itself to be a leader in this effort among the USDA agencies. In FY 2012, through a thoughtful and deliberate evaluation of the administrative activities identified above, the agencies will move to identify functions that are best suited for initial phase of the staged implementation strategy. The strategy will consider impacts on employees, maintaining service to the agencies, and union feedback and input into the implementation process. Anticipated savings or future cost avoidance in FY 2013 will be realized in the future.

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Sustainable Operations

Overview

In order to fulfill the Forest Service’s obligation to present and future generations, the agency is reducing its environmental footprint by making its own operations more sustainable. Our land stewardship mission is being strategically integrated with practices that reduce our consumption and overall resource use. The direct relationship between healthy forests and the water from our faucets, our heating systems, our clean air, our modes of transportation, and many other goods and services has never been more apparent. Several laws, regulations, and executive orders have established targets for reducing our agency environmental footprint. We also have a growing number of initiatives in place to integrate best practices, build capacity in the agency and community, and save money and resources by implementing efficiencies in the areas of energy, water, fleet and transportation, waste prevention and recycling, green purchasing and sustainable leadership.

Success Stories and Current Initiatives

In FY 2011, the agency expanded capacity through increased training and focused priorities based on the findings of the Annual Energy Report and Greenhouse Gas Inventory. Actions such as targeted reductions in energy consumption in high intensity use buildings and investments in new technologies for fleet have helped raise awareness. An awards program and Senior Executive Service (SES) performance measures for energy and water consumption, and investments in technologies such as advanced meters and renewable energy installations will keep the momentum moving. A few examples of progress in the areas of energy conservation, fleet and transportation, water conservation, and green purchasing are detailed below:

- The agency is leading by example to innovatively reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the Greater Yellowstone Area Ecosystem. Ten land management units across USDA and DOI have set specific actions to reduce GHG emissions by a minimum of 20 percent by 2020.
- In 2011, the agency finalized its telework policy which is being implemented nationwide. As of September 2011, telework participation is 17 percent and growing, equating to over 88,000 commuter miles and avoided 7.3 tons of CO2 equivalent.



- VTC usage increased dramatically month to month in FY 2011 compared to FY 2010. For example, June FY 2011 usage was 2.6 times the usage of June FY 2010 and endpoint usage was 2.0 times greater. As of November 2011, 709 video conferencing (VTC) units have been installed within the agency, with some capacity in every Region/Station/Area (about 80 percent of the potential sites).
- Each year for the past three years, the Sustainable Operations Summits (forums that bring hundreds of employees to together to share best practices, new technologies and successes) have saved over \$300K in travel costs, \$100k or more in conference facilities costs, and avoided over 300 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions by using VTC.
- The Forest Service has forged a partnership with the Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) to design and implement training for National Energy Managers.

FY 2012 Sustainable Operations Program Plans

In FY 2012 the agency will focus on fulfilling sustainable operations Executive Orders and on aligning our planning and actions with the Forest Service Climate Change Scorecard Action Plan. A key component of our work is to facilitate partnerships. These main priorities entail the following activities:

- Streamline the tracking, reporting and monitoring of consumption data in fleet, energy, water, green purchasing, waste management, and sustainability leadership through a web-based interface, to ensure more granular level information can be utilized for action at the local level.
- Install advanced meters in high energy intensity use buildings, and implement water sub-meter pilots in high consumption buildings.
- Establish partnerships with key Federal organizations, States, and communities to facilitate accomplishments in energy and water conservation (Department of Energy (DOE), General Services Administration (GSA), National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL), Department of the Interior (DOI),
- Establish stronger connections through youth, community and academic partnerships to support lifelong environmental learning through the Adopt-A-School effort.
- Provide continued training, SES performance monitoring, and a robust awards program.

FY 2013 Sustainable Operations Program Plans

In FY 2013 the agency will focus on the following priorities for sustainable operations:

- Develop a bottom up approach to inventory greenhouse gases for operations. Provide a transition strategy to institutionalize sustainable operations efforts throughout all staffs and areas of responsibility within the agency.
- Consult and coordinate with Engineering staff and the Climate Change Advisor to the Chief to implement Forest Service Climate Change Scorecard activities nationwide.
- Identify better methodologies for estimating and tracking water consumption for both on-site and agricultural based activities on sites and facilities
- Expand pilot projects for propane-based fueling stations, fleet life cycle tool analysis, and renewable energy projects.

Unobligated Balances

Overview

The following table contains the Forest Service unobligated balances from all prior year appropriated funds (regular and emergency) carried forward into FY 2012. The table does not include the unobligated balances from offsetting collections such as reimbursable or advanced collections. The appropriation totals are actual amounts; however, the program distributions are estimates.

FY 2012 Forest Service - Unobligated Balances (dollars in thousands)

Forest Service Appropriation / Budget Line Item / Extended Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Unobligated Balances
Forest and Rangeland Research	
Research and Development	\$10,911
NFP Research Activities	1,161
Joint Fire Science	5,286
Total, Forest and Rangeland Research	17,358
State and Private Forestry	
Forest Health - Federal Lands	6,025
Forest Health - Coop Lands	1,916
State Fire Assistance	3,248
Volunteer Fire Assistance	137
Forest Stewardship	3,260
Forest Legacy Program (SPLG)	15
Urban and Community Forestry	2,804
Economic Action Programs	270
Forest Res Info & Analysis	148
International Forestry	8
NFP Forest Health - Federal Lands	1,820
NFP Forest Health - Coop Lands	1,040
NFP State Fire Assistance	3,251
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	137
Total--State and Private Forestry	24,079
S&P Land and Water Conservation Fund	5,782
Total—S&P Land and Water Conservation Fund	5,782
National Forest System	
Land Management Planning	4,489
Inventory & Monitoring	10,762
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	7,620
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	4,714
Grazing Management	2,110
Rehabilitation and Restoration	1,238

FY 2012 Forest Service - Unobligated Balances (dollars in thousands)

Forest Service Appropriation / Budget Line Item / Extended Budget Line Item	FY 2011 Unobligated Balances
Forest Products	\$16,141
Vegetation and Watershed Management	9,138
Minerals and Geology Management	7,502
Landownership Management	4,556
Law Enforcement Operations	5,895
Valles Caldera National Preserve	719
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	6,504
Total--National Forest System	81,382
Wildland Fire Management	
Preparedness	19,427
Hazardous Fuels Management	14,068
Fire Operations - Suppression	0
Suppression Supplemental	200,000
Suppression Supplemental	40,000
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	1,102
Fire Disaster Fund Supplemental	578
Total--Wildland Fire Management	275,175
FLAME Fund	\$0
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	
Construction Disaster Fund Supplemental	67
Facilities Capital Improvement/Maintenance	31,868
Roads Capital Improvement/Maintenance	10,480
Trails Capital Improvement/Maintenance	5,241
Legacy Roads	4,173
Spectrum Relocation	10,025
Deferred Maintenance	2,836
Total--Capital Improvement and Maintenance	64,690
Land Acquisition--Land and Water Conservation Fund	
Land Acquisition	17,561
Total--Land Acquisition/L&WCF	17,561
Other Appropriations	
Range Betterment Fund	499
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	126
Subsistence Mgmt (R10)	337
Total--Other Appropriations	962
GRAND TOTAL	\$486,989

USDA Working Capital Fund and Greenbook Charges

Overview

The Forest Service, as an organizational entity of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), is provided administrative services managed centrally on behalf of the Department. These centrally administered programs are broken into two activities: the Working Capital Fund (WCF) and Greenbook.

The Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations requires a three-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 three fiscal years in response to demand for services on the part of the Forest Service. The Forest Service estimates for the activities assessed on a Full-time Equivalent (FTE) or standard methodology are likely to better reflect Forest Service shares of total costs, but these may vary during execution.

USDA Working Capital Fund

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) includes financial and administrative services provided with funding under the authority of 7 U.S.C. 2235. WCF is a financing mechanism currently supporting 17 activity centers across five Department-level organizations. These centers provide services to all USDA agencies, including the Forest Service, and a large number of non-USDA entities. Customers reimburse activity centers for the cost of services provided.

WCF-supported activities do not receive appropriated funds and are not subsidized from other funding sources. All costs are recovered through reimbursements from serviced customers. The estimated reimbursement from customers represents their projected share of costs to deliver service. Under terms of the general provisions in annual appropriations to USDA, agency administrators must authorize the billing of their agency for services they receive. The Chief of the Forest Service, or his duly appointed representative, must sign an agreement at the beginning of the fiscal year authorizing billing for services provided and supplying the appropriate accounting data.

The Forest Service acts as one of the overseers in the review of cost estimates for the National Finance Center 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. The Forest Service actively works with the Department's Chief Financial Officer to review activities included in the Greenbook and the basis for any costs attributed to the Forest Service.

On the following page is a table displaying Forest Service assessments for USDA working capital fund services. On subsequent pages is a table describing WCF services provided by the USDA.

FY 2011 – FY 2013 Working Capital Fund Assessments for the Forest Service

Orgn	Activity	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
OCFO	National Finance Center Agency Specific Agreements	\$4,834,693	\$3,759,914	\$4,574,677
	National Finance Center Gov't Employee Services	5,760,471	6,439,749	6,439,749
	Financial Systems	38,098,262	33,010,255	35,631,162
	Comptroller Operations Services	11,994,426	12,610,310	12,355,745
	Internal Control Support Services	214,015	264,852	218,779
OC	Creative Media and Broadcast Services	448,000	402,506	472,771
OCIO	National Telecom Services	3,815,289	3,815,279	5,135,657
	Telecom Customer Services Center (TCSC)	175,972	170,270	176,141
	Network Services	767,475	41,795	83,193
	Computer Services Network Support	619,384	436,218	631,153
	International Technology Services	0	1,152	0
DA	Central Supply Stores	235,183	0	0
	Central Forms and Pubs - Transport Costs	79,642	0	0
	Copier Services	490,021	458,328	430,629
	Mail Prep and Courier Services	13,441	0	0
	Procurement Systems Operations	8,360,466	9,700,285	10,448,018
	Mail Distribution Services	870,382	284,692	269,640
	Consolidated Forms and Publi. Distr. Ctr.	471,938	973,317	574,440
	Central Shipping and Receiving	9,246	0	0
	Central Excess Property Operations	109,690	140,130	130,609
	Executive Secretariat	542,481	877,311	644,607
	Subtotal for Agency Requested Services	77,910,477	73,386,363	78,216,970*
OCIO	National Information Technology Services	6,624,939	8,637,665	11,770,317
	Enterprise Shared Services	6,437,350	7,997,077	5,295,881
	Financial Systems Services	968,802	0	0
	Total for Agency Requested Services	\$91,941,568	\$90,021,105	\$95,283,168

*Total reimbursable request is within the appropriation language request under Administrative Provisions of up to \$82 million.

