

House Committee on Agriculture
Farm Bill Audit

1. **Program Name:** Volunteer Fire Assistance Program

2. **Subprograms/Department Initiatives**

The VFA program is split into two subprograms, VFA-SPVF and VFA-SPS3.

VFA-SPVF funds are focused to address critical preparedness needs for firefighter safety, increased initial attack capability, and training. An emphasis is placed on funding areas that have developed or are developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans, FEMA hazard mitigation plans, or other collaboratively developed hazard mitigation plans.

The program allocates funding based on acres of forestland to be protected and the number of fire departments serving communities with populations under 10,000 in each State. This part of the program is funded through State and Private Forestry appropriations.

VFA-SPS3 funds provide financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and equipment to ensure that Federal, State, and local fire agencies can deliver a coordinated response to wildfire. The emphasis is on improving fire planning, initial attack capabilities, adopting the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and wildland fire techniques training for local fire agencies

Funds are allocated on the basis of risk from catastrophic fires to communities in the Wildland Urban Interface, the number of acres to be protected, and the number of volunteer fire departments serving communities of less than 10,000 inhabitants. Forest Service Regions, the Northeastern Area, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry receive a fixed percent which they allocate to States and Territories. This part of the program is funded through Wildland Fire Management appropriations.

3. **Brief History**

VFA (formerly Rural Community Fire Protection) was first authorized in 1972 as an amendment to the Rural Development Act and was first funded in 1975.

4. **Purpose/Goals**

The VFA program provides Federal financial, technical, and other assistance to State Foresters and other appropriate officials to organize, train and equip fire departments in rural areas and rural communities to suppress fires. A rural community is defined as having 10,000 or less population. A department may buy fire equipment, pay for training or training materials, or cover the cost of department incorporation, as long as the funds are matched. VFA funds are granted on a 50/50 matching basis.

Volunteer fire departments also play a major role in suppressing wildfires on Federal lands. The Forest Service and the Department of the Interior land management agencies have entered into cooperative agreements with many rural volunteer fire departments for the purpose of protection of both communities and natural resources.

5. Success in Meeting Programmatic Purposes/Goals

The VFA program has been highly successful in assisting volunteer fire departments in rural areas with training, purchasing equipment and building capacity. The assistance provided to these volunteer fire departments greatly benefits State and Federal land management agencies through their increased capacity and capabilities to assist with suppression of wildland fires. Detailed information on the number of departments assisted, training provided, and departments created or expanded is provided in Question 10.

6. Annual Budget Authority (FY 2002-FY 2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Volunteer Fire Assistance	5,105	5,478	5,056	5,987	6,409	6,112	6,229	6,404	7,003	6,758
National Fire Plan - Volunteer Fire Assistance	8,342	8,186	8,222	11,959	9,288	9,285	9,306	9,059	9,026	9,357

*Excludes Transfers and Recoveries; includes carryover and supplementals.

7. Annual Outlays (FY2002 - FY2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Volunteer Fire Assistance	4,117	3,900	5,120	4,400	8,069	6,776	6,002	5,550	6,248	4,901
National Fire Plan - Volunteer Fire Assistance	4,619	6,468	7,818	7,471	7,899	6,652	7,498	7,759	8,431	5,953

Outlays are actual disbursements.

Funds that are obligated in one fiscal year may not be disbursed (for example, drawn down by a grantee) until a succeeding fiscal year or fiscal years. As such, the Outlays shown above are comprised of funds that were appropriated in that fiscal year and fiscal years prior. This is a standard practice for grants programs because grants generally cover a 5-year period and grantees may draw down that grant over that entire period.

8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY 2002 – FY2011) Direct and Indirect Costs

	BFY2007	BFY2008	BFY2009	BFY2010	BFY2011 Estimate
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0
National Fire Plan - Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0

9. Eligibility Criteria

The program is limited to volunteer fire departments in rural areas with a population of 10,000 or less. Applicants must be able to provide a cost share match of 50 percent of the grant amount.

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Volunteer fire departments assisted	13,977	10,637	13,235
Volunteer firefighters trained	23,000	24,000	22,700
Volunteer fire departments created or expanded	240	500	44

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

VFA works in concert with the State Fire Assistance program. The Volunteer Fire Assistance program is duplicative of the Department of the Interior’s Rural Fire Assistance Program. However, the Rural Fire Assistance Program has been proposed for termination due to the duplication. The Department of Homeland Security also administers programs that partially overlap with some VFA activities, including training and the purchase of equipment, though DHS programs are provided nationwide and not focused on rural communities.

12. Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

There have been no documented cases of waste, fraud or abuse in this program.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-Go:

Not applicable.

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1. Program Name: Woody Biomass Utilization

2. Subprograms/Department Initiatives

None.

3. Brief History

This grant program started in 2005 to treat hazardous fuels near communities threatened by wildland fire. It is not part of the Farm Bill. From 2005-2010 the grants have focused on assisting businesses and communities with the production, delivery and utilization of wood residues. Projects have ranged from equipment such as grinders, harvesters and new trucking methods to energy production facilities, to roundwood manufacturing and production of wood shavings for animal bedding markets. In 2011 the emphasis was changed to focus on engineering design, permitting and other preconstruction work for wood energy facilities.

4. Purpose/Goals

It has focused on utilization of wood residues from forest treatments designed to reduce wildfire hazard.

5. Success in Meeting Programmatic Purpose/Goals

Six Year Summary of the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant Program – Table 1

Year	Pre-Applications	Full Application	Number Funded	States Funded	Tribes Funded
2005	159	44	19	12	1
2006	87	37	16	9	1
2007	93	36	26	13	1
2008	92	35	17	9	1
2009	109	43	28	12	1
2010	192	34	13	5	1
Total	732	229	119	-	5

Total Woody Biomass Utilization Grants Awarded by FS Region – Table 2

Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9/N	10
								A	
Total	13	18	31	9	17	20	5	6	0

The Forest Service provided \$30.3 million towards the projects.