WCF ACTIVITIES		
Cost Recovery Methodologies		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
National Finance Center Agency Specific	Provides: 1. Payroll/Personnel services to USDA/Non-USDA agencies 2. Applications support to Office of Personnel Management. 3. Record keeper/other services to support the Thrift Savings Plan 4. Support services for USDA accounting applications 5. PKI licenses/support	Beginning in FY 2005, services provided by NFC will be negotiated between NFC and serviced agencies. The nature, volume, and cost of services will serve as the basis for Memoranda of Understanding between the parties
National Finance Center Government Employee Services	Provides: 1. Payroll/Personnel services to USDA/Non-USDA agencies 2. Applications support to Office of Personnel Management 3. Record keeper/other services to support the Thrift Savings Plan 4. Support services for USDA accounting applications 5. PKI licenses/support	Beginning in FY 2005, services provided by NFC will be negotiated between NFC and serviced agencies. The nature, volume, and cost of services will serve as the basis for Memoranda of Understanding between the parties.
Financial Systems	Operates/maintains the following systems: 1. Foundation Financial Information System (FFIS - core accounting) 2. Real property 3. Corporate integrated administrative payments 4. Other systems as necessary to support program agency missions and fulfill USDA's fiduciary responsibilities to taxpayers	Financial/Adm. Pmts: Costs recovered based on agency share of FFIS workload (measured in general journal records) Real Property: Costs recovered based on agency shares of USDA-owned and GSA/commercially-leased property
Comptroller Operations Services	Provides: 1. Core accounting/reporting services 2. Agency-specific services 3. Operates a corporate controller organization that integrates accountability and systems across USDA	Agencies are billed 1/12-per-month their estimated annual charges
Internal Control Support Services	Not available	
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	The Broadcast Media and Technology Center (BMTc) provides a wide array of video production and teleconferencing (both audio and video) services. The Visual Communication Center offers a variety of graphic production and exhibit and visitor center planning/fabrication/development services; the Center also provides web page graphic design services.	Agency shares (in pct.) are based on the most recently completed fiscal year billings for services. Actual costs reflect use of the service and are based on needed labor hours, contractual costs, and or direct materials needed for the delivery of a product to the requesting agency
NITC – IT Services	Provide mainframe computer operations and application development and support services to support agency programs. NITC also provide IT consulting services and training, and support the data warehouse support to FFIS.	Agency percentages are based estimates of services to be provided to users during the current fiscal year. Actual costs are based on the cost of services provided to requesting agencies under terms of interagency agreements.

WCF ACTIVITIES		
Cost Recovery Methodologies		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
National Telecom Services	Provide centralized telecommunications support services nationwide for the USDA; manages and provide internet access to USDA agencies and data connections between agencies (USDA Intranet); assists agencies in using telecommunication services in a cost-effective manner.	Agencies shares (in percentage) are based on prior year agencies utilization of voice and data telecommunication services. Actual costs for technical and data services are recovered via distribution through the WCF.
Telecom Customer Services Center (TSCS)	Manages and maintains the USDA's voice telephone services in the WMA that serves as the single point of contact for all local requests for telephone services and purchases; manages and administers the nationwide Voice Mail System; provides maintenance services for telephone equipment in the WMA and voice mail services.	Agency shares (in pct.) are based on the number of telephone lines in the WMA and the number of voice mailboxes on the primary node.
Network Services	Provides technical/operational assistance on data networking telecommunications systems; designs, installs, operates, and manages shared services provided on Departmental networks and platforms; participates in the design, engineering, and operations management of the Enterprise Network.	Agency shares (in pct.) are based on FY 2003 FTE for the USDA facilities serviced by the Departmental LAN and e-mail usage.
Computer Services Network Support	Provide LAN, Desktop, Application, and Web development support and maintenance to the Office of the Secretary (OSEC).	Basic services for OSEC are paid by Office of Chief Information Officer (appropriate). The cost for the support services to Under and Assistant Secretaries are distributed among agencies based on estimates fiscal year nationwide FTEs.
Central Supply Stores	Provides required office supplies to the Office of the Secretary and USDA agencies in the Washington metropolitan area; provides nation-wide supply support to the meat and poultry inspectors for the Food Safety Inspection Service.	Agency shares (in pct.) are based on actual use of store services in the most recently completed fiscal year. Actual costs are recovered on the basis of the acquisition cost of supplies procured by agencies, plus an overhead charge.
Central Forms and Pubs – Transport Costs	Provides Acq (Printing), Warehouse, and worldwide distribution of adm forms and pub for all USDA agencies and non-USDA agencies; provides warehouse distribution of agency program and pub for all USDA agencies and for other participating govt agencies;	Based on the most recently completed fiscal year.

WCF ACTIVITIES		
Cost Recovery Methodologies		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
Copier and Duplicating Services	Provides centralized copier facilities and equip for employees in Washington DC, bldgs complex and nearby satellite locations (Riverdale Carver Center). A large inventory of pool/convenience copiers is placed within USDA agencies throughout DC area.	Agency shares are based on prior year billings.
Mail Prep and Courier Services	Custom Mailing services to USDA Agencies	0.0399 cents/piece for each piece of mail stuffed. Miscellaneous Servs: flat fee of \$10.00 for courier deliveries in the local metro area; \$0.30/mile for chauffeur serv (plus overtime for drivers)
Procurement Systems Operations	Develops, implements, and maintains a suite of corporate acquisition software tools, streamlining processes, and providing procurement support to USDA agencies; develops, implements, and maintains an interface with the USDA corporate financial system.	Cost is distributed based on FY03 actual agency use of the PURCH and PCMS systems. This will continue to be the cost recovery basis until IAS is fully implemented.
Mail Distribution Services	Central Mail: Central processing of incoming, outgoing, and interoffice mail; special handling services for priority items in the DC area. Door-to-Door: Pickup and delivery service of routine and special mailings in the DC downtown bldgs complex.	Central Mail/Door-to-Door: Agency shares are based on mail count samples taken by the Mail Unit.
Consolidated Forms and Public Distribution Center	Provides Acq (Printing), Warehouse, and worldwide distribution of admin forms and pub for all USDA agencies; provides warehouse distribution of agency program and publications for all USDA agencies and for other participating gov't. agencies.	Agency shares are based on costs of requisitions processed for AD and SF forms during the most recently completed fiscal year. Agency shares for agency forms are based on square footage of space for storage of agency forms at the warehouse.
Central Excess Property Operations	Provides customer service and disposition for all excess property for USDA and other fed agencies in Washington Metropolitan area under the concept of a Cooperative Admin Support Program (CASU): provides property rehab svcs in an effort to promote utilization of serviceable excess and rehab property in lieu of purchasing new property.	Excess Property Operations: Agency shares are based on FY 2005 Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) for the Washington DC metropolitan area.
Executive Secretariat	Provides referral and correspondence control services to the Department for mail addressed to the Department, the Secretary, and the immediate office of the Secretary.	User percentages are based on a moving average of correspondence processed by the unit.

Greenbook

Central Cost Distribution Programs

USDA agencies pay a share of costs for external programs through “Greenbook” assessments. The Forest Service share is determined in a manner consistent with that for every other agency in the Department. Assessments are broken down into two categories:

- *Actual usage:* costs are collected for programs such as GSA space, transit subsidy, postage, unemployment and workers compensation based on actual costs incurred by individual agencies.
- *Outside assessments:* costs such as OPM Federal employment, FirstGov, and GSA blue pages are distributed to executive departments for reimbursement; the Department has no discretion as to the cost of the program.

Departmental Reimbursable Programs

These costs provide funding for Department-wide initiatives authorized by the Office of the Secretary. Costs for these programs cannot be recovered on a usage basis and are generally distributed using an FTE methodology.

FY 2011 – FY 2013 Forest Service Greenbook Costs

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<i>Central Cost Distribution Programs</i>			
GSA Space - Agency	\$38,862,380	\$38,862,380	\$39,842,040
DHS GSA Building Security – Agency specific	2,787,686	2,787,686	2,835,077
U.S. Postal Service Mail – Agency specific	286,600	286,600	291,472
Unemployment Compensation	46,555,042	46,555,042	47,346,478
Workers Compensation	31,386,365	31,386,365	31,919,933
National Archives Records System	357,345	357,345	357,345
Flexible Spending Accounts FSAFEDS – Agency Specific	602,021	602,021	612,255
OPM Federal Empl. Services and Admin Law Judges	177,961	177,961	177,961
Government-wide Council Activities	176,185	176,185	176,185
E-GOV Initiatives	3,072,144	2,918,796	2,918,796
Total, Central Cost Programs	\$124,263,729	\$124,110,381	\$126,477,542
<i>Departmental Reimbursable Programs</i>			
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network	\$666,673	\$657,951	\$669,136
Faith-Based Initiatives & Neighborhood Partnerships	136,335	134,551	136,838
Advisory Committee Liaison Services	101,057	101,057	102,775
Hispanic Serving Institutions National Program (formerly HACU)	686,340	677,361	688,876
1890 USDA Initiative	1,029,343	1,015,877	1,033,147
USDA 1994 Program (formerly AIHEC)	270,002	266,470	271,000
USDA Human resources Transformation (includes Diversity Council) (Renamed in FY12)	563,005	555,640	565,086
Virtual University	460,004	734,603	747,091
Peoples Garden & Visitors Center	350,003	345,425	351,297
Honor Awards	26,667	26,318	26,765
TARGET Center	315,670	311,540	316,836
Sign Language Interpreter Services	136,434	130,519	132,738
Emergency Operations Center	800,674	790,200	803,633
Continuity of Operations Planning	619,672	611,566	621,963
Medical Services	19,112	17,587	17,886
Personnel and Document Security	439,038	259,428	263,838
Federal Bio-based Products Preferred Procurement Program (formerly Bio-based Markets Program)	119,001	117,444	119,441
Radiation Safety	99,437	99,437	101,127
Facility Infrastructure Review and Assessment (New in FY12)	46,338	46,338	47,126
Retirement Processor Web Application	179,668	177,318	180,332
Preauthorized Funding	\$1,033,343	\$1,151,415	\$1,170,989

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Departmental Reimbursable Programs			
Preauthorized Funding	\$1,033,343	\$1,151,415	\$1,170,989
E-GOV Initiatives HSPD12	2,417,689	2,105,445	2,105,445
E-GOV Initiatives - Content Management	213,434	213,434	213,434
FEMA Emergency Preparedness	347,053	347,053	347,053
Consolidated Federal Funds Report	30,811	30,811	30,811
GSA HSPD12 Lincpass Maintenance	934,378	934,378	934,378
Transit Subsidy	1,770,044	885,022	900,067
Total, Reimbursable Programs	\$16,886,369	\$16,265,005	\$12,899,108

FY12 E-Gov Initiatives moved from Departmental Reimbursable Programs to Central Cost Distribution Programs.