Total Woody Biomass Utilization Grants Accomplishments – Table 3

Year	Dollar Amount (millions)	Leveraged Funding (millions)	% of grants awarded to priority NFs	Green tons removed and utilized
2005	\$4.3	\$16	15/19= 79%	93,856
2006	\$4.2	\$9	14/16=88%	120,900
2007	\$6.2	\$5	15/26=58%	438,877
2008	\$4.2	\$11	12/17=71%	535,017
2009	\$7.2	\$10	25/28=89%	283,076
2010	\$4.2	\$9	13/13=100%	516,215

6. Annual Budget Authority (FY2002-FY2011)

\$5 million/yr 2005-2011. Authorization was through the Healthy Forest Restoration Act for FY 2005-FY 2008. Since 2008, the program has been funded by annual appropriations.

7. Annual Outlays (FY2002-FY2011)

Outlays have been consistent with the authority.

8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY2002-FY2011)

The program has been delivered through technical assistance provided by Forest Service regional program managers and partners generally with non-profit economic development organizations or state extension personnel.

9. Eligibility Criteria

Businesses, state, tribal and local governments with an emphasis on use of woody biomass from national forest system lands.

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

See Table 1 above. To date, 119 grants have been provided to approximately 115 grantees.

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

There are other federal programs that support woody biomass development; however, this is the only program focused specifically on reducing hazardous fuels and utilizing that biomass material as a higher value product. Rural Development's Rural Energy for America Program is focused on multiple kinds of renewable energy; it is not specific to woody biomass. Rural Development also has the Community Facilitates Program. That program provides small grants and guaranteed loans for multiple different kinds of community facilities. In limited cases, it has been used for community biomass heating systems. FSA's Biomass Crop Assistance Program is focused on assisting with the costs of transporting materials.

12. Waste, Fraud and Abuse

To date, only one ARRA grantee has been identified as problematic by an OIG audit. There were some accounting procedures and record keeping that was suspect. These issues have been resolved since the accounting issues were not accepted as allowable expenses.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-go

Not applicable.

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1. **Program Name:** Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (Community Forest Program - CFP)

2. **Subprograms/Department Initiatives**

None.

3. **Brief History**

The CFP is authorized by Section 8003 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, which authorizes the Forest Service to provide financial assistance grants to Tribal governments, local governments, and qualified nonprofit entities to acquire and establish community forests that provide public benefits to communities. The CFP program is the first funded Forest Service program for which tribes are eligible to compete.

The Forest Service engaged tribes in the regulation making process through a 145-day tribal consultation period, which concluded at the end of a 60-day public comment period on March 7, 2011. The Forest Service analyzed comments received during both processes and prepared final regulations for the program. The final regulation is undergoing departmental clearance to be published in the Federal Register this year.

4. **Purpose/Goals**

The purpose of the program is to assist communities and tribes in acquiring forestland that would provide public recreation, environmental and economic benefits, and forest-based education programs. The program also protects forestland that has been identified as national, regional, or local priority for protection.

5. **Success in Meeting Programmatic Purposes/Goals**

Since the program was enacted, the Forest Service has received strong support from conservation non-profit organizations, local and State governments, Indian tribes, and private citizens to implement this program. The Forest Service believes once the regulations are published, the program will be successful in meeting the programmatic purposes and goals for this program.

6. **Annual Budget Authority (FY 2002-FY 2011)**

This program received \$500,000 in appropriations in FY 2010 and \$1,000,000 in FY 2011.

7. **Annual Outlays (FY2002 - FY2011)**

This program has not had any outlays because the agency is still in the rulemaking phase. Once the final rule is complete, the agency will implement a competitive grant program. When projects are selected to receive funding as part of this process, outlays will begin.

8. **Annual Delivery Cost (FY 2002 – FY2011)**

None.

9. Eligibility Criteria

A request for applications (RFA) has not yet been issued, but according to the statute, grants under this program will be awarded to eligible entities to acquire private forest land, to be owned in fee simple, that-

- (A) are threatened by conversion to nonforest uses; and
- (B) provide public benefits to communities, including—
 - (i) economic benefits through sustainable forest management; clean water and wildlife habitat;
 - (iii) benefits from forest-based educational programs, including vocational education programs in forestry;
 - (iv) benefits from serving as models of effective forest stewardship for private landowners; and
 - (v) recreational benefits, including hunting and fishing

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

Not applicable at this time.

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

This program complements the Forest Legacy Program and the Urban and Community Forestry Program. CFP and FLP each engage unique partners and utilize different tools for land protection. While a few projects may align with the intent of both programs, most projects will qualify for only one. Unlike U&CF, CFP is a land protection program, which provides another tool to those entities that have demonstrated a sustained commitment to community forestry

12. Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

There are no examples or occurrences of waste, fraud, and abuse in Community Forest Program.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-Go

Not applicable.

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1. **Program Name:** Forest Health Management -- Forest Health Protection

2. **Subprograms/Department Initiatives**

Forest Health – Federal Lands
Forest Health – Cooperative Lands
Forest Health – National Fire Plan Federal Lands
Forest Health – National Fire Plan State Lands

3. **Brief History**

The Forest Health Management (FHM) program provides insect, disease, and invasive plant survey and monitoring information and technical and financial assistance to prevent, suppress, and control outbreaks threatening forest resources. FHM utilizes science, active land management, and technology transfer expertise to restore and sustain forest landscapes – across urban, private, State, Tribal, and Federal forests. Recently completed State Forest Resource Assessments have, in many cases, identified forest health as a key State priority. These Assessments are being used to help guide priorities at the national and regional levels.

Prevention, detection, and suppression of native and non-native insects, disease, and invasive plant outbreaks make forest landscapes – and the communities that depend on them – more resilient to climate change and other abiotic factors. The technical and financial assistance FHM provides helps ensure that forests remain healthy and resilient by minimizing impacts of native and nonnative invasive insects and diseases, and invasive plants. Healthy forests which maintain their tree cover contribute to carbon sequestration processes. They also are a major force in the moderation of local and regional climates, as well as the conservation of high quality water and other resources. 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 climate change.

4. **Purpose/Goals**

Protect trees, forests, wood products, and grasslands on Federal and State lands from invasive pests, diseases, and plants in cooperation with National Forest System, other Federal departments on other Federal lands, and with State foresters, or equivalent State officials, subdivisions of States, agencies, institutions, organizations, or individuals on non-Federal Lands.

5. **Success in Meeting Programmatic Purposes/Goals**

Acres protected on all lands:
FY 2008 – 1,303,420
FY 2009 – 1,383,804
FY 2010 – 1,258,512

6. Annual Budget Authority (FY 2002-FY 2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Forest Health - Federal Lands	50,504	54,632	57,776	54,236	57,940	56,279	58,968	59,399	57,282	64,650
National Fire Plan - Forest Health - Federal Lands	9,144	8,783	16,014	14,892	19,249	17,974	16,596	19,899	20,752	23,182

*Excludes Transfers and Recoveries; includes carryover and supplementals.

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Forest Health - Cooperative Lands	28,499	33,601	52,496	48,428	53,241	51,217	48,567	50,866	48,573	50,142
National Fire Plan - Forest Health - Cooperative Lands	5,100	9,914	10,347	12,007	10,755	10,647	10,586	10,685	11,428	13,003

*Excludes Transfers and Recoveries; includes carryover and supplementals.

7. Annual Outlays (FY2002 - FY2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Forest Health - Federal Lands	46,009	45,449	54,554	54,085	47,631	52,112	51,473	48,668	52,328	38,119
National Fire Plan - Forest Health - Federal Lands	5,531	5,083	10,303	14,476	13,248	15,520	14,138	13,176	20,755	11,133

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Forest Health - Cooperative Lands	11,683	18,296	31,407	36,665	46,427	49,748	43,998	46,934	46,377	30,084
National Fire Plan - Forest Health - Cooperative Lands	3,164	2,738	4,788	8,327	12,399	9,414	10,998	11,011	9,630	6,895

Outlays are actual disbursements.

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8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY 2002 – FY2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY2007	BFY2008	BFY2009	BFY2010	BFY2011 Estimate
Forest Health - Federal Lands (Indirect)	6,943	5,090	4,901	4,985	4,985
Forest Health - Federal Lands (Direct)	6,774	5,850	6,5450	6,592	5,074
National Fire Plan - Forest Health - Federal Lands (Indirect)	1,075	1,155	1,112	1,229	1,229
National Fire Plan - Forest Health - Federal Lands (Direct)	3,602	2,896	1,486	1,626	2,770

	BFY2007	BFY2008	BFY2009	BFY2010	BFY2011 Estimate
Forest Health - Cooperative Lands (Indirect)	775	723	696	797	797
Forest Health - Cooperative Lands (Direct)	756	596	930	1,053	1,192
National Fire Plan - Forest Health - Cooperative Lands (Indirect)	249	229	221	399	399
National Fire Plan - Forest Health - Cooperative Lands (Direct)	244	327	295	527	585

9. Eligibility Criteria

Cooperative Lands and National Fire Plan State Lands funding is sent to State Foresters; landowner eligibility is determined by state partners.

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

The Forest Service does not collect this data

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

No.

12. Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

There are no documented cases of waste, fraud or abuse in this program. The USDA OIG did complete an audit on the Invasive Species program in 2010. The agency is working to implement the OIG's Recommendations.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-Go

Not applicable.

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1. **Program Name:** Forest Legacy Program

2. **Subprograms/Department Initiatives**

None.

3. **Brief History**

The Forest Legacy Program (FLP) was authorized in the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990. Initially only the four Northern Forest states (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York) and Washington were eligible to participate. Congress appropriated funds for the program in fiscal year 1992.

Initially, only the federal government was authorized to hold title to lands or interests in lands. This changed with the 1996 Farm Bill. The 1996 Farm Bill amended the Forest Legacy Program, to include the State Grant Option. This allowed states as well as the federal government to acquire FLP tracts and conservation easements. In the 20 years since authorization, participation in the FLP has expanded to 49 states and 4 U.S territories.

The federal government may fund up to 75% of project costs, with at least 25% coming from private, state, or local sources.

4. **Purpose/Goals**

The purpose of the FLP is to protect environmentally important private forest areas that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. In partnership with participating states and the Forest Service, FLP works to identify important forestlands and protect them for future generations. The FLP provides the opportunity for the continuation of traditional forest uses, including forest management activities and outdoor recreation. Using conservation easements and fee-simple purchases, FLP gives priority to lands that have important scenic or recreational values, riparian areas, fish and wildlife values, and other ecological values.

5. **Success in Meeting Programmatic Purposes/Goals**

More than 2.2 million acres have been conserved by the FLP.

6. **Annual Budget Authority (FY 2002-FY 2011): *dollars in thousands***

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Forest Legacy	65,000	69,941	70,813	65,240	70,870	63,746	61,984	60,903	75,960	56,363

*Excludes Transfers and Recoveries; includes carryover and supplementals.