FY13 includes 1.017 annual baseline adjustment factor for non-pay costs of discretionary programs

***Total reimbursable request is within the appropriation language request under Administrative Provisions of up to \$13.5 million.**

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
General Service Administration (GSA) Space – Agency	Provides for the payment of rental to GSA for agency space, which is paid from agency funds.	User percentages are based on occupied agency space which is not covered by the Departmental SLUC Appropriation.
DHS GSA Building Security - Agency	Provides for the payment of security to DHS for non-appropriated funded agency security, which is paid from agency funds.	User Cost Estimates are based on security not covered in the central (Departmental) appropriation for security.
U.S. Postal Service Mail	Provides reimbursement to the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) for mailing services provided to USDA agencies.	User percentages are based on prior year usage. Adjustments are made prior to the end of the fiscal year, based on direct accountability, i.e., metered costs, sampling and anticipated increases in postal rates.
Unemployment Compensation	Provides reimbursement to the Department of Labor (DOL) unemployment trust fund for payment made to unemployed former USDA employees.	User percentages are based on reconciled agency charges for the previous fiscal year.
Worker’s Compensation Program	Provides reimbursement to DOL unemployment trust fund for payment made to unemployed former USDA employees.	Distribution is based on reconciled agency cases and dollars.
National Archives Records System	Effective in FY 2001, the National Archives became a fee-for-service records center. Each agency is assessed for costs associated with records in storage plus an additional amount for those Departmental staff offices that store agency records as a part of their function.	Distribution is based on each agency’s volume of records stored, plus a percentage of Department-wide records stored based on nation-wide FTEs.
Flexible Spending Accounts FSAFEDS – Agency		
OPM Federal Employment and Administrative Law Judges Service	This program reimburses OPM for Federal Employment Services and information provided to USDA Agencies.	Distribution is based on FY 2003 nation-wide FTEs of each agency.
Government-wide Council Activities	Reimburses GSA for projects of the Chief Financial Officers Council, Chief Information Officers Council, and Procurement Executive Council.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network	Program addresses the unique challenges faced by American Indian and Alaskan Native tribal governments, communities and individuals in effectively utilizing USDA programs and services. These challenges require intensive technical assistance and	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
	program access improvement through in an intertribal coordinated network and coordination with the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs, which also has jurisdiction and authority over Indian lands. Information on all USDA programs will be covered by the technical assistance efforts of staff within the Network. Program efforts will also focus on promoting the Department's Strategic Goals within Indian Country, including Tribal consultation responsibilities, in accordance with government-to-government and trust responsibilities of USDA.	
Faith Based Initiatives and Neighborhood Partnerships	Provides for Department level oversight of the USDA implementation efforts in the faith-based and neighborhood outreach areas and to support the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives regional outreach conferences. This office was established at the U.S. Department of Agriculture by executive order on December 12, 2002.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Advisory Committee Liaison Services	The Office of the Secretary provides guidance and direction to USDA agencies on Advisory Committees and Boards. Costs to support this function and screening/selection of members are reimbursed from agencies to the Office of the Secretary.	Costs are distributed on the basis of the number of advisory committees in each agency.
Hispanic Serving Institutions National Program	Fosters educational excellence in the Hispanic community and to promote Hispanic participation in fulfilling the USDA mission.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
1890 USDA Initiative	Supports initiatives on Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the USDA 1890 institutions (Land Grant colleges and universities). USDA maintains an agricultural liaison office at each of the 17 1890 campuses, including Tuskegee University.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
USDA 1994 Program	Promotes, fosters, and encourages implementing programs for improving post-secondary and higher education opportunities for American Indians, and establishing information centers for post-secondary and higher education institutions..	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
USDA Human Resources Transformation Program (includes Diversity Council)	Establishes policy, coordinates, and evaluates the USDA agencies' efforts to carryout diversity programs. Creates a culture of change within USDA's agencies that ensures its place as a model employer within the Federal government in terms of equal opportunity without barriers to achievement of diversity and inclusivity. Builds diversity awareness through formal training, participation in diversity programs, special observance events, and participation in employee forums at listening sessions, and national employment conferences. Tracks progress of USDA agencies' towards diversity goals, awareness and best practices.	Distribution is based on the current years nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Virtual University	The Virtual University program will provide Department employees with a central educational facility. The facility will focus on providing employees with training for today's workplace responsibilities and developmental programs to ensure a cadre of highly-skilled future leaders.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment in each agency.
Peoples Garden and Visitors Center	Supports the People's Garden and serves as a showcase for USDA programs and initiatives.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment in each agency.
TARGET Center	Supports the Department's workforce diversity and Federal Workforce 2001 policies; provides information on technologies to ensure equal access to electronic technologies and automated systems essential to today's jobs for people with visual, hearing, speech, mobility, or dexterity impairments.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
Drug Testing Program-Agency Specific	This program is mandated by Executive Order 12564 and PL 102-143. Its purpose is to help ensure a drug free work place with programs such as: random, reasonable suspicion, post accident, volunteer and applicant testing.	Distribution is based on each agency's percentage of the actual costs and a minimum charge of \$50 for all other agencies.
Sign Language Interpreter Services	Provides interpretive services for Departmental programs and USDA agencies. During fiscal years 2010 and prior, the DC Metro Area Sign Language Services were handled through agency level agreements. Beginning in fiscal year 2011, DC Metro Area Sign Language Services will be included in the Departmental Reimbursable Program and a Metro Area FTE cost recovery basis will be used. The intent of this change is to ensure that all employees have access to services.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency. Agency-specific services will be billed directly to serviced agencies.
Emergency Operations Center	Operates a secure emergency operations center on a 24/7 basis. The center provides critical communications and coordination systems.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment in each agency.
Continuity of Operations Planning	Provides for USDA COOP activities including awareness training, exercises and COOP plan reviews.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
Medical Services	Provides preventative health measures such as flu shots, health screening, nutritional principles and fitness awareness that lead to a higher quality workforce environment for employees, and contractors in the National Capital Region [Headquarters complex, the George Washington Carver Center and the Patriot Plaza offices.]	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
Personnel and Document Security	Responsible for ensuring the proper protection of classified national security information through the adjudicative process of personnel clearances; and the proper handling, storage and transmission of classified information.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
Federal Bio-based Products Preferred Procurement Program (formerly Bio-based Markets Program)	Supports the USDA-wide implementation of Bio-Preferred SM procurement requirements as additional bio-based items are designated for preferred procurement. Supports the development of USDA procurement reporting tools, provides information resources and training to the USDA procurement community, as well as to other Federal Agencies, for the purchase of bio-based products and the inclusion of bio-based components in contracts.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
Radiation Safety	The Radiation Safety is responsible for administering the USDA radiation safety program including ensuring compliance with the licenses issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for use of radioactive materials in research and other programs. Six agencies use radioactive materials that require radiation safety overnight.	Distribution is based on usage of radioactive materials by agency personnel.
Facility and Infrastructure Review and Assessment	Provides risk-based security assessments with countermeasure recommendations for all critical infrastructure within USDA Agencies.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency
Retirement Processor Web Application (formerly Self Service Dashboard (SSD) and Retirement Processor Web Application):	Serves as an e-authenticated single sign-on portal for several USDA human resources systems and contains a historical database that together with the Retirement Processor Web application enables employees to run various retirement calculation scenarios.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
Pre-authorized Funding	Provides a funding mechanism for reimbursable activities involving other Federal Departments and USDA that arise during the current fiscal year.	Distribution is based on the current year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
E-Gov Initiatives	To Improve IT planning through the expansion of electronic government to deliver significant productivity and performance gains across all federal departments.	Distribution is based on 50% of agency full-time equivalents (FTEs) and 50% of the agency IT development, modernization, and enhancement (DME) spending.
E-Gov Initiatives HSPD12	Supports the implementation of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (the Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors).	Distribution is based on 100% of agency full-time equivalents (FTEs). In FY 2006 the cost Distribution was based on a 50/50 blend of nationwide FTEs and Agency Development, Modernization and Enhancement It investment budgets submitted as part of the Exhibit 53 submission to OCIO.

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
E-Gov Initiatives – Content Mgt	Content Management Services comprise a suite of three related modules that utilize and rely upon the core components of USDAs corporate document management infrastructure, Stellent, Oracle, and WebSphere. The Content Analysis Module (CAM) is designed to analyze and display content such as public comments regarding an issue or proposal	Distribution is based on 50% of agency full-time equivalents (FTEs) and 50% of the agency IT development, modernization, and enhancement (DME) spending.
FEMA Emergency Preparedness	Supports actions for procurement of an emergency relocation site, telecommunications, and miscellaneous support in the event of an emergency.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Consolidated Federal Forms Report		
USDA HSPD12 Lincpass Maintenance	Mandates the establishment of a new standard for credentialing federal government employees and contractors . Distrib	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency
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 alternative.	Distribution is based on each agency’s percentage of the actual costs for each quarter.

Wood Education and Resource Center

Overview

The Wood Energy Resource Center (WERC) was started in 1999 when legislation was enacted directing the Forest Service to assume ownership of the former Robert C. Byrd Hardwood Technology Center (RCBHTC) in Princeton, West Virginia. Under Forest Service ownership and management, WERC focuses on primary and secondary wood processing, and woody biomass utilization using multidisciplinary approaches within the 35 States of the eastern hardwood region. WERC projects focus on international and domestic hardwood industry competitiveness issues; technology and information transfer; increasing communication, cooperation, and collaborative problem solving within the forest products industry; woody biomass utilization for energy; and green building issues and carbon storage in wood products.

WERC programs help maintain and improve wood industry productivity and competitiveness in a sustainable manner. Viable wood products markets enable sustainable forest management on private, State, and Federal lands. WERC staff includes a Biomass Coordinator position to provide woody biomass to energy leadership across the State & Private Forestry’s Northeastern Area. WERC’s biomass coordination efforts have resulted in a partnership with several consulting engineering service businesses that provide preliminary assessments of energy system conversions. These are completed for schools, hospitals, office, and business facilities.

First authorized in the Omnibus Appropriations bill for FY 1999, the main authority used in carrying out WERC activities is the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act. WERC is funded from a number of budget line items. From the State and Private Forestry appropriation, funds come from Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands, State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship, and Urban and Community Forestry. From the Wildland Forest Management appropriation, funds come from State Fire Assistance and Hazardous Fuels.