7. Annual Outlays (FY2002 - FY2011): dollars in thousand

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Forest Legacy	29,604	25,730	51,684	54,018	61,989	53,041	53,966	54,252	60,714	47,422

Outlays are actual disbursements.

Funds that are obligated in one fiscal year may not be disbursed (for example, drawn down by a grantee) until a succeeding fiscal year or fiscal years. As such, the Outlays shown above are comprised of funds that were appropriated in that fiscal year and fiscal years prior. This is a standard practice for grants programs because grants generally cover a 5-year period and grantees may draw down that grant over that entire period.

Also, it often takes multiple years for real estate transactions to close.

8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY 2002 – FY2011): dollars in thousands

	BFY2007	BFY2008	BFY2009	BFY2010	BFY2011 Estimated
Forest Legacy (Indirect)	304	297	286	384	384
Forest Legacy (Direct)	363	372	382	504	363

9. Eligibility Criteria

All states and territories of the United States are eligible to participate in the Program. To enter the Program states must first conduct an analysis and identify areas, known as Forest Legacy Areas (FLAs) where the state will target their efforts. Only lands within these FLAs are eligible to enter the FLP. In the past, this analysis was referred to as the Assessment of Need and was only tied to the FLP. Now this analysis is part of the Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy. This document identifies priority areas for all State and Private Forestry Programs.

Each year participating states submit projects to the Forest Service for consideration for funding. A panel of 6 Forest Service representatives and 4 participating state representatives score all projects submitted according to National Scoring Guidance. This scoring guidance is provided to the states to assist them in developing their project applications. The national panel meets in January to finalize a prioritized project list. This prioritized project list is then submitted to the Office of Management and Budget and is released as part of the President’s Budget.

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

2.2 million acres are now part of the FLP. Not all funds are expended in the same year that those funds are appropriated. This is because land acquisition is often a lengthy and complicated process. Projects are funded through grants to states. These grants have an initial 2 year period. This can be extended up to 5 years.

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

There are no other programs with the sole purpose of identifying and permanently protecting environmentally important forest lands. The FLP differs from the agency's and Department of the Interior's Land Acquisition program in that it does not provide for acquisition of lands within the National Forest System or on Department of Interior lands. It differs from other easement programs, like conservation programs funded by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, because those are focused on protecting wetlands, wildlife habitat, and highly erodible cropland, not forests.

12. Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

We are not aware of any instances of waste, fraud or abuse. USDA OIG did complete a report on the Forest Legacy Program in 2011. The agency is working to implement the OIG's Recommendations.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-Go

Not applicable.

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1. **Program Name:** Forest Stewardship Program

2. **Subprograms/Department Initiatives**

None.

3. **Brief History**

The Forest Stewardship Program was authorized with the 1990 Farm Bill to encourage the long-term stewardship of “non-industrial” private forest land, by assisting landowners to more actively manage their forest and related resources. During the program’s early years, the Forest Service worked through State agency partners to build technical assistance delivery capacity and establish related programs. In recent years, the Program has employed new geospatial technologies and innovative planning tools, to become more focused and strategic, enabling the Forest Service to work more effectively on private forests and to better coordinate with State as well as National Forest lands. These coordinated efforts address pressing landscape-scale resource management concerns such as fire, water quality, forest products and renewable energy supply.

4. **Purpose/Goals**

The Forest Stewardship Program is the only Forest Service program focused on private forest land management. The program delivers assistance by leveraging an effective national network of forestry technical assistance providers and programs. Because of this unique role – and since most of America’s forests are privately owned – the Forest Stewardship Program is essential to addressing any important forest resource management issue. Individual forest landowners are assisted within the context of forest resource management issues that cross boundaries and encompass multiple ownerships and jurisdictions. The Forest Stewardship Program plays a fundamental role in keeping forests as forests, preparing forest landowners for forest products and ecosystem services markets, qualifying them for incentive programs, and maintaining jobs and diverse forest products markets in rural communities.

5. **Success in Meeting Programmatic Purposes/Goals**

Since being authorized by the 1990 Farm Bill, the Forest Stewardship Program has:

- Served as the primary, most extensive (in reach and scope) private forest owner assistance program in the U.S.
- Successfully created and helped sustain a vast, effective network of forestry technical assistance providers and programs.
- Provided more than 330,000 comprehensive forest management plans covering more than 38 million acres nationwide.
- Reached more than 5 million private forest landowners through a variety of technical and educational assistance programs.
- Established strong and effective partnerships with State Foresters, Conservation Districts and many other partners to provide for broader forest landowner participation in USDA conservation programs.

6. Annual Budget Authority (FY 2002-FY 2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Forest Stewardship	34,128	35,630	34,119	52,988	36,978	42,517	31,667	30,522	29,369	35,941

*Excludes Transfers and Recoveries; includes carryover and supplementals.

7. Annual Outlays (FY2002 - FY2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Forest Stewardship	33,024	32,398	33,328	35,313	43,604	40,873	38,345	30,103	29,502	20,720

Outlays are actual disbursements.

Funds that are obligated in one fiscal year may not be disbursed (for example, drawn down by a grantee) until a succeeding fiscal year or fiscal years. As such, the Outlays shown above are comprised of funds that were appropriated in that fiscal year and fiscal years prior. This is a standard practice for grants programs because grants generally cover a 5-year period and grantees may draw down that grant over that entire period.

8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY 2002 – FY2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY2007	BFY2008	BFY2009	BFY2010	Estimated BFY2011
Forest Stewardship (Indirect)	870	1066	1027	914	914
Forest Stewardship (Direct)	1,907	1,230	1,371	1,209	1,123

9. Eligibility Criteria

Essentially any private forest landowner is eligible to participate in the Forest Stewardship Program. However, the program strives, through its delivery partners, to reach landowners who might not otherwise have access to forest management information and assistance. Program outreach and extension activities are also focused on priority landscapes, such as those identified in State Forest Action Plans, where management is most likely to address pressing resource management concerns – or support the growth of local forest dependent markets and economies.

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

The following table details program utilization and participation for the past three years:

	2008	2009	2010
Number of landowners receiving assistance	149,260	145,976	132,348
Number of landowner education programs conducted	723,155	569,968	229,959

New or revised Forest Stewardship Plans (acres covered)	1,747,812	2,076,278	1,840,255
New or revised Forest Stewardship Plans (number of plans)	14,231	15,949	14,764
Base NIPF acres in <i>Important Forest Resource Areas</i> .	315,309,885	315,220,112	438,202,042
Acres covered by current Forest Stewardship Plans (cumulative)	18,823,374	18,627,113	19,721,990
Acres in <i>Important Forest Resource Areas</i> covered by current Forest Stewardship Plans.	8,088,291	8,559,798	9,180,010

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

This program is not duplicative with others. It is the only Forest Service program focused on private forest land management and it often works in concert with the USDA Conservation Title programs.

12. Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

There are no documented cases of waste, fraud or abuse in this program.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-Go

Not applicable.

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1. **Program Name:** Urban and Community Forestry

2. **Subprograms/Department Initiatives:**

None.

3. **Brief History**

For over 30 years, U&CF has provided assistance to cities, suburbs and towns, where more than 80% of Americans live, to improve the health of our urban and community forests for the benefit of all. The Urban and Community Forestry Program (U&CF) has some of the broadest authorities and mandates in the Agency to improve trees and forests across public and private lands where people live. All Americans benefit from the multitude of services that the urban tree canopy provides: improved human health and wellbeing, green jobs, energy conservation, improved air and water quality, carbon sequestration, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Urban and Community Forestry also provides support and funding for cutting-edge technologies and information, such as the “i-Tree” suite of local decision support tools that include urban forest benefits assessment, pest detection and storm response protocols.

4. **Purpose/Goals**

The Urban and Community Forestry Program promotes the benefits of tree cover in urban areas and communities; encourages maintenance of trees and community forests; and expands research and education efforts intended to improve the understanding of trees’ economic, environmental, social and psychological, and energy conservation benefits. Technology advancements, such as i-Tree, educate communities about the local, tangible ecosystem services that trees provide and encourage the linkage of urban forest management activities with environmental quality and community livability.

5. **Success in Meeting Programmatic Purposes/Goals**

The Urban and Community Forestry Program uses the Community Accomplishments Reporting System (CARS) as a database to track state performance accomplishments and financial assistance provided to communities.

FY 2008 7,139 communities assisted, 177 million people

FY 2009 6,853 communities assisted, 173 million people

FY 2010 7,102 communities assisted, 177 million people

6. **Annual Budget Authority (FY 2002-FY 2011): *dollars in thousands***

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Urban	37,908	39,726	39,955	49,607	32,023	31,404	29,063	33,505	30,377	35,225

*Excludes Transfers and Recoveries; includes carryover and supplementals.

7. Annual Outlays (FY2002 - FY2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
Urban	33,363	31,504	34,106	35,727	38,208	34,562	39,576	27,529	29,513	22,188

Outlays are actual disbursements.

Funds that are obligated in one fiscal year may not be disbursed (for example, drawn down by a grantee) until a succeeding fiscal year or fiscal years. As such, the Outlays shown above are comprised of funds that were appropriated in that fiscal year and fiscal years prior. This is a standard practice for grants programs because grants generally cover a 5-year period and grantees may draw down that grant over that entire period.

8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY 2002 – FY2011): *dollars in thousands*

	BFY2007	BFY2008	BFY2009	BFY2010	Estimated BFY2011
Urban (Indirect)	804	677	652	705	705
Urban (Direct)	958	924	871	931	844

9. Eligibility Criteria

The Urban and Community Forestry Program is available to State Foresters or equivalent State agencies, interested members of the public, private non-profit organizations and others. All States as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa and Guam, and other territories and possessions of the United States are eligible. To fully qualify for support from the U&CF Program, States (including Washington D.C. and the U.S. affiliated islands) are required to maintain the following elements: Urban and Community Forestry Program Coordinator, Volunteer/Partnership coordination, an Urban and Community Forest Council, and State program strategic plan (five-year).

The Program is delivered through a continually expanding partnership network of state forestry agencies, local governments, nonprofit groups, the private sector, community organizations, volunteers, other federal agencies, and other Forest Service programs. State forestry agencies are the primary partner in program delivery of financial, technical and educational assistance to communities. Their efforts include assisting communities to establish vital, sustainable urban forestry programs.

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

The Urban and Community Forestry Program uses the Community Accomplishments Reporting System (CARS) as a database to track state performance accomplishments and financial assistance provided to communities. UCF Program performance is measured on an annual basis by tracking the percentage of U.S. population living in communities that are “Managing” or

“Developing” programs to plant, protect, and maintain their urban and community forestry trees and forests (as compared to total U.S. population living in communities). Communities “managing” programs have received state assistance to achieve all the following national performance measures: management plans, professional staff, ordinances/policies, and a local advisory group. Communities with “developing” programs have received state assistance to achieve at least one, but less than four of the national performance measures.

FY 2008 7,139 communities assisted, 177 million people

FY 2009 6,853 communities assisted, 173 million people

FY 2010 7,102 communities assisted, 177 million people

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

This program is not duplicative with other programs.

12. Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

There are no documented cases of waste, fraud or abuse in this program.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-Go

Not applicable.