FY 2010 – FY 2013 Allocations (dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Allocation	FY 2011 Allocation	FY 2012 President’s Budget	FY 2013 President’s Budget
Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC)	\$1,960	\$960	\$960	\$960

FY 2013 Program Changes

The FY 2013 budget request includes \$960,000 for WERC, the same as the FY 2011 and FY 2012 requests. This is a decrease of \$1 million from the actual 2010 funded amount. Funds will provide priority services and support to the eastern hardwood forest region, particularly the wood industry. At this level of funding, WERC anticipates that few new competitive grants will be issued. Salaries for support activities will be approximately \$730,000, leaving \$230,000 for operating and other expenses. WERC

<p><u>The Carbon Impacts of Wood Products</u></p> <p>This project was completed through a grant given to the Tennessee Forest Products Center, University of Tennessee (Award Number 2010-DG-087). The project used existing life cycle analysis datasets to determine the carbon impacts of a range of wood products. Information developed shows the positive impacts of using wood products. The project webinar can be viewed at: http://www.forestrywebinars.net/webinars/the-carbon-impact-of-forest-products/?searchterm=None</p>

staff will conduct existing grant monitoring and provide technical assistance, training, and information transfer.

In FY 2013, WERC will host or sponsor workshops and training to owners and managers of wood products businesses. In addition, WERC will provide technical assistance to the lessee of the WERC mill and shop in order to maintain a successful business operation that more fully utilizes the facilities and enhances employment opportunities to local residents.

The Forest Service will provide technical expertise to industry, States, and other partners on wood processing, utilization of damaged timber, green building, and woody biomass, and will continue implementation of a woody biomass strategy.

FY 2011 Accomplishments

In FY 2011, WERC awarded over \$1 million in grants and agreements for 17 projects. Many projects focused on maintaining or expanding the economic competitiveness and sustainability of wood products manufacturing businesses, ultimately leading to job creation as well as improved forest health and stewardship. Many of these projects focused on sustainable uses of woody biomass. Through the lease of the facilities, WERC generated approximately 10 private-sector wood industry jobs. WERC, in cooperation with various partners, conducted 50 industry-related workshop/training sessions/webinars/webcasts. Topics included: woodworking skill standards, urban wood utilization, mass customization and marketing, improved log bucking and wood energy. These projects have resulted in a more productive and sustainable wood products industry in the Eastern U.S.

In addition, numerous preliminary assessments pertaining to the potential conversion of boiler systems to woody biomass systems have been completed through WERC’s Woody Biomass Technical Assistance Team. Of notable accomplishment was the assistance the team provided to the Missouri Fuels-For-School Program.

Allocation and Partnerships

WERC accomplishes its mission through several venues including:

- Workshops and trainings held at WERC, on the web, and at other remote locations;
- Biomass energy technical support through energy engineer consultants conducting prefeasibility evaluations of facilities considering conversion to woody biomass for heat and power; and
- A web-site clearing house for information;
- An annual competitive grants program;
- Regional operations in a cluster model at the Princeton WERC (research, technical transfer, and private industry partnerships on-site).

Marketing Urban Wood through Certification and Branding

The Southeast MI Resource Conservation and Development Council located in Ann Arbor, MI, recently completed a WERC-funded project (Award Number 2009-DG-085) titled, **Marketing Urban Wood through Certification and Branding**. A series of working roundtable meetings was held with the goal to develop appropriate strategies for certifications and/or branding that would promote urban wood products and incentivize the use of urban wood in the green building and green product markets. Project details and findings are included in the final accomplishment report.

Training programs focus on industry competitiveness, survivability, and sustainability issues. This focused effort will assist the wood industry in facing today’s critical challenges especially in the areas of job preservation and creation.

The annual grant program uses five criteria:

- Supporting economic competitiveness of the hardwood industries
- Delivery of information and technology to wood products businesses
- Advancing the development of technology and markets to address urgent issues
- Green building and carbon storage issues
- Increasing the sustainable use of woody biomass

WERC maintains and fosters partnerships with organizations, universities, non-profits, and for-profit organizations. WERC has invested \$11.4 million in 185 projects in 26 states since 2005, in cooperation with the wood and forest industries.

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Working Capital Fund – Forest Service

Overview

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. The 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
- Enterprise Services, which are reinvention teams accomplishing projects that improve customer service and reduce costs

The table below displays the volume of business for major WCF activities.

Volume of Business for Major WCF Activities (dollars in thousands)

Type	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Planned	FY2013 Estimated
Equipment - Fleet	\$178,563	\$186,000	\$192,000
Equipment - Aircraft	\$5,439	\$8,000	\$9,500
Enterprise Services	\$44,854	\$46,000	\$47,000
Total	\$228,856	\$240,000	\$248,500

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Working Capital Fund – Forest Service Fleet Management

Overview

The Forest Service uses the Working Capital Fund (WCF) to procure motor vehicles and other fleet equipment in support of Forest Service programs. The WCF does not receive direct appropriations, but receives its authority through payment for services from appropriated accounts. Forest Service appropriations purchase assets and then donate the assets to WCF. WCF rates are determined so that WCF recovers operating and replacement costs. WCF supports Equipment Leasing Services, an entity that owns and rents vehicles and other fleet equipment.

Program Priorities

In FY 2007, a fleet feasibility study recommended increasing the percentage of agency-owned fleet. As a result, the Forest Service currently owns approximately 90 percent of the fleet equipment, and leases about 10 percent from the General Services Administration and commercial vendors. The goal of the agency is to retain and operate a total number of vehicles to provide the most cost effective and fuel efficient mix meeting the needs of the agency. WCF expenditures will remain fairly constant over time, as the majority of fleet reductions will occur through the reduction of leased vehicles (which are not part of WCF).

Vehicle Allocation Methodology and Procurement Practices

As part of the annual vehicle replacement process, the Forest Service units conduct assessments of fleet operations that analyze vehicle effectiveness, cost-to-serve, life cycle cost, vehicle pooling, and operating costs. Alternative fuel vehicles (AFV) are chosen when available, often times the limiting factor is the availability of alternative fuel in the geographic area, due to high competition from other customers. On-going fleet needs are determined by the Forest Service managers based on transportation and equipment needs to achieve their goals within the allotted budget.

Utilizing national guidelines, the regional and station fleet specialists identify vehicles eligible for replacement. The final decision to procure a replacement vehicle is made at the region and station level. When a fleet addition or upgrade is required, a formal review and approval procedure is followed and documented.

Program Oversight

To assure that the fleet program provides safe, efficient, and environmentally sound fleet equipment, and to ensure the safe, economical, and legal acquisition, operation, maintenance, and disposal of that equipment, the Forest Service uses a combination of the following:

- *Financial incentives:* Forest Service organizations, programs, and projects pay monthly rates on all WCF equipment assigned to them. This payment structure encourages dropping non-essential vehicles. Dropped vehicles are reassigned to other units in need, with receipts going to the WCF account.

- *Business practices:* Standard business practices require national and regional review. These include the physical property inventory, the annual assessments of fleet needs for scheduling replacements and holdovers, and the annual review and recalculation of monthly rates. The Forest Service recently implemented a formalized review and approval procedure for all fleet additions and up-grades. Reduction of vehicle upgrades and replacing larger vehicles with smaller vehicles could result in significant cost savings, in large part due to associated fuel efficiency savings from smaller, more efficient replacement vehicles.
- *Monitoring:* Typically, a region reviews fleet management activities on two to four national forests each year, and the national office reviews one to two regions.

Management regularly adjusts the fleet size, mix, and assignment throughout the year. This helps ensure an optimal fleet and helps to keep the fleet safe, effective, cost efficient, and in line with legal requirements.

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Acquisition of Lands, Special Acts	To provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of public domain land in the San Bernardino National Forest in the State of California, and changes the authorization for collection and retention of receipts first authorized under the Sisk Act P.L. 90-171.	P.L. 106-434 16 U.S.C. 484a	NFS
Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965, as Amended	Provides authority to erect buildings and other structures on non-Federal land, if long-term lease on the land is obtained. Also, provides authority to make competitive grants to eligible institutions, including special grants and grants for facility renovation and refurbishment, to further the programs of the Department of Agriculture.	P. L. 89-106 P.L. 110-246. 7 U.S.C. 450i	All
Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980	This Act allows that receipts from oil, gas, timber, coal, and other natural resources collected by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior are available to prepare, offer, and administer the timber sale program on the Tongass National Forest. Authorizing up to \$5,000,000 in annual transfers of receipts to a special fund.	P.L. 96-487 16 U.S.C. 539d	
Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Act of 1949	This Act authorizes appropriations as needed to provide for reasonable continuity of reforestation and vegetation programs.	16 U.S.C. 581j-k	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Aviation, Lookout Towers, and Fire Management	Authorizes the Forest Service, by contract or otherwise, to provide for procurement and operation of aerial facilities and services for the protection and management of the national forests and other lands administered by the agency.	P.L. 78-425 16 U.S.C. 579a	
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937	Sections 31 and 32 Act authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization, in order thereby to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, reforestation, preserving natural resources, and to cooperate with Federal, State, territorial, and other public agencies in development and implementation of plans. This Act also provides authority to dispose of, or exchange, land acquired for the land utilization and conservation program, including the exchange of National Forest System lands that have Bankhead-Jones Title III status and all Federal lands in National Grasslands. Section 32 also gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to make such rules and regulations deemed necessary to regulate the use and occupancy of the property acquired by, or transferred to, the Secretary under or for the purposes of the Bankhead-Jones Act; which includes for example, protection and preservation of the soil and natural resources, and protection of the watersheds of navigable streams. This Act authorizes the transfer of lands acquired under the Act to other Federal, State, or Territorial agencies subject to a public reverter provision.	P.L. 75-210 7 U.S.C. 110-111	NFS
Black Hills National Forest and Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement	To authorize 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. 106-329	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Boise Laboratory Replacement Act of 2000	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange the Boise (Idaho) laboratory (laboratory) site (as defined by this Act), and use the resultant funds to acquire land and facilities to: (1) co-locate the laboratory with one of the Boise-area State institutions of higher learning; (2) replace other laboratory functions; and (3) acquire other land or interests in Idaho.	P.L. 106-291	NFS
Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act of 1978	Section 18(e) authorizes the construction of dispersed recreation sites and trails outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Authorizes funding to acquire land and water within the designated wilderness. Also, see Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577h), cited in paragraph 3.	P.L. 95-495	NFS
Brush Disposal Act of August 11, 1916, as amended	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of national forest timber to deposit the estimated cost to dispose of brush and other debris resulting from their cutting operations.	P.L. 64-190 16 U.S.C. 490	
Burton-Santini Lake Tahoe Basin Act of December 23, 1980	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, to acquire specified unimproved, environmentally sensitive land to be administered as part of the United States National Forest System or, if unsuitable for administration as such, to be transferred to a unit of State or local government with specified restrictions. Permits the acquisition of specified portions of the Lake Tahoe Basin.	P.L. 96-586	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Carlson-Foley Act of 1968	This Act authorizes use of noxious plant control funds reimburse States for such activity on Federal land.	43 U.S.C. 1241-1243	NFS, S&PF
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR)	Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Authorizes the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund, establishing a Treasury fund to be used to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of carrying out and monitoring ecological restoration treatments on National Forest System land. \$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2019, to remain available until expended.	P.L. 111-11 Title III 16 U.S.C. 7301 <u>9/30/2019</u>	
Colorado Good Neighbor Act	The Colorado Good Neighbor Act authority (CGNA) allows for the Secretary of Agriculture, via cooperative agreement or contract, to permit the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary watershed restoration and protection services are being performed by the State Forest Service on adjacent State or private lands. 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.	P.L. 106-291 P.L. 108-447 P.L. 111-88 <u>9/30/2013</u>	
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of 1986	Sections 9 and 16a of the Act authorizes land acquisition within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.	16 U.S.C. 544g	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of November 17, 1986	Establishes the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in Washington and Oregon. Designates special management and urban areas within such scenic area. Permits minor revisions in such areas, as specified. Directs the Secretary to administer the Federal lands within the special management areas according to forest and multiple-use management regulations applicable to the national forests. Requires the Secretary to develop land use designations within such areas within three years, a resource inventory within one year, and a recreation assessment within two years. Authorizes the Secretary to acquire non-Federal lands within such special management areas. Requires the Secretary to report periodically to the appropriate congressional committee on the status of land acquisitions. Limits the use of eminent domain in acquiring such lands. Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to each State for grants and loans for economic development in counties which have adopted conforming land use ordinances. Sets forth other terms and restrictions. Directs the Secretary to provide technical assistance to counties to develop land use ordinances under this Act. Sets forth terms and restrictions on the provision of such assistance. Allocates timber receipts from special management area funds. Directs the Secretary to make payments to local governments to compensate for lost real property taxes from federally acquired lands. Sets forth limitations on other Federal expenditures in such area.	P.L. 99-663 16 U.S.C. 544	S&PF, NFS
Commercial Filming	The Act of May 26, 2000 authorizes retention of fees collected for commercial filming and photography land use authorizations and the obligation of the monies for the maintenance of the filming site.	P.L. 106-206	
Common Varieties of Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as Amended	This Act provides authority to: (a) dispose of mineral material and (b) approve and issue permits to explore and develop oil and gas leases.	30 U.S.C. 601-602	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program	Establishes a program to provide federal matching grants to help local governments, tribes, or NGOs acquire private forests that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. Properties acquired are working forests open to public access. Authorizes appropriations of such sums as necessary.	P.L. 110-246 6 U.S.C. 2101a and continuing.	S&PF
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program	Establishes a program to provide federal matching grants to help local governments, tribes, or NGOs acquire private forests that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. Properties acquired are working forests open to public access. Authorizes appropriations of such sums as necessary.	P.L. 110-246 16 U.S.C. 2101a and continuing.	S&PF
Community Forest Restoration Act	Extends authorization to make funds available for use on non-Federal lands under State and Private Forestry appropriation.	P.L. 106-393	S&PF
Community Wood Energy Program	Authorizes \$5,000,000 in annual appropriations for a Community Wood Energy Program through FY 2012. Grants of up to \$50,000 to State and local governments to develop plans for, or to acquire or upgrade community wood energy systems.	P.L. 110-246 7 U.S.C. 8113 <u>9/30/2012</u>	S&PF

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)	<p>Forest Service Policy is to use Forest Service CERCLA authority and processes to respond at sites under Forest Service jurisdiction or control where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants threaten human health or the environment.</p> <p>Many abandoned mine sites are CERCLA sites, since heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, and others that may occur in surface water at mine sites are listed as hazardous substances. Further, the Forest Service may invoke CERCLA at mining sites where “pollutants or contaminants” such as sediment, or metals such as iron or aluminum which are not listed hazardous substances, are impacting the environment.</p>	<p>P.L. 96-510 42 U.S.C. 9601</p>	
Cooperative Firefighting Funds Retention	<p>Any money collected from the States for fire suppression assistance rendered by the Forest Service on non-Federal lands not in the vicinity of National Forest System lands shall hereafter be used to reimburse the applicable appropriation and shall remain available until expended as the Secretary may direct in conducting activities authorized by 16 U.S.C. 2101 note, 2101–2110, 1606, and 2111.</p>	<p>P.L. 105-277 16 U.S.C. 2106b</p>	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, as Amended	<p>a. Authorizes cooperation and assistance to non-Federal forest landowners and communities in rural forest management, urban and community forest management, production of timber and other forest resources, insect and disease control, rural fire prevention and control, forest management and planning assistance, and technology implementation (sec. 3 of the Act).</p> <p>c. Establishes a forest stewardship program to assist nonindustrial private forest landowners to more actively manage their forest resources by utilizing the services of existing professional expertise and assistance programs; including assistance to State foresters for this purpose; authorizes \$25,000,000 annually for fiscal years 1991 through 1995, and such sums as necessary thereafter (16 U.S.C. 2103b) (sec. 5 of the Act).</p> <p>d. Establishes a forest legacy program and the acquisition of land, including conservation easements and rights of public access, to ascertain and protect environmentally important forest areas threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. Pub. L. 104-127 amended the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act by authorizing grants to States (16 U.S.C. 2103c) (sec. 7 of the Act).</p> <p>e. Authorizes a forest health protection program to protect trees and forests from insect infestations, diseases, and man-made stresses; directly on National Forest System lands and in cooperation with others on other lands in the United States. This work includes monitoring the health of forest lands of the United States. Also, authorizes cost share assistance to States, subdivisions of</p>	P. L. 095-313 16 U.S.C. 2101-2114	S&PF

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
<p>Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, as Amended cont.</p>	<p>States, or other entities on non-Federal lands, to implement an integrated pest management strategy; authorizes \$10,000,000 for integrated pest management, and such sums as may be necessary for other activities (16 U.S.C. 2104) (sec. 8 of the Act).</p> <p>f. 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 (NUCFAC); and an urban and community tree planting and forest management program; authorizes \$30,000,000 a year from 1991 to 1995, and such sums as may be necessary thereafter (16 U.S.C. 2105) (sec. 9 of the Act).</p> <p>g. Authorizes financial, technical, and related assistance to State Foresters and through them to other agencies and individuals, including rural volunteer fire departments, to conduct preparedness and mobilization activities; authorizes \$70,000,000 annually (16 U.S.C. 2106) (sec. 10 of the Act).</p> <p>h. Authorizes cooperative management with State Foresters and equivalent State officials related to wildfire threats and establishes the Community and Private Land Fire Assistance Program; authorizes \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2007, and such sums as may be necessary thereafter (16 U.S.C. 2106c) (sec. 10a of the Act).</p> <p>i. Authorizes management assistance, planning assistance, and technology implementation with State Foresters or equivalent State officials (16 U.S.C. 2107) (sec. 11 of the Act).</p> <p>j. Authorizes consolidated payments to State Foresters (16 U.S.C. 2108) (sec.12 of the Act).</p> <p>k. Authorizes Federal and State coordinating committees to advise on State and private forestry issues (16 U.S.C. 2113)</p>		

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Cooperative Forestry Innovation Partnership Projects	Allows the Secretary to competitively allocate up to five percent of CFAA funds for innovative education, outreach, or technology transfer projects. Funds would be available to States, Tribes, local governments, land-grant, or private entities with a 50 percent cost share. No new authorization of appropriations. Title XIV (Energy).	P.L. 110-246 16 U.S.C. 2101a and continuing.	S&PF
Cooperative Funds and Deposits Act	Authorizes cooperation for fire protection for public good and where there is mutual benefit, other than monetary consideration.	P.L. 95-313	
Cost Recovery for Special Uses	Allows the Forest Service to charge a fee for analysis of special use authorizations. The aim is to more expedite approval of rights-of-way and special use authorizations. to cover costs incurred by the Forest Service for the processing of applications for special use authorizations and for monitoring activities undertaken in connection with such authorizations. Amounts in the special account shall remain available for such purposes until expended.	P.L. 106-113 Sec. 331 <u>9/30/2012</u>	NFS
Cradle of Forestry	The Act of July 4, 1968. This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with, and receive the cooperation of, public and private agencies and organizations and individuals in the development, administration, and operation of the Cradle of Forestry in western North Carolina. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept contributions and gifts to further the purposes of the Act. The 6,500-acre Cradle of Forestry Historic Site in the Pink Beds valley, NC, was established by Congress in 1968 and contains the first official school for forestry in America – the Biltmore Forest School.	P.L. 90-398 16 U.S.C. 471h	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Department of Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965	Section 1 authorizes the erection of buildings and other structures on non-federal land, with long-term lease and right-to-remove, and authorizes the use of appropriations for expenses necessary to acquire long-term lease. Also provides authority to erect buildings and other structures on non-federal land, if a long-term lease on the land is obtained. For this section, long-term lease is defined as the estimated life of or need for the structure. This Act also includes authority to enter into a long-term lease on non-federal land.	P.L. 89-106 7 U.S.C. 2250a	All
Department of Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965, as amended	This Act provides that appropriations and funds available to the Department of Agriculture shall be available for expenses in connection with acquiring the right to use land for such purposes under long-term lease or other agreement.	7 U.S.C. 2250a	NFS
Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944	Section 703 authorizes the erection, alteration, and repair of buildings and other improvements on Federal land that are necessary to conduct authorized work, provided provision is made in applicable appropriations. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.	P.L. 78-412 7 U.S.C. 2250	NFS
Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956	Section 11 for the Act provides authority for acquisition of land to carry out authorized work if provided for in appropriation acts. See also FSM 5420.11d and FSM 2470.1, paragraph 4.	7 U.S.C. 428a	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956	This Act authorizes the acquisition of land by purchase, exchange, or other means, to carry out authorized work, provided that provision is made in applicable appropriations. This is one of the primary authorities for acquisition of lands with Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys.	7 U.S.C. 428a	NFS
Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975	Sections 6 and 9 authorize the acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for inclusion in the Eastern Wilderness system.	16 U.S.C. 1132	NFS
Endangered Species Act of 1973	Sections 5 and 15 authorize the acquisition of land to protect threatened and endangered species	16 U.S.C. 1534	NFS
Facilities on Non- Federal Lands	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.	P.L. 89-106 7 U.S.C. 2250a	
Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act, (Forest Legacy)	Authorizes grants to States for carrying out the Forest Legacy Program, including the acquisition by the State of lands and interests in lands.	P.L. 103-106 sec.374	S&PF