House Committee on Agriculture
Farm Bill Audit

1. **Program Name:** State Fire Assistance (SFA)

2. **Subprograms/Department Initiatives**

The SFA program is split into two subprograms, SFA-SPCF and SFA-SPS2.

SFA-SPCF funds are used to address critical preparedness needs for firefighter safety, increased initial attack capability, and training. An emphasis should be placed on funding areas that have developed or are developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), FEMA hazard mitigation plans, or other collaboratively developed hazard mitigation plans. This is funded in the State and Private Forestry appropriation.

SFA-SPS2 funds designated for community protection on priority landscapes shall only be used on priority landscapes identified in State assessments. The funds shall only be used for hazardous fuel reduction projects adjacent to communities at risk with an emphasis on biomass utilization in locations with existing biomass utilization infrastructure. The funds will be allocated 60 percent to the Western States, 25 percent to the Southern States, and 15 percent to the Northeastern States. This is funded in the Wildland Fire Management appropriation.

3. **Brief History**

SFA (formerly Rural Fire Prevention and Control) has been funded annually since 1911 to provide technical and financial assistance to States to improve wildfire protection capabilities.

4. **Purpose/Goals**

The SFA program provides matching financial assistance through partnership agreements to State Foresters for all fire management activities including preparedness activities, planning, training, hazardous fuel treatments, and the purchase and maintenance of equipment. Funding enables State and local fire protection organizations to be effective first responders for initial attack on wildland fires and to respond effectively to all types of disasters.

5. **Success in Meeting Programmatic Purposes/Goals**

The SFA program has been very successful in meeting its purposes and goals. Additional communities at risk have been able to develop Community Wildfire Management Plans (CWPPs) and to complete hazardous fuels reduction projects. Detailed information on the number of communities assisted, acres treated and CWPPs developed in provided in the response to Question 10.

6. Annual Budget Authority (FY 2002-FY 2011) – dollars in thousands:

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
State Fire Assistance	27,106	27,566	36,089	36,077	63,108	34,751	33,846	37,211	39,147	35,891
National Fire Plan - State Fire Assistance	57,056	66,252	76,176	57,587	50,007	50,802	50,535	58,452	77,611	69,239

*Excludes Transfers and Recoveries; includes carryover and supplementals.

7. Annual Outlays (FY2002 - FY2011) – dollars in thousands

	BFY 2002	BFY 2003	BFY 2004	BFY 2005	BFY 2006	BFY 2007	BFY 2008	BFY 2009	BFY 2010	BFY 2011
State Fire Assistance	23,581	50,194	17,477	36,490	47,860	41,543	35,213	31,723	33,438	25,621
National Fire Plan - State Fire Assistance	19,492	34,632	41,477	45,455	44,416	37,061	43,813	47,403	37,924	39,885

Outlays are actual disbursements.

Funds that are obligated in one fiscal year may not be disbursed (for example, drawn down by a grantee) until a succeeding fiscal year or fiscal years. As such, the Outlays shown above are comprised of funds that were appropriated in that fiscal year and fiscal years prior. This is a standard practice for grants programs because grants generally cover a 5-year period and grantees may draw down that grant over that entire period.

8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY 2002 – FY2011): dollars in thousands

	BFY2007	BFY2008	BFY2009	BFY2010	BFY2011 Estimate
State Fire Assistance (Indirect)	736	648	761	805	805
State Fire Assistance (Direct)	877	839	1,016	1,064	845
National Fire Plan - State Fire Assistance (Indirect)	62	45	30	22	22
National Fire Plan - State Fire Assistance (Direct)	73	58	40	29	86

9. Eligibility Criteria
State Forestry Agencies

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Communities directly assisted with management plans, risk assessments, etc	5,960	5,565	1,524
Hazardous fuels reduction or mitigation projects conducted	8,149	6,743	3,499
Acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels (direct Federal grant only)	292,804	179,544	156,804
Acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels (leveraged through Federal funding)	165,028	335,055	290,504
Communities at Risk covered by CWPP or equivalent	4,629	5,567	5,757

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

State Fire Assistance works in concert with the Volunteer Fire Assistance Program, which is limited to rural communities of 10,000 people or less. The State Fire Assistance program is duplicative of the Department of the Interior's Rural Fire Assistance Program. However, that program has been proposed for termination due to duplication. The Department of Homeland Security also administers programs that partially overlap with some SFA activities, including training and the purchase of equipment, though DHS programs are provided nationwide and not focused on rural communities.

12. Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

There have been no documented cases of waste, fraud or abuse in this program.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-Go

Not applicable.

House Committee on Agriculture
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1. **Program Name:** Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP), prepared by USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2. **Subprograms/Department Initiatives**

None.

3. **Brief History**

Title V of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-148) authorized the establishment of the Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP) which was reauthorized by the 2008 Farm Bill.

HFRP provides financial assistance for specific conservation actions completed by the landowner. As funds are made available, the NRCS Chief solicits project proposals State Conservationists have developed in cooperation with partnering organizations. States selected for funding provide public notice of the availability of funding within the selected area. HFRP offers four enrollment options:

- *10-year restoration agreement* for which the landowner may receive 50 percent of the average cost of the approved conservation practices;
- *30-year contract* (equivalent to the value of a 30-year easement) for which the landowner may receive 75 percent of the easement value of the enrolled land plus 75 percent of the average cost of the approved conservation restoration practices. This option is available to Indian Tribes only;
- *30-year easement* for which the landowner may receive 75 percent of the easement value of the enrolled land plus 75 percent of the average cost of the approved conservation practices; or
- *Permanent easement* for which landowners may receive 100 percent of the easement value of the enrolled land plus 100 percent of the average cost of the approved conservation practices.