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 Act of June 30, 1914	This Act authorizes the acceptance of contributions for cooperative work in forest investigations, protection, management, and improvement of the National Forest System.	P. L. 104-127 16 U.S.C. 498	
Federal Highway Act, as Amended	This Act establishes the Federal Highway Trust Fund, managed by the Department of Transportation. Federal highway construction, maintenance, and other projects defined in the Act are financed from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. The Department of Transportation transfers these monies to the Forest Service for highway projects pertinent to National Forest System lands.	P.L. 85-767 23 U.S.C. 120, 125, 205	
Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988	Section 4 of this Act authorizes appropriations to consider, process, and consummate land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701)	43 U.S.C. 1716	NFS
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	This Act authorizes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to sell parcels of public land regarded as “in –holdings” to reduce land management costs and fragmentation.	P.L. 106-248, P.L.111-212 sec. 3007 43 U.S.C. 2301	
		<u>7/25/2011</u>	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	This Act established a new account for Recreation Fee Demonstration program as a pilot project allowing Federal agencies to increase admission and user fees at Federal recreation areas and to retain the increased fees for use at the project level. The Act established new accounts, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds, for the Departments of the 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. The termination date is to be determined by the Secretaries under provisions of the Act.	P.L. 108-447 16 U.S.C. 6806 and 6807 <u>12/31/2014</u>	NFS
Federal Water Project Recreation Act, 1965, as Amended	The Act has provided up to 50 percent of the costs of recreation facility development at certain reservoirs when a non-Federal entity entered into an agreement to provide the remaining development funds; to pay all of the costs of operations, maintenance, and replacement (OM&R); and to manage the area for public recreational use. For reservoirs constructed before 1965, the Federal contribution for the development of recreation facilities was limited to \$100,000 for each reservoir.	P.L. 89-72 16 U.S.C. 460L-13	
Fire Protection Agreements - Mutual Aid - Agencies	Authorizes agreements between agencies of the United States Government and other domestic agencies, including State and local entities and instrumentalities for mutual aid in fire protection.	42 U.S.C. 1856a-d	
FLAME Act of 2009	The FLAME Act of 2009 states, "...for fiscal year 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amounts requested by the President for a FLAME Fund should be not less than the amount estimated by the Secretary concerned as the amount necessary for that fiscal year for wildfire suppression activities of the Secretary that meet the criteria specified..." and the criteria are fires that 1)cover 300 or more acres, 2)significant complexity, severity, or threat posed by the fire.	P. L. 111-888	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Food and Agriculture Act of 1977	Designates the U.S. Department of Agriculture as the lead agency of the Federal government for agricultural research, extension, and teaching. It also removes restrictions on the use of cooperative agreements with universities and permits cost reimbursable agreements with State cooperating institutions without competition.	P.L. 95-113 7 U.S.C. 3318-3319d	All
Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990	(Title XII, Subtitle B, Chapter 2, section 1241 (Research and Utilization), section 1244 (Forest Land Protection), Subtitle C (America the Beautiful Act of 1990), Subtitle D (Miscellaneous Provisions); and Title XXIII, Subtitle G, chapter 2 (National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act of 1990, amended by Pub. L. 103-115, which changes the definition of rural communities for eligibility for economic recovery.)). a. Section 1241 authorizes the Modern Timber Bridge Initiative, with an authorization of \$5,000,000 annually. b. Section 1271 authorizes assistance to landowners who suffer destruction of 35 percent or more of a commercial tree stand due to damaging weather, related condition, or wildfire (16 U.S.C. 2106a). c. Section 2371 authorizes the establishment of and economic development and global marketing program (7 U.S.C 6601). Activities include: (1) transfer technologies to natural resource-based industries in the United States to make such industries more efficient, productive, and competitive; (2) assist businesses to identify global marketing opportunities, conduct business on and international basis, and market themselves more effectively; and (3) train local leaders in strategic community economic development. The Healthy Forest Initiative amended section 2371 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6601) by adding a new program called, "Rural Revitalization Technologies" d. Sections 2372-2379 authorize 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 sales of timber and other forest products and user fees, plus additional sums as necessary, as provided in appropriations acts.	P.L. 101-624 16 U.S.C. 2106; 7 U.S.C. 6601	S&PF

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as Amended	Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program plans, inventories, and budget request, and an update to these plans every 10 years; such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.	P.L. 93-378 16 U.S.C. 1601	All
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, as Amended	Section 3 authorizes the construction and acquisition of research laboratories and facilities and the acquisition of necessary land. P.L. 101-624 Provided 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. 95-307 P.L. 100-521, P.L. 101-624 16 U.S.C. 1643a	NFS
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of June 30, 1978, as Amended	<p>(1) To conduct, support, and cooperate in investigations, tests, and other activities necessary to obtain, analyze, develop, demonstrate, and disseminate scientific information about protecting, managing, and utilizing forest and rangeland renewable resources in rural, suburban, and urban areas.</p> <p>(2) For competitive grants and advance of funds to cooperators and grantees.</p> <p>(3) For research encouraging improved reforestation of cutover lands.</p> <p>b. Authorizes development and implementation of improved methods of survey and analysis of forest inventory information.</p> <p>c. Authorizes research studies and other activities deemed necessary to:</p> <p>(1) Evaluate renewable resource management problems associated with urban-forest interface.</p> <p>(2) Assess effects of changes in federal revenue codes on private forest management and investment.</p> <p>(3) Develop improved delivery systems for information and technical assistance provided to private landowners.</p> <p>d. Authorizes an expanded wood fiber recycling research program.</p>	P. L. 093-378 16 U.S.C. 1600 -1648	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Forest Biomass for Energy	Authorizes \$15,000,000 in annual appropriations for a forest biomass for energy program through FY 2012. To develop technology and techniques to use low-value forest biomass for the production of energy.	P.L. 110-246 7 U.S.C. 8112 <u>9/30/2012</u>	R&D
Forest Botanical Products	The pilot program provides a mechanism to fund the environmental analyses and administrative tasks necessary to implement it. Generally, the law requires the agency to charge and collect a fee covering at least a portion of the fair market value for the harvest of forest botanical products and a portion of the costs the agency incurs in administering the program. The fees collected may also be used to pay for the costs of conducting inventories of forest botanical products, determining sustainable levels of harvest, monitoring and assessing the impacts of harvest levels and methods, and conducting restoration activities, including any necessary vegetation.	P.L. 106-113 P.L. 111-88 16 U.S.C. 528 <u>9/30/2014</u>	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Forest Inventory Analysis Data Privacy	<p>The FY 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act added Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Program to the existing Food Security Act of 1985 , thus providing a legal basis for protecting the privacy of the data suppliers. These protections take the following form:</p> <p>a. Authorized Disclosure. In the case of information furnished under a provision of law referred to in subsection (d), neither the Secretary of Agriculture, any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture or agency thereof, nor any other person may do the following:</p> <p>(1) Use such information for a purpose other than the development or reporting of aggregate data in a manner such that the identity of the person who supplied such information is not discernible and is not material to the intended use of such information; or</p> <p>(2) Disclose such information to the public, unless such information has been transformed into statistical or aggregate form that does not allow the identification of the person who supplied the information.</p> <p>b. Duty of Secretary; immunity from disclosure; necessary consent:</p> <p>(1) In carrying out a provision of law referred to in subsection (d), no department, agency, officer, or employee of the Federal government, other than the Secretary of Agriculture, shall require a person to furnish a copy of statistical information provided to the Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>(2) A copy of such information:</p> <p>(a) Must be immune from mandatory disclosure of any type, including legal process; and</p> <p>(b) Must not, without the consent of such person, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.</p> <p>c. Violations; penalties. Any person who shall publish, cause to be published, or otherwise publicly release information collected pursuant to a provision of law referred to in subsection (d), in any manner or for any purpose prohibited in section (a), may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.</p>	P.L. 106-113 7 U.S.C. 2276	R&D

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Forest Service Quarters Operations and Maintenance	This Act authorizes the collection of rental income from employees living in government residences. Such rents and charges shall be deposited in a special Treasury fund, to remain available for obligation until expended, for maintenance and operation of quarters.	P.L. 98-473 5 U.S.C. 5911	
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	The Act of June 30, 1978: This Act authorizes the acceptance and use of donated funds for research activities. Establishes a special fund in Treasury for gifts, donations, and bequests, or the proceeds thereof, and money appropriated for these purposes. Any money contributions received shall remain available until expended.	P.L. 95-307 16 U.S.C. 1643	
Gifts, donations, and Bequests to the Department of Agriculture	The Act of October 10, 1978 authorizes agencies within the U.S. Department of Agriculture to accept donations for non-research activities. This Act authorizes the acceptance of donations of land or other real property.	P.L. 95-442 7 U.S.C. 2269	
Global Change Research Act of 1990	Establishes the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences, part of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology under the Office of Science and Technology Policy of the Executive Office of the President. Authorizes funded participation in the United States Global Change Research Program as the Forest Service Global Change Research Program.	P.L. 101-606 15 U.S.C. 2931	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950	This Act authorizes cooperation with other parties to perform work for permittees, agencies, organizations, and persons for work that the Forest Service is authorized to do, on lands of the United States. Also allows for research funds to be advanced to cooperators. Authorizes assistance for work on other than Forest Service jurisdictions.	P.L. 81-478 16 U.S.C. 572	All
Grazing Permits	The terms and conditions contained in the expired, transferred, or waived (or renewed prior to 2004) permit or lease shall continue in effect under the renewed permit or lease until such time as the Secretary completes processing of such permit or lease in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations or until the expiration of the renewed permit, whichever comes first. At which time such permit or lease may be canceled, suspended or modified, in whole or in part, to meet the requirements of such applicable laws and regulations.	P.L. 108-108 P.L. 111-88 P.L. 112-74 43 U.S.C. 1752 <u>9/30/2013</u>	NFS
Grey Towers National Historic Site Act of 2004	Creates permanently available Grey Towers National Historic Site Fund. The Secretary is authorized to enter into Agreements for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements as appropriate with the Pinchot Institute, public and other private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to provide for the development, administration, maintenance, or restoration of land, facilities, or Forest Service programs at Grey Towers or to otherwise further the purposes of this section. 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.L. 108-44, Sec. 348 16 U.S.C. 461 note	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research	This Act establishes the Institute of Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research in Princeton, West Virginia, previously named the Robert C. Byrd Hardwood Technology Center in West Virginia. Certain revenues shall be deposited into a special Treasury fund to be available for obligation until expended.	P.L. 106-113 16 U.S.C. 1650	
Hawaii Tropical Forestry Recovery Act of 1992	This Act grants authorities to the Secretary of Agriculture to treat invasive plants on Federal and non-Federal ownerships in Hawaii and in tropical forests on Federal lands in other States.	P.L. 102-574 16 U.S.C. 4505	S&PF, International Forestry
Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003	This Act improves the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire, to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire. Amendment allows for cost share agreements.	P.L. 109-148 P.L. 110-246 16 U.S.C. 6501	All