4. **Purpose/Goals**

HFRP assists landowners in restoring, enhancing, and protecting forest ecosystems to: 1) promote the recovery of threatened and endangered species; 2) improve biodiversity; and 3) enhance carbon sequestration. HFRP supports the NRCS Mission Goal of Healthy Plant and Animal Communities.

5. **Success in Meeting Programmatic Purpose/Goals**

The following provides examples of HFRP results:

Oregon: Partnership Protects Working Forest and Enhances Habitat. In FY 2010, NRCS partnered with the USFWS and the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to provide private landowners the opportunity to create a northern spotted owl (NSO) habitat while maintaining a working forest. NSO habitat in the Pacific Northwest is an important criterion for defining healthy forests, making HFRP an excellent vehicle for this effort. NRCS developed HFRP long term management requirements and sideboards as a supplement to the ODF Forest Stewardship Plan on 11 properties being offered for permanent easements.

The supplements specify the long term management requirements and sideboards of each individual property; some properties opted for even-age stand management and others for the uneven-age stand management regime. The FSP-HFRP supplement recognizes the requirements of a State of Oregon Stewardship Agreement and will require that the landowner intends to meet or exceed all Oregon Forest Practices Act standards current at the time of approval including provisions for Riparian Management Areas. The information contained in the supplement provides guidance and requirements to reach landowner and program goals and objectives. The supplements include area regulation timelines and overall forest management practices for thinning, patch cuts, planting, canopy cover requirements and specific management regimes for each property.

NRCS worked closely with USFWS and ODF to ensure consistency among agencies' requirements while developing the supplements. The supplements use forest management to enhance future NSO habitat and maintain existing habitat. NRCS, USFWS, and ODF entered into a programmatic Safe Harbor Agreement to provide assurances to the landowner if they manage the property according to the Forest Stewardship Plan supplement. NRCS develops conservation plans and landowner conservation program contracts to implement the conservation practices necessary for restoration, enhancement, and management for NSO as planned in the Forest Stewardship Plan supplement. NRCS has completed the supplement plans for 11 properties in western Oregon totaling 1,852 acres of valuable habitat for the endangered NSO on these potential permanent easements. The HFRP work has been an excellent demonstration of one-on-one conservation planning resulting in detailed landowner decisions while allowing management flexibility for plans that will stretch into perpetuity. This has been an excellent model for all nonindustrial forest planning.

6. Annual Budget Authority (FY 2002 – FY 2011)

FY	Funding (dollars in thousands)
2002	-
2003	-
2004	-
2005	-
2006	-
2007	-
2008	-
2009	9,750
2010	9,750
2011	9,750

Note: Healthy Forests Reserve Program began Mandatory funding in 2009.

7. Annual Outlays (FY 2002 – FY 2011)

FY	Outlays (\$ in millions)
2002	-
2003	-
2004	-
2005	-
2006	-
2007	-
2008	-
2009	1
2010	3
2011	6

Note: Healthy Forests Reserve Program began Mandatory funding in 2009.

HFRP FA funds support easement acquisition and restoration. Funds are expended when the easement is perfected or the practices necessary for restoration are installed and verified by NRCS personnel, both processes which may take over a year to complete. TA funds obligated in a given year are used for workload generated by the enrollment of new easements and workload generated by easements enrolled in prior years. The vast majority of TA funding tends to be expended in the year of obligation. FA funding represents the majority of program budget authority.

8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY 2007 – FY 2011)

Annual delivery cost is reported consistent with the President's 2012 Budget and USDA's Strategic Plan:

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Healthy Forests Reserve Program					
Conservation Planning and Technical Consultation	19	12	180	187	301
Conservation Implementation	21	15	382	398	641
Financial Assistance-Program Administration	9	58	459	478	770
Indirect Costs	78	66	314	328	529
Sub-total Technical Assistance	127	151	1,335	1,391	2,241
Financial Assistance - Cost Share & Monetary Incentive	2,349	1,835	1,191	6,226	7,509
Total Costs	2,476	1,986	2,526	7,617	9,750
FTEs	1	2	5	6	23

Notes: These numbers are consistent with the published "Full Cost by Secretary's Strategic Priorities" section of the Explanatory Notes for fiscal years 2009 through 2012 President's Budget submissions. In the table above, fiscal years 2007 through 2010 amounts are actual; fiscal year 2011 is an estimate from the fiscal year 2012 President's Budget submission. A copy of this section is an addendum to the Questionnaire.

Financial assistance funding is identified on the line titled, “Financial Assistance – Cost Share and Monetary Incentives.” Funds associated with technical assistance are on the remaining four lines. A summary of technical assistance funding is provided for the purpose of this questionnaire.

9. Eligibility Criteria

Only privately held land, including acreage owned by an Indian Tribe, is eligible for enrollment in HFRP. In addition, to be eligible, the landowner must commit to restoring, enhancing, or measurably increasing the likelihood of recovery of a threatened or endangered species or candidates for the Federal or State threatened or endangered species list, and must improve biological diversity or increase carbon sequestration. Land enrolled in HFRP must have a restoration plan that includes practices necessary to restore and enhance habitat for species listed as threatened or endangered or species that are candidates for the threatened or endangered species list. NRCS provides technical assistance to help owners comply with the terms of their HFRP restoration plans.

Landowners may receive safe harbor assurance for land enrolled in the HFRP who agree, for a specified period, to protect, restore, or enhance their land for threatened or endangered species habitat. In exchange, landowners avoid future regulatory restrictions on the use of that land under the Endangered Species Act.

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

Contract Fiscal Year 2010

	10-Year Restoration Agreements	30-Year Easements	Permanent Easements
Number / 1	1	2	9
Acres / 1	2,747	1,416	1,472
Dollars Obligated	\$599,988	\$882,139	\$4,994,249

/ 1 Numbers currently reported in NEST are undergoing an intense quality assurance review.