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forestry Recovery Act	The agreement by a coalition of representatives of fisheries, timber, environmental, county government, citizen groups, and local communities that formed in northern California to develop a resource management program that promotes ecologic and economic health for certain Federal lands and communities in the Sierra Nevada area. Such proposal includes the map entitled "QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP Community Stability Proposal". Pilot project and purpose.--The Secretary of Agriculture acting through the Forest Service and after completion of an environmental impact, shall conduct a pilot project on the Federal lands described in paragraph to implement and demonstrate the effectiveness of the resource management activities described in subsection and the other requirements of this section, as recommended in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal. The Secretary shall conduct the pilot project on the Federal lands within Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville Ranger District of Tahoe National Forest in the State of California designated as "Available for Group Selection" on the map entitled "QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP Community Stability Proposal", dated October 12, 1993 (in this section referred to as the "pilot project area"). Such map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.	P.L. 110-161, Sec 434 16 U.S.C. 2104 note <u>9/30/2012</u>	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Historic Preservation Act of 1966	This Act authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources.	16 U.S.C. 470	NFS
Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995	This Act authorizes the conversion of Joliet Army Ammunition Plant to the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. Further, certain revenue receipts from the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie are authorized for deposit into a special Treasury fund to be available for obligation until expended.	P.L. 104-106 16 U.S.C. 1609	
International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990, as Amended	<p>a. Authorizes support (including cooperation, financial, and technical assistance, without reimbursement) for international forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States, and its territories, and possessions, with a focus on those countries that could have a substantial impact on emissions of greenhouse gases related to global warming.</p> <p>b. Authorizes support of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and activities specifically addressing tropical deforestation and degradation.</p> <p>c. Authorizes expansion of the capabilities of the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico.</p>	P.L. 101-513, P.L.110-234 16 U.S.C. 4501 <u>9/30/2012</u>	International forestry
Job Corps	Comptroller General Decision B-215842, dated June 25, 1986, (65 Comp.Gen.666). In accordance with this Comptroller General Decision Job Corps reimbursable authority is restricted to the activities of collections from non-students for meals in the students' dining hall and collections from students for lost and/or damaged tools and clothing.		NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Knutson-Vandenberg Act of June 9, 1930, as amended	This Act authorizes the use of collections from timber sale purchases for sale area improvement work, and for work anywhere within the region where the timber sale occurred.	P.L. 71-319 16 U.S.C. 576b	
Land Acquisition Act of March 3, 1925	Where no suitable Government land is available for national forest headquarters, ranger stations, dwellings, or for other sites required for the effective conduct of the authorized activities of the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase such lands out of the appropriation applicable to the purpose for which the land is to be used, and accept donations of land for any national forest or experimental purpose. This authority is limited to \$50,000 per fiscal year.	16 U.S.C. 555	All
Land Acquisition Act of March 3, 1925, as amended	This Act authorizes the purchase of land for administrative sites and acceptance of donations of land when no suitable Government land is available. Appropriated funds must be available for the purpose for which the land is to be used. This authority is subject to an annual, service-wide limitation of \$50,000.	P. L. 85-464 16 U.S.C. 555	NFS
Land and Facilities Conveyance (Realignment)	CONVEYANCES AUTHORIZED.—In the manner provided by this title, the Secretary may convey an administrative site, or an interest in an administrative site, that is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. The conveyance of an administrative site under this title may be made—(1) by sale; (2) by lease; (3) by exchange; (4) by a combination of sale and exchange; or (5) by such other means as the Secretary considers appropriate	P.L. 109-54 P.L. 111-8 P.L. 112-74 16 U.S.C. 580d <u>9/30/2016</u>	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as Amended	Created by Congress in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides money to federal, state and local governments to purchase land, water and wetlands for the benefit of all Americans. The Fund receives money from fees paid by companies drilling offshore for oil and gas. Other funding sources include the sale of surplus federal real estate and taxes on motorboat fuel.	P.L. 88-578 16 U.S.C. 460i-4 <u>9/30/2015</u>	
Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998	This Act authorizes the Forest Service to retain certain recreation revenue receipts from the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, to be deposited into a special Treasury fund to be available for obligation until expended.	P.L. 105-277, Title V of Sec. 101(e)	
McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962, as Amended	Please see U.S.C. link for sections 581a-1 through 581a-8. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate and assist State colleges and universities in forestry research on a matching funds basis. b. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make competitive grants to a State agricultural experiment station, college, or university, research institution or organization, Federal agency, private organization, or corporation with the demonstrable capacity to conduct forestry, natural resource, and environmental research; and to update research facilities and equipment available for this type of research.	P.L. 87-788 P.L.101-624 16 U.S.C. 582a	R&D, S&PF
Mineral Leasing Act (Pipelines)	Rights-of-way through any Federal lands may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior or appropriate agency head for pipeline purposes for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product	P.L. 66-146 30 U.S.C. 185	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Mississippi National Forest Improvement Act of 1999	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange U.S. right, title, and interest in and to specified lands in Mississippi. Makes proceeds from such sales or exchanges available for: (1) the construction of a research laboratory and office at the Forest Service administrative site at Mississippi State University at Starkville, Mississippi; (2) the acquisition, construction, or improvement of administrative facilities in connection with National Forest System units in the State; and (3) the acquisition of lands and interests in land for such		NFS
Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960	Clarifies Forest lands are to be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife, and fish. Authorized and directed the development and administration of the renewable surface resources of the National Forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained there from.	P.L. 86-517 16 U.S.C. 528 (note)	NFS
Mutually Beneficial Agreements	Established permanent authority for the Forest Service to enter in to mutually beneficial agreements with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or persons. Exempts watershed restoration and enhancement agreements and agreements under the first section of P.L. 94-148 from Chapter 63 of Title 31, United States Code.	P.L. 111-11, sec. 3001 16 U.S.C. 1011	All

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
National and Community Service Act of September 21, 1993	Authorizes the Secretary to enter in to contracts or cooperative agreements with any qualified youth or conservation corps for completion of conservation work.	P.L. 103-82 42 U.S.C. 12501	NFS
National Forest Management Act of 1976	For the purpose of achieving the policies set forth in the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528-531) and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.), the Secretary of Agriculture, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may sell, at not less than appraised value, trees, portions of trees, or forest products located on National Forest System lands.	P.L. 94-588 16 U.S.C. 472a	NFS
National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964	This Act authorize the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of National Forest System roads and trails.	P.L. 88-657 16 U.S.C. 532-538	NFS
National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986	The Acts authorize the issuance of permits for use and occupancy of suitable lands within the National Forest System for construction and maintenance of buildings, structures, and other facilities for hotels, resorts, summer homes, stores, industrial or commercial purposes, education or other public use, alpine and nordic skiing operations, and so forth.	P.L. 99-522 16 U.S.C. 497	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
National Forest System Drug Control Act of 1986	Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent and control drug abuse on National Forest System lands, including investigative powers beyond the exterior boundaries of the National Forest System. For employment, equipment, facilities, training, and cooperative programs, \$10 million annually.	P.L. 99-570 16 U.S.C. 559b	LEI
National Tallgrass Prairie	Established the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Illinois, to be managed as part of the National Forest System.	P.L. 104-106	
National Trails System Act of 1968, as Amended	Sections 7 and 10 authorize the acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for the National Trails System and for development, management, and volunteer assistance on the system.	16 U.S.C. 1241	NFS
National Trails System Act of 1968, as Amended	Sections 7 and 10 provide the authority for land acquisition, exchange, and donation for inclusion in the National Trails System.	16 U.S.C. 1241-1251	NFS
Noxious Weed Control, Carlson-Foley Act of 1968	Authorizes reimbursement of States for noxious weed control on federal land.	P.L. 90-583 43 U.S.C. 551(a)	S&PF

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Occupancy Permits, Act of March 4, 1915	To permit the use and occupancy of areas for the purpose of constructing or maintaining hotels, resorts, summer homes, commercial purposes, and other structures. (Note: There are special provisions under P.L. 99-522 for ski areas).	P.L. 063-293 16 U.S.C. 497	NFS
Organic Administration Act of 1897, as Amended	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to protect National Forests against destruction by fire and depredations.	16 U.S.C. 551	
Payments to Minnesota Counties	The Act of June 22, 1948, as amended. This Act, commonly known as “Payments to Minnesota Counties”, authorizes annual payments on a fiscal year basis to the State of Minnesota from any national forest receipts not otherwise appropriated, an amount equivalent to three-quarters of 1 percent of the fair appraised value of certain national forest lands specified in the Act, situated in three Minnesota counties (sec. 61.2). Payments under the Act of May 23, 1908 (sec. 60.1, para. 1), shall not be applicable to the national forest land to which this Act applies.	16 U.S.C. 577g	
Payments to States	The Act of May 23, 1908, as amended. This Act, commonly known as “Payments to States”, authorizes annual payments on a fiscal year basis to States equal to 25 percent of revenues from the sale of goods and services by the national forests. States shall use these payments for schools and roads.	P.L. 60-136 16 U.S.C. 500	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Pest and Disease Revolving Loan Fund	Pest and Disease Revolving Loan Fund (Section 10205) – establishes a revolving loan fund to provide low interest loans to local governments to finance purchases of authorized equipment to monitor, remove, dispose of, and replace infested trees. Authorizes appropriations of such sums as are necessary.	P.L. 110-246 16 U.S.C. 2101	S&PF
Preservation of Historical and Archaeological Data	These Acts authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources and protection of archaeological data.	P.L. 96-95 P.L. 93-291 P.L. 106-355	NFS
Private Schooling, Puerto Rico	ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION: Funds available to the Forest Service may be used for the purpose of expenses associated with primary and secondary schooling for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico at a cost not in excess of those authorized for the Department of Defense for the same area, at the discretion of the Chief of the Forest Service.	P. L. 108-447 P.L. 109-54 P.L. 111-88 <u>9/30/2014</u>	All
Quinault Special Management Area	The Act of November 8, 1968. This Act establishes the “Quinault Special Management Area” from part of the Olympic National Forest, and assigns responsibility to the Forest Service for managing its natural resources and distributing proceeds from the sale of forest products according to provisions of the Act.	P.L. 100-638	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Reforestation Trust Fund	This Act establishes the Reforestation Trust Fund which receives monetary resources through an annual warrant from Treasury, of monies received for certain customs duties and tariffs. No more than \$30,000,000 may be deposited annually. The trust fund balance is available for reforestation and other "treatment of acreage." The Act's provisions give investment authority to the Forest Service for the trust fund balance.	P.L. 96-451 16 U.S.C. 1606a	
Research Facilities Act of 1963, as Amended	This Act authorizes support for agricultural research (including forestry) at eligible institutions through Federal grant funds, on a matching funds basis, to help finance physical facilities and equipment as required for the effective conduct of agricultural research and related academic programs.	P.L. 88-74 P.L. 95-113, P.L. 99-198 7 U.S.C. 390 - 390c	R&D
Research Grants Act of 1958, as Amended	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. 85-934 42 U.S.C. 1891-1893	R&D
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	An Act to provide technical and financial assistance for the development of management plans and facilities for the recovery of energy and other resources from discarded materials and for the safe disposal of discarded materials, and to regulate the management of hazardous waste. RCRA was last reauthorized by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. The amendments set deadlines for permit issuance, prohibited the land disposal of many types of hazardous waste without prior treatment, required the use of specific technologies at land disposal facilities, and established a new program regulating underground storage tanks.	P.L. 94-580	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Restoration of National Forest Lands and Improvements Act	Any moneys received by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service (a) 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 (b) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements, shall be deposited into the Treasury and are hereby appropriated and made available until expended to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the administration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or settlement: Provided, That any portion of the moneys so received in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.	P.L. 85-464 16 U.S.C. 579c	
Retention of Receipts, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993	This Act authorizes the Forest Service to retain 15 percent of certain recreation receipts to defray the costs of collecting those receipts.	P.L. 103-66 16 U.S.C. 460i-6c, 16 U.S.C. 500, 16	NFS
Rights-of-Way for Highways	Forest highways are generally constructed by the FHWA and then transferred to State ownership and control. This act authorizes appropriate transfer, to States, National Forest System lands for highway rights-of-way.	P.L. 85-767	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center	The Act of June 6, 1968. This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with, and receive the cooperation of, public and private agencies and organizations and individuals in the development, administration, and operation of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept contributions and gifts to further the purposes of the Act.	P.L. 90-327 16 U.S.C. 693b-d	
Rogue River Conveyance and Improvement Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the administrative site for the Rogue River National Forest and use the proceeds for the construction or improvement of offices and support buildings for the Rogue River National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management.	P.L. 105-282	NFS
Rural Revitalization Technologies	Authorizes \$5,000,000 in annual appropriations for forestry rural revitalization technologies to: (A) accelerate adoption of technologies using biomass and small-diameter materials; (B) create community-based enterprises through marketing activities and demonstration projects; and (C) establish small-scale business enterprises to make use of biomass and small-diameter materials.	P.L. 110-246 7 U.S.C. 6601 <u>9/30/2012</u>	
Secure Rural Schools and Community Self- Determination Act of 2000	For each of fiscal years 2008 through 2011, the Secretary of Agriculture shall calculate for each eligible State an amount...Election to receive payment must be made by each affected county by August 1, 2009, and August 1 of each second fiscal year thereafter...For 2008 90 percent of, for 2009 81 percent of, for 2010 73 percent of. (See full text for calculation methodology).	P.L. 106-393 P.L.110-343 16 U.S.C. 500 <u>9/30/2011</u>	

Public Law,

Title	Summary of Authority	U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Service First	<p>The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, subject to annual review of Congress, may establish pilot programs involving the land management agencies referred to in this section to conduct projects, planning, permitting, leasing, contracting and other activities, either jointly or on behalf of one another; may co-locate in Federal offices and facilities leased by an agency of either Department; and promulgate special rules as needed to test the feasibility of issuing unified permits, applications, and leases. The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may make reciprocal delegations of their respective authorities, duties and responsibilities in support of the "Service First" initiative agency-wide to promote customer service and efficiency. Nothing herein shall alter, expand or limit the applicability of any public law or regulation to lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, or the Forest Service. To facilitate the sharing of resources under the Service First initiative, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may make transfers of funds and reimbursement of funds on an annual basis, including transfers and reimbursements for multi-year projects, except that this authority may not be used to circumvent requirements and limitations imposed on the use of funds.</p>	<p>P.L. 106-291 P.L.109-54 P.L. 111-8 P.L. 112-74 43 U.S.C. 1701 note</p>	All
Shasta Trinity Marina Permit Fee Collection	<p>A permit fee for a marina on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall remain available to the Secretary of Agriculture until expended, without further appropriation, for purposes stated in section 808(a)(3)(A-D) of title VIII of division J of Public Law 108-447 (16 U.S.C. 6807), and for direct operating or capital costs associated with the issuance of a marina permit.</p>	<p>P.L. 110-161 <u>12/8/2014</u></p>	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Sisk Act of 1971, as Amended	This Act authorizes cooperation with States and political subdivisions in enforcement of State and local laws on National Forest System lands, and reimbursement of States and political subdivisions for expenditures incurred in such activities.	P.L. 92-82 16 U.S.C. 551a	NFS, S&PF
Small Tracts Act of January 12, 1983	This Act authorizes the sale, exchange, or interchange of National Forest System lands of forty acres or less and of \$150,000 or less in value.	16 U.S.C. 521	NFS
Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977	This Act authorizes cooperation in soil and water resource appraisal and conservation. The provisions of this Act terminate on December 31, 2018 (16 U.S.C. 2009).	P.L. 95-192 P.L. 110-246 <u>12/31/2018</u>	All
Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004, Ecological	Establishes institutes to demonstrate and promote the use of adaptive ecosystem management to reduce the risk of wildfires, and restore the health of fire-adapted forest and woodland ecosystems of the interior west. If the Secretary determines that an Institute does not qualify for further Federal assistance under this Act, the Institute shall receive no further Federal assistance under this Act until such time as the qualifications of the Institute are reestablished..	P. L. 108-317 16 U.S.C. 6701-6707	
State and Private Forestry Redesign	Allows for a portion of CFAA funds, determined by the Secretary, to be competitively allocated to State Forestry agencies. No new authorization of appropriations.	P.L. 110-246	S&PF

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
State-wide Assessment and Strategies for Forest Resources	Authorization of appropriations for State-wide assessment and strategies for forest resources.	P.L. 110-246 16 U.S.C. 2101 <u>9/30/2012</u>	S&PF
Stewardship Projects	Section 323 of House Report 108-10 grants the Forest Service authority until September 30, 2013, to enter into stewardship projects with private persons or public or private entities, by contract or by agreement, to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests or public lands that meet local and rural community needs.	P.L. 108-7 16 U.S.C. 2104 <u>9/30/2013</u>	
Ten-percent Roads and Trails	Act of March 4, 1913, as amended. This Act, commonly known as “Ten-percent Roads and Trails”, authorizes 10 percent of all moneys received from the national forests during each fiscal year shall be available to be expended for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests in the States from which such proceeds are derived. Annual appropriation Acts have amended this Act to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to expend funds without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived.	P.L. 62-430 16 U.S.C. 501	NFS
Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000	To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites for National Forest System lands in the State of Texas, to convey certain National Forest System land to the New Waverly Gulf Coast Trades Center, and for other purposes.	P.L. 106-330	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
The Roads and Trails Act of October 13, 1964	This Act authorizes the construction of roads using cooperative financing from other agencies.	16 U.S.C. 532-537	
The Smokey Bear Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to deposit all fees collected under regulations promulgated by the Secretary relating to “Smokey Bear”, into a special Treasury account to be available to further the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign. Most fees deposited under this Act are royalty fees from Smokey Bear character-licensing collection agreements with merchandisers.	P.L. 82-359 16 U.S.C. 580p-2	
Timber Sale Pipeline	Fiscal Year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act. Section 2001(k) of this Act released certain timber sales that had been suspended legally for various environmental reasons. These timber sales are referred to as first generation sales under the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration program.	P.L. 104-19	
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund	Office of General Counsel Opinion dated December 13, 2002. This opinion states that timber sales under the Timber Pipeline Restoration program must use sales receipts for payments to States before net receipts are deposited into the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.		
Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990	This Act established the Tongass Timber Supply Fund with related appropriations to finance the consistent supply of saw timber from the Tongass National Forest to meet the annual market demand as defined in the Act and to use wood products which might otherwise not be utilized.	16 U.S.C. 539d	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Transfer of Funds to BLM for Wild Horse and Burro and Cadastral Surveys	Authorization to transfer up to \$10,000,000 from the National Forest Systems appropriation to BLM for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from NFS lands, and for cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.	P.L. 108-447 P.L. 111-88 <u>9/30/2012</u>	NFS
Twenty-five Percent of Revenues to Counties	This Act authorizes annual payments on a calendar year basis to counties, equal to 25 percent of net revenues received during the year (excluding receipts from the sale of land). Counties shall use these payments for schools and/or roads. This Act pertains primarily to national grasslands and land utilization projects.	P.L. 75-210 7 U.S.C. 1012	
U.S. Mining Laws Act of May 10, 1872, as Amended	This Act governs mining activities for valuable minerals on public domain lands.	30 U.S.C. 22	All
Use of Funds for Program Information Purposes and for Nonmonetary Awards	Hereafter, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be used to disseminate program information to private and public individuals and organizations through the use of nonmonetary items of nominal value. This act also provides for nonmonetary awards of nominal value and to incurring of necessary expenses for the nonmonetary recognition of private individuals and organizations making contributions to Forest Service programs.	P.L. 105-277 16 U.S.C. 556h	

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Utah Good Neighbor	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. The types of restoration services that maybe 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.L. 108-447 P.L. 112-74 <u>9/30/2013</u>	All
Valles Caldera Preservation Act of July 25, 2000	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire the Baca Ranch in New Mexico and establish such lands as a unit of the National Forest System to be managed in accordance with the purposes and requirements of this title. Establishing a 20-year public-private experiment to operate the preserve without continued federal funding. The Trust is charged with achieving a number of goals, including becoming financially self-sustaining by the end of fiscal year 2015	P.L. 106-248 16 U.S.C. 698v <u>9/30/2015</u>	NFS
Virginia Land Conveyance and Improvement Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other lands in the George Washington National Forest and the Jefferson National Forest, and to use the value derived there from to acquire a replacement site and to construct on the site suitable improvements for national forest administrative purposes.	P.L. 105-171	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements	Appropriations for the Forest Service may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements with willing Federal, tribal, State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners for the protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resources on public or private land, the reduction of risk from natural disaster where public safety is threatened, or a combination thereof or both that benefit these resources within the watershed.	P.L. 105-277 P.L. 111-11 Sec. 3001 16 U.S.C. 1011 note	All
Weeks Act of 1911, as Amended	Sections 1 and 2 authorize land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production. This is one of the primary authorities for land acquisition with Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys.	16 U.S.C. 516, 521b	NFS
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as Amended	Sections 6 and 16 authorize land acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System.	16 U.S.C. 1277	NFS
Wilderness Act of 1964, as Amended	Sections 5 and 6 provide authority for acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for inclusion in the Wilderness System.	16 U.S.C. 1131	NFS

Title	Summary of Authority	Public Law, U.S.C., Expiration	Appropriation Affected
Wildfire Suppression Act	This Act authorizes reciprocal agreements with foreign fire organizations for mutual aid in wildfire protection.	P.L. 101-11	
Youth and Conservation Corps Activities	Together, the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 and the Public Lands Corp Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2005 provide for the conduct of projects that protect forests, and for other purposes by qualified youth or conservation corps up to \$12 million per year.	P.L. 109-154 16 U.S.C. 1701	

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