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

To the extent that these programs each allow for 10-year restoration agreements to improve wildlife habitat, there is duplication and overlap with the WHIP program and the 10-year restoration agreement portion of HFRP.

12. Waste, Fraud and Abuse

No such instances have to date been identified.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-go

Not applicable.

House Committee on Agriculture
Farm Bill Audit

1. Program Name: Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)

2. Subprograms/Department Initiatives

None.

3. Brief History

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 added EFRP which is intended to provide emergency disaster assistance for nonindustrial private forest land similarly to assistance provided for farm land by the Emergency Conservation Program.

4. Purpose/Goals

EFRP was authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill to provide financial assistance to owners of non-industrial private forestland to carry out emergency measures to restore land that has been damaged by a natural disaster.

5. Success in Meeting Programmatic Purpose/Goals

A 2010 supplemental appropriation provided \$18 million to be available until expended. Over \$15 million has been allocated which reserves funding for errors, omissions, and appeals and technical assistance. There are unfunded requests of approximately \$23.6 million.

6. Annual Budget Authority (FY2002-FY2011)

Funding was appropriated by the **2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act**. Funding for this program was obligated starting in FY 2011.

FY 2002 Through FY 2011 Budget Authority for Farm Service Agency Conservation Programs										
(Dollars in thousands)										
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated
Emergency Forest Restoration Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	0

7. Annual Outlays (FY2002-FY2011)

The EFRP is a discretionary program account.

FY 2002 Through FY 2011 Budget Authority for Farm Service Agency Conservation Programs										
(Dollars in thousands)										
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated
Emergency Forest Restoration Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	0

8. Annual Delivery Cost (FY2002-FY2011)

Annual delivery cost is reported consistent with the President’s 2012 Budget and USDA’s Strategic Plan:

Department Strategic Goal: Assist rural communities to create prosperity so they are self-sustaining, repopulating, and economically thriving

PROGRAM	<u>PROGRAM ITEMS</u>	FY 2007 Amount (\$000)	FY 2008 Amount (\$000)	FY 2009 Amount (\$000)	FY 2010 Amount (\$000)	FY 2011 Amount (\$000)
Income Support and Disaster Assistance						
	Emergency Forest Restoration Program		0	0	0	18,000

9. Eligibility Criteria

Land that is eligible under EFRP includes NIPF land or which all of the following are true:

- is physically located in a county or portion of a county that has been approved for EFRP
- has existing tree cover (or had tree cover immediately before the natural disaster and is suitable for growing trees)
- has damage to natural resources caused by a natural disaster that, if not treated, would impair or endanger the natural resources on the land and would materially affect future use of the land.

10. Utilization (Participation) Data

Over \$15 million in requests have been funded since the November 2010 publication of the EFRP rule in the Federal Register.

EFRP Allocations

STATE	Other-Winds	Wildfire	Tornado	Total
AL			\$3,310,000	\$3,310,000
AR			\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
GA			\$844,000	\$844,000
ID	\$726,000			\$726,000
MN			\$620,000	\$620,000
MS			\$6,631,900	\$6,631,900
NH	\$551,900			\$551,900
OH	\$80,000		\$84,000	\$164,000
VT	\$140,000		\$34,000	\$174,000
Total	\$1,497,900	\$0	\$13,523,900	\$15,021,800

There are 33 requests for which funds are not available totaling \$23.6 million for EFRP as of July 12, 2011. Requests are from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia due to April southeastern tornados, and Massachusetts and Ohio for June tornados.

EFRP Unfunded Requests as of July 12, 2011

State	Counties	Amount Requested
MS	Attala, Clarke, Monroe, Neshoba, Newton	\$1,750,000
NC	Bertie	\$500,000
MS	Choctaw, Noxubee, Webster, Winston	\$3,255,741
NC	Person	\$15,000
AL	Elmore, Fayette, Lawrence, Tallapoosa	\$1,600,000
GA	Jasper, Morgan	\$176,100
NC	Johnston	\$10,000
AL	Limestone	\$100,000
MS	Lafayette	\$50,000
GA	Bartow, Cherokee, Gordon, Harris, Pickens	\$740,000
GA	Floyd, Polk	\$600,000
GA	Catoosa, Dade, Walker	\$1,830,000
NC	Harnett	\$50,000
NC	Cumberland	\$350,000
GA	Spalding	\$500,000

MS	Alcorn, Tishomingo	\$55,000
OH	Fulton	\$8,250
TN	Bledsoe	\$100,000
NC	Lee	\$50,000
AR	Hot Springs	\$60,000
NC	Jackson	\$10,000
AL	Colbert	\$75,000
TN	Marion, Sequatchie	\$600,000
TN	Greene, Washington	\$125,000
TN	Johnson	\$150,000
AL	Washington	\$5,000
TN	Bradley, Hamilton, Rhea	\$5,000,000
MA	Hampden, Worcester	\$4,400,000
VA	Smyth, Washington	\$600,000
AR	Johnson	\$250,000
MS	Lafayette	\$463,812
NC	Caldwell	\$18,500
TN	McMinn	\$65,000
TOTAL		\$23,562,403

11. Duplication or Overlap with Other Programs

There are no other current programs that duplicate or overlap the EFRP. The Conservation Reserve Program implemented the Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program to restore land impacted by the 2005 hurricanes. The Emergency Conservation Program restores farmland impacted by Natural disaster but does not address non-industrial forestland

12. Waste, Fraud and Abuse

No waste fraud or abuse has been documented at this time.

13. Effect of Administrative Pay-go

Not applicable.